DEALS PLEASANTON PERMIT VITAL BLOW

Application By Hotel Management For Liquor License Declared To Be Irregular

(From Wednesday Advertiser.)

Although the liquor license commission took up the matter of the Pleasanton Hotel application for a liquor permit yesterday afternoon, and had the opinion of the attorney general regarding the validity of the signatures on the petition, no final action was taken on the matter.

Under the opinion rendered, the petition is short a great many of the signatures required in order to comply with the law. For this reason License Inspector W. P. Fennell reported to the board that the applicant has not fulfilled the requirements of Section 2, Act 119, session laws of 1907, and recommended that no further action be taken on the application.

Matter Is Laid Over

The Pleasanton management was represented at the hearing by counsel, who objected to this disposal of the petition, referring to that section in the statutes which requires that due notice shall be given the parties concerned where the report of the inspector is final. Chairman F. D. Lowrey immediately disposed of the technical objections, but said that as a matter of fairness to all parties final action would be deferred until the January meeting. This, he said, would give the petitioners ample time to check up the inspector's report and enter any objections as to its correctness. This was satisfactory and the matter went over by consent of the commissioners.

The license inspector's report says: "I wish to call the attention of the board to the fact that the signatures of the consent of property-holders were secured and acknowledged March 9 and 12, 1914, and I believe there has been an unnecessary delay of filing. I find in checking the consent of the property-holders that there are 169 persons eligible to sign the consent. The consent filed bears eighty-eight names. On September 24, 1914, the date of filing the application, twenty-nine of these had lost their right to consent, by reason of death, or otherwise ceasing to be property-holders.

"This leaves fifty-nine valid signatures, as against eighty-five required to make the majority called for by the statute. I therefore report that the applicant has not fulfilled the requirements of Section 12, Act 119, session laws of 1907, and recommend that no further action be taken in the matter."

Showing Must Be Made

The Pleasanton attorney had to be content with this, and unless Manager Duisenberg can show the board at the next meeting that the inspector's report is erroneous and that there was a sufficient percentage of legal signatures upon the petitions at the date it was filed, the case will be dropped without further action. Such disposition of the petition would, under the statutes, debar the Pleasanton Hotel from receiving consideration on another application for a period of two years.

The opinion submitted by the attorney general on the various points of law submitted by the commission, covers sixteen typewritten pages, and embraces all phases of the questions involved. One of the most important conclusions is that the consent to the petition given by the signers, would be revoked by lapse of time, upon the premises that as an offer comes to an end unless accepted within a reasonable time, similarly the consent expressed by the signatures ends unless made use of within a reasonable time.

The attorney general does not attempt to define just what period constitutes a reasonable time in this case. He says that the liquor commission, acting in the capacity of a jury, should decide this matter, after considering all the attending circumstances after the most thorough investigation of the delay.

Majority Must Consent

Passing this point, the opinion says that the petition must contain the consent of the majority of the property-holders situate within 1000 feet of the premises, at the date of filing the application. Signers may withdraw before the filing of the petition, and the requisite number of those consenting must be had on the actual date of filing.

The definition of the term "property-holder" is gone into at length. Roomers and boarders within the prescribed district are at once disposed of. They are held not to be property-holders in any sense. Neither can the city or territorial government grant consent as owner of property within the prescribed area.

The owner of a number of pieces of real estate within the license area has only one vote in the matter. The value of the property, its area, the number of pieces of which it consists; and the value of the interest of the property-holder have no bearing on the matter, as in some states. A person holding a life interest in property is an owner within the definition shown above.

Tenants and Heirs Independent

Tenants in common are separate holders and each may sign as he sees fit. The act of one does not bind another. Each tenant, who is a property-holder under a lease-hold, may decide the matter for himself. The matter of the validity of signatures where the parties have subsequently died is settled by referring to the statute which requires the signatures of actual, not former property-holders. Such consent cannot bind the heirs to the property.

The question of whether consent may be withdrawn before the final hearing on the petition is answered by citing authorities for and against this procedure. While the withdrawing of consent after the petition had been filed would work a fraud upon the petitioner, other authorities state that refusal to permit the withdrawal of consent at any time prior to the final action on the petition would be coercion. The Oahu statutes debar a signer from withdrawing his consent after the filing of the application unless he presents a reason satisfactory to the board.

Reason Must Be Satisfactory

In conclusion, the opinion says that the application must be accompanied by the consent of a majority of the holders, or the board cannot consider it; after this fact has been ascertained by the inspector, the board must then give due notice of the hearing, after which the board may meet and consider the application upon its merits. This action will be taken unless there is an affirmative showing that the consent of a majority of holders no longer exists, which can be shown by protests rendered, by the authorized withdrawal of consent previously given, or by showing the loss of status of real estate holders by death or otherwise.

As the Pleasanton petition does not specify any particular building within its block, the measurements must be made from the nearest entrance of the building used as a school to the center of the nearest entrance of the place where the liquor traffic, is proposed to be carried on.

Entrances Law Doesn't Cover

The attorney general holds that this refers to the nearest commonly used gate or doorway in the premises, and ends by saying that while a thirsty man could enter the place through a window, by coming through a hedge, or by climbing down a chimney, these modes of entrance would not be considered within the law as entrances for the purposes of measurements.

WAIAHOLE TUNNEL NEARING THE END

Contractors Will Deliver Mountain Water To Oahu Inside Six Months

J. F. C. Hagens stated yesterday that the main tunnel of the Waiahole Water Company is within 3000 feet of completion. The boring of all the delivery tunnels at the south end has been finished. The miners broke through at the last face about ten days ago and they are now trimming and sizing the sides of the great bore.

Six-Foot Water Mains

The Waiahole water is to be carried across three deep gulches in the Waiawa plain by means of siphons. The Lord-Young Engineering Company has the contract for this portion of the work. They are accumulating materials and have already commenced fitting together the great steel rings of sections of which the seventy-two and seventy-eight-inch siphons are constructed.

Mr. Hagens said that the entire delivery system of tunnels, siphons, pipe lines and ditches will be completed before the main tunnel is pierced and probably also before the borings reach the water-bearing country directly under the back-bone of the Koolau range. The two miles already bored at the south end is dry while the quarter-mile tunnel at the north end has been flowing 43,000,000 gallons a day for the last six months.

Work Is Being Pushed

Work is progressing rapidly in the branch or feeder tunnels on the Waiahole side. The contractor, Jorgen Jorgenson has had gangs of miners working on from twenty-six to thirty faces. As fast as the excavation work is finished the lining gangs follow and cement the sides and roof. The floor is the last portion of the tunnel to be completed.

Manager Reports All Field Work Well In Hand—Grinding Progresses

C. F. Eckart, manager of Olaa Sugar Company, reports as follows concerning the progress of work and the general conditions at Olaa:

"Owing to the very large crop to be harvested for 1915 grinding was started on December 7 notwithstanding the low quality of the juices which are to be expected at this time of the year. The estimated yield of cane is 275,000 tons, of which fifty-five per cent is to be flumed and forty-five per cent transported to the mill by railroad. The sugar yield should approximate 32,000 tons.

"In the milling work the extraction figures are running about 1.5 points higher than last season, while the first expressed juice is showing a sucrose content of barely over 12.5 per cent and about 84.5 purity. The very general lassiling of the crop cane due to the very wet spring, summer and early fall should augur well for fair juices later on so that a good average for the season is anticipated.

"The rainfall during November was 16.62 inches at Olaa Mill, 25.51 inches at Mountain View, and 18.63 at Paauhau. Notwithstanding the continuous and excessive rains which characterized the 1914 season from the middle part of April up to October, the 1915 cane made good headway, though considerable lodging occurred in spots from occasional high winds.

"The young cane on the whole is looking well, particularly the ratoons; the young plant cane naturally had a harder struggle to make a stand and a considerable amount of replanting or filling in was rendered necessary.

"All the field work is well in hand and the various plantation operations are proceeding in a most satisfactory manner."

MILL EFFICIENCY AND ENGINEERING

Improvement In Mill Balance Will Cut Cost of Sugar Production

The discussions at the recent meeting of the planter's association have aroused a spirit of rivalry between the mill experts and the agriculturists. Each claims that the greatest possibilities towards increased profits in sugar production lie along his own especial field of endeavor.

Dr. R. S. Norris and other members of the experiment station staff stated during the meeting that crop improvement holds greater possibilities for the planters than mill improvement, or modifications in boiling house practices.

Alonzo Gartley has taken up the cudgels for the engineers and chemists, claiming that mill inventions which increase extraction and diminish waste are in the long run more profitable because they work in two directions, increasing the yield as expressed in pounds of sugar in the bag and decreasing the cost of putting it there.

A Difference of Opinion

Each uses the same evidence but arrives at different conclusions. The agriculturists say that because life as expressed by the growing cane plant is an unknown factor therefore there are greater possibilities in improving yields through plant selection, plant breeding and soil treatment to produce better growing conditions.

On the other hand the engineers say that because the living cane must always yield unsolvable problems the greatest gains will come in those fields where the laws of cause and effect work with precision. Given certain unvarying formulae the engineer and the chemist apply known rules and secure mathematically correct and definite results.

An advance once made in engineering practise is never lost, they say, whereas an improvement in the yield of sucrose in the cane itself is not capable of absolute duplication. Furthermore gains in the mill work are not dependent on the human equation.

A three per cent increase in mill extraction may yield an eight per cent gain per unit of cost. An eight per cent gain in total cane per acre on the other hand is more liable to increase the unit of cost per pound of sugar in the bag.

Mr. Gartley states that the largest actual or tangible profits made in recent years have come through properly balancing the mill and boiling house equipment, building up where the equipment was weak, discarding units of manufacture where there was an oversupply. The engineer with an invention to sell has had far too much influence in mill construction. What is needed now by the sugar industry as a whole is an engineering staff that are trained to study effects from the standpoint of engineering efficiency, or balance. A consulting engineer loses his usefulness when he becomes wedded to the idea that optimum results can only be obtained from the use of one particular type of machinery, and especially if the emplacement of that particular type of apparatus in a sugar mill is to add to his own remuneration.

Mr. Gartley states that a scientific study of the mills on a large number of Hawaiian plantations has resulted in the discovery of amazing weakness and under-equipment in plants supposedly as near the ideal of sugar producing efficiency as it is possible to build them. Some mills had too little boiler capacity for economical steam production, others lacked clarifiers, centrifugals, crystallizers and pans. Some mills were found to be heavily overloaded with machinery and were spending money to do work that was entirely useless.

He compares a sugar mill to a chain which is no stronger than its weakest link, or to a city water main built of piping of varying diameter—its delivery capacity limited by the diameter of its smallest section. The possession of batteries of imposing looking machinery, no matter how efficient the individual units may be, does not necessarily prove that sugar is being manufactured at the lowest possible cost. The capacity of a sugar mill is limited by the maximum capacity of its weakest unit.

REFINER'S SCUMS FOR FERTILIZER

Scums and mud separated from the the melting vats during the refining process are first washed to recover all the sugar they contain, and then dried and prepared for use as fertilizers. Refinery scums contain an average of one to one and a quarter per cent nitrogen and eight to eight and one-half per cent phosphoric acid. It is this element which gives the scums their commercial value. They were formerly thrown away.

UNNECESSARY WORDS.

Why waste words and advertising space in describing the many points of merit in Chamberlain's Cough Remedy? The most fastidious are satisfied when we state that it cures colds and coughs from any cause, and that it contains absolutely no narcotics or injurious substances. For sale by all dealers. Benson Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

MARKET FIRMER; CUBAN CROP LATE

Willett & Gray Predict Stiffening Prices But No Extremes In Sight

Willett & Gray's report for the week ending December 19 states that extreme high prices for cane sugar as a result of the war, are improbable, because there is a possibility of importation of German and Austrian raws. Prices are firm and the trend is higher. The recent stiffening in prices is due to the delay of the Cuban planters in beginning their grinding season. After the spring contract deliveries have been made a firmer market is anticipated. In part Willett & Gray say:

The Week.—Receipts, 15,873 tons. Meltings, 21,000 tons. Total stock in Atlantic ports, 172,510 tons, against 183,637 tons last week and 92,904 tons last year.

Estimated afloats to the United States from Cuba and Porto Rico, 18,000 tons; Hawaii, 5,000 tons; Philippine Islands, 12,000 tons. Total 35,000 tons, against total 23,000 tons last year.

Statistics by Special Cables.—Cuba.—The six principal ports:

Receipts, 4000 tons (old crop); exports, 14,000 tons (old crop); stock, 15,000 tons (old crop).

Centrals grinding, 4 against 1 last week and 23 last year.

Entire island receipts for week, 4000 tons (old crop), against none last week and 4000 tons last year.

Stocks in the United States and Cuba together of 247,090 tons, against 261,200 tons last week and 107,064 tons last year, an increase of 140,026 tons from last year.

The limited amount of remaining unsold and the possibility of a better market for it before the new crop sugars become freely available caused holders of such to be firm at slightly higher asking price. The Cuba sugars in warehouse, some 72,000 bags, appear to be entirely withheld from market on chances of an increased demand for immediate refined.

Such improvement in demand for refined about Christmas time is sometimes noticeable and of value to holders of raws, in stock ready for use.

New crop Cuban are to be had beyond the demand at 3.89c, notwithstanding that the conditions of crop making thus far are delaying free production for early deliveries in January. That the entire crop prospects promise to fulfill our preliminary estimate of October 22 receives confirmation by the first Cuba crop estimate given out by Mr. Himely this week of 2,664,286 tons, followed by Messrs. Guma-Mejer estimate of 2,660,286 tons, against our estimate of 2,600,000 tons.

The assurance to the present extent of a full Cuba crop, together with full crop prospects in Hawaiian cane crop and the United States domestic beet crops, go some ways towards annulling expectations of extreme high prices during sugar campaign years, although the competition for cane sugar, in the absence of available beet sugar, for the United Kingdom and France, will no doubt cause an upward trend to prices following the initial selling movement of first productions by planters for financial reasons or to secure some profits at the early beginning of crop making. We understand, however, that the Cuban planters are in much better shape as relates to money requirements this season than they were last season when prices were at and below cost of production for a considerable time, and found relief only by sales of several hundred thousand tons for foreign countries at parity value in those countries below the parity value of Hamburg prices for European beets.

The influence of the war upon values of cane sugar has largely decreased and is held in check for the future by the possibility, under absolute necessity, of importations to some extent at least of German sugar to neutral countries by consent of the German government.

As a whole, the present outlook is for a settling of first Cuba crop values at between 3.51c to 3.76c duty paid and no upward trend permissible before foreign beet sugars become available at satisfactory cost against cane sugar to a possible 4c c. & f. market at some time in the campaign.

Harvesting has commenced in Porto Rico, one large factory having started grinding cane.

Reports from foreign countries are given herewith.

For Germany and Austria-Hungary we confine ourselves to the statements herewith of F. O. Licht, whose reports have regularly appeared in our paper for many years.

We give an interesting statement of the sugar industry in Japan from a large and influential sugar company. Indications are not given of the amount of Java sugar that will be required this season against 236,922 tons in last season. It will probably be considerably less, say about 100,000 tons.

Refer to our domestic beet column for details of this industry.

The Louisiana cane crop continues to be held back for better market as to the refining grades, the sales of which are small, the last being at 3.70c, per lb., basis 88 deg. delivered in New Orleans. Reports of shipments north for storage are not confirmed.

At the close the market is steady and firm.

There is sufficient demand to keep the market steady, with a probable continuance of same during the coming holiday season.

There is an entire absence of demand for the United Kingdom and France.

Export asking prices 4.00c per lb net cash, f.o.b., in bond.

Our refiners, in order to facilitate business under the new war tax conditions, are arranging to accept seven-day contracts against which buyers can withdraw sugars as they need same, but the quantity is understood not to exceed 100 barrels or, in any event, the quantity a buyer can use in the seven days time. This must not be construed as a "guaranteed" contract, because the new contract specifically states that the sugars are to be withdrawn at the price prevailing on day of entry of withdrawal with the refiner with whom the contract is made.

New 1914-15 Cuba crop estimates.—Special cable received by us December 10, 1914, from Messrs. Joaquin Guma-Leandro Mejer, Havana: "New 1914-15 Cuba crop estimated at 2,660,286 tons. Nine centrals grinding."

Mr. H. A. Himely, of Havana, estimates the Cuba crop at 2,664,286 tons.

Willett & Gray estimate Cuba crop unchanged at 2,600,000 tons.

Louisiana vs. American Sugar Refining Co.—Court decision.—Advices from New Orleans report that the Civil District Court there has denied a motion for a receiver for the American Sugar Refining Co. made by the State of Louisiana, in its fight to oust the company from the State.

The State will appeal the case.

Louisiana Crop.—The sugar making campaign is rapidly drawing to its close, favored by good weather during the greater part of the past week. At the close considerable rain is reported, which will cause some factories, about through, to shut down for the season. A few of the larger centrals expect to run to the new year, but most will be through by Christmas.

United States Field and Factory.—Notes from the press:

On November 23 the Los Alamitos (California) factory was still slicing, but expected to finish early in December.

In Utah almost the entire beet crop has been harvested, and over one-half worked, so that it should take well into January to finish the other half. Some beets are still in the fields, but are being rapidly brought in and all deliveries are expected to be finished within a few days. The Burley (Idaho) factory was still working at full capacity on November 20th; practically all beets had been delivered by them and a very satisfactory season was being experienced.

A report dated Rocky Ford, Colorado, November 24, says: The campaign at the sugar factory is one of the most successful in its history, and the Holly company at Swink are also having a successful run. The quality of the beets received from all sections of the valley is far above the average, and the work of converting the beets into sugar is far easier this season than last, from the reason that or many of the beets of the last season was a growth of fine roots that held the grit and made the slicing very difficult. The campaign is just about finished and most of the beets are in silo, very few remaining in the ground.

At Ft. Collins, Colorado, it is now thought that 20,000 tons more beets will be received than anticipated at the opening of the season, and the other factories in Northeast Colorado are expected to fare as well. The beet harvest is now practically completed. Beside giving good field yields the roots are turning out high in sugar.

In Michigan contracting for 1915 at the new basis of values is said to be going forward freely. Near Menominee, Michigan, the field yields have proved considerably better than for several years past, and the weather for harvesting and delivery has been very favorable.

$74.77 PER TON FOR 1915 CROP

3.74 Cents Per Pound Was Average Price Received Last Year

The bonus paid the laborers on Hawaiian plantations for the crop just harvested foots up about three-quarters of a million dollars. This bonus is paid by the planters to all laborers receiving $24 or less per month in sugar cells at an average price of $70 or more per ton. The laborers who participate in the premium are all those who show a record of twenty days' labor per month during the plantation year.

The yearly average price is determined by adding together the daily New York sugar quotations and dividing this total by 365. Thus the total daily prices for the year ending October 31, 1914, was 1364.6471 cents. Dividing by 365 days the quotient is 3.7387 cents per pound, equal to $74.77 per ton. This gives a percentage bonus of five per cent, and those laborers who have fulfilled the requirements and are entitled to the premium receive from the plantations a five per cent gratuity on the total wages paid them during the year.

Hawaii Leads World in Profit-Sharing

Hence it becomes apparent that the benefit of high prices and good seasons accrues proportionately to all who are engaged in producing the crop as well as to shareholders, bondholders and owners who have risked their capital in this industry.

There is no other cane sugar country where the modern system of profit-sharing is practiced on so wide a scale as in Hawaii. It has long been a custom in other tropical lands to pay a commission on net receipts to managers and administrative officers of plantations but Hawaii leads the sugar producing world in its equable treatment of all employes, irrespective of their status.

Not all the plantations pay the bonus as there are some which do not make a profit and have not arrived at the dividend paying stage. Also there is no community of action by the corporations. The above is the average basis. Some plantations which sold at a higher average than the base price have distributed more than five per cent premium among their laborers.

H.A.CO. AND ONOMEA IN FINE SHAPE

Clearing Weather Conditions On Big Island Will Make Big Crops

George H. Robertson returned yesterday from an inspection tour of some of the lower plantations on Hawaii. He states that if the juices are as good during 1915 as they were in 1914 the Onomea crop may amount to from 16,000 to 17,000 tons. There will be 400 acres less to be harvested for the 1915 crop than this year, and should the season be an unfavorable one the total outturn would, as a matter of course, be less than in 1914. The estimate of 8,000 tons is for shipping purposes only and is intended to cover any possible maximum of crop.

"The Onomea fields are all clean now," Mr. Robertson said, "but it has taken a lot of hard work, especially in the mauka fields. The makai fields are in splendid condition. There has never been any question about getting big yields from the lower levels, but the uplands have had a tremendous wetting down during the entire growing season. The cane is there. There is no doubt of that, but it is green and luxuriant and has not commenced to ripen and make sugar. There has been clearing weather recently. If this continues so the cane can form sugar there will be a very fine crop on all the Hilo plantations. I consider the prospect very bright for a good sugar year."

Pahala Conditions Excellent.

Mr. Robertson said there is going to be a great crop of cane at Pahala. The condition of the H. A. Company's fields is excellent and the outlook for both the 1915 and 1916 crops is promising. The 1914 crop will be finished this month. Whatever unharvested balance of old crop cane remains will be counted in on 1915. The estimate of the new crop cannot be fixed at this time, he said, because it all depends on the supply of water for fluming.

Hawaiian Agricultural has never yet got off all its available cane in one year. Grinding is a continuous operation as long as cane can be got to the mill. "If I had the key to the 1915 supply of flume water I could tell you how much sugar this plantation will produce. You can say that it will be between 16,000 and 17,000 tons," he said.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the American Sugar Refining Company, held December 8, Albert H. Wiggin, president of the Chase National Bank, was elected a director to succeed Moses T. Niese, resigned.

Mr. Niese, who has been with the company since its organization, will continue to act as a technical expert of the company and chairman of the manufacturing committee.

BABY WASTED TO A MERE SKELETON

With Terrible Eruptions—Crew Worse In Spite of Doctors—Would Scratch and Tear Flesh Unless Hands were Tied—Mother Says

HE WOULD HAVE DIED BUT FOR CUTICURA

"My little son, when about a year and a half old, began to have sores come out on his face. I had a physician treat him, but the sores grew worse. Then they began to come on his arms. Then on other parts of his body, and then one came on his chest, worse than the others. Then I called another physician. Still he grew worse. At the end of about a year and a half of suffering he grew so bad that I had to tie his hands in cloths at night to keep him from scratching the sores and tearing the flesh. He got to be a mere skeleton, and was hardly able to walk.

"My aunt advised me to try Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. So great was her faith in them that she gave me a small piece of the Soap to try and a little of the Ointment. I took them home without any faith, but to please her I tried it and it seemed to dry up the sores a little. I went to a drug store and got a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of the Ointment and followed directions. At the end of two months the sores were all well. He has never had any sores of any kind since. He is now strong and healthy, and I can sincerely say that only for the most wonderful Cuticura Remedies my precious child would have died from those terrible sores. I used only one cake of Cuticura Soap and about three boxes of Ointment.

"I am a nurse and my profession brings me into many different families and it is always a pleasure for me to tell my story and recommend Cuticura Remedies. Mrs. Egbert Sheldon, R. F. D. 1, Litchfield, Conn., Oct. 23, 1909."

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, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

EYE WITNESS TELLS HOW TEUTONS LOST

Conqueror of Tsingtau and Governor of Kiao-Chau Has Poor Opinion of Airships

(Continued From Page Six)

At this stage of the operations the Germans manned the inner three-mile line of entrenchments, and continued a stubborn resistance with about 3500 men, until the Japanese had dug their way up to within a dozen meters of this position, and when the final assault on the night of November 6 carried them through this line, the further defense of the city was worse than hopeless.

The comparatively few Germans in the trenches were menaced front and rear and would have been shot like rabbits had they not surrendered.

Naval Bombardment Ineffective

During the naval bombardment which continued intermittently during the land operations, Mr. Brace said, part of the garrison was required to man the seacoast fortifications, and these were only withdrawn at the last minute to take their place in the trenches, when the Japanese had closed in almost to the city. The naval bombardment, for the most part, was surprisingly ineffective, Mr. Brace said the warships did not come closer on the average than nine miles, which left them well out of range of the seacoast guns, but at the same time rendered them unable to place their shots effectively, although they knew the city well.

A few of the twelve-inch naval shells landed on the forts and inflicted considerable damage, blowing up one gun and killing the entire gun crew. The British battleship Triumph, mounting ten-inch guns, came in much closer on one occasion and the Germans sent a shell through two decks killing and injuring a few men, but not seriously damaging the ship, which, however, withdrew.

Spectacular Aerial Attack

Mr. Brace said that the Japanese had eight naval air ships constantly at work at throwing bombs into the city and reconnoitering. Four of these were aeroplanes and four were hydro-aeroplanes. They dropped more than 200 bombs, with practically no military effect, although they fired and destroyed the polo club and some other non-military buildings. The bombs striking the ground would burst and send their contents upward, outwards, and the garrison were instructed to throw themselves flat upon the ground whenever a machine passed overhead. The noise of the machines and the whirring noise made by the dropping bombs soon got to be a familiar sound, and had few terrors for the garrison, Mr. Brace said.

Daring German Aviator

The Germans had one monoplane taken from Shanghai three days before hostilities were declared, Lieut. Gunther Plueschow, a German naval officer, who was the sole German means of reconnaissance during the land attack by the Allies' forces.

One observation balloon sent up was fired upon and no longer used but the German aviator made daily trips aloft, and was shot at and shrapnelled many times without effect, and on one occasion had a revolver duel with a Japanese aviator whose machine was below him. Neither was hurt.

Mr. Brace said the allied forces, particularly the British, had the greatest respect for Lieutenant Plueschow, who picked out the white tents of the British from the Japanese khaki some distance away from Tsingtau, and bombarded them with home-made bombs made from coffee cans, dynamite and nails, but doing little damage.

Airman Escapes; Aboard Mongolia

After the surrender, Mr. Brace said, he interviewed Lieutenant General Kamio, the Japanese commander, who told him the small damage inflicted by the Japanese aviators confirmed his own estimates, and said he had always taken with a grain of salt the reports of the naval aviators regarding the damage they were inflicting.

It is of particular interest to note that when the surrender was inevitable and but a few hours away, the German aviator flew away from Tsingtau on his monoplane, and was supposed to have landed in Chinese territory and to have been interned. That was the last Mr. Brace had heard of him, but there was a story among the passengers on the Mongolia that "E. F. McGarrie," one of the passengers, was none other than the daring German officer. The Associated Press man was unable to confirm the report.

Mr. Brace said the Japanese and British commanders at Tsingtau gave the German commander the greatest credit for the manner in which he held out for three months with the small force and the slight resources at hand. While there was some disposition on the part of uninformed persons on the China coast to criticize Captain Waldeck for surrendering, Mr. Brace said the orders were to hold out as long as possible, which was certainly done, and that any further resistance would have dwindled down to individual combats within the city in which each German soldier would have had several opponents, and it would have been the maximum folly not to surrender.

He said that by informed persons Captain Waldeck was given the greatest credit for conducting such a skillful and prolonged defense, with so few casualties, thus accomplishing all that any officer could, and without sacrificing needlessly the lives of practically the entire male German community on the China coast.

GRINDING UNDER WAY.

Grinding the 1915 sugar crop is proceeding rapidly. December 18 the manager of Pioneer Mill Company reported to the agents, H. Hackfeld & Company, that he had turned out 2890 tons of new crop sugar. Oahu Sugar Company had produced over 2000 tons on the same date, and Kekaha Sugar Company 812 tons.