

JUL 15 1916
SPITZBERGEN DEPOSIT

LATEST CABLED SUGAR QUOTATIONS	
	Cents Dollars
85° Centrifugal N. Y.	per lb per ton
Price, Hawaiian basis	6.40 6126
Last previous quotation	6.08 6121.60

Hawaiian Gazette

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER
 41. W. Weather, Breeze,
 July 14. Last twenty,
 four hours, rainfall, .32
 Temperature, Min. 71; Max.
 82. Weather, cloudy.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1916.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NUMBER 4524

FUNSTON ORDERS SHORTENING OF AMERICAN LINE BELOW BORDER

Movement Made By Pershing To Meet and Solve Supply Problems Wins Approval From Officials in City of Mexico

WASHINGTON SCOUTS IDEA IT MEANS U. S. WITHDRAWAL

Has Significant Political Effect in Southern Republic, Where, It Is Said, It Has Already Produced An 'Excellent Impression'

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, July 4.—The American lines of communication in Mexico are being steadily shortened, as General Pershing concentrates his forces south of the border, according to reports from the front received here last night.

The movement, it is declared in official circles here does not in any way preclude the withdrawal of the Americans from Mexico, and is not being done under orders from Washington, but entirely on the initiative of General Funston and General Pershing, and to meet the requirements of the transport and supply problems.

Has Effect in Mexico
 Nevertheless the movement is having a political effect in Mexico itself and the reports from that country indicate a great deal of real satisfaction over the shifting of the American lines northward. Senor Arredondo, the special representative of the facts government in Washington, issued a statement last night commenting upon the action of the American commanders and declaring that "impression created by the action of the United States troops throughout Mexico is good."

Senor Arredondo adds that as fast as the American troops are moved northward Mexican troops are being sent in to take their places and are maintaining the good police work that has been done, and keeping perfect control of the entire situation.

Reorganizing Patrol
 Secretary of War Baker yesterday announced that he has taken important steps in the reorganization of the border patrol with the hope of securing a great efficiency in guarding the line and protecting American residents from raids by the border bandits from the south.

"One of the results of the move will be to split the present Southern Department into three new departments, with General Funston at the head of the new Southern Department, Gen. Franklin Bell, in command of the western department, which includes the border line of Arizona, and westward to the Coast, and a central or New Mexico department, which is to be under the command of General Pershing, provided his duties in the field will permit him to assume the additional duties of department head.

Suggestion of Funston
 The plan is said to be the suggestion of General Funston, in the interest of efficiency, and probably paves the way for the appointment of a supreme commander. The indications are that General Wood is being considered for this position.

It is probable that General Pershing, now a brigadier-general, will be promoted to be major-general.

Secretary Baker also announced that the order creating the New Mexico department, commanded by General Pershing, has been temporarily suspended, pending the adjustment of details of the arrangement. General Pershing has not yet reported as to whether his present activities will permit him to assume the duties of commander.

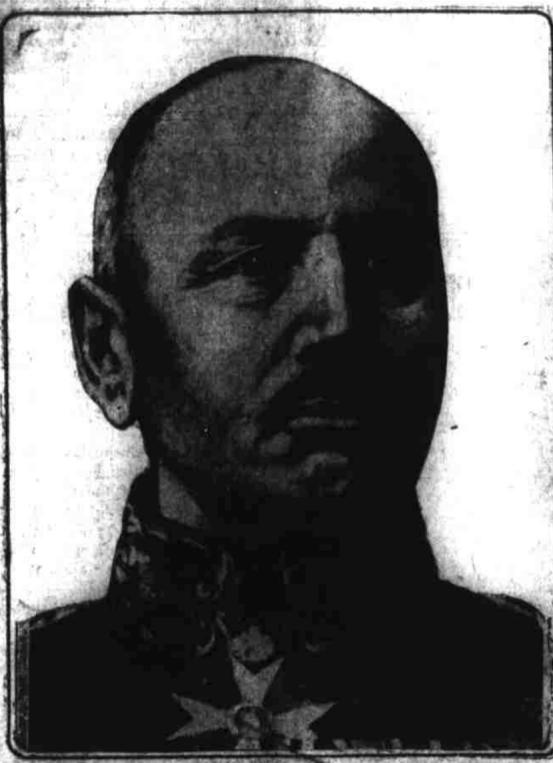
Those measures and others regarding the new distribution of the patrol on the border line, are taken in official circles here to indicate that the militia troops under orders for boundary duty are in for a protracted period of active patrol duty. They will be given a most thorough training under the direction of regular army officers, in patrol work, musketry practice, target range work, and the many other duties of the soldier.

LARGE MILITIA FORCE POURING UPON BORDER

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
NEW YORK, July 4.—Thirty thousand guardsmen from the Eastern Department will have reached the border of Mexico and reported for duty to General Funston by noon today, if the reports of the progress made by the commands en route to the line are reliable.

British Continue Their Terrific Drive

GENERAL VON KLUCK (Left), Commanding German Troops That Are Withdrawing From Northern France and In Flanders, and Lieut.-Gen. Sir Douglas Haig, Commander-in-Chief of British Armies Now On Tremendous Offensive Against Teutons In This Theater of Great War



GEN. FERDINAND FOCH, Commanding French Forces Co-operating With British In Their Present Big Offensive



BETTY GREEN, WORLD'S RICHEST WOMAN, IS DEAD

HONOLULANS MAY BENEFIT FROM HOWLAND ESTATE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
NEW YORK, July 4.—Mrs. Betty Green, reputed to be the richest woman in the United States, and certainly for many years the leading woman capitalist in the country, as well as one of the Nation's most singular characters, died in her place New York home, No. 7 West Ninety-first street, yesterday.

Although eighty-two years at the time of her death, she had been active in the management of her affairs until a few years ago, when her son gradually assumed some of the burdens. Some weeks ago the aged woman began to fail, after having suffered a stroke of paralysis, which rendered her helpless.

The body will be shipped to Bellows Falls, Vermont, her most pretentious home, this morning, and the funeral services will be held there Wednesday afternoon. Her son and her daughter, Sylvia, who is Mrs. Matthew Astor Wilks of New York, will attend the funeral.

Mistress of Finance
 Betty Green was the world's most remarkable mistress of finance. The fortune she has left is close to \$100,000,000. The richest woman in America, she lived almost as frugally as a shop-girl. Her home was wherever she chose for a time to hang her little black cape and bonnet, often in the hall bedroom of some cheap boarding house, or in some remote and modest flat around New York.

Her eccentric/extreme economy led to a popular misconception of her as a "self-made woman." As a matter of fact she was born rich. In 1865 she inherited some \$10,000,000 which accumulated upon itself until in fifty years it had multiplied nearly ten times. She also inherited family traditions which had been a pride for three centuries, and which she was anxious to perpetuate in her children.

She was born about November 21, 1834 at New Bedford, Massachusetts according to her testimony in court. This old maritime city was founded by her ancestor, Henry Howland, a Puritan, a brother of Henry Howland who came over on the Mayflower and who named the place after Bedford, his family home in England.

In succeeding generations the Howland family became famous in the whaling industry and shipping trade with China, and had an irreproachable social standing. Edward Mott Robinson, who had also amassed a fortune in a similar way in New Bedford, married Abby Howland, of whom Hetty Robinson, the future mistress of finance, was born. She was sent to a Quaker school on Cape Cod, and to a seminary in Boston, and got her first lessons in finance when her aging father entrusted her with some of his books.

Inherits Many Millions
 She was just thirty years old when her father died suddenly leaving her his nine millions, one million outright and the balance from the other eight, the principal to be held in trust for her

children. According to her own stories she "often danced the whole night through." Even then, however, she lived in a boarding house and was so saving that rather than pay cabfare, she would pull a pair of heavy woolen stockings over her shoes and walk through the snow to parties.

Almost at the same time that her father died, her aunt, Sylvia Ann Howland, passed away, leaving several million dollars. It is said Hetty Robinson had been brought up from childhood to count this money as hers, and that she expressed the hope that Hetty would some day become, as she did, the richest woman in the country.

Accused of Forgery
 The division of the aunt's estate, however, was not as expected. Three years after the aunt's death Hetty Green appeared in the United States Circuit Court in Massachusetts with a will which she wanted substituted for the one already probated. This will was in Mrs. Green's own handwriting, and some of the most famous experts of the day declared under oath their belief that the two signatures it contained were not made by the aunt, but were traced by Hetty Green herself over an original signature of Sylvia Ann Howland.

The litigation is one of the most famous in court annals. After an expense of \$175,000 the case was dismissed on a technicality. An appeal was made to the Supreme Court of the United States, but while this was pending a private settlement was reached.

She married in 1867. Her husband was Edward H. Green, who was United States Consul General in Manila, where he had made a fortune in the silk trade. Before the wedding day an agreement was signed to the effect that the wife's fortune should never be drawn on to meet the husband's debts or any of their joint expenses. He died in 1902 after having lost most of his money in Wall Street. Both Hetty Green and he did business there for many years, but on separate accounts.

Attacked By Bryan
 William Jennings Bryan when in Congress arguing in favor of an income tax said:

"Hetty Green enjoys an income which can scarcely be less than \$3,000,000 a year, yet she lives at a cheap boarding house and spends only a few hundred dollars. This woman, under your indirect system of taxation, does not pay as much towards the support of the Federal Government as a laboring man whose income of \$500 is spent upon his family."

WILL MAY BENEFIT LOCAL HOWLANDS

The death of Hetty Green intimately affects the descendants of one of the old families of Hawaii, the Howlands, of which family there remain in the Territory now only Mrs. Frank Andrade, wife of the attorney, and Frank Howland, a cousin of Mrs. Andrade. Mrs. A. W. Dow, a sister of Mrs. Andrade, is living in California. (Continued on Page 3)

DESPERATE INFANTRY CHARGES BEAT BACK ARMIES OF EMPEROR

Hold Ground Gained In First Tremendous Assaults, And Add To String of their Victories; French Under General Foch Report Advances of Six Miles Toward Peronne

BOOTY OF BATTLE HUGE

(Associated Press By Federal Wireless)
LONDON, July 4.—The great drive of the western front continues with unabated fury. While hundreds of Allied aeroplanes soar back and forth above the fighting men, new mortars, built for the British government in the Creusot cannon works of France and using tremendous shells, far excelling in destroying power anything that the war has yet seen, are spraying the Teutonic lines, smashing their trenches, breaking down their wire entanglements, and clearing the way for the rush of the infantry columns to come.

Berlin, after admitting the retirement of one division south of the Somme river Sunday night, had but meagre reference to make to the struggle on that front yesterday, giving few details, and denying that the British had made substantial gains north of the river.

Berlin Denies Allied Advances
 The war office statement reported the continuance of the Allied drive on both sides of the river, and added that north of the Somme the fighting had been without advantage to the Allies. South of the river, the Berlin announcement admits, the Germans have withdrawn a division of troops to a second line position.

Paris and the British war office, however, in terse bulletins, continue to report fresh gains, and the stream of wounded which already has commenced to reach London, have different stories to tell. These reports are all of the success of the Allies against the enemy, of the tremendous bombardment that preceded the first of the infantry attacks last Saturday morning and of the deadly fighting that followed the signal for the infantry to leave the trenches and advance.

French Line Is Sweeping On
 Gen. Ferdinand Foch, who commands the French right wing, reported in a despatch to the war office last night that his men are "sweeping on." They have already "gained an additional eight kilometers of ground from the Somme to Fay, including five villages, the most important of which are Herbecourt and Assevillers, to the south east of Peronne, and distant from that city about three English miles."

In summing up the general results of the Sunday and Monday fighting on this front, the reports of the British war office and of the Paris official communiques, issued yesterday afternoon and last night, say that the British have taken 4500 prisoners and the French 8000.

Capture Height Near Aricourt
 With alternate cannonading and infantry attacks the British have succeeded in forcing additional gains in the Aere district, where they had difficulty in holding their advance last Saturday. They have taken an elevation north of Aricourt, for which they have been fighting desperately.

Thiepval, one of the towns fortified by the Germans after it fell into their hands following the battle of the Marne, has been bombarded heavily by the British batteries, and the English infantry is holding firm at Mantauban, taken in the first big rush of Saturday.

Seven Teuton Batteries Captured
 Seven batteries of German field guns, with a large number of machine guns and trench guns have fallen into the hands of the attackers. A number of important strategic positions have been taken and the German position in that sector, and indeed along the whole line is declared to be imperiled.

The wounded from the first day's attack began reaching the hospitals here yesterday morning. There were whole trainloads of them, mostly slightly wounded men, some of whom were still dazed by the terrific concussion of the bombardment that introduced the attack. For the rest, most of them were suffering from minor wounds made by bayonets. Only a few of them had suffered from shell fire.

Numbers of them in describing the fighting declared that it was for the most part hand to hand, man to man with the bayonet or the clubbed rifle. The masses of the troops were so close together that the artillery was unable to come into play on the fighting front for fear of killing its own men, but kept up a steady stream of fire on the communicating trenches, in order to halt the reinforcements that were hurried forward to take the place of the dead and wounded.

La Boiselle Garrison Surrenders
 The British announced last night that their lines have continued to forge forward, though not with the same dash as was shown on the first day of the battle. They have maintained their positions south of the Aere river, where the Germans have launched a series of fierce counter-attacks, that have been repulsed, with heavy losses.

Earlier in the day Sir Douglas Haig, the British commander-in-chief, reported that the fragment of the garrison that still held out in La Boiselle had been compelled to surrender, and later despatches told of fighting farther to the east of that place, indicating a slight advance by the attacking forces in the neighborhood of the town.

A section of the German line between La Boiselle and Fricourt, which surrendered Sunday morning, held out until yesterday. Then fresh assaults by the Colonial troops succeeded in forcing the Teutons to abandon their positions or surrender. The fighting in this locality (Continued on Page 3)

MARINES FIGHTING DOMINICAN REBELS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, July 3.—American marines and Dominican revolutionists clashed near Santiago, Santo Domingo, and one United States marine was killed and two wounded by the rifle fire of the rebels, according to news received by the state and navy departments today.

JAPAN SHIFTS DIPLOMATS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
TOKYO, July 4.—Gonsuke Hayashi, ambassador to Rome, has been relieved and ordered to proceed to Peking, where he will succeed Eki Hiroki, the present minister.

U. S. HAS 21,000,000 POSSIBLE SOLDIERS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, July 3.—The census bureau made public an estimate today that the United States has 21,000,000 men of military age.

UNITED IRISH LEAGUE BACKS JOHN REDMOND

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
DUBLIN, July 3.—The National Directory of the United Irish League, with John Redmond presiding, today agreed to accept David Lloyd-George's proposal for a solution of the Irish question.