WOMEN PLEDGE THEIR EFFORTS TO NATION'S CAUSE

Record Gathering Hear and Approve of Plans For Conserving the Island's Food Supply

The women of Honolulu, at a great mass meeting, pledged themselves yesterday to the service of the Nation.

Listening solemnly and earnestly to the appeal made to them by one of their own number and by representatives of the military and civil authorities and of the food commission to "do their bit" toward helping the United States to win the great war on which it has reluctantly embarked, between 500 and 600 women representing all classes of the city, took the preliminary steps toward the organization of a league whose object is to be to eliminate waste, conserve the food supply of the Territory and, so far as is possible for them, to help increase the food supply.

With possibly half a dozen exceptions, there were no men present, aside from those who addressed the audience. It was probably the largest assemblage of women that ever gathered in Honolulu, the Bijou theater, where the meeting was held, being more than half filled.

Five addresses were made, the speakers being James D. Dole, chairman of the territorial food commission; Governor L. E. Pinkham, Maj. C. S. Lincoln, U.S.A., Dr. Arthur L. Dean, executive head of the food commission, and Mrs. A. C. Alexander.

At the conclusion of the set program a resolution was offered by Mrs. Gerrit Wilder, to the effect that the names of a number of women known to be keenly interested in the food problem be handed over to the food commission, from whom the food commission should name a sub-committee to direct the activities of a League for Women's Service.

This resolution was adopted by acclamation and without debate. Mrs. W. L. Whitney then moved that the selection of the names to be handed to the food commission be left to the chairmen of the various women's organizations of the city, each to name four or five and the food commission to choose its subcommittee from among the names thus submitted. This motion carried without debate and the meeting then adjourned.

James D. Dole, chairman of the territorial food commission, presided at the meeting. He made an address of considerable length and introduced the other speakers of the occasion. Mr. Dole's address, with some minor elisions, was as follows:

Chairman Dole's Address

"The 1914 wheat crop of the United States was the largest ever harvested up to that year, but was exceeded by the bumper crop of 1915.

"During 1915 France, England and Italy, cut off from Russia, Roumania and Bulgaria which ordinarily supplied them with a considerable part of their wheat, drew upon America for abnormal quantities of breadstuffs.

"At the same time American industry was stimulated by the increasing exports of grains and raw materials and our country entered a period of great prosperity and tremendous consumption.

"The United States wheat crop of 1916 was 286,000,000 bushels less than in 1915 and the available wheat crop of the world is reported to be 1,000,000,000 bushels less than the normal crop of 1912.

"The recent Argentine crop has been light and none of it is available for export. The winter wheat crop of the United States will probably be light.

"In the words of Herbert Hoover, Chairman of the Committee for Relief in Belgium, 'the bumper western harvest of 1915 was able to carry the load without a strain, but the more normal, or in places short, harvest of 1916, coupled with the fact that our allies are today giving their whole and able bodied manhood to arms and the manufacture of munitions, has brought the whole world face to face with a shortage of breadstuffs.'

"This situation with regard to wheat, and the situation with regard to sugar, with which you are all familiar, are but typical of various food staples.

Reserve Food Gone

"In a nutshell, the world has eaten up most of its reserve food supplies and is living on a hand to mouth basis, with large populations at or near the starvation point and others in great danger.

"It required the declaration of a state of war on April 6 to wake America to some realization of the food situation. Here in Hawaii perhaps many of us scarcely realize it yet.

"The Belgians know what it means. There are said to be 1,250,000 children in Belgium dependent on the committee for relief in Belgium and supplied less food than that provided to British prisoners in Germany or German prisoners in England and about two-thirds of that supplied to inmates of poorhouses in England, one hunk of bread and bowl of broth each day worth about six cents.

"When well-to-do Scotch families go for weeks without a potato in the house they begin to know what it means. When many families in the potato growing state of Maine have to face the next four months without potatoes they begin to know.

"There is no need for alarm here, but perhaps rather need for imagination in order to see that every pound of staple food that we can produce, either for home use or export, in addition to our present output of every ounce of food that we can save from waste, extravagance or unnecessary eating relieves the strain by just so much, all along the line, surely to France and England, perhaps even to Belgium.

"I would liken the food supply of America and her allies to the water in a swimming tank, deeper at one end than the other, with the water getting low and still falling. We are at the deep end, and we don't easily see the other end, the dry end, the Belgium end. But if we unnecessarily draw the water out of the deep end, while we still appear to have plenty left, we are nevertheless drawing it away from the entire tank and perhaps opening up a little bare starvation spot somewhere at the other end.

"On April 26 Governor Pinkham received from Secretary Lane a cablegram asking that Hawaii make every effort to make itself as self supporting as possible as to foods and increase its shipments of foods to the mainland.

Territorial Food Commission

"On May 3 a bill was passed by the legislature creating the Territorial Food Commission. This commission, appointed by the Governor feeling that the maintenance of Hawaii's annual contribution of over $60,000,000 (1916) in foodstuffs shipped to the mainland was its first care, has devoted much of its time to problems connected with such maintenance and to the question of labor supply.

"It has before it the various problems of food conservation and the many problems of increasing the production of staple foods and facilitating their marketing.

"The commission has invited the women of Honolulu here today, not with the idea of laying out a definite program for them, but with the knowledge that every woman desires in this crisis to do her bit and with the hope that the women of the Territory may enlist as soldiers of an army of food conservationists and so far as possible relieve the commission of that portion of its work termed "Conservation of food for human consumption." As some one has said 'Bread Bullets are going to win the war' and 'Every woman her own Food Dictator.'

"We shall not attempt to make starvation popular but we believe that strict economy can be made popular, patriotic and fashionable.

"We rely largely upon you women in this matter; our publicity man will be at your service; we welcome suggestions and wish to cooperate in every way possible.

Throwing Away the Crust

"We make no specific accusation of extravagance against the housekeeper of Hawaii, but as Tagore says 'Of all the lands that I have visited the United States is the only one where a person eats the inside of a slice of bread and throws away the crust.'

"According to the Chicago Daily News 'Americans now throw away $700,000,000 worth of food each year through stupidity or ignorance in the home' and this estimate takes no account of the very great losses due to improper handling of foodstuffs or to inefficient marketing methods.'

"The saving in one way or another of one slice of bread in every loaf would mean a saving of about five per cent. in the bread consumption of the country and would mean a theoretical saving of say 35,000,000 bushels of wheat per annum in the United States.

"In passing I want to emphasize the opinion of the commission that a warning signal should be hung out against the indiscriminate planting of lettuce, radishes, carrots and other perishable vegetables, with which Honolulu is usually well supplied. So far as we can plant we should aim to grow something that will take the place of something which is now being brought in from the mainland, whether it is something which will feed a man or a cow, something that will pull down Hawaii's $8,000,000 food imports. Foods, so far as possible, staple and nonperishable like navy beans, pigeon peas, alfalfa and peanuts.

Methods of Economizing

"Methods of economizing will occur to the women more readily than to us. We will merely point to the possibilities in the line of cutting out late suppers and other unnecessary meals, substituting taro and sweet potatoes and bananas for white potatoes and cereals and in general using Hawaiian grown products in place of imported, making meals simpler and so far as possible lighter, especially in the scarcer and costlier ingredients. Preliminary investigation would seem to indicate in Hawaii the advisability of a slight but not excessive reduction of the meat consumption, but a rigid effort to reduce the consumption of potatoes and breadstuffs, and especially white flour.

Mr. Herbert Hoover, chairman of the Food Board of the National Defense Council, makes the following statement:

"The foremost duty of America toward her Allies in this war is to see that they are supplied with food.

"From the necessities of the case we can put but few soldiers in the field, but every spadeful of earth turned by our farmers, every seed we plant, every ounce of waste we eliminate, is just as much a contribution to the joint cause as that of a man in the trenches.

"We must increase our production by every device but beyond this we must stop waste in every scrap of foodstuff. We must even be prepared to deprive ourselves, if necessary, in order that our Allies may be supported. They have eliminated waste and are depriving themselves today and it is not less our duty than theirs.

"If America will only eliminate waste and extravagance in food it will go far to help the whole problem. Much can be done by the substitution of the more abundant commodities for those that our Allies need most. For instance, every person who eats corn bread instead of wheat bread helps in the present wheat shortage for the English people have never learned how and have not the equipment to make corn bread because they do not bake in the household at all and corn bread cannot be served from the baker. The war probably will last another year and from the present outlook of the world's food supply we shall have all we can do, by the utmost elimination of waste and the utmost stimulation of production, to carry our Allies through with their full fighting stamina.

Secretary of Agriculture Houston has asked Congress for $25,000,000 to carry out in the United States what our Territorial Food Commission is trying to do here in Hawaii.

Sir John Jellicoe, former Commander of the British Grand Fleet and now First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, says that the food situation in England is causing grave concern and is more serious than many of our own people realize.

I cannot close without quoting you from the appeal by President Wilson to the people of America on the subject of conservation and production.

"'Let me suggest also that every one who creates or cultivates a garden helps, and helps greatly, to solve the problem of the feeding of the nations, and that every housewife who practises strict economy puts herself in the ranks of those who serve the nation. This is the time for America to correct her unpardonable fault of wastefulness and extravagance. Let every man and every woman assume the duty of careful, provident use and expenditure as a public duty, as a dictate of patriotism which no one can now expect ever to be excused or forgiven for ignoring.'"

"I Told You So"

At the conclusion of his own address, Chairman Dole introduced Governor Pinkham as the next speaker. The Governor's address, in which he told the women that he had long ago warned Hawaii of the coming of just such a situation as now exists, was somewhat rambling, but contained two items of real news. He spoke without notes but had a stenographer present to preserve his words for future generations.

The items of news contained in the Governor's speech were that he had received a letter from Senator Shafroth in which the senator said he was going to put an additional $10,000 in the appropriation for the Hawaii federal experiment station, and that Harold Rice, of Maui, had told him yesterday morning that he had 400 acres of corn on Maui that was producing from fifty to fifty-five bushels per acre.

The latter statement is of particular importance to Hawaii, as it has generally been understood that corn would not do well here except in certain places. But there are few places on the mainland where fifty bushels of corn per acre can be produced. It indicates that the question of forage and cattle feed is not incapable of being solved here.

Corn-Fed Girls

The Governor urged the use of corn as a food. The girls of Iowa, he said, are corn fed, and they're pretty fair girls; it looks as if Hawaii ought to be able to do as well as Iowa.

The Governor was most pessimistic regarding the growing of rice here. "The day that we can compete with Japanese cheap labor on one hand and machinery on the other," he said, "has passed." And, so far as the rice-growing sections of the mainland were concerned, he added, six men in the States will produce as much as one hundred men in Hawaii."

The chief executive of the Territory also stated it as his belief that Hawaii can supply meat enough not only for the civilian population, but for the entire military and naval forces that may be located here.

"There is no telling what we can do," he added, "if the practical men of Hawaii will get right down and work and not talk. We want to see results."

Up To Commission

The Governor touched on the transportation problem, but only to say that that is something that the public utilities commission "is deeply engaged in." It is, the commission having for the past seven or eight months been "investigating" the matter of the rates of the Inter-Island. "I think I'd better leave that question to the commission," the Governor said.

The general growing of radishes and lettuce by householders came in for a rap at the hands of the Governor, who said he didn't think much of "salad growing." He urged the women to remember the Chinese and Japanese vegetable men who have to make a living and who might be forced out of business if everybody grew his own relishes.

Major Lincoln Urges Economy

Maj. C. S. Lincoln was next introduced and spoke briefly but to the point.

"One of the most important things to do here in Hawaii," he said, "is to encourage home production. Join the society of those who favor the use of home-grown products only. We can help by feeding ourselves and in addition keeping up our export of sugar, pineapples and so forth. Let the foodstuffs now sent here be sent to Europe.

"I feel certain that the women of Honolulu will do their bit.

"A return to the simple life will probably be good for all of us.

Not Bright For Future

"In trying to show the necessity for conservation of our foodstuffs we do not consider ourselves alarmists nor unduly excited over the question. It is well known that the reserve supplies are practically exhausted and that conditions are not bright for the future supplies.

"The people of the United States are the most wasteful people in the world and it is therefore necessary to impress upon all the necessity of conservation in every way possible. So far as you are concerned, we look for assistance along the lines of conservation, rather than assistance in production. If at a later date enlistments were such a drain upon our available labor as to force the women of the United States to take up the work, we feel sure that they will do their share.

The Pinch of Hunger

"We are probably the only nation of all the Allies that has not felt the pinch of hunger, but unless we do our bit, we are very liable to face the same situation as do those in Europe.

"England is making an effort to have her people economize, yet last month a statement was made that if the English nation continued its present consumption of foodstuffs, it would consume fifty per cent more than the total in sight until the coming of the next harvest.

"There are several reasons why food is scarce: First, failure of the 1917 crops; second, tonnage usually available for the movement of supplies engaged in military service; third, the German submarines, week by week, make a large hole in the supply which remains available; fourth, labor shortage throughout all agricultural communities, due to the number of men under arms.

"The American people have always insisted upon being fully informed of all that is done, claiming that such knowledge leads to efficiency. We agree with this, and in bringing up the matter of a shortage which is known to exist, ask you to recognize it as a fact and do your bit toward improving conditions.

"Your assistance will be of more value if given because you recognize the need of it than if given because properly constituted authorities insist upon it."

How the women of Hawaii can aid the nation by watching their kitchens and eliminating waste and by desisting from extravagance in cooking and serving meals was the burden of an address by Dr. Arthur L. Dean, president of the College of Hawaii and executive head of the food commission. Dr. Dean suggested that the women make it the fashion to economize in the use of food.

Telling of the creation of the food commission by enactment of the legislature, Doctor Dean said that the bill providing for the commission had "teeth in it."

"But what the food commission wants," said the speaker, "is cooperation. It undoubtedly has the power to go into the kitchens and tell the women what they must and must not do, but it has no such intention now. What it wants is your assistance and cooperation to make the efforts of the commission successful and to get the best possible results.

"What we want you to do is nothing spectacular. We want you to help us eliminate waste. There is no profit in weeping over the starving Belgians and allowing the food that would feed the starving Belgian to go into your garbage pail.

Use Hawaiian Foods

"We should use the things we know we can grow here in Hawaii. Most of us come from the temperate zone and we have the appetite, or the predelection, for the foods of the temperate zone. But we're living in a tropical country and it is our duty to accustom ourselves to the things that will grow here." Doctor Dean particularly mentioned taro, which he said has twice the nutritive value of the Irish potato, and which, he said, is going begging at fifty cents a bag while potatoes are scarce at five cents a pound. "It's a question of doing the thing that's before you, not the thing you want to do."

Doctor Dean said that the food commission had arranged for a trial shipment of twenty-five bags of taro from Hawaii, due to arrive here June 5. If the territorial marketing division was able to dispose of this, he said, there would be other shipments. "We want to see how far you're willing to cooperate with us. I think the food commission can count on the cooperation of the women of Honolulu.

"As a nation we pride ourselves on setting a bountiful table, on always having a little more than is good for us and a little more than we can eat. In the present situation we should turn the thing around. It should be the fashion, the thing that 'isn't done,' not to overeat and not to waste."

Sworn For Women

Mrs. A. C. Alexander, the last speaker on the program, outlined the plans of the National League for Women Service and urged the formation of a branch of that league, or some similar organization, in Honolulu.

"There are two familiar words in Hawaii," she said. "When we use these words it is as if we speak Esperanto. One word is 'aloha'—loved alike by malihini and inhabitant. It is aloha—good will, good will to serve—that inspires this gathering. The other word is 'kau-kau'—food. Whether pronounced right or wrong, it is much in the public mouth now. Grow kau-kau! Save kau-kau! is our slogan. Plant a garden, prevent waste of food. Who shall do this? The women, we are told. Although, honestly, it is not fair to put waste prevention entirely up to the women."

Mrs. Alexander quoted Secretary Franklin K. Lane as urging the formation of a league of women to carry on a propaganda for the things the nation will need—soldiers, ships, wheat, pigs, beans. "It is as if the women of America were conscripted," she said, like their husbands, brothers and sons. No one is too rich or too poor to answer the call.

"In this period of stress women must learn to think nationally and to recognize that they can afford to give nothing less than their best. Only by preparation and coordination of effort can women become as effective as they should be. This is the platform of the League for Women Service. And it is in reality a clearing-house for the efforts of the women of the Nation.

"This message is for the women's organizations of Hawaii. Let us first accept the obligation of patriotic service. Do not waste effort in duplication. Coordinate, systematize and harmonize your activities. With as little machinery as possible, establish a League for Women's Service, a Land a Hand League, or any other name that sounds as well, which will be a clearing house for information and for directing our activities, pledged, in view of the pressing military necessity of conserving the food supply of the Nation: First, to control waste in all kinds of materials in the household; second, to live simply; third, to begin now.

"Appoint a carefully selected commission to direct this league, with power to include additional constructive effort, acting under the direction of the food commission.

"To every woman, then—relate yourself to some established organization; pledge yourself to set the example of right living. If a thousand or more women of Hawaii perform this duty, it will inspire others to follow suit.

"This is the highest form of patriotic service under present circumstances."

AMERICAN PEOPLE SLOW TO REALIZE NATION IS AT WAR

Many Young Men Go Into Training To Earn Commission In Big Conscript Army

PATRIOTISM DOMINANT THROUGHOUT STATES

Machinery is Being Put Into Motion For Equipping and Training Large Force

(By ERNEST G. WALKER)
(Mail Special To The Advertiser)

WASHINGTON, May 20—The average person's mind in the United States is still rather far from a vivid realization that war with Germany is on. Away from Washington and a few of the centers, there is very little to visualize the fact of the war. Of course the newspapers daily carry the tidings, not only of the great struggle between the armies on the Western front, and likewise of the great and almost marvelous activities at the White House, in the executive departments and in congress. Recruiting officers have been busy up and down the country but this has been on only a little larger scale than in peace times when periodically there have been efforts to enlarge the numbers of the regular army establishment.

There have been none of the hardships of war yet to arouse the American people. A goodly number of young men are just going into the training camps to earn commissions in the big conscript army. There has been much zeal for these places and many more young men have come forward to grasp the opportunities than the government could accommodate. Many of these volunteers have been highly stationed in civil life, not a few of them having held important positions in the public service and in private business. But, of course, there have been no casualty lists of soldiers, which tell so vividly of actual warfare. In every town and village of the land there are to this day many who remember the news from the front in Civil War times. And in every village and town there has grown up the impression that these letters and dispatches about the fallen attend only a real war.

Patriotism Dominant

But in spite of all these things, an intense patriotism is dominant throughout the United States. It has flared forth tremendously in some sections, particularly in the East. New England and the Atlantic seaboard is much nearer Europe, on the whole is much more in sympathy with Europe and apt to take notice much more quickly of whatever may be transpiring there. New England, for instance, has been burning with patriotic ardor ever since the state of war with Germany was declared. The little state of Maine, having less than 1,000,000 people, the northernmost State in the union and also the State of the forty-eight in the union nearest to Europe, long ago voted $1,000,000 for war preparations. Governor Milliken, the young executive of this State, has been down to Washington again and again conferring with the federal authorities as to what his people could do toward furthering plans alike for defense and aggression in the war.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York, whose peoples are in very touch commercially and socially with London and Paris have been vigorously formulating plans for cooperation. Under the dual form of government, which the American people have, the States can always do much in time of crisis at strengthening the hands of the authorities at Washington. Thus it was back in the Civil War. Nearly all Northern States expended large sums for that time in organizing and equipping troops before the federal government had accepted these troops.

Some Sections Apathetic

The militant war sentiment has not quickened many of the Southern and Middle Western States materially thus far, but it is due to no lack of patriotism. The southern and middle western people are out of touch with European affairs, are busy with their own undertakings and have not had the serious aspects of the war brought home to them yet. After all public sentiment is aroused very slowly and only when proofs are actually adduced at its very doors. There are fewer larger cities in the South and in the Middle West and the rural people there, while they read the daily papers assiduously and discuss the features of the world struggle in their daily conversations, have been loath to believe that Germany is not as good as licked. Most of these people have been convinced there was no reason to become excited over a war that was likely to be finished any day.

The mammoth war loans, authorized by congress, and the sale of the Liberty Bonds by the National banks and numerous other agencies, are awakening the country from shore to shore to the fact that we are at war. It will not be many days before the draft for an army of 500,000 under the new conscript law will be in force. While congress has dawdled and dawdled over the enactment of this conscript law, because of the old traditional sentiment that the battles of the Republic should be fought by volunteer armies, the appearance of war department officials to enroll the conscripts will bring a vivid realization in every community of the great war tasks the nation has undertaken. Furthermore, there has been no war taxation yet. In the course of a few weeks these taxes will be in operation. Notices from internal revenue collectors of additional assessments will help the average man and woman to remember and realize the war obligations that are upon them as citizens.

Interest Will Be Aroused

And it is by no means a distant time now, before the war consciousness will be upon the American people. The delays in attaining it have been inevitable and the processes have been very much the same as were in England in the earlier days of the war and as were across the border in Canada. Indeed Canada's experiences have been an influence in the American States along the international line. The war with Germany, it might be noted in passing, is obliterating the Canadian border. The old time community rivalries between Canadians and Americans and the national antagonisms are disappearing; seem, as a matter of fact, already to have gone. For the people on both sides of this line are of the same blood and ancestry and have common aims and aspirations.

Announcement that a flotilla of destroyers from the United States Navy were already on the other side, cooperating with the British Navy, came first from London. It was rather a grim commentary on the self imposed censorship of the American press. Nothing in connection with war legislation by congress has been fought out so determinedly as the question of censorship of the press. The President and the department of justice wanted rather a strict censorship. The newspapers resisted it with all their influence and they prevailed, holding that there was sufficient patriotism among newspaper owners and workers not to print information which would be helpful to the enemy.

But there has been a voluntary censorship in operation, by which the newspapers have abstained from printing news the war and navy departments thought should not be printed. It was known at Boston, for instance, when the destroyer flotilla departed and it was also known in other newspaper offices approximately the day when the torpedo boat destroyers would be at English ports. The navy department, however, would not release the information, which was of very great national interest and undoubtedly has helped to spur the people on to war activities and consequently it came first as news from London.

Important Political Issues

A very great deal has been printed in the newspapers on the mainland about the importance of sending soldiers forthwith. This proposed activity was thought to depend upon the despatch of a volunteer division under the guidance, if not under the command of Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt. Congress had a long and stormy time over this proposition, which seemed to conflict with the principle of universal service now provided for in a federal law. And ultimately there was engrafted upon this law a paragraph authorizing, but not directing, President Wilson to recruit volunteer divisions, outside of the conscript army. There seemed to be an important political issue involved and all the country seemed more or less wrought up over it.

President Wilson did not veto the conscript army bill, carrying this Roosevelt provision, as many thought he would do, but as he signed the conscription law, he announced that he would not avail himself of the authority to raise a volunteer army for Roosevelt, because the expert advice from both sides of the Atlantic was against it. The country seems to have acquiesced quickly in the President's decision and is finding satisfaction in the announcements already made that plans are afoot for sending an army division forthwith to France. It will be in command of Gen. John J. Pershing, one of the best officers in the regular army, and will comprise troops of the regular army and of the national guard, already trained in military service.

United States In Earnest

Meanwhile the machinery is being put into motion as rapidly as possible for equipping and training a very large army. The registration of all available men between the ages of 21 and 30 is now set by proclamation for June 5. While time will be required for the process of getting an army in fit condition for service, it will not be many months before a large supply of man power will be ready and will be steadily moved across the Atlantic. The details of plans are not made public but announcements to the press indicate clearly that the United States has entered the war in earnest and that the President is employing the army and the navy to wage war within the full intent and meaning of the Constitution.

SAN FRANCISCO QUOTATIONS

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1—Following are the opening and closing quotations of sugar and other stocks in the San Francisco market yesterday:

	Opening	Closing
Haw'n Com'l Sugar	48	47½
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	38½	36
Honokaa Sugar Co.	10¾	‡....
Hutchinson Sugar Co.	20½	20½
Kihei Sugar Co.	‡....	‡....
Oahu Sugar Co.	20½	‡....
Olaa Sugar Co.	14	13¾
Onomea Sugar Co.	55	56
Paauhau Sugar Co.	24¾	25
Pioneer Mill Co.	36½	‡....
Honolulu Plantation	‡....	‡....
Engels Copper	‡....	‡....
Honolulu Oil	‡....	‡....

*Bid. †Ex-Dividend. ‡Unquoted.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Honolulu, May 31, 1917.

STOCK	Last Sale	Bid	Ask
MERCANTILE			
Alexander & Baldwin	200	.....	200
C. Brewer & Co.	400	400	.....
SUGAR			
Ewa Plantation Co.	32½	.....	33
Haiku Sugar Co.	245	.....	215
Hawaiian Agricl. Co.	40	.....	48
Haw'n Com'l & Sugar Co.	48	47½	48¼
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	37½	37½	.....
Honokaa Sugar Co.	10¼	9¾	.....
Hutchinson Sugar Co.	40	.....	40
Hutchinson Sugar Co.	20¾	.....	.....
Kahuku Plantation Co.	19	18	.....
Kekaha Sugar Co.	225	.....	.....
Kolos Sugar Co.	167	165	175
McBryde Sugar Co.	10⅞	10⅝	10½
Oahu Sugar Co.	20½	20	20⅛
Olaa Sugar Co.	14¾	14	14¾
Onomea Sugar Co.	54	54	55
Paauhau Sugar Co.	25	.....	.....
Pacific Sugar Mill	17½	.....	.....
Pala Plant. Co.	215	.....	.....
Pepeekeo Sugar Co.	.....	45	.....
Pioneer Mill Co.	37½	.....	.....
San Carlos Milling Co.	19	.....	20
Waialua Agricl. Co.	27¾	.....	27¾
Waimea Sugar Co.	30	.....	30¼
MISCELLANEOUS			
Enderby Devel. Co.	.....	.....	.....
1st Ass. 60% pd.	.....	.....	.....
2nd Ass. 60% pd.	8	.....	.....
Haiku F. & P. Co. ord.	70	.....	.....
Haiku F. & P. Co. com.	10½	.....	.....
Hawaii Con. Ry. 1st A.	6½	.....	6½
Hawaii Con. Ry. 6% B.	.....	.....	.....
Hawaii Con. Ry. common	2½	.....	.....
Hawaiian Electric Co.	167½	.....	.....
Hawaiian Pineapple Co.	41½	41	41¾
Hon. Brew. & Malt. Co.	14	13¾	14¼
Honolulu Gas Co.	125	.....	.....
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.	140	.....	.....
Inter-Island S. N. Co.	180	.....	210
Mutual Telephone Co.	22	.....	20
Oahu Ry. & Land Co.	160	.....	160
Oahu Sugar Co.	20	.....	19¾
Selama Dredging pfd.	12	14½	.....
Selama Dredging pfd.	16	.....	.....
Tanjong Olak Rubber Co.	40½	.....	.....
BONDS			
Beach Walk Imp. 5½%	.....	102	.....
Hamakua Ditch Co. 6s	.....	.....	.....
Hawaii Con. Ry. 5%	95	.....	90
Hawaiian Irr. Co. 6s	80½	.....	.....
Haw. Terr. 4% reg. 1905	101	.....	.....
Haw. Ter. Pub. Imps. 4%	100	.....	.....
Haw. Ter. gold Imp. 4s	.....	.....	.....
Hawaii 2012-13	100¼	.....	.....
Haw. Terr. 3½%	98¾	.....	.....
Honolulu Sugar Co. 6%	95	.....	95
Honolulu Gas Co. 5s	101	.....	.....
Kauai Ry. Co. 6s	101½	100	.....
Manoa Imp. Dist. 5½%	101½	.....	.....
McBryde Sugar Co. 5s	100	.....	.....
Mutual Tel. 5s	106	.....	.....
Oahu Ry. & Land Co. 5%	106	.....	.....
Olaa Sugar Co. 6%	110	100	.....
Olaa Sugar Co. 6%	100	.....	.....
Pac. Guano & Fert. Co. 6s	101	100	.....
Pacific Sugar Mill Co. 6s	100	100	.....
San Carlos Mill. Co. 6%	101	102	104

Between Boards

Oahu, 50, 60, 10, 10, 29.50; H. C. & S. Co., 25, 8.00; Hwn. 30, 20, 32.87½.

Session Sales

Oahu, 50, 30.00.

Dividends

May 1, 1917—Haiku, $1.00; Kekaha, $2.00; Kolos, $1.00; Paia, $1.00; Pioneer, 40c.
May 10, 1917—H. C. & S. Co., 25c; Honomu, 30c; Hutchinson, 30c; Paauhau, 30c; Waialua, 20c; Olaa, 10c.
May 15, 1917—San Carlos, 10c; Pepeekeo, 5c; Waialua, 20c; H. S., 30c; Pacific S. Mill, 20c; Oahu, 20c; O. R. & L. Co., 65c.
May 21, 1917—Alexander & Baldwin, $1.00; Hawn. Agricl. Co., 40c; Onomea, 40c; Hawn. Electric Co., $1.00; Pahang, 10c; Tanjong Olak, 20c.
May 31, 1917—C. Brewer & Co., $2.00; L. I. S. N. Co., 75c; Hon. Gas Co., 50c; Hawn. Pines, 30c; Ewa, 20c; Kahuku (extra 60c), 70c; Hon. B. & M. Co., 30c.

Extra Dividends

Haiku, June 1, 2%; Paia, June 1, 2%; McBryde pfd., June 30 and Dec. 31, regular 7% per annum; McBryde common, June 25, 10c.

Sugar Quotations

88° analysis beets (no allrices), Parity—
96° Cent. (for Hawaiian sugars)... 5.89

Rubber Quotations

May 26, 1917.
Singapore 65.00
New York 62.50

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Honolulu, May 31, 1917.

STOCK	Bid	Ask	Last Sale
OIL			
Hon. Con. Oil	3.65	3.75	3.65
MINING			
Cal. Hawn. Dev.	.05	.08	.12
Engels Copper	6.00	6.25	6.25
Mineral Products	.46	.47	.46
Mountain King	.34	.35	.35
Tipperary	.03	.....	.04
Montana Bingham	.31	.32	.19
Madera Gold	.28	.29	.29

Sales

Montana Bingham, 3100, 19c; 3000, 21c; 1500, 22c; 1000, 23c; 4000, 24c; 1700, 25c; 4000, 26c; 50, 28c; 1000, 30c; 1250, 31c; Mineral Products, 8317, 46c; 50, 47c; Mountain King, 350, 35c; Madera Gold, 3000, 29c; 1000, 29c.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

NEW YORK, June 1—Following are the opening and closing quotations of stocks in the New York market yesterday:

	Opening	Closing
American Sugar Rfg.	115	117
American Beet	96¾	94¾
Associated Oil	62	‡....
Alaska Gold	5⅛	5⅝
American Locomotive	73½	74
American Tel. & Tel.	129¼	129¼
American Smelter	104½	105⅝
American Steel Fdry.	68¼	70
Anaconda Copper	83	84¼
Atchison Railway	102⅝	102
Baldwin Locomotive	67	68⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	72⅝	72⅝
Bethlehem Steel, ldd	132	*130¼
Bethlehem Steel, asked	140	140½
Cuba Sugar Cane	45⅝	44½
Central Leather	93⅝	94½
California Petroleum	21⅝	22½
Canadian Pacific	162½	163
C., M. & St. Paul	74	75¼
Colo. Fuel & Iron	57⅝	58⅝
Crucible Steel	80½	80
Erie common	25⅛	25⅝
General Electric	*162	165¼
General Motors (new)	160	166½
Great Northern pfd.	107⅝	108⅛
Inter. Harv., N. J.	‡....	‡....
International Nickel	41⅛	41
Industrial Alcohol	137¼	140⅝
International Paper	43⅝	44
Kennecott Copper	49	48½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62½	63⅝
New York Central	93½	93⅝
Pennsylvania	53	53⅝
Pac. Gas & Elec.	39½	39⅝
Republic Iron common	91⅝	92½
Southern Pacific	84⅝	85⅝
Southern Railway	69	69⅝
Studebaker	84⅝	87⅝
Texas Oil	222	221
United States Rubber	67½	‡....
Union Pacific	139	138⅝
United States Steel	133⅝	134½
Utah	114⅝	115¼
Western Union	99½	99
Westinghouse	54⅝	54½

*Bid. †Ex-Dividend. ‡Unquoted.