

WARRING NATIONS STRIVE TO FOSTER AMERICAN OPINION

Ambassador of Kaiser in Washington Suddenly Abandons Pro-German Propaganda

PRESIDENT IS OPPOSED TO FOREIGN WAR LOANS

European Conflict Shows People of United States Their Personal Responsibilities

By Ernest G. Walker. (Mail Special to The Advertiser). WASHINGTON, September 25.—European regard for sentiment on this side of the Atlantic has been specially emphasized of late. It had a striking illustration when Emperor Wilhelm addressed a cablegram to President Wilson, charging that German bullets had been found on French prisoners and that "sniping" by Belgian civilians had compelled him to reduce Louvain to ashes. President Wilson, bent upon most careful observance of neutrality, did not feel at liberty, of course, to call the kaiser's attention to the German violation of Belgium's neutrality as possible warrant for some of those vigorous attentions his soldiers received from Belgian citizens.

The German ambassador, soon after his return to the United States, began to issue daily interviews, clearly intended to influence public sentiment here in favor of the Germans. Count von Bernstorff has enjoyed an exceptional popularity in the United States but public interviews had not previously been his forte. These utterances were rapidly becoming a theme of unfavorable comment in official circles at Washington. Was not the German ambassador making the United States the basis of a pro-German propaganda?

Propaganda Suddenly Ceases

President Wilson has publicly prohibited army and navy officers from taking sides with one or another of the European Nations at war and officials of his administration quickly understood the proprieties regarding expression of their own opinions. And yet the German ambassador, supposed to be persona grata to the administration, was doing the very thing the President had prohibited to Americans. The incongruity of the situation seemed to become apparent. In any event the German ambassador's interviews have ceased. He is simply giving out bulletins from the embassy about war news from Berlin, just as the French and British ambassadors had been doing from the outset.

It appears to be well settled that the warring nations will have no American dollars for financing their conflict. There is little to prevent individuals or certain banks for that matter from purchasing the war bonds of any of the countries involved, if the terms are regarded sufficiently attractive to warrant the investment. But the flotation of war loans will probably not be attempted.

President Against War Loans

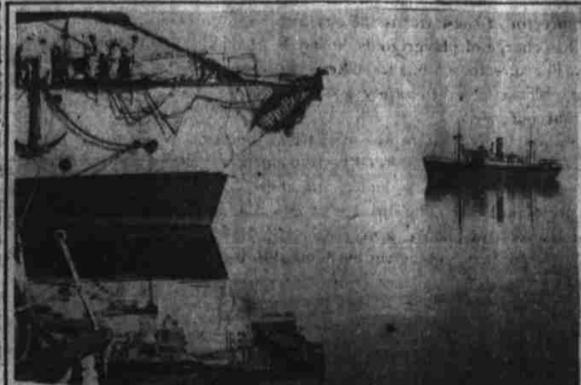
President Wilson has set his face strongly against it, as when J. P. Morgan inquired whether the administration would object to his firm taking charge of a French loan. It was understood that if a French loan were floated over here, before long the public would be invited by New York bankers to help with a German loan and so on. French-born citizens of the United States naturally would be disposed to invest for the aid of France and German-Americans for the aid of Germany. It was less likely that Great Britain would want to finance a war loan on this side but there would have been quite as much justification of it and the deep sentiment of friendship for Great Britain among a very large class of substantial Americans could assume a generous response of gold. But all this was checked at the very beginning. President Wilson and Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo have addressed themselves to solving the home problems of a financial character, growing out of the European conflict of arms.

Interests Linked With Europe

The stock exchanges remain closed and people are marvelling at the small inconvenience of such a status. Those who have stocks to sell, are occasionally embarrassed in disposing of their property. That this is not at all serious is shown by the fact that there has been no outcry about it. The European war, however, has made a very great impression upon the American people in teaching how intimate our relations are with our cousins—British, French, Russian and German—across the ocean. The lesson has been learned home even by factory employes, who have found their own wages impeded by the shutting off of raw materials from Europe, to say nothing of markets for manufactured goods. Every grower of sugar beads finds his next year's crop imperiled because of a scarcity of seed, most of which is imported. Those interested in a thousand and one government enterprises which call for appropriations from the federal treasury, were much reluctantly aware of the importance of France when customs collections began to fall and a treasury deficit was threatened. This, of course, is to be quickly remedied by additional taxes on beer, wines and freights, which congress is now debating and will soon

GERMAN REFUGEES IN FROM TAHITI Tell Graphic Stories of 'War' in Society Islands

Illustrations Featuring Opera Bouffe Warfare In Which Frenchmen of Tahiti Are Engaged and From Which Germans Have Fled



TAHITI-BOW OF FRENCH GUNBOAT ZELE AND GERMAN STEAMER WALKUERS, A PRIZE



RADIO FIRERS MOUNTED ON AUTOS IN TAHITI



FRENCH VOLUNTEERS AS TAHITI'S HOME GUARD



GERMAN REFUGEES PASSING HONOLULU CUSTOMS



THE GERMAN REFUGEES WHO ARRIVED YESTERDAY

pass, but not without opposition and perhaps, not without amendment.

Lull in Ocean Commerce

With sentiment taking definite form as to these and many other kindred matters, the country is getting into a frame of mind for improving to the utmost the trade and commercial opportunities which are certain to ensue. There has been a lull in the activities over shipping matters. Administration officials are waiting to see the result of the law, just enacted, which enables foreign built ships to be brought under American registry when certain conditions are complied with, and to note how the government insurance bureau, known as the war risk law, will operate. But there are pending two or three shipping bills, which have met with committee favor, and will later be pressed to passage. President Wilson insists upon a measure authorizing the government to purchase vessels for the merchant trade at an expenditure of at least \$10,000,000. Much opposition was shown to this in some quarters but, presumably, the bill will become law within a month or so. Objections of Great Britain and France, already politely voiced through their ambassadors, to such purchases from Germany have made some legislators halt. The official position of the nation as a strict neutral is very much appreciated. Congress wishes to do nothing that will mar the advantage already gained in that regard. But the President, as prime mover in the strict neutrality idea, is particularly desirous of having the law providing for purchases of ships and will meet the question of buying German vessels when it comes to a point.

Transatlantic Trade Rights Issue

The likelihood is that the government, as owner of steamship lines, will operate them wholly to South American ports. The Transatlantic trade is righting itself. Wheat and corn are moving quite freely to certain ports of the allied nations. The

United States authorities will not relax efforts to gain some of this carrying trade. The ships coming under American registry by the new law will seek that. But the greatest opportunity seems to lie to the southward. The Panama Canal is open and South America wants goods from the United States. The City Bank of New York, the great Rockefeller institution, has just sent agents to Rio Janeiro, and Buenos Ayres, where branch banks are to be established and facilities offered for exporters in the South American trade. These branch banks are heralded as of very great importance in the campaign to gain markets in that quarter of the world.

Business Revives Rapidly

Business, which has been lagging for two years and more, is reviving rapidly. It seems to be recovering from the scare caused by the European war. Business men are realizing the benefits which will accrue from the closing of factories and the falling off in production abroad. During the last month numerous conferences of prominent business men, bankers and railroad officials, have been held here with the President and Secretary McAdoo. These have stimulated confidence alike in the administration and in the situation. Then it is coming to be plain that whether the European war be brief or prolonged it will be many months, if not many years, before the warring nations fully recover and regain their full strength as commercial competitors. In the meantime, close trade relations with Chile, Argentina, Brazil, and indeed, with all the southern republics, are hoped for.

TREATMENT FOR DYSENTERY

Chamberlin's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy followed by a dose of castor oil will effectually cure the most stubborn cases of dysentery. It is especially good for summer diarrhoea in children. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

J. C. LANE SPENT \$141 IN MAYORALTY RACE

Last but not least, John C. Lane filed his certificate of expenses in the recent primary election campaign yesterday afternoon.

After waiting until most of the other candidates had filed their statements, showing various large sums of money spent in a fruitless endeavor to land the nomination in many cases, Lane's certificate shows the modest expenditure of \$141.

Six more registrations were recorded yesterday, thus maintaining the daily average since the books reopened.

ALFRED L. CASTLE LIBERAL SPENDER

Alfred L. Castle, who was nominated at the recent primary election as a Republican candidate for the territorial legislature from the Island of Oahu, spent the largest amount of money of any of the candidates for the same office who have so far filed their statements of expenses with the secretary of the Territory. Castle's statement, filed yesterday, shows that his nomination cost him \$205.50.

Other candidates for legislative positions who filed their statements were as follows: A. D. Castro, \$128.50; Henry Vierra, \$71.35; Paulo Hokii, \$12.50; Joseph Kallana, \$25; J. W. K. Kooki, \$20; R. W. Avlett, \$18; Charles Kaneohe, \$13.50; John H. Joseph, \$10; D. Kalanooa and Sr., \$10; and Charles K. Nolley, \$10.

French Organize Home Guard and Auto Light Artillery

(From Thursday Advertiser.) They are having a merry time of it in Tahiti.

The serious and amusing incidents of war—as warfare goes in the South Seas—are furnishing a splendid relaxation and entertainment for the French and British subjects on that little island of delicious climate.

Ten German business men from Papeete arrived here yesterday morning on the barkentine S. N. Castle, after sailing for twenty days, and they tell a unique and amusing story of Tahiti's part in the great European war.

These business men, some of whom have been connected with the commercial affairs of Papeete for a score or more years, packed up their goods and chattels in queer old trunks and carpetbags and took passage on the barkentine for Honolulu.

Leave Wives and Children Behind

They left their wives and children behind them, by permission of the French governor general. The former will remain there until the war ends, or sail for America by a different route.

Accompanying the refugees business men were seven members of the crew of the Walkuers, a German merchant vessel which was captured by the little French gunboat Zelee soon after the war broke out.

The business men brought pictures with them of the Tahiti volunteer army, and over them they have had many chuckles.

"Ouch!" exclaimed one of the refugees yesterday, pointing to a photograph of the Tahiti "automobile light artillery," and holding his sides. "It is a jolt!"

Some of the refugees say they will return to Tahiti as soon as the war is over, but others of them do not care they will not set foot on the French possessions again, feeling resentment at the treatment they received after the war broke out.

Herded Into Quarantine

The Germans, it seems, were all rounded up and put in the quarantine station, there to remain until a ship should come to take them away.

For ten days and ten nights they remained in quarantine, thinking evil thoughts of their former friends who had turned against them.

They were put in a building with the prisoners of the Walkuers.

ship were as much surprised as the business men at the turn of events.

The news of the opening of hostilities suffered a delay of weeks in reaching Tahiti, and concomitant with the arrival of the news came the French warship Zelee to Papeete.

The Walkuers was taking on phosphate there at the time. The French ship took her as a prize at once and without any resistance.

From Scouts to Military Duty

From that eventful day, the daily scenes on Tahiti bristled with implements of war.

Automobiles were trimmed down, and light guns from the Zelee were placed on them, until an automobile light artillery was in shape and ready for action.

Men who theretofore had done nothing more violent in the way of taking exercise than to execute lengthy aastas, joined the army of volunteers.

For the first time in years, Tahiti had something of general interest to talk about.

Every day or so, some one would whisper word around that the Germans were coming. Then out would come the yawning volunteer army, and out would come the automobile light artillery, much to the delight of the women, who looked on from their hammocks admiringly.

Through the cracks or windows of the quarantine station, the ten German prisoners, who a short time before had been esteemed in the community as big businessmen, professional men or bankers, watched the grandiose maneuvers of the army with mingled emotions.

Passengers Rign on As Sailors

When Captain von Dahleim of the Castle arrived, the ten businessmen were put aboard, and seven sailors from the Walkuers.

The other members of the ship's crew were obliged to wait for another ship, no more accommodations being available on the Castle.

The passengers were required to sign on as seamen to comply with this government's navigation laws.

NEW LAND BOARD DOES BUSINESS

Dr. J. H. Raymond is Elected Chairman and W. C. Wilder Vice-Chairman

The new land board met yesterday, organized and got down to work, clearing up the accumulated business of its ten weeks' holiday.

Dr. J. H. Raymond was elected chairman, W. C. Wilder vice-chairman, and Jacob E. Brown secretary. The other members present were W. H. C. Campbell, Bell Brown, Cartwright Jr. and J. W. Waldron.

Will Follow Precedents

Mr. Brown, as the only hold-over member, was asked to explain the methods of procedure in the transaction of business. It was voted to follow the precedents established.

The new members showed that they have a good understanding of the law. The land board is an intermediary body, appointed by the Governor under congressional authorization. Its function is to stand between the Governor and the land commissioner and the people, to secure equitable administration of the land laws of the Territory. Its authority and scope of action are semi-judicial. While the members of the land board are appointed by the Governor, they are constituted the sole arbiters of their own method of procedure, within the law.

Members Discuss Policy

Speaking in regard to the policy to be adopted, Doctor Raymond said that the board must be very careful in all matters concerning the alienation of the public domain. While the board will ask the advice of the land commissioner, it is not bound to accept his recommendations.

J. W. Waldron said that the board should be as nearly absolutely certain of facts relating to values of public lands as it is possible to become. J. E. Brown said that the law intended the land board to be a check on the actions of the Governor and land commissioner, and that it is independent of both.

While the land commissioner's recommendations would be considered, it was not necessary that there should be any recommendation on his part to bring matters before the board. J. D. Tucker, who was present, disagreed with Mr. Brown, but the latter's opinion was upheld by the other members.

Applications Deferred

The application of O. T. Shipman for a twenty-one year lease of 37,000 acres of grazing land in Puna, for which he offered \$250 per annum, or a rental of two-thirds of a cent per acre, after long discussion was deferred until more specific information as to the character of the land can be secured.

The application of Henry Lyman for a 12,000-acre lease in Waia at \$50 per annum took the same course.

After Dr. J. H. Raymond had been chosen as chairman and as a member, the board recommended that Sub-Land Agent W. D. Aiken of Maui be asked for a report on the proposed exchange of eleven acres of an surrounding an old plantation at Waipahoehoe on Oahu.

For the two-acre school lot owned by Doctor Raymond's ranch at Uluwaka. This exchange is recommended by H. W. Kinsey, superintendent of public instruction. The school house, teachers cottage and court house at Uluwaka are on Raymond's land, for which the government does not even hold a lease. The land offered in exchange, at Kinsey's suggestion, is a plot of government land where the ranch slaughter house is located. W. C. Wilder assumed the chair while this exchange was being discussed.

Sundry Remnants Sold

Five remnants of government land in the Fort street extension district were ordered put up at auction, also a Paoua remnant, and a 16,000 square foot slice located inside one of the blocks out in the Palama district. Ten acres a square foot will be the upset price on all of these. These odd-shaped remnants of government land have been discovered by the surveyor general's department in the course of the mapping of the city.

At the request of the Apokaa Sugar Company 2.65 acres of cane land will be leased for five years at \$14 per acre. The Maltes estate will be four acres of pasture land in South Hilo at \$15 was approved. A small coconut grove in Puna was leased to Mrs. Conrad for \$10 per annum.

The board approved a twenty-one year lease of right of way for a pipeline to the Pioneer Mill Company. The company will pay \$275 per annum for 42.8 acres.

Lanipahoehoe Sugar Company had its lease of 100 acres of Kaiakea extended five years at \$300. Robert Hind got three acres for tanks and hay barn at Puuwaawa at \$25 per acre, and has plantation a three-acre reservoir site at \$40 per acre.

Will Sell Camp Sites

Four Hawaiian Agricultural camp sites, three in Wood Valley and one at Moaula will be offered at auction at \$400. The total area is 29.74 acres. They also get a twenty-one year lease of thirty-two acres of flame right of way at \$300 per annum.

Hutchinson Plantation Company gets a fifteen year grazing lease of seven acres at \$100. J. D. Tucker said that the government has vainly endeavored to get anyone to take these lots. The area totals 473 acres.

A 25-acre lot at 29 miles, Oahu, will be leased or twenty cents per acre. A 250-acre barren ridge a mile above Enokoe, Molokai, will be offered at auction.

The offer of \$70 for a 500 square foot remnant at Nappoopo by H. Hackfeld & Company was accepted.

The board then adjourned subject to call by the chairman.

the Alexander Young Hotel, while other of the party are at the Queen's Hotel in Nuuanu street. During their sojourn in Honolulu they pay their respects to Mr. George Rodick, the German consul, and see the sights.

Altogether they are a contented and happy party of war refugees.