BRITISH BOYCOTT BELIEVED WORKING WELL IN FAR EAST

Royal Prince In From Manila. Brings News of Sister Steamer

AMERICAN FREIGHT SEIZED BY BRITISH AT PENANG

Packages Consigned From New York to Manila Firms Are Held Up There

Officers and passengers of the British steamer Royal Prince, in yesterday morning from Manila, Penang, Singapore and Nagasaki heard with interest that a fine of 50,000 pesos had been imposed by the customs authorities of Manila upon the British steamer Chinese Prince, of the same line, because she did not have freight consigned to Manila from New York, British authorities at Penang having removed it.

Their particular interest arose from their having known of the affair in the Straits.

Information brought by the Royal Prince and received in later mail despatches from the States shows that the seizure of this cargo at Penang was more remarkable than had been thought from former mail advices, published in The Advertiser last Monday, for the freight was loaded at New York, consigned by American firms to Philippine firms, coming within the purview of the British only because it was in a British bottom.

Stopped By Warship

The Royal Prince reported that the Chinese Prince was at Penang when she arrived, having been delayed about a week then, and waited a few days longer before departing for Manila. The Chinese Prince was bound out of Penang for Manila when a British man-of-war overhauled her and forced her to put back. Then the cargo was taken from her.

Accounts seem to differ as to the amount. Despatches from Manila to the Coast newspapers said that 2000 packages were missing when the Chinese Prince arrived at Manila. Dan Beck, one of the Royal Prince passengers, heard that two-thirds of her cargo had been taken. Two thousand packages may have been two-thirds of her Manila cargo. The Chinese Prince departed from New York April 15 for Penang, Manila and Vladivostok, via the Cape of Good Hope. New York despatches said that some of the packages removed by the British at Penang were consigned to the Bank of the Philippines to order and some to dealers in the Philippines who were on the British blacklist.

For German Firms

Mr. Beck heard that the cargo was for Rohn Meyer & Co., the well known German firm of Manila, which would be on the blacklist as soon as almost any other in the Far East; but J. A. Rousseau, another Royal Prince passenger, said that it was to order. Probably some was to order of the bank and some consigned directly to business houses. At any rate, there can be no doubt that cargo consigned from one American port to a Philippine port, both, of course, neutral, shipped by American to Philippine houses, has been seized.

Big Fine Reduced

As published before, the Chinese Prince was fined 1,000,000 pesos, which was reduced to 50,000. Bond was given to release the vessel, and she departed for Vladivostok. An appeal was to be taken. Honolulans will regret the pilikia of Captain Chambers of the Chinese Prince, who is well known here. The vessel may come this way soon, said Capt. D. Coull of the Royal Prince.

Mr. Beck said that the blacklist appeared to be working well in the Orient. He and Mr. Rousseau stated that a business man named Katz, owning a fine merchandise business in Singapore, who had constructed a new building, virtually was ruined by a boycott, although he was a British subject. He was Austrian-born. He was forced to sell his goods at ten cents on the dollar, Mr. Beck said, because no British would buy of him, and native trade was unimportant.

Mr. Beck himself is the owner of merchandise houses in Manila, Java, Shanghai and Singapore.

AMERICAN NAMES ON BRITISH BLACKLIST

The Official London Gazette has published the following names of American individuals and firms placed on the black list under the trading with the enemy act:

Philip Bauer Company, 68 Broad street, New York.

Beer, Sondheimer & Co., New York.

Simon R. Blumenthal of Zimmerman & Forshay, New York.

Herman Botzow of O. C. Kanzow & Co., New York.

Brash & Rothenstein, 32 Broadway, New York.

Mauricio Bunge of Maclaren & Gentles, New York.

Alf Burin of Brash & Rothenstein.

Goldschmidt Chemical Company, 60 Wall street, New York.

Goldschmidt Detinning Company, 60 Wall street, New York.

Goldschmidt Thermit Company, 90 West street, New York.

Gravenhorst & Co., 96 Wall street, New York.

Carl Grubnau & Son, 144 Arch street, Philadelphia; 74 Wall street, New York, and Boston.

Oscar L. Gubelman of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, New York.

Charles Hardy, 50 Church street, New York.

Hazenclever & Co., 24 State street, New York.

Bernhardt, Hazenclever & Sochne, 24 State street, New York.

MORE PARASITES HERE FROM ORIENT

They Will Fight Corn Leaf-Hopper, Anomala Cane Grub and Japanese Beetle

Herbert T. Osborn, assistant entomologist at the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association experiment station, returned yesterday from Manila in the Persia Maru. He brought three cages containing living parasites of the corn leaf hopper, anomala cane grub and Japanese beetle. These will be bred and multiplied at the station and later distributed over the islands where they will do the most good.

Otto H. Swezey, chief entomologist at the planters' station, said that these parasites were collected in the Philippines by F. A. G. Muir, F. X. Williams, David T. Fullawny and Mr. Osborn. The egg parasite of the corn leaf hopper is the only one Mr. Swezey had properly tagged yesterday, but an abundant food supply has been accumulated for the other parasites.

It is hoped they will take kindly to Hawaii and in due time get busy decimating the pests of cane, corn and other crops.

Maryan H. Hauser of Zimmerman & Forshay.

Alfredo Hirsch of Maclaren & Gentles.

Franz H. Sirschland of Goldschmidt Thermit Company.

Robert W. Howe of Brash & Rothenstein.

William E. Hamburg, 25 Beaver street, New York.

International Hide & Skin Company, 59 Frankfort street, New York.

International Import and Export Company, 136 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

J. Isaacs of John Simon & Bro.

Max Jaffe, 15 William street, New York.

J. A. Kahl, 82 Beaver street, New York.

Kanzow & Co., 11 Broadway, New York.

Otto C. Kanzow of Kanzow & Co.

H. Kemper, Cotton Exchange, Galveston, Texas.

Knauth, Nachad & Kuhne, 15 William street, New York.

Mary I. Knauth of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.

Wilhelm Knauth of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.

Hermann C. Kupper, 52 Murray street and 536 One Hundred and Eleventh street, New York.

Maclaren & Gentles, 322 Produce Exchange, New York.

George W. McNear, 433 California street, San Francisco.

A. Magenheimer, 68 Broad street, New York.

Marx Maier, 200 Fifth avenue, New York.

Merchants' Colonial Corporation, 45 William street, New York.

Carl Muller of Muller, Schall & Co.

Earnest Muller of Schuchardt & Schuette and Muller, Schall & Co., 45 William street, New York.

Frederick Muller-Schall of Muller, Schall & Co.

Maris Nachod, 15 William street, New York.

National Zinc Corporation, New York.

Richard Nuhaus of the Electric Bleaching Gas Company, New York.

K. & E. Neumond, 25 Broad street, New York.

Norfolk Refining and Smelting Company of Virginia.

Orenstein & Koppel of Pennsylvania.

Edmund Pavenstedt of Muller, Schall & Co.

Leopold Pelatz, 17 Battery, New York.

Petroleum Products Company of California, San Francisco.

Louis J. Rees of Zimmerman & Forshay.

Reuter Broeckelman & Co., 59 Pearl street, New York.

Alfred Richter of Reuter, Broeckelman & Co.

Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, 100 William street, New York.

Rubber and Guayule Agency, 108 Water street, New York.

Townsend Rushmore, 82 Beaver street, New York.

William Schall, Jr., of Muller, Schall & Co., New York.

Schenecker & Co., 17 Battery place, New York.

G. F. Schloetelborg, 318 Globe building, Seattle.

Paul Schmidt of Rubber and Guayule Agency.

Schuchardt & Schuette, 90 West street, New York.

Schuette, Buneman & Co., 15 William street, New York.

John S. Schully of Zimmerman & Forshay.

Siemasen Company, 82 Beaver street, New York.

John Simon & Brother, 15 William street, New York.

L. Sonnenborn Sons, 262 Pearl street, New York.

Southern Products Trading Company, 15 William street, New York.

Edward Stegemann, Jr., of Brash & Rothenstein.

Superior Export Company, 90 West street, New York.

Texas Export and Import Company, Galveston, Texas.

Ernest Ulrich, 15 William street, New York.

Edward Weber of Rubber & Guayule Agency.

Otto Wehrenberg of Philip Bauer & Co.

Arend H. Weingardt, 15 William street, New York.

Zimmerman & Forshay, New York.

Carlowitz & Co., 82 Beaver street, New York.

Charles Cullen, Ocala, Florida.

Armin Czech of International Import and Export Company.

Eugene Dietzgen Company, 166 West Monroe street, Chicago, and 218 East Twenty-third street, New York.

Electric Bleaching Gas Company, Buffalo avenue and Union street, Niagara Falls, and 25 Madison avenue, New York.

E. H. Erlanger, 60 Wall street, New York.

Carlos Falk of Maclaren & Gentles.

BERLIN DECLARES ALLIES REPULSED

Says Attacks In East and West Theaters Of War Have Failed

(Concluded from Page 1)

they were driven back by the combined fire of machine guns and French artillery, which is again proving itself equal to all demands made upon it.

Continuing their efforts to straighten their line between Longueval, where their salient pierces deepest into the German side, the British yesterday drove again at the trenches north of Bazentin le Petit. In this they were successful, taking minor positions from the Germans. The line north of the Somme now runs approximately from Beaucourt east of Thiepval to a point north and east of Pozieres, on the Bapaume road, thence to a point north of Bazentin le Petit, north of Bazentin le Grande, where it begins to swing southeast to Longueval. Here it strikes more sharply to the due south, skirting the shell-tattered Trones wood and Guillemont to Hardecourt, where it connects with the French line.

Berlin Denies Losses

In the official Berlin statement yesterday the German General Staff declared that the attacks of the Anglo-French armies on the Somme had failed to gain any ground of importance. The Russians also had been repulsed, declared the German statement, and their mass formations which were hurled at Field Marshal von Linsengen's lines were driven back with the loss of 1889 prisoners.

Petrograd officially announced that during the first half of the Russian summer campaign the Slavs have taken from their Teuton foes 350,000 prisoners.

BANDITS PURSUED ACROSS RIO GRANDE

Carranzista and American Troops Cooperating In Chase Of Outlaws

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

EL PASO, August 1—Carranzista and American troops are tonight hotly pursuing the fleeing Mexican bandits who crossed the line near Fort Hancock early this morning. One of the outlaws, it is believed has been wounded by the fast following troops, for blood tracks have been found in the mesquite bushes which would lead to this presumption.

The gang of Mexicans, now in flight, supposed to be horse-thieves or smugglers, were briskly received by a wide-awake guard of American cavalry when they crossed the border early in the morning, and many were killed. Two Americans were killed and one was wounded. The dead are Private John Twoney of the Eighth Cavalry and Robert Woods, a customs officer on duty. Sergeant Lewis Thompson of the Eighth Cavalry was wounded.

R. O. MATHESON SEES CABINET OFFICIALS

Talks Over Island Conditions With Secretaries Land and Baker

(Special by Federal Wireless)

WASHINGTON, July 31.—R. O. Matheson, editor of The Advertiser called upon the Secretaries of War and Interior and Postmaster General Burleston in connection with Hawaiian projects this morning. Several matters which have been hanging fire as well as general conditions in Islands were discussed.

R. W. Breckons, the new national committeeman for the Republican national committee in Hawaii, left Washington after a short stay yesterday, on his way back to Honolulu.

FOREST FIRES KILL HUNDREDS IN CANADA

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)

TORONTO, August 1.—Rains today extinguished the brush fires.

Premier Hearst last night declared that 184 deaths from the forest fires have been reported and that hundreds are homeless.

EXPLOSION ESCAPED BY HAWAIIAN SUGAR

A.M. Nowell, secretary of the Sugar Factors' Company, Ltd., yesterday received notification that the explosion at the National Storage Company's warehouses on Communipaw, New Jersey, had done no damage to the sugar belonging to the factors. This sugar is stored in warehouses in Newark.

HEAT WAVE OVER MIDDLE WESTERN STATES BREAKS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

CHICAGO, July 31.—The great heat wave of the Middle West and East has been broken, at least in this vicinity. The temperature sank to 81 degrees today and the city felt much relieved.

TWO YEARS OF BIG STRIFE REVIEWED

Allies At Last Have Gained Offensive and Are Attacking Everywhere

(Concluded from Page 1)

countless similar deeds that thrilled the watching world

The first move in the great Allied offensive was not made by the Franco-British, however, but by the Russians. On June 4 the troops of the Emperor Nicholas opened a tremendous assault on the Austro-German lines on a three-hundred mile front extending from the Pripet marshes to Rumania. The Teuton lines held firm in the north but to the south General Brussiloff swept with irresistible force through the Austrian defenses, tearing a great gap about 100 miles in extent. Through this the Russians poured, capturing Czernowitz, the capital of Bukowina and overrunning the crownland. The Austrian losses are declared to have been enormous, a month after the offensive began the Russians making an official announcement that over 200,000 prisoners has been taken and at least an equal number killed or wounded.

As the offensive developed the Russians won new successes further north, and at the close of the war year are engaged in a mighty struggle for Lemberg, the capital of Galicia. The fighting has also extended to the extreme north, in the Riga-Dvinsk region, but here the Germans have held their own and no decisive result has as yet been gained by either side.

Successes in Turkey

In another theater of the war the year was marked by other and important Russian successes. Following the disasters on the eastern front in the closing months of 1915 the Grand Duke Nicholas was removed as commander-in-chief of the Russian armies and sent to take charge of the operations against the Turks in the Caucasus. After months of preparation he began a great drive across Armenia in January, 1916, which resulted in the capture of Erzerum, Erzingan, and the port of Trebizond and expelled the Turks from the greater part of Armenia. After a comparative lull of some months the Grand Duke resumed his advance simultaneous with a serious uprising against the Turks by the Arabs in Arabia. The Arabs took the sacred city of Mecca, Jiddah and Taif, and besieged Medina, the city where Mohammed was buried, and one of the holiest spots of the Mohammedan world. In the meantime the Russians took Mamakhatun and Buiburt.

In connection with the Turkish campaign the year saw a serious reverse for the Franco-British arms and a less important but highly dramatic disaster for the British. The disastrous attempt of the French and British to force the Dardanelles and seize Constantinople was definitely abandoned in November, 1915, and the Allied troops withdrawn from the Gallipoli peninsula. About 150,000 troops had been used in this venture, supported by a mighty fleet. Six battleships, five British and one French, were sent to the bottom, as well as some minor craft, and the casualties were unofficially reported to be almost equal to the original number of the expeditionary force. This was the result of six months of some of the most sanguinary fighting of the war.

Big British Disaster

The second disaster of the British was the surrender of 10,000 troops under General Townshend to the Turks at Kut-El-Amara, on the Tigris. This expedition had made a sensational dash more than 300 miles up the river in an attempt to seize Bagdad. It was within ten miles of the city when it was decisively defeated by the Turks and forced to fall back 100 miles. Here it was surrounded and forced to surrender after a relief force had made several vain efforts at rescue.

Two new nations entered the ranks of the belligerents during the year. On October 15, 1915, Bulgaria threw in her lot with the Central Powers, and on March 9, 1916, Germany declared war on Portugal after the republic had seized all German ships interned in her ports.

The entrance of Bulgaria into the arena was signalized by a combined assault on Serbia by Austria, Germany and Bulgaria, which resulted in the complete overwhelming of the hopelessly outnumbered Serbians and the subjugation of their country. The remnants of the Serbian army were driven across the frontier into the wilderness of Albania, whence they were rescued by the British, French and Italians. They were shipped to Corfu, where they were reorganized and re-equipped, and later, to the number of about 100,000, joined the Franco-British forces at Salonika. The survivors of the Gallipoli campaign were also gathered at the Grecian seaport as well as a large British army from Egypt. This combined force is estimated at 600,000 men and is presumably being held for an attempt to wrest Serbia from the Bulgarians.

Austrian Offensive

The principal success won by Austrian arms during the year was a great offensive undertaken against Italy in May. The Austrian forces swept the Italian invaders back over a wide stretch of country in the Southern Tyrol, reconquered about 270 square miles of Austrian territory and carried the battle into Italy. The Italians rallied, however, and at the close of the twelve months had regained a large portion of ground and were vigorously pressing a counter-offensive in accordance with the plans of the Entente for concerted action.

On the sea the year witnessed an event of surpassing interest. The German grand fleet, steaming out from its mine fields and impregnable harbors at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven, engaged the British fleet in the mightiest naval battle of history.

The battle was fought off the coast of Jutland on May 31. Its results are so obscured by the conflicting claims of the combatants that they will probably not be definitely known until the war is over, if then. The Germans assert that the British losses were far heavier than theirs, and on that ground claim the victory. The British, denying greater losses, point to the fact that they still control the seas as the basis of their right to the title of victors. London also claims that since the battle 200 British ships, which had been tied up in Baltic ports since the beginning of the war, have been able to make their way to English ports unmolested by German warships.

Claims Conflicting

The German official account of the fight says that the British losses were 117,150 tons as against 60,720 tons sunk by the British. The British admiralty makes no attempt to estimate the loss in tonnage, but unofficial British estimates place the German loss at 109,220 tons as against 112,350 for the British. Officially the Germans have admitted the loss of only one capital ship, the Lutzow, 26,600 tons, a vessel surpassing in tonnage and armament many battleships. The British claim to have sunk in addition two dreadnoughts and probably a third. The principal losses admitted by them for their side are the three battle cruisers, The Invincible, The Indefatigable and the Queen Mary.

One other event on the sea aroused intense interest. On June 5 Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, Great Britain's famous minister of war, was drowned with his staff off the Orkneys when the cruiser Hampshire went down. It was at first thought the cruiser had been the victim of a submarine, but this theory was generally discarded when it was learned that the warship had struck a mine and gone down in the midst of a terrific storm.

America Involved

The second year of the war was a memorable one as far as the United States was concerned. It marked the apparent final passing of the crisis between this country and Germany over the submarine warfare which threatened more than once a rupture of relations and even war. The sinking by a submarine without warning of the White Star liner Arabic, with the loss of two American lives, created a profound impression in the United States. Germany sent a note to Washington in September pleading self-defense and offering to refer the question of compensation to The Hague, but this was regarded with disappointment by the Washington government, and the situation became very tense. In October Germany disavowed and regretted the sinking of the Arabic.

Five months later the British Channel steamship Sussex was torpedoed without warning while carrying more than 300 passengers, including a number of Americans, across the English Channel. About fifty persons were killed, and this incident brought the submarine situation to an acute stage. Germany at first disclaimed responsibility for the attack on the Sussex, but the evidence accumulated by the United States appeared so overwhelming that President Wilson on April 18 despatched to Germany a note which was virtually an ultimatum, and on the following day personally appeared before congress and laid the entire problem before that body. On May 10 Germany admitted the submarine attack on the Sussex and promised that no more liners would be sunk without warning and without ample opportunity for the escape of crews and passengers. These promises were considered satisfactory by the President, and the war cloud lifted. Since that time a large number of ships have been sunk by German and Austrian submarines, but the rules of international law have been generally observed.

Another cause of friction between the United States and the Central Powers was also removed during the year. Since the outbreak of the war certain propagandists had been busy instigating strikes in munition factories which had contracts with the allies and in endeavoring in other ways to interfere with this trade. For his activity in this respect the recall of Dr. Constantin Dumba, Austrian ambassador, was requested by President Wilson in September. The following December, for similar reasons, the President requested the recall of Capt. Boy-Ed and Capt. von Papen, naval and military attaches respectively to the German embassy. A number of convictions were obtained in the criminal courts in other cases and the propaganda ceased.

Apart from events in the actual war theatres the most striking event of the year in connection with the conflict was an uprising in Ireland in April. The outbreak was organized by a society known as the Sinn Fein, committed to the principle of an independent Ireland. Bloody fighting took place in Dublin in which hundreds of lives were lost and the heart of the business section destroyed, at a cost of many millions of dollars. The fighting was sporadic elsewhere in the islands and of minor importance. The revolt was finally crushed and the ringleaders executed. It led, however, to an agitation which resulted in the government preparing a temporary home rule bill which it expects to pass through Parliament this fall.

Just before the outbreak of the rebellion Sir Roger Casement, formerly in the British consular service, was arrested on the west coast of Ireland where he had attempted to land a cargo of arms sent from Germany. He was tried later for high treason and sentenced to death.

No definite figures can be given of the cost of the great war in blood and gold but the most reliable estimates present figures so vast that they become practically meaningless. In March, 1916, the United States General Army Staff estimated that the total losses in men to all the belligerents since the war began were 13,033,000.

As to the money question figures are more reliable but still vague. They present sums which are so beyond anything previously known to international finance, so impossible of any human comparison that they become little more than a jumble of figures. In March Dr. Karl Helferrich, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury of Germany, estimated that the war was costing all the combatants $375,000,000 a week or eleven and a half billion dollars a year. William Michaelis, another German financial expert, put the yearly cost at the vaster sum of fifteen billions and other financial authorities gave even higher figures.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE
By Merchants' Exchange

Hilo—Sailed, July 28, str. Mexican for San Francisco.

Kahului—Arrived, July 28, schr. Oceania Vance from Eureka.

Kahului—Arrived, July 28, bktn. Mary Winkelman from Tacoma.

San Francisco—Arrived, July 28, ship Falls of Clyde, hence July 7.

Victoria—Arrived, July 28, str. Makura, hence July 21.

San Francisco—Sailed, July 29, motor schr. Annie Johnson for Honolulu.

San Francisco—Arrived, July 30, str. Hyades, from Hilo July 19.

San Francisco—Arrived, July 30, str Dairen Maru, hence July 16.

San Francisco—Arrived, July 30, str. Wilmington, from Iliana July 17.

San Francisco—Sailed, July 30, 6 p. m. str. Anyo Maru for Honolulu.

Port Townsend—Arrived, July 30, schr. A. F. Coats from Hilo July 12.

Hilo—Sailed, July 30, str. Enterprise for San Francisco.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED

Tug Intrepid with Bennington in tow from Pearl Harbor, 4:45 p. m.

Str. Hamakua from Hamakua ports, 5:30 a. m.

Str. Mauna Kea from Hilo, 5:50 a. m.

Str. Likelike from Kauai, 6:40 a. m.

Schr. Beulah from Fort Bragg, 8 a. m.

U. S. S. St. Louis from Bremerton via Seattle, 9:25 a. m.

Gas schr. Mokolii from Koolau ports, 8:20 p. m.

Str. Claudine from Kahului, 11:15 p. m., Saturday.

Str. Maui from Kauai, 2:45 a. m.

Str. Mikahala from Maui and Molokai, 3:15 a. m.

Str. Kinau from Kauai, 5:30 a. m.

Str. Royal Prince from Manila, Nagasaki and way ports, 8 a. m.

Str. Likelike from Kauai, 9:40 p. m.

Str. Lurline from Kahului, 6 a. m.

Str. Persia Maru from Yokohama, 8:10 a. m.

Str. Texan from San Francisco, 8:30 a. m.

Str. Sonoma from San Francisco, 9:30 a. m.

Schr. Flaurence Ward from Midway, 2:30 p. m.

DEPARTED

Str. Mauna Loa for Kona and Kau ports, 12:05 p. m.

Str. Claudine for Maui, 5:10 p. m.

Gas. schr. Mokolii for Koolau ports, 6:15 a. m.

Ship Marion Chilcott for San Francisco, 9:45 a. m.

Str. Mauna Kea for Hilo, 5:10 p. m.

Str. Likelike for Kauai, 6:05 p. m.

Str. Royal Prince for Boston via Canal, 6:15 p. m.

Str. Maui for Kauai, 7:40 p. m.

Str. Likelike for Kauai, 6:15 p. m.

Str. Sonoma for Sydney, 3:35 p. m.

Str. Persia Maru for San Francisco, 5 p. m.

Str. Claudine for Maui, 5:25 p. m.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED

By str. Likelike from Kauai, July 29—E. K. Fernandez, M. Del Soy, Mrs. Bennett, J. Kealoha, J. Kaholua, Mr. Kalpo, M. Flores.

By str. Mauna Kea, July 29.

HILO—B. Lewin, Mrs. J. K. Notley, D. A. Meek, Mrs. J. Shaw, Mrs. B. Buchanan, P. S. Burgess, T. A. Watson and wife, Misses Watson (2), J. F. Nelson, A. W. Dunn, Mrs. F. Killion, F. Wichman, Miss H. Houghtailing, Miss E. Olds, R. B. Abrams, Charles Blum, G. H. Gere, E. Lyman and wife, Mrs. H. Runyon, Chneh Hee, R. L. Halsey, J. P. Durao, Rev. H. Takashima, Rev. Yempuku, Rev. C. Miyazawa, Rev. B. Taketa, Rev. Kikuchi, S. Niiyama, C. Tagima.

MAHUKONA—Miss L. Perry, Mrs. Lee Pau, A. Johnson, S. D. Blake, Rev. F. W. Merrill and wife.

KAWAIHAE—Mrs. M. S. Bothelo, Miss D. Bothelo, M. Bothelo, E. W. Ellis, Miss Dean, Mrs. John E. Baird, Miss Marley, M. Magoon, Rev. Yasukui.

LAHAINA—Miss Akiona, Mrs. A. Kalwi, A. H. Hanna, P. Schmidt, K. M. Soong, E. Krueger, Rev. S. K. Kamalopili, Mrs. S. Akaka, Rev. M. Tasaka and son, W. G. Cooper, D. Townsend, Rev. L. L. Loofbourow, Miss Miller.

By str. Mikahala from Maui and Molokai, July 30—P. Higgins, J. Bryan, Joseph Lima, Jr., Miss Helen Fountain, Mrs. W. H. Peace, George P. Cooke, daughter and servant, H. R. Meyer, Miss M. Lewers, J. Walhiula.

By British str. Royal Prince from Manila via Straits and Nagasaki, July 30.—For Honolulu: J. A. Rousseau, Dan Beck; for Boston via Canal: Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell White, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Goss, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Crumb and child.

By str. Claudine from Kahului, July 29, S. Oyama, D. L. Austin, H. A. R. Austin, Miss Dunn, J. W. Manning, Hong Joe, Hong Chack, W. R. Fayand wife, Dr. J. J. Carey, Miss Hart, Mrs. L. S. Kau, Miss costa, T. C. Hall, J. Carolho, Miss J. Vasoncellos, D. Toda, H. L. Hewson, Mrs. Pitchford, C. J. Benham, Mr. Nishikawa, Mr. Taisutari, K. Furaoka, Miss L. Blart, H. B. Penhallow, C. D. Burchdarel, Bro. Louis Leisen.

By str. Kinau from Kauai, July 29,—A. Horner, Georg Rodlek, C. W. Spitz, E. A. R. Ross, J. Ordenstien, D. H. Hitchcock, Mrs. D. H. Hitchcock, Harvey Hitchcock, Dickum Hitchcock, Helen Hitchcock, Miss D. Wood, E. D. Hales, Mrs. Hoapili, Jr., Miss Crowell, Miss Hoapili, Miss Hoapili, W. K. Abu, Rev. H. Ohye, Rev. H. Miyashi, P. S. Po, K. Moritta, Master Meritta, Miss Umoto, Miss J. E. Smith, E. P. Macomber, Mrs. E. P. Macomber, Mrs. S. K. Kawaha, Liu Tong, G. K. Amona, R. H. Ludington, H. Ludington, E. A. Comey, Au Hoy, Lui You, S. Maibara, Rev. J. Takeda, Mrs. Trobiner, Miss C. Stewart, Dr. Hutchinson, Mrs. C. H. Yat, Mrs. C. K. Youn, M. B. Goodwin, H. C. Brown, Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Stubbs, Master Stubbs, Mrs. Waterhouse, Mr. Patterson, R. N. Oliver, A. S. Prescott, A. Englehurts, L. Omohson, C. Hoorswill, A. R. Gurrey, Master Gurrey, T. J. Fitzpatrick, P. G. Riley, G. A. Jordan, Mrs. Jordan, E. A. Bullard, Mrs. Bullard, E. V. Abbot, Mrs. K. Elston, Miss G. Hlorth, A. M. Elston.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED

By str. Claudine for Maui, July 28—Mrs. J. S. Walker, Frank Nunes, Father Francis, Richard Groves, Dr. J. J. Carey, M. Tavares, O. Tollefsen, Mrs. Rose Leong, Miss Choy Yen, Leong Wah Man, Miss E. English, K. Harano, E. B. Poor, Charles E. Thompson, Miss Silva, Mrs. M. Silva, Miss Silva, Mrs. Medeiros.

KEEP IT HANDY.

Immediate relief is necessary in attacks of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should always be on hand. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Monday, July 31, 1916.

Name of Stock	Last Sale	Bid	Asked
Mercantile.			
Alexander & Baldwin	305	285	300
C. Brewer & Co.	325	.....	.....
Sugar.			
Ewa Plantation Co.	37	36¾	36¾
Haiku Sugar Co.	265	.....	250
Haw'n Agr. Co.	225	.....	.....
Haw'n Com'l Sugar	52½	52½	53
Haw'n Sugar Co.	45¾	.....	46
Honokaa Sugar Co.	12	.....	.....
Honomu Sugar Co.	200	200	.....
Hutchinson Sugar Co.	30¾	.....	.....
Kahuku Plant'n Co.	22½	22½	23½
Kekaha Sugar Co.	220	.....	220
Koloa Sugar Co.	215	.....	250
McBryde Sugar Co.	12½	12½	12¾
Oahu Sugar Co.	35¾	35½	35¾
Olaa Sugar Co.	18¾	18¾	18¾
Onomea Sugar Co.	56	.....	55½
Paauhau Sugar Co.	29	.....	.....
Pac. Sugar Mill	22	20½	.....
Paia Plant'n Co.	250	.....	.....
Pepeekeo Sugar Co.	150	.....	.....
Pioneer Mill Co.	55½	55¼	55½
San Carlos Mill Co.	16	15¾	16¼
Wailuku Agr. Co.	37¾	37¾	37¾
Wailuku Sug. Co.	180	.....	.....
Miscellaneous			
Haiku F. & P.Co...pfd	19½	.....	.....
Haiku F. & P. Co., Com.	.....	.....	.....
Haw'n Elect. Co.	167½	.....	.....
Haw'n Pine Co.	46½	46½	47
Hon. Brew. & Malt.	20½	20½	21
Hon. Gas Co.	120	127½	.....
H. R. T. & L. Co.	160	180	.....
I. I. S. Nav. Co.	195	.....	200
Mutual Tel. Co.	20	.....	20
O. R. & L. Co.	160	.....	161
Pahang Rubber Co.	24	.....	.....
Selma Dindings Plan Ltd., pd.	13	14	.....
Selma Dindings Plan. Ltd., pd. (49% pd.)	8	8	.....
Tanjong Olok Rub.	47	.....	.....
Bonds.			
Hamakua Ditch Co. 6s	103	.....	.....
Haw. Irr. Co., 6s	95	.....	85
Haw. Ter. Imp. 4s	101	.....	.....
Honokaa Sugar, 6s	96	96	97½
Hon. Gas Co., 5s	104	.....	.....
H. R. T. & L. Co., 6s	102	101¾	.....
Kauai Ry. Co., 6s	101	100	.....
McBryde Sugar, 5s	100	.....	100½
Mutual Tel., 5s	106	105	106
O. R. & L. Co., 5s	105	105	106
Oahu Sugar Co., 6s	109	108	.....
Olaa Sugar Co., 6s	103	102½	103¼
Pac. Guano &Fert. Co	105	100	.....
Pac. Sugar Mill Co 6s	101	100	.....
San Carlos, 6s	100	100	.....

Between Boards

Olaa, 50, 18.87½, 150, 18.75; Waialua, 100, 20, 37.75; Ewa, 5, 37.00; Pioneer, 50, 55.50; I. I. S. N. Co., 20, 200.00; Oahu Sugar Co., 20, 30, 15, 100, 35.75; Haw'n. Pineapple Co., 20, 20, 10 46.50; Hon. B. & M. Co., 100, 21.00.

Session Sales

McBryde, 10, 12.50; Olaa, 100, 18.75; Waialua, 15, 15, 20, 37.75; McBryde, 50, 50, 12.62½; Olaa, 50, 50, 50, 35, 100, 100, 18.75; McBryde, 29, 12.75; Pioneer, 5, 55.50.

Dividends

July 1, 1916.	
Haiku	$1.00
Paia	1.00
Kekaha (Spl. $6)	8.00
Pioneer (Spl 60c)	1.00
Tanjong Olok Rub.	.20
July 5, 1916.	
H. C. & S. Co.	$ .25
Honomu (Spl $6)	7.50
Hutchinson	.30
Paauhau	.30
July 10, 1916.	
Wailuku ($5 Spl.)	$6.00
Olaa	.20
July 15, 1916.	
Pepeekeo ($4 Spl.)	$6.00
Waialua	.20
O. R. & L. Co.	.65
Haw. Sugar Co.	.30
Pacific Sugar Mill Co.	.20
Oahu Sugar Co.	.20
July 20, 1916.	
Pahang Rubber Co.	$ .10
Haw. Agr. Co.	1.50
Alexander & Baldwin	1.00
Onomea (1.60 Spl.)	2.00
July 31, 1916.	
Ewa	$ .40
C. Brewer & Co.	1.50
I. I. S. N. Co.	.75
Kahuku	.10
Haw. Pineapple Co.	.25
Hon. Gas Co.	.50
Hon. B. & M. Co.	.30
Haw. Electric Co.	1.00

SUGAR QUOTATIONS

88° analysis beets (no advices)

Parity—

96° Cent. (fort Hawaiian sugars) 6.27.

RUBBER QUOTATIONS

July 15, 1916.

Singapore	55.15
New York	58.00

By str. Mauna Loa for Kona and Kau ports, July 28.—Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Wall, John Hind, Father Eugene, Father Gerard, Father Charles, Father Athanasius, Frank Bern, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Emerson, William Guild, Frank Thompson, Mrs. C. J. Robertson, Mrs. E. K. Kaawa.

By str. Mauna Kea, July 29.

HILO—H. E. Adams, G. H. Kelly, R. P. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Brash and son, Mrs. Moore, Miss E. Moore, Miss C. Moore, Miss A. Moore, Mrs. Dodge, two children and maid, A. Correa, Mrs. George Duncan, Mrs. C. H. Moses, Miss E. Holmes, O. L. Sorensen, L. Sing Cho, O. C. Ching, W. K. Akana, Sam Pupuhi, E. J. Nell, Dr. Moore, Mrs. Blake, Miss McAdams, George Yamada, W. D. Westervelt, S. P. KeKua, Paul Lark, H. J. Lyman, Ronald Watt, Mrs. M. Adaupe, T. F. Haughn, S. Chench, R. C. Fetlekjr, Mrs. William Wery and infant, Master Wery, Master Wery, W. Chalmers, Miss H. Akana.

VOLCANO—W. B. McAdams, Miss McAdams, Mrs. McAdams, Miss Bolger, Miss Bolger, Miss McAdams, Mrs. Bolger, Judge and Mrs. Pugh, Mr. Pugh, Miss H. Judd, Mrs. D. M. Judd, Victor Aberg, William Thompson, Miss Hawthorne, Miss Clarke, Mrs. Ponting, Miss Ponting.

LAHAINA—Rev. Kong, Bishop Restarick, Miss T. Nakamoto, Miss Choy, C. H. Hose, Herman Lake, Ben Lyons, Andrew Willis, K. Aramaki.

SOLDIER IS ACQUITTED OF MURDERING COMRADE

James T. Thomas, a private of Battery F, First Field Artillery, has been acquitted of the murder of Pvt. John W. Frane, of the same battery. The verdict of the court-martial was approved by the Hawaiian Department yesterday.