SUPERVISORS USE TIME OF PUBLIC TO BAIT PAPERS

On Eve of Election McClellan and Pacheco Declare For Direct Frontage Tax

Manoa Valley Project Vehicle For Prediction That Statute Will Fail

(From Wednesday Advertiser.)

If newspapers had ears, their ears would have burned yesterday noon along with the ears of residents of Manoa Valley, for different members of the board of supervisors at its meeting ripped into the newspapers, the frontage tax statute, residents of Manoa Valley, and other things and persons that chanced to cross their verbal way.

But at the bottom of all the roasting and ripping, the frontage tax statute was to be found the cause of the trouble, the verbose wrath and ire of the board.

The supervisors made a valiant effort to prove—or at least, to assert—that they were not opposed to the frontage tax measure; but that the people of the city as a whole were.

McClellan Starts Excitement

Their movement in this direction came near the close of the meeting, when Supervisor W. H. McClellan rose and declared that the newspapers had done the board an injustice; that both The Advertiser and Star-Bulletin had misrepresented the attitude of the board.

This declaration was made just after the introduction of and before the vote on an ordinance creating an improvement district for Manoa Valley under the provisions of the direct frontage tax statute.

"I wish the vote on this ordinance to be noted," he said. "I believe it will be found that we all vote in favor of it. We are not opposed to this statute, as the papers represent. The vote now will show that we are all in favor of it."

A provision is made in the creation of this district, which the Manoa Improvement Club desires, for the flotation of $275,000 of bonds to pay for the new streets and paving in the district.

Pacheco Has an Inning

"We want to show," declared Supervisor Pacheco, supplementing Supervisor McClellan's speech, "that the campaign of The Advertiser and Star-Bulletin to goad this board for not making use of the frontage tax statutes is unjust. We wish to show before election that this improvement act is not popular—and we wish to show it is not popular in just the district where it should be popular.

"I tell you now, this Manoa project will be knocked in the head. The people won't pay for the work. And if they won't stand for the act in Manoa, what about the other districts of the city? In this district the act certainly should be supported, yet I am told on good authority that it will be thrown down.

"The board has never been opposed to the frontage tax idea. On the contrary, it has been in favor of it in those cases where the property owners come in and ask for improvements under it.

Calls Papers 'Distructionists'

"But The Advertiser and Star-Bulletin have made us appear in another light. The local papers will never give this board or any board a square deal. They are destructionists.

"When I came into office I was opposed to a municipal paper. But if I am re-elected to office, I promise you I shall advocate the establishment of such a paper."

A vote was taken on the Manoa improvement ordinance when he finished speaking. It passed without a dissenting vote.

The streets included in the new district are Oahu avenue, Jones street, Vancouver highway, Parker and Armstrong street, Kaala avenue, Hunnewell street and Kamehameha avenue, Maile Way, Hyde street, Damon street, Atherton road, Lanihuli drive, Beech street, Lion rise, Kauhina and Hillside, East Manoa road, Manoa road, Oahu avenue extension, Ferdinand, Adolph and Terrace streets, Sea View tract road and Cooper road.

Pauahi Street Extension

W. Walters addressed a communication to the board on the proposition of extending Pauahi street through to Union. He stated that he was contemplating erecting a two-story building on his property in Union street, and was anxious to know if this street extension, long talked of, was to be carried out.

H. P. Wood, as secretary of the Hawaii promotion committee, wrote the board congratulating it on the work being done at Kapiolani Park and urging that it be carried on.

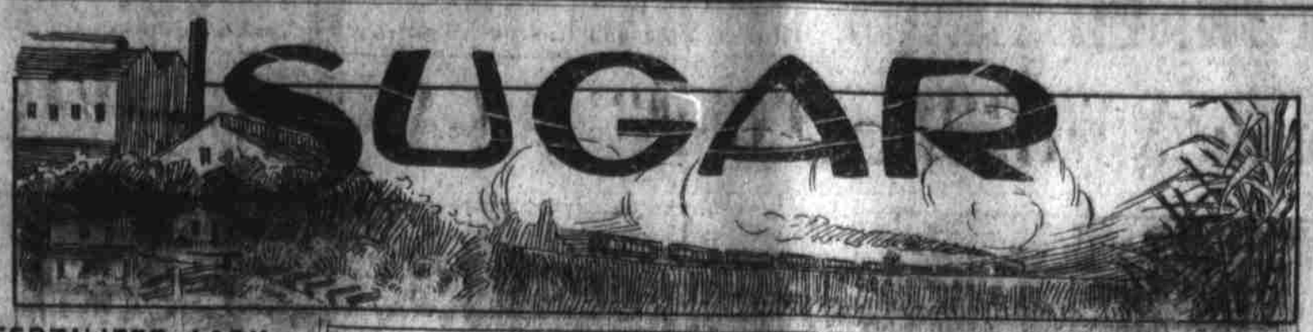
SUPERVISORS FAVOR WAR RELIEF BOXES

Gift boxes in which donations may be dropped will be placed about the city to help the sufferers in the European war.

Permission to put such boxes in different places about the city was asked of the board of supervisors by the relief committee yesterday.

In referring the matter to the roads committee, the board went on record as favoring the request.

The road committee is to settle on the places where these boxes are to be put, before granting the formal permission.



FERTILIZER LACK MAY HIT HAWAII

Non-Arrival of Kinross-shire Makes Planters Guess At Fertilizer Supply

Waste Molasses May Yield Potash But Nitrogen Depends On War

Unless the British bark Kinrosshire arrives in the next thirty days Hawaii is going to be very short of fertilizers for the 1915 sugar crop.

Norman Watkins, manager of the Hawaiian Fertilizer Company stated yesterday that much anxiety is felt as to the whereabouts of this vessel. The Kinross-shire sailed from Hamburg 170 days ago. She was reported in the South Atlantic when out forty days. Since then nothing has been seen or heard of this vessel.

Anxiety Felt

Hawaiian sugar planters' interest in the whereabouts and safety of this vessel is due to the fact that she had 4000 tons of ammonium sulphate and potash salts aboard when she left the German port. This cargo contains all the nitrogen and potash required for ten thousand tons of high grade cane fertilizer.

A 170-day passage from Hamburg to Honolulu is not exceptionally long. Vessels have made this long sail in 150 days, while 180 days for this trip is not unusual. If there were no European war in progress and no German cruisers sailing the high seas seeking to destroy British commerce and capture British ships the consignees of cargo would not feel quite so nervous about the bark's non-arrival. The Kinross-shire might be out another thirty days in peaceful times without being posted as overdue.

Nitrate Embargo

Mr. Watkins said that if it turns out that the vessel and cargo are lost it will prove rather awkward for both the fertilizer merchants and their customers. His company thought they had a cargo of Chili saltpeter en route. Recent advices, however, are that the Amyo Maru, a sister ship of the Kiyo Maru now at Hilo, which was bringing a cargo of nitrate for Hawaii turned back after war was declared and is now interned at Callao, apparently to remain there until hostilities are pau.

The probability of Hawaii getting a supply of nitrogenous fertilizers for 1915 may depend on the possibility of getting an American ship to bring another nitrate cargo here from South America in time to use on the crop.

Ammonia A By-Product

While the coke manufacturers of West Virginia are turning out a large supply of ammonium sulphate their entire output is contracted for at least a year ahead. The major portion of the world's supply of this fertilizing ingredient has been supplied by Germany during recent years. Formerly England was the chief producer but the Germans have now outstripped their competitors. Needless to say the main supply is now cut off.

Ammonium sulphate is used in practically all "complete" commercial fertilizers in combination with organic nitrogen and nitrate of soda. If it is impossible to get enough nitrate and sulphate there are only a few other substances that can be substituted and these will be difficult to procure.

Bones From Calcutta

Cyanamide and nitrate of lime are two compounds abstracted from the atmosphere where cheap electric power is available. There is a cyanamide plant at Niagara Falls but the only large nitrate of lime factories are in Norway.

If the planters have to fall back on organic sources of nitrogen the field is limited to dried blood, tankage, fish-scrap and bone meal. Here again war limits the field because the Hawaiian supply of bone-meal has been derived from Calcutta, and of dried blood from Australia.

American meat scrap and bone have practically gone out of reach of the fertilizer manufacturers in recent years because the poultry raisers of the country were willing to pay higher prices for them. Cotton seed meal has never been used here as a nitrogenous fertilizer because freight rates are higher than the value of the meal will stand.

Rape seed cake is imported into California from Japan and China. Hawaii may now have to turn to the Orient is this emergency for a supply of bean meal, castor, rape, sesame, or peanut cake for fertilizer purposes.

Fertilizers, Not Money Wanted

There is enough potash in Hawaiian soils to last cane and all other cultivated crops two or three years. There are abundant supplies of phosphoric acid obtainable. The nitrogen supply is another matter. The Kinross-shire will therefore be a veritable Christmas ship if Hawaiian luck holds and she still reaches port in safety with her valuable cargo.

Both vessel and cargo are insured but as Mr. Watkins said yesterday, "Hawaii wants the fertilizer, not the money."

Record and Forecast of Hawaiian Sugar Crops as of Uneven Dates to Oct. 14, 1914

There are forty-five sugar mills in Hawaii. In addition thereto, there are seven independent cane-planters, whose cane is ground on shares, who do business on such a large scale that their share of sugar is listed separately. There are many hundred share planters on a smaller scale, whose sugar is handled by the mills and included in its record of output.

Planters without mills are indicated hereunder by a *.

Statistics are of tons of 2000 lbs. each.

Number mills grinding 9; number mills through grinding 36.

NAME OF PLANTATION.	Crop of 1913 in tons.	Crop of 1914 estimate of Jan. 1.	Crop of 1914 sugar shipped to Sept. 30.	Crop of 1914 estimate of crop yet to be shipped.	Crop of 1914 revised estimate of total crop as of Oct. 12.	NOTES.
*Apokaa Sugar Co., Ltd.	381	400	926	.....	926	Finished grinding Aug. 25.
*Estate V. Knudsen	811	800	930	.....	930	Finished grinding Aug. 25.
Ewa Plantation Co.	29,511	31,027	27,771	184	29,933	†Add for local consumption 1978 tons.
*Gay & Robinson	4,821	6,000	5,993	.....	5,993	Finished grinding Aug. 29.
*Grove Farm Plantation	3,695	5,000	4,404	11	4,415	Finished grinding July 18.
Hawaiian Agricultural Co.	12,856	13,000	15,470	1,530	17,000	Weather dry for fluming; grinding only 50 tons per day.
Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co.	50,310	54,000	56,218	282	56,500	Finished grinding June 18.
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	22,308	23,500	26,787	76	26,863	Finished grinding Aug. 29.
Hawaii Mill Co., Ltd.	2,857	2,800	3,504	97	3,601	Finished grinding Aug. 14.
Hamakua Mill Co.	6,845	7,500	6,921	136	7,057	Finished grinding Oct. 1.
Halawa Plantation	1,641	2,000	976	1,224	2,200	
Hakalau Plantation Co.	15,400	15,500	.....	.....	16,950	Finished grinding Sept. 26.
Hilo Sugar Co.	15,031	14,000	.....	.....	18,500	Finished grinding Sept. 18.
Honokaa Sugar Co.	10,103	8,000	.....	.....	7,450	Finished grinding Oct. 9.
Pacific Sugar Mill	5,938	6,500	12,868	832	6,250	Cane from Pacific Mill ground at Honokaa.
[illegible]						Finished grinding Sept. 23.
Hawi Mill & Plantation	6,409	6,000	6,155	45	6,200	Finished grinding.
Honoma Sugar Co.	7,071	7,400	8,541	1,277	8,531	Finished grinding July 23.
Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Co.	5,510	5,750	.....	.....	6,750	
Honolulu Plantation Co.	19,337	20,000	.....	.....	20,150	Finished grinding.
Kilauea Sugar Plantation Co.	5,451	5,700	.....	.....	6,426	Finished grinding Sept. 18.
Kipahulu Sugar Co.	1,408	2,000	2,111	15	2,126	Finished grinding June 30.
Kaeleku Plantation Co., Ltd.	4,838	4,000	4,105	2,112	6,217	Finished grinding July 22.
Kahuku Plantation Co.	6,215	6,500	8,161	32	8,193	Finished grinding July 29.
Koloa Sugar Co.	5,886	6,500	8,344	178	8,572	Finished grinding Sept. 25.
Kekaha Sugar Co., Ltd.	14,008	15,000	16,823	342	17,165	Finished grinding Sept. 26.
Kohala Sugar Co.	5,675	5,000	4,358	842	5,200	
Kona Development Co., Ltd.	2,943	3,000	3,471	6	3,477	Finished grinding June 10.
Kaiwiki Sugar Co., Ltd.	5,145	6,000	6,548	452	7,000	Finished grinding Oct. 14.
Kukaiau Plantation Co.	2,078	.....	3,193	32	3,225	Finished grinding July 29.
*Koolau Agricultural Co., Ltd.	400	1,000	1,137	.....	1,137	Finished grinding.
Laupahoehoe Sugar Co.	6,676	16,000	14,148	45	14,193	Finished grinding July 29.
Lihue Plantation Co., Ltd.	19,819	19,000	21,536	529	22,065	Finished grinding Oct. 10.
*Laie Plantation	977	1,000	1,316	299	1,615	Finished grinding.
Makee Sugar Co.	7,413	7,500	9,935	.....	9,935	Finished grinding.
Maui Agricultural Co.	24,633	31,000	33,503	157	33,660	Finished grinding June 23.
McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.	14,569	14,300	16,282	138	16,370	Finished grinding Aug. 8.
Niulii Mill & Plantation	2,803	2,200	1,139	1,361	2,500	
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.	28,142	29,000	33,413	88	33,501	Finished grinding July 5.
Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.	27,399	23,300	24,206	548	754	Finished grinding July 21.
Olowalu Co.	1,738	.....	.....	.....	2,026	Finished grinding July 21.
Onomea Sugar Co.	16,884	15,941	19,540	59	19,599	Finished grinding Aug. 29.
Paauhau Sugar Plantation Co.	9,958	10,000	.....	.....	10,766	Finished grinding Sept. 29.
Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.	27,804	28,000	28,214	87	28,307	Finished grinding June 20.
Pepeekeo Sugar Co.	8,952	8,500	9,787	27	9,814	Finished grinding July 16.
*Punaluu Plantation	839	850	460	540	1,000	
Union Mill Co.	1,769	4,000	2,508	1,492	4,000	
Waiakea Mill Co.	13,073	13,000	14,759	161	14,920	Finished grinding Sept. 23.
Wailuku Sugar Co.	13,958	15,500	16,057	43	16,100	Finished grinding.
Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.	29,751	29,000	29,696	517	30,213	Finished grinding Sept. 5.
Waianae Co.	5,226	5,000	3,000	1,500	4,500	
Waimanalo Sugar Co.	4,287	5,300	.....	.....	5,500	
Waimea Sugar Co., Ltd.	1,619	1,000	2,003	.....	2,003	Finished grinding.
						Estimated Total, 619,756 tons.

Mill Engineers Are Ready For 1914 Convention

First of the Visiting Delegates Due Saturday

Everything is in readiness for the arrival of the mill engineers on Saturday morning from Maui and Hawaii, the various committees having outlined a program having many features of interest to the members of the Hawaiian Engineering Association, under whose auspices the Mill Engineers' Convention is to be held. The Kauai contingent is due here on Sunday morning.

Judging from the answers received from the individual engineers in response to the question as to whether or not they proposed to attend the convention it is certain that a greater number will be on hand this year than last.

The Bulletin containing the reports of the committees made up of mill engineers has been distributed to the membership together with the official program which is given below:

Saturday

For the men who arrive in Honolulu on Saturday the morning is left open to allow them to attend to personal affairs.

3 p. m.—Section reserved at the baseball game at Athletic Park for members of the Hawaiian Engineering Association and visitors.

8 p. m.—Meet on the "Roof Garden" of the Young Hotel to renew acquaintances, listen to Hawaiian music and discuss the convention.

Sunday

12:30 p. m.—Trip by automobile to Kahuku via Haleiwa at which latter place a special train will take the engineers to the Marconi wireless station. Returning, leave Haleiwa at 4 p. m., arriving in Honolulu in time for dinner. Start will be made from the Commercial Club.

8:30 p. m.—Illustrated talk on the "Effects of the San Francisco Earthquake and Fire (1906) on Power Plans and Machinery," by R. Renton Hind. Seventy lantern slides. Young Hotel, makai pavilion, off Roof Garden.

Monday

8:30 a. m.—First meeting of the convention will be called to order at the Library of Hawaii, King street, by Chairman R. Renton Hind. Subjects to be discussed: Field Machinery, (9:00-9:45); Cane Transportation, (9:45-10:30); and Boilers and Furnaces, (10:30-11:30). Adjournment at 11:30 a. m.

12:00 o'clock Noon.—Lunch for the Mill Engineers at the Country Club as guests of the Honolulu Iron Works Company. Leave Young Hotel lobby at 12:00 o'clock. Transportation provided.

2:00 p. m.—Second meeting of the convention at the Library. Meeting will be presided over by Mr. A. Gartley. Subjects to be discussed: Milling, (2:00-3:30); Clarification, (3:30-4:15) and Filter Presses, (4:15-5:00). Adjournment 5 p. m.

8:00 p. m.—"Engineers Night" at the Bijou Theater.

Tuesday

8:00 a. m.—Third meeting of the convention at the Library. Meeting will be presided over by Mr. W. G. Hall. Subjects to be discussed: Evaporators, (8:00-9:15); Vacuum Pans, (9:15-10:00) and Sugar Room Machinery (10:00-11:00). Adjournment at 11:00 a. m.

11:00 a. m.—Street cars will be waiting for the engineers on King street opposite the Library of Hawaii, to take them to a point near the gas works. Inspection of the latter and a short trip through the Hawaiian Pineapple Company's Plant. Return to town in time for lunch.

2:00 p. m.—Fourth and last meeting of the convention. Mr. E. Kopke presiding. Subjects to be discussed: Electricity, (2:00-3:30), and Disposition of Products, 3:30-5:00.) Adjournment at 5 p. m.

7:30 p. m.—Annual meeting of the Hawaiian Engineering Association at the fifth floor pavilion, Young Hotel. Reports of chairman, secretary and treasurer. Election of officers for the coming year.

8:00 p. m.—Annual banquet of the Hawaiian Engineering Association at the Ewa dining room, sixth floor, Young Hotel. To be followed by a vaudeville program. Hawaiian music to 10:30 p. m.

1914 SUGAR CROP IS A RECORD ONE

The estimated yields of all sugar plantations to date as compiled from agency sources total 2602 tons more than a month ago. An increase of only 244 tons above estimates on the nine plantations still grinding would bring the 1914 crop up to 620,000 tons. In any event the crop just finished is the largest ever produced in Hawaii.

Shipments to date amount to about 600,000 tons, leaving only two good ship loads to go forward to market if all the small lots now remaining at the plantations were shipped in one lot.

Not only is the crop larger than that of 1913, but the exceptionally good prices realized since August 1st will bring up the value of the crop as a whole to about $46,000,000.

With a cargo of 1700 tons of Oriental merchandise, the Toyo Kaisen Kaisha steamer Shinyo Maru is due to arrive on Friday afternoon at three o'clock from Yokohama. She will be dispatched for San Francisco on Saturday morning and will take mainland mail.

SUGAR-BASS BUSTS INTO LIME LIGHT

Wants To Know Just Who the "Domestic Sugar Producers" Are and Why

The New York Sun of August 26 prints a letter from Washington Sugar Bureau Bass, well known to all the local planters, which will be read with interest. It is as follows:

Longs For Information

To the Editor of The Sun, Sir: In The Sun of August 21 is an article headed "Beet Sugar Men Deny Hold-up." Will you kindly state whom the "domestic sugar producers" represent? The term "domestic sugar producers" is ambiguous.

Is the New York organization sustained and supported by the American beet sugar industry? Is it sustained by the Hawaiian producers of "raw" sugar with which to supply the refiners? Is it sustained by the Porto Rican and Louisiana producers of "raw" cane sugars who supply the refiners with cane sugar material with which the refiners can compete against the American beet white dried sugar industry?

We understand the American beet sugar industry is represented by an organization here in Washington entitled "The American Beet Sugar Industry," under the management of T. G. Palmer.

The Hawaiian sugar industry is in like manner represented here in Washington by an established lobby under the management of Judge Sidney Ballou of Hawaii.

The Louisiana sugar industry is represented here in Washington at the time by an organization called "The American Cane Growers Association," with P. J. Christian in charge.

This lobby is at the time very active, as is made evident by the Congressional Record, pages 14975, 14976, 14977, 14978, August 14, 1914.

Who Are Domestic Producers?

Just who the domestic sugar producers may be, who finances the outfits, and what particular branch of the sugar industry it represents we are unable to discover.

Any light The Sun can shed upon the subject will be appreciated in such sugar circles as are interested in distributing white dried sugar to the American consumers.

The American beet sugar industry, which is continental, and produces only white dried in competition with the refiners, is antagonistic to all such cane sugar sources of supply as Louisiana, Hawaii, Porto Rico and Cuba, which supply the refiners with a primary material from which the refiners remove the impurities and market as white dried to the American consuming public in competition with the American unrefined white dried beet sugar.

Under the circumstances one can not understand who "the domestic producers" are. They can not possibly represent the refiners as per their anti-refiner literature, of which a sample is enclosed. In both the industrial and lobby sugar circles who "the domestic sugar producers" are is an enigma.

Can The Sun with its wealth of resources learn and announce who "the domestic sugar producers" are?

WASHINGTON SUGAR BUREAU,
W. L. BASS, in charge.
Washington, D. C., August 24.

Among the callers yesterday on Governor Pinkham were Dr. Homer Hayes, of Molokai, G. K. Larrison, and Prof. Leslie Clark of the College of Hawaii.

DOCTOR TOLD HER TO USE CUTICURA

And Thus Cured a Scalp Disease Like Scald Head — It had Lasted Several Months and Made Most of the Sufferer's Hair Fall Out.

TROUBLE SOON GONE AND NEVER RETURNED

"When I was ten or twelve years old I had a scalp disease, something like scald head, though it wasn't that. I suffered for several months and most of my hair came out. Finally they had a doctor to see me and he recommended the Cuticura Remedies. They cured me in a few weeks. I have used the Cuticura Remedies, also, for a breaking out on my hands and was benefited a great deal. I haven't had any more trouble with the scalp disease. Miss Jessie F. Buchman, R. F. D. 3, Hamilton, Ga., Jan. 7, 1909."

BABIES' SKINS

Should Know Only Cuticura Soap—Pure, Sweet, Economical.

Because of its delicate, emollient, sanative, antiseptic properties derived from Cuticura Ointment, united with the purest of cleansing ingredients and most refreshing of flower odors, Cuticura Soap is unrivaled for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands of infants and children. In the preventive and curative treatment of torturing, disfiguring eczemas, rashes, itchings, irritations, inflammations and chafings from infancy to age; for the sanative, antiseptic cleansing of ulcerated, inflamed mucous surfaces and for many other uses which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, Cuticura succeeds when all else fails. Guaranteed absolutely pure and may be used from the hour of birth.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor of Infants, Children and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap (25c.) to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment (50c.) to Heal the Skin and Cuticura Resolvent (50c.) (or in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60) to Purify the Blood. Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., 135 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass. Mailed Free, 32-page Cuticura Book, a complete guide to the Best Care of Skin and Scalp.

SUPREME COURT SETTLES ISSUES OF PRIMARY ACT

No Candidate For Legislative Office Can Be Elected At First Contest

Organic Law Fixes Date For That Purpose, Which Cannot Be Altered

(From Wednesday Advertiser.)

Section 85 of the Organic Act, as amended June 28, 1906, authorizing the legislature to alter or amend the election laws of the Territory, does not authorize the legislature to provide by statute for the election of members of the legislature at a time other than that fixed by section 14 of the Organic Act for the holding of general elections.

From the syllabus of the supreme court decision rendered yesterday in the petition for a writ of mandamus brought by C. H. Cooke against W. W. Thayer, territorial secretary, and David Kalauokalani Jr., city clerk.

Even had it been shown that Clarence H. Cooke received a majority of the vote cast at the recent primary in the fourth district for nomination as a Republican candidate for the House of representatives, the opinion of the supreme court is to the effect that Cooke was not elected outright at the primaries and will have to take his chances with the other candidates at the regular election in November. This settles the case so far as C. H. Cooke, D. Paul R. Isenberg, Norman Watkins and William T. Rawlins are concerned. Their names will go again on the official ballot and they must be elected in November in order to serve in the legislature.

Scope of Primary Law

"We hold that the proviso contained in section 16 of the primary law can not legally apply to candidates for membership in the legislature," says the supreme court opinion in conclusion. "Our answer to the first question reserved is in the negative."

In the syllabus the court also holds that "the proviso contained in section 16 of Act 151 of the session laws of 1913, to the effect that any candidate at a primary held pursuant to the Act in the month of September who receives a majority of the registered voters voting of the district in which he is a candidate shall be thereby duly and legally elected to the office for which he is a candidate, can not apply legally to candidates for membership in the legislature in view of the provision of section 14 of the Organic Act that general biennial elections for members of the legislature shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November."

Opinion By Chief Justice

The opinion of the supreme court was written by Chief Justice A. G. M. Robertson and is concurred in by Associate Justices E. M. Watson and Ralph P. Quarles. H. W. Brockons appeared for Clarence H. Cooke, the petitioners, and Ingram M. Stainback, attorney general, for the respondents, Thayer and Kalauokalani.

As far as this opinion is concerned no other feature of the primary law was passed upon by the supreme court and the many doubts which have been generally expressed in regard to the constitutionality of the act remain unsettled, for the court was not called upon in the petition in question to pass upon these.

Watkins Will Withdraw

Representative Norman Watkins, who was the third highest in the number of votes received in the fourth district, at the recent primaries for members of the house of representatives, will withdraw as a candidate, his place on the Republican ticket to be filled by the territorial central committee of that political organization.

"I will file my withdrawal as a candidate with Mr. Thayer, the territorial secretary," said Mr. Watkins last night. "I have already notified the territorial central committee of the party of my intended withdrawal.

"Of course, I could let the thing slide, fail to pay my nomination fee of twenty-five dollars within the required period and that would settle it. But this would not be doing the right thing by the party, as the ticket would in such case be minus a candidate. By filing my notice of withdrawal with the territorial secretary the party organization will then be in a position to act and select the candidate who will take my place."

Business Is Reason

Mr. Watkins has already given his reasons for withdrawing as a candidate. His business has been affected to a great extent, on account of the present war in Europe and Mr. Watkins has decided that he must devote his entire time and energy to his business interests in order that these may not suffer more than would otherwise be the case.

MILINE-JOHNSON

James Johnson, manager of the Kaiwiki Sugar Company, Ookala, and Miss Jennie Milne of Aberdeen, Scotland, were married yesterday afternoon at St. Andrew's cathedral by the Rev. Canon Ault, in the presence of a number of friends.

Miss Margaret Blake was bridesmaid and George Johnson acted as best man.

After the ceremony the party adjourned to the Young Hotel to partake of a wedding dinner.

The couple left in the evening for Haleiwa where they will spend a week's honeymoon.

They will be at home in Ookala in about ten days.