

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

Sugar Control

The final form of the Food Control Law enacted this week the portion of paramount interest to the sugar industry is contained in Section 5. This section, Facts About Sugar points out, contains what is known as the licensing provision of the law. It authorizes the President, whenever he shall "find it essential," to license "the importation, manufacture, storage, mining or distribution of any necessities." It also authorizes him to determine what is a "just, reasonable, non-discriminatory, and fair storage charge, commission, profit or practise." Heavy penalties are provided as a means of enforcing his decision in respect to any of these matters.

"Necessaries" are defined in the law as including "foods, feeds, fuel, including fuel oil and natural gas, fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients, tools, utensils, implements, machinery and equipment required for the actual production of foods, feeds and fuel." This definition is broad enough to cover sugar, its by-products and the means of its production.

Sugar is not included among the commodities that the government is authorized to purchase, these being limited to "wheat, flour, meal, beans and potatoes," and it has been assumed for this reason that the law did not confer authority to fix sugar prices. An examination of the licensing provision, however, shows that it conveys authority to determine the profit which a producer or distributor of any "necessary" may be allowed to receive and this of course amounts virtually to the conveyance of price-fixing authority.

It is not likely that the President will proceed at once to exercise the full measure of authority conferred by this law. Until some definite statement of plans is issued by the office of the food administration it will not be possible to know exactly how far it is proposed to go in the regulation of the sugar industry. It is clearly within the power of the President, or of such agency as he may designate, however, to license and thereby completely to control (1) the manufacture of sugar and by-products from the raw material, (2) the refining of sugar, and (3) the selling of sugar at wholesale.

It is possible that the licensing power may not be applied to sugar at all. The readiness displayed by the various branches of the industry to cooperate with the food administration in bringing about the proper conservation and equitable distribution of sugar supplies indicates that voluntary action may be relied upon to accomplish all that the situation demands. But, in order to understand the full scope of the measure, it is well for those in the industry to realize the extent to which its provisions may be applied at the will of the governmental authorities.

It is probably true that no such sweeping and autocratic power as this law bestows upon the President—and authorizes him to delegate—ever has been conferred upon any individual by the legislature of a popular government. Its excuse is found in the necessities of the war. Its smooth and efficient operation must depend in part upon the spirit in which it is administered and in part also upon the cheerful and ready cooperation of those whose business may be to some extent disturbed by its application. So far as the sugar industry is concerned we feel certain that this cooperation will be extended in every reasonable requirement.

Second Liberty Loan

THE Second Liberty Loan of 1917 will be the official name of the second issue of the Liberty Loan.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has issued a public statement warning the public against recurring unreliable reports regarding the next Liberty Loan purporting to give information as to the date, amount, and other details relative to the issue. He states these reports are merely speculative and the public should not be misled by them; that these matters have not been determined upon, and as soon as they are settled official announcement will be made; in the meantime unofficial reports should be regarded as unfounded.

There is only one thing certain about the financial and commercial conditions that peace is going to bring and that is their uncertainty. It may be that an era of great prosperity may be upon us; it may be an era of stagnation; it may be an era of the severest competition we have ever experienced.

It involves a paradox, but in this present time of comparative commercial peace, for the great war has largely stopped for a time the struggle among nations for foreign commerce, it is a wise thing to prepare for the economic war that will succeed the present world-wide war. They will be readily convertible into cash.

No better provision could be made for the future than an investment in Liberty Loan bonds. They are absolutely safe and no possible condition can destroy their value; exempt from all taxation except estate or inheritance taxes the income from them cannot be lessened; with a market everywhere in the United States and, as competent financial authorities assert, a market in every commercial center in the world when peace comes. More than that an American citizen investing in Liberty Loan bonds is investing in victory, for the proceeds of the Liberty Loan bonds are to win the war and bring peace in Europe and peace and safety to the rest of the world.

Hawaii's Good Name

DELEGATE KUMIO, just back from Washington, reopens a subject very close to the hearts of many people of the Islands when he announces that he is going to find out why Hawaii, which led the Union in the matter of militia preparation, is the only part of the Union whose men are so far departed from any chance of helping fight the Union's battles. This is something that has never yet been satisfactorily explained to Hawaii, any more than the fact that we have been cut of the draft and appear to be generally regarded as negligible in a military sense.

The Delegate put his finger on the sorest spot when he refers to Pinkham's ludicrous request of the war department to allow the use of army transports to bring Filipino laborers to the Islands. At Washington it was taken for granted that when such a suggestion could be made the plantations of Hawaii must be in extremis for labor, and the natural conclusion was that a mobilization of the guard or a drafting of any number of men would seriously menace the sugar crop. The sugar planters have stepped forward already to accept a share of the blame for this suggestion, but at Washington the Governor is on record as the one solely responsible for the request that "put the skids under the national guard." At least copies of the official correspondence that has reached local Army headquarters give the Governor the undivided credit.

There is no question but that nothing should be allowed to prevent the maximum production of food in Hawaii. Sugar is among the essential sugar stuffs and Hawaii is naturally looked to for as much as can possibly be grown, especially this season, when it is impossible to increase the beet crop of the mainland. But there never was a time when Hawaii could not have sent into training at least one war strength regiment of militia and one war strength regiment of National Army men, without affecting the plantations to the extent of one stalk of cane. The selective process could have been worked here admirably, and Hawaii would not have been forced into the class which Kuhio describes as the "stay at homes."

We sympathize with Kuhio in the chagrin he has felt at the false position into which Hawaii has been "skidded."

No Time For Peace

THERE is nothing now to justify any consideration on the part of the United States of possible peace any more than there was the day President Wilson asked congress to declare war, and Secretary Lansing has so informed His Holiness, Pope Benedict. The terms suggested by the Vatican are German terms, although every credit for a sincere desire to bring the war to an end must be given to the Pope. But his proposal needs no consideration other than a courteous reception and a courteous reply.

His Holiness has suggested a return to the status quo ante, with each belligerent handing back whatever territory he may have seized and each footing his own war bill. This would leave Germany ahead by the amount of the indemnity that must be paid for the terrible wrongs inflicted upon Belgium, Serbia and France, enabling the Huns to escape from their just debts. This, also would leave Europe where it was before the War Lords decided that the time had come to drench the world in blood for the carrying out of their own ambitions, a state which President Wilson, in two recent utterances, declares it is America's duty to alter.

In a message to the Russian people recently the President said:

Of course, the imperial German government and those whom it is using for their own undoing are seeking to obtain pledges that the war will end in the restoration of the status quo ante. It was the status quo ante out of which this iniquitous war issued forth. The power of the imperial German government within the empire and its widespread domination and influence outside of that empire—that status must be altered in such fashion as to prevent any such hideous thing from happening again.

In his Flag Day address the President, referring to the military masters of Germany, said:

If they can secure peace now with the immense advantages still in their hands which they have up to this point apparently gained, they will have justified themselves before the German people, they will have gained by force what they promised to gain by it—an immense expansion of German power, an immense enlargement of German industrial and commercial opportunities. Their prestige will be secure and with their prestige their political power.

In view of the President's words, endorsed by the acclaim of the Nation, which pledged America to stand firm in the war against Autocracy, there was never any question concerning America's reply to the proposals of the Pope. At the same time, it is satisfactory to know that Secretary Lansing has replied and that his words are what was expected.

There can be no space short of the surrender of Germany and the acceptance by the Central Powers of terms that will make it impossible for any war-crazed madman ever again to bring about a repetition of what the world is today enduring.

The people of the Garden Island have a legitimate kick coming. City Attorney Brown has visited Hawaii once and Maui twice in the three vacations he has taken this summer and he hasn't gone to Kauai at all. However, there is yet plenty of time for Mr. Brown to take another vacation, and one is almost due, anyway. He's been working almost a week steady now.

BREVITIES

Albert Kaune has been appointed janitor of Pohukaina School in place of A. Freeman, resigned.

The territorial grand jury returned eight indictments yesterday, all of which went on the secret file.

H. L. Grace was operated on for tonsillitis yesterday and will be confined to Queen's Hospital for at least a week.

Supervisor E. A. Mott-Smith was an absentee at last night's meeting of the board. He is on the Big Island on a vacation.

A crossed electric wire gave the fire department an exercise run to the corner of King and Liliha Streets, yesterday afternoon.

A verdict of accidental death was returned at the inquest on the body of Hoel Eaa, a Japanese man who was run over by a wagon in Manoa Valley, last Friday afternoon.

Hearing to show cause in the habeas corpus cases of Pookiel Kuwahara et al., was continued in the federal court yesterday, until Friday morning.

Judge Heen's trial jurors have been summoned to appear in court at nine o'clock next Tuesday morning, when the trial of criminal cases in this division will begin.

There was a hearing to show cause in the habeas corpus case of Taki Miyake, in the federal court, yesterday morning. The case was taken under advisement and continued until Friday morning.

The only case treated at the Emergency Hospital yesterday was that of a small boy named John Ferreira, who while playing baseball on School Street, was struck in the mouth with a bat, two teeth being knocked out.

The supervisors last night authorized City Clerk Kalanokalani to engage an additional typewriter clerk to expedite matters relative to registration, so that the central board of registration may receive the complete report at an early date.

Mrs. C. Montague Cooke, who recently resigned her position of the women's committee of the Territorial Food Commission, has consented to continue her work as a member. Mrs. A. C. Bowditch of Maui and Mrs. Bertha D. Bond of Hawaii have accepted appointments as chairmen of committees for those islands. They will appoint their committee members later.

BINGHAM TO HEAD AVIATION SCHOOLS

The military aeronautical schools of the aviation service, soon to be established by the government, are to have Hiram Bingham, a former Honolulu and descendant of a missionary family, as their head. Professor Bingham now holds a chair at Yale University. He is a noted explorer and historian and the author of several books on his travels and discoveries.

Preparations of enormous magnitude are being made to equip and operate the military aeronautical service. An appropriation of \$640,000,000 has been made for the establishment of schools and the purchase of equipment. Plans are being made to build 22,000 planes and train 100,000 men as pilots, mechanics and other workers in the service.

Professor Bingham has gained a nationwide reputation for his explorations in Central and South America, where he was the discoverer of the relics of a civilization theretofore unknown. His ability as an executive officer has been proved in these long and troublous journeys into the heart of untravelled countries.

He is the son of Reverend Hiram Bingham, a missionary in the South Seas, and the grandson of the first Hiram Bingham, one of the earliest missionaries to Hawaii. Professor Bingham was born and brought up in Hawaii, receiving his early education in the island schools. He received degrees from Yale, Harvard and California for collegiate work, and was appointed preceptor in history and politics in Princeton. Later he became assistant professor in Latin American history at Yale, where he has since remained.

GREAT NORTHERN MAY OR MAY NOT RETURN

Should the government commandeer several of the ships of the Great Northern Railway and Steamship Company, as it is confidently believed by firm officials they will, people of Hawaii cannot expect to see any of their vessels on the Hawaii run this winter. Should the ships not be commandeered, a boat undoubtedly will be sent here.

Such is the story brought back by Fred L. Waldron, local agent for the Great Northern company, who arrived on the Maui yesterday morning from San Francisco. He has been spending a five months' vacation on the mainland, during which time he thoroughly covered the western coast, traveling as far north as Alaska. Mrs. Waldron and son, Stanley, accompanied him.

Mr. Waldron said that officials of the company are expecting to receive orders to turn their ships over to the government any time, and although the ships are not properly built as transports, for they lack facilities for carrying troop equipment, they can be used as hospital ships. These vessels are now operating on their regular run along the Pacific Coast.

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PERSONALS

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Silva and family, who have spent the past six weeks in California, will return next month to Honolulu.

Maj. James D. Dougherty, N. G. H., has returned from a vacation of ten days, which he spent at the Haleiwa Hotel, Waialua.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Shaw returned on Tuesday from a vacation of two weeks spent in Hills and the Canons of Klailan.

Miss Letha Smith, niece of the late W. N. Smith, arrived on the Maui yesterday to take a position as teacher at the Kahala school.

S. K. Lau, Chinese interpreter of the local circuit court, and Mrs. Lau returned in the Kinau, last Sunday from a trip to Kaaui, where they spent three weeks.

Miss Dorothy Perry of 21 Kinau Street celebrated her eleventh birthday yesterday afternoon by a party which was thoroughly enjoyed by the little people present.

R. L. Richards, employed by a local newspaper as an advertising man, left for the mainland yesterday, having received a commission as assistant paymaster in the navy and being ordered to report in Washington.

Abraham Assag Liu, a son of Ah Loon, the King Street merchant, left for the mainland yesterday morning in the Wilhelmina. Liu was graduated from St. Louis College in 1914. From there he went to Cornell University, where he is now returning a senior.

Among the passengers from the Maui yesterday were: Mrs. R. T. Ford and Miss J. T. Ford, New York City; Miss Claire Galligan, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Miss Dorothy Burns, Los Angeles; Miss Frances Cowell, San Francisco and Miss Lucile Roberts, Los Angeles.

Edwin Arndt, son of Chief Musician Arndt of the Second Infantry, Fort Shafter, has enlisted in Company M., of the Second Infantry. He is seventeen years of age and required the consent of his parents before enlistment. He has been a member of Troop V of the Boy Scouts of America for a number of years.

ASUNCION TURNS STATE'S EVIDENCE

Six Filipinos Indicted and Charged With Murdering Kaneohe Japanese

Six Filipinos were indicted on Tuesday by the grand jury and charged with murder in the first degree, this being the case in which the government charges the men with killing a Japanese storekeeper at the Bell camp at Kaneohe. The indictments had been placed on the secret file, from which they were taken yesterday and the men arraigned.

Eduardo Asuncion, one of the six, was allowed to plead guilty to second degree murder and will be sentenced by Judge Heen on Friday. The other five Filipinos offered to plead guilty, but their pleas were not accepted. The case against these will come up again tomorrow. The five are Isidoro Alario, Gabriel Verver, Florencio Bonella, Pedro Poras and Amador Abeta.

Others indicted by the grand jury on Tuesday, the indictments being taken yesterday from the secret file, were: David Kalua and John Blossom, against each of whom are two charges of second degree burglary. Both men pleaded not guilty yesterday and their cases went on the calendar.

Samuel Roseborough and two others, the indictments against the unnamed ones being still on the secret file. They are charged with refusing to lead aid to a person injured by an automobile. Roseborough pleaded not guilty yesterday and the case against him went on the calendar.

John Ena Makaloa, charged with assault with a deadly weapon, to which he pleaded guilty. Makaloa will be sentenced by Judge Heen at nine o'clock tomorrow morning.

Herogeom Alcantara, Filipino, charged with killing Eustaquia Ellaina at Waipahu some weeks ago, and on another charge with assault and battery with a deadly weapon. To both charges Alcantara pleaded not guilty and the cases went on the calendar for trial at the proper time. Attorney Non W. Alui was assigned by the court to defend the accused man in the murder case.

MARKET FOR LISTED STOCKS IS NARROW

For listed stocks the market was very narrow yesterday. Between boards there were sales of twenty shares of Pioneer and fifty-five of Oloa while at the session Hawaiian Consolidated Railway A. B. was the only stock touched, sales being 219 shares.

Unlisted stocks were virtually unchanged in price. Engels copper sold at \$6.62 1/2, but later quotations went back to \$6.75 bid \$6.87 1/2 asked. Other shares were unchanged in price. Montana Bingham was most in demand and 11,225 shares changed hands. Next was Madera with 4400 shares and then Oil with 2600.

BOY KILLS GIRL WHILE OUT HUNTING FOR DOVES

An accident which resulted in death occurred at Waipahu yesterday morning when a twelve-year-old Filipino boy shot a seven-year-old Japanese girl dead, while out shooting birds.

The boy was brought to town yesterday afternoon by Probation Officer Joe Leal and is now at the detention home. His trial will take place in the juvenile court Saturday morning.

LEGISLATION MUST WAIT NEXT SESSION

Committee On Territory Meets Only Once During Session and Bills Are Tied Up

Owing to the fact that there was only one session of the house committee on territories and that was called for the purpose of hearing arguments of Bertram G. Rivenburgh, land commissioner in Hawaii, on amendments to homesteading laws as they affected lands in this territory, most of the legislation in which Hawaii is most directly interested must await the next session of congress for action.

Only war measures and preparedness measures have any chance to get through during the present session and speaking of some of the other measures, Delegate Kuhio yesterday said:

"A goodly share of the Territory's business goes before the house committee on territories. This committee has undertaken no business this session. Chairman Houston had returned to Tennessee, and I was unable to see him before leaving. Earlier in the session, though, he told me the committee would be ready for all of Hawaii's matters after the Christmas holidays of the session to come in December. Matters pending before that committee—deal with women suffrage for the territory, the right of the people to elect their Governor and Secretary of the Territory, the creation of a food commission, and the several proposed amendments touching our land laws.

"The question of congress passing an act upholding the act of our legislature creating a food commission was taken up with the committee, also with Secretary of Agriculture Houston and Food Controller Hoover. The committee chairman refused to return his committee and both Secretary of Agriculture Houston and Mr. Hoover said it was not in their province at this time to ask that the measure be considered as a war necessity.

"The committee on territories has had only one meeting during the session, and that was a hearing granted Land Commissioner Rivenburgh on the proposition advanced by the Territorial officials and backed up by the interior department in Washington, to change our land laws insofar as they affect homesteading. This measure was introduced by me upon request. Frank E. Thompson who presented the bill to me, after conferences with officials of the department of the interior, explained that it was a measure designed to create much needed revenue for the Territory. This whole matter is a matter that will be considered by the territories committee at the next session and ample opportunity will be given those who have opinions on the same, to have their views spread before the committee. By the papers I am advised that many here have criticized my action in introducing the measure.

In doing so, I followed out my duty as a representative of all the people, and though the bill bears my name, the fact that the measure plainly shows it was introduced by request is plain indication that the measure has not received my personal indorsement.

"The war revenue bill is the last big war measure enacted upon. I have had only three requests from home interests affected by the measure. One was a request to see to it that sulfate of ammonia, used as a fertilizer in sugar production, remains on the free list. I have had assurances that this will be done. Another is a protest against the repeal of the law granting drawbacks on imported sugar used in pineapple packing. I cannot make a prediction as to the outcome on this, but I feel that the house will eventually kill this feature of the senate bill.

The third request is that touching the duty on coffee. An import duty is assessed. It is also probable that a duty will be levied on domestic coffee and coffee substitutes. I have started a fight to have our coffee exempted. The fight will be waged for us in the senate by a senator who is friendly to our Territory and who is always trying to help out the poor man's industry. If Hawaiian coffee can be exempted it will be a small advantage and will mean about two cents a pound to our coffee producers.

MAUI MEN MAY BUY FARM'S DAIRY HERD

Some of the large landholders on Maui may possibly purchase what remains of the Farm dairy herd, if the efforts of the board of agriculture and forestry are successful in interesting them in the taking over of the cows which have been held at the local quarantine station.

The herd has been in quarantine at the beach for some time, and the territorial veterinarian, Dr. Victor A. Norgaard, is ready to give them a clean bill of health if the possible purchasers come forward. The plan is subject to the approval of T. F. Farm, the owner, whom the board is endeavoring to help in the disposal of his unfortunate herd. They will not be sold at auction if a set price can be obtained for them.

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MATSON SHIPS GO; GERMAN PRIZES TO FILL THEIR PLACES

Kuhio Brings Direct, Official Word From Shipping Board As To Transportation Question

MAUI AND MATSONIA GO INTO TRANSPORT USE

Great Northern and Northern Pacific Likewise — Coastwise Law Probably Suspended

"Great changes are coming to the shipping interest of the Islands as a result of the war," said Prince Kuhio. "The last thing I did before leaving Washington was to confer with officials of the Shipping Board. Before next spring, the Maui and the Matsonia will be taken over by the government and turned into transports. The Great Northern is also listed to be a transport. Her sister ship, the Northern Pacific, will also go to the Atlantic as a troop ship.

"The nine German interned ships that have been taken to the mainland from here have been repaired. Five of these ships have been turned over to the quartermaster's department of the army for war purposes. Four of them will be held on the Coast to go into Hawaiian trade as relief ships for the Maui and Matsonia and the Great Northern.

"Others possible that Hawaii may get some of the ships that were interned in the Philippine Islands after they have been repaired on the mainland. Just what disposition will be made of them is a question still before the Shipping Board. There are twelve of these ships and shortly they will all reach the mainland.

"Commissioner Donald of the board is giving close attention to Hawaii's needs. He has assured me that the people will not be left without adequate freight service. He is disposed to make passenger travel as agreeable as circumstances will permit, but the first consideration of the board will be freight.

"The ships from the Pacific that will be drafted by the government for transport service will not be needed for service until spring, when the first contingent of the national army will be turned out of the training camps. Of course, these commandeered ships will have to be made over; that is rebuilt to provide the maximum of berth space. This rebuilding will, of course, take some time.

"Chairman Alexander of the house committee on merchant marine and fisheries, who visited the Islands two years ago, has before his committee a measure that authorizes the President to exempt, during the period of the war, the law that forbids citizens from traveling on foreign ships in coastwise trade. Chairman Alexander has gone to his home in Missouri, and will not have his committee act upon this measure unless it first passes the senate. He told me that there was a strong possibility that this power will be given the President. If such action is taken it will be for the President to say whether or not citizens of Hawaii may travel to the mainland on foreign ships without being subject to the fine now imposed for a violation of the coastwise law.

"Another matter that is of interest is the question of the new coast guard ship for Hawaiian waters. In the naval appropriation bill of the last congress, there was a provision providing for three new coast guard ships, each to cost \$450,000, and one to have permanent station at Honolulu. Captain McCallister of the Coast Guard Service has advised me that the great demand the war has made on the ship yards of the country has made it impossible to have these ships built at this time. It seems as if the building will have to be delayed until the war ends.

"Before leaving I conferred with the officials of the treasury who have the new public building in charge. The architects, York & Swayer, of New York City, will have the final cabinet sketch ready in about two months. This is a sketch of room space that is submitted to the different members of the cabinet who desire space in the building for their departments; namely, post office, justice, commerce and the war departments. The war department has made a demand for so much space that it has raised a rather difficult problem for the architects.

"It will take a month, at least, to have the cabinet sketch passed upon by the cabinet officers. When this is done the architects will then take up the question of design and material. The high price of material and labor, due to war conditions, will be material-ly felt in this matter.

"When this question of design and material is settled, then will come the bids for construction. The officials of the supervising architect's office will advise me later about the possible time before construction work is inaugurated."

TO DISCUSS WOMEN AS ELEVATOR OPERATORS

(By The Associated Press)

SAN FRANCISCO, August 22—Employment of women elevator operators to replace men throughout the United States is to be discussed at the national convention of Building Owners' and Managers' association in Omaha and which is to be attended by several delegates from San Francisco and other Pacific Coast cities. Reports have been received by the local branch of the organization that women had successfully been employed in Tacoma, Washing-