CENTER OF VOLCANIC ACTIVITY IS REACHED BY HONOLULU PARTY

New Spatter Cone, Spouting Violently, Located On Mauna Loa 7000 Feet Above Sea Level, While Flow Breaks Out Afresh Towards Para—Flows Cease In Kahuku District

(Special by Mutual Wireless)

HILO, May 29.—Prof. W. A. Bryan, Dr. Samuel D. Barnes, and Andrew Farrell of the staff of The Advertiser succeeded in reaching the center of the volcanic activity at Mauna Loa, last (Saturday) evening, after a hard climb. They report having found a new spatter cone three miles north of Keokeo, at an altitude of about 7000 feet above sea level. This cone was spouting violently, although at irregular intervals, the jets fountaining more than two hundred feet into the air, above the rim of the cone, which was at least 250 feet above the lava level.

For miles to the south of the source of the lava flow the heat of the eruption could be distinctly felt, like a blast from the mouth of a furnace, but more humid and intense as one approached the center of activity.

The flow was repeated Saturday, breaking out afresh toward Para, and moving at the rate of about three hundred yards an hour, and about twenty feet high. The members of the Bryan party did not, however, arrive in time to see this outbreak. The fountaining of the Keokeo stream has apparently ceased.

The first center of activity is about four miles to the north of the new cone, and connected by streams and beds of lava. The outbreak covers miles of territory. There is a great rift in Mauna Loa, which was white on Saturday. Mokuaweoweo has subsided, and the clouds arising over that crater undoubtedly are of steam. It is believed by many here that the eruption at Mokuaweoweo is not yet over.

Flows Cease In District of Kahuku

(Special by Mutual Wireless)

VOLCANO HOUSE, Hawaii, May 29.—L. A. Thurston has just returned from the scene of the Kahuku outbreak, and reports that the volcano is still active about twelve miles above the government road, but in a diminished degree. All the flows have stopped running.

PIT OF KILAUEA IS MAGNIFICENT

"It was like a thousand Halemaumaus arranged in line", said Capt. Paul B. Malone, Second Infantry, when interviewed by a representative of The Advertiser concerning his recent trip to the volcano.

"We left Saturday at three o'clock in the Mauna Kea and arrived at Hilo at seven o'clock Sunday morning. We immediately stepped into automobiles, and after a visit to Rainbow Falls, proceeded by the Volcano Road to the Volcano House. The ride was interesting throughout its entire length, especially the latter portion, in which the road winds through an area of beautiful tree ferns. There is no intimation that one is approaching a theater of volcanic activity until one emerges suddenly from this tree fern forest at the Volcano House.

Pit Suddenly Revealed

"The tremendous pit of Kilauea, five miles long by three and one-half miles wide, is suddenly revealed. Sulpher fumes are rising from numerous cracks in the crater bed, and three miles away dense columns of fumes are rising from Halemaumau, the 'House of Everlasting Fire'.

"No flame is visible and the tourist is given no intimation of what he will see until he reaches the edge of the pit. He is transported from the hotel by automobile along a beautiful road to a point within fifty yards of the pit itself, and in a few moments is looking down upon a seething cauldron three hundred feet below.

"On the date of our arrival the level of the pit had risen. A large mass which had previously occupied the center of the pit had been melted at the center and formed two islands; during my stay the lesser of these two islands was completely melted, and the larger one seemed to be gradually disappearing.

Spectacle Imposing At Night

"We arrived in the afternoon but the spectacle was so interesting that no one desired to return to the hotel and we remained until about eight o'clock in the evening. After dusk the spectacle is vastly more imposing than during the daytime; the fumes above the pit are illuminated by the glowing mass beneath and present a constantly varying spectacle to the observer. I have never seen anything in my life so imposing.

"The day had been filled with intense interest, but the interest was increased by renewed activity on Mauna Loa. We were awakened during the night by the manager of the hotel to see this latter spectacle. Columns of illuminated fumes were rising from the side of the mountain at about the 8000 foot level and lava was apparently flowing toward the sea. The direction of the flow could not be determined at that hour, but several parties left at once for the scene of the flow. Among these were Captains Kilbreth and Lloyd of the First Field Artillery, Professors Jaggar and Wood, Thornton Hardy and Mr. Waldron, of Honolulu, and some others.

"Mr. Hardy and Mr. Waldron ascended the mountain slope from the vicinity of Kahuku Ranch and had a thrilling experience.

Great Columns of Fumes

"I was to return the next day, so did not attempt to go out. The next morning, however, I received authority by wireless to remain, and joined the party which left on Monday afternoon about three o'clock.

"News had been received by this time that the flow had crossed the government road. Numerous automobiles were moving toward the scene from Hilo, and about seven o'clock on Monday night we reached the high ground from which the flow could be seen. Great columns of fumes were rising from the source of the flow, probably at about the 7000 foot level; the flow extended to a point about three miles from the road, producing an intensely illuminated area probably ten miles long and a thousand feet high. It was like a thousand Halemaumaus arranged in a line. A spectator said he had witnessed the burning of San Francisco, but that this was greater than a dozen San Franciscos all burning at once.

Flow Carries Away Trees

"The road was blocked with automobiles and after about two hours of very slow and irritating progress we reached a point near the end of the lava flow, but found that it had not crossed the road. We remained out all night. About four o'clock in the morning the activity of the outbreaks seemed to decrease, and as soon as automobile supplies and breakfast could be secured we returned to the point nearest to the toe of the flow. We went on foot up the mountainside about two and one-half miles and examined the flow at its lower extremity. The outside was black, but the incandescent mass was visible beneath, and was still so hot that the material could not be handled or even touched. The flow was moving slowly, carrying trees with it and setting fire to the adjacent timber. The air was so hot on close approach to the moving mass that it was necessary to shield the face with one's hand. The flow was probably three hundred feet wide and twenty-five feet high at its center. This flow has since ceased to advance, but two or three other flows from the original source are, I understand, still moving towards the sea.

Great Number of Tomblors

"It is impossible to say whether all activity will stop or whether all the flows will resume an advance, but at the time of my departure, on Friday, the seismograph was indicating a great number of volcanic shocks every day, from which it is to be presumed that the period of activity is by no means past,—possibly that it has just begun.

"The opportunity to see it is one which comparatively few will enjoy and of which all should take advantage. There are other theaters in the world of as great or greater volcanic activity, such as, for example, Mount Aetna, Mount Vesuvius and some parts of South America, but they are all more or less inaccessible to the people who live even in the immediate vicinity. In this case, however, we may leave our homes; take a perfectly comfortable trip of less than twenty-four hours by sea; step from the boat into an automobile, and in a few hours be standing upon the brink of one of the greatest volcanic craters in the world.

Great Educational Value

"With slightly additional labor and discomfort one can witness the tremendous volcanic activity on Maund Loa and even approach to within a few feet of the living flow. The spectacle witnessed can never be forgotten. It is worth a thirty-day trip and justifies great expense and much hardship.

"The spectacle has great educational value to the young as well as to the old, and both classes are able to witness it without injury to the health. It is in all respects the most marvelous thing I have ever seen."

SOME FUNNY SIGHTS ON ROAD TO VOLCANO

"I guess some wives learned a thing or two about their husband's swearing capacity on Monday night last," remarked a Hilo man to the Hawaii Herald. "Why, I heard men swear so beautifully, consistently and picturesquely that I imagined I must be back in Texas, Arizona or somewhere in the Australian backblocks. I saw wives gasp with surprise at the language used by their irate spouses and I felt that the men were simply losing their time in Hawaii—they should be in Flanders where any old language goes and is fully appreciated.

"It was a funny experience altogether on Monday night and I never saw such a rush before—except to a new goldfield or for the staking out of a new section of farming country in the old days on the mainland. Why every possible brand of car was to be seen on the road and anything from a seven thousand dollar machine to one costing about as many hundred dollars were on the road.

"There were several accidents but only two were of any account. That the passengers in those two cars were not badly injured was a miracle. In both cases the chauffeurs admit that they went to sleep and allowed the cars to run themselves—into trees and ditches.

"Other troubles were funny. One in which a Hilo clergyman was involved raised a smile. It is said that the popular pastor had some bacon and eggs with him so that he could cook a meal on top of the lava flow! Well he never got close enough to the flow to even warm the bacon. A broken clutch of the car he was in left him stranded miles from nowhere and located on top of a little hill from which he appeared with extended arms to the universe and emplored to be told what to do.

"I saw cars that are about ten feet wide—more or less—trying to pass one another on a thirteen foot road. Twenty into thirteen won't go and there was a hold-up that affected about fifty-five cars that were strung along behind the monster machines.

"I saw jitney buses full of passengers. I saw the smallest and oldest of cars and also some big rent ones crowded with people who had accepted the offer of the enterprising owners to take them to the flow and back for four dollars. Ye, Gods, one hundred and ninety-eight miles for four dollars—it's a wonder a side trip to Honolulu was not thrown in as an added attraction.

"I saw hungry looking bunches of people sitting in cars outside houses in the woods, and I wondered what the travelers were after. A handout or a cup of coffee was a good guess. I saw well-fed, sleek, happy looking parties sitting in their cars and enjoying cold turkey sandwiches with something to wash it all down with. In fact, I saw some very funny sights—but I did not see the lava flow."

CITY MAY LEASE ITS PUBLIC BATHS

Supervisors Grudgingly Give $500 More To Carry Them Over Current Season

The public baths are short of funds again; in fact the baths are overdrawn in their appropriation to the tune of $357. This was made known to the supervisors last night, when a request was made for an additional appropriation of $500 to carry the place through until the end of the present six months. Objection was made to the advancing of the money and although it was shown that the baths had taken in more than was asked for, it was with a bad grace that the money was appropriated.

A proposition made by Supervisor Logan that the city get rid of the baths by leasing them to someone for a percentage of the proceeds, was looked upon with favor by some of the members of the board and it will be taken up for discussion at the meeting to be held soon for the consideration of the budget. By leasing the privilege of the baths and the grounds, for their keep and a percentage of the receipts, the city would be at no expense and probably would be in a little at the end of each year.

An investigation made recently by Supervisors Logan and Hollinger showed that there was at the time, a stock on hand in the store to the value of about $150. This made Supervisor Arnold ask the question as to where the difference between the stock on hand and the amount of money over-spent was. It amounted to $200, he said, and should be accounted for. He was not in favor of having any department or bureau of the city government overdraw its appropriation and it evidently had been done at the city baths.

PICKING POCKETS IS BAD BUSINESS HERE

'Dip' Tries To 'Frisk' Police Captain; Now In Jail

Picking pockets in Honolulu is a paying business though the field is limited thought Mariano, a Filipino pickpocket last night, as he ambled into the Independent Theater, and espying a wealthy looking individual, who was Captain of Police D. A. Kamahu; Mariano took up a position close behind the officer, who was dressed in civilian clothes, and waited for his chance to "frisk" him.

The captain, after taking a side glance at the Filipino, recognized him as an inmate of a cell in the police station on several occasions, charged with larceny.

Every time that Mariano brushed against him, the police officer, gave a little nudge back. "Easy pickings," thought Mariano, thrusting his hand into the captain's pocket. He was fooled badly. The police officer with a quick grasp had a "vag lock" on the arm of the thief.

The Filipino tried to break away, but Kamahu, lodged a knockout blow on chin, and dragged his prisoner to the street, threw him in the patrol and took him to a cell at the police station.

COFFEE LEAF RUST NO LONGER FEARED

There Never Will Be Repetition of Ceylon Catastrophe, the Scientists Say

Hemileia vastatrix, the dread fungus disease that wiped out the coffee industry of Ceylon and beggared thousands of planters, has been conquered. The pest has been spread over a good deal of the tropics since the Ceylon epidemic, either accidentally or by intent, but has never been brought to Hawaii. Should it some time slip past the eagle-eyed quarantine inspectors of the board of agriculture and forestry, which is altogether unlikely, it can be handled. There will be no second coffee catastrophe in Hawaii like that of thirty years ago, in Ceylon.

T. D. Maitland, director of the Uganda agricultural station states in his last annual report that an outbreak of the Hemileia leaf disease was checked and almost eradicated by uprooting the older coffee trees and spraying the younger trees with Bordeaux and Burgundy mixtures as soon as the growing season set in.

A die-back, apparently a secondary condition, resulting from the effects of the leaf disease was even more serious than the disease itself. Cutting back beyond the dead portion was not effective in arresting the disease, but manurial treatment and rain arrested the die-back.

In the days when Hemileia rust was driving the Ceylon planters out of business less was known about scientific methods of control than today, and few tropical growers used fertilizers or had more than a rule-of-thumb knowledge of agriculture. The plant doctors know more about plant diseases, and there is no more likelihood of Hemileia again being allowed to wipe out a whole industry than of the New Orleans supervisors burning their town down, if another case of plague should be discovered.

EXTENSION WORK FOR HAWAII'S FARMERS

In addition to conducting experiments with various crops thought suited to Island conditions, the experiment station, through its extension division, has been able, during the past few months, to furnish at a nominal charge for packing a great many seeds and cuttings of improved varieties of field and garden crops. Six thousand cuttings of three varieties of sweet potatoes alone have been distributed, while 860 cuttings of the most promising grasses have been put out on the land of co-operating farmers.

This service has been extended to all five of the larger islands, and as the real merit of the plan becomes more and more appreciated the distributions will doubtless show marked increase. This phase of the extension work is quite different from the technical experimental work that is carried on at the central station but is nevertheless doing a vast amount of good. The funds for this are especially appropriated by congress and it is the hope that each thousand dollars appropriated for this work by the federal government will be matched by a similar appropriation by the Territorial legislature. This plan is being followed with excellent results by most of the mainland states, and it is hoped that Hawaii may soon follow suit, Director J. M. Westgate says.

Farming As a Business

The principles which underlie profitable farming are not unlike those which underlie the profitable conduct of any other business. The difference is merely in the application. The one fundamental principle underlying all successful business undertakings is that the cost must be less than the selling price. In the operation of this principle agriculture is no exception.

Farming, however, is such a complex business, and the different enterprises making up the farm unit are so intricately related, that it is often well-nigh impossible to determine the true cost or the true selling price of a farm product. However, the relation of any factor in farming to the profits of the farm as a whole, by the study of a large group of farms, can be fairly accurately determined.

This relation of the individual enterprise to the profits of the whole is perhaps the best guide to successful farming and to an understanding of the principles upon which good farm organization is based.—"Some Outstanding Factors in Profitable Farming," by J. S. Cates. Yearbook, 1915.

Poultry Drawbacks

One drawback of poultry raising as a profession is that it takes twice as much feed to make a pound of chicken meat as a pound of beef, pork or mutton. As long as one has a small flock kept in the back yard and fed kitchen wastes there is a profit in raising them but extend the business to such proportions that all feed must be purchased, and the possible profits dwindle as the food bill grows.

It is a scientific fact that birds require proportionately more food than any other group of domestic animals for maintenance, growth or reproduction. Their digestive apparatus is simple and their capacity slight, to make good use of the food given them. Looking at the chicken business from this side alone and disregarding diseases and pests, too many people imagine that neither capital nor experience are needed to make a success raising fowls.

Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market Quotations

ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL MARKETING DIVISION

Wholesale Only. May 25, 1916.

BUTTER AND EGGS		POULTRY	
Island butter, lb cartons	.30 to .40	Broilers, lb (2 to 3 lbs.)	.35 to .40
Eggs, select doz.	.38	Young roosters, lb.	.23 to .25
Eggs, No. 1, doz.	.35	Hens, lb.	.27 to .28
Eggs, No. 2, doz.	.20 to .25	Turkeys, lb	.40
Eggs, Duck	.30	Ducks, Muscovy, lb.	.28 to .30
		Ducks, Pekin, lb.	.28 to .30
		Ducks, Hawn., doz.	6.50 to 7.00

VEGETABLES AND PRODUCE			
Beans, string, green, lb	.03 to .04	Peanuts, small, lb	.04
Beans, string, wax, lb	.05 to .06	Peanuts, large, lb	.02
Beans, Lima in pod, lb.	.04½	Green peppers, Bell, lb	.06
Beans dry—		Green peppers, Chili, lb	.05
Beans, Maui Red, cwt.	5.00 to 5.25	Potatoes, Isl., Irish (none in mkt.)	
Beans, calico, cwt	4.50	Potatoes, Isl., Irish, new, lb	.03
Beans, small white, cwt	5.50	Potatoes, sweet, cwt	1.00 to 1.50
Beets, doz. bunches	.30	Onions, Bermuda	.04
Carrots, doz bunches	.40	Taro, cwt.	.60 to .75
Cabbage, cwt.	3.30 to 3.50	Taro, bunch	.15
Corn, sweet, 100 ears	2.00 to 2.25	Tomatoes, lb.	.03 to .04
Corn, Haw., sm. yel.	38.00 to 40.00	Green peas, lb.	.10
Corn, Haw., lg. yel.	35.00 to 38.00	Cucumbers, doz.	.30 to .50
Rice, Japanese seed, cwt.	3.75	Pumpkins, lb.	.01¼ to .01½
Rice, Hawn., cwt.	4.00		

FRUIT			
Alligator pears, doz	.50 to 1.50	Limes, 100	.60 to .75
Bananas, bunch, Chinese	.20 to .50	Pineapples, cwt.	.90
Bananas, bunch, Cooking	.75 to 1.25	Watermelons, lb.	.03 to .04
Breadfruit, doz. (none in market)		Pohas, lb	.08 to .10
Figs, 100	.90	Papalas, lb.	.01¼ to .01½
Grapes, Isabella, lb.	.10	Strawberries, lb.	.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. .10 to .11 Hogs, 150 lbs. and over .09 to .10

DRESSED MEATS			
Beef, lb.	.10½ to .12	Mutton, lb	.11 to .12
Veal, lb	.12 to .13	Pork, lb	.15 to .17

HIDES, (Wet-salted)			
Steer, No. 1, lb.	.15½	Goat, white, each	.10 to .30
Steer, No. 2, lb.	.14½	Sheep, each	.10 to .20
Kips, lb.	.15½		

FEED

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

Corn, sm. yel., ton	42.00 to 42.50	Oats, ton	34.50 to 35.00
Corn, large yel., ton	40.00 to 41.00	Wheat, ton	41.00 to 43.00
Corn, cracked, ton	42.00 to 42.50	Middlings, ton	37.50 to 40.00
Bran, ton	29.50 to 32.00	Hay, wheat, ton	28.50 to 33.00
Barley, ton	33.50 to 34.00	Hay, Alfalfa, ton	28.50 to 30.00
Scratch food, ton	43.50 to 44.00	Alfalfa meal, ton	27.50 to 28.00

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

Since raising the price of eggs to 40c a dozen the demand has not been so active so that the price had to be dropped to 38c in order to move them.

There is good demand for poultry except Muscovy ducks which are plentiful.

Green string beans are plentiful and the price is likely to drop below present quotation. New crop of dry beans will begin to come in next month. Cabbage is in good demand. There will be several hundred bags of Island Irish potatoes in a week or two. Cucumbers are more plentiful and the price is likely to drop lower.

A large part of the alligator pears now being received from the other islands are shipped in barrels and big packing cases. It is not uncommon for several hundred pears to be packed in one case. Upon arrival in Honolulu they are more or less cooked due to lack of ventilation. It would save a large loss to shippers if they would pack the fruit in excelsior and ship in smaller crates. Experiments are now being conducted by the division in cooperation with shippers. Thousands of limes are in the market now and local consumers would do well to take advantage of the reduced price and use them instead of lemons. Lemons cannot be raised in the Territory with success but limes grow well, and can be used for every purpose for which the lemon is imported. Help out home industry and at the same time help reduce the high cost of living.

Sweet potatoes are very scarce and good quality will bring first class prices.

The division has several inquiries from the Coast for honey and all bee keepers who have honey on hand should send to the division a quart bottle of each kind, giving number of cases, the date they could ship, etc. The price is about 3c a pound f. o. b. Honolulu, for dark honey.

The icebox, counters, etc., for the meat market are nearly completed and the division will commence selling meat retail June 1. The retail price list of meat will be announced later. All small orders will be strictly cash and the customer will be expected to take his purchase with him.

A. T. LONGLEY,
Marketing Superintendent.
Honolulu, T. H., May 26, 1916.

WHAT CALIFORNIA DOES TO TEACH THE FARMERS

California University registered 9,198 students for correspondence courses in agriculture for the year ended April 30, 1915. During the year one or more courses were completed by 2,832 students. Of the students enrolled this year thirty-three per cent are actually engaged in farming, twelve per cent are housewives, two per cent engineers, sixteen per cent businessmen, three per cent teachers, fifteen per cent clerks, stenographers and bookkeepers, and four per cent were students.

These figures give a very good idea of what Hawaii's nearest neighbor is doing in the way of the practical teaching of agriculture. Quite a large number of those enrolled in the correspondence courses at Berkeley are residents of Hawaii.

Kona Tobacco

Kona tobacco is remarkable for its fragrance when the cigar made from it goes up in smoke. The industry has gone through its promotion stage and can be made a success by getting down to brass tacks. Any new product always meets opposition when it enters the market, whether it is toilet soap, dress goods, a new machine, or a new breakfast food, but in time, if there is merit in the novelty, trade can be built up in it. This is the present status of Kona tobacco. It will be a go if Hawaii pushes it.

Eastern Stock Market

Bacon hogs are selling at Chicago at $10 per hundred pounds live weight, with other prime market classes grading down to $9. Steers are selling between $8.50 for medium yearlings and $9.50 to $10 for prime heavies. Lambs are up to $11.85. At these prices all stock are selling more on their merits than is usually the case.

NOW IS THE TIME.

For rheumatism you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Now is the time to get rid of it. Try this liniment and see how quickly it will relieve the pain and soreness. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

COAST MARKET DEVELOPS FOR HAWAIIAN HONEY-DEW

A. T. Longley, superintendent of the marketing division has inquiries for "honey-dew" honey in thousand case lots, the quotation being two cents a pound, bid. The honey is put up in five-gallon tins, two tins to the case, so that a sale of a thousand cases would amount to forty or fifty tons of the sweet stuff.

The price offered is better than what has ruled for some time past but is still shy of ante-bellum values. The yearly honey crop runs from 900 to 1200 tons or more, the principle producers being the Parker Ranch, Cooke Ranch, Garden Island Honey Company the Gilbert interests, and others. The best Hawaiian honey comes from the Cooke Ranch because there is no cane and hence no honey-dew, on that island. This honey is of high quality and has continued to sell at top-notch prices even though the bottom dropped out of honey-dew, or cane-honey when the war started. Beemen are pleased to know that a nearby market for "honey-dew" is developing because formerly the whole Hawaiian crop of this grade was sold in Germany, and that market is at present denied us.

Look To the Labels

When printing labels for foods and drugs no reference to any "serial number," or government guarantee of purity is permissable, but labels printed before May 5, 1914, can be legally used until May 1, 1918. Such is the gist of a recent decison interpreting the federal pure food act. Canned, bottled and preserved foods and drugs must be pure, without being labelled so, and those who break the law will be punished.

Farming Capital

One of the common causes of failure in farming is the investment of too much capital in fixed forms. There must be enough working capital and permanent improvements, but it is well to remember that equipment and supplies usually call for half as much money as is invested in the land and improvements.

FIRST A.-H. STEAMER REACHES YOKOHAMA

Floridian Receives Welcome In Orient—Regular Service Installed By Big Fleet

The American-Hawaiian steamer Floridian, which reached Yokohama May 10, was the first of a continued service of the American-Hawaiian fleet consisting of the Floridian, Georgian and Honolulan, which will ply from New York via San Francisco to the Far East.

This was the Floridian's first trip to Yokohama. She is commanded by Capt. Joseph H. Nichols, and beside the deck and engineer officers has a crew of forty men. She has a net tonnage of 4,311 and a gross tonnage of 6,930.

On her trip to Yokohama she carried 8,300 tons of cargo, the most of which being machinery. She unloaded 1,300 tons at Yokohama, and sailed for Vladivostok with a heavy shipment of railway materials for the Russian government. She will sail for New York on her return voyage stopping at Shanghai, Hongkong, and to New York via the Panama canal.

The Floridian is a new boat, having been completed only last December. Her first voyage was made between York and Bordeaux, carrying 1,000 horses for the use of the French Army. Returning to New York she was loaded with cargo for the Far East and came to Yokohama via Cape Horn, touching at San Francisco April 8. She left San Francisco April 20, going direct to Yokohama.

The agents for the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company in Yokohama are Dodwell and Company.

GUARD CUTTER THETIS SOLD IN SAN FRANCISCO

Vessel Stationed At Honolulu Recently Sold For $25,110

The famous coast guard cutter Thetis, formerly stationed in Honolulu, and in active service of the United States since 1884, was sold for $25,110 to the Bank of California, representing W. and S. Job & Company of New York, in San Francisco recently.

The price was the highest among three bids publicly opened yesterday by Captain W. E. Reynolds, commanding officer of the coast guard service. The next bid was $16,050 by the Moore & McCormick Company of New York, and the last $2500, by the John Rothschild Company of San Francisco.

Built in Scotland in 1881 as a sailing vessel, the Thetis, after a short career in the seal fields, was given to the United States for use in the Greely relief expedition. She was then used by the Navy as a survey vessel and later transferred to the revenue cutter service, which is now the coast guard service. She has acted as a floating court in Alaskan waters, in the Arctic sea and around the Hawaiian Islands.

She has a gross tonnage of 723 tons and a displacement of 1250. Her buyers are engaged largely in sealing, and it is expected that she will be used again for the work for which she was built.

Under the terms of the sale, the buyers are required to pay the purchase price fifteen days after the acceptance of the bid, and the government is to turn the ship over five days after the money has been paid.

MRS. H. W. KINNEY SUES OAHU SUGAR COMPANY

Claims One-Third Interest In Large Tract In Ewa

Claiming that she owns a one-third undivided interests in 145.4 acres of land in Hanohano, Ewa, this island, Mrs. Helen K. Kinney, wife of superintendent Henry W. Kinney of the territorial department of public instruction, filed yesterday in the circuit court an action in ejectment against the Oahu Sugar Company.

The summons, with a copy of the complaint attached, was served on J. F. C. Hagens, secretary of the corporation, at his office in H. Hackfeld & Co. The defendant has twenty days in which to answer or plead otherwise to the suit and the trial is to be had before a jury as soon after the twenty days as possible or during the coming term of the first circuit court, which opens on January 7, next year.

In addition to seeking the ejectment of the company from the land she claims she has an undivided one-third interest in, Mrs. Kinney also makes demand for damages in the sum of $10,000, to compensate her for the alleged unlawful withholding of the property from her by the sugar corporation in question.

Mrs. Kinney claims title to the property, she says in her complaint, as the heir at law of one John Paaluo, a grandson and heir of Kahakuaakoi and Kealohapauole, devisees under the will of the late Princess Bernice Pauahi Bishop. Mrs. Kinney also claims an interest in the land in question under the terms of this will.

In the matter of the contested petition for the probate of the will of the late Mrs. Kaahanui Lopes the claimants filed in the circuit court yesterday a demand for a trial before a jury.