

To Organize Banana Business For Maui

W. A. Anderson Would Have Large Quantity Of Fruit Grown For Coast Shipment—Transportation Problem Improving

A plan for organizing the farmers of the islands for the growing of bananas for the coast market, has been worked out by W. A. Anderson, now of Honolulu, but formerly manager of the now defunct Nabiku Rubber Co.

Mr. Anderson has been in the naval service as a lieutenant and is still stationed at Pearl Harbor. He has, however, been able to develop quite a banana shipping business which he hopes to largely increase.

In a letter to F. G. Krauss, of the Hauka sub-station of the Hawaii experiment station, Mr. Anderson has outlined his plans in considerable detail. These should be of interest to many farmers, and it is understood that some effort is to be made to form an organization for banana growing along the lines suggested. Mr. Anderson in his letter says in part—

Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, April 18, 1919.

Mr. F. G. Krauss, Hauka, Maui, Dear Mr. Krauss:

"As you know, the United Fruit Co., control the banana business of the U. S. They set a price on their bananas F. O. B., New Orleans, which determines the cost all over the U. S. This gives us a splendid basis to work on, as it furnishes much the same system for determining the proper price for Hawaiian bananas that is used in determining the price of Hawaiian sugar.

"As you know, shipping on consignment is unsatisfactory, and selling outright on contract is open to the objection that the contract price is either too low to suit the farmer or too high to suit the dealer, according to the condition of the market—and, in the long run it is more likely to be the former than the latter—there is also the matter of fruit spoiled in transit which is always a bone of contention between the San Francisco dealer and the shipper. Now, on Hawaii we are starting with a combination consisting of (1) the growers, in a Growers' Association; (2) the San Francisco dealer, and (3) myself—a combination for mutual cooperation, with the mutual understanding that each shall obtain his own proper compensation for the part he plays in the business; it being agreed by all that the grower should get all that is left after the necessary expenses of handling are paid.

"According to our arrangement, the price of Hawaiian bananas on board the steamer at Hilo is to be based always on the price of Eastern bananas at New Orleans, on the day the bananas are shipped, and the farmer is to be paid on that basis. This is to be fixed so as to make the Hawaiian bananas, pound for pound, cost the dealer in San Francisco as nearly as possible the same that the Eastern bananas cost him in San Francisco, by taking into consideration the difference in transportation cost, tare for stems and shrinkage, etc., in the two classes of fruit.

"I cannot conceive a fairer arrangement for assuring the farmer the proper price for his fruit. The United Fruit Company's price at New Orleans establishes the price for the entire country. We cannot, therefore, expect the San Francisco dealer to pay more than that, and by this arrangement, he cannot pay less. We are therefore getting just what the market affords for our fruit. The dealer is paying just the market price for it, and is making just what he regularly makes on the fruit bought from the United Fruit Co., and we can depend on the United Fruit Co., to see that he does not make an exorbitant profit.

"This supplies a permanent and profitable market for our bananas, the amount of profit being determined directly by the condition of the market, and the farmer gets his proper lion's share when the market is high. And, even on a low market, he will make a good profit, for, during the five years prior to the opening of the war the average price of Chancinola bananas was around \$1.63 per hundred pounds.

"As to transportation, at present I can assure transportation for only about 4,000 bananas a month. The Matsun Navigation Co., is ready to cooperate just as far as they are able, and propose to give us the right kind of transportation, but cannot give us any more definite information than the above until the Government shall have determined upon its shipping policy. When the Matsun and Lurline are back on their regular schedule we shall have regular shipments which will simplify the matter of transportation. I would suggest that you get the men who propose to go into this to state as nearly as possible the number of bananas they propose to raise, and when they expect to be ready to ship. It does not matter how few or how many any individual may be able to raise—one bunch is just as good, as far as it goes, as one hundred—it just won't go as far in feeding the multitude.

"The main idea is to get cooperation all along the line, and we should enlist in the movement only men who can work together. There should be no striving of any one to make more than his proper share of the returns at the expense of the other fellow. The farmers interest will be to raise the most and the best bananas he can, mine to make the industry as large and as prosperous as it can be, and

Mites Probable Cause Of New Potato Disease

By C. W. CARPENTER Pathologist, Hawaii Experiment Station.

(This disease is said to be growing in prevalence on Maui.—ED.)

Irish potatoes growing in dry and hot situations are frequently seen to gradually dry up and die. The trouble is first noticed on the new growth and the young leaves which turn brown on the under surface, become abnormally fuzzy and twist or curl up. The plants may grow well until about the time of flowering, then gradually dry up and die before their time.

The young leaves are attacked by a multitude of mites so small as to be scarcely seen with a hand lens. These minute pests suck the juices of the tender foliage and ultimately kill it.

This mite disease was first noticed early in May, 1917, and for some time the cause of the trouble was overlooked. A few preliminary experiments have shown that the trouble can be almost if not entirely prevented by dusting the plants with fine sulphur with a dust blower such as is used for applying insect powders, or if a spray material is desired for use with the spray pump use a lime sulphur spray.

A lime sulphur spray which has given good results in the preliminary tests in controlling the mite disease is easily prepared as follows: For large operations take 5 lbs. of sulphur and 5 lbs. of quick lime and boil for about one hour in 3 or 4 gallons of water. It is desirable to boil the mixture until the lime and sulphur unite into a clear brown liquid (the so called sulphid of lime). Dilute this liquid to 100 gallons. For small garden patches a small quantity of the lime sulphur spray can be made as follows: Take one ounce of sulphur and one ounce of quick lime and boil in a quart of water for about one hour, or until the two ingredients unite into a clear brown liquid. Make up to five quarts. An old sauce pan or kettle should be used for boiling this rather messy mixture.

Watch the plants carefully and as soon as any of the small new leaves show signs of turning brown on the under surface spray the entire surface and especially the young leaves of all the potato plants in the field with the lime sulphur spray or dust the plants with dry sulphur. The operation should be repeated about every two weeks.

Some gardeners have mistaken this mite trouble, a summer complaint attacking the potato under rather unfavorable growing conditions, for the late blight disease which is a cool and wet weather disease. They have remarked that Bordeaux mixture was of no use. It should be remembered that Bordeaux is not a cure-all for every disease. It is a remarkable preventative spray for fungus foliage blights. Sulphur likewise is not a cure-all but it is valuable for destroying mites.

In general it is to be recommended that Irish potatoes be planted sufficiently early in the spring to mature before the dry hot weather of summer sets in. This cool weather crop does not yield as well in dry, hot situations even if insects and disease be controlled.

Doing His Bit Right At Home

"Some of these guys have got a funny way of doing their bit," wailed one of the boys at the San Pedro submarine base the other day.

"Here I blowed home for a vacation and finds this guy parading around with my girl."

"I nails him and wants to know what the big idea is."

"Tain't nawthin' wrong," he comes back. "I just take her down to the newspaper office every day to see if you've got killed or not."—The Forecast.

the dealer in San Francisco to get the best price possible for the fruit he buys.

"I don't suppose we can get a large number of farmers as warmed up as I am over this idea of working together to make Hawaii furnish its proper proportion of the bananas consumed on the Pacific Coast. It should ultimately be all. We have the proper organization for distribution, however, in the Ryan Fruit Co., with 25 different houses from Salt Lake City West. We have the proper man in Mr. C. E. Naylor, their San Francisco manager, whose ideas as to the proper relation between the grower and the commission dealer agree closely with mine, and who, in the 4 years during which I have had dealings with him has proven this. He heartily approves the idea outlined, and we shall have his fullest cooperation. I am sending him now between 1/2 and 1/3 of the bananas shipped from Honolulu, which amounted to about 180,000 bunches last year and the only reason I am not sending a larger proportion is that in the Oahu banana business as at present conducted, there are too many profits to be made between the actual grower and the San Francisco dealer. I am today paying \$1.09 a bunch on the wharf for fruit on which the actual grower gets only 55 cents a bunch on the same wharf.

"It is this that our plan design to eliminate. So that the difference shall go where it belongs—to the grower, and still leave all the other essential factors their proper compensation. This cannot be done under a contract price because the dealer will always have to protect himself and thus make the contract price too low enough for this purpose. Under the plan I have outlined the price automatically adjusts itself to the market price."

Sincerely yours, W. A. ANDERSON.

Considerable Light Cast On Bolsheviki Activity In Russia

OMSK, Siberia, March 5.—(Associated Press)—A Russian schoolmaster, who was a prisoner of war in Germany, and who has arrived at Omsk, has given to the newspaper Zarya a narrative of his experiences since reaching Russia which throws considerable light on the conditions in the Bolsheviki zones of Russia. The schoolmaster said that almost all the released Russian prisoners were suffering from hunger and practically destitute of clothing.

At first they were received with animosity but later the Bolsheviki organized propagandist bureaus where socialist literature was distributed to the prisoners in an attempt to convert them to Bolshevian. Meetings were held and offers were made to enroll the prisoners in the Bolsheviki armies under the following conditions: A gift of two suits of clothing, 600 rubles in cash, provisions for two weeks. The offers were offered from 1,000 to 2,500 rubles in cash. The Bolsheviki, he said, had no success in recruiting the officers but some soldiers, who were in the worst physical condition, accepted their proposals. The majority, however, deserted, at the first possible moment.

The schoolmaster said that the discipline in the Bolsheviki army is exceedingly rigorous. For the least infraction the soldiers are shot. The privileged class in the Red army is made up of Magyars, Letts and sailors. The rest are supported as outcasts and as possible fodder for cannon. The members of the Russian middle class are forced to labor in the trenches or fortifications or to serve as servants for the Bolsheviki soldiers.

The Bolsheviki, the returned prisoner said, attribute great importance to their so-called "spying orators" who secretly remain behind in the towns evacuated by the Red Guard and try to corrupt and win over the troops of the Russian National Army.

The Red Guard leaders declare that it is only over their lifeless bodies that the Allies will take the "commune of the North," a name which they give to Petrograd.

At Petrograd, the schoolmaster said, all the workmen between 17 and 46 are mobilized. A large number of military schools have been opened for the army. Trotzky, the Bolsheviki War Minister, was accorded aviation pilot's license. To celebrate the anniversary of the Bolsheviki coup d'etat heavy additional taxes were imposed on the bourgeois class and extensive displays of fireworks were held in the principal cities.

Throughout the country were organized "begging committees" who had the right to requisition everything that pleased them. By a special decree were established "passports of the socialist classes" on which were inscribed the number of rations received. On the bourgeois passports are entered the number of tasks to the credit of the holder, such as the cleaning of streets and barracks.

TOWNS ON MEXICAN BORDER TO THRIVE WITH PROHIBITION

LAREDO, Texas, April 8.—(Associated Press)—Whether Mexican cities along the border will become cases for "international drinkers" when American adopts prohibition in July has not been determined, despite some leanings in this direction.

A movement recently was started to have passport restrictions removed, throw open the international bridge and run week-end excursion trains into Mexico. It was proposed to establish big gambling houses, cock pits, bull-rings and pretentious drinking emporiums. American business men vigorously protested on the ground that the trains passing through American towns would bring only a reputation for lawlessness.

The Mexican government has not indicated its attitude in the matter and seems disposed to let the liquor problems solve itself. Local officials are represented as not wishing to deny their citizens profits that American prohibition might bring.

Mexican cantineros have thrived in the year that Texas cities have been dry under the Texas military zone law. Passport regulations permit persons living within ten miles of the border to pass from one country to the other on a local permit. Many American residents visit Mexican towns daily to obtain drink. American authorities have prevented smuggling of liquor into the United States. Medical authorities predict that unrestricted border traffic would have a serious effect on the army's campaign against disease.

All suspicious visitors from Mexico are searched by customs officers for contraband liquor. As a result of this strict supervision, mezcal, a highly intoxicating Mexican drink that formerly sold for 50 cents a quart, now brings \$10 a quart here when obtainable from illegal dealers.

This Isn't Ours

The famous humorist had partaken too heartily of the Christmas feast. Acute indigestion had laid him low. As his friends gathered about him he smiled feebly. "At any rate," he murmured between spasms of pain, "I am able to keep up my reputation as a humorist." His friends were puzzled. "Di-gesting!" he gasped.—The Forecast.

Try, Try Again

"Has your wife a sense of humor?" "I don't think so," replied Mr. Pynhed. "I have told her the same joke over and over and I don't believe she has laughed at it more than twice in her whole life."—Washington Star.

Domestic Science Schools Are Being Formed In England

LONDON, April 8.—(Associated Press)—So many young girls have been employed in munition factories during the past four years of war and have been deprived of training for the household, that the London County Council has opened domestic science schools where they may be trained as servants or to look after their own houses after they are married.

In one school, which has been opened at the "unemployed center" in Shepherd's Bush, the girls, who had just been freed from factory work, spent their time singing, whistling and throwing dish-towels across the room. They appeared at the school clad in their best finery, with ringlets about their necks and trinkets hanging from their ears. Their neatly coiffed teacher, however, soon convinced them this was not the raiment for household work, and in a few days they were as neatly and as sensibly clad as she.

The practical course of the school includes instruction in preparing soups, sauces, fish, meat, puddings, pastry and cakes, and some of the girls already have been employed by choicest and candy manufacturing concerns. Others are finding employment in clubs and restaurants under competent chefs, while still others are going into families as cooks.

When questioned upon admission to the school as to the kind of employment they preferred a majority of the girls expressed a desire for factory work, but after becoming interested in cooking they invariably put factory work second.

A Spring Romance

"Dearest, I ordered to be sent home to-day a most beautiful hat for only ten guineas. It's a perfect love!" "My darling, your love will be returned."—London Saturday Journal.

BY AUTHORITY

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE Second Circuit, Territory of Hawaii, All Chambers, In Probate, No. 1820

In the matter of the Estate of John Kekahu, Late of Kihui, County of Maui, T. H., Deceased.

Petition of Hoioipolo Kekahu for appointment of C. D. Lufkin as administrator of said Estate.

IT IS ORDERED, that Thursday, the 12th day of June, A. D. 1919, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court Room of this Court, in Wailuku, County of Maui, Territory of Hawaii, be, and the same is, hereby appointed the time and place for hearing said petition.

Dated at Wailuku aforesaid, this 6th day of May, 1919. BY THE COURT, HENRY C. MOSSMAN, Clerk, Circuit Court, Second Circuit, Territory of Hawaii, (May 9, 16, 23, 30.)

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Honolulu, June 9-14.

Original 6-day program is now to be concentrated into 3 big days, as follows:

Monday, June 9

Four furlong—Free-for-allPurse \$450
Six furlong—Free-for-allPurse 300
Three furlong—Hawaiian Bred. Two yearsPurse 150
Polo Pony—Free-for-allPurse 50
One Mile four-foot hurdle—Free-for-allPurse 150
Four furlong—Hawaiian Bred, Free-for-allPurse 150

Wednesday, June 11

Free-for-all trot or pace; 3 in 6Purse \$1000
Four furlong, Officers and GentlemenPurse 50
3/4 Mile Polo Boy, Sr.Cup
Ladies, one-half mileCup

One mile—Free-for-all runningPurse 750
with \$150 added if track record is broken.
3/8 Mile Polo Boy, Jr.Cup
Six furlong—Free-for-allPurse 300
Individual high jump—Free-for-allPurse 50

Saturday, June 14

2:15 Class trot or pace; 3 in 5Purse \$500
Seven furlong, running—Free-for-allPurse 300
Six furlong, Hawaiian bred—Free-for-allPurse 200
Six furlong, Japanese—Free-for-allPurse 150
1 1/2 Mile running—Free-for-allPurse 500
Six furlong—Free-for-allPurse 400

Races will be ten (10) pounds below scale of weights in all Free-for-all running races.

EDWIN H. PARIS, Chairman.

J. WALTER DONLE, Exec. Secretary.

ROBERT HORNER,

Chairman Racing Committee 303 Hawaiian Trust Bldg., Honolulu.

