

TERRITORY PLANS TO PAY FOR HARBOR PROJECTS IN BONDS

Governor Pinkham and His Co-Workers Devise Scheme To Rush Improvements

SECURITIES INSTEAD MONEY FOR ALL WORK

Contractors Are Said To Be Favorable If Law Can Be Circumvented

(From Wednesday Advertiser.)

A way out of the present territorial financial drawback to going ahead with the much-needed harbor improvements throughout Hawaii seems to have been discovered by Governor Pinkham, the harbor commissioners and others interested.

Since the recent failure to float in the eastern money markets the latest territorial bond issue, it appeared that all further improvements would have to wait a long time before money would be available for work to begin.

The proposition now advanced is to offer the contractors doing the work payment in bonds of the present issue in lieu of the real coin. It is said that contractors generally would carry out the work on this basis and take chances themselves of obtaining the money by disposing of the bonds.

Law May Be Circumvented

There is a territorial law which requires that bonds shall be sold only for ready cash, but it would appear that this law could be circumvented in the manner indicated above, as those in a position to know claim that it would be the same thing if the bonds were sold for cash and this coin paid over to the contractors, as if the bonds were turned over in lieu of cash to those doing the work.

There is a point to be settled in this regard, however, and the question is said to have been passed up by the Governor to Attorney General Staiback. A decision is expected shortly and if the scheme receives the sanction of the chief legal representative of the Territory it is believed that the financial stringency will have disappeared, at least in regard to the much needed harbor improvements.

Long Conference Held

Following the regular meeting held by the harbor commissioners yesterday morning the Governor and the commissioners were in long and earnest consultation during afternoon. While nothing was made public it is believed that the question of paying for work done in bonds, as explained above, was discussed. That the proposition appears to meet with general official favor was evidenced yesterday by the cheerful looks of the commissioners.

PLANTATION CLERK HURT IN AN AUTO ACCIDENT

Stanley Beardmore and A. Grounds of the clerical force of Waiulani Plantation, narrowly escaped serious injuries at Waiulani last Sunday morning, when an automobile, in which they were riding, was hit by a special train of the O. & L. at a point where the government road crosses the railroad track.

LOYDS INSURING AGAINST ZEPPELINS

LONDON, October 8.—London is insuring against a visit from Zeppelins. Just why the people should suddenly decide there is a danger is not clear, but the fact remains that Lloyd's have had a number of orders for insurance of private property in the city and immediate neighborhood. The underwriters are willing to accept much lower premiums than in the early days of the war and a large number of private dwellings are being covered at three shillings six pence per cent, the policy insuring against damage of all descriptions due to hostilities.

Honolulu Proof

Should Convince Every Honolulu Reader.

The frank statement of a neighbor, telling the merits of a remedy, bids you pause and believe.

Here's a Honolulu case. A Honolulu citizen tells you:

Read and be convinced. James C. L. Armstrong, Nuuanu Valley, Honolulu, Hawaii, says: "I was a sufferer from kidney trouble for three years, and Doan's Backache Kidney Pills completely cured me. I have had no return attack of the complaint during the past year. I cannot recommend this remedy too highly."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50), or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.



WILFETT & GRAY'S FORECAST COMPLEX

FIVE CENTS WILL BE MINIMUM PRICE DOMESTIC RAW SUGAR WHILE PROTECTION IS MAINTAINED BY THE GOVERNMENT

For the week ending October 1, Wilfett & Gray report that stocks in the United States and Cuba are even with those of last year. For a variety of causes they place 4 cents, c. & f., as a minimum valuation below which raw sugar will probably not decline. Shortage of sugar bags may retard Java deliveries to United Kingdom thus increasing demand for refined with reaction favorable to increasing values for Hawaiian and Cuban raws.

In part the report follows: The month of October has come and finds the sugar market in somewhat different condition from what had been anticipated by holders of sugar generally. The critical period for scarcity of supplies between the Cuba crop and the United States domestic crops has passed, and on September 30 the stock of sugar in the Atlantic Ports of the United States is 319,281 tons (246,283 tons of which belongs to refiners and 72,998 tons to importers). The stock in New Orleans on September 26 is 12,175 tons, and the stock in the Island of Cuba is 120,000 tons. Altogether a supply stock of 453,556 tons, against 314,334 tons October 1, 1913.

About 39,000 tons of the remaining Cuba, which came into sight through the publication of the final contents of the Cuba crop, has been shipped or is expected to be shipped to the United Kingdom.

We note that the Atlantic Ports meetings of Cane sugar last year in the United States were 246,000 tons for October-November, or virtually the same amount as is now held by refiners, indicating that not only the melting for the month of December must be secured, but also a sufficient working stock on January 1, 1915.

The domestic heat crop of practically 580,000 tons is now coming on the market, and in view of its present and prospective value it will no doubt be pressed for sale as rapidly as possible, which of course will limit our melting, but they should reach last year's figures as a minimum. The Louisiana crop of about 200,000 tons will become available in quantity as usual during November and December.

It is a recognized fact now that the impetus given to the buying of

sugar in August by the orders from Great Britain for refined sugars here estimated also very heavy buying of refined by every department of the sugar trade here, wholesalers, retailers and consumers. Hence the dullness of the present market for refiners' products at home, which has lasted over a month and should soon show some increase. Extra demand is also being placed on the sustaining of prices by an increase of the demand for exportation. The expectation of such export demand for refined is well based, as we have pointed out before, to an extent of say 20,000 to 25,000 tons per month for the United Kingdom to take out the amount of refined required for consumption over and above the capacity of the United Kingdom refineries, which capacity is about 80,000 tons per month. Taking into consideration the above conditions we see no reason to expect any material decline in raws from c. & f. War Losses Affect Cuba

We rather expect that the export business in refined will increase from certain facts coming to us during the week, such as that of eight to ten British merchantmen having been sunk in the Indian Ocean by German cruisers, some of which were bringing sugar bags from India for use in Cuba. If German cruisers retain control of the Indian Ocean, there is extreme doubt as to Great Britain's eventual receipt of the 400,000 to 500,000 tons Java sugars already bought. Without this supply Great Britain must create its own supply in the United States for larger supplies, although not in the immediate future, as without Java it has bought sufficient supplies from other directions to supply her demand until December.

The local business of the week has been small, and with exception of a forced sale on Friday, to the Warner refinery, of 10,000 bags Cuban, in port at basis of 4.85c per lb., duty paid, followed immediately by a purchase by same refinery of 250 tons of San Domingas at basis of 6.01c per lb. The quotation for 96 deg. test centrifugals has remained unchanged, and the only other business was a purchase by speculator of 10,000 bags second-hand October shipment at 4.06c c. & f. (5.02c).

First preliminary estimate of 1915 sugar crop and total 1914 crop for 27 plantations, as of October 20, 1914.

Preliminary estimates of the 1915 sugar crop based on outside figures compiled for shipping purposes only are given herewith. Many of the windward Hawaii plantations are omitted because the weather conditions have been so exceptional that managers cannot make preliminary estimate until the cane shows indications of ripening. Hence a complete estimate will not appear before November 15 and this will again be subject to revision January first. These first preliminary estimates are official.

Table with columns: Name of Plantation, 1915 Crop as reported October 20, 1914, and 1914 Crop as reported October 14, 1914. Lists plantations like Apokana Sugar Co., Kona Plantation Co., etc.

1915 OLAH CROP WILL MAKE PLANTATION LEADER

Fine weather is reported from all the plantations. George H. Robertson said yesterday that in Hilo and Hamakua "everybody is happy and hoeing weeds."

Olah will begin harvesting the 1915 crop Monday, November 23. The wet weather is letting up and there are lots of bright, warm days. The early start this year is necessary to take care of the enormous increase in crop to be handled. It is anticipated that Olah will assume third place among the Hawaiian plantations in point of total crop if the yields are up to the estimate.

The Alexander & Baldwin plantations on Maui will all begin grinding about November 15. Weather conditions throughout the island are ideal.

KOHALA HARVEST AGAIN CONTINUES

The Kohala Sugar Company again commenced grinding their 1914 crop, October 5. The mill was compelled to shut down about the first of September because of excessive rains. The weather is now clearing and good progress is reported with the harvest as well as with all field operations.

RHEUMATISM.

Have you ever tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism? If not, you are wasting time, as the longer this disease runs on the harder it is to cure. Get a bottle today, apply it with a vigorous massage to the afflicted parts and you will be surprised and delighted at the relief obtained. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

HAWAII'S COLLEGE NEW SUGAR COURSE

COLLEGE OFFERS THOROUGH TRAINING IN PRINCIPLES SUGAR PRODUCTION TO FIT YOUNG MEN FOR SUGAR MANUFACTURE

The courses of instruction offered at the College of Hawaii in the past have been limited to agriculture, engineering, household economics and science, each leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science. Two years ago, owing to the growing demand for trained men to take positions on the sugar plantations of the Territory, it was decided to pay special attention to work in sugar technology, and since that time elective have been offered in sugar chemistry and sugar manufacture, available to third and fourth year students in the regular courses or to special students.

The general interest shown in this line of work has been so great that the College now offers a four-year course in sugar technology, also leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science, which is planned to meet the special needs of those young men who intend after leaving College, to enter the field of sugar manufacture, either here in the islands or elsewhere.

In accordance with the established policy of the College, this course has been designed primarily to give the student a broad training in the scientific principles underlying the industry, so that he may have a firm foundation on which to base his work in sugar life, rather than to attempt to turn out highly trained specialists in any one particular line.

Demand for Trained Men

It is becoming more and more recognized that over specialization in college is largely a waste of time. If a young man wishes merely to acquire technical, manipulative skill as a sugar analyst, an engineer, a sugar boiler or a field foreman, he would much better serve an apprenticeship for a few years on a plantation than spend the same time in college. His immediate value to the plantation would be much greater. On the other hand, he has an ambition to progress in the industry, the fundamental training derived from a scientific theory and constant application in actual practice, the necessary technical training, place him far in advance of one who has learned by rote of thumb only.

Courses Outlined

The first two years of the course in sugar technology, outlined below, follow closely along the lines set by the other course at the college, comprising a thorough training in general mathematics, chemistry, physics, English and French, or German. During the second year elementary botany and entomology are offered in the first semester, the second semester of these subjects being devoted more particularly to economic entomology and botany in relation to the sugar cane.

Chemistry is continued in the third year, special attention being paid to applied mechanics and practical work in soils and soil management with special reference to local conditions is given. During this year the student devotes three afternoons a week to practice in the analysis of sugar and sugar house products, with special consideration of the various instruments with which he has to deal, calibration of laboratory apparatus, and the calculation and tabulation of such sugar factory reports as are customary in Hawaii.

During the vacation period between the third and fourth years it is intended that the student shall spend at least eight weeks on one of the plantations, either in the field or the factory, so that he may make a start towards getting an insight into the practical application of the principles he has thus far studied only in theory.

The first semester of the fourth year is devoted largely to continued instruction in engineering and scientific subjects as applied to sugar production. As a preparation for the practical work of the second semester, a series of lectures and recitations on the manufacture of sugar is offered, taking up in detail a discussion of the various types of machinery and apparatus employed in the best modern factories and the principles involved in their use, embodying such topics as multiple milling, the effect of various types of roller, grooving, pressure and maceration on extraction, clarification of juices, multiple effect evaporation, the economical use of steam, sugar boiling, crystallization in motion and the curing, drying and preparation of sugar for the market.

Though this is primarily a course for cane sugar men, a brief description of the methods employed in beet sugar manufacture and refinery practice is also given, together with a discussion of the various processes for making white sugar direct from cane juice.

The second semester of the fourth year is to be devoted almost entirely to practical work. Arrangements are being made whereby students may be permitted to serve a sort of special apprenticeship on one or more of the plantations near Honolulu, and, under the direction of the men there in charge, actually perform the manual labor required at the various stations of the mill and boiling house, spending several weeks or more if necessary in each department, so as to perfect themselves in the studies there required. First-hand knowledge of the quan-

ity and quality of labor required for each operation in sugar manufacture is thus obtained, which should prove of great advantage to the student when, later in life, he is called upon to fill an executive position. Students will be required during this apprentice period to take careful notes of the equipment necessary, time required and labor involved in each operation, and will meet at stated times for discussion and comparison of notes, with a view toward fixing the relationship between the theoretical principles previously studied and their practical application.

Students enrolling for the course in sugar technology will be under the personal direction of Prof. Herbert S. Walker, a man who has had extended practical experience in cane sugar manufacture in Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

Will Attract Students to Hawaii

It is expected that eventually many students from the mainland as well as island men will be attracted to the College of Hawaii by this course. Honolulu is unique in being probably the only city in the world where those accustomed to a temperate climate may live comfortably the year round, enjoy exceptional educational advantages and at the same time have the opportunity of observing the best modern practice in sugar manufacture, which is carried on here in these islands during practically twelve months in the year.

The demand for trained men on the sugar plantations of Hawaii has always been considerably in excess of the supply, and a student who completes satisfactorily the course in sugar technology at the College of Hawaii should experience no difficulty in securing a position as soon as he leaves college. During the past year the college has received inquiries for a number of men to fill important positions in connection with the sugar industry, which at the time it was unable to supply.

KAIWIKI SUGAR CO. REPORTS INCREASE

It only requires another thirty-eight tons to bring the estimated total of the 1914 crop up to 620,000 tons. The Kaiwiki Sugar Company, which finished grinding October 14 reports a total of 700 tons instead of 7000 tons as of one week ago.

CONTRACT IS AWARDED FOR HOMESTEAD ROAD

Charles R. Forbes, superintendent of public works, awarded yesterday to A. A. Wilson the contract to build the Kula-Hamakuai homestead road in the district of South Hilo, Hawaii, the work to be completed within 120 days after the signing of the papers. This homestead road will be about 3000 feet in length. Five bidders made offers to do the work the bids being as follows: A. A. Wilson, \$4700; William Cullen, \$5180; I. Erickson, \$5428.20; Jose Francisco Ferreira, \$5500; and J. C. Foss, Jr., \$6108.

The time given by each bidder for the completion of the work was 123 days.

INSULAR BUREAU'S REPORT FOR YEAR

WASHINGTON, October 10.—(By Associated Press).—Another year of American guardianship in the Philippines, Porto Rico and the Dominican Republic was summarized today in the annual report of the Bureau of Insular Affairs. Columns of figures tell the story of civilization's march in the tropics of the Far East and the West Indies.

Civil government succeeding the military in the remote Philippine districts, internal prosperity in commerce and finance in the islands, extension of railroads in Luzon and more than a half million children in public schools tell of the progress on the borders of Asia. Porto Rico's exports continued at high water mark with the exception of sugar, which dropped from \$26,618,158 in 1913, to \$20,240,325 in 1914. Irrigation work and waterway improvements continue.

In the Dominican Republic, where the United States is charged with guardianship of customs receipts, notwithstanding the continued political unrest and revolutionary upheavals, the customs receipts exceeded those of the previous year.

FRONT STREET HILD WILL BE IMPROVED

Secretary Thayer Closes Deal of Most Importance To Big Island Port

"I brought home the bacon," reports Secretary W. N. Thayer's terse report on the success of his recent mission in Hilo. Mr. Thayer returned yesterday from the Big Island, after having successfully carried to a close the negotiations for the widening of Front street, a scheme which did not in the second city reminder to have heard about when they were children.

Through the deal which was put through the county will pay T. K. Lakala \$3500 and Mrs. W. H. Smith \$2400 for the work of land necessary for the widening. The county will move back the buildings to the new street line and construct the sidewalks at its expense. While the county treasury is depleted at this time, the moneys will be advanced by others interested in Hilo, and it will be refunded by the county in January.

The Volcano is magnificent just now," said Mr. Thayer. "I was up there Saturday night and Sunday. The lake is fully to the brim, the forest is in extent and 600 feet deep, although it did not look quite that far down. Innumerable fire fountains were playing and the scene was one of wonderful grandeur.

The pit was clear of smoke and the gases did not bother us, who stood on the brink. I have seen Kilauea in various moods and stages of activity, but I do not think that I have ever looked on the fiery furnace when it appeared to us as great advantage as it does now."

Supervisor Williams Announced Chief Executive Will Try To Influence Congress

Governor Pinkham may urge congress to pass the bill for the extension of the Rapid Transit and Land Company's franchise.

It was shown to be probable at a meeting of the public utility commission yesterday, when acting chairman J. N. S. Williams reported for the records of the commission, that a conference had been held with the Governor by the commissioners on the subject of the franchise measure, which is now on the floor of a congressional committee.

The Governor, said Mr. Williams in the report, showed a willingness to be of what assistance he could in important congress to pass the bill.

It has been known for some time that Governor Pinkham desires the franchise measure to be passed, and is willing to do his part toward that end.

Joseph Huik, Joseph Luis, Albert Munnors, Yoshi Domi and Eunice Wong, youths ranging in age from seventeen to nineteen years and charged with burglary in several degrees, were again before Judge Ashford yesterday. Albert Munnors and Eunice Wong were each sentenced to two years on two separate counts, the sentences to run concurrently. In the case of Joseph Luis, Judge Ashford will look up the juvenile court laws before passing sentence. Sentence on the other defendants will be imposed Saturday.

PITIFUL CASE OF SKIN DISEASE

When Two Months Old, Baby had Pimples Spread All Over Body - Broke and Left Skin Like a Scald - An Awful Sight - Doctor Afraid to Put His Hands on the Child.

CURED AT SLIGHT COST BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"Our baby when two months old was suffering with terrible eruptions from head to foot; all over his body. The baby looked just like a scalded rabbit. We were unable to put clothes on her. At last we tried Cuticura Remedies. They would break the skin and peel off leaving the underneath skin red as a raw burn. Then a few more pimples would appear and spread all over the body leaving the baby all raw without skin from head to foot. On top of her head there appeared a heavy scab a quarter of an inch thick. It was awful to see so small a baby look as she did. I imagined the doctor was afraid to put his hands on the child. I tried several doctors' medicines, but all failed. Several doctors' medicines, but all failed. Several doctors' medicines, but all failed.

"Then we decided to try Cuticura. By using the Cuticura Ointment we scalded the scabs and it came off. Under this, where the red matter was, by washing with the Cuticura Soap and applying the Cuticura Ointment, a new skin appeared. We also gave baby four drops of the Cuticura Remedies three times daily. After three days you could see the body gaining a little skin which would peel off and heal underneath. Now the baby is four months old. She is a fine picture of a fat little baby and all is well. We only used one box of Cuticura Soap, two boxes of Cuticura Ointment and one bottle of Cuticura Remedies. If people would know what Cuticura is there would be few suffering with eczema. Mrs. Joseph Kessmann, 7 St. John's Place, Hildesheim Heights, L. L. N. Y., Age 30 and May 4, 1900."

Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Remedies are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50), or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

RELIEF ACTIVITY NETS COMMITTEE A SPLENDID SUM

More Than \$7600 Has Been Subscribed and Pledged To War Sufferers

FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS TO BE SENT BY MATSONIA

This Sum Will Be Divided Between Belgium, France, Serbia and Austria

(From Wednesday Advertiser.)

In the comparatively short time the war relief activity has been under way in Honolulu, a total of \$7621.05 has been subscribed and pledged, not counting a small sum believed to have been in the contribution box in Kalihii which was stolen by some miscreant. Of the money in hand, \$1000 will be sent forward by the steamer Matsonia today, to be distributed to the Belgian, French, Serbian and Austrian relief funds in equal sums of \$1000.

The Belgian money goes to J. P. Morgan & Co., the New York banking firm which is handling this fund, while the other contributions will go to Secretary of State Bryan to be turned over to responsible parties engaged in the relief work.

Britain and Germany Excluded

When the committee went to work in Honolulu to secure these funds for the sufferers and refugees in Europe, it was learned that large sums of money, aggregating in each case more than the total collected by this committee to date, had been contributed specifically for the British and for the German relief funds.

In view of this fact no money from the general relief fund was forwarded for either England or Germany with this contribution, it being deemed unnecessary to go over the same ground again so soon.

The proportionate distribution of the general relief fund to these two countries will be taken up later, when sufficient funds have accumulated to warrant the forwarding of another contribution.

The same action will be taken in the case of Japan.

Chinese Give Money Freely

The committee in charge announced that its efforts have met with a ready response, and the work among the Chinese was especially gratifying. A special committee of Chinese, of which Chu Gem is chairman and Ching Shai treasurer, has turned in to date \$1250. In addition to this, the Chinese women are reported to be raising funds for the relief of women and children of the stricken countries.

The Chinese contribution includes a very large number of small donations from persons of limited means, many of which came separately through the mail.

Chairman Castle's Report

Following is Chairman Castle's report: "In order to keep the public fully informed, the war relief committee takes very great pleasure in reporting progress to date as follows: "Total amount received, together with a small number of pledges amounting to \$175, \$7621.05. Of this, \$1250.50 was specifically handed in for the relief of Belgian widows and orphans.

"The committee takes very great pleasure in reporting the work by the Chinese, who especially gratifying. A special committee and have been about the town and in the country soliciting such accounts as people choose to give for this great purpose, and, in our opinion, the response has been magnificent. They have paid in \$1250. Much of this comes in very small sums from Chinese who are earning day's wages only.

Japan To Receive Attention

"Up to date we have not heard from the Japanese, but it is believed that when they once get to work they will respond in a most gratifying manner. It may be that Japanese have already paid something into the relief boxes placed about the streets, for the notices on those boxes are in English, Hawaiian, Chinese and Japanese, and as soon as the committee feels that there is an urgent call for relief in Japan that country will receive our attention.

"We regret to have to say that yesterday the box in Kalihii was carried off and has not yet appeared. This was not very long after it had been hung, and it is possible that very little was inside. The committee hopes that, instead of being a piece of rascality, it was a mischievous trick on the part of some boy, and that the box will be restored.

Matsonia Takes \$4000

"By the Matsonia, which goes today, the committee are forwarding \$4000, as follows: "For Belgian relief, \$1000; French, \$1000; Serbian, \$1000; and Austrian, \$1000.

"We have yet to hear from quite a large number of localities to which letters have been sent, and the committee hopes that the response will be as generous as it has been up to date.

"In view of the fact that the community has already been canvassed for aid specifically to the Germans and specifically to the English, and that a considerable number of others than those nationalities have paid in money, it is quite likely that the committee may not immediately extend relief to those two nations, as we understand that the amount sent forward to each is far in excess of our entire collections to date."