

SMUGGLERS TAKEN ON WAY TO PEDdle LARGE BATCH OF OPIUM

Firemen From Steamer Sierra Caught In Street With \$1500 Worth of Opium

THIRTEEN TINS OF 'DOPE' TAKEN AWAY FROM THEM

Police May Be Able To Connect Prisoners With Notorious Honolulu Ring

(From Wednesday Advertiser.)

That the smuggling of opium into the territory still has its lure, despite the fact that both the federal and territorial authorities are waging a relentless fight against this form of crime, was evidenced last night in the arrest of Mike Sparrow, alias Prendergast, and Mike Halpin, firemen from the steamer Sierra, who were taken into custody at Alakea and Hotel streets at 8 o'clock with thirteen tins of opium, containing \$1500 worth of poppy juice, in their possession, by Captain of Detectives Arthur McJannet.

A cunningly constructed vest, with its inner lining divided into pockets, each capable of holding a half-pound tin of opium, was the vehicle in which Sparrow succeeded in getting the contraband ashore. When arrested both men were on their way up town to dispose of the drug. All efforts to make the men divulge the names of persons who are connected here with the illicit traffic in opium failed last night, but when certain evidence, now in the hands of the detective department, is shown to the men under arrest, McJannet believes that disclosures will be made which will implicate persons already under arrest in connection with the recent opium holdups and badger games.

Sparrow and Halpin are being held at the police station pending a hearing before the United States commissioner this morning.

INSURANCE CLAIMS ARE QUICKLY PAID

Alexander & Baldwin Receive Nearly \$400,000 For Sugar Lost On Washingtonian

Within ten days after the sinking of the American-Hawaiian steamer Washingtonian and its 8000-ton sugar cargo off Delaware Breakwater, which happened two weeks ago yesterday, a settlement of the greater portion of the insurance claims was effected.

Alexander & Baldwin yesterday received official notification from San Francisco that approximately \$400,000 had been paid over to the San Francisco office of Alexander & Baldwin in payment in full of the insurance policies held by that company in the Washingtonian Marine Insurance Company. The settlement was made last week through Louis Rosenthal, manager of the Washingtonian Marine Insurance Company at San Francisco.

This represents practically all the insurance carried by Alexander & Baldwin on the sugar shipped by that firm on the ill-fated Washingtonian. The prompt settlement discredits the belief expressed last week that the planters who had sugar on the Washingtonian insured in foreign companies would probably experience delay in a settlement of their claims because the main offices of the foreign companies are located in the European war zone.

Not only did the owners of the sugar cargo that was lost on the Washingtonian receive a prompt settlement for their losses, said a sugar man yesterday, "but they received it quicker than if the sugar had been delivered to the refinery. Besides receiving market price for their sugar they also affected a saving of approximately \$9 per ton which would have been charged for freight from Honolulu had the sugar been delivered."

AMERICAN SUGAR IN MOIST CLIMATES

American sugar has been taken in Ireland in good quantities since the outbreak of the present European war, but it has proved very damp for the climate in Ireland. There seems to be a fair prospect that if the sugar were satisfactory it might hold the Irish market even after the termination of the war, until the beet sugar areas became fully productive once more; for sugar-beet growing in Ireland is officially pronounced not feasible. Therefore American sugar refiners and dealers might well take pains to suit this market by providing a drier sugar than that hitherto sent. The climate of Ireland is exceedingly humid, and probably the refiners should continue their processes slightly longer than usual in order to produce a very dry sugar. Dealers at Queenstown, according to an American consular report, state that they would be glad to dispense with the need of buying American sugar on account of this defect.



PRICE OF SUGAR MAKES BIG JUMP

Indications That Figure Will Remain Around \$100 Per Ton For Some Time

Associated Press by Federal Wireless NEW YORK, February 10.—The further advance of sugar, with active buying, was the feature of the Coffee Exchange business yesterday, the exchange closing with prices firm and an indication of further advances today.

The prices at midday on the exchange were from nine to twenty points net higher than at the opening. Traders state that the rapid advances are probably inspired by the strength of the spot situation, as there is difficulty reported in securing freight room for fresh importations of Cubans.

The quotations at the close were: Raw, firm; molasses, 4.90; centrifugals, 4.77; refined, firm.

"In my opinion sugar will continue to sell above \$100 per ton for some time to come," said one of the officials closely connected with the Hawaii sugar industry yesterday. "When the rise started last week it could be seen that the situation was such that a further advance would follow. The price jumped rapidly to 4.77 and remained at that point for the past few days until later advice from New York this afternoon show that it had jumped to 5.02. Heavy buying orders without doubt were responsible for the rapid gain today, but even when the market again settles I do not look for the price to go below 5 cents per pound.

As told in The Advertiser last week, the most plausible explanation of this advance is the news from Cuba not only of unfavorable weather conditions, but also the lack of bottoms in which to get rid of their sugar. Cuba has already contracted for the transportation of about 50 per cent of its sugar output for this year. But that is as far as it goes. Unless there is a change in present conditions it is admitted that the Cubans have been unable so far to arrange for ships to handle the remaining 50 per cent. An early estimate placed the 1915 Cuban crop at 2,500,000 tons. Backward weather has probably reduced this to some extent and the harvest season has not progressed half so far as it had at this time last year. The total 1915 crop production to January 16 last was 150,076 tons as against 201,181 tons a year ago.

It is not difficult to conceive what effect it will have on the market when indications are that the Cuba planters will probably find it impossible to transport at least 1,000,000 tons of its 1915 sugar crop to places where it can be sold."

Alexander & Baldwin Directors Visit Maui—Now On Kauai

W. M. Alexander of the San Francisco office of Alexander & Baldwin has been in Honolulu for the past week getting in direct touch with the extensive affairs of his company in this Territory. Mr. Baldwin plans to return to San Francisco on the steamer Lurline, scheduled to sail February 16.

He spent three days last week on the island of Maui, looking over the properties of the company. He was accompanied by J. P. Cooke, John Waterhouse, F. C. Atherton and W. O. Smith, who, with himself, are directors of the company.

Mr. Baldwin returned from the Valley Island Monday, reporting conditions there as to crop outlook as favorable. There has been a dry spell for the past few weeks, but the plantation men at that time hoped for rain soon.

The greater portion of the Punene plantation recently inspected. The new shredder recently installed in the Punene mill, according to J. P. Cooke, is doing very effective work. The work being done by the shredder is being watched with keen interest by all men throughout the Territory.

A great economy in fuel is looked for as a result of the recent installation of a 600-horsepower Diesel engine at Camp No. 1, Kihiti. This is a part of the Punene plantation.

Mr. Alexander, accompanied by J. P. Cooke and John Waterhouse, left on the steamer Kinau for Kauai last night. They plan to spend two days on the Garden Island looking over the holdings in which Alexander & Baldwin are interested.

A LIFE SAVER.

It is safe to say that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has saved the lives of more people and relieved more suffering than any other remedy in existence. It is known all over the civilized world for its speedy cures of cramps in the stomach, diarrhoea and all intestinal pains. For sale by all Dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

SUGAR CARGO INCREASES \$168,000 IN VALUE IN TRANSIT TO ATLANTIC

Owners of the 8000-ton sugar cargo on the steamer Arizona now nearing Delaware Breakwater have reason to feel elated over the rapid rise in the price of sugar which started soon after the Arizona cleared from Hilo January 19. The price paid for sugar is that quoted upon the arrival of the cargo, the owners of the Arizona's cargo have netted a profit thus far of 1.07 cents per pound. It seems certain that when the steamer reaches its eastern destination next Saturday the quotation will show that the value of its 8000-ton cargo will have increased at least 1 cent per pound. A producer much interested in the Arizona cargo yesterday estimated that the cargo will have increased in value by about \$21 per ton when it finally reaches its destination. This means a grand total of \$168,000, not a bad profit for a twenty-five day voyage from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

GERMANY'S SUGAR YIELD NOT GOOD

Indications That Output Will Not Come Up To Early Expectations

Sugar beet conditions in Germany are now such that it is believed that the yields will not come up to early expectations. Willett & Gray's German correspondent under date of December 18 makes this forecast. The weekly Statistician and Sugar Trade Journal under date of January 21 contains the following general review of European beet crop conditions:

Germany, December 18, 1914.—During the past week weather has continued mild, with copious rains, especially in the first half, which interfered seriously with field work. However plowing and harrowing were frequently possible on light soils. Regarding the stand of the winter grain, news from the west is favorable, from the east satisfactory, and all sides emphasize that the mild, damp weather has strengthened the plants, and with a good snow cover, they are now in condition to winter well. For the keeping of the stored beets the high temperatures were not favorable, and it is not surprising if the working factories complain of the decreasing sugar contents. Most of the factories have now either finished the campaign or are nearly through, but a number have some weeks more to work, and the longer they work the greater the deterioration of the beets. Aside from the diversion to fodder and alcohol purposes, yields at present do not promise to average up to early expectations, owing to the mild, damp fall.—(F. O. Lihl).

Holland, December 8, 1914.—The weather this week has been changeable, with rain and somewhat lower temperatures. At present it is dry, with more rain expected. Frosts occurred on several nights. The sugar making campaign is almost ended, and will not last over two weeks more at exceptionally active factories. The harvested beets average 16.80 per cent sugar to date, against 17.10 per cent last year.—(Deutsche Zuckerindustrie).

France.—Imports of Beet Seed.—The "Temps" of Paris states that there is a great lack of beet seed. Before the war most of the seed used in France came from Germany and Russia, with only one-tenth from France. In Russia, Petrograd, December 21, 1914.—The only statement of immediate interest is that of the beetroot harvested for the current campaign, which, according to statistics collected by the Customs Department, made 77,500,000 pounds at 25th October, o. s. This is considerable advance on the quantity collected at the corresponding period of 1914, which made only about 69,500,000 pounds. This is an excellent account for 1 1/2 increased areas sown with beet for the yield per dessiatine has been appreciably less, namely, 111 berkowets, against 115 bk.; and only in one district has the yield per dessiatine been greater than before, namely, in the east which, as a matter of fact, accounts for very little of Russia's supply of raw material. The sugar content, however, has been better, namely, 18.54, against 16.54 in 1913, so that, always excepting the difficulties in Poland, the output of sugar during the current campaign ought to be pretty satisfactory.

India.—Cuttack, December 10, 1914.—Official advices follow:

Weather in India during the week ended Tuesday last was marked by a disturbance in the extreme south, which gave some heavy rain, chiefly on the south coast of the Peninsula. The disturbed conditions affecting north-west India developed into a depression over Baluchistan, and gave light rain along the northwest frontier. In Punjab and northeast India skies are practically clear. In Bihar and Orissa, pressing of sugar cane has commenced. Weather is dry.

BIG SUGAR CARGO ON STEAMER GEORGIAN

With eight thousand tons of sugar packed away in its spacious holds, the American-Hawaiian steamer Georgian cleared from Hilo at eleven o'clock Monday night. The steamer will proceed direct to Delaware Breakwater by way of the Panama Canal.

LOUISIANA ASKS M'ADOO TO AID

Anxious For Opportunity To Test Validity of Preferential Tariff Rate On Cuban Sugar

In view of the fact that the house judiciary committee has decided to report favorably upon the Hroussard resolution which will enable the State of Louisiana to appear as a party in an action before the United States Supreme Court to test the validity of the so-called preferential Cuban rate on sugar, considerable interest has been manifested in Louisiana. It has been held that the twenty per cent preferential below the present sugar tariff under which Cuban sugar is allowed to enter the United States is valid. However, the Underwood tariff makes no provision for a Cuban preferential and Louisiana planters maintain that in this omission Cuban sugar is on the same basis as any other foreign sugar and therefore subject to the full tariff. It is to determine this question that Louisiana seeks to bring action in the highest court of the land.

Local sugar men yesterday expressed doubt as to whether the preferential rate will be set aside by the supreme court should the issue be decided there. Louisiana has about given up hope of getting the resolution through the present congress and through Congressmen St. P. Martin and Secretary of the treasury deAdoo that a similar resolution would be introduced in the event of a special session of congress. Following is a copy of Congressman St. P. Martin's letter: "Hon. Wm. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C. 'My Dear Mr. Secretary:—There now appears to be small prospect for the passage of H. J. Res. 28, before the adjournment of the present congress. I am therefore writing to inform you that a similar resolution granting the State of Louisiana the right to stand in judgment before the United States Supreme Court will be reintroduced immediately upon the convening of the next congress. Steps will also be taken in the event of the successful issue of the suit, looking to the reimbursement of the federal treasury by those who may be held responsible for any losses that may accrue through lack of."

"I have thought it proper to inform you of this at the present time, because my understanding is that under existing law, the United States cannot recover, in the absence of fraud or protest, unless steps are taken within one year from the date of entry to secure such money as may be lost by the imposition of inadequate duties. The importers began entering sugar under what many members of congress and able lawyers believe were illegal duties March 1, 1914. Congress will adjourn on March 4, 1915, so that unless an extra session be called on the heels of adjournment and immediate action be taken by the new congress, there is a possibility of millions of dollars being lost should your department fail to take the necessary steps to safeguard the government."

Asked By Democratic State "This request of the State was asked for unanimously by a Democratic legislature and a Democratic attorney general, and is nothing more than a plea that the highest court in the land interpret certain conflicting provisions of the same act. And yet, notwithstanding the fact that State's right is one of the cardinal doctrines of the Democratic party the sorry spectacle is presented of a sovereign State being denied this right through the opposition of a Democratic secretary of the treasury."

"In your last annual report you advocate the re-imposition of the war taxes at the end of the current year for an indefinite period—the taxes to be abolished by proclamation of the President when peace is restored in Europe. Should the supreme court decide that the sugar duties now being collected under your order are less than the legal duties imposed by congress it would mean the recovery of millions of dollars now wrongfully diverted from the federal treasury to the sugar trust, would obviate the necessity of carrying out your suggestion, and would relieve the American people of the war taxes in times of peace. Yours very truly, (Signed) R. P. MARTIN, U. S. District, Third Louisiana District."

MAYOR TO GREET GREAT NORTHERN

When the Great Northern, with its huge excursion party, arrives here, Mayor Lane probably will head the reception committee which will go out to extend the hand of welcome to the captain of the giant vessel, his officers and the many passengers.

The promotion committee is working on the plans for the reception. It was proposed the other day that Mayor Lane head the party, and the proposal was readily approved.

Supervisor Hollinger probably will accompany him. Hollinger is the representative of the board on the promotion committee.

SUPERVISOR LARSEN GETS IN JAM WITH THE MAYOR—APOLOGIZES

Then He Blocks Attempt of the Building Inspector To Get 'Official' Automobile

(From Wednesday Advertiser.) Supervisor Larsen, the pyrotechnic artist of the board of supervisors, was given a very effective lesson in municipal courtesy by Mayor Lane at the meeting last night, that for a few moments from the floor and incidentally made City Engineer Whitehouse feel much better.

Larsen, as chairman of the water works committee, took exception to what he believed was a breach of courtesy on the part of Whitehouse in submitting his report to the supervisors. Larsen picked out what he claimed were indefinite items in the expense account of the city engineer for January and insisted that in these matters the city engineer be compelled to first report to the water works committee. It was pointed out to Larsen that Whitehouse had indeed submitted his report to the water works committee when the supervisors met last night and that the items complained of were incurred under the Wall administration and not under the regime of Whitehouse.

Larsen Given Quietus "Then came the climax when Mayor Lane in a calm tone informed Larsen that neither himself nor any member of the local government has any right to humiliate or "hawl out" any city employe at a public meeting; that if an employe was found incompetent it was the duty of the city to discharge him, but in no instance did it carry the privilege of abusing an employe at a public meeting. Larsen informed that he owed an apology to Whitehouse, and he accordingly apologized. The balance of the session was filled with lively passages at arms between Supervisors Hollinger, Quinn and Larsen.

Larsen probably put the quietus to an attempt by Building Inspector Murasky to secure a new automobile to carry him on his frequent inspection trips and other trips throughout the island. Supervisor Logan had introduced a resolution asking an appropriation of \$500 for this purpose when Larsen took the floor.

For the first time in a number of years the city was called upon to pay rent for the use of the old church building opposite the Moana Hotel at Waikiki. The Kwaiahao church directors sent in a bill for \$100, payment for ten months' rent of the building for school purposes during 1914. It was pointed out that no rent was asked when the building was first given for this purpose, the belief being that it was to be used temporarily. Instead the building of a new schoolhouse has been delayed for several years, and the city has enjoyed until last year "free rent" of the place. The \$100 bill was approved.

C. J. Bomke, secretary of the Kalaheo Improvement Club, was voted the most industrious improvement club secretary in Honolulu. A half-dozen communications were received from him, all of them urging improvements in the Kalaheo district ranging from a request for fire alarm boxes to street signs and road repair work. All were referred to proper committees. City Engineer Whitehouse called attention to the fact that under section 18 of ordinance 55, relating to the sewer and water department, the city is now required to make a readjustment of the rates. This will necessitate a survey of the city, he said, and require the services of several inspectors. The cost of the work will be about \$2000. This, together with the improvement of the Kalihii pumping station, which will cost several thousand dollars more, was urged as immediately necessary.

Light Work For Murasky The building inspector made an average of three building inspections a day during the month of January and gave his approval to all but one of eighty permits issued. They called for a total expenditure of \$77,191. The fees collected by the building inspector and plumbing inspector totaled \$417 in that time.

Supervisor Quinn of the roads and parks committee was granted permission by the board to use his discretion in ordering Aala Park closed for three weeks, commencing February 25. This date was fixed to enable the carnival committee to arrange to start the Washington Birthday parade from Aala Park on February 22. Supervisor Quinn has planned to make Aala Park a park in fact as well as in name and will have it plowed and resown to grass.

President J. L. McLean of the Automobile Club of Hawaii was instrumental in having the supervisors order an immediate survey and repair of the dangerous Wahiawa bridge. This has been one of the biggest dangers to Wahiawa road traffic during the past year or more and the action taken last night is the first toward remedying the condition.

An ordinance regarding the securing of automobile numbers, introduced by Supervisor Hollinger, was passed to first reading and referred to a committee that will probably decide upon re-framing the present cumbersome traffic ordinance. A committee, consisting of Hollinger, Quinn and Horner, was appointed to handle this. The ordinance, though conceived by Hollinger, was legally phrased by Deputy City Attorney Weaver.

"It reminds like a drunkard's dream," said Supervisor Larsen in voicing his opposition to the measure in that form. Gregson Protests Henry Gregson, engineer at Moiliili quarry, protested against allowing the quarry payroll, stating that while he had worked one Sunday during the present month he was not credited with it in his salary, while Foreman Hudgey was credited for pay for one Sunday on which he did not work.

An appropriation of \$350 for carnival decorative purposes was authorized. This, together with the reading of a number of minor reports of committees and departments, constituted the business of the evening session.

Contrary to expectation, the Moana protest against the paving proposition did not materialize. However, an understanding was reached during the meeting held yesterday afternoon. It probably will result in a compromise as to the paving to be used.

The board brought up again at the next meeting of the board, to be held Friday evening, Engineers' Report

A report of a committee of engineers dealing with the Moana street improvement work is full of interest. It follows:

HONOLULU, Feb. 6, 1915. To the Honorable Mayor and Board of Supervisors, City and County of Honolulu: Gentlemen:

The undersigned, members of the special engineers' committee of the Moana Improvement Club, respectfully submit the following recommendations relative to the proposed improvement of Moana district, to wit:

(1) That the width of pavements between curbs be not less than twenty feet (20') for any street within the district; that the more important streets be not less than twenty-four feet (24') between curbs; that streets having a car track be not less than forty feet (40') between curbs.

(2) We recommend a macadam pavement bound with asphalt, of not less than seven inches (7") finished depth, constructed by approved penetration method and finished with a sealing coat of asphalt covered with 1 1/2" screened stone; street to be proportioned to the width of the street and have stone curb or concrete gutters of not less than thirty inches (30") in width.

(3) We respectfully urge that a more expensive pavement than asphalt macadam is unnecessary when the location, traffic conditions, character of property and property values are considered.

(4) We believe that by the construction of a proper drainage system, the proper grading of all streets, with the necessary curbs and gutters, and the construction of pavements of no greater cost than asphalt macadam, that the property of this district will receive its maximum benefit.

(5) In recommending asphalt bound macadam we take into consideration the first cost, the life of the pavement under similar traffic conditions, with proper maintenance, the property values of the district, and the fact that the bidders and contractors of the city are familiar with and properly equipped for the construction of this type of pavement, and are in a position to bid intelligently and closely.

(6) We further believe that in all municipal contracts the character of construction should be such as will permit the life of the pavement under local labor and local material producers, and thereby be wholly a local benefit. Respectfully submitted, H. STUART JOHNSON, JOHN M. YOUNG, J. W. WILLIAMS, G. H. GERRE, Members of Committee.

QUICK RELIEF OF ITCHING ECZEMA

Was Surprising—Inflammation Reduced in a Few Hours and Cure Soon Followed—Boy's Torture Had Been Intense for Years—Friend's Child had Eczema, Too.

MOTHER TELLS HOW CUTICURA CURED BOTH

"When my boy was six years old, he suffered terribly with eczema. He could neither sit still nor lie quietly in bed, for the itching was dreadful. He would irritate spots by scratching and his hair fell out. Finally, my doctor was called, but he did not do anything, but the eczema seemed to spread. It started in a small place on the lower extremities and spread for two years until it very nearly covered the back part of his leg to the knee. Finally I got Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Pills and gave them according to directions. I used them in the morning and that evening, before I put my boy to bed, I used them again. The improvement was even in those few hours was surprising. The inflammation seemed to be so much less. I used two boxes of Cuticura Ointment, the same of the Pills and the Soap and my boy was cured. My son is now in his seventeenth year and he has never had a return of the eczema. I then cared for a little child that had eczema on its face and limbs and I used the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. They acted on the child just as they did on my son and he has never returned. I would recommend the Cuticura Remedies to anyone. Mrs. A. J. Cochran, 1823 Columbia Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 20, 1909."

FOR SKIN HUMORS

Torturing, disfiguring patches of humor on the scalp, scalp or hands are instantly relieved and speedily cured, in the majority of cases, by warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment. For eczema, rashes, itching, irritations, inflammations, dandruff, dry, thin and falling hair for sensitive, antiseptic cleanser and all purposes of the toilet, these pure, sweet, gentle emollients are unrivaled. Cuticura Soap (1/2 lb) 10 Cents. Cuticura Ointment (1/2 lb) 10 Cents. Cuticura Pills (1/2 lb) 10 Cents. Sold throughout the world. Fuller Bros. & Co., Sole Props., 113 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass. Get Mailed Free 32-page Cuticura Book, a complete Guide to the Treatment of Skin and Scalp