The allurement of pleasure is the first and most common cause of failure.—Sidney Smith.

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

Possess a reputation for absolute integrity and be a gentleman.—Charles M. Schwab.

SIXTEEN HONOLULU STAR-BULLETIN, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1917.

Prominent Congressmen Coming On Hawaii Official Mission

ERLY ARRANGES DETAILS OF TOUR BY WASHINGTON SOLONS

Chairmen and Members of Important Committees Will Visit Islands Early Next Month--Patriotic Meetings En Route

Included in the list of congressmen who will arrive early next month for a three weeks' tour of the islands are some of the leaders of the present congress, as well as a number of younger members who are looked upon as bound to make their mark as national legislators.

Angus Erly, a Washington newspaperman who will be remembered here as one of those accompanying the congressional party which visited here in the spring of 1915, is in full charge of the present trip. Delegate Kuhio left Washington before the session was completed and all of the details of the party have been left to Erly. He has selected many of those to whom invitations were extended, and arranged the program of patriotic meetings on the westward trip.

This program has been printed already in the Star-Bulletin. It contemplates a series of meetings at cities and towns from St. Louis to San Francisco, prior to the sailing of the party from San Francisco on November 1.

Arrangements are already well along here for the reception and entertainment of the distinguished guests.

The latest news from Erly is that the party numbers 33 instead of the 40 originally scheduled. Several congressmen find that they have not time to make the trip.

Among those booked by Erly for the trip are the following:

Senators

George E. Chamberlain, Oregon, Democrat, chairman military affairs committee, agriculture, forestry, appropriation.

William H. King, Utah, coast and insular affairs, expenses.

Henry L. Myers, Montana, Democrat, chairman public lands, interstate, military affairs.

Miles Poindexter, Washington, Republican, judiciary, interstate commerce, naval, Pacific islands and Porto Rico.

W. G. Harding, Ohio, Republican, naval, Pacific islands, Philippines.

Henry F. Ashurst, Arizona, Democrat, chairman Indian affairs, judiciary.

Key Pittman, Nevada, Democrat, foreign relations, naval affairs.

Congressmen

Oscar E. Bland, Indiana, Republican.

William H. Carter, Massachusetts, Republican.

Warren Gard, Ohio, Democrat, judiciary.

C. Frank Reavis, Nebraska, Republican.

Ladislas Lazaro, Louisiana, Democrat, merchant marine.

Walter Keho, Florida, Democrat, territories.

Zebulon Weaver, North Carolina, Democrat.

Ernest Lundeen, Minnesota, Republican.

W. J. Browning, New Jersey, Republican, naval.

Louis B. Goodall, Maine, Republican.

J. Willard Ragsdale, South Carolina, Democrat, foreign affairs.

Edward Everett Dennison, Illinois, Republican.

Julius Kahn, California, Republican, military affairs.

Thomas Gallagher, Illinois, Democrat, rivers and harbors.

Allen Treadway, Massachusetts, Republican.

Irvine L. Lenroot, Wisconsin, Republican, rules.

George White, Ohio, Democrat, ways and means.

Wallace H. White, Jr., Maine, Republican.

John N. Garner, Texas, Democrat, ways and means.

George W. Fairchild, New York, Republican, ways and means.

Harold Knutson, Minnesota, Republican.

Benjamin F. Welty, Ohio, Democrat, immigration.

James V. McClintic, Oklahoma, Democrat, public lands, public buildings.

William Gordon, Ohio, Democrat.

Samuel J. Nicholls, South Carolina, Democrat, military affairs.

Frank L. Green, Vermont, Republican.

Sidney E. Mudd, Maryland, Republican, naval.

J. Fred C. Talbott, Maryland, Democrat, naval.

Jeff McLemore, Texas, Democrat, public lands, territories.

Others

W. W. Hess, superintendent U. S. botanical gardens.

E. Steward, chief clerk, department of justice.

John Sutor, secretary to Attorney General Gregory.

Some Senators and Representatives to See Hawaii

TURK CRUELTIES GRAPHICALLY TOLD BY MISSIONARY

Plan to Extirpate These Christian People Made in Germany, He Declares

[By Associated Press]

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The plan to extirpate the Armenian Christians from Turkey was "made in Germany and suggested to the Turks by German officials," and where the Armenians made a stand against their Moslem oppressors it was German officers and German cannon that broke them up, according to the Rev. Alpheus Newell Andrus, senior missionary for the Congressional station at Mardin, Mesopotamia, who told of his experiences here today. The farsighted Germans, he said, were looking forward to the time when they expected to gain complete dominion in Turkey and they wanted to eliminate the Armenian question by getting rid of the Armenians.

"One of the ways the Turks went about it was to load Armenian men on goatskin rafts on the understanding that they were to be deported— and then they were taken out and dumped into the Tigris river and drowned," he said. "This was the fate of at least 2500 men from the vicinity of Diarbekir and its suburbs in Northern Mesopotamia."

"Armed soldiers were on the rafts, which each carried about seventy-five to a hundred victims. Kurd boatmen rowed them out into deep water. Then the soldiers would drive the Armenians to one side of the rafts until they tilted and dumped them into the river. If they tried to climb back on the rafts the soldiers and boatmen beat them and shot them until all perished.

The Germans and the Turkish government, Dr. Andrus said, looked upon the destruction of the Armenians in Turkey as a cold blooded political move and gave the actual execution of it into the hands of the Kurds and Turkish soldiers who went about it with the ferocity of Moslem religious fanaticism.

"At first the Turkish government objected to the German suggestion of the removal of the Armenians on the grounds that they were valuable as artisans and business men and necessary to the economic life of the country," continued Dr. Andrus, "but the Germans promised to supply men to take their places. Having persuaded the Turks, the Germans then left it to them to put the plan into effect.

"But the Turkish soldiers in some places could not overcome the Armenians. At Urfa, the city of suffering, the Armenians resolved to resist deportation and defend their innocent families and their church. They barricaded themselves in their stone houses in their quarters. For ten days they withstood all the efforts of the Turkish soldiery to dislodge them. In the end they would have prevailed but German officers brought and [illegible] cannon upon their stronghold and forced them to flee.

"Surely such a people should not be allowed to perish. There still remain of them to be cared for 6300 in Urfa and nearby. Will not the American people help care for them? Conditions in Mesopotamia have not been brought much to the public's attention for the reason that there has not been anyone to report the state of things there and because no report could get past the rigid Turkish censorship.

"More than 30,000 Armenians were deported from Diarbekir and its suburbs. It was some of these who were dumped into the Tigris and drowned. The leading and rich men were among these. The others were detailed to dig trenches and to do other work with only an insufficient allowance of bread daily. Later they were shot in groups, when no longer able to endure the hardships involved.

"There followed an epidemic of cholera and then a scourge of typhus. Before the war and deportations the city contained some 60,000 inhabitants. The last I heard there were only 7,000 citizens left there.

"Women were clubbed, stabbed or shot down on the Mesopotamian plains and left for dead in piles on the ground or thrown into old cisterns. Some, coming to consciousness, crawled out from the piles and up from the cisterns and dragged themselves up the mountain to our hospital at Mardin to have their wounds dressed.

"Some of the Moslems at Mardin took pity upon more than a thousand babies of deported women, who in passing through, left those they had no milk to feed or strength to carry as they went on to their lingering deaths on the plains below. When the local government officials learned that Moslems had the little ones they issued an order that whoever harbored any Armenian would be visited with the treatment dealt to the Armenians.

"The Moslems, therefore, secretly turned the little ones over to Christian families who clandestinely cared for them until their resources were exhausted. And now the latest information from Mardin is that unless funds are immediately forthcoming the thousand orphans must be turned out upon the streets to starve.

"Help must be regular and continuous. The committee for Armenian and Syrian relief has decided that $5 a month per child will be necessary. That is about 17 cents a day. Who will add one more child to his family and reckon the 17 cents along with what he is spending daily on his other children and at the end of each month send the $5 to the committee?"

"Step lively," said the street car conductor. "Not on your life," responded the grouchy passenger. "If I felt like doing that I'd walk and beat your old car."—New Haven Register.

COLLEGE OF HAWAII FARM'S TEST SHOWS VALUE OF FEED FOR HOGS OF ALGAROBA MEAL

Professor of Agriculture Henke Announces Results of Experiment and Gives News Important to Pig Ranchers of Islands —Corn Ration Most Rapid in Gains But Not Economical

Important conclusions on the value of the algaroba bean as a feed for hogs are given in a paper by L. A. Henke, professor of agriculture at the College of Hawaii, as the result of a feeding test recently completed.

He finds in brief:

1. A standard corn belt ration produces the most rapid but not the most economical gains, owing to the high prices of the feeds in Hawaii.

2. Algaroba meal seems to possess considerable merit as a hog feed.

3. Wheat middings fed together with algaroba meal produces more economical gains than rice bran fed with algaroba meal (based on specific tests fully outlined) and this in spite of the fact that wheat middlings costs on an average of $20 per ton more than rice bran.

The tests were carried on at the College of Hawaii farm from February 28, 1917, to September 27, 1917.

Prof. Henke's paper is as follows:

"The problem of feeding livestock economically in the Territory of Hawaii presents difficulties which are not entirely solved by the abundance of experimental work that has been done along feeding lines in the states. To begin with only a limited number of what might be considered standard feeds in the states are grown here. Most of them can be imported but by the time the transportation charges are added the cost of same are almost prohibitive. On the other hand we have in this territory a number of locally produced feeds which because of their limited region of growth are practically unknown in regions where most scientific work has been done along feeding lines and hence nothing definite is known of their value.

"Such a feed is the bean of the algaroba tree (Prosopis juliflora D.C.) which was introduced into this territory. The original tree still exists in a fairly thriving condition in what has since grown to be the center of Honolulu. A plate on this tree has the following inscription, "First Algaroba tree of the Hawaiian Islands, imported and planted in 1828 by Father Bachelot, founder of the Catholic Mission." During the eighty years since its introduction it has spread everywhere and now covers hundreds of acres which once were waste land. The introduction of this leguminous tree has been a distinct blessing to the livestock men of Hawaii. Once each year the tree produces a crop of pods which when ripe turn yellow and fall to the ground where they are gathered up by children who sell them to the feed companies who with specially constructed mills are able to grind the sweet sticky pods to a meal and this meal is retailed like other feeds. It contains both the pod, which is distinctly sweet to the taste because of its high sugar content, and the beans about the size of a mustard seed within the pods. Cattle and hogs will and in pastures do eat these pods directly as they fall from the trees. It is commonly assumed that in this unground state the beans within the pod which are rich in protein pass through the animal undigested. Evidence on this point, however, is lacking and even if they should pass through undigested it may well be questioned whether the loss in this manner justifies the present high price of the meal as contrasted with the pods. An experiment to determine the relative efficiency of this feed in the form of algaroba meal or unground algaroba pods is now in progress at the College of Hawaii Farm. Algaroba pods in many sections can be had for the picking at the present time and the cost of picking by hand when done by children is usually under ten dollars per ton as contrasted with fifty-two dollars per ton, the present price of the meal in Honolulu.

In an experiment just finished at the College of Hawaii an attempt was made to discover the relative values of different rations, two of them containing algaroba meal. A litter of nine pigs from a pure bred Berkshire sow was divided into three uniform lots of three each on February 28, 1917. This litter was born on December 5, 1916, making them eighty-five days old at the time of starting the test. The three lots were given the following respective rations together with green alfalfa for roughage and from April to July inclusive they were pastured on an alfalfa field.

Lot 1.

Cracked corn	31 lbs.
Wheat middlings	31 lbs.
Rolled oats	31 lbs.
Linseed meal	5 lbs.
Salt	2 lbs.

Lot 2.

Algaroba meal	47 lbs.
Wheat middlings	47 lbs.
Linseed meal	4 lbs.
Salt	2 lbs.

Lot 3.

Algaroba meal	47 lbs.
Rice bran	47 lbs.
Linseed meal	4 lbs.
Salt	2 lbs.

MORE MORE

"It is of interest to note the Honolulu costs of the feeds at the beginning and end of the experiment. They are as follows on a ton basis:

	Feb. 1917	Sept. 1917
Cracked corn	$56.00	$84.00
Wheat middling	41.50	64.00
Rolled oats	51.50	54.00
Linseed meal	50.00	45.00
Algaroba meal	35.00	52.50
Rice bran	29.50	36.00
Green alfalfa	5.00	7.00
Mixture, lot 1	48.92	65.52
Mixture, lot 2	38.34	56.96
Mixture, lot 3	32.70	43.80

"The nine pigs were divided so as to make the lots as uniform as possible. The test was continued till September 28, a total of seven months. During this time each pig was weighed once every week. Unfortunately one of the pigs of lot three took sick and died seven weeks after the beginning of the test. It seems very doubtful if the ration can be blamed for the death of this pig since the other two were not sick at any time. It was deemed advisable to continue the test with the two that were left, and in the following tabulations all figures concerning lot three are based on the two hogs that lived throughout the whole test, as it was manifestly unfair to charge them with feed eaten by the sick pig at a time when this pig was making no gains.

"The following table gives the results of the seven months feeding-test in concise form:

	Lot 1	Lot 2	Lot 3
Weight Sept. 27, 1917	418 lbs.	365 lbs.	218 lbs.
Weight Feb. 28, 1917	80 lbs.	82 lbs.	54 lbs.
Total gain of lots	338 lbs.	283 lbs.	164 lbs.
Daily gain of lots	1.609 lbs.	1.347 lbs.	.781 lbs.
Daily average gain per pig	**.536 lbs.**	**.449 lbs.**	**.390 lbs.**
Cost of grain fed	$33.28	$24.76	$15.77
Cost of alfalfa fed	8.36	8.12	6.19
Total cost of feed	41.64	32.88	21.96
Feed cost per pound gain	.123	.116	.134
Total pounds grain fed	1,124	1,124	851
Grains required per pound grain	**3.32 lbs.**	**3.97 lbs.**	**5.19 lbs.**
Average cost grain mixture per ton	$59.22	$44.06	$37.06
Pounds grain fed each lot daily	5.35	5.35	4.05

"There was considerable variation in the gains made by the individuals, especially in lot one. The weight of the indivi ual hogs at the beginning and the end of the test are as follows:

	Weight Feb. 28	Weight Sept. 27	Pounds Gain	Pounds Daily Gain
Lot 1 No. 2	32	180	148	.704
No. 5	27	140	113	.538
No. 11	21	98	77	.366
Lot 2 No. 3	32	140	108	.514
No. 1	25	111	86	.409
No. 7	25	114	89	.423
Lot 3 No. 15	29	121	92	.438
No. 4	25	97	72	.342
No. 16	25	died	...	....

"Several matters are evident from a study of these individual weights the most striking of which is that the differences in size between pigs of the same litter tend to become greater as the hogs grow older—in short the 'runt' of the litter tends to remain undersized. Secondly the differences between individual gains being greater than those between lot gains there may be some considerable question as to how much dependence can be placed on the variations between the lots. No doubt more experimental work must be done along this line to make the results conclusive, but in general the indications are:

"1. A standard corn belt ration as given lot one produces the most rapid, but not most economical gains, owing to the high prices of these feeds in Hawaii.

"2. Algaroba meal seems to possess considerable merit as a hog feed.

"3. Wheat middlings fed together with algaroba meals as in lot two produces more economical gains than rice bran fed with algaroba meal as in lot three, and this in spite of the fact that wheat middlings cost on an average of twenty dollars per ton more than rice bran."

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FRANCE ENTERS FOURTH YEAR OF WAR IN CALM CONFIDENCE, SAYS PREMIER

[By Associated Press]

PARIS, France.—France begins the fourth year of the war in calm confidence and determination, expressed today by Premier Alexandre F. Ribot in these words:

'Until the people with whom we are at war finally awaken and free themselves from the detestable regime that oppresses them, nothing will stop the Allies in their effort that will bring back peace to the world by triumph of their arms."

At the request of the Associated Press, the Premier wrote:

"The entry of the United States into the conflict that is pending in the world was the capital event of the third year of the war. It was welcomed with enthusiasm by the allied peoples. They know what may be the effort of the American soldiers who have come to fight by their side.

'That event resounded nightily throughout the entire world." Certain Latin-American states where France received touching remarks of sympathy on the day of her national fete already have shown, by breaking off relations with Germany, that they had a clear vision of the Germanic peril.

"Greece, wrenched from the intrigues of a foreign faction, is preparing to send fresh contingents to fight with us on the Macedonian front. The cause of national liberty in all countries is finding more ardent advocates who are heard with increasing attention.

'The enemy, disappointed in his insensate hope of stopping ocean navigation, disillusioned in his effort to sap the courage of the Allies by false offers of peace can do no more than to seek to envelope the origins of his criminal enterprise in a veil of untruth.

"May the peoples with whom we are at war finally awaken and free themselves from the detestable regime that oppresses them. Until then nothing will stop the Allies in their effort that will bring back peace to the world by triumph of their arms."

COLORED CORD GIVEN FRENCH FOR BRAVERY

[By Associated Press]

PARIS France.—Of the methods of honoring soldiers for distinguished service on the field of battle, the "fouragers" conferred upon the crack regiments of France is one of the most original. It consists of a colored cord ending in a brass tag, the name being derived from the French word for a tethering rope for horses. Every officer and man in a regiment rewarded for gallantry in action by the fouragers has the right to wear this cord round the left shoulder. There are two classes of distinction, one having a green and red cord to correspond with the Croix de Guerre, and the other being in green and yellow, on the lines of the rarer Medaille Militaire.

WANT BELGIANS TO HELP FLOAT LOAN TO CHINESE

[By Associated Press]

PEKING, China.—The French minister is especially anxious to have Belgium replace Germany as the fifth member of the group which floats the $50,000,000 Chinese reorganization loan which is secured upon the salt monopoly.