AMERICAN FARMERS LOSE IN LONG RUN

George W. Perkins Picks Flaws In American Position and Talks Sugar

George W. Perkins, talked sugar, among ther things, in his address delivered October 12, 1915, before the American Bankers Association at Indianapolis. His address was entitled: "We Are as Unprepared for Peace as for War," and his statement of the American position has created profound interest throughout the land.

"At the present time our thought and knowledge on these two vast and all-important questions is superficial and sadly lacking," he said. "To illustrate what I mean, let me tell you the following story, recited to me only a few weeks ago by an American merchant just back from Germany.

"One evening this man found himself seated at dinner next to one of the officials of the German government's agricultural department. My American friend asked the German official what he thought of our country, and the German said he thought we had a wonderful country and that we had had a wonderful period of prosperity, but that he doubted if our future held in store for us the prosperity we had enjoyed in the past.

"My friend asked him 'why,' and he replied—because we were a superficial people, did not study our problems earnestly enough, and were not prepared for the world struggle in industry which was facing every civilized nation. To illustrate what he meant, he remarked that unless our annual wheat crop reached a billion bushels we thought we were poor. If we secured a billion bushels, we thought all was well and nothing could harm us.

Trading Air for Soil

"Then the German said that they were trying to get their people to pay less attention to the raising of wheat, to buy more of it from us, and to pay more attention to raising beets, to be manufactured into sugar and the sugar sold to us; that they knew that every bushel of wheat that came out of the ground took about twenty per cent of its nutriment from the strength of the soil, while the beets took most of their nutriment from the air; and they thought they were making a pretty good trade if they could eventually reach a point where they would exchange their beets for our wheat, which would in effect be swapping their good air for our rich soil.

"That story may seem a bit fantastic but to my mind it is an absolutely accurate comparison of the mental process by which Germany goes at her industrial problems and the mental process by which we go at our problems. She is thorough to the last degree and we are superficial to a great degree."

AIR AGAIN YIELDS NITROGEN FERTILIZERS

By a further development of the electric furnace treatment of lime nitrogen compounds a German chemist has invented a process of manufacturing nitrate and it is now being offered in commercial quantities as a fertilizer. Experiments have been carried on to compare the value of urea, nitrate of soda, urea nitrate, lime nitrate, ammonium sulphate and guanadine nitrate in the prodution of crops. All these nitrogenous fertilizers except nitrate of soda have been manufactured synthetically, the nitrogen which they contain having been taken direct from the air.

In the annual report of the German experiment station for 1915 the results of soil tests with these fertilizers are given. It has been found that urea made in the electric furnace is nearly as good a fertilizer as Chile saltpeter. Urea nitrate on the contrary, decomposes into cyanogen and amide nitrogen, both of which are poisonous to therefore replace Chile nitrates for therefore replace Chili nitrates for agricultural purposes as long as these are unobtainable on account of the war.

For Root Crops

Lime nitrogen proved especially valuable in increasing the yield of root crops such as sugar beets and potatoes, being in this respect equal to nitrate of soda. The effective values of nitrate of soda and ammonium sulphate were found to be about the same, the only marked difference being that there were no after effects from the nitrate whereas the effect of the ammonium sulphate were visible on the second crop. A mixture of synthetic lime nitrogen and sodium nitrate is recommended wherever under normal conditions of supply nitrate alone would be used. Synthetic urea is also recommended as a substitute for nitrate of soda.

Banana and Cane Disease

In the Journal of Agricultural Research N. A. Cobb, who was formerly plant pathologist at the H. S. P. A., experiment station, discusses a root-rot disease of bananas caused by nematode worms. He connects this disease with a root disease of cane which occurred in Hawaii in 1907, and has proved that the two are identical, the same worm being the guilty party.

The nematode (Tylenchus similis) attacks both banana and cane and has been studied in Jamaica, Fiji and Hawaii.

Chili Saltpetre

Three quarters of the income of the Chilian government or over $20,000,000 a year is derived from the export duties levied on nitrates. Over 50,000,000 tons have been shipped since the discovery of the deposits in 1830. It is estimated that there is still 250,000,000 tons available in the Peruvian and Chilian nitrate deposits.

SCIENTISTS SOLVE MANURE PROBLEM

Keep Stable Wastes Under Cover and Dry To Preserve Fertilizing Values

The losses in fertilizing value of stable manure piled in the open and exposed to the weather have been estimated at ten to fifteen cents per ton per month. This loss can be prevented by compacting the heap and storing it under cover. The rain that falls on a manure pile is the most potent source of loss.

From experiments at Rothamstead, England, in 1914, it is evident that the action of rain is something more than a mere washing away of soluble material. This was proved by putting a heap under cover and watering it daily, but never to the extent of causing increased drainage from the heap as compared with unwatered manure piles. In three months the manure that was watered lost 13.6 per cent of its nitrogen; over double that of manure kept dry.

Rain the Great Enemy

Some volatilization of ammonia undoubtedly takes place, but it is neither the sole nor the main cause of loss. The Rothamstead scientists have demonstrated that nitrates are fored at the surface of a manure heap but never in its interior. When manure exposed to the weather is wet by rain the nitrates are washed down into the pile and there decompose very rapidly. "It suffices that the nitrate be washed a short way down," they state, "and the decomposition then becomes complete."

Rain is the great enemy. Stable manure must therefore be kept under cover, and kept dry but compact. The shifting of manure heaps or working them over is a very potent cause of loss. "Fixers," like superphosphate, kainit, wood ashes and gypsum, are not needed if the manure pile is kept dry and compact.

To Get Full Value

To get the full fertilizing value from stable manures the liquid manures should be stored separate in cisterns and preserved by innoculation with lactic bacteria after sugar or molasses has been added. The cistern full should be sealed with a film of oil. The solid portion of the manure should be spread uniformly each day in a bin, trampled down, kept dry, and the pile only disturbed when it is ready to put on the land. Stable manure kept this way will breed no typhoid flies, and the liquid manures preserved in cisterns with an oil cap, will breed no mosquitoes.

Rubber Tapping Experiments

The effect of intervals of time between tappings of Hevea rubber trees, is the subject of a recent bulletin issued by the Ceylon department of agriculture. Observations were made of the effect of tapping at various intervals of from one to nine days between.

Although the results were not conclusive they indicate that within limits the yield per tapping increases as the time interval between tappings is increased. The greatest yield in a given time is obtained by tapping at the shortest interval within the limits of the experiment.

With the longer tapping interval the number of cuts which it is possible to make to an inch decreases up to an interval of about five days, but this decrease does not nullify the increase in yield per tapping. The yield per unit of bark cut out increases as the tapping interval is lengthened, at least up to an interval of about six days.

After five years continuous tapping there is no evidence that the yield obtained in a given time by tapping at an interval of five to seven days will ultimately exceed that obtained by more frequent tapping, the report states.

Fleas and Plague

The rat flea can carry the germs of plague when starved six weeks or more and still transmit the disease to mice and rats. This important fact was determined during 1915 by the British plague commission and is probably the explanation of sporadic outbreaks of plague at locations far distant from regions where the disease constantly exists. The important point is that fleas which have fled on diseased rats and mice will live without food, if conditions are right, as long as forty-seven days and can still infect other animals.

The Kohala Midget is very wisely advocating a rat campaign and has printed alarming statistical information as to the rapidity with which these vermin can increase when let alone. "Kill the rat" is a good motto for all house owners to advocate and practise.

Water Measurements

In his monthly report to the board of agriculture and forestry, G. K. Larrison, superintendent of hydrography, states that the East Maui Agricultural Company is considering the installation of a large number of stream measurement stations on the lower boundary of their "fee simple" land which lies above the Territorial lands which furnish water to the ditches of this company under three water licenses, two of which terminate in 1917 and 1919, respectively. The Wailuku Sugar Co. is also planning an intensive study of its water supply and distribution system.

A consultation with the officials of these corporations will be held early in the month, relative to handling this work by co-operation with this division.

Feeding Beet Pulp

At Michigan experiment station it was found that a thousand-pound steer will not consume over ten pounds of dried beet pulp per day. It was found to be a good ration for growing animals but would not fatten or finish them.

Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market Quotations

ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL MARKETING DIVISION.

Wholesale Only. February 3, 1916.

BUTTER AND EGGS

Island tub butter, lb	.28 to .30
Eggs, select Oahu, doz	.60
Eggs, No. 1, Island, doz	.55
Eggs, No. 2, Isl., doz	.35 to .45
Eggs, duck, doz	.40

POULTRY

Broilers, lb (2 to 3 lbs)	.33 to .35
Young roosters, lb	.30 to .33
Hens, lb (good condition)	.26 to .28
Turkeys, lb	.40
Ducks, Muscovy, lb	.25 to .28
Ducks, Peking, lb	.25 to .30
Ducks, Hawaiian, doz	5.40

VEGETABLES AND PRODUCE

Beans, string, green, lb	.06 to .07	Peanuts, large, lb	.02
Beans, string, wax, lb	.07 to .09	Green peppers, Bell, lb	.10
Beans, Lima in pod, lb	.03½	Green peppers, Chili, lb	.05
Beans dry—		Potatoes, Isl., Irish, lb	.01½ to .01¾
Beans, Maui red, cwt	4.50 to 5.00	Potatoes, Isl., Irish, new, lb	.02
Beans, calico, cwt	4.00 to 4.50	Potatoes, sweet, cwt	1.00 to 1.25
Beans, small white, cwt	4.50 to 5.00	Onions, Bermuda, lb (none)	
Beets, doz. bunches	.30	Taro, cwt	.50 to .75
Carrots, doz bunches	.40	Taro, bunch	.15
Cabbage, cwt	1.50 to 2.00	Tomatoes, lb	.06
Corn, sweet, 100 ears	1.90 to 2.00	Green peas, lb	.08 to .10
Corn, Haw., sm. yel.	36.00 to 39.00	Cucumbers, doz	.60 to .75
Corn, Haw., lg. yel.	33.00 to 36.00	Pumpkins, lb	.02 to .02½
Peanuts, small, lb	.02 to .02½		

FRUIT

Alligator pears, doz. (none in market).		Limes, 100	.75 to 1.00
Bananas, bunch, Chinese	.20 to .50	Pineapples, cwt	.75 to 1.00
Bananas, bunch, Cooking	.75 to 1.25	Watermelons (none in market).	
Breadfruit, doz	.40 to .50	Poha, lb	.08 to.10
Figs, 100	.80	Papaias, lb	.01½
Grapes, Isabella, lb	.09	Strawberries, lb	.20
Oranges, Hawn., 100	1.00 to 1.25		

LIVESTOCK

(Beef, cattle and sheep are not bought at live weight. They are taken by the meat companies dressed and paid for by weight dressed).

Hogs, up to 150 lbs., lb	.09 to 11	Hogs, 150 lbs. and over	.09 to .10

DRESSED MEATS

Beef, lb	.11 to .12	Mutton, lb	.11 to .12
Veal, lb	.12 to .13	Pork, lb	.15 to .17

HIDES (Wet-salted)

Steer, No. 1, lb	14½	Goat, white, each	.10 to .30
Steer, No. 2, lb	.13½	Sheep, each	.10 to .20
Kips, lb	.14½		

FEED

The following are quotations on feed, f.o.b. Honolulu:

Corn, sm. yel., ton	35.50 to 42.00	Oats, ton	35.00 to 36.00
Corn, lg. yel., ton	39.50 to 42.00	Wheat, ton	42.00 to 43.00
Corn, cracked, ton	42.00 to 43.00	Middlings, ton	38.00 to 39.50
Bran, ton	30.00	Hay, wheat, ton	29.00 to 30.00
Barley, ton	34.00 to 35.00	Hay, alfalfa, ton	26.00 to 27.00
Scratch food, ton	43.00 to 43.50	Alfalfa meal, ton	25.00 to 26.00

The Territorial Marketing Division is under supervision of the U. S. Experiment Station, and is at the service of all citizens of the Territory. Any produce which farmers may send to the Marketing Division is sold at the best obtainable price. A marketing charge of five per cent is made. It is highly desirable that farmers notify the Marketing Division what and how much produce they have for sale and about when it will be ready to ship. The shipping mark of the Division is S. S. E. S. Letter address: Honolulu, P. O. Box 1237. Salesroom, Waikiki corner Maunakea and Queen streets. Telephone 1840. Wireless address, TERMARK.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER

By A. T. LONGLEY

Superintendent Territorial Marketing Division

February 4, 1916.

The effect of recent rains on the produce market is being felt more than ever. All kinds of green vegetables are high and scarce. The fact that the Chinese vegetable men are celebrating Konohi also lends to scarcity.

Eggs are higher for the season than for the past three years, and the probability is that this price will not drop much during this month. The unsettled weather, and the increased demand from hotels and boarding houses to feed the many tourists keeps the price up. The recent condemning of several cases of California eggs, and the advertisement given to it, may have convinced local consumers that it is better to pay a little more for fresh island eggs. An increasing number of egg producers are using a rubber stamp for marking their eggs. Customers are well pleased with the method and are beginning to ask for certain brands of eggs. All producers should mark eggs in this way.

The demand for poultry of all kinds has been good during the past week. Muscovy ducks and young chickens meeting especially good sale. Some turkeys have been sold, but the demand is not good.

Fresh fruit shipments to the coast have been very small during the month, due to bad weather. Pineapples, bananas and Japanese taro have been shipped.

The demand for Kauai sweet potatoes is increasing and producers who are planning to plant sweets should get this variety. The market has been short for the past two weeks.

Due to the bad condition of the roads on Maui the receipt of beans have been short. The division could use about thirty bags of red beans and five bags of calico beans in the next week.

Long Staple Cotton

Long staple cotton, with fibres one and three-sixteenths to one and five-sixteenths inch long, commands a premium of five to six cents per pound over short staple, one to one and one-sixteenth inch long. It is that difference that makes Hawaiian small farmers want to grow sea island and caravonica cotton, even though the pink boll weevil is still in the land.

Uniformity of staple is what makes high prices. Cotton that is short and long is not wanted by the manufacturer of fine textiles. The thing to do if cotton is again grown here is to plant only one good variety and stick to it. Cotton looks all alike to many farmers, but when it goes to market if the bale is not all from one source, if the fibre is mixed, long and short, coarse and fine, buyers pass it by and do not buy. That is one reason why early efforts failed.

Breeding Sheep

Utah experiment station has kept breeding records of a thousand ewes and reports the gestation period at from 144 to 150 days, 146 days being the average. Shropshire ewes were more prolific than those of any other breed. Yearling rams are not good breeders, the best service being secured at three to six years.

Sprays For Rainy Districts

There have always been difficulties in the way of successfully spraying orchard crops in districts where the rainfall is high, in an attempt to artificially control fungous pests. L. C. Coleman, in a recent number of the Agricultural Journal of India, gives a formula which he has used with complete success in districts where it rains every day for months at a time.

The fungicide which he uses is double strength Bordeaux mixture to which an adhesive mixture of rosin and soda has been added. The rosin is dissolved by boiling it with soda in water. The finished mixture shows remarkable adhesive qualities. It will stick the fungicide to the leaves even under the action of continuous, torrential, tropical rains. He states that he has kept a serious leaf disease of the betel nut palm completely in check for three years in a district where the rainfall is 300 inches per year, by using this fungicide mixture.

Experiments along similar lines might well be undertaken here in Hawaii.

Short-Tailed Sheep

A new race of short-tailed Cheviot sheep has been developed in Norway. The lambs do not have to be docked. This and an ear-length of only one and a half inches seem to be dominant Mendelian characteristics in the new breed.

SPORTS

BALL GAMES SPECTACULAR

Another mainland baseball team, the "Winged O" stars of the Olympic Club of San Francisco, helped inaugurate a new baseball season in Hawaii yesterday afternoon at Honolulu Athletic Park. The boys with the snow white uniforms and bright red trimmings and the Winged O on their shirt fronts, made a home for themselves with the local fans by their gingery ball playing and manly efforts to win, fruitless efforts, however, being forced to lower their colors to the All Chinese by a score of five to two in a nerve-racking, hair-raising exhibition. It was a great victory for the home town boys won and to them belongs the spoils.

It was not much of an opening from a spectacular point of view. For the first time in the history of Hawaiian baseball, a mainland aggregation made its bow to a Honolulu crowd without the blare of the band or the presence of the mayor or the Governor or some other celebrity of the Islands to toss the first ball over or at the plate.

The score:

Olympics—	AB	R	BH	SB	PO	A	E
Andrade, cf	4	0	1	0	2	0	1
Tramutola, rf	4	0	1	0	0	0	2
Benn, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kennedy, 2b	4	1	1	0	1	2	0
Preine, ss	4	1	1	0	0	2	0
Riordan, c	3	0	2	0	13	2	0
McGrath, 1b	3	0	0	0	7	1	0
Barker, lf	4	0	2	1	0	0	0
Martin, p	3	0	0	0	1	6	1
xBurke	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	2	8	1	24	13	5

Chinese—	AB	R	BH	SB	PO	A	E
En Sue, cf	3	1	0	0	2	0	0
Ayau, ss	3	1	1	1	2	4	1
Lai Tin, 3b	4	2	3	0	1	0	0
L. Akana, rf	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Kan Yen, c	4	0	0	0	6	1	0
Kai Luke, 2b	4	0	0	0	2	2	0
Yen Chin, lf	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
H. Cheong, 1b	3	0	0	0	9	1	0
Luck Yee, p	3	1	1	0	0	2	0
Totals	30	5	5	1	27	10	1

Hits and runs by innings:

Olympics:	R...	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—2
	B. H...	0	2	0	0	2	3	1	0	0—8
Chinese:	R...	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	x—5
	B. H...	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	x—5

xBurke batted for Martin in ninth inning.

Runs responsible for, Martin 2, Luck Yee 2.

Summary—Home run, Kennedy; two base hits, Riordan, Lai Tin; sacrifice hits, Ayau, sacrifice fly, McGrath; hit by pitcher, En Sue; double plays, Martin to Riordan to McGrath to Riordan; bases on balls, off Martin 1, off Luck Yee 2; struck out, by Martin 10, by Luck Yee 5; wild pitch, Martin; umpires, Stayton behind the plate, Bruns on the bases. Time of game, one hour and forty-five minutes.

(From Monday Advertiser)

Yesterday's ball game at Athletic Park between the Olympics of San Francisco and the St. Louis Alumni aggregation of diamond stars was a real exhibition of the national pastime, with a thrill every minute and sometimes two and three a minute. Bart Burke's stalwarts took the long end of a five to three score but it was hard work from tap of gong until the last Collegian had wafted the breezes in the final half of the ten inning.

Several heroes stepped into the limelight during the scrimmage on the diamond and some of the fielding, pitching and hitting stunts those heroes pulled off kept the fans on keen edge during every second of the two hours and twenty-two minutes of play.

It was a regular Donnybrook Fair affair and the Winged O representatives and the representatives of the local college scrapped and fought for every inch of the way with the same gusto as the Phillies and Red Sox when these two teams fought it out for the premier honors in baseball. It might not have been as good a game as those the big fellows put forth but the high salaried players did not work any harder for victory than did the Olympics and Saints.

Olympics	AB	R	BH	SB	PO	A	E
Andrade, cf	3	0	1	0	1	0	0
Tramutola, rf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Benn, 3b	4	0	0	0	1	2	0
Kennedy, 2b	5	0	1	0	0	1	0
Freine, ss	3	2	0	0	1	5	0
Riordan, c	0	1	0	1	10	1	0
McGrath, 1b	4	0	0	0	12	1	0
Barker, lf	5	2	3	0	3	1	0
Schammel, p	2	0	1	0	1	4	0
Martin, p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	31	5	7	*2	30	16	0

Saints	AB	R	BH	SB	PO	A	E
C. Moriyama, 2b	4	0	0	0	2	6	0
Vernon Ayau, ss	4	2	3	0	3	0	1
Yamashiro, cf	3	1	1	0	5	0	0
Albert Akana, 1b	4	0	1	0	12	0	0
Inman, p	4	0	1	0	1	3	0
Swan, 3b	3	0	0	0	1	0	1
Toland, c	4	0	0	0	6	3	1
Nye, lf	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
T. Moriyama, rf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	3	6	0	30	12	3

Hits and runs by innings:

Olympics	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	—5
Baschits	0	2	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	—7
Saints	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	—3
Baschits	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	—6

Summary. Credit Victory to Martin. Three runs, six hits off Schammel in 8 1-3 innings twenty-five at bat. Tramutola ran for McGrath in eighth and stole second. Runs responsible for Inman 4, Schammel 3.

Home runs, Ayau, 2; two-base hits, Barker, Yamashiro; sacrifice hits, Tramutola, Riordan, 2, McGrath; hit by pitcher, Riordan, Freine; double plays, Barker to Freine to McGrath; bases on balls, off Inman, 8; off Schammel, 4; off Martin, 0; struck out, by Inman 6; by Schammel, 3; Martin, 6; passed balls, Toland, 2; umpires, Stayton behind plate; Bruns on bases; time of game, two hours twenty-two minutes.

MILLS PROVES TO BE FAST-RUNNER

Twenty-fifth Infantry Man Distances Field In Regiment Field Meet

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, February 6.—In a general order published at Headquarters of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, the following results of the field day meet held at the Twenty-fifth cantonment, on January 25, are announced:

100-yd. Dash—Benjamin H. Mills, Cpl., Company F, first; Clyde Gilbert, Pvt., Company G, second; Wilber Rogan, Pvt., M. G. Co., third; Robert Minter, Pvt. Company L, fourth; Charley Simon, Pvt. Company E, fifth; time—10 seconds.

Carrying Wounded without litter—George P. Butler, Pvt. Company A, and Clarence Strupes, Cpl. Company A, first; Luke Wyche, Willie Woods, Pvts. Company F, second; Arthur Matthews and Arthur White, Pvts. Company F, third; Allie Crafton and Wendell D. Scott, Pvts. Company K, fourth; Charles Mason, Pvt. M. G. Co. and Hallie Anderson, Pvt. M. G. Co., fifth; time 17 2-5 seconds.

Battalion Tug of War—Third Battalion, first; First Battalion, second; time 10 seconds.

220-yards Run—Charles Simon, Pvt. Company E, first; Benjamin H. Mills, Cpl. Company F, second; Charles Stevenson, Mus. Company G, third; Alexander B. Harrison, Pvt. Company A, fourth; William Harris, jr., Pvt. Company I, fifth; time, 22 1-5 seconds.

Baseball Relay—Third Battalion, first; First Battalion, second; third Battalion, first; time, 2 minutes 11 seconds.

880-yd. Run—Fisher Pride, Pvt. Company E, first; James Smith, Pvt. Company M, second; Charles Mason, Pvt. M. G. Co., third; Charlie Matthews, Pvt. Company I, fourth; William Johnson, Pvt. Company G, fifth; time, 2 min. 11 seconds.

Running Broad Jump—Elvia L. Sullinger, Pvt. Company I, first; Moses Herring, Pvt. Company E, 25th Inf., second; Branch L. Russell, Pvt. M. G. Co., third; John D. Valentine, Pvt. Company M, 25th Inf., fourth; Green I. Tate, Mus. Company B, 25th Inf., fifth; distance 20 feet 4 inches.

Battalion Flag Relay—Second Battalion, first; Third Battalion second.

THIRTY SHAFTER MEN TO COMPETE IN MEET

Thirty men from Fort Shafter have sent in their names as competitors in the service relay event to be swum at the swimming meet Washington's Birthday.

The companies are represented by the following men:

Machine Gun Company, Pvt. Kalish; Company A, Pvts. Connell and Doren; Company B, Pvts. Ogden, Heilwig, Blair, O'Neill, and Wilkinson; Company C, Pvts. Lund, Stevens and Ebisch; Company D, Cpl. Osterbo, Pvts. Horn and Bisheff; Company E, Pvts. Barben and Csernotta; Company F, Pvts. Morris and Flaten; Company G, Pvts. May and Jirsa; Company H, Pvts. Downing and Bradbrook; Company I, Pvts. Maddux and Pitroski; Company K, Pvts. Scott, Amana and Myers; Comany L, Cpl. Hallon.

HIGH SCHOOL MERMEN ARE RECORD BREAKERS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

NEW HAVEN, February 6—Three Interscholastic swimming records were broken here last night. Loe A. Handy, of the Brookline High School negotiated the 100 yards in fifty-seven and one-fifth seconds; the 200 yards in two minutes, thirty-three and four-fifth seconds and T. H. Cann, Hamilton High School, negotiated the fifty yards in twenty-six seconds.

AQUATIC ACHIEVEMENTS OF MAINLAND MERMAID

Miss Frances Cowells of San Francisco, is considered America's most promising woman swimmer and her work in the Washington Birthday events at the Naval Slip will be closely watched by Honolulu followers of the game.

In the recent aquatic meet staged at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, where the world's greatest swimmers competed, Miss Cowells broke four American records and proved herself the undefeated champion woman swimmer of the meet.

Her performances at the P. P. I. E. swimming festival caused experts to predict that she will be a world's champion within a year's time.

Miss Cowells is twenty-two years old, and has become the American champion within eight months, it being that long since she first entered competitive swimming.

Her records are as follows:

50 yards at Sutro Baths, 0:32 4-5

220 yards at Sutro Baths, 3:20

350 yards at Sutro Baths, 5:47 2-5.

50 yards back stroke. At Sutro Baths, 0:46.

BRUISES FAIL TO WIN HIM DIVORCE

(Mail Special to The Advertiser)

LIHUE, Kauai, February 5.—Charles Gray, the owner of the Kapaa Wine Company, bruised above his right eye and above his left eye and cut on the upper lip and the right ear and bitten on the ring finger of the left hand, has asked the Lihue court for a divorce from his wife on the grounds of cruelty.

The question that faced the court centered about a lamp chimney. Did the wife throw it at her husband or did she merely smash it firmly down to emphasize a chance remark? It seems that various difficulties had arisen between the man and wife, and during one of the heated arguments, the lamp chimney was shattered by the wife. Gray then dashed after her and a hard struggle ensued, in which he received the injuries displayed.

Therefore he brought the charge of extreme cruelty against his wife and demanded a divorce on those grounds. The court decided, however, that the breaking of the chimney was a mistake and not intentional cruelty and Gray lost his case. The happy couple are now resettled in the home at Kapaa, and peace reigns supreme.

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