

PRESIDENT BARTLETT
CONSENTS TO RESIGN
AS HEAD OF BREWERY

Under Compromise Agreement
Now in Making He Will Re-
imburse Company Treasury

MAJORITY CONTROL MAY
GO TO RAINIER PEOPLE

Owing To Pending Readjustment
Sale of Hilo Branch Has
Been Abandoned

(From Wageningen's Advertiser)
President Charles G. Bartlett of the
Honolulu Brewing and Malting com-
pany will neither make legal answer
nor file a demurrer to the complaint
brought against him by the minority
stockholders. Instead, he will resign
and it is probable that in resigning he
will dispose of his majority holdings,
which in turn is likely to bring about
an upset in the present directors.

Confirmation of these known facts
will not be obtainable from the presi-
dent until the compromise agreement
now in the making has been drawn up
and ratified by both sides, but the
Advertiser is able to outline the course
of coming events with assurance.

The suit in equity of the minority
stockholders will not be brought to
trial. There will be a compromise, un-
der the terms of which Bartlett will re-
sign as president and general manager
and will pay back into the treasury of
the company a portion of the \$22,000.25
which it is alleged he misappropriated.
In return, the minority stockholders
will forebear to press their complaint.
Rainier Brewery May Control

C. St. Stryker, manager of the Rainier
Brewing works and resident agent of
the Rainier brewery of Tacoma, the
most active competitor of the Honolu-
lu brewery, is prominently mentioned
as a candidate to succeed Mr. Bartlett,
but plans for a reorganization have not
yet gone far enough to make it possible
to say that his appointment is certain.
Undoubtedly, though, the Rainier
people have an eye on the main chance.
In fact, several tenders of purchase, it
was currently reported yesterday, have
been made for President Bartlett's ma-
jority interest. The possibility that
control might pass to the mainland
excited more comment than any other.
Driven out of the Northwest by the
advance of the prohibition movement,
the Rainier brewery is now building a mil-
lion-dollar plant in San Francisco,
where it believes it can count on mak-
ing its permanent home. Prohibition
was heavily defeated in the last Cali-
fornia election.

Quite apart from the charges which
have brought about President Bartlett's
resignation, it is general knowledge of
the financial community that the
state of affairs obtaining in the man-
agement of the Honolulu brewery was
not a wholesome one.

Very little disposition exists to de-
bate the assertion of the minority that
the directors retained Bartlett be-
cause, by virtue of his majority owner-
ship, he kept them in office, and that
Bartlett retained the directors because
they gave him a free hand.

For this reason it is more than likely
that when Bartlett disposes of his con-
trol, the new owners will elect directors
in sympathy with their wishes.

For much the same reason, it is un-
likely that the deal by which the Honolu-
lu Sake company was to have ac-
quired the Hilo branch of the brewery,
which does a wholesale liquor business
on the Big Island, will be put through.
Although the present board has voted
in favor of the deal, it has not been
closed and is likely to remain open. Di-
rectors a little shaky in their chairs
would not care to crowd a \$30,000
sale, the propriety of which might later
be called in question.

Hilo Unfolded Information
At the same time, it is probable that
the Hilo branch will be sold sooner or
later. It is generally understood that its
requirement some five years ago was
not a paying investment.

It was from the Hilo branch that H.
Gooding Field, the expert accountant
who is conducting the minority stock-
holders' investigation of the books,
drew much of the information on which
their complaint was based.

By that same token, before making
up his mind not to fight, President
Bartlett left a Parishian shaft which
has landed on the Big Island. C. F.
Waterman, manager of the Hilo branch,
no longer has his job.

There is every probability, however,
that the minority interest to which he
was so useful will see that he is taken
care of when they pass into control.

MEDICAL OFFICERS NEEDED

LONDON, April 16.—(Correspond-
ence of the Associated Press)—Empha-
sizing the need for more surgeons for
the army, the war office announces that
it has been decided to promote all lieutenants in the medical corps to the rank of captain, with corresponding in-
crease in pay and pension.

CROUP.

This disease is so dangerous and so
rapid in its development that every
mother of young children should be pre-
pared for it. It is very risky to wait
until the attack of croup appears and
then send for medicine and let the child
suffer until it can be obtained. Cham-
berlain's Cough Remedy is prompt and
effective and has never been known to
fail in any case. Always have a bottle
in the home. For sale by all dealers.
Benison, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.



**MARKET SUSTAINED
BY SPECULATORS**

Willett & Gray Report Prices
Wait On Increase In
Domestic Consumption

Willett & Gray's report for the week
ending April 15 contains very little in
conclusion of the sugar situation.
The market is still speculative. If
domestic demand increases as it nor-
mally does at this time of the year
strength will prevail.

The Cuban situation and the Euro-
pean demand are no longer the domi-
nant factors. The whole future of the
sugar market depends on whether
there is return of confidence and gen-
eral trade improvement at home with-
out the country's awaiting the out-
come of the European war.

This view advanced by Willett &
Gray is substantiated by letter advice
received in this mail from others in
the New York trade.

Sales to Europe
For the week sales of 400,000 bags
were reported. Rumored sales of 100,
000 tons to Europe, April 15, at 3.50
to 3.70 f.o.b. Cuba were identified the
next day, April 16, with sale of 50,
000 tons at 3.50, May and June ship-
ment. Receipts for the week totaled
113,139 tons. Total stock in Atlantic
ports was 241,000 tons compared with
157,000 last week and 246,000 tons
last year.

Stocks in United States and Cuba
were 797,000 tons compared with 742,
000 tons last week and 970,000 tons
last year.

Cuban Confidence
Cuban holders showed their confi-
dence in the outlook by declining to
sell at a reduced price when the N. Y.
market fell to accommodate "distress-
ed" sugar cargoes consigned to be
sold at the market, or not subject to
contract.

The report in part follows:
The greater part of the week under
review has been one of the most quiet
and uneventful of the season, and yet
somewhat difficult to describe accurately.

Careful Handling Required.
As indicated last week, the prevail-
ing conditions in the sugar market
were somewhat disturbing in their ef-
fect upon the well wished for improve-
ment in values, but careful handling
by holders, operators and refiners car-
ried the markets safely over the pe-
riod of greatest pressure this week and
as we go to press a decided improve-
ment is noted in both tone and values.

A sudden drop in the previous week
left the market quotation for Centrif-
gals at 4.15c per lb. duty paid, but
later sales were made on Thursday at
4.57c for Porto Ricos and 4.55c for
Cuba.

The reaction was checked here by
reason of a purchase by the American
on Friday at 4.64c, and also by reason
of operators on the Coffee Exchange
coming to the rescue of the market,
as they could do to advantage by re-
solving the purchases made through
contracts for future months' deliveries.
On Saturday combined efforts of re-
finers and operators advanced the
market nominally, without, however,
producing actual results. Refiners,
finding sellers rather hesitating, gave
encouragement by advancing their bid
to 4.70c.

Speculators in Control
Speculators on the exchange with a
view of making a combination deal of
actual early sugar and July futures
estimated 4.77c for April shipment
Cuba Centrifugals.

This combination trading works out
this way: Late April shipment (May
arrival), bought at 4.77c and put into
warehouse on arrival here and kept un-
til July would figure, allowing about
10 or 12 cents per 100 lbs. for carry-
ing charges, about 3.85c to 3.87c per
lb., and when delivered against July
contracts made at 3.95c per lb., as
quoted on the exchange, leaves an ap-
parent profit of 8 to 10 cents per 100
lbs. and prospects, at the same time,
the local general market from possible
further decline for the time being.

This support and some uneventful
weather cables from Cuba favoring
refiners kept the quotations steady,
with refiners taking the light amount
offering at 4.64c.

Buying Advances Prices
On Wednesday operators, finding re-
finers had apparently pegged the
market at 4.64c basis, renewed their
combination sales by paying 4.70c for
25,000 bags prompt Cuba, which at the
exchange parity basis of 3.90c for July,
makes about an even turn over and
supports the actual market. The
American, later in the day, partici-
pated in the buying, also paying 4.70c
for prompt sugars.

Sustaining the market until some-
thing develops to influence it decided
by one way or the other is the expecta-
tion for the present.

A demand from Europe or a demand
at home for refined sugar would assist
materially and have much more influ-
ence than the daily and weekly re-
ports from Cuba.

Increasing Receipts

Weather reports are much of a same-
ness, fair here, unsettled there, and
heavy rains closing factories else-
where. Now that the Easter holidays
are past, the Cuban weekly receipts
should naturally increase, to some ex-
tent.

**EUROPEAN PRACTISE
FEEDING MOLASSES**

As a Drink Instead of in Mix-
tures With Other Feeds

German cattle breeders have been
especially successful in the use of both
sugar and molasses for stock feed. The
difficulties hitherto met with in feeding
molasses have been largely mechanical.
Molasses is sticky, mussy and hard
to handle. Also when mixed with other
feeds some animals do not like it, or
the mixture disagrees with them. When
these sugary mixtures are left in the
feeding troughs they ferment and
spoil.

Sugar in Beverage Form
All these difficulties have now been
overcome by feeding both sugar and
molasses alone, as a very dilute solu-
tion, instead of in combination with
other feeds. The diluted molasses is
given between feeds of hay and oil
cakes, as a drink. The effect of sugar
and water on stall-fed cattle is re-
ported to be as noticeable as when men
drink sweet beverages between meals.
Indigestion and disturbances of the
digestion processes do not follow when
sugar and molasses are given in the
drinking water. On the contrary,
there is very complete utilization of
the tonic and fattening properties of
the sugar by the animal.

How to Feed
According to modern feeding prac-
tice the richest feeds should be given
with the poorest. The concentrates rich
in protein should be fed with the hay,
straw, cane tops or other roughage.
The starchy and sugary feeds should
be fed separate.

If molasses is fed as a part of the
ration it would be well to try out the
practice so successfully developed in
Germany of giving it in very dilute
form as a drink, either before or after
the rest of the feed, or between feeds.
It is only by trying out these methods
in a practical way that accurate re-
sults can be obtained.

**LATEST MAIL REPORTS
OF NEW YORK BUSINESS**

Willett & Gray's Daily of April 15
reports sales of 80,000 bags to refiners
at 4.80 for prompt April and May de-
livery. Sales for April 15 and 16
totalled over half a million bags.

United Kingdom bought 20,000 tons
Argentine granulated at prices said
to have been much below current market
quotations for refined.

April 17, belated offerings by those
who were not able to get in on the
previous two days business were re-
ceived by refiners and it was announ-
ced that sellers would be willing to
make concessions. The market was
dead with no business reported.

At least, and the future of the
market depends on how well Cuban
planters and operators can hold sugars
in face of such increasing receipts.

We give herewith another interest-
ing analysis of the sugar situation ad-
vent to the Mediterranean, including
France.

The British government, from latest
developments, appears disposed to con-
tinue indefinitely its control of sugar
supplies for consumption.

Some 100,000 tons Cubas still await
shipment to the United Kingdom. Mr.
Hilney reports that Cuba shipped the
past week 35,000 tons to Europe.

Our cable reports the starting up
of another Central in Cuba, there now
being 175 at work, against 165 last
year.

American Heavy Buyer At Close
The imports into Atlantic ports for
the week were unusually large, and
added much to stocks in both im-
porters' and refiners' hands. The for-
mer stock increased 25,555 tons and
the latter 38,583 tons.

As we go to press the disposition al-
ready noted of both refiners and oper-
ators to come to the support of the mar-
ket on reactions culminated when both
parties became active buyers and at
advanced prices, the American finally
paying 4.9c for some 250,000 bags
Cubas for prompt, April and May
shipment.

The market has been affected by ru-
mors of large sales, estimated 100,000
tons to Europe, at 3.50c to 3.70c, f. o.
b. Cuba. These sugars are for May
and June shipment. On a freight rate
of 25c to New York, these sales fig-
ure on New York basis 4.77c to 4.97c.
Refiners
Thirty days having expired since the
heavy purchases at 5.75c, the refiners
insisted on receiving shipping instruc-
tions on their contracts, with the re-
sult that at the close of last week and
the early part of this week the with-
drawals were quite good.

**DOMESTIC SUGAR BAGS
TO REPLACE CALCUTTAS**

Trial Shipments in Cotton Bag-
ging May Solve Bad Situation

The sugar bag situation is about as
it was a week ago. The Nippon Maru
may or may not have a 200 July lot
aboard her. That will only be deter-
mined with certainty when she arrives.
Alexander & Baldwin stated yester-
day that the Mongols, to arrive May
25, has 124,000 bales of Molasses in her
cargo. Freight is so reported at
Hongkong that it is impossible to say
who are the consignees as everything
is badly mixed up and marks were not
segregated.

The Shinyo Maru due June 1 has
no burlap in her cargo. If the agents
have luck they hope to get another
good shipment on the Korea, due to
arrive from Hongkong June 15.

The plantations have about enough
bags to last until the middle of June.
In the mean time negotiations are
in progress with the Home Bag Com-
pany of New York for obtaining a
possible supply of burlap made in
America to care for at least a por-
tion of the balance of the crop should
further Calcutta supplies not arrive.

Mr. Gallagher, manager of the Home
company's San Francisco house is now
in Honolulu investigating the situa-
tion.

E. R. Ross stated yesterday the
Wailuku plantation has taken a trial
lot of 4000 Bemis bags which are
made of a mixture of cotton and
jute, or hemp.

Shipments will be made to both New
York and San Francisco under special
marks so that these sugars can be
identified on arrival. If the American
made bags will do the work and
prices are right, Mr. Ross said, the
plantations may buy a part of their
supply at home instead of depending
entirely on Calcutta. This would be a
decided advantage from sales.

**TRADE WIND RAINS
IMPROVE OUTLOOK**

All signs indicate a definite change
for the better in weather conditions
throughout the group.

A. W. T. Hattomley said yesterday
that he thought the Oahu drought had
been broken as a nice inch down-
pour in nine hours had been registered
at the waterfalls. The rain extend-
ed through Kauai to Hutchinson where
light showers were reported. Hawaii
has had over four inches this week.

The rain in Kona reported last week
did not reach the cane fields or do
much good except to the coffee in the
central portion of the district. Hana
kua has had daily rains, less toward
Honokaa than around Hilo, and Kohala
is wet again.

Mauit Again Favored
The windward and central Mauit
plantations have had good daily rains
since last Friday. Alexander & Baldwin
report all ditch running full. At
Lahaina there have been heavy rains
in the mountains and a great deal of
fresh water has been coming down.

Monday brought seven and a half
inches of rain to Waikuku and nine
inches at Loei. Wailuku only got .58
and Ewa .56. Yesterday Wailuku got
another .47 inch and Ewa .09. Pre-
sented but light showers on the lee
coast especially in the mountains has
improved the Waianai situation materi-
ally. Waimanalo has also had good
rains.

No news as to Kanae conditions has
been received by any of the agencies
for plantations on that island. It is
believed, however, that the trade winds
are bringing their usual gift of mois-
ture to the Kanae mountains.

CUBAN POSITION STRONGER
Cuban exports to March 31 are re-
ported at 738,000 tons. Of this
amount 577,000 tons was sent to New
York, Boston and Baltimore. Break-
water, 62,000 tons to New Orleans,
13,000 tons to Liverpool, 6000 tons to
Canada, and 81,000 tons to Europe.

According to the Louisiana Planter
there is everywhere in Cuba an in-
creasing tendency to hold back sugars
and naturally become a measure of the fi-
nancial capacity of these localities to
so finance their sugars as to hold them
back. The rapidly increasing apprecia-
tion of the sugar producers of the
southern section, if not intentional, in
selling all of their product in advance of
its production and in advance of an
invited market, and generally upon an
apparently reluctant market, although
slow in developing, demonstrates its
gradual growth by these figures and
will unquestionably result year by
year in more conservative action.

HAMAKUA COAST IS ROUGH

The Enterprise left Hilo Monday with
4000 tons of Hakalan, Panahan and
Hilo Sugar Company crop. News
comes from Hilo that the extremely
rough seas along the Hamakua coast
has greatly interfered with shipments
by local crafters and very little su-
gar has left either the Brewer or
Davies landings.

**SURPLUS DISAPPEARS
FROM WORLD MARKETS**

War's Necessities Will Limit
Beet Plantings All Over Europe

Dr. H. C. Prinsen-Geerling's writing to
the Louisiana Planter from Amsterdam,
March 31, states that "It is not easy to
see where Great Britain will get her
sugar from this summer. The invisible
supplies are scoured already a long
time ago, the German and Austrian sup-
plies will be exhausted, the Java crop is
limited for India, Japan and China,
the Cuba crop will be withheld in the
best interest for the greater part,
while the huge Russian supplies are
closed up in the country and will be
useless unless the Allied fleets really
succeeded in forcing the passage of the
Bosphorus, notwithstanding the re-
verse suffered by them in their first at-
tempt."

No German Surplus
Geerling states that from the best in-
formation obtainable the entire Aus-
trian and German surplus will be used
as entire food to insure the carrying
over of livestock until mid-summer
when new forage is obtainable.

German beet sowings will be about
10 per cent less than last year. If
the war lasts another twelve months,
which is the prediction in Holland,
not all beets grown in 1915 will be used
in sugar production. Doctor Geerling
thinks much of the beet crops will be
fed immediately to cattle or used even
for human food.

February and March have been un-
usually cold, so that all farm work is
backward. There are big surpluses of
beet seed in Germany and Austria.

The contracting for beets in Hol-
land, he says, "does not go smoothly."
The manufacturers have already raised
their offerings to three guilders per ton
over last year's prices, but as, owing
to the war, the price of truck, potatoes,
yeast and wheat have risen enormously
the farmers still prefer to sow these
and already now much land, which has
been destined for beets, is planted with
spring-growing crops. It is foreseen
that, after all, the area sowed in Hol-
land with beets, will be smaller than
last year.

Little Sugar in Belgium
The Governor of Belgium has for-
bidden the importation of beet seed in
order to have more land sown with po-
tatoes and cereals, which allows the Bel-
gian contractors to cancel their agree-
ments as to the purchase of German
beet seed. The final blow was the de-
cree authorizing the farmers to cancel
also the same amount of their sowings.

If the farmers choose to buy a cheaper
beet seed, they may plant as much as
they originally intended to do and yet
be rid of one-fourth of their obligations
as to the seed contracts.



**FOR SKIN
AND SCALP**
Cuticura
MEDICINE TO
SOFTEN
AND
CLEANSE
THE SKIN

For every use in preserving,
purifying and beautifying the
skin, scalp, hair and hands of
infants, children and adults,
Cuticura Soap and Cuticura
Ointment have no rivals
worth mentioning. For affec-
tions of the skin and scalp
of young and old that tor-
ture, disfigure, itch, burn,
crust and scale, they succeed
when all else fails.

**SPOILED BRAN NOT
SAFE TO FEED STOCK**

When Bran is Stored Without
Ventilation Poisonous Fer-
mentation Often Results

Wheat bran undergoes degenerative
changes in storage which may be the
cause of serious disturbances when it
is fed to animals. The French chem-
ists (Marchadier and Goujon) who
published the results of their investi-
gations on this subject in February,
1914, state that when fresh bran is
stored in large masses as it often is in
warehouses, the center of the pile
heats and ferments.

During this heating process the pre-
tense compounds split up and a number
of organic acids are formed, the odor
darkens and the color of the bran
changes. The heat developed if a mass
of several hundred tons of bran is
stacked three or four months may rise
to a point approaching spontaneous
combustion.

Spores Under Pressure
Under pressure and in the absence of
air, as in the center of a stored pile or
stack, the bran lumps and sours.
Hence caked and lumpy bran should
always be an object of suspicion.

The chemists who made this investi-
gation state that the acidity of normal
bran is 0.15 per cent. When the acidity
rises to 0.3 per cent the bran be-
comes unfit for feed. At the end of
the fermentation process the acidity is
often times greater than in fresh
bran. Hydrocyanic acid is one of the
poisonous compounds formed when
bran ferments in molasses under pres-
sure.

Ventilation Needed in Storage
Millers and dealers in feeds are cau-
tioned not to store fresh bran in too
large piles. Complete ventilation pre-
vents the fermentative degeneration.
The loss of a huge number of horses
and mules on one of the plantations
recently has led to an examination of
the daily rations given the animals to
determine what the cause of loss may
have been. The feeds used were bran,
alginate meal, molasses, barley and
cane tops.

The barley was found to be very
starchy, and tentatively this portion of
the feed has been given the blame.
The alginate meal was examined at
the College of Hawaii for prussic acid
but none was found. The bran was ex-
amined by H. F. Dillingham, who re-
ports finding 0.255 per cent acidity, in-
dicating that it had fermented but was
still a safe feed.

The cane tops were looked on as pos-
sibly the source of the poison, but were
finally acquitted, it having been
proved in feeding experiments abroad
that molasses fed with green feeds like
cane tops, sorghum, corn and grasses
tends to prevent the formation of or-
ganic poisons.

Molasses an Antidote
If the feed and not some mysterious
and unknown infectious disease was
the cause of the deaths the result now
narrows down to the starchy barley or
possibly to the use of over-heat bran.

While the cane tops were looked on as
possibly the source of the poison, they were
finally acquitted, it having been
proved in feeding experiments abroad
that molasses fed with green feeds like
cane tops, sorghum, corn and grasses
tends to prevent the formation of or-
ganic poisons.

Feed More Molasses
It has also now been proved that the
use of molasses in a feeding ration is
a corrective to the formation of an ex-
cess of prussic acid during the diges-
tion process. Some traces of this poi-
son are normally found in the animals
the result of all herbivorous animals.
A trace of it may be toxic, but an ex-
cess is invariably fatal.

The necessity of using greater care
in the storage of bran where it is
bought in hundred ton lots, as it
often is by the plantations, is another
constructive suggestion that has come
out of this trouble.

Ventilation of the big piles of this
or any other feeding stuff that is liable
to heat and undergo changes in com-
position is a very important matter, to
avoid deterioration and loss of feed as
well as protect the animals fed on it
should an excess of prussic or other
poisonous organic acids be produced
in it by fermentation. Fermented
bran is a good fertilizer, but it hardly
pays to give feeding stuff prices for a
fertilizer.

NEW MAKAWELI MACHINERY
H. S. Truscott, superintendent of
Hawaiian Sugar Company is in the
city to arrange the details of a num-
ber of improvements shortly to be
installed in the Makaweli mill.

These include a large size Scarby
Shredder, a new vacuum pan, several
crystallizers and one additional roller.
These are all being made to order by
Cotton, Neill & Company. The im-
provements are being added to bring
the mill up to standard capacity in
all of its departments.

OUR CANE IN NEGROS

The Philippines Free Press of April 3
reports that the Hawaiian variety of
sugar cane has given most satisfactory
results at the bureau's experiment sta-
tion at La Carlota, Occidental Negros.
An experiment with the same variety
in Vigan, Ilocos Sur, resulted in the
production of twice the tonnage of an
equal area of land planted with local
varieties.

**RADIOGRAMS TO
TUTUILA, SAMOA
BEFORE MAY DAY**

Mutual Telephone Company Will
Open Commercial Wireless
Service This Week

TALKED WITH FAR AWAY
JAPAN LAST FEBRUARY

Superintendent Balch Gives Ho-
nolulu Records in Trans-
pacific Communication

Within the next few days, the Mu-
tual Telephone Company, which oper-
ates the inter-island wireless service,
will establish commercial service be-
tween Honolulu and Tutuila, American
Samoa, distant 2750 miles. Not much
later the service will be extended to
Suva, in the Fiji Islands, distant 2700
miles.

As the subjoined letter of Superin-
tendent J. A. Balch explains, Honolulu
already has talked direct with Japan,
distant 3400 miles, as well as with
Apia and Tutuila. The letter, ad-
dressed to The Advertiser, follows:

"In your paper of February 5 last,
an article appearing under the heading
'Special Cable to the Nippon Jiji,'
stating that the Otebishi radio station
on the island of Hokkaido, Japan, had
checked up on the night of February 2,
1915, radio messages sent out from the
Marconi wireless station, this island,
and, although a distance of approxi-
mately 3400 miles separated the two
stations, the signals from Hawaii were
clearly heard for about an hour."

"Now, while not trying to detract
in the least from the honors due our
friends and allies, the Marconi Wire-
less Telegraph Company, still I would
like to call your attention to the fol-
lowing letter, which clearly shows that
it was the Hawaiian station of the lo-
cal Mutual wireless which established
this first recorded radio communication
between Honolulu and Japan:

Tokio, Japan, March 4, 1915.
Mutual Telephone Company, Wire-
less Department, Honolulu, T. H.
Dear Sirs—Referring to your let-
ter of February 5 last, I beg to con-
firm you that our Otebishi wireless
station in Hokkaido successfully
picked up, as was stated, signals sent
out from the Mutual wireless station on
this island, and that the station was
your "KHK" (Wahaiwa station) and
not "KIE" (Marconi). On Thursday night (February 4) the
Otebishi station again heard your
Wahaiwa station communicating with
the S. S. Manchuria. The signals
were caught run as follows:

Years faithfully,
(Signed) HIRO CANAKA,
Director General, Posts and Tele-
graph.

Local Records Held
While on the subject of long-dis-
tance radio communications, it might
be of interest to record the fact that
it has been the local company which
has led in long-distance radio trans-
missions, as a glance at the following
established night records will prove: