

MULTI-MEN HOLD BIG GOAT ROUNDUP IN VALLEY ISLAND

Members of Machine Gun Company, Honolulu, Return From Four-Days' Hunt GREAT SPORT FOUND IN HILLS OF MAUI Individual Scores of Marty Show That Guardsmen Can Shoot With Accuracy

After four days of sport, a part of the machine company of the national guard arrived in Honolulu yesterday morning from Kahoolawe. Under the command of Capt. A. L. C. Atkinson they started out last Friday afternoon for the island, arriving at Lahaina at about half-past eleven. Here they were met by Eber Low's big power sampan, Heim, Mars, which took them to Kahoolawe. The island was reached after a smooth trip across the channel at about half-past four in the morning. Here the party was welcomed by C. S. Judd and Eben Low, who had gone over a couple days before.

After having breakfast and straightening the remains of the big house, which was used as a camp site, the entire party shouldered guns and started up over the island towards the North and after goats. The island is looking very new because of the recent heavy rains. Many Goats Are Shot From the top of the island, which is about 1400 feet high, the party spread out in a line reaching down as far as the cliffs overlooking the sea. Then the line moved forward against the wind, driving all goats before it. The object was to drive all of the goats down onto a narrow point which jutted out into the sea. Gradually the company moved towards this point and many goats were shot. On the point the greatest number of goats were killed, for there were about a hundred and fifty goats there. For a while it really did sound as if there were machine guns along the firing was so rapid. Ninety-five goats were killed the first day while at least twenty wounded ones must have gotten away.

After the goats had been cornered on the point the line kept the same order and started back towards the camp, which was about a mile and a half away. However, after keeping this formation for that distance everyone began to get exhausted, for the walking was fully as bad as walking on a lava flow.

Men Have Hard Falls There are all sizes of boulders everywhere and these are covered with pill grass so that they cannot be seen and the result is that they caused many hard falls and bruises. Although only six miles back to the camp it took some more than four hours to make it and everybody was just about played out that night. Nearly everyone concluded that the next day, Sunday, would be one in which to recuperate, but after a good night's rest and a dip in the ocean before breakfast nearly all declared themselves ready for another hike.

This proved to be the biggest day of all, even though it was not as much as the first day. The party consisted of three cowboys, rest and a fireman, but after a good night's rest and a dip in the ocean before breakfast nearly all declared themselves ready for another hike.

More Than One Hundred Corraled After waiting about two hours the goats began to come and pretty soon the horsemen were in sight. The goats were driven into a corral and here locked up. Quite a lot of sport was brought about when the goats tried to break away, many having to be shot to keep them from getting away. Is all one hundred and forty goats were corraled and many others shot.

Monday was spent in cleaning camp, swimming, shooting fish and taking things easy. A party of five went out shooting fish from the cliffs and they shot a turtle, which they were unable to get because it sank and got six other fish of good size. The consensus of the bullet as it struck the water, acted just about like giant powder, stunning the fish.

Monday afternoon at two o'clock the party, consisting also of more than forty goats, started out for Lahaina, and arrived there at about seven o'clock. The Kilauaea was taken here in town at about half-past four in the morning. One notable feature of the trip was the entire lack of accidents, ill-feeling or anything else which would serve to dampen the spirits of all, which were at top notch all the time. At Lahaina three cheers were given for Captain Atkinson, who made the party possible and kept good order.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes E. B. Judd (25), C. S. Judd (25), E. P. Low (19), L. P. Scott (14), Gordon Scott (14), Fred Waterhouse (11), J. G. H. Deverill (9), W. S. Rycroft (7), R. E. White (7), Kou (7), K. Emory (5), W. L. Emory (4), A. A. Engelhard (4), P. E. Spaulding (2), H. E. Gregory (2), L. P. Scott (0), Corraled (140), Total (286).

Sugar and Plantation News

LABOR PROBLEMS MADE HIGH PRICES

Buying of Raws Dropped to Nothing When Refineries Were Tied Up

Those Who Had To Have Sugar Had To Pay For It

Less than 90,000 bags of raw sugar sold at New York during the week ending May 11 when the prices held at 6.52 to 6.65, and these small lots were for late May and June delivery. Porto Rico at the same dates were held at 6.30. Last year, price was 4.89. Willlett & Gray estimate: Receipts at Atlantic ports, 90,440 tons; meltings, 68,000 tons; total stock, 157,910 tons, against 135,170 tons last week and 129,066 tons last year.

Stocks in the United States and Cuba together of 1,117,821 tons, against 1,088,290 tons last week and 1,085,776 tons last year, an increase of 32,045 tons from last year. They state that the price of sugar has now risen to a point where the market is particularly sensitive to any happenings that may occur to affect it. Foreign Orders Wanted Great Britain has secured some 500,000 tons of sugar from Java, and may yet secure some 100,000 tons from Mauritius (crop maturing August, for consumption during last half of the year, and a careful calculation of imports to May 1 into England and America). The position of these two countries to be in a very satisfactory position when the Java is included.

This situation does not mean that they will withdraw from the market entirely but that it puts England and France in a more independent position and allows them to buy sugars when and how they please without purchasing, and now as has been the case up to now, of buying when sugars were obtainable, whatever the price.

Cuban Holders Strong While Great Britain is at the moment withdrawn from the United States market for refined, yet a very steady demand for refined is being filled for several other foreign countries, which, if continuing, will necessitate refineries entering the market for raws.

Cuban holders no doubt appreciate this, and are in excellent financial condition from profits already secured to hold the market firmly over any temporary setback, if they are disposed to do so.

The strength or otherwise of the market is now controlled by Cuban holders. The End In Sight The cabled figures for the week ending May 6 show Cuban receipts of 94,914 tons, against 117,000 tons for same week last year and 95,000 tons in 1914. Exports continue about the same steady average of the past few weeks, 90,053 tons total, distributed as follows: 52,776 tons to U. S. Atlantic ports, 13,656 tons to New Orleans and 23,521 tons to Europe.

Stocks in the Island are increased slightly to 934,940 tons, the high point so far. Twenty-four Centrals closed grinding during the week, leaving 123 grinding on May 8, the same number as in 1914, while last year 166 continued to work at this time. Corrected visible production to April 30 is 2,368,803 tons, compared with 1,755,992 tons and 1,928,823 tons for the two preceding years.

During April, 1916, there were produced 563,511 tons, being the largest April production on record, although not the largest for any one month. Visible production to May 6 is 2,463,716 tons, against 1,998,922 tons for corresponding date last year and 2,049,258 tons in 1915. Light rains and unsettled weather have been reported by cable during the week. Later cables report 114 Centrals grinding, with favorable weather.

Philippines Islands Shipments during April increased, being divided as follows: 6000 tons to San Francisco, 12,000 tons to Oriental countries, and 19,250 tons to England, a total of 37,250 tons, against a total of 18,000 tons last year. So far there have been 9000 tons shipped this year to San Francisco, but no exports to the United States Atlantic ports, while 10,000 tons had been shipped last year to East Coast United States.

Japanes "No Can Do" Philippines owned by Japan have been recently offered for sale to the United States, but the United States Tariff Bill states that these sugars can only be imported free of duty into the United States when shipped directly to the United States and on through bill of lading.

Recent offerings of Philippines have been made at 4.90c basis, 88, c. i. f. New York. Holland expects its per cent larger savings than last year. There is talk of establishing the beet sugar industry in Western Siberia.

Strikes Delay Business Redhead has ruled quiet, with light demand, the only feature of the week being the strike in the coverage plant which supplies the barrels for American and Howell, on account of which these two refiners announced that they could not accept barrel specifications for the present and would fill orders on hand and future orders with bag sugar, provided that this met with the approval of the trade. Consequently, the barrel business of the week for these two refiners remains subject to settlement.

SHIPMENTS ARE HARD TO FOLLOW

Sugar Factors Have Pliikia Loa In Keeping Track of Over-land Sugars

The Sugar Factors Company is holding up its end in getting the 1916 sugar started on the way to the Atlantic Coast refiners. The first sugar cargo, 8400 tons, that started East under the new transcontinental shipping agreement was unloaded at San Francisco in fifty-eight hours. It took eighty-one hours to discharge the second cargo of 13,400 tons.

Manager A. M. Nowell got the details regarding the last big cargo discharged at San Francisco by yesterday's mail. "I consider the time they are now making phenomenal," he said "for the American-Hawaiian people unloaded a 14,100-ton cargo in just fifteen hours. That is going some, and I doubt whether it can be beaten anywhere. That puts the record at 5729 tons of sugar discharged from a freighter in a working day of twenty-four hours.

Shipments Badly Mixed We find that the average carload of sugar ranges between thirty-nine and forty-five tons. These are the limits. The first big cargo shipped from Hilo arrived at the East Coast ports strung out over a period of nineteen days, from twenty-four to forty-two days from Hilo. The time between oceans ranged from fifteen to thirty-two days but most of it reached destination during the first few days. The cargoes got across irregularly and we have had shipments from three different cargoes reach New York the same day. Congestion of railroad traffic east of Chicago, and the inability of the refiners to take the sugar fast enough after its arrival is causing the mischief with sugar shipments.

There is no difficulty in keeping track of the sugar out of vessel and on to cars at San Francisco, but what arrives and what plantation it belongs to is extremely difficult to find out from the New York and Philadelphia ends of the overland journey. It will probably be months, in some cases, before complete account can be rendered each shipper as no two cargoes are routed the same way or make the journey in the same time. Overland shipment is certainly going to increase the accounting cost, Manager Nowell stated. More work is involved and the shipments are harder to handle.

ORGY OF GAMBLING SWEEPS ISLAND OF CUBA

Cuban plantations are rapidly passing into the hands of New York capitalists. Mr. Rienda discusses the gambling tendency of Cuban planters in one of his recent trade circulars, and Wall Street Journal, commenting on this, compares conditions that before the war the Cubans had nothing to gamble with but were now making up for lost time with the \$40,000,000 new money that has poured in upon them.

The Journal also makes caustic comments on the attempt of congress to present a move that would result in the removal of the free sugar clause of the tariff bill. "The removal of the duties on sugar imports to this country would double the value of the island of Cuba," it states. Gambling is epidemic there now, but what would it have been had congress gone ahead with its program?

Machinery Situation East

Manager C. Hedemans of the Honolulu Iron Works Co., reports the New York and Havana offices of his company exceedingly busy. Heavy orders for machinery have been booked from many plantations in all the sugar countries. One phase of the present situation is that prices for materials and supplies in the steel trade are only obtainable "for immediate delivery."

Cuba Harvests Everything

Cuban correspondents state that every stalk of cane grown on the island which can be squeezed of its juices will be ground this season. This is an unusual condition. In average years more cane is grown than is harvested, the planters taking only what is convenient for them to grind. The Cuban can farmers find it difficult to reap their crops when it rains, but this year muddy roads are no deterrent.

Mill Engineers Report

The proceedings of the third annual convention of sugar mill engineers has been printed. It contains the stenographic notes of the discussion of papers presented at the meeting October 25 to 28, 1915, and is issued as press bulletin No. 54 of the Hawaiian Engineering Association.

RENTON HIND STARTS BAGASSE PAPER PULP STUDY FOR PLANTERS

RENTON HIND left for Massachusetts on the Monday yesterday to visit some of the great New England paper factories and look into the possibilities of developing a bagasse-pulp industry in Hawaii. Before returning Mr. Hind will also inspect paper mills in Louisiana and possibly also Porto Rico and Cuba, bagasse having been successfully used for this purpose in many sugar lands.

Mr. Hind has been working on the problem for several years and is making this special investigation of behalf of the planters' association. Paper pulp is now an extremely valuable product on account of the war and the shortage of available materials in the United States is acute.

Whether the planters will enter this field will depend much on Mr. Hind's recommendations upon his return. Bagasse has of course been used for fuel in the mills but it is looked upon as if it would be cheaper to buy oil and convert the bagasse into paper pulp that action may be taken.

BONUS MONEY SAVED BY THOSE RECEIVING IT

The labor bonus will amount to an increase in the cost of production of nearly thirty per cent on some plantations, the brokers estimate, provided six cent sugar rules the rest of the year. For all plantations the average increase will amount to fully eight dollars per ton, which, in the sugar produced between April 1 and September 30, the end of the planters' year. A considerable proportion of this will be sent out of Hawaii to Japan and the Philippines. Some will be spent locally to raise the standard of living of those who receive it, a part will be invested in producing enterprises, and some will be wasted. Plantation men state that there will be less of the bonus money than they had expected, for many who got the bonus have friends and relatives among the citizens of less favored lands and are sharing their own prosperity with others.

WILL ENLARGE MILL AT COST OF \$750,000

The directors of Oahu Sugar Company will probably decide at some time during the next thirty days how much to enlarge the mill and the boiler equipment of the plantation. The provisional estimate calls for the expenditure of about \$750,000 over a period of eighteen months or two years.

A few improvements will be made during the latter part of 1916, after the close of the grinding season. This is necessary because the 1917 crop will amount to 32,000 tons. The remaining units of new equipment that must be added to get the mill ready to handle the 45,000-ton crops of 1918 and succeeding years will be installed at the end of the 1917 harvest.

Earning the Bonus

The visitor to a farm was being shown round the premises by his host. They inspected the henery, the pigery, the cowery, the horsey, and all the other "eries," and the city man was interested.

As they walked along the side of a field he touched his companion's arm. "There!" he exclaimed quickly. "Is that a scarecrow?" "Where?" asked the farmer. "That shabby thing in the middle of the field! It must be a scarecrow. It hasn't moved all the time I've been watching."

All Is Well

"Good growing weather" is the report that comes from practically every plantation in Hawaii, and all mills are working at maximum speed and capacity to get the sugar out of the ripe stalks into the bags. There have been no unusual or untoward happenings during the week so far as the agencies have been informed.

Sugar As Food

According to the Journal of Physiology, pure cane sugar, either of baked starch and sugar water, and bicarbonate of soda solution taken into an animal's stomach do not promote the secretion of bile. White of egg, either raw or boiled, fats and oils, peptone and meat extract all increase the secretion of bile.

When They Finish

From present indications Pioneer Mill Co., will finish grinding its 1916 crop, the latter part of July. Oahu Sugar Company will not be through until the last of August or first half September.

HONOLULU COMPANY SATURDAY TO BRING GETS WORK IN CUBA WINDWARD WATERS TO OAHU FIELDS

Details of Electrification of Central Francisco By Honolulu Iron Works

Louisiana Planter's Cuban correspondent supplies some details of the Francisco improvements being installed by Honolulu Iron Works. "The mills at Francisco will remain steam driven; all the auxiliaries will be driven by Westinghouse motors; and the new 13,500-gallon injection pump will be direct connected to a steam turbine, but the new vacuum pump, a 2300 cubic foot Laidlaw-Dunn-Gordon feather vane machine, will also be motor driven. Two General Electric-Curtis turbines, one of a thousand K.W., the other of 300, will be installed, and Messrs. Zaldo & Martinez, local agents for both the General Electric and the Cameron Steam Pump Company, will furnish the entire complement of centrifugal pumps, to be built in the shops of the last named concern.

"The juice pump is to differ somewhat from the centrifugal juice pumps that have hitherto been installed in local ingenios, in that it will be driven by a variable speed motor of 125-horsepower, whereas the general custom has been to use constant speed motors for such work.

"In addition to the electrification of the factory there will be installed a square foot heating surface, which makes it the second largest effect on the island, as it will have 2500 square feet more heating surface than the big quadruple recently ordered from Victor Mendosa for Central Espana, but nearly 5000 square feet less than the Sanborn quadruple installed for this crop year.

"Probably the most interesting piece of the new installation at Francisco is that will be a freight and passenger elevator to that will put the pan and pump floors on easy communication. So far as we are aware the only other house on the island equipped with a similar elevator is in Manila, where this apparatus was also put in by the Honolulu engineers, and which, like Francisco, is of the gravity type.

"There are a lot of other factories here where time and trouble and many steps could be saved the superintendent by the installation of elevators, and the type of factory is fast being replaced by structures in which the pan floor is forty to fifty feet high, it is not improbable that in time an elevator will be as much a part of the equipment of a modern sugar house as it is of a hotel.

"To complete the improvements at Francisco preparations are now being made to increase the machine shop equipment and to install a foundry of sufficient capacity to be able to cast iron shafts that will then be finished in the ingenio's own lathes and pressed on the shafts in its own presses. This, too, is something that is not entirely new, but something that is sufficiently unusual to warrant its notice and to venture the assertion that similar equipment could be made to pay for itself many times over in practically every two-tandem house on the island."

SUGAR AT HILO

Table with 2 columns: Name and Price. Includes Oahu (25.50), Waianaka (12.00), Hilo Sugar (7.00), Honouliuli (7.00), Pepeekeo (14.34), Honouliuli (10.50), Hakalau (7.00), Laupahoehoe (22.32), Kuliwani (5.34), Kuliwani (10.78), Hanakua Mill (5.00), Paauhau (18.00), Paauhau (20.00), Paauhau (6.15), Honouliuli (2.25).

SUGAR ON HAWAII

The following sugar, by bags and plantations, is reported by the Kilauaea as awaiting shipment at Hilo Monday: Oahu 25,500; Waianaka 12,000; Hilo Sugar 7,000; Honouliuli 7,000; Pepeekeo 14,340; Honouliuli 10,500; Hakalau 7,000; Laupahoehoe 22,320; Kuliwani 5,340; Kuliwani 10,780; Hanakua Mill 5,000; Paauhau 18,000; Paauhau 20,000; Paauhau 6,150; Honouliuli 2,250.

MOVING PICTURES BARRED FROM SCHOOL BUILDINGS

The use of Manoa school for moving picture is refused to the committee of women asking it, as the fire ordinance forbids the use of such a structure for this purpose. This was the tenor of the report made last night by the committee of supervisors having the matter under investigation. The College Club was given permission to use the grounds of the Kapiolani school for gymnastic exercises for the neighborhood children during the long vacation.

TRUCK DRIVER EXONERATED

Y. Namura, a Japanese, who was held in custody pending the verdict of a coroner's jury, in the case of four-year-old Henry Corrie, who died from injuries received Monday afternoon when he was run over by an automobile truck driven by Namura, was released yesterday afternoon when the jury lifted all blame from him. The charge of reckless driving against Namura was stricken from the calendar.

GREAT RESERVOIR IN NUUANU LEAKS BUT DAMS SAFE

Fred G. Kirchhoff Tells Special Committee of His Observations Covering Waste Water

MUCH OF BIG LOSS MAY BE DUE TO SEEPAGE

Indications Point To Faulty Valves and Springs As One Cause of Drain On Supply

The special committee appointed by the Oahu Loan Fund Commission to investigate the physical condition of reservoir No. 4, in Nuuanu, held an informal session last evening at the Capitol, receiving a report from Fred G. Kirchhoff, who had been delegated to examine the pipe and ascertain sources of leakage. It also listened to a discussion of the subject by George Moore, who has charge of the tower at the reservoir.

Kirchhoff produced figures as a result of his inspection, tending to show that on Monday, with the water flowing through the outlet pipes from the reservoir, there was a leakage of 650,000 gallons; that yesterday there was a leakage of about 580,000 gallons, but when the water was shut off the apparent quantity of water escaping was about 200,000 gallons.

The increased loss when pipes were open, he agreed, was probably due to seepage through the concrete surrounding the wooden tubing. Much of that lost when the flow through the pipes was shut off, he said, was due to the fact that the intake valves at the tower had been set wrong at the time of their installation and could not be closed tightly, so that water constantly passed through the valves and down the pipes.

Discussing the so-called slough on the Waikiki side of the dam, the bubbling springs and the free water in evidence on the Ewa side below the dam, Francis R. Smith, chairman of the committee, said the members had inspected these things Sunday, but had been unable to find that they came directly from the dam. If they did, he asserted, it plainly was in a manner which did not indicate structural or physical defects on the part of the dam, but rather that they were the result of seepage through the natural earth or rocky formations.

Kirchhoff was asked whether, in his opinion, there was any relation between the leakage from the pipes and the bubbling springs. He would not admit that he suspected the springs below the big container were due to such cause. Some May Be From Springs Chairman Smith expressed the opinion that the 200,000 gallons of water lost, which plainly comes from a source other than the pipes, might be merely surface water. The character and general appearance of the water induced him to think so.

Mr. Moore, in response to queries, said the bubbling spring which has been discussed at length, has been in existence ever since Nuuanu was built. Its quantity has been fairly constant, though its contents tended to show the same coloration as the fluid contained inside the reservoir. He said the slough on the Waikiki side also had been in existence ever since the dam was constructed.

Later in the discussion Moore said that while the water in the reservoir is higher now than the slough, the water from the latter had continued to flow at times when the surface of the fluid in the dam had fallen to the twenty-foot level. Its present level is about forty feet. Dam Apparently Strong The general opinion of the members appeared to be that even if the water in the slough, in the bubbling spring and on the Ewa side does come indirectly from the reservoir, which they do not definitely admit yet, it does not indicate structural weakness.

The committee will visit the dam Sunday and several members intend going through and making a thorough inspection of the main pipe leading from the tower.

SENATE HAS ALLOWED KAHULUI PORT ITEM

A cable despatch to the chamber of commerce yesterday afternoon notified that body that the senate had allowed the addition of the item of \$250,000 for the improvement of the Kahului west breakwater. This was predicted by the assistant secretary to the Delegate to Congress, in his written report some time ago. This means that the matter of the river and harbors bill including the appropriation for Kahului will now go to conference between the house and senate and if the item is permitted to remain in the bill the work will go on at the Maui port.

WOMAN ATTEMPTS SUICIDE

Mrs. J. Louis, a Portuguese woman, nearly succeeded in an attempt to commit suicide in her home, at the corner of Queen and Ward streets, last night, by swallowing a portion of the contents of a bottle of camphor, an antiseptic, following a domestic quarrel. She was taken to the emergency hospital, where her stomach was washed of the poison, and later sent to her home. Her mouth and throat were badly burned.

Sartorial

A horse dealer was showing a horse to a prospective purchaser. After running the animal back and forth a few minutes he said to the buyer: "What do you think of his coat? Isn't he a dandy?"

The buyer, noticing that the horse was affected with fleas, replied: "Yes, I like his coat all right, but I don't like his pants."

FIRST MOUNTAIN KING DIVIDEND HAS ARRIVED

The first of Mountain King's dividends arrived in the Matsouka mail yesterday morning and totaled, for the Honolulu stockholders, about \$18,000. This is the first of regular quarterly dividends of three per cent.

HIS SORE HANDS CURED IN A WEEK

Cracked Open, Clod, Burned and Ached for Over a Year—Could Not Close 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 knuckles for over a year. I could not close them and I could not dress myself. I tried all the doctors but they did me no good. I could get nothing to do me any good till I got the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. About a year ago my daughter got a case of Cuticura Soap and she got a box of Cuticura Ointment and in one week from the time I began to use them my hands were all healed up and they have not been a mile sore since. I would not be without the Cuticura Remedies.

They also cured a infant, children and adults, as well as for shaving, shampooing, snuffing, antiseptic cleansing and beautifying the toilet, both and Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are unrivaled.

Cuticura Soap (25c), Cuticura Ointment (10c) and Cuticura Cream (10c) are sold everywhere. Cuticura Soap (25c) is sold in 10c and 5c packages. Cuticura Ointment (10c) is sold in 5c and 2c packages. Cuticura Cream (10c) is sold in 5c and 2c packages.

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, assisted, when necessary, by gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment. For rashes, itchings, inflammations and chaffing of infants, children and adults, as well as for shaving, shampooing, snuffing, antiseptic cleansing and beautifying the toilet, both and Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are unrivaled.

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