FATHERS ONLY ARE EXEMPT UNDER NEW DRAFT LAW RULING

Children Are Classed As Dependents and Present Registrants Will Be Reclassified

LARGE NUMBERS TO BE AFFECTED IN ISLANDS

Text of Ruling Not Yet Received But Selective Draft Officer Is Informed

Married slackers are to be advanced in classification under the selective draft rules. Children only are to be considered as dependents under the rulings of the provost marshal general. The married man who has no children is to "step forward please" when an order calling series. Friend wife can be left at home to make a living, but with the babies it is different. The little ones require the protection of their father.

Provided all the Class 1A man in the Hawaiian Islands are called out for military service, and all the young men who have become twenty-one years of age since July 30, 1917, are not required to be brought under arms, Captain Field, selective draft officer, will commence on a reclassification of men who are now in lower classes than Class 1 and bring them up to the status of "fighting men".

Provost Marshal General Crowder has rendered an opinion calling for a reclassification of all local and district board lists, and indicating that the draft officials shall consider children only as dependents in dealing with such cases.

Large Number Affected

From this ruling it is believed that a large number of married men in the local draft throughout the islands will be affected by this decision of the war department.

The fact of dependency resulting from the marriage of a registrant who has become twenty-one years of age since the registration date last year and who has married since the date of the introduction of the joint resolution in congress requiring his registration, to wit, January 15, 1918, will be disregarded as a ground for deferred classification.

If a registrant who has attained the age of twenty-one years since July 30, 1917, and who has contracted marriage subsequent to the date of the enactment of the selective service law, May 18, 1917, but on or prior to January 15, 1918, claims deferred classification on the ground of dependency resulting from his marriage, the fact of dependency from his marriage will be disregarded as a ground for deferred classification, unless the dependent is a child of the marriage born on or prior to June 9, 1918, in which case such a registrant shall be classified in Class 2.

Present Registrants

If a registrant, other than one who has attained the age of twenty-one years since July 30, 1917, who has contracted marriage since May 18, 1917, claims deferred classification on the ground of dependency resulting from his marriage will be disregarded as a ground for deferred classification, unless the dependent is child of the marriage born or unborn on or before June 9, 1918, in which case the registrant upon satisfactory proof being made shall be placed in Class 2.

In short, fathers alone are exempt under this new draft ruling by General Crowder.

Captain Field has not received concise information from the war department upon these phases of reclassification, and has received them so far from outside sources. He expects the ruling within a short time.

New Registration

He makes it plain, that the young men who have attained the age of twenty-one years in Hawaii since June 30, 1917, must, largely of their own initiative, come forward on July 31 next, and be registered for service. They must register in the districts in which they generally reside. If they are spending vacations on other islands they should return before July 31, 1918 and register. This will save time, trouble and expense. Captain Field suggests that it is their loyal duty to save the war department to this extent.

— W. S. S. —

OBJECTIONS FOUND TO NEW FIRE REGULATION

A mass meeting under the auspices of the Japanese Association of Hawaii was held last night at the Asahi Theater at seven o'clock tonight for the purpose of drafting a resolution to present to Governor McCarthy urging the postponement of the enforcement of certain provisions of the recently published fire regulations.

K. Ikeda, secretary of the Japanese association said yesterday that there are numerous objections made by certain people who particularly are opposed to the enforcement of that section of the new fire regulations which prohibits cleaning and dying establishments in shops, restaurants or in fact any business where fire is used, to be conducted in frame buildings not used as tenements. It is stated that the enforcement of this section of the regulation will put several score of Japanese out of business in various parts of the city. As this regulation was drawn after a consultation had last week between Fire Marshal Metzger, Fire Chief Thurston, members of the board of health and representatives of the fire underwriters, with a view toward safeguarding life and property for tenement dwellers, it is doubtful if any change will be made in the regulation.

MAN OVER AGE IS CAUGHT IN DRAFT

Porto Rican From Big Island Finds Himself In Singular Plight But Escapes

Beyond the draft age and yet taken by the draft, exempt from call and yet called into service, taken from his home and sent to Fort Armstrong, was the position in which a disgusted Porto Rican found himself. It was a case parallel to the man in jail whose attorney told him he could not be arrested. That man could only say "But I'm here" and that was the situation of the Porto Rican for all of the proceedings were on the face of them regular.

Innocent men have been sent to prison and served long terms while the guilty men remained outside the penitentiary walls in the bright and joyous sunshine of liberty, secure in the fact that blindfolded justice might be unusually blind. But the man who sought to evade service through having another unwillingly impersonate him will have to face an irate Porto Rican and has Uncle Sam hot upon his trail bringing retributive justice. And Uncle Sam has, the culprit will find, a long arm.

Among the three hundred and more men who have already arrived from Hilo district, sent by the draft board of the Big Island metropolis, was a heavy set Porto Rican wearing a bristling mustache. He did not appear to be in the best physical condition, but he came in with scores of others.

Brings All Documents

When he was brought before the mustering officer he had all his registration cards and papers and induction notice. These he passed over to the busy mustering officer and his staff of clerks, was checked off and sent to the disrobing tent. He doffed his civilian clothes and stepped into the shower booth, emerging with a blanket wrapped around him. He was sent from tent to tent and a half dozen surgeons examined him and found him O. K., physically fit for military purposes, although his feet are said to have been in poor condition, a defect that can be remedied. He did appear a little old for a draftee whose maximum age should be not more than thirty-one years.

Accepted For Service

Finally, he emerged clad in the khaki uniform of an American soldier. He looked well, quite military, but he appeared at all times eager to talk to an officer. He had some trouble he wanted to talk about, or some complaint to make, many of the draftees feel that way. But the camp officers have been extremely busy men during the past week, for they have passed upon nearly a thousand draftees. Individual cases could not well be attended to, yet finally he got the ear of an officer and informed him he was thirty-eight years old. The Porto Rican had learned that no draftee should be over thirty-one years of age.

"What are you talking about? You're in the draft."

"But," expostulated the new soldier, "I'm thirty-eight years old."

It was explained to him that he had been passed through and his papers apparently found correct.

Matter of Identity

"I'm not the man in those papers" was the Porto Rican's surprising announcement.

He was asked to explain and did so, and this is the story:

While he was in the hospital in Hakalau last year, his feet in bad shape, as he said, the registration was held. While he did not know this at the time, he learned just recently that a Portuguese had gone to the registration booth and filled out a blank in the Porto Rican's name. The Portuguese by this method, slipped out of the grip of the selective draft machine, leaving the Porto Rican to be caught in the vortex and carried along until he was actually wearing the uniform of a soldier of the army.

In time the Porto Rican received registration cards, and found that he was "in the draft" and that he was a Class 1A man. He took it for granted that the government knew best, but he pondered over the puzzle never exactly satisfying himself just how he should be a "draft man."

He took the physical tests and was finally put in Class 1, for he received his final card.

Machine Works Smoothly

When the local board at Hilo sent out the call for the Class 1A men to assemble at Hilo to be transported to Honolulu, the Porto Rican was among the crowd of nearly two hundred. He came over to Honolulu, was sent to Fort Armstrong, received his blanket, mosquito net and mattress and was assigned to a squad tent. He ate his three "squares" a day, and went through every test and became a soldier and it was not until then that official notice was taken of his plight, for the officials previously had no intimation that the Porto Rican was being "railroaded" into the army and that another was by this means shouldering military duty.

Red Tape Cut

While there is a vast amount of red tape in the army and the Porto Rican was already bound up in its folds the officials went to work to unravel the knot and did so yesterday, and discharged the Porto Rican from the service of the army.

If Hiloites suddenly hears something like an eruption of Kilauea in a few days, they can put it down to the fact that the Porto Rican has found the Portuguese who "railroaded" him into the army and that like Monte Cristo the Porto Rican is working up to a climax when he can say, as did the famous Count, "One!"

AN IMPROVED QUININE DOES NOT AFFECT THE HEAD

Because of its tonic and laxative effect LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE will be found better than ordinary Quinine. Does not cause nervousness, nor ringing in the head. There is only one "Bromo Quinine" [illegible] signature of E. W. Grove [illegible]

Newlands Resolution Passed Twenty Years Ago Yesterday

Secretary To Hawaii's Annexation Commissioner Recalls the Celebration At Hawaiian Headquarters At Washington When the Long Task of Securing a Place In the Union Was Brought To Successful Conclusion

Yesterday was the twentieth anniversary of the confirmation in the Senate of the United States of the Newlands Joint Resolution, which authorized the annexation to the United States of the Hawaiian Islands and gave to these Islands the Flag for which so many Islanders are today fighting or preparing to fight.

The following are personal reminiscences of A. P. Taylor, of The Advertiser staff, who was, twenty years ago, private secretary to Lorrin A. Thurston, Hawaii's annexation commissioner at the National Capital.

(By ALBERT P. TAYLOR)

On the afternoon of July 6, 1918, while I was sitting in the office of the Hawaiian Annexation Commission in the Cochran Hotel in Washington, D. C., the telephone bell jangled, and on taking down the receiver, I heard a voice from the other end excitedly shout:

"The senate is passing the Hawaiian Annexation resolution; tell Mr. Thurston to come up right away!"

It was a message which we had been expecting and hoping for daily since the house of representatives passed the joint resolution on June 15, and signified that, partly as a Spanish War measure, the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, was about to become a reality.

Mr. Thurston was not then in the office, but Henry Waterhouse was in the hotel and I informed him of the news. He disappeared through the open doors, commandeered a cab and was instantly on his way to the capitol. After considerable telephoning I got in touch with Mr. Thurston and then hustled up to the Capitol myself, eager to witness the final act in the long drawn out movement, started nearly a half century before, to have the Islands brought under the authority of the American Republic.

When I reached the capitol and got as far as the senate wing, it was only to learn that the senate had already confirmed the Newlands Resolution. Both houses of congress had passed the resolution, the senate roll call being forty-two for and twenty-one opposed, and nothing remained but to send it to President McKinley for his signature, for it was generally understood that he would approve the measure.

Many Congratulations

Our office for the remainder of the day was besieged with island people and friends of Hawaii and members of congress who had steadfastly favored the passage of the resolution. For a few hours, L. A. Thurston, the annexation commissioner, dictated messages and letters to me, and these I transcribed as rapidly as possible. The telegrams, principally to officers of the government of the Republic of Hawaii and prominent residents here, were wired to San Francisco, where the telegraph company would place the messages in envelopes and send them by mail to Honolulu on the next steamer. Long letters detailing the results of the congressional action, and outlining the possible future action of the administration with reference to carrying out the provisions of the resolution were written and placed in the mail.

In the throng that came to the office, where considerable excitement reigned, were F. M. Hatch, Hawaiian minister to Washington; James B. Castle, secretary of the legation; Henry Waterhouse and his son, Albert Waterhouse. As the day wore on some one suggested that the passage of the resolution was worth a celebration dinner and the Hotel Raleigh was decided on as the rendezvous.

Celebrating Dinner

That evening, in a private dining room of this hotel, Hawaiians and Hawaii's friends gathered. As I remember them, they were Messrs. Thurston, Hatch, the two Waterhouses, M. H. De Young, proprietor of the San Francisco Chronicle and two or three others whose names I do not now recall, and myself.

The following day the President signed the resolution, and immediately the office of the Hawaiian Annexation Commission, was broken up. Mr. Thurston prepared to leave for Honolulu, and in a few days there was a general movement toward the Pacific.

A commission was appointed consisting of Senators Morgan and Cullom and Representative Hitt, with clerical members, to proceed to Honolulu, to be joined there by President Dole and Chief Justice Frear, forming a commission of five, whose mission was to recommend to congress such legislation concerning the Hawaiian Islands and its future government as a Territory, as they deemed necessary or proper.

The putting into effect of this history making legislation is familiar to all in Honolulu—the arrival of the congressional commissioners; the flag raising ceremonies in Honolulu on August 12, when the Hawaiian flag was hauled down and the American flag raised over the palace by Admiral Miller, who arrived on his flagship, the Philadelphia, August 3; the presentation by United States Minister Harold Sewall to President Dole of a certified copy of the resolution; the reading of the proclamation by Minister Sewall, which provided for the continuing all civil, judicial and military powers vested in the existing officers of the government until congress should provide for the government of Hawaii as a part of the American Union; the administering of the oath of allegiance to the United States by Chief Justice Judd to President Dole and his cabinet ministers, and the celebrating reception and ball which took place in the palace that night.

— W. S. S. —

SELECTING BOARD IS PERPLEXING PROBLEM

List of Possibilities Long But Eligibles Are Few

Governor Charles J. McCarthy is pondering deeply these days over the question of what five men shall be selected for appointment upon the Territorial Marketing Division, and despite the fact that he has a hundred or more names before him, he is yet unable to make a choice.

The old Territorial Marketing Division board was previously under the bureau of agriculture and forestry. The bureau did not especially desire the market to be conducted as a part of its work but the law put it there.

The members of the board of agriculture had plenty of work mapped out for them in their own jurisdiction without going outside to add more. There were important problems there to engage all their attention, and to divide it meant to have the agriculture work as well as the market work suffer.

The market division comes more or less directly under the Governor. The law provides that no man upon this particular board shall be a member of another board, territorial or federal, or be an official. This eliminated a number of excellent men at once.

The Governor realizes that any man who is appointed to serve on this board must give all his time; he must be foot loose and able to give undivided attention to its particular requirements. Each man, also, should be one who has business capacity to understand the market needs of the island community and can understand the method of importing commodities from another community, handle all the necessary papers and, in brief "be on the job and know the job".

"I have had some men in view and was about to appoint some of them," said the Governor yesterday, "when I found that none of them would be able to serve as I think they should all the time. In the case of one excellent man, his partner is going away for a long time and he will be compelled to do his work and that of his part as well during these entire firm's business. Next month he would be able to devote as much time and as much intensive work to the market as is desired. And so it goes," and the Governor turned over the sheets with the long lists of names and shook his head. He knew he would have to go afield and make up another long list.

THANKS FOR GENEROUS RESPONSES RECEIVED

Hawaii's loyalty and her generous response to the calls of the nation for funds, has been officially noticed by Orlis H. Cutler, manager of the Territorial, insular and foreign division of the American Red Cross Society at Washington, in a communication just received by Governor C. J. McCarthy.

The writer acknowledged receipt of a communication from the executive chamber regarding the sale of the White House wool sent here recently and which was auctioned off to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Cooke for $350.

"I am requested to express to you and through you to Mr. and Mrs. Cooke the sincere thanks of the American Red Cross for their generosity."

The writer also said that the wool would be sent here shortly, but the wool, the Governor says, was received here and was actually put up at auction at the Territorial Fair and is now in the possession of the purchasers. Mr. Cutler said they would receive an autographed letter from President and Mrs. Wilson.

"Not only in respect to this, but in all other respects, Hawaii has proved so nobly its loyalty to the very best in American citizenship, that we feel it is truly a jewel in the American crown."

— W. S. S. —

ISENBERG LEGATEES ARE ALIEN ENEMIES

A long list of alleged alien enemies was named yesterday in a document filed in the circuit court by the Trent Trust Company, custodian of alien enemy property in Hawaii, each of whom is named as a devisee and legatee under the will of the late Paul Heinrich Friedrich Carl Isenberg. The property of these legatees is now in the custody of the Trent Trust Company. The names are as follows:

Bertha Isenberg, address unknown; Mrs. M. Dolen, Hanover; Mrs. Betty Isenberg, Bremen; J. C. Isenberg, Travemuenst; Julia Barckhausen, Braunschweig; Clara Siepken, Baden-Baden; R. M. Isenberg, Wittenberg; Paula Volkmann, Koenstouff. All the cities mentioned are in Germany.

— W. S. S. —

GERMAN BEER BAD

NEW YORK, June 25.—(Associated Press)—German beer as now produced was characterized as "only brown water" by a socialist deputy in a recent debate in the Reichstag, say German newspapers.

— W. S. S. —

When You Eat Too Much

Distress in the stomach after eating is relieved by taking one of Chamberlain's Tablets. Try it the next time you eat more than you should. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co.—Advertisement.

CIVIC CONVENTION PLANS WILL FORM

Maui Chamber of Commerce Is To Meet Soon and Get Arrangements Started

The Honolulu chamber of commerce and other local organizations have had feers to the ground for several weeks in an effort to find out what Maui intends to do about the forthcoming Civic Convention. The 1918 convention was set for Wailuku, and, following the usual custom, it should be held about the middle of September. So far, however, there has been no word from the Maui chamber of commerce about a pang on or as to when the people over there are planning of anything; and the local organizations are becoming anxious as to when they will be expected to do so, as the time is now short. The following editorial appeared in the evening edition of the Maui News throws the first light on the subject:

"The chamber of commerce will next week probably take up the matter of holding the annual meeting of the Civic Convention here next fall. It is reported that some business men in Honolulu and Hilo have expressed the opinion that there should be no Civic Convention this year on account of the war.

"This does not seem to us to be a valid reason. On the contrary it should be made one of the best reasons for not postponing it.

"The Civic Convention has a serious purpose. It is not, and should not be considered a mere holiday meeting. It aims at a closer understanding between the people of the Territory — better team-work. If we ever needed this we need it now.

"Maui should not consent to putting out the Civic Convention unless there is some more valid excuse than that everybody is too busy on account of the war. We should take the time, and see to it that the time spent is well spent."

— W. S. S. —

CREWS ARE SICK BUT STEAMERS WILL RUN ON

Influenza has attacked the crews of the Inter-Island vessels, but not sufficiently to tie up any of the steamers. Half of the crew of the steamer Mauna Loa, which is now on the Kona coast, is sick according to a wireless received by the Inter-Island company yesterday but this will not delay the return of the vessel, says Norman Hedge, the vice-president. Illness of the crew and shortage of labor in the Crescent City also causes the Mauna Kea to return from Hilo yesterday where only her cargo had been discharged.

— W. S. S. —

PERSECUTION CHARGES ANSWERED IN LETTER

Speaker Holstein Writes and Sends Reply To Washington

Believing that Hawaii has been wronged by the statements of John Lord O'Brian, embodied in a letter sent to Delegate Kuhio by the "special assistant" to the attorney general of the United States, H. Lincoln Holstein, speaker of the Hawaiian house of representatives, has written a strong letter to Attorney-General Gregory at Washington, to prove to him that "enemy aliens" in Hawaii have not been persecuted by the people of these Islands. His letter follows:

"I reside in a district in the Territory of Hawaii whose population is largely made up of Hawaiians and Japanese. From the beginning of the war and before the entry of America into it that district was decidedly pro-Ally. From the entry of the United States into the far the district in every respect—contributions of men, contribution of money, sacrifices on the food sections—has been just about as patriotic as any other part of the United States.

Letter Causes Regret

"It is on account of this that some of us read with regret the letter written by John Lord O'Brian on the date of June 12, 1918, addressed to our Delegate, in which some of our actions have been criticized. I have been for many years the speaker of the house of representatives and was the speaker when the bill concerning internment was before it a few months ago. While satisfied that the bill was void, yet I thought it advisable to vote for it in order to place on record my sentiments to the effect that I thought, in the Territory of Hawaii, we had been entirely too quiet in the matter of handling alien enemies. Had the sentiment expressed in the bill been prevalent at the time diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States ceased, all probably repairs to enemy boats interned at Honolulu would not have been necessary.

Cites Instance

"To some extent I have been guilty with the so-called 'persecution' of alien enemies. The food commission of Hawaii appointed as one of its county agents a German subject. I personally and in writing protested against the appointment, but did not come to have a German assist in the conservation of food. Perhaps it was better conducted than if the Germans had been in charge of the enterprise. I have no excuse whatever to offer for my action.

"I believe Hawaii has been wronged through the action of your 'special assistant.' I believe, too, that we are entitled to know who has made the charges and on what facts such complaints are based. Some people down here have been doing and will do more than their share of work, but if they do not taste good, or if it will not make slackers work, I don't care much that you will know exactly clear to let me know just what statement of the criticism of your assistant was based."

LEADER'S TRIBUTE TO DOCTOR WADMAN

Without Him Congress Might Not Have Passed Kuhio Bill, Writes Dinwiddie

A sincere appreciation of the work done at Washington for the cause of prohibition generally, and as a result of his belief that the Kuhio Bill for a dry Hawaii would not have passed in congress except for the work done for it by Doctor Wadman, comes to Hawaii in the form of a letter to A. C. Dinwiddie, for many years superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, and one of the leading citizens of the United States. The letter was written to George P. Castle, who forwarded it to The Advertiser for publication.

A Message to Hawaii

In answer to a letter from Mr. Castle, writes:

"Dear Mr. Castle:—Inasmuch as the enclosed came from Mr. E. C. Dinwiddie to you, I am sure it is various commercial letters, as well as to others, I thought it would be well to have it published in one of your daily papers. I will add that Mr. Wadman has not seen this letter, nor does he know it is to be published.

"Mr. Dinwiddie is as many probably do not know, a man who has been for many years the superintendent at Washington of the legislative department of the Anti-Saloon League of America. He is a man of high standing, and has the universal good will and respect of senators and representatives. Very truly yours,

"G. P. CASTLE."

An Appreciation

The letter from Mr. Dinwiddie says:

"Washington, June 17th, 1918.

"My Dear Mr. Castle:—We have bidden Doctor Wadman and his wife farewell and they have started on their overland trip preparatory to sailing to Honolulu. I know what a homecoming awaits them since our joint efforts, supplemented so heartily by those of your concerted brethren in the Islands, have resulted in the adoption of prohibition for Hawaii by congress.

"I wish I might be present to join with you and our good friends in the celebration. Inasmuch as this is denied me, may I not through you express to the officers and constituents of the Anti-Saloon League, and temperance forces of Hawaii my sincere appreciation of the devotion and consecration of Doctor Wadman to the cause of prohibition, and also my conviction that it would not have been possible for us to have carried this measure through congress if it had not been for those rare qualities of mind and heart, together with a genial and pleasant personality which Doctor Wadman possesses and by which he helped to mold sentiment and enlist the sympathy and cooperation of senators and representatives, whose assistance was essential to success.

"Doctor Wadman is not accustomed to the delays and the disappointments incident to work of this character in a great body like the congress, and the fact that he held on and worked under peculiar circumstances and extraordinary difficulties is a rare tribute to his character. He leaves a host of friends behind him who rejoice that Hawaii is to enjoy the blessings of prohibition even before we have been permitted to make the entire Nation dry.

"Please convey to the officers and friends of the League and the forces back home in the chamber of commerce, board of trade, the Ad Club and all other civic and religious bodies which helped us in our fight, the assurance of my deep appreciation and most good wishes. Very cordially yours,

"EDWIN C. DINWIDDIE."

— W. S. S. —

GERMAN PROPAGANDA IS FOUND IN MAIL

Scores of newspapers printed in or about Spain, in Spanish and which contained much German propaganda, passed a Kauai alien enemy to be placed on the suspected list and a communication made that the publication be placed on the enemy propaganda list, by the Honolulu naval intelligence officers.

There were forty nine papers of this kind taken away and examined by intelligence officers, and they are said to contain many statements favorable to the war aims of the United States. Barcelona where the papers are published, is the Germanophobic city in Spain.

The papers addressed to the Kauai man were taken after they had arrived here and were held for the addressee, unless he chose to come for them. Some of the papers were made from the shipping news of the Kauai newspaper, and contained information which is supposed to be contraband. Besides the papers addressed to the Kauai man, there were other papers addressed to persons in various parts of the Islands, which were held for the addressees, unless they