

SUGAR MARKET GROWS STRONGER

(Special Correspondence, Czarnikow-Rionda Company, 112 Wall Street)
 NEW YORK, N. Y., March 30.—A decidedly firmer and more active market has prevailed throughout the past week. After refiners and operators had taken all the sugars available at 4.50c to 4.625c c. f. at the close of last week the views of sellers were materially raised, so that at 4.75c c. f. (5.77c) only a moderate quantity was obtainable. However, when 5c c. f. (6.02c) was reached, aside from sales aggregating about 85,000 bags thereat, there developed a greater accumulation of offerings than had occurred at any previous level of values this week, and the slightly easier tone which naturally followed was responsible for a temporary withdrawal of refiners from the market. But operators continued to promptly absorb the small parcels that were put forward at any concession, and at the close of a sale of April shipment Cubas was made to refiners at 4.875c c. f. (5.89c), there being further buyers thereat, but only a limited quantity available at .06c per lb. higher.

Total reported transactions of the week are in the neighborhood of 70,000 tons Cubas, 20,000 tons Porto Ricos and 5000 tons nonpreferentials, on which the spot quotation was advanced .37c per lb. to 5.89c, basis 96. The business in Porto Ricos was at prices advancing from 5.52c to 5.64c to 5.77c delivered in New York.

A very active domestic demand for refined sugars, together with an eager foreign inquiry for the same product, were the principal causes of the advance in prices. Business for export, however, has been restricted by the reluctance of United States refiners to enter into commitments for the shipment of large quantities during the next two or three months, owing to their inability to find Cuban sellers of the distant deliveries of raws it would be necessary to simultaneously purchase as cover against such sales of refined. The only actual sale reported for export this week consisted of 40,000 tons that Canadian refiners are understood to have booked at the basis of 6.25c f. o. b.

As regards Cubas, only very slight transactions have been made for April shipment at 4.50c to 4.55c f. o. b. Enquiries for May-June shipment have been plentiful, but Cuban holders have displayed no desire to sell so far ahead. It has been reported here this week that United Kingdom purchased 25,000 tons of White Javas for prompt shipment.

Cabled advices received today from Cuba state that very heavy rains are falling in various western sections of the island. Recent reports give the political situation as improved, but state that the burning of cane fields still continues. In comparing the quantity of cane burnt this year with the published figures of 1,333,811 tons of cane similarly affected last campaign, attention might well be called to the fact that it is only in cases where burnt cane is left unground for more than ten days that it sour and becomes worthless. Consequently, as last year's burning spread over the en-

CITY ELECTION TO TAKE PLACE ON PRESENT PLAN; PROCLAMATION OUT

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 The enabling act does not pass the legislature or is vetoed by the governor and there is not time to override the veto there can be no proclamation issued and the present board remains in office for another two years. If the act does pass the election will be held under the provisions of the new charter.

Another interesting feature developed late yesterday when it was learned that Attorney General Stainback had handed down an opinion to the effect that the city election could be held under the new charter bill—this, of course, only being possible if the governor signed the bill in the brief time before it was necessary to issue the election proclamation.

The opinion handed down yesterday afternoon by Attorney General Stainback on the provisions of the city charter bill relating to supervisors was prepared at the request of President Chillingworth of the senate.

The attorney general holds that the charter bill is not legally defective and that it does not appear to be in conflict with sections 3 and 4, Revised Laws, 1915, relating to the time that laws become obligatory.

The gist of the opinion is in the following paragraphs:

"The act under discussion provides: 'This act shall take effect at noon on July 1, 1917, except that sections 21 and 37 to 56, both inclusive, shall be in effect from the approval of this act as far as necessary for the purposes of the general election provided for the year 1917.' It is an elementary rule that the primary basis of interpretation of the law is to ascertain the legislative intent and such intent should not be defeated by too strict a construction. For the purpose of ascertaining such intent the courts very often resort to legislative journals and facts outside of the language of the act. However, in the present case, without going outside the language of the act itself there can be little doubt of the legislature's intent that this act should take effect from the date of its approval as far as necessary for the purpose of the general election provided for the year 1917."

"As to the argument that section 6, providing for the number and method of grinding season, little at a time, the factories were enabled to grind nearly all the damaged cane, with practically negligible loss being sustained. On the other hand, the much larger amount involved this season being all burned within a comparatively short period, the great bulk of it has been irretrievably lost to the factories, through lack of time to cut and grind it before decomposition started, thereby materially reducing their production."

This great destruction of cane will undoubtedly increase expenses of cultivation during the summer months, as the farmers must necessarily devote all their energy and financial resources to the rehabilitation of their burnt fields, and do little, if any, plant-

ing for the coming crop, which is an item not to be overlooked when estimates of the 1917-18 crop begin to be made.

Trading in sugar futures on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange has been very active this week, at steadily advancing prices. Today's closing bids of April, 4.92c; May, 4.97c; June, 5.02c; July, 5.08c; August, 5.13c; September, 5.17c; October, 5.10c; November, 5.00c; December, 4.85c, and January, 4.73c, show aggregate advances ranging from .28c in January to .38c in October.

The receipts for the week at the three Atlantic ports were 78,566 tons, compared with 72,390 tons last year and 88,187 tons in 1915.

CLUBS SHOULD GO 'DRY,' HE URGES

(Continued from page one)
 The saloon must sell liquor or go out of business. I do not believe that a parallel can be drawn between these conditions and any of the prominent clubs of Honolulu.

The membership of the various clubs of Honolulu is made up of the very best of our business men; men who go in for outdoor exercise; men who care for their bodily health; men who are mindful of others besides themselves, and it is from the ranks of these men that the initiative should come when the question of giving up liquor drinking for the period of the war comes up for discussion and decision. It has always been a great obstacle in the way of prohibition in Hawaii that the workingman could point his finger at the prominent clubs of the city and truthfully say: They want me to give up my beer and gin, but they won't give up their highballs and cocktails. The time for this kind of discrimination has gone by. This is the very time and day when every man can do his bit, in some form or other. Surely the men are few who really feel that they must have a number of drinks every time they come in contact with a club bar. I know for a fact that there are a great many men in the clubs of the city who willingly subscribe right now to the sentiments of this letter, and if the question is brought right home to them, I do not, for a moment, fear the result. Example is better than precept; total abstinence right now is better than either.

C. G. BOCKUS.

BATTLE OF MARNE TEACHES LESSON

(By Associated Press)
 PARIS, France.—It was not until the battle of the Marne was at its height when war munitions were running low that the French government realized the imperative need of an intense production of war materials, according to statements made by Albert Thomas, Minister of Munitions, in the Chamber of Deputies. M. Thomas was speaking in reply to criticism of the conditions under which war materials had been supplied to the French army.

From the assertions, it appears that the French Department had estimated before the war that it would be necessary for state arsenals to produce not more than 13,000 shells a day. In the belief that the conflict would be short, no provision whatever was made for the production of explosives during the hostilities.

When it was discovered, during the battle of the Marne, that this estimate was insufficient, Alexandre Millerand, the Minister of War, summoned to Bordeaux the heads of all manufacturing establishments available and organized them into groups for the rapid production of 5-inch shells.

Neither the government nor the manufacturers had then any basis for figuring the costs. The exceptional conditions and the great need of immediately replenishing the supply, M. Thomas said, accounted for the abnormal prices and for the fabulous profits realized by the manufacturers. Three-inch shells at that time cost the government fifteen francs each. Today they are purchased at prices ranging from six francs and fifty centimes to seven francs and fifty centimes.

The French War Department has placed 64,000 contracts of artillery, projectiles and explosives since September, 1914, M. Thomas said. All munitions-producing plants in France, he added, have been under the control of the state from the beginning. Replying to deputies who demanded that all industries able to contribute to the national defence should be regulated by the government, M. Thomas declared that this would cause disorganization. He accepted a proposal for a regime under which the state would exercise a control and share in the profits of these industries.

The government has established ten new foundries since September, 1914, and has enlarged eighteen others, it developed in the debate.

REPORTS ANTHRAX FOUND ON KAUALA

That the outbreak of disease among cattle on Kauai is anthrax was learned today when Dr. Victor A. Norgaard, territorial veterinarian, returned on the inter-island steamer Mauna Loa from the Garden Island.

Although he could not be located by the Star-Bulletin down to 1:30 this afternoon, Dr. Norgaard was said to have told various territorial officials with whom he conferred this morning that the disease is anthrax and not hemorrhagic septicemia, which he at first had believed it to be.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Hawaiian Lodge, F. & A. M., meets tonight.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Find announce the birth of a daughter at their home in Kalia-uka last night.

Grace Hamilton Ferguson has filed in federal court a petition for naturalization as a United States citizen. She is a Britisher from Brazil.

Miss Agnes Botelho and John A. Drake were married Monday by Rev. Fr. J. Valentin. August Botelho and Angelo Botelho were witnesses.

BAR IS HEARD.

As a substitute measure for two bills introduced in the senate to provide against the practise of law by corporations, a bill was introduced by the senate judiciary committee this afternoon. The new bill follows the same general tenor as the other measures, but combines them and is said to be nearer a compromise between both sides.

Spirited argument against the proposals made in the other two bills was held this morning between representatives of trust companies and lawyers. The judiciary committee recommends the adoption of the substitute measure.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS COST LESS THAN 75 CENTS

(By Associated Press)
 PARIS, France.—Artificial legs made from paper mache and costing less than 75 cents each are being supplied to wounded soldiers in Paris hospitals. The paper legs, which are the invention of a Danish surgeon, are merely for temporary use, but with care will last from six months to a year. They are made on the spot, can be used a fortnight after the amputation and obviate the necessity of crutches while the patient is convalescing.

A hospital orderly can cut out, fit and complete a paper leg for a patient in about half an hour. The work takes a day to dry and set, and may be used the next day by the invalid.

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What a National Advertiser Says:

Secretary Otis F. Hall of the Murine Eye Remedy Co. writes to the Honolulu Star-Bulletin as follows: "It affords me pleasure as representing the Murine interests to state that our publicity in the Star-Bulletin has resulted in establishing a very fair demand for Murine in Hawaii. This is one case where we have been able to trace direct results."

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