THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHESON, EDITOR | TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1918. | THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

The Trent Verdict

"DIXIE DOOLITTLE" has been tried and found not guilty of libelling the Elks' Lodge in drawing attention to the continued presence of John Barleycorn as a faithful member of that organization. The verdict was a just and proper one, the element of malice being wholly lacking from anything which R. H. Trent wrote and published under his nom de plume, while the substantial truth of his particular article dealing with the Elks was established during the long and vigorously contested trial. Mr. Trent emerged from his indictment and trial with enhanced reputation. The Elks came under the spotlight and the experience could not have been gratifying to either the members of that organization or the many friends of the lodge.

It is not the purpose of The Advertiser to impute unworthy motives to those few of the Elks who induced their brothers to undertake what has certainly been a profitless course for all concerned. We cannot but regret, however, that the five hundred dollars paid by the Elks to their special prosecutors and the larger amount which represented the retainers of Mr. Trent's attorneys, and the still larger amount which the taxpayers are to pay as their share of the court expenses, had not been dumped and given to the Red Cross, the Associated Charities or to any one of a score of good objects.

We trust other sensitive ones will in future exhaust the remedies at hand for imagined slights and insults before rushing into court, where there is never any gain, whoever wins.

— W. S. S. —

Can We Forget This?

BRITISH and French prisoners are being starved to death by the Germans. Others are being beaten, kicked and abused, driven half clothed into the very zones where British and French shells are pounding. British and French prisoners are not receiving the packages of food being mailed to them through Switzerland by their relatives, many of whom are denying themselves the necessities of life in order to send cheer to the prison camps. British and French prisoners who cannot work or who, goaded by cruelties turn upon their German guards, are beaten or shot to death.

This is the substance of an official British report, made public yesterday. There is no reason whatever to doubt the correctness of the report, after we remember what our former ambassador, James W. Gerard, saw in the German prison camps.

Supposing these were American prisoners, subject to starvation, abuse, suffering, death! And there will be American prisoners in German hands. There are a few there today, with no reason whatever to suppose that these inhuman beasts will be any more tender with a Yankee than with a Canadian or an Englishman.

Suppose a son, or brother, or a son of a friend, or a friend of your own were in this German hell! And there is no reason to take for granted that some of our very own will not be caught in the same trap as others have been. Being taken a prisoner is something very frequently over which the individual soldier has no control. It is no sign of inferiority to be overcome by numbers. Many of the prisoners in German hands are among the bravest of the French and British, men who have volunteered in forlorn hopes or been detailed for extra hazardous tasks of rear guard work or front line duty. It is not only possible, it is highly probable that there will be many American prisoners before many weeks have past.

And what are we going to do about it? Go on with our ordinary routine of talk, pleasure, business, and let the war drag? Or are we going to throw every ounce of our energy and every possible bit of our revenue into the war, to hasten the end and bring closer the victory, when with the crashing of the German power into defeat will come the liberation of hundreds of thousands of prisoners, including many of our own blood and country?

We must remember that we are fighting no ordinary foe, no enemy who has retained even a shred of honor, a spark of chivalry or an ounce of the ordinary, common humanity of the average man.

For every dollar that we spend foolishly and withhold from our government there comes a bit more of slavery for those held captives under the German yoke, more suffering, more starvation, more agony of the free man being treated worse than a dog.

If you can live as usual; if you can enjoy yourself with money unnecessarily spent under these circumstances; if you are now able to swallow with satisfaction food that our government has asked us to conserve, then God pity you.

— W. S. S. —

Attorney General Gregory says that there have been no more fires recently than before the war. Doesn't it strike Mr. Gregory as peculiar, to say the least, that the biggest fires we do have always seem to break out in munition plants, grain elevators and warehouses containing war materials? And has it not occurred to him that it is very funny that there should be even as many fires last year as the year before the war, considering that last year the factories and elevators and warehouses were under close guard, whereas in 1913 the ordinary night watchmen were considered sufficient?

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With draft legislation passed there is for the first time a likelihood for the call for Hawaii's quota in the near future.

The Week In the War

SINCE the first advance of the Germans against Paris was checked, there has probably been no more critical stage in the war than the present period. Along a front of fully 130 miles a battle is in progress. There are sector and salients where the battle rages more fiercely than others, proceeds with a violence possibly never before known. Such have been the conditions for the past week and while, up to Sunday morning, the situation seemed to be somewhat improved over those of Thursday and Friday, it cannot be said that the crisis has been fully passed.

Last Monday the second phase of the German offensive had come to an end and the engagements in Picardy were more or less isolated the day previous. To that time the offensive had been somewhat of a disappointment to the Germans. They had made gains but had not acquired a single important objective. That day attacks were no longer directed against the Armentiers salient but attention was turned to the north and south in an effort to widen the wedge that had been driven against that objective.

On Tuesday the offensive was shifted further north and directed against the British and the Portuguese forces from Givenchy, south of Lens, to the northward as far as Le Bassee. In that sector some important gains were made and the Allies gave ground.

On Wednesday the enemy selected yet another salient, the Ypres sector, and the third battle of Ypres was started with terrible fury. Here also the Britsih gave some ground and retired to new positions. Next day the Germans were able to win little advantage, still pushing vast massed forces against the northerly end of the Allied line. On Friday, however, a definite crisis was announced by British leaders. It was then Haig appealed and Maurice announced the crisis. Near Bailleul the fighting was heaviest. Here the enemy fought to secure the railroad line.

This appeared to be the turning point for the week. On Saturday, the British held much better. Berlin claimed gains but the enemy was driven from several positions occupied on Friday. The efforts of the Huns were immediately centered on the railroad connecting Haxebrouck with Messines Ridge. At no point were the British lines of communication cut and the Teuton advance along the Lys River was entirely checked.

During all of this period there has been some heavy fighting along the French sectors, especially during the early part of the week when some ground was yielded. Against the French, however, no such titanic efforts have been directed and the Germans achieved less of success.

The American sector near Toul saw some hard fighting during the week, but nothing to compare with the greater battles raging elsewhere. The fighting was, however, sufficient to test the metal of the American fighters and they are reported to have stood the test magnificently, repulsing every attack, taking prisoners, and more than holding their own against enemy infantry and artillery.

Beyond the mention of the fact that American forces are in the main engagement and one or two indefinite mentions of localities there has been no news of importance on American participation.

The same question which presented itself a week ago presents itself now: "Do the gains of territory made by the Germans warrant the terrible loss of manpower they have sustained?" With no important objectives secured, with the British line holding in the battle for the channel ports, it would seem that such successes as the Teutons have achieved by no means constitute an important victory but are, on the contrary, a very doubtful victory.

What the casualties have been on either side is unknown, all that is known is that they must have been enormous.

Other theaters of the war have been almost entirely omitted from the news of the week to reach Honolulu. Nothing has been heard from the Italian front nor from the east with the exception of Palestine where, north of Jappa a Turco-German offensive was reported launched.

Interest attached to the Geneva despatch relative to activity at German naval bases. It is hard to believe it is the Teuton purpose to sally forth the risk of a decisive naval engagement but eues will be turned in the direction of the navy just the same.

Submarine losses showed a decided falling off and the shipping situation materially improved during the week. The Hun campaign of sea ruthlessness is once more at low ebb.

— W. S. S. —

Viscount Ishii gave some timely and important statements to the world in his interview yesterday. He has the happy faculty of directly and tritely saying what the occasion may demand. His summary of international situations will only tend to further increase the confidence which he won here and in the States on his visit as head of the special Japanese mission.

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And now the food administration at Washington has forbidden sale of dried fruits until May 1. Does this affect prunes? If so the main piece de resistance of many a boarding house breakfast table will be for the time being missing. Think of it! Ten successive pruneless days.

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Honolulu appears to be doing very nicely under the operation of the military prohibition provisions, thank you.

BREVITIES

In the statement made by W. H. Hoogs in regard to rice boardings and prices he was represented as referring to 4600 pounds. This should have been 4600 sacks—a big difference.

Fuel oil for the city and county pumping stations was advanced ten cents on the barrel, yesterday, now reaching $2.02 per barrel delivered here.

Henry Hartz, a transport employe who was arrested last week, charged with having misappropriated some money of a passenger, had his case continued in the police court yesterday morning until April 18.

S. M. Flores and L. Belasco were fined ten dollars each in the police court yesterday morning for crap shooting. Belasco makes no claim of relationship to the famous theatrical magnate of the same name.

Maj. Ira A. Correll, adjutant general reserve corps, Fort Shafter, has been ordered to the mainland through cabled advices received yesterday from Washington. Major Correll is to report to the commanding general Western department.

Antone Fragga, an employe at the Honolulu Planing Mill lost his first three fingers of his left hand yesterday morning when he came in too close contact with one of the planers. At the emergency hospital it was found necessary to amputate the three digits.

Japanese who have been connected with the legal side of the courts for several years voice the sentiment that with the abolition of booze here there will be fewer Japanese divorce cases filed in the courts, asserting that sake played an important role in the separations of husbands and wives.

Judge C. W. Ashford of the circuit court yesterday named A. Gartenburg as master in the estate of George Thomas McLean, an incompetent person, who has a good sized estate in Hawaii, consisting principally in shares of local corporations. Mr. McLean resides in California.

K. Yamamoto, who is one of the Liberty Bond committeemen, addressed the Japanese at the Courtland Hotel yesterday, and immediately two subscriptions were filed with him by employes. Mr. Yamamoto is working hard among his countrymen and is having success here and there.

Assistant Secretary of the Interior Bradley, at Washington, has sent a message to Honolulu saying that his department had the daylight saving law under consideration with the navy department, and when a decision was reached local territorial authorities would be notified.

Privileges held or assumed by automobile stands as regards the use of streets in front of stands is a matter that is to be investigated by the transportation committee of the chamber of commerce. A question that has been raised is whether private cars may not stand in the streets in front of such stands despite objections.

A civil service examination for the position of bookkeeper, for field service with the supply department of the United States naval station at Pearl Harbor, will be held May 15 commencing at nine o'clock in the morning. Necessary instructions and application blanks can be secured from John W. Short, local secretary of the United States civil service commission, at the customs house.

Harry Gregson who was arrested some time ago on a charge of having used profane language in a public place was acquitted by a jury in Judge William H. Heen's division of the circuit court yesterday. It was alleged that he had vigorously criticized the administration for putting prohibition into effect here and this led to a federal inquiry which resulted in the charge just heard in the territorial court.

Camillio Zulato, William Maui, Norman Frazier and Joe Lilioa were bagged in a raid on a gambling game that has been running for some time at Queen and River Streets. Owing to the fact that the players conduct these games in the open, arrests have been difficult. Police officers disguised as laborers succeeded in making arrests yesterday. The four defendants were fined ten dollars and costs in the police court yesterday.

For the convenience of visitors to the volcano, L. W. de Vis Norton, of the Hawaii Publicity Commission, has just gotten out a concise and instructive folder which will be a convenient guide to those who visit Kilauea for a few days and are at a loss to know how to put in their time profitably. The subject matter in the folder embraces thirteen side trips, giving distances and the manner in which these pleasant jaunts can be made.

At King Street and Aloha Lane yesterday afternoon at three o'clock, an enlisted man riding a motorcycle, No. A 469, was thrown heavily to the ground and seriously injured as a result of the wheels skidding on the wet pavement. The man is in the post hospital at Fort Shafter in an unconscious condition and his name could not be learned. Attendants at the hospital said that the man's condition is serious.

W. E. Pietsch, superintendent of the Palolo Home, who has been away on leave of absence for the past several weeks, will be a returning passenger on the Sonoma, due here on the twenty second. Mr. Pietsch writes that he has visited many of the army cantonments on the mainland and has been greatly impressed with the great work being carried forward by the government. During his absence the home has been carried on by C. C. Martin, most successfully, and the place has always had a welcome for any unfortunate woman or needy child. At the present time there are forty inmates at the institution.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure blind, bleeding, itching or protruding PILES in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. Manufactured by the PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

PERSONALS

William Searby, of Puunene, Maui, is a guest at the Young Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Benson were arrivals yesterday on the Mauna Kea from Hawaii.

Captain Donald R. Fox, who is en route to the Orient, is registered at the Young Hotel.

Harry Wessel, manager of the Hilo Drug Company, is making a business visit in Honolulu.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred L. Waldron returned from a short visit to Hilo and the volcano yesterday.

Jack McVeagh, superintendent of the leper settlement at Molokai, was an arrival on the Mauna Kea yesterday.

Major James D. Dougherty returned from a trip to Hilo yesterday, where he had been on departmental business.

John Vasconcellos, manager of the Kahului Railroad, was an arrival on the Mauna Kea yesterday from Maui.

Jacob Lando, who was recently operated on at Queen's Hospital, is reported as doing nicely, and is expected to be able to return to his home within a week or ten days.

Malcolm Franklin, collector of the port, who has been confined to his room at the Young Hotel for the past week, on account of a sore ankle, has been removed to the Shafter Hospital.

Among passengers expected to leave for Kauai tomorrow is Rev. Albert W. Palmer, pastor of Central Union Church, who will give a series of religious and patriotic addresses in connection with the Hawaiian Evangelical Association, while away.

— W. S. S. —

NINE FILIPINOS DIE ON SIBERIA MARU

Quickly Succumb To Pneumonia When Cold Belt Is Reached —Nine Others Taken Off Ill

Nine Filipinos, four children and five men, died of pneumonia aboard the steamer Siberia Maru after that vessel sailed from Hongkong on March 23. Besides the known fatalities, nine other Filipinos were taken from the Siberia Maru in Shanghai who were suffering from the same disease.

Lack of proper clothing and heavy blankets when the cold weather of the Oriental ports were reached after leaving the tropical climate of Manila is given as the cause of the many cases of pneumonia. So many of the Filipinos became ill after two were found to have pneumonia that the ship's officers are now inclined to think the disease is a contagious one.

The eighteen Filipinos were members of a band of 216 recruited by the Hawaii Sugar Planters' Association to work on Hawaii plantations. The other 198 reached here yesterday.

Most of the dead Filipinos were buried at sea, or their bodies were sent ashore at Oriental ports, but two corpses were brought to Honolulu.

As a result of the wholesale deaths, the representatives of the Hawaii planters were yesterday advised by Siberia officers to make some arrangement for having the Filipinos shipped here in the future provided with warm clothing and bedding, which could be issued to them before the cold weather of China and Japan is reached.

If blankets and clothing are issued to the Filipino recruits before they leave Manila it is said they would sell their new possessions, as most of them think there is no climate any different from that in the tropics.

— W. S. S. —

SIAM GIVES ALLIES 500 EXPERT AIRMEN

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31—(Associated Press)—An aviation corps of 500 members will be Siam's contribution to the Entente Allies, according to Frank D. Arnold, former charg d'affaires at Bangkok, who arrived here today from Siam en route to Washington.

"The Siamese army has developed some splendid aviators," Mr. Arnold said. "They seem to take naturally to the work under the instruction of French and Italian experts.

"When I left they were preparing to send over 500 men with a complete quota of airplanes, all of foreign construction.

— W. S. S. —

PASSENGERS ARRIVED

By str. Mauna Kea, April 15:

From Hawaii—H. A. Wessell, Mrs. C. R. Peterson, Mrs. J. P. Ellwood, Major James D. Dougherty, Mr. and Mrs. Fred L. Waldron, H. F. Blum, N. Ellen, Mrs. Roback, Nlidate, Mrs. Yoshikawa and three children, P. Frendo, J. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ulukou and four children, W. Horrocks, Miss Iva Horrocks, Mrs. H. Guilmette, Young Hung, Y. Yan Hing, Mrs. J. J. Scoville, Miss B. J. Scoville, Thomas J. Heeney, Capt. Robert Rains, C. M. Hudson, Major and Mrs. Wayne, Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Rottleson and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Benson, Father Hubert Nijs, E. C. McMasters, W. E. Hallahan, M. O. Sanchez, Rudolph F. Müller, Sam Kalua, Earl Williams, Rev. and Mrs. G. L. Kopa, William Kopa, Master Kopa, Miss Kopa, Jack Phillips, Mrs. George Ross, A. C. Wheeler, Mrs. Seto Chun and three children, Mr. and Mrs. T. Ohara, M. F. Peters, S. Ohana.

From Maui—H. Lemphe, Jack McVeagh, S. Ohana, S. Yoshitomi, Miss G. Falke, Max Selinsky, W. Searby, R. M. Norton, John Vasconcellos, Tinokeo, Fukumachi, G. Tasuka, E. K. C. Yap, Max Eckhardt, Yoshida, N. T. Nielsen, W. D. Saffrey, Mrs. Husai and infant.

By Pacific Mail steamer Ecuador from San Francisco, April 17: Calvin Barker, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Bender, A. R. De Lisle, Miss Ruth L. Griswold, J. F. C. Hagens, Mrs. Richard Ivers, Miles Konade, Mr. and Mrs. John Little, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Newman, Mrs. Bertha Nordegg, Mrs. Harriett S. Pettit, Miss Ernestine Piez, Mrs. G. C. Potter, F. E. Richardson, Chas. P. Stewart, Mrs. Maud Stock, Gilbert Walker, W. Waterhouse, Chas. S. Weight, Harry W. Whitney, W. K. Wiser, W. A. Yochem and E. Willetts.

By Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamer Siberia Maru from Oriental ports, April 17: K. Akahoshi, Mrs. S. C. Babbitt, Mrs. A. G. Durston, G. H. Fairchild, Geo. Harris, S. Kamano, Mrs. F. Kabumoto, Mrs. J. Koyama and son, K. Masaki, Mr. and Mrs. K. Nakano, J. Nishihara, H. Ogawa, S. Okuna, S. Shibata, G. Shiraki, Mr. and Mrs. T. Temura, Mrs. Emma Wood, Y. Yamamoto, Miss F. Yamamoto, and Master Juichi Yamamoto.

Practical Mind Is Disclosed By J. B. Castle's Will

Testament Is Filed For Probate, Made Years Ago, and Provided For Continuance of His Favorite Projects

Owing to the fact that the will of the late James Bicknell Castle was signed in September, 1907—eleven years ago—it may be difficult to carry out his desires and intentions as expressed in the document, but insofar as possible the executors, who filed the will in the circuit court yesterday for probate, will try to carry out his will.

The will first names various enterprises in which his energies and capital were engaged, and declares his desire that they may be continued, his aim being not to accumulate a great estate for his heirs or family, for he plainly says that he regards the possession of great wealth as a danger and liable to injure character, and finally in the aggregate to result in naitonal decay.

Vocational School

After making suitable provision for his family, he desires that the remaining income be accumulated toward an educational purpose, the object of which is to develop character and teach the rudiments of self-help. These ends he hoped to accomplish through a co-educational school where the principles of scientific and practical agriculture and domestic economy would be taught, in which each pupil would be required to earn at least a part of the cost of such an education.

To use the exact language of the will: "Such a school should be run as a farm, with the best ability that can be secured for such a purpose, and the endowment of the school should be calculated to meet the deficit after full value has been credited for the products delivered to market, minus the credits paid to the students for work and the total expenses."

Entirely Non-sectarian

It was also Mr. Castle's desire that in such a school no special religious form or idea should be required.

Such a school, he thought, ought to train its students to the ideal that the highest aim in life is to do as much good and confer as much happiness on one's fellow creatures as possible. Subordinate to this is the idea of absolute personal independence.

The executors and trustees named in the will were L. A. Thurston, F. B. McStocker and D. L. Withington. After Mr. McStocker's death a codicil named his son, Harold K. L. Castle, for the vacancy, and there is a proviso that in case of the absence or disability of either of those named, W. R. Castle is to act in any vacancy.

His will devises to his wife, Julia White Castle, the estate known as Mahuihani, on Haleakala, Maui, and all the rest of his estate he leaves to his executors and trustees for various purposes.

Continues His Projects

He makes disposition of the business known as the Hawaiian Development Company, which has ceased business to a large extent, particularly in its active lumbering work at Pahoa, Hawaii. He expressed the desire to have it "go on in the same way as though I were here", and even added that to continue if he wanted the executors to "hypothecate all of my securities; but, preferably to the continued burden of heavy indebtedness, as rapidly as full value may be obtained."

That Mr. Castle's heart was in all his Hawaii ventures, not only the Pahoa Lumber enterprise, but over in Kona District, is evidenced by his desire to have two thousand shares of Alexander & Baldwin company shares sold to be put into his Kona investments, preferably the West Hawaii railroad, and into the Koolau Railroad, which runs from Kahuku to Kahana, on Windward Oahu.

"After the Kona Development Company, and the enterprises which I have planned to mature from the Heeia Agricultural Companies properties shall have become successfully established, I do not wish to expand any further in sugar, but only so far as each mill may become the central factory for the manufacture of sugar from the cane bought of small growers," Mr. Castle wrote.

However, Mr. Castle gave his executors the widest discretion as to investment and development.

High Railroad Ideals

"I hope before many years that franchises of such character may be obtained for both the Koolau Railway company and the West Hawaii Railway company as will simultaneously give to such companies the largest command both of all the resources available for financing the same, and of protecting the public interests by turning back to the State all the receipts in excess of such interest upon the actual cash invested in the enterprise as may be agreed on as reasonable.

"These companies enabled to own or lease land without limit should logically become the finest possible agency for a wise immigration and homesteading by the redistribution of such lands along the lines of the road."

Provides for Widow

With the successful and profitable establishment, however, of the various enterprises involved, with the requisite income subsequent thereon, he desired to have the amount paid to his widow out of the estate from its income increased to a sum not to exceed $40,000 per annum.

With regard to his son, Harold, he requested that upon the decease of his wife, income was to be continued to the son upon conditions. The minimum was to be not less than $5,000 per annum, the maximum not to exceed $10,000 per annum, but to include the income from properties which he may have received during the lifetime of his father.

The will was signed in 1907, at which time he desired that his son should become a successful business man, and left much of the interpretation of this phase to Alexander & Baldwin, and particularly to J. P. Cooke, its manager.

Harold K. L. Castle is also named as an executor, in a codicil.

CHINESE BUSINESS HOUSES UPSET BY QUESTION BLANKS

Information Sought By United States Is So Pertinent Results Are Feared

NATIONWIDE MOVEMENT FROM HERE PLANNED

United States Official Says No Compulsion To Answer Is Intended

A blank form which has been circulated by the United States department of immigration among Chinese merchants of Honolulu asking for details of their business has excited Chinatown to the extent of holding an excited meeting of Chinese merchants at United Chinese Hall last night and a call for a mass meeting to be held on the matter at the Liberty Theater or in Aala Park.

The information which is wanted by the immigration authorities pertains to the personnel of each legitimate Chinese business firm in the city, the income that has been derived from it during the past year, and the nature of the business done, together with the character of the business organization. It affects only Chinese residents.

Fear Great Injuries

Far reaching results that may come from the furnishing of the information, the Chinese merchants claim, are sufficient to warrant strenuous opposition to the measure, and one result of the meeting last night was a resolution to make Honolulu the beginning of a movement which will be extended throughout the United States where the innovation of the immigration service has been made general. The merchants who spoke last night expressed a belief that the new move of the government has limitless possibilities of injury or unwarranted use of the information which they are asked to furnish.

About one hundred members of the United Chinese society including twenty five merchants, gathered at their hall to discuss these matters, last night. C. K. Ai, former proprietor of the City Mill, was chairman of the meeting; Lee Loy was English secretary and Wat King, manager of the Wo Fat Company was Chinese secretary.

Loyalty Is Clear

Ai said he feared the consequences of the move and the way in which it would dispose the Chinese of the country towards the government at this time. He said the fact that these queries should be addressed to the Chinese exclusively and at this particular time might be construed in a manner that would be calculated to disturb the peace of mind of the Chinese of the entire country. In the course of his speech he declared that the Chinese residents of Honolulu have been eminently loyal to the government in their support of the war and that he himself had made three canvasses through Chinese residents in behalf of the Liberty Loan, with marked success.

Committee of Twenty

A committee of twenty was appointed last night which is authorized to secure signers to a petition which is to be placed in the hands of the Chinese minister in Washington through the Chinese Consulate General of Honolulu. This will call on all Chinese merchants throughout the United States to take a stand in resisting the furnishing of the information similar to that which the Honolulu Chinese are taking.

Before the mass meeting is called another meeting of the merchants association will be held for the purpose of arranging further details of the campaign. The time or place for the mass gathering have not yet been determined, but an effort will be made to enlist the interest of every Chinese resident in Honolulu.

No Compulsion Intended

Inspector Richard L. Halsey of the immigration service, here, said last night that the move of the government is merely a request and that no compulsion of any kind has been contemplated.

"I understand it to be merely a device for assisting the officials in the administration of the Chinese exclusion act," said Mr. Halsey over the telephone. "It has become necessary to determine, if possible, exactly who are the bona fide Chinese merchants in the country whose families are entitled to entry and to guard against any possible fraud in this respect. At the present time it is necessary for us to investigate each case separately and this involves work which would seem to be unnecessary if the list of merchants is available. The exclusion act applied here just exactly as it does on the mainland. If the merchants in Honolulu do not care to fill out the blanks I do not know of anything that can or will be done to force it."

The questions on the blank require the names of each of the members of a Chinese business firm or the copartners in the case of partnership concerns. In stock companies the names of the stockholders and the numbers of shares of stock they hold are requested and details of the nature and earnings of the business are included.

— W. S. S. —

TAKE CARE OF YOURSELF

If you want a clear head and good digestion you must not let your bowels become clogged with poisonous waste from the body, as is always the case when you become constipated. Proper food, an abundance of water and plenty of outdoor exercise should keep your bowels regular. When that fails you should take Chamberlain's Tablets. They cause a gentle movement of the bowels and are easy and pleasant to take. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.—Advt.