HAWAII MAY HAVE TO DEPEND LARGELY ON 'WINDJAMMERS'

Belief Prevails Among Shipping Men That Practically All Steamers Will Leave

CHANGES ARE MADE IN SUGAR SHIPPING PLANS

Vessels That Were To Go By Way of Canal Diverted—May Depend On Slow Ships

Honolulu shipping men believe that by the first of March there will be calling at this port no American owned steamers, now engaged in the coastwise trade either along the Pacific Coast, between the mainland and Hawaii, or in the Pacific Coast and South American trade, of over 2500 tons dead weight carrying capacity.

This belief is based on the despatch published yesterday morning by The Advertiser which stated that the United States Shipping Board intended before the end of this month to commandeer another million tons of shipping from the Pacific coastwise trade for use in the Atlantic in transporting supplies and troops to Europe.

The despatch added that this decision had been reached by the shipping board and formally approved by the President. Chairman Hurley's announcement showing that the administration has decided to require the licensing of all imports and the eliminating of all non-essentials.

May Hit Hawaii Hard

As Hawaii is mostly served by coastwise shipping, it is almost certain that all the larger steamers now in this trade will be taken over by the government and diverted to the government use in the Atlantic.

If this is done Honolulu, Kahului and Hilo will lose the remainder of the Matson Navigation Company fleet, including the two Pacific Coast steamers President and Governor, which were turned over to this steamship company after the Matsonia, Wilhelmina and Maui, the biggest ships of the fleet, were taken by the government a few months ago.

Four Matson Steamers

There are four steamers of the original Matson fleet remaining in the Pacific, the Enterprise, for many years on the Hilo run, the Lurline, the Manoa and the Hyades, all of which are well over the required 2500 tons dead weight carrying capacity, and capable of making twelve knots or more which is essential for any vessels operated in the submarine zones of the Atlantic.

When E. D. Tenney, president of the Matson Navigation Company, was asked if he thought these steamers, and the Governor and President would be taken to the Atlantic by the government, he said:

"I am very much afraid such will be the case." He explained, though, that he had no direct information either from San Francisco or Washington as to the intention of the shipping board, other than what he had read in The Advertiser.

It is known that when three big steamers of the Matson fleet were commandeered by the government last fall that it took considerable argument to save the Manoa and the Lurline from being requisitioned at the same time.

Plans Change Suddenly

C. P. Morse, local agent for the shipping board, is also aware that there has been a marked change in the plans of the shipping board in the last forty-eight hours, although not at liberty to give out his knowledge to the press.

Some indications of the changes contemplated have been received, however, from other sources. It is thought very probable that the shipping board's recent intention to take some steamers despatched to the Atlantic from the shipyards of the Pacific S. C. the way of Honolulu, where a cargo of sugar would be loaded, has been temporarily abandoned.

An indication of this is given in the authentic report that the new steamer Absaroka, recently launched in Seattle, which was scheduled to sail from Nanaimo, British Columbia, for Honolulu with a cargo of coal for the Inter Island, is to be sent direct to the Atlantic. She was scheduled to leave Nanaimo for Honolulu February 12 but word has been received that she is not coming as intended.

Affects Eastern Sugar

That this change in plans was made since February 6 is shown by the fact that the steamers Sacramento and Boston, now enroute from the northwest to Honolulu, were permitted to sail as intended, but are to be despatched from here to San Francisco, a change in plans made since the two vessels left Nanaimo as at least one of the vessels, the Sacramento, was to have taken sugar to the eastern coast by the Panama Canal. The two steamers left Nanaimo for Honolulu on February 6.

The Absaroka has a carrying capacity of 7000 tons and the Sacramento 6000. The Boston capacity is about half that of the Sacramento.

Embargoes Are Nearer

In order to get the million tons of extra shipping needed the shipping board plans to cut down imports fifty per cent, which may have a very drastic effect on shipment of goods here from the mainland.

With the elimination of all non essentials, the long threatened embargo on the importing to Hawaii of automobiles, furniture, fancy dress goods, fancy drugs, jewelry and hundreds of other articles usually classed as luxuries may be stopped with no more warning than is contained in the announcement of the government's intention to commandeer more Pacific shipping.

While there is nothing in the despatch received from Washington to indicate that American registered and American owned steamers in the transpacific and Australian trade are to be requisitioned before the end of this month, this may become necessary in order to provide the extra ships needed for troop transportation and other war purposes. Vessels in such trade could be replaced by Japanese and Dutch steamers.

With all the big steamers now in the coastwise trade between these Islands and the mainland, taken over by the government, Hawaii will have to depend almost entirely on sailing vessels and motor schooners for her sea commerce.

Many of the vessels of the type of the motor schooners S. L. Allard and he Oregon are being launched from the Pacific Coast shipyards, and as they have not the speed and carrying capacity needed for transport vessels they will be likely placed in the Isl and service.

The shipping board's intention is to take care of the Pacific Coast business now handled by the steamers by having the freight and passengers moved on the railroads operating along the coast between Vancouver and Los Angeles.

TENYO PASSENGER CLOSELY SEARCHED

Federal Officials Make Careful Scrutiny of Person, and Papers of Man From Petrograd

Stripped to the very skin, "from the bottom of his socks to the top of his hat," and with the closest kind of scrutiny given to every vestige of paper found on his person or in his baggage is the description given of the search and examination by federal agents of N. S. Kaplan, a passenger on the Tenyo Maru, when that seamer arrived in Honolulu yesterday noon from the Orient.

Kaplan, who is said to be a Russian Jew, left Petrograd since Christmas and since the Bolsheviki leaders, closed the Russian border, following the allied nations refusal to recognize the present Russian government.

He is reported to have said on the Tenyo that no one in Nagasaki knew he was going to sail for the United States, but was evidently mistaken as the request immediately made by the federal officers for this particular passenger shows.

Shortly after the federal agents boarded the Tenyo yesterday to examine the passports of the arriving passengers before permitting them to go ashore, Kaplan was taken to the office of Capt. H. Hashimoto, it is asserted, and the search and examination began. Later, it is reported the examination was continued at the offices of the intelligence department of the army and navy.

Kaplan Unruffled

One of the reports of the unusual examination is that Kaplan accepted it with composure and as one of the expected discomforts of travel in war time, and he rather nonplussed the officials at the conclusion of the search conducted in the captain's room by smiling telling the government's agents that if they really wanted to see his important papers they should go over those which he had deposited with the ship's purser.

Besides a portfolio which he had in the ship's safe, he also had 150,000 rubles in gold and is said to have several trunks filled with rich sable furs.

Following the uptown investigation by the federal officers, Kaplan was released and allowed the same liberty as other passengers.

Just what reason there was for the unusual investigation of Kaplan is unknown. It may have been an indication of a coming close surveillance here of every one of foreign birth and citizenship now getting out of Russia, a country of doubtful neutrality or friendship, and certainly one no longer looked upon as one with allied interests, to the Allies.

Has Much Money

Another reason for war time suspicion may have been the fact that Kaplan was so well supplied with funds, and because he speaks excellent Parisienne French, German, Russian and Spanish, and besides he has a fluent flow of English. He is also a man who has travelled all over the world.

Searching of effects and baggage and piercing examination as to the nationality and reasons for travelling were not confined, it is said, to Kaplan. A Boeckel, a ship's roommate of Kaplan, who also has left Petrograd since Christmas, and who is reported to be a former Cossack officer, was subjected to almost as severe an ordeal by the passport officers as was the Russian Jew.

Another foreigner who was given a careful examination was a Chilean, who recently left Russia.

Precaution taken in examining these arrivals from Russia yesterday is believed to show that until the war is over, Honolulu, as the western port of entry to the United States, is to be a point of passport examination of as much importance and severity as are those through which admission is sought to England, France, Italy and Belgium.

UKRAINE PEACE MAY FORCE RUMANIANS

Country Dependent Upon Neighbor For Most of the Little Food It Secures

Brought personally before Leon Trotsky, foreign minister of the prevailing government in Petrograd, and interrogated concerning himself and his purpose in being in Russia, Lieut. G. B. Schribman, Medical Unit, U. S. A., who is in Honolulu for a day, had an interesting experience while en route from Rumania to Washington.

Although the interview with Trotsky lasted less than half an hour, Lieutenant Schribman learned from the lips of Trotsky himself his own personal aims with regard to the shaping of Russia's destiny, and that above all the Bolsheviki leader had two objects to attain.

First, to effect a peace with Russia's enemies;

Second, to divide the lands of Russia among all her people.

Conditions in Rumania

Lieutenant Schribman said that he was one of the few remaining members of the medical unit in Rumania at the time he left. He says that conditions there, particularly in the way of appropriate food, are exceedingly serious. Major Perkins, who was here about three weeks ago, preceded Lieutenant Schribman out of Rumania about two weeks.

At the time of his departure the population was facing a food problem which was not serious but tragic. In the south of Russia there was food in plenty, but Ukrania would not allow much to enter Rumania.

"If Ukrania effects peace with Germany, Rumania will be in dire straits, and in my opinion must seek peace herself to save the nation," said Lieutenant Schribman.

While traveling through Siberia Lieutenant Shribman was detained many times. The engines were detached from the trains in which he was riding, to be attached to troop trains. The Bolsheviki authorities called for the production of passports and seemed particularly assertive about those carried by Americans.

The detachment of railroad engineers which passed through here some time ago en route to Siberia, is still in Japan.

Lieutenant Schribman was met at the Moana Hotel yesterday by A. L. Castle, head of the Hawaiian Red Cross and Miss Beatrice Castle.

Doctor Schribman gives some illuminating reasons why Americans in the service in Russia and Rumania have been distrusted by the Bolsheviki government. It was all due to the story going the rounds in official Russia, he says that seventy-five automobiles were used to rescue the beautiful Queen of Rumania, and this is the basis of the Bolsheviki charges preferred against Col. W. H. Anderson and his American Red Cross mission that the Americans were attempting to aid General Kaledin and his counter revolutionary movement in Russia. Colonel Anderson's story was brought to Honolulu by Doctor Schribman, who left Petrograd January 1.

To remove the danger of a trainload of American ambulances from falling into the hands of the Germans and not to further a romantic dream of saving Her Royal Majesty Queen Marie, did Colonel Anderson attempt to route the machines and supplies to Rostov on the Don, not knowing that the southern city was at the time a stronghold of the counter-revolutionary movement under General Kaledin, according to Doctor Schribman.

Attacks U. S. Ambassador

A series of unfortunate incidents followed with the result that Trotzky issued a bitter personal attack against David R. Francis, the American Ambassador to Russia; caused the arrest of Colonel Kalpatchinikoff an attache of the Red Cross mission who was to assume charge of the train of supplies, and made the accusation that Colonel Anderson had attempted to save the Queen of Rumania from a Bolsheviki movement.

"Explanations were offered and it could have been proved that Colonel Anderson did not know of the conditions in Rostov when he sent the order to Petrograd," says Doctor Schribman, "but Trotzky refused the explanations and launched an anti American speech making program equal to the anti British campaign which has been carried out since the English stopped two Bolsheviki envoys in London. These speeches were being delivered twice daily when I left Petrograd." Doctor Schribman says that the French Ambassador in Petrograd is the only diplomatic representative of an Allied power whom the Bolsheviki foreign minister has visited and carried on negotiations.

Trotzky's denunciation of Ambassador Francis was made on December 23 at the Smolny institute.

"Last night," said Trotzky, "we found that American agents in Russia were taking part in Kaledin's movements. We arrested Colonel Kalpatchnikoff, attached to the American mission to Rumania, who was trying to get a trainload of motor cars, clothing and supplies to Rostov. Among the documents was a letter from David P. Francis, American ambassador to Russia, requesting that the train be given free passage, as it was bound for the mission at Jassy.

"One letter from Colonel Anderson, head of the American Red Cross mission to Rumania, etc. Kalpatchnikoff, said that if money were needed, Ambassador Francis was ready to advance 100,000 rubles on the account of the Red Cross. We think that the American ambassador must break his silence now.

"Since the revolution he has been the most silent diplomat in Petrograd. Evidently he belongs to the Bismarck school, in which it was taught that silence is golden. He must explain this.

"We will tell all the ambassadors if you think you can with the help of American gold, under the guise of the holy mission of the Red Cross, support and bribe Kaledin, you are mistaken. If you think that you are no longer the representative of America both private adventures and the heavy hand of the revolution will reach out after you.

Anglo-American Bourgeoisie

"I desire to let the representatives of all the foreign powers know that we are not so blind as to allow our feet to be trampled on. In the affair of Tchitcherin and Petroff we have already had occasion to show the British ambassador that the revolutionary government is not lacking in dignity and pride and that we are not acting under the influence of the Anglo-American bourgeoisie, but have a pure principle for which we will conquer or perish."

State department officials at Washington announced the following day that the statements of Trotzky, that the American Red Cross mission in Russia was giving aid to the opponents of the Bolsheviki government could be attributed only to his ignorance of the facts.

The state department did not believe Trotzky would persist in his attitude, however, when he realized the true state of affairs. Arrangements were made in America some time ago for strengthening the ambulance corps of Russia with seventy-eight ambulances and other supplies much needed in certain districts. It was deemed advisable to send them via the Rumanian frontier. This was done with the approval of the Russian Red Cross.

The incident of money which it was alleged Ambassador Francis had offered and the insinuation that it was intended as a bribe to the enemies of the Bolsheviki, had no other significance, it was announced, than humanitarian. It was merely the ordinary transfer of money through the embassy sent by the Red Cross and intended for relief work.

The state department regarded the action of Trotsky as entirely unwarranted.

Missions Are Discouraged

Conditions in Jassy at the time the automobiles, clothing and supplies were ordered south were such that the Red Cross mission's work was almost negligible, says Doctor Schribman. The Americans took supplies from America and purchased additional supplies in Japan but besides these only one shipment, by the way of Archangel, had reached the relief workers. The American Mission's work was chiefly with the suffering civilian population. A hospital of 1000 beds was maintained and an outdoor dispensary and clinic, under Doctor Schribman's direction, because of his knowledge of the language, proved one of the best methods of aiding the sufferers.

The nurses and some of the physicians, about twenty, are still in Rumania, but discouraged and handicapped in their work to a degree that they are ready to leave, says Doctor Schribman. The Rumanians cannot withstand the Bolsheviki influence. The hopelessness of the situation pervades all the missions which have gone to Rumania and Russia.

All Allies Can Do, Is Wait

Doctor Schribman brings no plan of action for the restoration of Russia as an aid to the Allies. Asked about the possibilities of various plans, he said:

"More men of the type that could sympathize with the Bolsheviki movement should have been sent to Russia a year ago but it is too late now; there were 300 German officers in Petrograd when I left."

"How about a military campaign through Siberia?"

"No, it would not do; decidedly impractical."

"Probably a few more missions?"

"Too late; all we can do is wait ——"

"While the German influence is growing!"

"—— Growing every day!"

BOSTON, January 4—U. J. Herrmann of Chicago was elected secretary-treasurer of the Boston American League baseball club tonight to succeed Hugh J. Ward of New York. Ward, who retains his financial interest in the club, resigned because of other duties. H. H. Frazee of New York was re-elected president of the club.

SPORTS

TAKEO TEREGAWA IS WINNER OF TEN-MILE RACE

Mills School Entry Captures Shafter-Moiliili Classic, Meinecke and Shannon Next

BIG AFTERNOON FOOT-WORK DRAWS MANY SPECTATORS

Punahou Takes Interscholastic Relays—Manoa School Second

Takeo Teregawa, No. 29, the Mills School lone entry, won the big ten mile race yesterday afternoon. William H. Meinecke, No. 30, teacher at the Territorial Normal School and running unattached, won second place, and Bert Shannon No. 36, of the Thirty-second Infantry of Schofield Barracks, finished in third place.

Teregawa's time was one hour, four minutes and four-fifths of a second; Meinecke's one hour, four minutes and sixteen and four-fifths seconds and Shannon's one hour, four minutes and twenty-three and four-fifths seconds.

Considering the length of the race the finish was close enough between these three place men to satisfy even the most exciting. Teregawa led from the very start and he and Shannon entered Moiliili Field abreast of each other. They ran several laps together around the track until Shannon began to drop gradually to the rear and Meinecke lessened the distance first between him and Shannon and later between him and Teregawa. Meinecke was less than half a lap behind Teregawa when the latter breasted the tape at the finish.

Forty-one Start Out

Forty-one runners faced the starter at Fort Shafter when the pistol shot sent them off on the long grind and twenty-seven entered Moiliili Field at the makai-Ewa gate. Thus, fourteen fell off by the wayside from Shafter to Moiliili. Twenty-three finished the full ten-miles, so that of those who entered the field four gave up before the end.

At Mokauea Road, Kalihi, Teregawa, Scott, Shannon and Kano were bunched together in the lead of the field, with Worosich, Tehara, Prysebella, Helbush, Hansen and Suzuki trailing closely on their heels. Passing Palama Settlement the four leaders were still together, but the near trailers were Helbush, Suzuki, Carey, Costa, Prysebella and Worosich. Passing Thomas Square Teregawa and Shannon were about together, with Kano and Scott side by side next, and Helbush, Meinecke, Hansen, Suzuki, Costa and Prysebella following and the remainder of the field almost lost to sight in the far distance.

The runners entered Moiliili Field in the following order: Teregawa, Shanno, Scott, Kano, Meinecke, Helbush, Hansen, Suzuki, Costa, Yosenaru, Burke, Weider, Armstead, Prysebella, James J. Quinn, Worosich, Tomeston, Carey, Travers, Cabriuha, Johansen, McArthur, Roland, Harmon, Crooks, Kenn, Dencker, Tehara and Yonesichi.

Chinese Take Relay

The 400-yard Pacific League relay race was won by the Chinese team, time 47 4-5. St. Louis was second. The Braves and Asahis, falling short of the required number of entries, did not compete. Kan Leong of the Chinese and You Bunn of the Saints ran the last lap, making of this a pretty race. Kan had been given a good lead by his team mates but You Bunn closed up, finishing less than two yards behind the Chinese team man. The runners for the Chinese team were Ah Fong Chong, Young Yuen, Wah Han Leong and Kan Leong. For the St. Louis the sprinters were U. Sasaki, Fun Luke, Mung Pung and You Bunn.

Circling the baseball bases came next and this event furnished the fans both with much amusement and a collection of thrills, for the two best men tied thrice and finally it was decided that each should be given a trophy.

In the first round the following times were made: You Bunn, 15 seconds; Kan Leong, 15; Yasunaga, 15 4-5; Wah Han Leong, 17 1-5; H. K. Maesake and T. Miyahara, both 17 3-5, and Fun Luke 17 4-5.

Couldn't Break Base Tie

Later on, after the ten mile race had gone down into history, You Bunn and Kan Leong were called upon to circle the bases again to decide the tie. They both made it in 15 1-5. The third time resulted in still another tie, both Kan Leong and You Bunn being timed at 15 2-5. After some discussion the committee decided to leave the matter as it stood and to present each base runner with a cup.

The 800 yard Interscholastic relay race was won handily by the Punahou team, time 1:36 2-5. Mills School was second and St. Louis third. In the order they took the field, the runners were:

Punahou—Okumura, Willis, Poepoe Pogue, Mahikoa, Smith, K. Decker and Captain Kauhane.

Mills School—Liberato Magpiong, George Goo, Ah Fong Chuck, Charley K. Ho, Masaki, Stephen, Young Yuen and Kan Leong.

St. Louis—Leal, Sasaki, Lee, Betencourt, Lizama, Aka Wong, You Bunn and Fernandes.

Punahou In Her Glory

Mills looked like the winner in the early stages of the race but Punahou began to take the lead from the fifth lap on and each Buff and Blue runner after that made good way, giving Noble Kauhane the last man a comfortable lead. He, himself, did not lag any. The race between Kauhane and Kan Leong was a pretty one to witness, the Mills man making a mighty effort to finish first, but Kauhane's lead was too much for him to overcome.

The 600 yard regimental relay excited a lot of interest and enthusiasm. The Fourth Cavalry team won, time 1:10 1-5. First Infantry was second and the Thirty-second Infantry third.

The two-mile Interscholastic relay was won by Punahou, time 9:27 4-5. Mills School was second and St. Louis third. The fight was between Punahou and Mills from the start, St. Louis making a poor showing. The teams, in the order the men ran, were:

Punahou—Stanley, Crozier, Singlehurst and Smith.

Miss School—Charles Woon, Ishimura, Wakuya and Tom Tim Fook.

St. Louis—Ahlo, Judd, Sasaki and Maeconnel.

Future Rosy For "O" Men

Punahou made a splendid showing yesterday in capturing first honors in both relays and the "O" men now feel confident that they will carry away the honors in the several school meets which are to be held shortly. Mills School is still in the running, for it is believed that some of the best Manoa runners are being held in reserve. From yesterday's showing it does not seem as if St. Louis stands much of a chance this year in the running game unless there is a great improvement shown by her men.

After all the races were over the cups were presented on behalf of the donors by William T. Rawlins, president of the Hawaiian Association of the A. A. U., to the winners, as follows:

Cups Awarded Winners

The Thomas H. Benton cup went to Takeo Teregawa, winner of the ten-mile run. The Hotel St. Francis cup went to the Asahi Team for winning this event with three men to finish with the greatest number of points Punahou received a cup for winning the two-mile relay. William H. Meinecke was awarded the Market Sporting Goods Company cup for coming in second in the ten-mile run; the Elgin Automobile Company cup went to Punahou, whose team won the 800 yard Interscholastic relay. The Fourth Cavalry took the cup for the 600 yard regimental relay. The Sam F. Nott cup went to the Chinese team, winner of the Pacific League relay, and You Bunn of St. Louis and Kan Leong of Chinese baseball teams of the Pacific League will each come in for a cup, they having tied thrice for first place in circling the bases.

Service Teams Helped Well

The service organizations, which entered into the spirit of the meet like real sportsmen, are deserving of a lot of praise. The officers of the Post Athletic Club of Schofield Barracks worked hard to insure the success of the meet from their end. Corporal James J. Quinn, now at the Officers' Training Camp, and others worked with a will to make the meet the success it was.

SWIM MEET ENTRIES CLOSE FEBRUARY 15

Entries for the Mid Pacific Carnival swimming meet, which will be staged at the Y. M. C. A. tank on February 22 and 23, will close with John F. Soper, chairman of the registration committee, at five o'clock the afternoon of February 15 at the Hawaiian News Company. All entrants must have their A. A. U. cards before making entry.

The following are events for the two evenings:

February 22—100 Yard Swim, Boys under 15 years; 440 Yard Swim, Open; 50 Yard Swim, Ladies; 100 Yard Swim, Special; 40 Yard Swim, Boys under 12 years; 100 Yard Swim, Novice; 50 Yard Swim, Open; 50 Yard Swim, Breast Stroke for Ladies; 100 Yard Swim, Service; Plunge; 100 Yard, Breast Stroke, Open; Ladies' Relay (4 ladies—40 yards each).

February 23—220 Yard Swim, Open; 50 Yard Swim, Girls under 15 years; 50 Yard Swim, Service; 50 Yard Swim, Special; 100 Yard Swim, Open; 100 Yard Swim, Ladies; 50 Yard Swim, Boys under 15 years; Novelty Race; 60 Yard Swim, Back Stroke for Ladies; 100 Yard Back Stroke; Spring Board Diving; Club Relay (5 men—60 yards each).

PIKES PEAK ASSOCIATION TO MEET FEBRUARY 6-7

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colorado, January 27 (Associated Press)—Official call for the fifth annual meeting of the Pikes Peak Ocean-to-Ocean Highway Association has been sent out by Secretary-Treasurer A. W. Henderson. The meeting will be at St. Joseph, Missouri, February 6-7.

In making the call Mr. Henderson says: "In these times, first thought must be given to our country's need, and the activities and policies of our association must be shaped along such lines as will render the best service to the Nation. Road problems arising out of war conditions will, therefore, demand the chief place on the program for the annual meeting."

BEE PILOT'S PLANS HALTED BY STORMS

ST. LOUIS, Missouri, January 12—Walter McCredie, manager of the Salt Lake City Pacific Coast League Club, arrived in St. Louis today in the hope of obtaining some of the St. Louis American League Club's surplus players. He was not able to make any deal, as Business Manager Bobby Quinn of the Browns was out of the city. Quinn attended the national commission meeting in Cincinnati on Monday and Tuesday, and then went to Columbus for a few days' visit. He intended to be back home today, but the sudden severe blizzard has delayed him several hours. He is expected to arrive tomorrow. McCredie says he will wait until the Browns' manager arrives, as he has hopes of being able to get a catcher and outfielder, although he has no idea just who they will be.

Carnival Six-Mile Relay Race To Be Next Big Event

Entry blanks for the Mid-Pacific Carnival six-mile relay championship race will be ready tomorrow morning for distribution and may be obtained from Samuel F. Nott at Theo. H. Davies & Co.

The entries will close with Mr. Nott at five o'clock next Saturday afternoon at the same place. No entries will be accepted unless the entrants possess A. A. U. registration cards in good working order. The race has been sanctioned by the Hawaiian Association of the A. A. U.

The race, which will be held on Washington Day, February 22, will be a feature of the Carnival week. It will begin at the Capitol with a three-mile run down King Street and Kalakaua Avenue and return to the starting point. Each team will have six men, each runner to cover a mile.

Many Teams Expected

Local schools and athletic organizations will enter teams, and there should be at least a dozen such. Hilo may possibly come through with a team. The committee in charge of the event has been working right along on the plans and details of the race. The committee is made up as follows:

Samuel F. Nott, chairman; John F. Soper, Sergeant Lester of Schofield Barracks, Ben Clark, Owen Merrick, G. F. Affonso and George Murakami.

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