

ARMY AND NAVY TAKE OVER SHIPS

Steamers On Water Front Now Under Guard of Uncle Sam's Forces On Oahu

Men of Gunboat Geier Marched Away to a Sterner Form of Internment

(Continued From Page 2) yond doubt that this was done in accordance with orders given to the commanders of the German vessels.

Reported Smoke On Geier Last Thursday morning The Advertiser stated on the previous day smoke had been seen coming out of the funnels of the Geier and the other German vessels and that they were being closely watched by the naval authorities to prevent the commission of any overt act.

It became evident yesterday that the fire in the funnels of the German vessels were not for the purpose of getting up steam so they could be moved, but were for the purpose of destroying the boilers. For the funnels were fired with no water in the boilers. In those of the Geier combustibles had been placed in an effort to make the fire hotter and the damage greater.

The crews of the vessels had also, for four days previous to yesterday, been hard at work ruining the engines, with the result that they are all out of commission and probably will be useless for months.

When the fire on the Geier was discovered, the naval tug Navajo rushed over to her side and the commander Boatwain Percy, said he was going to yank the Geier out into the stream where she would not endanger the Pomerners and Lookuan and the wharf. But he didn't. No line was put aboard. The vessel remained in possession of her German captain and crew, the German consul, Georg Rodiek, having warned Percy that for him to slip on board the cruiser would be "a hostile act."

For five hours companies of soldiers, sailors and marines stood on the wharves and along the waterfront and watched the smoke pour from the interior of the Geier and charred bits of paper, indicating the destruction of her official papers, log and code books, float from the tops of her funnels. No move was made to board the vessel.

Fire Department Idle The engines of the fire department stood idle in the street in front of Pier 7, but no line was run about the burning vessel. The local fire department and naval authorities were awaiting instructions from Washington before making a move of any kind toward saving the vessel or placing her officers and crew under arrest.

The first soldiers to reach the wharf about ten-thirty in the morning, where the Geier was lying were the First Company, Coast Artillery Corps, which came on the double from Fort Aiea strong, under command of Captain Perkins. The men were commanded to arrest and disarm any Germans attempting to leave the Geier, Lookuan or Pomerners, but none left the vessels.

At eleven o'clock three companies of Coast Artillery moved into and took possession of the galleries of Pier 7. The telephone along the waterfront were seized by the military authorities. Guards were stationed along the street and all civilians were forbidden to approach the wharf.

One company of soldiers swarmed over the big navy coal pile across the street, mounted several machine guns on it and mounted guard there, their machine guns commanding the German vessels.

Pinkham Held Up Governor Pinkham drove up and tried to board the Geier, but was immediately stopped by armed guards. Later permission for him to go aboard the vessel was obtained but he had changed his mind, for by that time the ship was in a bag of smoke.

Georg Rodiek, German consul, was also stopped when he tried to board the cruiser. He, also, was permitted to go aboard later, and conferred with Captain Grashof. When he left the vessel, he was pale and plainly worked. For more than an hour he was present during a debate between Captain Grashof and Commander Hart as to who had the authority to put out the fire which was burning merrily all the time in the engine room.

The formal surrender of the Geier took place at half-past one. Following a conference in the captain's cabin between Captain Grashof and marine and naval officers, Captain Grashof walked amidships and saluted Commander Hart. Then he stood, dazedly and with his hat off and his arms folded, while several of his officers and crew passed before him and saluted. He nodded at each salute but did not raise his bowed head until the boatswain gave the order to sound for muster. Then the men began to pack their bags.

Geier Surrendered The German cruiser Geier had been formally surrendered to the United States. Before surrendering his ship Captain Grashof, it is reported, made an endeavor to destroy some of his papers. A quantity of letters, books and papers were seen to be thrust out from cabin port holes and fall into the water. Soldiers stationed on the Pomerners along side were ordered to slide down a rope into a launch and pick them up. One that was rescued was a black book, rumored to be a code book. Following this act, none of the Germans was permitted to go below without a guard accompanying him.

Shortly previous to the surrender of the Geier the fires that had been consuming her interior burst out and her upper works started to blaze. The Germans stood and watched them burn, making no effort to extinguish them.

Fires Under Empty Boilers Turn Steamers Into Hulks

(Continued From Page 2)

edly or perhaps there was not time to complete it. Her boilers had not cooled completely, and a few coals were in the firebox. This probably was done late Saturday or early yesterday morning. The Betons' engines were not damaged at all.

It was established definitely yesterday that fires kindled in the steamers last Wednesday, smoke of which aroused comment on the waterfront, were those that burned the boilers. In other words, the German crews had been ordered to disable the ships five days ago, when the latest press despatches received here said that Germany had notified the state department of the new campaign, and before there had been any break in diplomatic relations.

Believe War Expected This leads to the belief that Germany knew when the notification was sent that war would follow.

Statements made by members of the crew of the Herma were the most significant. They said that they had battered her gasoline engines a full week ago, when the world had no idea of what the week might bring forth.

Not content with damaging the ships' boilers and engines, instruments were thrown overboard when the vessels were seized.

On the Prinz Waldemar six rifles were taken by customs inspectors. Attempts to destroy them caused the seizure. The stock of one had been broken. A case of rifle ammunition was found on this vessel. The rifles, it was said, were part of the usual equipment of a merchantman. No attempt was made to fire them.

Repairs Are Doubtful Whether the vessels can be repaired here is not known, but it is doubtful that the work could be done within any reasonable time. Fuller inspections will have to determine these points.

The merchant vessels are in charge of Acting Collector of Customs Sharp. Soldiers guarding them are under his orders. A customs launch with an armed guard aboard, patrolled the harbor last night.

News from Hilo as to the German steamer O. J. Ahlers is awaited here. Inasmuch as the craft here were damaged, there is little reason to doubt that the Ahlers also has been put out of commission, unless her position at anchorage in Hilo has deterred her crew.

Merchant Skippers Jailed At eleven o'clock yesterday morning United States Marshal Otto P. Hilt visited the German steamer Pomerners, lying at Pier 7, and arrested Captain Minssen, and nineteen of the officers and crew on a charge of having violated Section 4602 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, by destroying the boilers, engines and machinery of a merchant vessel. When the officers visited the steamer they found that the engines and boilers had been completely wrecked and that sea-valve was on the last turn, and needed but a twist of the wrist to allow a deluge of water to pour into the vessel.

The men arrested were lined up and roll-call was made from the crew list. So rapidly did the fire spread that fire Chief Thurston, when he and his men finally were allowed aboard the cruiser, was forced to use his water hose for fear the deck would collapse. He had to resort to the use of chemical foam. The fire was got under control about five o'clock, after it had been burning nine or ten hours.

After the Geier was seized by the naval authorities, an examination was made. It was found that her boilers were ruined by the white-hot fire that had been maintained under them, and that the engine room was completely wrecked. Hammers had been used on the delicate parts of the machinery and everything possible done to render it useless.

Authorities Fooled Search of the vessel disclosed a three-inch gun, dismantled, and other parts of a gun, which had been placed in a box back of the smokestack and ruined by fire. They were taken to Fort Shafter as evidence of the fact that the disarmament of the cruiser had not been complete and that the full facts had been concealed by the officer in command.

There were explosives stored aboard the Geier, both fore and aft. The location of the fire was such that they did not explode, but there was no evidence that the German crew had intentionally taken any precautions to prevent an explosion that might have killed or injured many innocent people.

Notwithstanding the sensational nature of the occurrence, there was no hint of disorder among the big crowd that gathered along the waterfront and remained there all day. The crowd was apparently good natured and was only interested. No demonstration was made against the Germans when they were finally marched off the vessels and, on foot, started up the street, under armed guards, bound for their places of detention.

Sailors Well Treated The Germans were treated with the utmost courtesy by the officers of the army and navy. There was even a social conference when a German sailor requested permission to return to the Lookuan for his pet cat. He was finally assured that there was no cat on the vessel.

The faces of Georg Rodiek and Captain Grashof were conspicuous among the Germans as they came off the boats. They always seemed to show any apprehension or anxiety. Rodiek's countenance was drawn and white, and Captain Grashof appeared downcast.

It was otherwise with the sailors of the Geier. They appeared to believe that the day was a holiday and, when they first left the cruiser with their effects laughed and joked among themselves. As they passed through the silent crowds, however, they became somewhat more subdued.

after which they were marched to the marshal's office on Fort Street. A move was next made to Pier 16, where the German steamer Prinz Waldemar was berthed. Captain Jurany and twenty-one of the officers and crew were placed under arrest and later taken uptown to the marshal's office. Final Seacock Opened

On the Prinz Waldemar a seacock was found open and this was at once ordered closed, the order being obeyed by the sergeant of the guard under the direction of Deputy Marshal Helms. The engines and boilers of the steamer were found to be damaged badly. These two steamers have been watched closely by the United States federal authorities for a week past. They have both been lying pointed to sea, and it was suspected that an attempt might be made to sink one or both of them at the entrance to the channel.

After a consultation between Marshal Smiddy and United States District Attorney Huber, bail in the case of the officers was fixed at \$2500 and in the case of the members of the crew at \$1000. Representatives of H. Hackfeld & Co., local agents for the refugee vessels, quickly put in an appearance and the matter of furnishing the bonds necessary to secure the release of the arrested men was the subject of a lengthy discussion.

At a quarter to three o'clock yesterday afternoon, while Marshal Smiddy, Acting Collector of Customs Raymer Sharp and District Attorney Huber were in conference with General Strong, commander of the Hawaiian Department, at Army headquarters in the Alexander Young building, information was received that the German steamer Setos, berthed at Pier 16, was sinking. The three officers proceeded immediately to Pier 16, and Marshal Smiddy made a personal investigation of the condition of the steamer. The vessel had a decided list to starboard, but the poor light made it impossible for Smiddy, properly to inspect the seacocks or the condition of the boilers and engines.

Inspection Ordered Smiddy then got in connection with Inspector of Hulls J. J. Meany and Inspector of Boilers Thomas J. Heoney, and they took the matter in hand and reported their findings to Collector of Customs Sharp yesterday afternoon. The collector declared his inability to announce the result of the investigation until it had reached Washington.

Yesterday afternoon Marshal Smiddy was in possession of warrants calling for the arrest of the officers and crews of every one of the warbound German craft in the harbor.

At half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon Marshal Smiddy stated that for the arrested men was not forthcoming, and that an arrest warrant was issued in the course of the next hour the men would be sent over to Oahu jail.

Shortly before four o'clock Richard L. Halsey, inspector in charge of the United States immigration service, received a cablegram from Secretary of Labor Wilson, instructing him to take charge of the officers and crews of all German merchant steamers in port, subject to action on the part of the judiciary and treasury departments. This solved the question of finding bail for the forty-three men already under arrest and who were still in the marshal's office, and steps were immediately taken to arrange for the transfer of the men of the steamers Setos, Longmoon, Gungweiner, Jaechko, Stankretzer, Kraske, Holstie and the schooner Hermes to the immigration station.

F. W. Klebahn, in charge of the shipping department of Hackfeld & Co., volunteered to accompany the federal officers aboard all the ships to advise the men to submit themselves to the orders of the immigration men.

About five o'clock the contingent from the Pomerners was taken to dinner at a nearby restaurant, in charge of Deputy Marshal Helms, and later on the Prinz Waldemar men followed suit.

H. J. At the Station During the evening the men of the two steamers were transferred to the United States immigration station, and there spent the night, in company with the officers and members of the crew of the German merchantmen, the total number of men cared for at the station being seventy-nine.

The boarding of the remaining steamers was done in the presence of representatives of the United States marshal's office, the treasury department, the internal revenue department and a representative of the German consulate.

Five Filipinos who were arrested aboard the Pomerners and who had been employed in menial capacities on that vessel were released on their own recognizance, although they were named in the warrant of arrest. They were employed here and as their names do not appear on the ship's articles, they do not come within the purview of the warrant, neither are they amenable to immigration rules and regulations.

When the federal authorities notified Consul Georg Rodiek that the men of the German vessels would be taken to the immigration station, he at first demurred to this course of action being taken, stating that the crews of merchant vessels were under the control of their consul.

When Consul Rodiek was informed that if he insisted in this view every one aboard the German boats would be placed under arrest, he decided to accept the situation without further discussion.

Similar action to that taken in the matter of the German steamers here will be taken in the case of the steamer O. J. D. Ahlers, at present lying in Hilo harbor. Two deputy United States marshals left for Hilo by steamer Mauna Kea, last Saturday afternoon to guard that vessel.

The personal effects of the German sailors will be transferred from the vessels to the immigration station today.

There will be a hearing of the cases of the forty-three men arrested aboard the steamers Pomerners and Prinz Waldemar before the United States commissioner on February 12.

RED CROSS WORKERS PREPARING FOR WAR

American Headquarters Stops All Belgian Supplies

(Associated Press by Commercial Cable) WASHINGTON, February 4—Indications that an outbreak of actual war may be momentarily expected came today when the American Red Cross headquarters ordered all chapters to make immediate provisions for active relief work in the United States.

The operation of all transportation by Belgian relief commission was ordered suspended today by Chairman Hermer Hoover.

The ships loading with relief supplies have been ordered to stay in their ports.

NEW YORK GUARDS CALLED TO DUTY

Militia Watching Vital Points of State and City

(Associated Press by Commercial Cable) NEW YORK, February 4—National guard and naval militia members were today placed on guard at all bridges and other vulnerable points in the vicinity of the city.

Double reserves have been ordered at the police stations throughout the city.

The national guard throughout the State is mobilized.

GOMPERS APPEALS TO GERMAN TRADE UNIONS

(Associated Press by Commercial Cable) WASHINGTON, February 5—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor last night sent a telegram to Carl Legien, president of the German Federation of Trades Unions, saying: "Can not you prevail upon the German government to avoid a break with the United States, and thereby prevent the conflict becoming universal?"

STATUS OF AUSTRIAN ENVOY IS UNSETTLED

(Associated Press by Commercial Cable) WASHINGTON, February 5—The status of Count von Tarnowski, the newly appointed ambassador to the United States from Austria-Hungary, is still uncertain. He called at the state department Saturday and presented his credentials, but no definite statement regarding his official recognition has yet been made.

GOVERNOR AND GENERAL HOLD SECRET CONFAB

On receipt of an important message from the war department yesterday afternoon, General Strong asked for a conference with Governor Pinkham. The Governor, who was spending the afternoon with friends at Kahala came to army headquarters, remaining some time with the commanding general.

WILSON AUTHORIZED TO INCREASE ARMY

(Associated Press by Commercial Cable) WASHINGTON, February 5—In case of war the President had been given authority, by the recently enacted laws governing the Army and Navy, to increase the size of the Army to 285,000 men and the strength of the Navy to 87,000 men, without the need of appealing to congress.

DANIELS ASKS THE RIGHT TO COMMANDEER PLANTS

(Associated Press by Commercial Cable) WASHINGTON, February 5—Secretary Daniels has asked authority to commandeer all shipbuilding and munitions plants in the country for the use of the Army and Navy in case of need. It is probable that congress will grant him the necessary authority.

DON'T GOUGH

It is absurd to allow a cough to hang on and sap your vitality when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will cure you. You don't know where a persistent cough will land you. You can't afford to allow your throat and lungs to become diseased when it is such a simple thing to step into a chemist's shop and get a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market

Quotations ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL MARKETING DIVISION February 2, 1917.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Island butter, Eggs, Ducks, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Beans, string, green, Beans, string, wax, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Beans, Lima, in pod, Beans, Maui red, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Beans, Calico, Beans, sm. white, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Beans, dry Island, Beans, doz. bunches, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Beans, sweet, 100 ears, Corn, Haw., sm. yellow, etc.

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PRIMAL PASSIONS BARED IN TRAGEDY

Man and Women On Trial In Hilo Charged With Brutal Murder of the Triangle's Third

(Mail Special to The Advertiser) HILO, January 31—Tragedy is being spelled with a capital "T" up in the fourth circuit court this week and Judge C. K. Quinn is supervising the unfolding of the legal incidents which will determine as to how deep this tragedy will react upon the principals involved; for these two are a man and a woman on trial charged with murder in the first degree for the brutal killing of a fellow countryman.

The woman is a Tagalog, Marciana Elibanada while her accomplice is her so-called husband, Santiago Gobet. They are accused of pounding Donicio Canda on the head with a stone until he was unconscious and then throwing him over a cut to the railway tracks below, when his neck was broken.

District Attorney W. H. Beers and Deputy District Attorney S. S. Zolch are prosecuting the case while H. L. Ross is attorney for Gobet and Attorney Correa for Marciana. The trial began Monday morning, continued all of yesterday and will go on today and possibly tomorrow.

Defendants Confess Both of the defendants have confessed to their share in the killing of Canda, each blames the other, yet there is a difference. In the courtroom Gobet betrays not the slightest emotion, but sits stolid and quiet watching the witnesses. Never is he seen glancing at the woman beside him on trial for her life. She might be already dead for all he seems to care. Yet he is accused of killing this man for her sake.

But Marciana shows sparks of human emotion. She, too, sits silent and stolid most of the time as the story of death unfolds. But now and again she glances at Santiago with a strange look in her eyes. Together they know, but she shows no sign; and she—what is her thought?

A Sordid Story The story is a sordid one. On October 5 last, three men in Paieka, a Filipino camp about seven miles from Hanalei, determined, it is claimed by the prosecution, to go to Hanalei and steal a Filipino woman. They went, Donicio, Bernaldo, Kinsiga and a man named Mateo.

They went to Santiago's house, after searching elsewhere for a woman, rejecting one because she had several children. Donicio tried to get Marciana to run away with him, and when she refused threatened her and there was a fight with Santiago. Finally, it is stated, Donicio captured his woman and dragged her to the Japanese school-house nearby and after that she appeared to go with him willingly when he started down the road to town.

Then Santiago caught up with them and attacked Donicio and when he got the best of him and knocked him down, it is asserted that Marciana held Donicio down while Santiago pounded him with a stone. Together they dragged the body to the railway cut and threw it over.

MAUI TURF MEN ELECT NEW OFFICERS

May Consolidate Organization With Fair Association

The Maui Racing Association held its annual meeting on Friday evening, January 26, says the Weekly Times of Wailuku. There was the usual attendance of members present. In the absence of C. D. Luskis, president, the meeting was called to order by L. von Tempky, chairman of the executive committee.

The election of officers was taken up and the following persons were elected for the ensuing year: C. D. Luskis, president; D. H. Cass, vice-president; W. F. Crockett, secretary; A. McPhee, chairman of the executive committee; H. Gooding Field and W. L. West, members.

A committee consisting of J. J. Walsh, H. B. Pughanui, and Dr. J. C. Fitzgerald was appointed to confer with the Fair Association committee for the purpose of proposing a consolidation of the two associations and the adoption of the race track at Kahala for the purpose of holding the annual fair.

The executive committee was instructed to hold the usual Maui Racing Association fall dress ball at Kahala, the date of which will be announced in the near future.

BARGE IS TOWED IN FOR OVERHAULING

The arrival of the barge Mobeian from Hilo yesterday in tow of the tug Intrepid caused a moment's flurry yesterday, for some one saw her coming down the channel and yelled "here comes a warship," whereupon there was a rush for the wharves. The good old barge which has been soberly acting as a molasses warehouse in Hilo Hava, after this little ceremony, was shoved into the dry dock slip and will shortly be hauled up and have her bottom cleaned. The tow from Hilo was made without event.

Record of Shipments Received At Honolulu From Other Islands

WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 2, 1917

Table with 4 columns: Items, Hawaii, Maui, Kauai, Total. Lists various goods like Cattle heads, Pigs, chickens, etc.

Millions of Bulletins Issued

More than twenty-nine and one-half million copies of new bulletins, pamphlets, circulars, reports and documents were issued by the United States department of agriculture during the last fiscal year, according to the annual report of the chief of the division of publications. Including the reports of documents of earlier issues with the new ones, there was a total of 39,829,239 copies printed.

UNCLE SAM'S NAVY BUSY ON ATLANTIC COAST

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless) NEWPORT NEWS, February 3—The United States coast guard cutter Yamacraw today moved alongside the Ajpan, the British ship brought here as a prize by a victorious German crew, and the prize crew was taken off immediately. Two destroyers have joined the United States battleship Arkansas in emergency duty off the Virginia Capes.

GIRL VAGRANTS GET SUSPENDED SENTENCES

In the police court yesterday morning Mary Lee, Adelina Freitas and Petra Adrin, charged with vagrancy, were given suspended sentences.

Use Skim Milk

Besides feeding hogs, calves and people skim milk may be found to be useful for other purposes. Its presence in white wash makes a good lanting wash than just lime and water. Milk fed squashes are not new although the difference between milk-fed and just plain squash from a nutritive standpoint has not been demonstrated as yet. If it can be shown that milk-fed squashes have an augmented food value the vegetarian will have reason to rejoice and if squashes may be fed with milk, why not other vegetables?