

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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WE MUST LEARN TO REALIZE

An Editorial by MRS. FRANCIS GREEN, of the Women's Committee of the Food Commission

THERE is an old saying with which we are all familiar: "You can't eat your cake and have it too." Everyone quotes it at one time or another, and perhaps at other times we forget about it, but no one ever thinks of dropping the truth of it. It is a statement of fact obvious to common intelligence.

Why, then, I wonder, is it so hard for us to go the logical step further and realize the equally obvious fact that we can't eat cake every day in Honolulu and have an undiminished supply of sugar for shipment abroad?

Is it because women have been accustomed to thinking only of their own petty individual domestic usage and have never really thought at all about the vast organized industries and the world-wide commerce that are involved in keeping them supplied with meat, sugar, flour and other staple articles of food? In times of peace the wheels of the great food producing and food-distributing industries revolve quietly enough, so far as most of us are concerned; there is always plenty at hand and so long as we have the money to pay for it we think little of where it comes from or how.

But now, with the World at War, all this is changed. We are beginning to realize—and we must learn to realize thoroughly—that in all the world, in any one year only a certain definite quantity of any given food stuff is produced and that when, for any reason, there is a marked and extraordinary shortage in that initial production, there must be somewhere a corresponding shortage in consumption.

We are apt to think that if we give money and keep on giving money, matters will be managed somehow and all will come right in the end. But let us remember that money will not buy sugar from a plantation that is brown and bare with drought, nor wholesome meat from a herd of cattle that is stricken with anthrax. No pest or drought ever known is equal to war as a breeder of famine, and today, because of war, the whole world faces a shortage of essential food stuffs.

We may not be conscious of that shortage at the present time, here in Honolulu. "Surely we can use all the sugar we want! and so long as the merchants have meat and flour and I have money, why should I not buy?" say some.

Because the need of the world is like a great ocean fed by the waters of every section of the globe, if the rivers of America cease to run into the sea, the tides of Europe will lessen—and every individual consumer is like a drop of water in the mighty volume of the Mississippi River.

In ordinary times we might ignore this fact, if we chose. We could say, "It is nothing to me if England, or Italy, or France, lack food. There is no reason why I should deny myself on their account." But the most selfish and indifferent among us can no longer say that. Does any one think that we are merely "helping out" the Allied forces? No! A thousand times, No!

If we have lived in ease and plenty for the last three years, it is because Belgium and northern France and Poland and Serbia have been trampled in blood and mire! France and Italy and England have been and are fighting our battles, against Powers that are still strong, still ruthless, and still bent on world domination!

And as for us, we who have lived so peacefully in these Happy Isles, let us remember that "unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall much be required"—and let us make our little personal sacrifice of food willingly, as befits those who have received much.

Sugar Patriotism

IT is regrettable that the attempt should be made by any interest connected with the sugar industry to create dissension within the ranks of the industry or to cast discredit upon the motives of the men directing the work of the food administration, says Facts About Sugar. The men in the sugar industry who have agreed, at the request of the food administration, to cut down the profits that they otherwise might have received in order that consumers may save on their sugar bills have done so in patriotic response to the demand that all selfish interests be subordinated to the general welfare in this time of national emergency. Many of the producers who have joined in Food Administrator Hoover's program for a reduction of prices will suffer not merely a relative loss but an actual loss on the season's operations. This seems unjust, but they are doing it in order to present a united front to the enemy and to make the plan a success. If other interests, in other industries, are taking a less unselfish stand, all the more credit is due the sugar producers for the course they have followed.

The wisdom of some of the plans adopted by Mr. Hoover and his associates with reference to sugar may be open to question and of course there can be no objection to intelligent and fair-minded criticism of them. But there certainly is no ground for questioning the motives of the men who are giving their time and the best that is in them, without hope of reward, to the administration of the law that congress has enacted. Prominent representatives of the refining industry have been appointed to the commission which is to carry on the work of purchasing sugar for the United States and its allies. As the price paid for raw sugar, the amount of the refiners' margin and the price of refined are all to be determined by agreement between the food administration and the various parties at interest, they will exercise no authority in the fixing of prices and it is foolish to accuse them of a conspiracy to depress the price of sugar when such a course could result in no benefit to them, even if they were willing to enter into such a conspiracy, of which there is no indication. We all are, or should be, enlisted in the national service in one capacity or another and those of us who are aligned in the ranks of industry must play our parts in the same spirit as the men on the firing line. United effort under the leadership of those who have been appointed to direct the work of industrial mobilization is the only way to accomplish the gigantic task before us. The slacker and the obstructionist merely make the task more difficult.

Honolulu seems to be plagued just now with about as low-down thieves as imaginable. Robbing the Kawaiahao graveyard yesterday was not the most contemptible of recent crimes. Those who stole the crop raised on the federal building site by the Boy Scouts and those who stole the little garden truck grown by the Manoa school children seem almost at the bottom in the scale of humanity.

The five-year sentence imposed upon the white flayer who forced his young bride into a life of shame is not too much, but the fact of it ought to loom large before other panders and procurers in this city.

Digging and Shooting

THE familiar saying of the late General Funston that "all who can't shoot must dig" appears to be generally reversed in the war. Now General Doyen, commanding the Marines in France, puts it this way: "All who would shoot must dig." In a circular letter, emphasizing the value of the entrenching tool, General Doyen points out that soldiers on the firing line must dig under if they value their lives in the least. The communication continues:

You cannot emphasize too strongly upon the minds of men who will follow us from time to time that to dig well is to fight well. In this war the digging constitutes more than eighty percent of the work to be performed. For each three days of fighting during a month the soldier must do twenty-seven days of digging. After an advance has been made your very life depends upon your ability to dig down and get under cover quickly. You may have been working all day carrying ammunition, water or supplies. The continued terrific roar of the big guns has made it impossible for you to sleep during the night. Just before the break of dawn you participate in the offensive, which requires all possible effort on your part. You are successful and gain a good position, although you are tired beyond words. It is then that you must dig, dig and dig some more.

We have an expression in the Marine Corps, "Hold what you've got." In this war, in order to hold what you've got you must dig for it. If you want to retain the position for which you have fought hard and long, and for which many of your comrades have given their lives, you must dig. If you want to do your share toward bringing the line to and beyond the Rhine, you must dig. If you value your life you must dig. It is a lesson which every marine must learn and remember.

Clearing the Way

THAT mutiny among the German sailors, the significance of which the German government and the German press are attempting to minimize, was not such a little thing after all, according to the report of Rudolph Glatfelder, a Social Democrat who escaped to Switzerland and who says that no fewer than 12,000 sailors and marines were involved in the uprising. "I am making this statement from personal knowledge," says the German officer, adding that ugly feeling is universal in the German navy and that other outbreaks are expected soon. The Kaiser is losing his hold on his dupes. There is a limit to the power of tyranny, however strongly entrenched it may be.

The record of the Palolo Home, since it was established on January 31 last, has been the handling of the cases of twenty women saved from entering lives of shame or rescued from such a life and the cases of 178 children taken from vile surroundings and cared for. This is almost one case a day for every working day in the life of the institution, the majority of the cases being those which no other institution in the city was prepared to handle. The Palolo Home has well justified itself.

Luxburg's little crack about South Americans being only veneered Indians is likely to cost quite a few Germans their scalps.

BREVITIES

H. W. Bietow is seriously ill at his home in Kaimuki. Edward B. Jackson, a student at the Reserve Officers' Training Camp, has been dropped because of physical disability.

J. M. Berkeley, under whose supervision the Hilo Gas Co. was created, is now in Honolulu en route to his home in Los Angeles.

Fanny Lindsay was granted a decree of divorce yesterday from William Lindsay, by Judge Heen, to take effect November 15.

A new trial has been granted in the case of Machado vs. Dr. Mitamura, an appeal having been taken by the defendant when the case was originally decided in favor of the plaintiff.

It is expected that the residents of the Kona coffee district on Hawaii will adopt the daylight saving plan in order that the school children may have longer hours in the afternoon to pick the crop.

Claims for exemption from the draft, which were considered by the local registration board, were denied to Chester P. Gumberton, Honolulu Iron Works, who based his claim on industrial grounds, and Sen Yei Young, formerly of Buffalo, who protested on agricultural grounds.

A letter was received yesterday by the local Japanese Chamber of Commerce from David Gates, deputy commissioner of the internal revenue at Washington, stating that the manufacture of sake is not prohibited under the Food Control Act, because it is a wine and not a distilled product.

Persons raising rabbits and Belgian hares will hereafter have to get a permit from the board of agriculture and forestry. A rule to this effect having been passed Monday by the board, in order that the keeping of these animals may be regulated so as not to allow them to spread and become pests.

Each company, cavalry or similar organization of the national guard organizations which are to go into camp at Kawaiiloa, near Haleiwa, on November 9, will have a noncommissioned officer as instructor, for ten regular officers and about thirty noncoms have been selected to act as instructors at the camp.

Captain G. B. Grant, O. R. C., who has been serving as an engineer in the Ordnance Department in construction work near Fort Shafter, has been called to active service. He has been here about a year and a half. He will take the place of Capt. Stephen McGregor, who has been ordered to Washington, D. C.

James A. Kennedy, president of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, left for Washington recently on shipping and other business. He said that it is his belief that the freight requirements of Hawaii will be taken care of by the board, and that shipments of sugar would not be very seriously interfered with.

Need of public comfort stations in and about the city is being called to the attention of the board of supervisors. A start in this direction was made at Tuesday night's meeting of the board when, after a statement of Supervisor Petrie, with regard to the crying need for a public comfort station in Aala Park, it was decided to ask local architects to furnish plans for a first-class station built of concrete or brick and along the lines of those in large cities on the mainland.

The present mosquito invasion throughout Honolulu is not due to neglected pools or marshes here, in the opinion of K. B. Porter, secretary of the board of health, but to swarms of them being carried by the wind from the Waianai side of the island over the Maunaloa and Makiki ridges into the city. He states also that the board is doing everything to check the increase. If day mosquitoes are plentiful then their presence is due to neglected pools in the vicinity of houses, for the day mosquito is not a traveler, says Secretary Porter.

PERSONALS

Francis Lyman, of Kauai, returned home last night in the steamer Kinau. Mrs. H. H. Morshod, wife of Colonel Morshod, commanding the national guard on Hawaii, is a visitor in the city.

Robert D. Moler, of the McBryde Sugar Company, was a departing passenger in the Kinau last night for the Garden Island.

Mrs. J. C. Cunningham, of Cooke Street, Auwailima, who was operated at the Queen's Hospital last week, is doing nicely and expects to be out and about shortly.

Albert L. Ruddle, sales manager of the Volcano Stables and Transportation Co., Ltd., Hilo, was an arrival in the city yesterday. He was accompanied by his son.

Among the passengers departing yesterday in the steamer Kinau for Kauai was Harry D. Wishard, head bookkeeper of the Lihue Plantation, who is returning from a business trip to the city.

William C. Avery, inspector-general of public schools, who has been in Maui the past two days on official business, will return in the Claudine tomorrow morning from the Valley Island.

Members of the Cathedral congregation are invited to be present at the Halloween entertainment to be given this evening in the Davies' Memorial Hall to meet the military guests and others.

J. V. Binning, business manager of the Hawaii Post, is a visitor in the city. Mr. Binning reports Hilo progressing and the Post keeping right in step. This is Mr. Binning's first visit to the capital.

COLDS CAUSE HEADACHES

LAXATIVE BROMO GUININE removes the cause. Used the world over to cure a cold in one day. The signature of E. W. GROVE is on each box. Manufactured by the PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

FOOD COMMISSION WILL STOP RAISE IN PRICE OF MILK

Proposed Rate of Fifteen Cents a Quart is Unreasonable, Declares A. L. Castle

DELIVERY COST TOO HIGH IS CONCLUSION

Manager of Dairymen's Association Asserts No Profit in Business Under Present Conditions

"The raise to fifteen cents a quart for milk is unreasonable, and it is my intention to use every means in the power of the food commission to prevent it," said A. L. Castle yesterday after the first public meeting of the commission with the milk producers and representatives of the Dairymen's Association.

"It is possible that a fourteen-cent rate may be called for by the increased price demanded by the producers, but even that has not yet been proved, and the commission does not go on record as approving even a one-cent raise until it knows all there is to know about the milk conditions at the present time," he continued.

The conclusion reached by the commission yesterday was that the cost of delivering milk, as it is done at present by the Dairymen's Association, is too high. The delivery cost is about six cents a quart, according to the statement of S. W. Smith, manager of the association. This includes pasteurization and the expense of maintaining the association.

Statements were made by a number of dairymen, representing small and large dairies, that the producer at present could not make any money unless he received nine cents a quart for his milk.

There are further facts to be brought out before the investigation is complete, but on the evidence of the facts submitted yesterday the commission believes that a delivery cost of between five and six cents is unreasonably high, and that even if the producer must receive nine cents per quart to make a profit, the delivery cost should be lessened so that the price to the retail consumer need not be raised.

Waterful Methods In this connection Julius Bayer, private secretary and business man for D. P. R. Isenberg, largest stockholder of the association, stated that the organization had been conducted in an unbusinesslike and wasteful manner as far as the bookkeeping end of it was concerned. He said that a competent bookkeeper had been engaged by him a week ago, and it was expected that the costs could be more closely and accurately estimated in future and perhaps reduced. No promise of a reduction in the price of milk were made unless in the distant future.

A. L. Castle, executive officer of the food commission, was in the chair. J. F. Child, federal food administrator, was present in an unofficial capacity. Other members of the commission present were John Waterhouse, A. W. Neely, Robbins Anderson and C. R. Hennebury. S. W. Smith, manager of the Dairymen's Association, and two of the large stockholders, D. P. R. Isenberg and Frank Andrade, were there. There were about thirty others, largely Portuguese and Japanese, who own small dairies and sell their milk through the association.

A. L. Castle opened the meeting with the statement that the commission wished to work together with the dairymen on the milk investigation, but that if necessary subpoenas would be issued to obtain the desired information, in case it was not brought out in the friendly session. The commission would prefer not to take drastic action, but would do so if it were needed.

Producers Want Raise "I am personally opposed to raising the price of milk to the public," said D. P. R. Isenberg, "but the producer must be protected. If the public thinks the producer is making money, they are mistaken."

"Although owning the controlling stock in the association, I have taken absolutely no part in their decision. I will not use my control to set the price of milk at any time, but if the time has come when the producer must have nine cents for his milk then I think it should be given him."

"Could the Dairymen's Association pay the producer nine cents and still raise the price to the public?" Frank Andrade asked.

"No," Isenberg answered. The association is now paying eight cents for milk.

A formal report from the Dairymen's Association was read by S. W. Smith. Sanitary requirements, bottle deliveries, with consequent loss by breakage, pasteurization, and a fluctuating supply of milk were given as the reasons for the high cost of handling by the association.

It would seem, according to Smith's report, that an oversupply of milk would tend directly to raise the price of milk to the consumer. Instead of endeavoring to increase the supply of milk permanently in order to lower the price, which would probably increase the demand, they seem to prefer a short supply of milk, as then they have no surplus to be disposed of.

Smith in his report brought in the fact that butter could be made by the association from the surplus only at a loss. When the commission sought questions to determine the amount of loss, he admitted that for some months past no butter had been made, but that ice cream had been made from the surplus milk at a fair profit. When there is no surplus milk the ice cream is made from milk powder. At present there is no surplus. The recent shortage of milk was laid to the destruction of cows which did not pass the tuberculin tests two weeks ago, Smith said. He quoted

MILK AND GAS GO UP TODAY

Milk May Come Down Again But Nobody is Investigating the Higher Price of Balloon Juice

Today is the fatal day on which the family quart of cow product will cost fifteen cents instead of thirteen, and if the family take any pints of their lactical beverage each little pint will cost eight cents instead of seven. And that is not the only serious wound suffered by the family pocketbook on this first day of November. Gas has also risen.

What is going up next nobody knows, and it is small consolation that fish has been dropping a bit in the last few days since a great white light of publicity has been thrown upon the general fish situation. The decrease will probably last only until the tumult and the shouting dies, unless the food commission or the federal food administrator, Child, gets into action on the question. And the gas at least will stay up.

There'll be a little less cream for the family coffee and cereal in most homes, and some youngsters will not have their glass of milk as regularly as before. Perhaps some will not get any. Not everybody can afford fifteen-cent milk, and those who will have to drop it first are very likely the households that have small purses and large families.

After the food commission gets to the bottom of the milk investigation begun yesterday milk may go down to thirteen cents again, but there's nothing positive about it.

Gas is going to be \$2 a thousand cubic feet for the first 2000 feet, and \$1.75 after that amount.

The minimum charge remains \$1 per month for the householder. Large consumers will also feel the raise.

New York and San Francisco prices as a justification of the raise in milk in Honolulu.

The public demands two deliveries a day, he said. One delivery a day would reduce expense considerably, he stated then, and later expressed the opinion that one delivery a day would not bring down expense, as it would require additional equipment. Julius Bayer also said that one delivery a day would not bring down expense.

The statement that no dividends had been paid by the association since June 30, 1914, brought out from the members present the fact that the association was supposed to be a purely cooperative institution which was not organized to pay dividends. It is supposed to lessen the cost of distribution to the individual dairymen and insure a steady market for his milk, although no contracts are entered into and the dairymen can sell to whom or not as he pleases, just as they can refuse to take his milk at any time.

Eight Cents Limit "The association has never paid over eight cents a quart for milk before," said Frank Andrade, "and has paid at times as little as six cents. The stock is worth nothing except as it carries with it representation on the board of directors."

"Is it not true then," asked John Waterhouse, "that the stock is held by a few large producers in order to keep up the price of milk?"

"Is it not also a fact," added A. L. Castle, "that one or two controlling owners can at any time control the price paid to producers?"

"They can, but they do not," was Andrade's reply. "They have never done so in the history of the organization." He also stated that in the course of sixteen years in the dairy business he had never met a man who made money in it.

It costs 38.6 cents daily to feed one of D. P. R. Isenberg's cows, Bayer said, and when depreciation was included their loss was 1.5 cents per day when they received 7.95 cents per quart for milk. Isenberg's dairy conditions are the most favorable in the Islands, as he is the only producer who raises all his own feed.

Want Nine Cents The Portuguese dairymen present at the meeting stated through a spokesman that they wished to obtain nine cents a quart for their milk at the present time. They would be satisfied with this and considered it a fair price. The Japanese present made the same statement.

It seemed to be the general desire of the small dairymen to obtain a certain fixed price for their milk, instead of waiting until the end of the month, as they do now, and then receiving their pro rata according to quantity supplied after the expenses of distributing are deducted. They do not seem to feel that this method is a fair one.

"When I was an independent dairymen, before my herd was wiped out by anthrax," T. P. Farm told the meeting, "I made money, though I said that I was not a milk producer. It is a reasonable price to the producer. When I had my dairy I made a profit in selling milk at 13 cents with a production cost of eight and one-half cents. I did not pasteurize, but went to extra expense to produce clean milk."

Distribution Cost Too High J. F. Child stated that after seeing the books of the plant of the association he was of the opinion that the cost of distribution could be reduced. Bayer said that the books of the association were not to be relied on, as they had been conducted in a slipshod manner and an unbusinesslike way. He said that they would shortly be improved as he had employed a new bookkeeper to take charge of them.

The investigation will be continued by the food commission, and either another meeting will be called for all the dairymen or those whom the commission desires to question will be called before it separately.

INDIGESTION AND BILIOUSNESS

You should not eat food of any kind when bilious, take a full dose of Chamberlain's Tablets and drink plenty of water. This will cleanse the stomach, move the bowels and soon restore the system to a healthy condition. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd. Agts. for Hawaii.—Advertisement.

STANDARD OIL MEN TOOK MANY BONDS

Comparison of Figures for First and Second Liberty Loans Discloses Interesting Facts

A. S. Prescott, district sales manager for the Standard Oil Company, reported yesterday that the employees of that company in Honolulu had subscribed \$6,200 on the easy payment plan as followed by a number of local firms and corporations. Every employee of the company subscribed voluntarily.

There are eighty-four employees, of whom twenty-six are Japanese, who took bonds with the same enthusiasm as the rest. The financial details were arranged through the Bank of Hawaii on an installment proposition similar to that effected at all the Standard Oil stations on the coast.

Comparison of Hawaii's figures for the first and second Liberty Loans is made in a letter sent yesterday to William G. McKelock, Secretary of the Treasury, by the Liberty Loan committee. The letter is signed by R. F. Stever, executive secretary of the committee, who was one of the most indefatigable workers for the loan, and to whose untiring personal efforts is due many of the successful features of the campaign.

For the first loan Hawaii's share was \$4,500,000, of which \$3,000,000 was subscribed through the banks and \$1,500,000 through the trust companies. These figures included the army subscription, which was about \$50,000. The number of subscribers was 1,037.

The second loan brought out a total of \$6,401,650 from the civilian population, from a total of 9,281 subscribers. The army took bonds to the value of \$1,200,000 with 9,870 subscribers. The totals were \$8,000,650 from 19,157 subscribers.

This shows an increase of \$3,500,650 in money and of 18,114 in subscribers. Nearly nineteen times as many men and women bought bonds as for the first loan. The good work of the committee in reaching a wide number of possible buyers is shown by this multiplied increase. The thorough success of the second Liberty Loan in Hawaii is due to the cooperative spirit aroused and organized into action by the committee.

Included in the figures for the second loan given above is \$94,500 worth of bonds taken through the Japanese banks and \$31,500 taken through the Chinese American bank. The last named secured 328 subscribers. There are more subscriptions from both races which do not show in these figures as they were taken through the plantations and reported to the plantation agencies or their banking concerns.

CHEMISTS DISCUSS PAPERS OF INTEREST

Chemists and sugar boilers continued their sessions yesterday, while it was an idle day for the mill engineers, so far as sessions of their fifth annual convention go. This morning the situation will be reversed—and the engineers will meet, while the chemists and boilers have the morning off. In the afternoon there will be a demonstration to both bodies of a method of production of fuel and illuminating gas from petrol, and visit the coal docks of the Inter-Island Company later.

Four papers were read before the chemists yesterday and full discussion followed each. The two papers of the morning related to agricultural chemistry, one by P. S. Burgess on the importance of mold and the other by F. T. Dillingham on the "Chemistry of Soil Formation."

The afternoon session listened to a paper on the "Inversion Method of Walker," presented by G. H. Halden, who approved the method and recommended its adoption, and another, read also by Mr. Halden, on "Boiler House Recovery."

Much benefit is being obtained by the engineers and chemists as a result of the two meetings, it is generally agreed, and while the proceedings themselves are not of such nature as to appeal especially to the general public, and are of necessity often very technical, the results from the meeting, when the best suggestions are put in operation, will redound to the sugar industry in much benefit.

Tonight there will be an illustrated lecture on "Dry Rot in Timber," by B. Franklin Howland, at which will also be shown moving pictures which will show the application of electricity to the Panama Canal.

BOOTLEGGER GIVEN FOUR MONTHS IN JAIL

"I took a bottle full of wine out of the big jar, but the big jar and the quart bottle appear to have more wine in now than before the police took it and arrested me," said Ramon Ramos, a Porto Rican, who was tried yesterday morning in Judge Ashford's court for selling liquor without a license. The judge, attorneys and jury were quite amused by this attempt to discredit the liquor license detectives with-out avail for the jury promptly found Ramos guilty and he was sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

Ramos was arrested at Watertown a few months ago, License Inspector Hutton and assistants making the arrest through the aid of an informer named Silverino, who paid twenty-five cents to Ramos. The latter attempted to prove that this quarter was payment on account of money previously loaned to Silverino, but he could not make it plain why he had thrown the quarter away when the police arrived.