

EVERYONE MAY START SAVING NOW

Postal Bank Accounts May Be Opened By Mail; Leaflets Soon To Be Posted

Beginning July 1, every person in Hawaii and the United States ten years or more old, may open an account in a postal savings bank.

Leaflets explaining the change soon will be distributed through the local postoffices of the islands, printed in English, Hawaiian, Chinese, Japanese, Spanish, Russian, Filipino and Portuguese.

Postal savings banks have broken all records in the past year. During the eight months prior to April, there was a net gain in deposits of \$19,000,000 against a gain of \$8,000,000 for the same months the year before.

Since the first of the year 115 new savings accounts have been opened with the government in Honolulu, with an increase of deposits amounting to about \$2500.

Governor Decker, third assistant postmaster general, who has direct supervision of postal savings, was so impressed by appeals from all over the country to open postal savings accounts by mail that he took up the task some months ago of working out a feasible and safe method for meeting a demand well illustrated in the following letter from a Saline county Missouri man who lives many miles from a postal savings bank:

"Having a few hundred dollars saved from fifty years of hard and arduous labor and skimping economy on the part of my wife and myself, we concluded to deposit it in the postal savings bank."

Our little farm is not large enough to support us and land is so high that it is impossible for us to buy more with what little we have saved and we are so old that we can't labor much now and would be glad to lay by at least enough to put us away in decency."

Under the plan adopted by the postmaster general for opening accounts by mail, an intending depositor, residing where there is no regular designated postal savings bank, will apply to his local postmaster, who will see that necessary identification data is prepared and forwarded to a nearby postoffice authorized to accept deposits.

The intending depositor will then be given permission to forward his deposits by money order or registered mail direct, for which receipts or certificates will be issued. He may then withdraw all or any part of his postal savings by mail on demand, with any interest that may be due him.

Any person more than ten years old may open an account in his own name, any married woman may open an account free from interference by her husband; postoffice officials are forbidden to disclose to anybody but the depositor the amount of any deposits; withdrawals may be made without notice and the government guarantees all deposits on demand with accrued interest.

In a recent article of particular interest to Hawaii because it is especially addressed to the foreign born depositor, Postmaster General Burleson has this to say:

Foreign Born Depositors "Upwards of half a million depositors now have accounts in postal savings banks and they represent every nationality on the earth. They also represent almost every known occupation—professional men, theatrical people, mechanics, laborers, fishermen, pack peddlars and so forth. But the majority are wage earners, and of this class the foreign born largely predominate."

"A census of depositors taken by the postoffice department shows that approximately forty per cent (360,000) of the depositors are foreign born citizens and that they own more than fifty per cent of the deposits—splendid evidence of the confidence of our newly acquired citizens in the ability and good faith of their adopted country to fulfill its obligations."

"There is another reason which immigrants, unfamiliar with our language and business methods, turn to the government to safeguard their humble savings, and that reason is the disastrous experience many of them have had by the failure of bogus 'private banks' offered by swindlers of their own tongue who have preyed mercilessly on their loneliness and their credulity."

FIRM TONE RULES NEW YORK MARKET

Willitt & Gray's Report Indicates Steady Demand To Regulate Prices

For the week ending May 13, Willitt & Gray report sales of Cuban, San Domingo and Porto Rican raws totaling 520,000 bags all for May and June delivery.

The market quickly recovered, but somewhat to do with the quick recovery of the raw market. Rumors of further business are heard, but no definite information is obtainable.

Further sales of Argentine White Sugars to England are reported to extent of about 9,000 tons. Dutch transacted has also been sold to England to extent of 10,000 tons.

Following the reports of business in refined sugar to France, came the report of sales to England of 50,000 tons of Cuba sugars for June delivery at 3.60c, f. o. b. Cuba.

The cumulative effect of Europe buying both refined and raw sugars in the United States and Cuba caused an active and exciting market here on Wednesday.

After early sales of prompt sugars at 1.7c, the market for prompt advanced to 4.3c and then 4.8c. Late May and June also sold at 4.8c. During the day speculators secured May shipment at 4.8c.

The sales at 4.8c totaled 250,000 bags. Today the market is firm but with a quiet tone. Sales for May shipment are obtainable to the extent of 200,000 bags Cuban and Porto Ricans at 4.8c. June shipment is held at 4c & f. (5.02).

The Cuban news was favorable during the week, and with receipts of 117,000 tons, the visible supply of the Cuba crop is 152,730 tons behind last season to corresponding date; 100,000 tons are still working, against 123 last year.

Total stocks in United States and Cuba together are 1,085,776 tons, against 1,018,746 tons last week and 1,097,602 tons last year. Atlantic Port receipts for the week were 11,484 tons in excess of requirements for millings, and Atlantic Ports stocks are now 329,066 tons, including 92,402 tons held by importers.

Our Java cable reports exports to Asiatic ports of 21,000 tons during April. These are old crop sugars, new crop not being available until late May, and then only in comparatively small quantities.

There is no change in price or conditions in the local trade in refined. All refiners' list prices remain at 6.00c less 2%, and it is not now possible to book orders at less.

The principal feature of the week is the renewal of European demand for refined, with large sales for France, Louisiana Crop.

The long dry period has at last come to an end, with frequent rains ranging from light sprinkles to good downpours, according to district, which have brought general relief during the past week.

UTAH WILL PRODUCE SUGAR BEET SEED

European War Has Turned Attention of Sugar Men To New Necessity

Home Grown Seed is Better Than Imported. Future Supply Limited.

In the May number of Sugar, Frank S. Harris, agronomist of the Utah Experiment Station, tells of the best seed experiments now being carried on in that state.

Dr. Harris states that the Prussian chemist, Margraf, in 1747 discovered cane sugar in the beet root, estimating the total sugar content as only five per cent. The first beet sugar factory was established in 1812, and at that time, just over 100 years ago, the best production of sugar did not exceed seven per cent of the weight of the root, and extraction was much under this.

The industry has grown slowly from small beginnings until at this date, May, 1915, there are sixty-two beet sugar factories in the United States alone, and a thousand or more, all told, in foreign countries.

In the hundred years since the beet sugar industry was born, intensive selection has improved the quality of the crop so that the average is now fourteen per cent, with occasional crops yielding up to twenty-two or twenty-three per cent or more. Science alone has thus doubled production in a century, for it takes no more rain and no more sunshine to grow a fourteen per cent sugar beet today than was necessary to grow the seven per cent beet in 1812.

Seed Requirements Heavy It takes 7,500,000 pounds of sugar beet seed each year to supply the needs of the United States, but up to 1915 not one-twentieth of this has been produced at home. American beet growers have depended on France, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia for practically all the seed used.

Beet seed was grown at Schuyler, Nebraska, in 1892, yielding better and bigger crops of sugar than the best imported. Home grown seed is always better than imported, because the crop accommodates itself to the climatic environment. Seed from a humid climate like that of northern Europe does not produce beets adaptable to the intense sunlight and arid climate of the west. Hence a good many western beet growers began to produce their own seed.

The Utah Experiment Station has recently given a good deal of attention to the work of scientific sugar beet seed selection. The Utah farmers, like those of central California, have many of them specialized in the seed business.

The Utah farmers grow half the alfalfa seed used in the United States and produce large quantities of garden and field seeds of all sorts. Those who had made a beginning in the beet seed business are now in a position to reap a goodly harvest because of the market that has been forced upon them by the European war.

Beet seed production is a specialty and requires special knowledge. The sugar beet has been so long studied and worked with that certain external characters of root and leaf are recognized as being an index to sugar content, so that the expert seed grower needs to be trained to the business. He must be a chemist as well as an expert agriculturist, for every mother lode selected for seed production must be tested to see that sucrose and purity agree with external conformation. It is only by selection and analysis, patiently conducted year after year, that "line-breeding" can establish a strain which will hold and fix the characters which the plant breeder is trying to produce.

The Time Element It takes a number of years to get a strain of mother seed of high standard in sufficient quantity to produce commercial seed of equally high standard. The business requires large capital for its development because men who have the expert special training which is requisite to success must be employed. It may take ten years to thoroughly establish the sugar beet seed industry in the West, but the war has shown the necessity for it. Much sugar capital is available for the new industry, not only in Utah but in all the beet sugar producing states.

TREASURY SHIP ARRIVES The Arizona arrived at Delaware Breakwater Monday, realizing 4.80 cents for its cargo of 11,200 tons. She was delayed four days at Panama but this delay, netting the planters over \$13,400. A. M. Nowell said yesterday that had the Arizona made her voyage on schedule time, the cargo would have arrived May 20 when the quotation was 4.82. The cargo realized \$1,005,000.

ECONOMY IN THE END It costs but a small amount to keep Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy always in your medicine chest and it is economy in the end. It always cures and cures quickly. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

CARBON BISULPHIDE FOR ROOT INSECTS

Grubs, Wire-worm and Clubroot Can Be Destroyed By Volatile Insecticide

Wire worms and root-destroying insects which prey on cane, coffee and other perennial crops, can be controlled when they attack, are only local in extent by the same method used for killing phylloxera in vineyards, by treating the roots with carbon bisulphide.

The method is very simple. A laborer armed with an iron rod or a iron tipped stake makes a hole in the dirt next an infested plant, pours in an ounce or so of carbon bisulphide, covers the hole with a scrap of his heel, and passes on to the next plant. The "high life" volatilizes rapidly through the soil and kills all insect life which it touches but does not seriously harm the plant.

Might Kill Anomala? It has been suggested that this method of soil treatment to kill colonies of the anomala beetle where they have first gained a foothold in cane fields. The anomala eats off the roots of the cane stools, or in some cases decays the roots. The cane starves to death or if it continues to grow only gets to be a foot or two tall.

Wire worms and mole crickets feed in much the same way. While the beetle feeds on the soil directly adjacent to the infested area, will do much towards reducing the numbers of the root eating insects, besides minimizing the source of infection from which the pest would spread to uninfested fields.

Many Root Beet Observed The root beetle, or in some cases decays the roots. The cane starves to death or if it continues to grow only gets to be a foot or two tall.

Both chemicals are manufactured in the United States to supply agricultural needs as insecticides, and should be obtainable at a low enough price to place them within reach of the average grower or horticulturist.

All of this series of soil disinfectants are very explosive. Hence any one making use of them must guard against fire. A match or lighted cigarette brought in contact with the fumes would cause an explosion.

Carbon bisulphide fumes are poisonous to man and domestic animals if breathed in a confined room, and in a room filled with the gas. One who opens the door there is no danger from these other than the precaution mentioned, that of fire.

The best container in which to carry the liquid is an oil can with narrow spout. This is better than pouring it out of a bottle or cup, as the liquid can be put where it is wanted, in the bottom of the hole, not spilled around on the surface of the soil.

The scientific agriculturalists have exercised on a great many experiments with these volatile soil insect exterminators and have found that they are extremely effective. Unless the soil is drenched with the liquid, there is practically no effect. The insects are not driven away from the soil, but they are killed on their roots. Root-feeding insects are just as numerous as those which feed on stem and leaf, but they are difficult to get at by any other way than by means of a volatile liquid which will kill them.

EXTRA DIVIDENDS DECLARED At a meeting of the directors of Haiku Sugar Company and Paia Plantation Company yesterday an extra dividend of five dollars per share payable June 1 was declared. This extra payment amounts to \$75,000 for Haiku and \$112,500 for Paia shareholders.

A BANKER FIELD The manager of Maui Agricultural has reported to his agents, Alexander & Baldwin, what is probably the best yield of any plantation in Hawaii this year. A part of one field, about one hundred acres, harvested last week yielded ninety three tons of cane per acre. It took only 6.5 tons of cane to make one ton of sugar, so that the output of this particular hundred acres was 1400 tons of sugar—exactly four teen tons per acre.

ROSE BAMBOO IN FORMOSA Rose hambo, the original seed of which was imported from Hawaii, now forms seven per cent of the crop grown in Formosa. The average yield of this variety is stated to be thirty five tons of cane per acre compared with twenty tons for the native cane previously grown, and seven per cent per cent as compared with six per cent in the old varieties.

AMERICAN BEET REPORTS EARNINGS

Average Cost of Production is Slightly Over Sixty Dollars Last Year

The annual report of the American Beet Sugar Company for the twelve months ended March 31, shows a balance after expenses, taxes, depreciation, and interest, of \$1,601,642, an increase of \$957,338 over the preceding year. The regular preferred dividend called for \$20,000, which left a balance equal to 8.44 per cent on the common stock, against 2.29 per cent in the preceding year.

The total receipts of the corporation were \$8,179,000 and the total expenses \$6,577,000. Preferred dividends of \$200,000 were paid; \$176,000 was spent for permanent improvements, and \$1,124,000 was added to the working capital. Lower Production Costs The average 1914 cost of sugar produced and sold was 57.8 per ton compared with 58.8 per ton in 1913. The net earnings were \$16.20 per ton from sugar alone, or \$18.20 including the profits from beet pulp and all other sources. Net profits in 1913 were only \$7 per ton. The total 1915 production of the four factories operated, namely Oxnard, China, Rocky Ford and Grand Island, was 85,550 tons compared with 90,000 tons for the campaign of 1914.

The company paid the farmers \$3,250,000 for beets; \$273,000 for transporting beets to the factories; \$201,000 for agricultural superintendence; \$370,000 for factory labor; \$234,000 for repairs; \$360,000 for lime rock and fuel; \$197,000 for sugar bags, and \$340,000 for overhead charges.

The company is capitalized for \$15,000,000 common and \$5,000,000 preferred. The company assets total \$25,338,000 including factories, lands and buildings, stock in other companies, cash, unsold sugar, bills receivable, stock in process of manufacture and advances to growers.

The average cost of all sugar produced during the year, sold and used, was \$60.40 per ton. This \$5.60 per ton less than for the previous crop. The report to the shareholders he wails the fact that the company does not own all of the agricultural lands surrounding its factories. The farmers who might supply all the beets need, as the report says, instead of seeing beets plant their acreage with beets, cereals and other crops just because the labor cost of production is less.

The Las Animas and Lamar factories remain closed because the farmers will not plant their land in beets but the Grand Island factory, which was closed last year will reopen.

SMITHSONIAN SCIENTIST STUDYING COTTON PEST

August Busck, an entomologist who has been in the employ of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. for twenty years, is here for a six months' collection trip. Mr. Busck is the international scientific authority on the microlepidoptera family of insects, a group of moths, many of the individuals of which are so tiny that they escape ordinary observation.

The microlepidoptera are grass and plant feeders. They may be of considerable economic importance when occurring in numbers attacking pasture grasses, cereals or even cane, but because many of them are so small as to be almost invisible to the naked eye, they are not usually collected by field entomologists, and their habits have been little studied.

Dr. Busck will take back to the Smithsonian as full a collection as possible of all the Hawaiian forms of this group of minute insects. He accompanied Territorial Entomologist E. M. Ehrhorn to Kilauea last Wednesday. Pink Root Worms While in Hawaii he will investigate the pink root worm of cotton, which is one of the larger moths of this family. The laboratory investigations which he will conduct will be carried on in cooperation with the Hawaiian experiment station. Congress made a special appropriation at its last session for the investigation of cotton pests. The pink root worm, which has played such havoc with the cotton industry in Hawaii, is not known to be established anywhere on the mainland. It is a bad pest in Egypt and in other tropical countries where cotton is grown.

The United States department of agriculture has "banned" Dr. Busck from the Smithsonian Institution to make this investigation because he is the leading scientific authority on microlepidoptera, their feeding habits and life history, but the Smithsonian will also gain a large collection of these insects as a result of Dr. Busck's work in Hawaii.

SUGAR FACTORS' SHIPMENTS The Sugar Factors' Company has shipped to date a total of 295,200 tons of the 1915 crop has come East and 136,200 tons to the Pacific Coast. The sailing of the Virginia next Friday or Saturday from Hilo with an 41,000 ton cargo will carry the tonnage shipped to May 31 well over 300,000.

BUG SHARPS WANT COLD LABORATORY

Entomologists Can Save Months by Shortening Year With An Ice Machine

Dr. E. A. Bask, entomologist in charge of the federal horticultural quarantine station in Hawaii, stated yesterday that there is need for a cold laboratory here, not for the comfort of the working entomologists these hot days, but to study the life history of the various pests and parasites under controlled temperatures.

To illustrate his point, Dr. Bask cited the fact that the Mediterranean fruit fly completes the first stage in its development within two days at Honolulu, while on the upper slopes of Hialehala, at the highest level where the fruit fly has been found, it takes seventy to eighty days to develop. This retarded development of the pest is due to cold.

Gold Limiting Factor Temperature is the principal controlling factor in the life of all insects. What is needed now in the way of equipment more than any other one thing, Dr. Bask said, is a refrigeration plant so that the temperatures under which both pests and parasites are bred in the laboratory can be controlled. With such an equipment the entomologists could save time in many instances by making the insects which they are studying complete two or three "winter" years of their lives in the space of twelve months.

Hawaii is an ideal location in which to carry on work of this character, he said, because it is always summer here. It is easier for the scientific men to create an artificial "winter" with an ice machine than to create an artificial "summer" during the cold winters of the temperate zone.

A Rare Opportunity This is a very important field of scientific investigation, and Dr. Bask expressed the hope that either the state or the federal government, or one of the educational institutions of Hawaii would place the proper facilities for conducting temperature investigations of insect life at the disposal of the entomologists. The results to be obtained in this way would be practical as well as scientific. Many insects are so forced to complete their life cycle in advanced time if their resting period of development can be shortened. There is a great opportunity in such things can provide the facilities the bug men want.

WAIHAOLE PROGRESS Waihaole tunnel operations are progressing satisfactorily. While work is not rapid on account of the huge volume of water that has been encountered a steady advance is being made every day. J. F. C. Hansen states yesterday that all the lateral, branch and feed tunnels are approaching completion and will be ready for business in a couple of months.

COFFEE CROP IMPROVES H. Hackfeld & Company received advice from their Kona manager, John P. Curtis, yesterday stating that the abundance of rain of the last ten days have changed the coffee outlook. Mr. Curtis now estimates that the 1915 crop of Kona coffee will equal that of 1914.

HIS SORE HANDS CURED IN A WEEK

Cracked Open, Dried, Burned and Ached for Over a Year—Could Not Sleep nor Even Dress Himself—Doctors Failed to Help Him.

MAN OF 70 OWES SKIN COMFORT TO CUTICURA

"I am a man seventy years old. My hands were very sore and cracked open on the inside for over a year with large sores. They were red, itched, bled and ached so that I could not sleep and could do little but weep. I tried every remedy I could get, but I could not dress myself in the morning. They would not heal, and I was almost starved. I called on two doctors, but they did not know what to do. I tried Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. After a year and a half of suffering, I began to use them. I had never heard of Cuticura Ointment and I never heard of it until I began to use them. My hands were all healed up and they have not been sore since. I would not be without the Cuticura Remedies."

For Baby's Skin The purest, sweetest and most economical method of preserving, purifying and beautifying baby's delicate skin, scalp and hair is the constant use of Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. For rashes, itchings, inflammations and chaffings of infants, children and adults, as well as for itching, chafing, scurf, dandruff, eczema, and all other eruptions of the skin, both on the face and on the body, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are unrivaled.

MONGOLIA HAS MANY PASSENGERS

Crowd of Well Known Business Men En Route to the Mainland

(From Wednesday's Advertiser) After a pleasant passage from Yokohama the Pacific Mail liner Mongolia docked at the Alaheka street wharf about five o'clock yesterday afternoon. The vessel will leave for San Francisco at four o'clock this afternoon.

The Mongolia has a very heavy passenger list, but there are few tourists aboard, the majority of the passengers being business men from the States and the Far East, the majority of the latter being bound for the San Francisco fair. There are, all told, 1326 passengers aboard the liner in the different classes, of whom sixteen cabin passengers left the ship at this port. Nine second-class passengers were booked for Honolulu, and thirty-seven steerage passengers, the latter including thirty-two Chinese. Two hundred and forty-one first-class passengers are going through to San Francisco and 639 in the steerage, including 285 Chinese.

Aboard the Mongolia are 11,187 tons of freight for San Francisco. At this port 2946 tons were discharged. On Sunday night the steamer Kiyu Maru was sighted going east. Several entertainments enlivened the voyage and deck sports contributed not a little toward relieving the tedium of the voyage. Passes M. H. Hunt was the prime mover in these activities and many a vote of thanks was tendered him by the passengers for his efforts to make the trip a memorable one as far as the entertainment of the passengers was concerned.

Among the passengers for Honolulu are James C. Harvey, Mrs. G. A. Marsh, Lawrence C. Shaw, M. and Mrs. F. E. Young, and Mrs. J. Megary, a party of prominent New York society people who will stop over until the Korea. J. Rosenthal, who also lays over here, is a representative of the well-known shoe firm of Boston, Rice & Hutehins, who has been making his annual Far Eastern trip. F. A. Hightower, stopping off here, is an Eastern hardware man. He is accompanied by his wife. A. P. O'Leary, who boarded the vessel at Kobe, will go north by the steamer Niagara. His daughter, Miss I. O'Leary, is a talented pianist, who has just finished a three-years' course at the Leipzig Academy.

Going through to San Francisco is Dr. H. S. Heintzen, dean of the Harvard Medical School of China, who is going home in the interests of the Rockefeller Foundation Committee. He was called back by cable. Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Severance are returning to the mainland after a six-months' tour of the Orient. Mr. Severance, who is a New York lawyer, took an active part in the dissolution of the Standard Oil trust.

Major W. A. Barlauk is a member of the Philippines constabulary. Chang Tai is a commissioner of the Chinese government in the Pan-Pacific International Exposition. F. Longson, who is accompanied by his two daughters and a servant, is a Philippine commissioner to the Exposition.

L. R. Needham is a prominent barrister of Hong Kong who is going to the front. C. F. Richmond is the governor of a Piping province who is going to the mainland for a visit. Wm. Turnbull is representative of the Singer Sewing Machine Co. in the Philippines. He is going to his home on the mainland for a visit.

Yee Jung Shung has been commissioned by the Chinese government to investigate commercial conditions in the United States. O. E. Becker, who is accompanied by his wife and son, is a prominent lawyer of Syracuse, New York. J. N. Boyd, who is accompanied by his wife, is a well-known Far Eastern merchant.

A. Brandeis is vice president of Stearns & Co., New York. J. F. Gieson is a member of the Chinese customs service. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Eaton are stopovers from Yokohama. W. C. Sprague, who is accompanied by Mrs. Sprague, is a representative of the Standard Oil Co. in Shanghai. K. Sumitomo is a Kobe banker of noble family.

GOOD FOR CANE BUT BAD FOR HUMANS

The southerly weather of the last ten days has been good for the ripening cane, although decidedly trying to the population. The only rains reported, to any good, were in Kona and on Kauai. Melville Sugar Company now has about seven hundred million gallons in its reservoirs. Adjective hot describes the temperatures on Oahu during the week. There have been showers in the mountains, so that streams and ditches are still running strong, but where irrigation is not available all vegetation is getting parched and brown. Fair in the South. Wainane reports terrific heat, with no rain for three weeks. All the mills on this island are working full blast. Irrigation and cultivation is well in hand and the planting for 1917 is making good progress. Fair sunshine days have prevailed on Maui. The same report comes from Kohala, Hamakua, Hilo and Kaup. In the windward districts the change to warm, dry weather is much appreciated as it has helped the juices and made cultivation easier. Everything is going smoothly and crop prospects for the balance of this year are improving daily. The dry weather has not harmed the 1916 crop as yet.

HAWAII BUILDING IS THE MOST POPULAR

"In reply to a question asked yesterday," writes H. P. Wood in a letter received here by A. P. Taylor, "one of the guards at the Scott street entrance (of the Panama-Pacific fair grounds) said that the building more asked for than any other was the Hawaii building, which seemed to be the most popular on the grounds."

"The attendance continues satisfactory. Saturday afternoon, May 15, 1915, saw a record in our doors between seven and five p. m. On Sunday in two hours' time some 42000 came in. These figures are correct, an actual count having been taken."