

ARMY & NAVY

GERMAN GEIER TRIED ONCE TO BREAK BLOCKADE IN CUBAN PORT

German Fighter Now Lying Safe at Pearl Harbor Had Bluff Called at Havana

Few Honolulu persons who came to know the German gunboat Geier in the many months after she had put in here for refuge from Japanese battleships until she was towed away disabled to Pearl Harbor, knew also that the small gray fighter had sprung into prominence once before with the American navy.

This, according to the New York Herald, was during the Spanish-American war of 1898, when the Geier attempted to dash out of the port at Havana, Cuba, guarded at the time by only a few old lighthouse tenders and coast guard cutters. The story, as told by the Herald, in view of the action of the Geier's crew in disabling her, is as follows:

"During the Spanish-American war the Geier sprang into prominence by an attempt to demonstrate the ineffectiveness of the American blockade upon Havana. The Geier had obtained permission to pass through the American blockade at an early period of the war, at a time when a strong American naval force was present before the Cuban port, and she remained in Havana until only a few lightly armed cutters and converted lighthouse tenders were on guard, the heavy ships having been withdrawn under Admiral Sampson to the eastward.

Made Dash From Port
Picking her time, the Geier one afternoon in May, 1898, made a dash out of port, hugged the coast in a run to westward, and would have made good her getaway without being spoken to had it not been for the unexpected arrival of a few hours earlier before Havana of the newly built and fast coast guard cutter Manning.

At the first cry of "Black smoke coming out of Havana," which went up from every masthead lookout of the American vessels simultaneously, the senior officer present hailed the Manning, which was close by, through the megaphones in the following language:

"Manning, there!
That fellow coming out of Havana is probably the German warship Geier. He must be overhauled at all hazards. You have the only ship that can do it. Go in, and good luck to you!"

The commander of the Manning, Capt. F. M. Mueser (now captain commandant, retired), called out in reply: "How close in under the batteries may I go?" The orders to the blockading force were not to draw the fire of the batteries on shore needlessly, since it was of paramount importance to preserve ships until the Spanish fleet had been destroyed.

The reply of the senior officer was: "Use your own discretion, sir, but overhaul that vessel somehow!" Full Speed Ahead
With a flash the Manning's engine room indicator was whirled to full

speed ahead, the bugles sounded all hands to quarters and in another instant the Manning was tearing through the water at full speed. Steadily she crawled up, and as she did so her officers could see the stranger's hull steadily rise on the horizon. Then the gun sponges came in view; her flag was showing, but it was now plain that the vessel ahead was not only a large cruiser, but unmistakably the Geier. A headline in the coast ahead compelled the stranger to haul out more to sea, and as she did so she slowed down, then stopped, and slowly there fluttered to the gaff end the imperial flag of Germany.

The Manning, without stopping her great speed, tore under the Geier's stern, put her helm hard-a-port and made a full round of the German cruiser, as much as to say, "Well, you didn't get out without being spoken to." As the Manning spun round the German officers of the Geier stood at salute, which was curtly acknowledged from the Manning, and then as the Manning headed back a great roar of laughter burst from her men, for there, coming down in the distance as fast as they could steam, was every one of the eight little American guard vessels, the fastest not able to make more than 10 knots, and not one carrying more than a few 6-pound guns, but they were all determined to get there.

Vital to the Blockade
The significance of the Geier's act lay in the fact that if she had been able to break through the American cordon without being spoken to she could, on arrival at Vera Cruz, where she put in a few days later, have cabled to Berlin that the American pretensions to a blockade before Havana were unwarranted, and therefore the alleged blockade was not recognizable. It is a principle in international law that a blockade to be recognized must be effective.

The commander of one of the blockading vessels before Havana on the above occasion in writing his report of the share which his vessel took in the war declared that of all the incidents which came under his notice during the West Indian campaign of 1898 the one which most vividly impressed him was the sight of the Manning dashing in at full speed to engage an enemy which every one believed, and which was afterwards shown to be true, was treble the fighting power of the ship that obeyed his order to stop her.

32ND RELIEVES FIRST INFANTRY AT SHAFTER

To relieve the 1st Infantry which has been on duty with headquarters at Fort Shafter since the beginning of the trouble with the German vessels in the harbor, the 32nd Infantry arrived at Fort Shafter Monday from Schofield Barracks under the command of Maj. Samuel Lyons.

The regiment for guard duty was distributed as follows: Companies E, F, G, H and K to Pearl Harbor under the commands of Capts. Abraham, Meals, Burnett, Lowe and Bankhead; Companies I, L and M to the Salt Lake and Makalapa Crater in command of Capt. Kleiber and Lieuts. Corder, Bratton and Glover, and the 1st battalion remained at Fort Shafter with Maj. Lyons and Capts. Gregg, Richardson, Uilo, Manchester and Reed commanding.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES

The regular season for known distance practice with the rifle and pistol began on March 4, 1917, and ends August 26, 1917, both dates inclusive. The period of indoor instruction will include the entire range practice season.

The qualification in both rifle and pistol firing will be as follows:

(a) For the 1st Regt. Hawaiian Infantry and the 1st Separate Co. Hawaiian Engineers, the instruction and record practice prescribed in the Qualification Course, Regular Army, (S. A. F. M. 1913).

(b) For the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Regts. and 1st Separate Co. Hawaiian Infantry, and 1st Separate Troop Hawaiian Cavalry, the instruction practice and record practice prescribed in the Qualification Course Organized Militia, (S. A. F. M. 1913).

(c) For the 1st and 2nd Companies, Hawaiian Coast Artillery, the "Special Course A" (S. A. F. M. 1913).

All who qualify as sharpshooters or expert riflemen, Regular Army Course, or Organized Militia Course, may be given long distance practice. Individuals who qualify in Record Practice, Organized Militia course, as sharpshooters or expert riflemen, may be permitted to fire the Regular Army Qualification Course and qualify therein at the discretion of the commanding officer of the regiment or separate organization to which the individual belongs. If authority is given to fire the Qualification Course, Regular Army, after a grade of qualification has been attained in the Qualification Course, Organized Militia, the higher qualification shall be used as the basis of record, and medals will be issued in each case.

DANCING CLASSES

Learn the latest New York dances from MADAME LESTER, Honolulu's leading teacher: Tuesday evening, Club; Friday evening, Punahou Club; Saturday morning, Children's Class. Fancy and stage dancing, private lessons by appointment. Phone 1182, I. O. O. P. Hall. Res. 3675, The Komagoy.

CRUISERS WOULD PLAY MAIN ROLE

Under the caption "If Our Navy Goes to War," The Army and Navy Journal suggests what the navy may be expected to do in case it is called into service. On this point it says, in part:

"Just what role the United States Navy will play in the event of a war with Germany our navy strategists have undoubtedly determined ere this, and all possible advantage will be taken of such lessons as have been learned from the present war. As to what our navy can or cannot do, however, there are many interesting questions. It seems very certain that our battleships in the event of war will play little or no opportunity to show their qualities at first, and they would most probably remain safe in a harbor behind mine fields awaiting an emergency demanding their presence on the high seas.

"So long as the German high sea fleet is bottled up in its own waters by the British fleet there seems no reason to assume that the situation in this respect is going to change, and as the great main British fleet can more than take care of the Germans, our battleships would hardly be called upon to seek the German fleet, or perform patrol duty along our coasts or on the high seas, and make themselves food for German submarines.

"It is known that the Germans for the last two years have been turning their attention to the construction of lighter craft, such as submarines and seagoing torpedo boat destroyers and light cruisers of new and improved types, and less attention has been paid to the construction of big capital ships. What our navy then will be called upon to meet in the event of war will be the submarine menace to our shipping at sea and along our coasts. This work will require many fast torpedo boat destroyers and fast submarine chasers, well armed, for it may be safely assumed the Germans are putting guns of a powerful calibre on the new craft. To protect our commerce on the high seas will be the role of cruisers and torpedo boat destroyers.

"Some of our submarines, with the skill and daring for which our officers and seamen are noted, may make their mark, and some of the light ships would help in patrol work. If convoy is necessary, it will be done with our lighter craft. We therefore see no particular role for the battleship, except as a reserve force to meet the German high sea fleet in case that fleet ever gains the high seas, or perhaps in bombarding some naval base, which seems very unlikely."

ARMY ORDERS

Boards of officers to consist of three medical officers each will be appointed by commanding officers at the posts and stations hereinafter named to meet at 9 a. m., March 12, 1917, for the purpose of conducting the examination of the enlisted men of the Medical Department indicated below, to determine their fitness for promotion to the grade of sergeant, Medical Department:

At Department Hospital, Honolulu, for the examination of corporals—Arthur C. Boren, Philip Meisenzahl, Benjamin H. Nonskajan, Lemuel P. Smart, and Allison B. Stewart. Cooks—John O. Carlson and Tiberius B. Molsbergen. Privates, First Class—Leon E. Berry, Julian E. Francis, John W. Gaines, Byron L. King, Baron T. Kabel, Harry C. Roland, Ludwick C. Ross, Bruce H. Sanders, Cloyd Stahl, Emery W. Stone, Jasper H. Thompson, William R. Wall, and Roland R. Welmer.

At Schofield Barracks, for the examination of Corporals—Harold J. Cross, and Oscar Ramsey. Cook—Joseph H. Duvall. Privates, First Class—Frank E. Gilkerson and Horace C. Livingston.

The following named enlisted men will proceed to Fort Shafter on March 12, 1917, reporting on arrival to the commanding officer for a four months' course of instruction in the School for Bakers and Cooks, beginning March 15, 1917, on completion of which they will return to their proper stations:

For instruction as bakers—Privates Walter C. Blackwell, Coast Artillery Corps, 2nd Company, Fort Kamehameha; Raymond F. Norton, Troop L, 4th Cavalry; Samuel Manning, Company C, 25th Infantry, and Private, 1st Class, Nellis R. Jensen, Company F, 32nd Infantry.

For instruction as cooks—Privates John W. Calvert, Coast Artillery Corps, 1st Company, Fort Armstrong; Frank H. Stodalak and William B. Healy, Supply Company, and Harry E. McNamee, Battery F, 1st Field Artillery; Joseph Carpenter, Battery D; Julius C. Strum, Battery E, and Louis Ecke, Battery F, 9th Field Artillery; Cook William M. Lee, Company D, 25th Infantry, and Private William H. Webb, Machine Gun Company, 32nd Infantry.

Paragraph 5, Special Orders No. 33, these headquarters, current series, is amended so as to include the following enlisted men: Privates Walter E. Wilcox, Coast Artillery Corps, 1st Company, Fort De Russy, and Oscar Pfeiffer, Coast Artillery Corps, 1st Company, Fort Kamehameha.

Pursuant to instructions from the War Department, the following named enlisted men will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., on the first available transport for discharge under the provisions of paragraph 143 I-2, A. R., on account of giving evidence of qualities which render their retention in the military service undesirable, as follows:

Habits—Privates John B. Adams, Medical Department, and Orestad Ochsers, Headquarters Company, 9th Field Artillery.

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DEMANDS FOR COPPER FROM EUROPE WOULD EXHAUST AVAILABLE SUPPLY

(Special Star-Bulletin Correspondence)
NEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 15. The big thing being done in the copper market at this writing is the prospective demand from abroad, hinging around a government inquiry for amounts which are said to vary from 500,000,000 to 600,000,000 pounds, says Copper, Curb and Mining Outlook. This copper is to fill the requirements of the English government and the Allies, including France, Russia and Italy, for the last half of this year. The first half year's requirements are already filled, as was told at the time the last big business was done in the copper months of 1916. That amount was 448,000,000 pounds of copper for which the Allies paid about 25 cents a pound. It was the largest individual block of copper ever figuring in one transaction, but if the contemplated purchase actually results in business, as there is every reason to believe will happen, it will far outshine all that has gone before.

There has been a good comeback to copper prices from the low levels of a fortnight ago. This was stimulated largely by the knowledge of the big business pending from abroad. There was some business done on the sliding scale when manufacturers and small producers were anxious sellers, down to about 26 cents a pound. Now the market is back again, still on small volume of business, to around 29 cents a pound.

Big Profits Realized
There is no question but that the English government is to pay the price asked by the American producers. The world's copper requirements are coming from mines under control of American capital. There is no competition to speak of from without and the result is that the Yankee mine owners and their stockholders are reaping the benefits as shown in dividends which are constantly coming to light. The day is past when the English buyer or the buyers from elsewhere in Europe can force prices down under speculative tactics and then come in and pay his own price for American copper. That day is gone, and, if indications count for anything, gone for good. The American producers are, with the aid of the Webb bill now before Congress, to be able to combine in their efforts to sell their product in foreign lands. They will be able to maintain prices on export business, and thereby combat the buying cartels for Germany (after the war) and such other combinations which were formed for getting the best of the American mine owners and which succeeded well for a number of years.

Hard to Meet Deliveries
The American mills are all working at full tilt on copper. They are using more metal than ever before. The producers are hard put to it to meet all deliveries. The plant of one refining company in New Jersey has been closed down by a strike and with 1,000,000 pounds of copper daily thereby withdrawn from production the situation is still further embarrassed.

Not for a month at least, it is said, is it expected that the negotiations, started early in December in behalf of the British government for copper requirements of England and her Allies, covering the last half of the year, will have resolved into actual business. The feelers which have been put out by labor in country of the foreign producers indicate that half a billion pounds will be needed to meet the requirements of England, France, Russia and Italy through the end of 1917. The last big purchase will care for demands up to the first of July. Copper men conversant with the situation state that as soon as the prospective British loan has been arranged it will be followed not only by the purchase of large tonnages of copper, but by some big steel orders as well. Copper producers have only to figure on marketing their probable output for the last six months of the year as they were long ago sold out for the first six months of 1917. Some sales have been made through next December but these have been the exception rather than the rule. A glance at the sales sheet of one producer shows transactions to the year end at 35 cents a pound. Regardless of whether future orders for munitions come to the United States or Canada the world depends upon this country for its copper requirements.

Tendency is To Hold
It is stated that only very limited lots of first quarter metal can be purchased with the tendency among the sellers to hold on to what they have, owing to the advancing prices and the fact that the demand is in excess of the supply. With regard to second quarter copper the dealers say that while the demand is not extraordinarily large there is only a small supply and as the prospective buyers are becoming more urgent it is noted that

the sellers are more cautious about letting the metal go. In the important trade circles improved conditions are reported. While it is admitted that there are practically no inquiries for last half shipments it is stated that the customers are asking for second quarter metal in larger volume and complaints have been heard from some users in this country of their inability to place orders for 500 tons distributed over April, May and June. Individual foreign consumers are in the market for copper covering the first half of this year. The amounts are not large but the fact that export buying appears on the verge of being resumed has had considerable effect on sentiment in the trade and has resulted in giving more confidence to the sellers. More optimistic views with regard to the outlook for the coming months is heard at present than at any time in weeks and it is significant that some of the smaller dealers who had been making the low offers only ten days or two weeks ago have completely reversed their position. One such seller is now entirely out of the market except for a small quantity of second quarter copper. If anything the tone of the market is somewhat firmer and the prediction is freely being made that further advances will be recorded shortly with indications that prices will continue to climb for some little time or at least until the demand subsides. However, the point is made that from present inquiries it is believed there is sufficient copper wanted to take care of all the metal obtainable.

Fire destroyed an entire block of business houses at Welch, W. Va., at a loss of \$250,000.

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Exports of copper from Atlantic Republic of Nicaragua last November totaled 7657 tons. The receipts from customs in the Republic of Nicaragua last November were \$92,503.

C. S. PETERSON & COMPANY ANNOUNCE THE FIRST OFFERING OF OWNERSHIP AND PUBLICITY POOL STOCK OF

THE BURRO GRANDE COPPER COMPANY

The Initial Offering of Which Consists of 250,000 Shares at 15c per Share

PROPERTY:
The Burro Grande Copper Co's property is located in Grant county, New Mexico, in the famous Burro Mountain district, and is on the same mineral ore-bearing fault or contact as the great Burro Mountain Copper Co., which is owned and being developed by the Phelps-Dodge Company. The Phelps-Dodge Company is spending over five million dollars on their property and are making at Tyrone, the model mining camp of the world.

MR. CARTER SAYS IN HIS REPORT:
"This writer expects an extremely low cost copper production from the property, due to the silver and gold values associated with the copper. Running up all the foregoing conditions, the development hereinabove outlined is recommended, which is favorable for making one of the best low-cost copper producing mines in the Southwest."

The Burro Grande property has been reported on favorably by Mr. T. W. Carter, E. M., of Silver City, N. M. Mr. Carter is one of the foremost mining engineers of the entire Southwest and is the man who developed and sold the Burro Mountain property to the Phelps-Dodge interests.

Mr. Lee Dutton, a prominent mining man who has operated in this district for thirty years, says: "I believe the Burro Grande Copper Company has the 'Mother Lode' of the entire Burro Mountain district. If there is not an ore body of paying quantities on your property, then the good Lord has made a mistake in his indications."

The Burro Grande property consists of three claims, having a total length along the mineral-bearing ledge of a full 4,500 feet. There is a shaft 150 feet deep on the property that has entered good grades of milling copper, silver and gold ore. One shaft of 25 feet in depth has exposed a vein all in ore to the width of 14 feet. This entire vein has an excellent grade of ore and two feet on the hanging wall of the vein is in shipping ore that runs from six to ten per cent copper. A selected sample from this two feet assays 25 per cent copper, \$13.89 in silver and \$3.99 in gold.

PROMINENT STOCKHOLDERS AND DIRECTORS:
While some of the very prominent men of New Mexico, Colorado and Texas are becoming stockholders in the Burro Grande Copper Company, which is being incorporated under the laws of the state of New Mexico, with a par value of \$1.00 per share, it is not the policy of the promoters of this company to announce the names of prominent men for the purpose of getting subscriptions. We can only say that a list of men at work mining and shipping the high grade copper ore and by sinking the deep shaft now on the property to a total depth of 1,000 feet and cross-cutting to the vein. For this purpose and for the further purpose of exploiting the company by publicity the primary offering of stock is made.

The next offering of the Burro Grande Copper Company Stock will be made at 50 CENTS PER SHARE

Steps will be taken to list the stock on the New York and Boston Curb Markets as soon as the company is sufficiently financed to carry out its development work, and a market will be made and supported for the stock.

INSIDERS MAKE THE GREATEST PROFITS

Pooled stock of Green Monster sold for 20 cents per share. When the stock was released, the market was better than \$5.00 per share. Verde Combination sold for 25c. Now better than \$1.00. United Verde Consolidated sold for 10c; now around \$1.00. Every investor in pooled stock in the past year has been able to cash in for many times his original investment. Why not be an "insider" yourself? Burro Grande Copper is your next best bet and maybe your last chance.	\$ 15.00 buys 100 shares
If Burro Grande Copper was located in Arizona, you would not have a chance to be an "insider."	30.00 buys 200 shares
	45.00 buys 300 shares
	60.00 buys 400 shares
	75.00 buys 500 shares
	90.00 buys 600 shares
	105.00 buys 700 shares
	120.00 buys 800 shares
	135.00 buys 900 shares
	150.00 buys 1000 shares

In the very same county in New Mexico in which "Burro Grande Copper" is located, are the following big mines:

CHINO, BURRO MOUNTAIN COPPER, EMPIRE ZINC, HANOVER MINING, REPUBLIC MINING, CHINO DEL NORTE, and the last BIG SENSATION:

THE AUSTIN-AMAZON, which is just over the hill from the Burro Grande and on the north fault of the Burro Mountain vein. The Austin-Amazon is now in the vein over sixty feet and no wall in sight. It is mining and shipping over a thousand dollars worth of ore a day. Sixty days ago it was a prospect.

We believe that we have a better mine than the Austin-Amazon, and Mr. Carter says: "Before the Austin-Amazon opened this body of ore, I would not have traded the center claim of the Burro Grande for the entire Austin-Amazon holdings."

Remember, Mr. Carter practically discovered this whole district and knows what he is talking about. Reservations for thousands of shares have already been made for this stock, and we advise that you send your subscriptions by first mail.

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