

AMERICA'S LOYALTY SHOW IN GOLDEN SUMMER FOR SECOND LIBERTY LOAN

Subscription Figure Set as Maximum for Nation Passed Although Complete Total will not be Known for Days—Hawaii Nearly Trebles Quota Desired and Local Pledges Total More Than Eight Million—Army Set the Pace for Islands.

WASHINGTON, October 28—(Associated Press)—All expectations for the success of the second Liberty Loan have been passed by the actual results that have been obtained by the nationwide campaign of patriotism. The five billion dollar maximum has been exceeded; how much it will be impossible to announce for several days, but that it has been exceeded is certain from the figures that have been tabulated taken with the unofficial reports that have been received from the various cities and bank reserves of the country.

ISLAND SUBSCRIBERS ROLL UP TOTAL GRATIFYING FROM EVERY STANDPOINT

Table with 2 columns: Name/Category and Amount. Liberty Loan subscriptions reported by A. F. Judd to noon yesterday: \$ 5,141,850. Alexander & Baldwin interests: 850,000. C. Brewer & Co. interests: 727,500. Total: \$ 6,719,350.

GLORIOUSLY rallying to the country's call, Hawaii put the capstone on her second Liberty Loan campaign yesterday at noon with a total bond subscription of more than eight million dollars. Of this sum nearly one-fifth was taken by the officers and men of the United States army in Hawaii, who in numbers are less than one-sixteenth of the population.

SPLENDID CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT All those who have taken part in the campaign may now look back over it with the satisfaction of work well done. There have been handicaps, but they have been overcome or unheeded by the workers, who have forged ahead with unrelenting enthusiasm.

First indeed, if any, will be the States on the mainland which will be able to point to an over-subscription as great as that made by Hawaii. The original figure set for Hawaii's quota by the executive committee was \$5,000,000. When this sum was reached early in the second week they set \$5,000,000 as the goal to be reached. That amount came during the first days of the last week, and each day since has piled up a steady growth which sent the final figure for the Territory at almost six and three-quarters millions.

The per capita subscription for every civilian resident of Hawaii is \$26.24. That amounts to a little over half a bond apiece for every man, woman, and child in the Territory outside of the Army and Navy. For the actual subscribers the per capita sum works out at \$8398.47. This figure is rather misleading, as a large proportion of the sum was corporation purchases in figures in excess of \$100,000. The average value of the bonds taken by individual subscribers would work out to a few hundreds apiece. By far the larger number of subscribers took \$50 or \$100 bonds.

All Islands Represented The total as given at the head of this column includes Oahu, Kauai, Maui and Hawaii. The subscriptions from the outside islands were small compared with those taken in Honolulu, but it must be remembered that all the plantations and island corporations took their bonds through the Honolulu banks. Their stockholders and bondholders are represented throughout the Territory, and each one of those stockholders or bondholders has a share in the subscription made by his company or plantation. Oahu figures, therefore, represent bond contributors in every locality of Hawaii.

The largest single subscription yesterday was that of the Sugar Factor's Company, which took out a block of bonds of the value of \$500,000 as soon as the banks were opened. The last subscriber was H. G. Davies, one of the men now in training at the reserve officers' camp at Schofield, who telephoned in his subscription by long distance at eleven-fifty-eight. He got in on the Liberty Loan by two minutes.

No Actual Cash Gone All this money is now invested right here in the Territory. No actual cash is to be sent away from Hawaii, as huge financial transactions of this sort are a matter of transferring credit from one bank to another. The money

employees. This plan was followed by nearly every large concern in the Territory in the second campaign, and resulted in a huge gain both in number of buyers and amount of bonds taken. The pineapple company took \$6,500 worth of bonds for eighty-one subscribers in this campaign.

Plantation Totals Waiialua plantation has 209 employees who will own Liberty Bonds when their payments are complete, and the amount they have taken reached \$35,300. Waiialua bond buyers have the largest percentage of Japanese of any community yet heard from. 114 of their subscribers are Japanese plantation workers.

Ewa has fifty six subscribers to \$14,250 worth of bonds. The success of the campaign at Ewa is largely due to the efforts of George H. Renton, who was instrumental in arranging a big meeting a week ago today at which the workers heard speakers in behalf of the bonds. C. G. Heiser was one of the speakers, and the Filipino national guard company at Ewa turned out at full strength with a band to play patriotic airs. J. D. Marquis spoke in Portuguese and a representative of the Hawaii Shingo Sha addressed the Japanese in their own tongue. A letter of thanks was sent to Mr. Renton by the executive committee for his efforts in behalf of the Liberty Loan.

Municipal Employees The city and county employees to the number of 250 took out \$14,350 in bonds. These include only the regular workers, as James Hicknell, the auditor of the city and county, took no subscriptions from the day laborers on the advice of the committee.

The employees of the Moiliili and Kapahulu quarries to the number of ninety-two bought Liberty Bonds. Their total was \$5700, making the average per capita \$61.95. They were divided as follows: Moiliili quarry, fifty-one; Kapahulu quarry, eleven; stables, twenty, and office, ten. The nationalities represented were: Portuguese, thirty-one; Japanese, twenty-six; Hawaiians, nineteen; Americans, fourteen, and Chinese, two.

Composite Campaign "It was a composite campaign," said L. Tenney Peck, chairman of the executive committee yesterday, as he drew a long breath after sending in the last figures to A. F. Judd at noon. "Everybody took part, and everyone's efforts counted in the success of the whole. Hardly any firm, bank, or individual can be singled out for special praise for everyone did his level best, and the results were due to the efforts of each and every one. The army, perhaps, is more deserving of special mention than any other body. They have done wonders and have shown the marvelous advantage of organization and competition in a campaign of this sort."

The executive committee will hold a final meeting Monday morning at nine o'clock. The committee will summarize the activities and results of the campaign and pass formal resolutions of thanks to various individuals, committees and organizations whose work in the campaign has been instrumental in its success. Among the individuals sure to be mentioned is Charles R. Frazier, who has had much to do with the excellent publicity work in putting the loan before the public.

McCLELLAN WOULD INTEREST CHAMBER IN SEATTLE SERVICE

Believing that the transportation business of the country will be in need of complete readjustment at the close of the war, George McClellan, an old-time resident of Hawaii and now of Seattle, told the members of the chamber of commerce Friday afternoon that he had been asked by the Seattle Chamber of Commerce to serve as a special representative during his stay here and take up the question of a possible Puget Sound-Hawaii service with the business men of the Territory.

Although he thought nothing definite could be accomplished until after the close of the war, he left the time apropos to agitate the establishment of such a service. He told the chamber members that the trade of the Islands was far too important to tie it up with any one port.

He cited figures in substantiation of his claims that the port of Seattle had had a much larger volume of business than San Francisco, both from the standpoint of tonnage and wealth during the last fiscal year. Not only did he claim every advantage for Seattle that San Francisco has, but said that the great Northwest was the more logical port for Hawaii to deal with, in considering the establishment of a second line, by reason of its railroad facilities, it being the terminal for five transcontinental roads. He said Seattle sought to take nothing from San Francisco but to add service for Hawaii.

Mr. McClellan said he would take the matter up with the commerce body at a later date, so would not attempt at this time to discuss the many phases of the question. He thought that upon proper investigation by all interested in better transportation facilities for Hawaii, the feasibility of communication with Seattle would be readily seen.

CANADIAN WAR-CAKE No recipe has been more popular than the one for Canadian war-cake. Many people like this plain cake better than the cakes that call for butter, eggs and milk: 2 cups of brown sugar, 2 cups of hot water, 4 tablespoons of lard, 1 teaspoon of salt, 1 teaspoon of ground cinnamon, 1 teaspoon of ground cloves, 1 cup of raisins. Boil all these ingredients for five minutes after they begin bubbling. When cold, add 3 cups of flour and 2 teaspoons of soda dissolved in 1 teaspoon of hot water. Bake in two loaves in slow oven an hour and a quarter.

HOW THE DRAFT FOR HAWAII WILL BE CONDUCTED

Fateful Lottery On Thursday So Arranged That It Will Be Absolutely Fair

NUMBER WANTED FOR SERVICE NOT SET YET Every Registered Man In Islands To Be Drawn and Uncertainty Done Away With

Official word of the number of men the Islands are expected to furnish for the National Army, when the second call comes in December or January, has not yet been received. It is taken for granted that the notification will come before Thursday, the day set for the draft drawing, when the twenty-nine thousand and more men registered will know just where they get off.

It is expected by Major Green that the plan now being advocated for the second drawing on the mainland will be the plan here and that Hawaii's first drawing will differ from the first drawing on the mainland. Under this plan originally by Provost Marshal Cook, the number of every registered man will be drawn and every registered man will know definitely just where he stands.

Third and Last Number After the draft on Thursday, every registered man of Hawaii will receive his new number, which will be the third since he entered the registration booth. There he got a number which was written on his registration card. Recently he was given a second number, the registration cards having been all shuffled and renumbered. This second number is his "serial number." Now, in the drawing, he will get his draft number, and that is the number that counts.

Only Looks Complicated The method for the drawing appears complicated but is, in reality, very simple. There are six registration districts and in each there is some one with Serial Number One. This makes six men in Hawaii with Serial Number One, six with Serial Number Two and so on up to the highest number on Kauai, where the registration is the smallest. There are five each of each number higher until the Maui registration is exhausted. The higher numbers still are held by four, then three, then two, until the very last and highest number is reached, held only by a few in the Fourth District, Oahu. The smaller numbers drawn will call out that number, one from each district with that number. The higher number will call from five down to one.

Numbers from one to 7000 have been written each on "a scrap of paper" and each tucked away in a gelatine capsule. These capsules are to be placed in a glass container and thoroughly stirred up. On Thursday they will be drawn out, one by one.

The first capsule drawn will determine who is to have Number One in the list of those to be called to the Colors from each of the six districts. The first capsule may contain the slip on which No. 545 is written, for example. Then the one in each district who has Serial Number 545 becomes Number One in his district. And so on, until the entire 7000 capsules have been drawn and each registered man has his new and final draft number.

When the call to the Colors comes it will be for all men from Number One to whatever other number he set, and from each district the registered men of these numbers will respond. Those who claim exemption will be heard and their cases passed on. Then will come the physical examinations, until all ineligible have been weeded out or exempted and the unexempted, physically fit left to go into training as National Army men.

Later, if more men are needed, another batch of numbers, on from those called in the first quota, will be summoned, and so on.

Drawing In Public The ceremony next Thursday morning will be open to the public, and the first number will be drawn at nine o'clock.

The draft office yesterday received approval of the names of four men for exemption board service as follows: For the first division, this city, John Drew and John Guild; for the second division, B. L. Marx and Alfred Kamae.

Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market Quotations

ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL MARKETING DIVISION October 28, 1917

SMALL CONSUMERS CANNOT BUY AT THESE PRICES Island Butter, lb. 55 Hens, lb. 36 to 38 Eggs, select, dozen 75 Turkeys, lb. 50 Eggs, No. 1, dozen 73 Ducks, Musc. lb. 30 to 32 Eggs, Duck, doz. 50 Ducks, Pekin, lb. 30 to 32 Young Roosters, lb. 45 to 50 Ducks, Haw., dozen 7.25

VEGETABLES AND PRODUCE Beans, string, green .04 Rice, Haw. seed, cwt. 6.75 Beans, string, wax .04 Peanuts, lg. lb. 12 to 13 Beans, Lima in pod .04 Peanuts, sm. lb. None Beans, Maui Red, cwt. 9.00 Green peppers, bell .06 Beans, Calico, cwt. 11.00 Green peppers, chili .05 Beans, small white .13.00 Potatoes, Is. Irish none Beans, pea bunches .30 Potatoes, sweet, cwt. 1.10 to 1.20 Carrots, doz. bunches .40 Potatoes, taro, cwt. 1.50 Cabbage, cwt. 3.50 Taro, bunch 2.50 to 3.00 Corn, sweet, 100 ears 66.00 to 68.00 Tomatoes, lb. .04 Corn, Haw, lg. yel. 66.00 to 68.00 Cucumbers, dozen 3.00 to 3.50 Rize, Jap. seed cwt. 6.50 Pumpkins, lb. .02 1/2

FRUIT Bananas, Chinese, bunch 30 to 50 Limes, 100 70 to 80 Bananas, Cooking, lb. 1.25 Pineapples, cwt. 1.50 Figs, 100 1.00 Papayas, lb. .02 Grapes, Isabella, lb. .12 1/2

LIVESTOCK Cattle and sheep are not bought at live weight. They are slaughtered and paid for on a dressed weight basis. Hogs weighing up to 150 pounds 17 to 18

DRESSED MEATS Beef, lb. .14 to .15 Mutton, lb. .18 to 18 1/2 Veal, lb. .14 to .15 Pork, lb. .22 to .24

HIDES, WET SALTED Steer, No. 1, lb. .18 Kips, lb. .18 Steer, No. 2, lb. .16 Goat, white, 30 to 30 Spoor, hair slip .15

FIBER The following are quotations on feed, f. o. b. Honolulu: Corn, sm. yel, ton none Oats, tons 63.00 to 64.00 Corn, lg. yel, ton 80.00 Wheat, ton 85.00 Corn, cracked, ton 82.00 to 85.00 Middling, ton 63.00 to 65.00 Bran, ton 52.50 to 55.00 Hay, Wheat, ton 35.00 to 40.00 Barley, ton 57.00 Hay, Alfalfa, ton 35.00 to 38.00 Scratch food, ton 86.00

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER

October 26, 1917. The division has received a shipment of Island butter this week which is very good and selling for sixty cents a pound retail. This is the first shipment of Island butter we have received since the middle of August. The price of eggs has advanced and they are very scarce. The price is Island has also advanced. Island as well as imported corn has dropped a little in price during the past week, also the price of imported cracked corn, barley, and oats.

KAUAI ROADS IN FINE CONDITION RECORD OF BRIGHT IS BADLY CLOUDED

Recent Reports Show That Garden Isle Roads Are Splendidly Maintained Impersonation Not Liked On Maui and Nine Months Jail Sentence Results

Realizing that good roads are the most valuable asset of a community, and especially to a country that has an array of scenic points to offer the tourist, the island of Kauai stands foremost in the securing of good roads and their maintenance. From Waimea to Nawiliwili the motorist travels over a stretch of drive-ways which is similar to the drive which is always a joy to the motorist in the pleasant gardening of hills. On the whole run between the two named points there is not a climb that cannot be made easily with the ordinary motor car in high gear.

The steepest of the climbs is the Waimea hill, which is met coming from Lihou. Traveling at ordinary speed and with a running start this hill can be negotiated easily on the high gear, thus making the whole trip without shifting gears. Credit Due Moragne Joseph H. Moragne, county engineer, is the man of the hour on Kauai, and under his personal supervision the many road improvements have been made. At present time Mr. Moragne is busy completing a fine piece of road construction from Kealia, ten miles to Waimea Hanalei. With this stretch completed, Kauai will be able to boast of roads in perfect condition to all points of interest on the main highways.

The trip up the side of Olokele canyon, considering that the road is subject to the ravages of rain torrents and streams sweeping down the mountain sides is a revelation. Although the road along the canyon is very narrow and just sufficiently wide enough for one machine to navigate, there is absolutely no danger to either car or driver if the motorist watches the road closely and takes no chances. At Waimea the tourist will find guides who are thoroughly familiar with every mile of the road, and if the weather conditions will not permit the driving of an automobile over the whole stretch of the road arrangements can be made to procure horses for the trip farther up the canyon. Puu Ka Pele Road Is Good The road to Puu Ka Pele, which borders the famous Waimea canyon, can be safely navigated by motor car when weather conditions permit. This is also a plantation road which branches off the main highway at three and four-fifths miles from Waimea towards Kealia. This is a steady up-grade climb which will have to be navigated in intermediate gear in many places.

Although rough in spots, it must be remembered that this is also a road that the county does not keep up and is certified and maintained by the plantation. The end of the route to the base of Puu Ka Pele is thirteen and four-fifths miles. This road when in good condition is a beautiful drive. One feature of the maintenance of Kauai's roads is that very little heavy traffic uses the roads. Plantation railroads have connections with practically every landing of importance, and all heavy freight is transported by the railroads.

SKIPPERS WILL APPEAR IN POLICE COURT FOR VIOLATION OF RULES Masters of the Inter-Island steamers Mauna Kea, Chaudine, Kilauea, Kailua, schooner J. A. Cummins, and twelve sampans, will be summoned to appear in police court next Wednesday morning to answer to charges of having violated the port rules and regulations by entering Honolulu Harbor one-half hour after sunset and before sunrise.

CHILDREN'S COLDS. Why let the children rack their little bodies in such a distressing manner when you can so easily cure their colds with a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy? For sale by dealers, Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd. Agts. for Hawaii.—Advertisement.

FIRST SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT MADE WITH TARO SEEDS

Method Is Worked Out By Local Man Who Makes the Improvement of the Kalo His Hobby

(By GERRIT P. WILDER) The early Hawaiians recognized some 250 varieties of the kalo—(aron esculentum) more commonly known as taro. Of this number some were indigenous, while others were introduced from the various islands of Polynesia, although nowhere does it attain its perfection found here, where it has always been the chief article of the native diet. The Hawaiians possess great skill in the cultivation of the kalo; a skill which in fact has never been excelled, for it is still cultivated in the ancient manner.

The kalo has always been propagated by planting the tops of the corms called the hulis. These are planted when quite green or fresh as they are cut from the tuber, and quickly strike root, either in the soft mud of the taro patch, or in the dry earth in localities where there is sufficient moisture.

The question has often occurred to me as to just in what manner the many varieties of the kalo were produced, as far as I have been able to ascertain, they seem incapable of self-pollination. Taro Collected For a number of years I have made a close study of the kalo and have endeavored to collect and preserve the different varieties as they occur on the various islands of our group. It has been an interesting work, in which I have been greatly assisted by the many old-time Hawaiians whom I have met in the out-of-the-way country districts.

I have now a valuable collection of some sixty varieties, together with considerable data in regard to their native names and habits. From close observation of these specimens in my collection, I became convinced that by means of artificial cross-pollination, seedling taros could be raised; and by so doing, doubtless climate, in a measure, the diseases which are now constantly perpetuated through the planting of infected hulis. My experiments along this line have proven successful, and at this time of writing, I have about 150 seedling kalo plants, which I have produced by means of artificial cross-pollination. First From Seed These, so far as I am aware, are the first kalo plants to be grown from seeds.

The accompanying cut shows the kalo blossom and its seed development under artificial pollination. Figure 1. Shows the young bud. 2. The greenish yellow fragrant flowers. 3. The flower as it appears after having been emasculated, its own pollen removed, and now ready to be cross-fertilized. 4. Shows a section of a blossom with its pollen-trains. 5. Shows the seed-capsule, with their fully developed seeds, as a result of artificial cross-fertilization. 6. The flower as it appears when left alone, withered and dried up. Kalo seeds, which are about the size of grains of fine rice, are arranged in groups of from 5 to 8 along the stem. These I carefully removed, and planted in shallow pots filled with moist cocoanut dust. I am indebted to Mr. Westgate and the U. S. Experimental Station for allowing me the use of their anti-proof propagating space for this stage of my work.

Kalo matures all the way from 8 to 16 months, depending on the variety. I hope to produce some strong vigorous plants, that will prove to be resistant to the kalo rot diseases and also to help to increase the production of one of our most palatable and nourishing native foods.

PASSENGERS TRAVEL IN FOREIGN BOTTOMS FIRST TIME IN YEARS

When the Pacific Mail liner Colombia sails for San Francisco it will be the first time in nineteen years that passengers originating here will have been permitted to travel in vessels of foreign register without obtaining a special permit or paying the \$200 fine imposed on all who wished to do so. Although Stanley W. Good, the local representative of the Pacific Mail, has received no word from San Francisco headquarters of passenger and freight rates, it is presumed that rates obtained on other lines will be observed as standard with the Pacific Mail vessels which have received permits to operate under the suspension of the coastwise law. Mr. Good said last night that he knew little more than what information was contained in a message received from San Francisco yesterday which said that the Colombia and Ecuador would be permitted to carry passengers and freight from this port.

HARDEN TOLD NOT TO SPEAK IN PUBLIC

AMSTERDAM, October 28—(Associated Press)—The Berlin Lok-Anzeiger yesterday announced that Maximilian Harden, the foremost publicist of Germany and the editor of Die Zukunft, has been forbidden to make any more public lectures. Recent statements of Harden, in print and from the platform, dealing with the question of peace, had angered the government.