

GENERAL STRIKE OF DOCKWORKERS MAY BE CALLED IN JULY

Poolas Demand Forty Cents An Hour and Seventy-five Cents For All Overtime

AGITATION FOR HIGHER WAGES SPREADS RAPIDLY

Trouble Begins Following Return of Charles Holoua From Seattle Convention

A general strike of the stevedores will be called, to go into effect July 1, unless the steamship companies meet demands that are to be made by the poolas for forty cents an hour and seventy-five cents for overtime.

Information to the above effect was obtained last night from members of the stevedores' union, confirming reports that had been received by The Advertiser during the day.

Mayor-elect Joe Fern, Sheriff Charles Rose and John Wise, unsuccessful aspirant for the shrievalty in the recent primaries and now bosom friend and probably confidential adviser of Mayor Fern, were present at the two meetings of the poolas at which the strike was decided upon, and, according to statements made last night by members of the union, are tacitly at least backing the stevedores in their demand and threatened strike.

The agitation for higher wages followed the return from the Coast of Charles Holoua, sent from here as a delegate from the local stevedores union to the convention of stevedores' unions held recently in Tacoma, Washington.

Holoua made his report Thursday night, June 7, to the stevedores at a meeting held at Pooia hall, corner of Liliha Street and Holoakalani Lane. He had previously written that he was returning accompanied by an agent of the national organization who would organize a strike. The agent failed to come, however. But Holoua, it is reported, returned with enthusiasm and a determination to obtain higher wages for the poolas.

According to statements by members of the organization, Fern, Rose and Wise were all present when Holoua demanded that each of the poolas put up \$5 as his contribution to a fund to finance a strike, and likewise are credited with attending another meeting last Thursday night, at which the plans for striking were advanced.

The stevedores are now getting thirty cents an hour and fifty cents for overtime, they having been granted an increase in pay recently, following a return to work after a strike in which lawlessness was conspicuous. But they are not satisfied with this, and still believe that they are underpaid.

Holoua is now living in the old fifth district stables, which are no longer used by the city and county. A letter was written to him yesterday by the mayor's secretary, ordering him to vacate his present lodgings, as the city's chief executive did not intend to have him make a living house rent free out of city property.

Three hundred men are reported to have signed up already, and members of the poolas' union said that plans were being made to enlist not less than 1000.

ISLAND PRODUCE COSTS TOO HIGH

Army Officer Explains Why Service Here Refuses To Buy Island Grown Vegetables

"There has been talk on the streets of Honolulu for some time, to the effect that the Army is not patronizing island firms and helping the food situation by buying island produce," said Maj. C. S. Lincoln, at the meeting of the food commission yesterday afternoon.

"I have taken up this question with the Quartermaster Corps," he continued, "and am informed that there is absolutely no discrimination against island vegetables or other foods. But in almost every instance the local firms lose out because they do not offer the produce as cheaply as do the wholesalers who are handling imported goods."

"Army supplies are bought from the lowest bidder, quality being equal."

"Here's the latest instance of why the Army is not getting island-grown foods. The Department opened bids for a quantity of foodstuffs and the lowest bidder was a wholesaler who was handling imported goods."

"The soldiers on Oahu consume an enormous quantity of foodstuffs and we of the Army see it, there's just one reason why those foodstuffs do not come from island farmers—that is lack of a thorough, practical farming organization in Hawaii."

"The territorial marketing division, which is endeavoring to handle the farmers' surplus crops, can never be certain of the quality of the produce until it arrives in Honolulu; that it invariably is not graded and that they cannot tell two or three months ahead whether there is to be a surplus or a shortage in any given year."

"The Army will gladly do its share in helping the Hawaiian growers, but they must have an efficient, business organization if they hope to market their crops in a businesslike way and get a profit."

PUUNENE MILL ENDS GRINDING WITH 53,812 TON CROP

First of the forty-five plantation mills to finish grinding this year, Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company's mill at Puunene, the largest in the Islands, called pa on the 1917 crop of cane last week with a production of 53,812 tons of sugar.

Advices of the closing of Puunene's grinding season, received by Alexander & Baldwin Saturday morning, noted that at the present time the outlook for the 1918 crop is exceptionally good.

The unusually early completion of the crop this year at Puunene is attributed to a fine start and a grinding season with a minimum of minor troubles.

The total output for the year falls 1188 tons below the estimate of 55,000 tons. Commenting on this slight shortage, John Waterhouse of Alexander & Baldwin stated:

"A much better quality of sugar has been produced at Puunene this year and the efforts directed along this line have resulted in a slightly smaller production of sugar than was expected. Puunene has produced raw sugar this season of 97.5 degrees polarization instead of the usual 96 degree sugar."

The cane has run light this year due to more or less unfavorable weather conditions.

ATTEMPT TO SAVE TARO DID DAMAGE

Only Result of Belated Effort Was To Increase Price of Poi in Kona

(By JARRED G. SMITH)
Kona people are critical of the Territorial marketing division for having jumped in to save the taro situation when it was too late and nothing left to save. The kindly hysteria that has resulted in Honolulu orders for Kona taro in hundred bag lots has doubled the Kona price of poi in the last two weeks, with, as usual, the benefit going to the middle-man instead of the farmer.

Under normal conditions taro is always abundant during the winter and early spring months. Kona weather conditions are diametrically opposite Oahu weather conditions for the rainy season lasts from May until September, while the winter months are usually rainless.

Kona taro prices are always high in summer because that is the growing season. Young taro makes no bulbs until the dry winter months. In other words, the Kona winter is the harvest season for taro. Any unused remnants of crop that stay in the ground until the spring rains begin, either rot or begin to grow again, in both cases becoming useless as food. Hence there is never any great surplus at this time of the year.

In the normal course Kona imports much poi from Oahu and Maui from June to September and has a large surplus for sale from October to May. The taro crop was unusually large last winter and, as has been stated, 20,000 bags could not be disposed of, for enough to pay the cost of harvesting and marketing.

This taro having rotted it is now detrimental to the interests of both the growers and their local customers for outside committees, or civic organizations, to attempt, in this way, to relieve the situation as far as the lowest of the 1916 crop are concerned.

What the public can do is to remember the Kona taro surplus next winter and spring, in the meantime trying to develop new outlets. In former years taro flour was shipped to New England to be used in making a "health food."

There were also a few shipments from Kona direct to San Francisco last winter. Perhaps the Coast market could be further developed so that shipments could be made every year and not merely when there is a taro surplus.

PERSONAL FIGHTS DISRUPTING CHINA

Conditions in the Eastern Republic Dismal Declares Former Legal Adviser Willoughby

Westel W. Willoughby, formerly legal advisor to the Chinese government is now in Honolulu, a passenger on the liner Tenyo Maru. Speaking of conditions in the Celestial Republic, he described them as anything except heavenly, painting a rather dismal picture of affairs.

The question of war with Germany, he states is something that has never been treated on its merits, but has simply served as a political matter over which is being fought question after question of personal preference and privilege. The so-called parliament, and sometimes as a constitutional convention, does nothing to justify its existence, and is also filled with personal fights. Its quarrel with the former prime minister was ended by the minister's dismissal by President Li Hang Chang.

He believes the president of China is desirous of maintaining peace, and that the war element is composed of military men anxious to make it serve their own interests.

SOCIETY TO FORM BRANCH IN KAUAI

After holding its twelfth annual meeting on Wednesday, the Kaahumanu Society sent a delegation of its officers, assisted by officers of the Hilo branch, to Kauai to organize a branch of the order on the Garden Island. The installation was to have taken place yesterday morning at ten o'clock in the Lihue church.

The officers in the delegation were Miss Lucy K. Penhoby, president; Mrs. Ellen H. Dwight; Mrs. J. A. Akana, president of the Hilo society, and Mrs. Stephen Desha of Hilo. The Kauai branch was to be organized in Lihue, Kapa and Waimea.

MANLY QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR REPLY

Those Who Must Soon Sign the Blanks

Of very direct and personal interest to at least twenty thousand residents of these Islands are the two cards, reproduced here, for within a short time, just as short a time as the necessary preliminary work will permit, every male in the Islands between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one, will have to answer the questions as printed on the large card and receive in evidence of his registration one of the smaller cards.

The registration is not the draft, although very many continue to confuse the two. The draft will apply only to citizens physically fitted to bear arms, who have not dependent relatives and who are not wanted for other necessary work. The registration applies to all citizens and is, in all, the only limitation being those of sex and age.

For the benefit of those who were required to register on the mainland this month, the war department issued a set of simple instructions. These, modified slightly to make them applicable to Hawaii, are as follows:

"What does a young man do on registration day?" He does his duty to his country, and he will find that the ways and means of doing it are not laborious, involved or complex.

"In a bulletin called 'How to answer questions on registration cards' the war department has considered the case of an individual young American, who is called, for convenience sake, Samuel L. Brown and has given him instructions how to answer the inquiries which will be put to him by the registrar on the day when he appears to have his name enrolled on the prospective Army list."

"Let us take Samuel L. Brown on the early morning of registration day and guide him through his duties from the time he enters the registration place until the record is completed and he goes about his ordinary day's work."

"The first thing which young Brown will be asked to do is to state his name in an individual mode, as he is called, for convenience sake, Samuel L. Brown and has given him instructions how to answer the inquiries which will be put to him by the registrar on the day when he appears to have his name enrolled on the prospective Army list."

"If the age is to be given in years only, Brown will be asked to give his birthday, the day of the month, and the year in which he first saw light."

"It would be well for young Brown if he has any possible reason for doubt in the matter, to inform himself specifically before going to the registration place, as to just what his condition in life is, as it relates to citizenship. If he is native born, his inquiry should not go any further. He should inform himself concerning his status in case he was born in a foreign country. It may be that his parents have not become naturalized citizens of the United States, or it may be that his father has only taken out his first papers. A clear understanding of the citizenship status is essential."

"If of course there will be many young Browns in the United States who are not native to the soil and who have not taken out their naturalization papers, and whose parents, perhaps still are aliens. In cases like this, special inquiry will be made by the registrar to determine just what the status is under the laws governing the question relating to aliens."

"Young Brown will be asked what his present trade, occupation, or office is. He should give his occupation brief, as 'farmer,' 'miner,' or 'whittener.' If his business he follows. He should add the exact nature of his occupation, whether or not he is employed in a machine shop, an automobile factory, or other industry."

"Four opinions were rendered by Judge Bean in the United States district court. In three of them he decided against the government and in the fourth in its favor. In the three adverse decisions the government had made no allegations of fraud, while in the fourth case fraud was alleged."

"The suits proceeded on the theory that the final proceedings and certificate of the land office could be disregarded. 'Judge Bean, a final decision by the land department, he holds, vests the entry man with an equitable right which is, however, subject to the jurisdiction of the land department and may for cause be set aside."

"This decision was taken by investors and speculators as favorable to Honolulu Oil, which rose at the opening of the market from \$3.50 to \$4, and after backing and filling for awhile rose three-eighths higher."

the government statistical information. It should be understood by all young men that they are not exempt from registration because they happen to belong to some class from among which exemption may be made. Registration is one thing, and exemption is another. All men between the ages fixed in the law must register with the few exceptions named above."

Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market

Quotations
Wholesale Only. MARKETING DIVISION. June 15, 1917.

SMALL CONSUMERS CANNOT BUY AT THESE PRICES

Island butter, lb. cartons	40	Heas, lb.	30 to 35
Eggs, select, doz.	53	Turkeys, lb.	45
Eggs, No. 1, doz.	53	Ducks, Musc., lb.	30 to 35
Eggs, Duck, doz.	40	Ducks, Pekin, lb.	30 to 35
Young roosters, lb.	42 to 45	Ducks, Haw., doz.	6.75

VEGETABLES AND PRODUCE

Beans, string, green	.04	Peanuts, lb. sm.	None
Beans, string, wax, green	.04	Peanuts, lb. lg.	None
Beans, Lima pod	.04	Green peppers, bell	.06
Beans, Maui red	None	Green peppers, chili	.05
Beans, Calico, crt.	None	Peas, Is. l.	4.00 to 4.50
Beans, Small white	None	Potatoes, sweet, crt.	1.75
Peas, dry Is. crt.	None	Potatoes, sweet, red, crt.	2.00
Beets, doz. bunches	.30	Taro, crt.	1.00 to 1.50
Carrots, doz. bunches	.40	Taro, lunch	.10
Cabbage, crt.	3.00	Tomatoes	.08
Corn, sweet, 100 ears	2.00 to 2.50	Green peas, lb.	.05
Corn, Haw., sm. yel.	80.00	Guatembers, doz.	35 to 40
Corn, Haw., lg. yel.	78.00	Pumpkins, lb.	.01 1/2
Rice, Jap. seed, crt.	6.50		
Rice, Haw. seed, crt.	6.25		

LIVESTOCK

Cattle and sheep are not bought at live weight. They are slaughtered and sold for on a dressed weight basis.		Hogs, up to 150 lb.	13 to 14 1/2
		Hogs, 150 and over	12 to 13 1/2

DRESSED MEATS

Beef, lb.	18 1/4 to 14	Mutton, lb.	19 to 20
Veal, lb.	14	Pork, lb.	18 1/2

HIDES, WET SALTED

Steer, No. 1, lb.	20	Kips, lb.	20
Steer, No. 2, lb.	19	Goat, white	20 to 30
Steer, hair slip	18		

FRESH

The following are quotations on fresh, o. b. Honolulu:		Onions, ton	66.00 to 69.00
Corn, sm. yel., ton	81.00	Wheat, ton	95.00 to 105.00
Corn, lg. yel., ton	80.00 to 85.00	Middling, ton	50.00 to 55.00
Corn, cracked, ton	82.00 to 86.00	Hay, wheat	38.00 to 43.00
Brass, ton	55.00 to 58.00	Hay, Alfalfa	43.00
Barley, ton	63.00 to 65.00		
Scratch food, ton	85.00 to 89.00		

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER

June 15, 1917.
Island eggs are getting scarcer every day and the price is advancing. Muscovy ducks are plentiful at present and prices will drop if more are shipped in. Cabbage is in demand at 3 cents. Other prices have remained about the same as last week.

The new crop of beans which should begin to come on the market next month will bring better prices than ever before. Producers should be careful in harvesting and cleaning the crop to see that all beans sent to the market are of the best grade possible. Beans in double bags in the same way that sugar is shipped.

Irish potatoes are coming in from all the islands and most of them are very good. The potatoes from Maui are much smaller and have more weevils and scabs than usual. The island potato can expect to get good prices for all first grade potatoes for another six weeks at least.

Producers having onions on hand will do well to dispose of them before the first of this month as the new California onions will begin coming in at that time and will be sold around \$2.00 a hundred.

Farmers should keep the Division informed as far ahead as possible on what they will have for the market. When such information is received far enough in advance it is often possible to make large sales at fair prices. Often through lack of this information opportunities for sales are lost. A farmer naturally wants to get as much for his produce as he possibly can but he makes a great mistake when he holds his price too high. He can expect no more than the market price.

One thing the producer wants to remember above all others, and that is to ship his goods when he says he will. Taro has been rotting in the ground in Kona for some time. About two weeks ago the Division received a shipment of twenty-five bags which were sold promptly at a very good price. An order was sent up for fifty bags to arrive today but not a single taro arrived and the Division has been busy all day explaining to customers that the taro did not come and we were not sure when we would have any at the shipper did not write. The Division can not build up a trade for any article where the supply is so uncertain.

A. T. LONGLEY, Superintendent.

GOVERNMENT LOSES IN OIL LAND SUITS

Decision in Los Angeles Is For Entry Men In Three Actions

HAWAIIAN TOBACCO OUTLOOK IS BRIGHT

Those Attempting To Revive Industry Anticipate Good Returns For Product

Those who are attempting to revive the tobacco industry in Hawaii anticipate exceptionally good returns for all the cured leaf they can produce. Weather conditions have been exceptionally favorable and there is probably a larger number of unemployed laborers in South Kona than in any other district in Hawaii. This is so because the coffee crop has been below normal for three years so that there has been neither work nor money in the district. The rapidity with which tobacco grows is illustrated at the new plantation of the South Kona Tobacco Company where the tobacco harvest commenced May 3, ripe leaf having been cut on lands heavily covered with grass and guava only last January.

Ripe tobacco is being taken in less than sixty days from transplanting, and recent visitors to the fields at Honouliuli tell of tobacco plants nine feet high, with leaves twenty-four inches long.

The seed now being planted is of two types, one being a seedling strain developed by the tobacco specialists of the department of agriculture at Washington, and the other a Cuban type, being grown almost to the exclusion of other tobaccos by the big Connecticut plantations. Both varieties are heavy yielders.

The outlook for the establishment of a prosperous new industry is very bright. The operations are being conducted under a system of rigid economy but nothing is spared that is necessary to make the crop a good one, and the fields now make a splendid showing. Cigar tobacco is so high in price that almost all the larger manufacturers have cut down the sizes of popular brands of cigars as well as raising the wholesale prices of their product. There are good reasons why these conditions have arisen. In 1915 and 1916 much land in Cuba previously devoted to tobacco was planted in sugar, because of the spectacular rise in sugar prices. The revolution has disrupted labor conditions seriously and the 1917 crop will also, it is feared, fall so far below the usual requirements that cigar prices will again have to be materially increased because of the shortage of both filler and wrapper.

Sumatra tobacco stocks in bonded warehouses have practically disappeared. Sabarnah wrappers and a block of Dutch ports have almost wiped out the great tobacco "consignments," or public auctions under government supervision formerly held in Amsterdam and Rotterdam, and buyers for the American trade are securing partial supplies by direct shipments via San Francisco. Here again high freight rates and increased costs all along the line are raising prices to both manufacturers and consumers.

Tobacco growing concerns in Connecticut and Florida are profiting hugely because of these abnormal conditions. The American-Sumatra company, which operates many plantations in Florida, has recently made application to the New York stock exchange to have its stock "listed," although ten years ago the concern hung on the ragged edge of bankruptcy. The sagging edge of the market and the securities of all the concerns that are growing cigar tobaccos, especially wrapper leaf, have doubled and tripled in value since the commencement of the war.

The United States government weekly weather and crop report for the week ending May 19, says of the American outlook: "The weather conditions are generally unfavorable for tobacco plants and the transplanting was delayed." The Finance and Commercial Chronicle of May 12 comments on the lack of agricultural labor in the tobacco fields in all sections.

HILO PAPER HELPS IN RED CROSS FUND

The June 14 issue of the Hilo Post which has been feebly by The Advertiser is one grand piece of color and one of the most striking ones that has ever come to this office. The first page was printed in red and blue, making the page flamboyantly patriotic in appearance. As is set forth in a red line at the top of the page, the edition was "published for and by the Hilo chapter of the Red Cross society."

Twenty-three hundred copies of this special edition were published, all of which were sold, some of them being disposed of by the women of Hilo at as high as a dollar a copy. In addition, Editor Bridgewater donated to the Red Cross several hundred red, white and blue label pennants and half of the advertising receipts for the special edition. Everybody in Hilo helped the cause, the result being that the Red Cross branch of that city is now well fixed financially.

Editor Bridgewater has set a new mark in Hilo with an eight-page special. He's giving a new significance to the old slogan "Watch Hilo Grow."

SAFE, SURE, ALWAYS CURES

Do not suffer from cramp colic or pain in the stomach when Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy goes to the right spot and gives immediate relief. You cannot afford to be without it if you are subject to attacks of this kind. For sale by all Dealers Bonson, Smith, Agents for Hawaii.

NEW WAGE SCALE FOR SEAMEN NOW

According to announcement by Jack Edmondson, business agent of the local seamen's union, yesterday, a new wage scale has been put into effect, increasing the pay of seamen to a standard of \$60 a month. This is an increase of five dollars a month for sailors in steam and ten dollars a month for sailors in sailing craft. The scale is the result of an agreement between the seamen's union and the Pacific Coast shipping companies and crews being paid off from now on at any port, will enjoy its benefits whether they were signed or before the scale went into effect, or not, he says.

GLENWOOD EXPERIMENT STATION, HILO, TO HAVE NEW SUPERINTENDENT

John M. Westgate, agronomist in charge of the United States agricultural experiment station in Honolulu, left in the Claudine last night for Maui where he will assist Frederick K. Kraus in preparing manuscripts for emergency bulletins on beans, sweet potatoes and peanuts.

From Maui Mr. Westgate will go to the Island of Hawaii and on Tuesday will install Roy A. Goff as head of the experiment station at Glenwood. Olan, Mr. Goff, who will succeed J. B. Thompson at Glenwood, has been for the past two years agriculturist at the Hilo Boarding School, which closes the school year next Monday. Mr. Thompson will return to his farm in Arizona and will leave Honolulu in the Matsonia on June 27.

BAKER SUCCEEDS KAULUKOU ON KAILUA COURT BENCH

David K. Baker, lawyer and former member of the territorial senate from West Hawaii, residing at Keel, Kona, was appointed by the Governor yesterday as district magistrate of North Kona, succeeding the late Judge John L. Kaulukou, who passed away two weeks ago. Judge Baker's commission is for two years. The new district magistrate will qualify tomorrow, it is expected, by which time his commission should have reached Kailua, the purchase having been sent to the Big Island in the Mauna Kea, which left for Hilo yesterday afternoon. The new district court jurist is popular and well liked in the Big Island.