

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

KODERICK O. MATHESON, EDITOR

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THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

The Week In the War

PURSUING what has become known as Foch's nibbling tactics, striking at various individual points and connecting up the various gains, the Allies, since the beginning of their offensive have recovered half of the terrain which the Germans had secured during all the periods and phases of their supreme offensive. Much of the country which remains in the hands of the enemy has been rendered all but untenable and there are to be seen on all sides indications that the Prussians are in the midst of further and greater retreats, fighting to make this retirement as far as possible and with as little loss as may be in guns and munitions.

From near Ypres to and beyond Lisines gains have been made by the Allies during the past week. Position after position has been wrenched from or abandoned by the enemy and the week's fighting has immeasurably strengthened the strategic position of the Allies. Those gains have been made with comparatively small losses for the Allies and the enemy losses have been heavy. The Allies' advance is in distinct contrast with that of the Germans a few weeks ago when they suffered a slaughter that was enormous for every mile of their sweep toward Paris or toward the Channel Ports.

One week ago the Lys Salient was giving way under the constant pressure of Haig's forces. Both to the north and south of the Somme no respite was being given the foe and just east of Antwerp, at the junction of the Aisne-Somme fronts, the French were delivering sledge hammer blows.

On Monday battles raged at five points with the Allies the aggressors at four and with the German efforts a failure at the fifth. Lines of communication were being seriously menaced. Yesterday morning, as then, the Germans still maintained a grip on Chaulnes, Roye and Noyon, but their tenure has been weakened to little more than a thread.

On Tuesday General Mangin won a brilliant victory on the Oise-Aisne front between Rubicourt and Soissons taking a number of towns and several thousand prisoners and putting a sharp elbow into the line. At the same time General Haig forced a further retirement in the Lys sector and further south, on the Arras sector, he forced another retirement.

Wednesday saw the launching of a British attack on a new front of ten miles from the Ancre River to just north of Moyenville, taking considerable terrain and a large number of prisoners besides guns, munitions and supplies. Northwest of Soissons the French under General Humbert scored gains of considerable importance and in the vicinity of Bray the Allies made other progress.

Thursday marked one of the most important gains of the week, the taking of Albert, the keystone of the German defenses to the north of the Somme and high ground east of there was taken which resulted ultimately, on Saturday in the fall of Bray. From Lassigny, on the southwestern curve of the battle front, General Humbert had driven a wedge between the armies of the crown prince and von Bochm while northwest of Soissons General Mangin swept the foe back to the edge of the Forest of St. Gobain, an advance that indicated a flanking of Noyon and Laon.

In the latter sector further gains were made on Friday but on Saturday there came a comparative lull in that sector, as if General Mangin was awaiting further results and successes from General Haig. The advances had made tenure by the Germans almost if not impossible.

The British victories were meantime spreading south from Albert and the attacks progressed along a line from Libons to close to Chaulnes. On Saturday Bray and Thirval fell to the British, they had outflanked Miraumont were driving toward Croiseller and had reached the outskirts of Bapaume while further south the fall of Noyon was expected to occur at any time.

Along the Vesle the week was one of comparative quiet although the Americans and the French continued to exert a pressure which gave indications late Saturday night of a German retirement along that front across the Aisne.

Thus the accumulated gains for the week in terrain, in strength of positions, in losses inflicted and gains and munitions and supplies taken have been of great importance. Most significant, however, is the continued aggressiveness of Foch, his pressing on to take full advantage of the successes already won, and the indication that it is his purpose to retain the offensive and to give the foe no let up or opportunity to recuperate.

On the Italian front there has been little of activity and in Albania the Austrians are more active, while from the Mesopotamia and Palestine theaters the news has been meager.

Of steadily growing importance is the Siberian front. Here the plans have been extended so as to contemplate an early advance as far west as Lake Baikal and the Japanese commander has had his powers extended so as to make him commander in chief of the entire expedition. In the encounters thus far the tide is against the Bolsheviki and their allies, former Austro-German prisoners. The extension of plans has greatly pleased the Czech-Slovaks. The news that the two governments which these forces have established are in complete accord is also very reassuring.

American troops in this theater have been sent to the Manchurian border with French and Japanese and will speedily see some fighting.

At home the new man power bill is holding public attention and has been passed by the house

unmanned with indications it will be similarly treated by the senate. Meantime General Crowder is calling draftees as rapidly as they can be accommodated by movements overseas and there is no slackening of those movements as is shown by the announcement of General March to the senate committee on military affairs that the overseas force has passed a million and a half in number.

Great as has been the preparation and the effort of the United States thus far, it is paled by the efforts that are to be put forth and the immensity of results that are soon to be accomplished. The United States has entered upon this undertaking on a scale and with preconceived programs and policies such as the world has never known before and is going steadily forward with preparations for the delivery of the finishing blow.

Reaping the Whirlwind

WHEN one considers the crimes, the atrocities, the barbarities and the nameless brutalities that have been committed by the land and the sea forces of Germany against the Allies and their peoples a recognition comes that the nature, the instincts and the characteristics that have tolerated, permitted, countenanced and encouraged such courses are such that, once aroused, they pass beyond control. They are bound to react against the nation itself, against the people at home, and such is the fact. A recognition of this is even now beginning to seep into the slow German mind.

War has caused an increase of crime and depravity among the German people, according to an analysis published by the Berlin Vorwaerts. The paper recalls that at the beginning of the war, prophets spoke of a "steel bath" in the waters of which the morals of the German people would regenerate.

"Since August 4, 1914," says the Vorwaerts, "we have allowed the blessings of this bath to act on us with steadily increasing vigor and the result is a moral condition of health of the German people of which the compilations of criminal statistics give convincing reports. These tell us of the steadily increasing number of crimes of brutality, and serious crimes against property and a glance at any newspaper confirms the horribly increasing number of robberies and burglaries in the cities and as well as in rural districts. Systematically organized and methodically operating bands of robbers menace continually life and property of 'respectable' citizens.

Also honesty of the latter has suffered a perceptible "crack" and here the influence of the steel bath is directly proved. We do not fear that at present there probably are few German subjects left who have not in some more or less serious manner violated the existing government decrees and laws and made themselves liable to punishment."

The Vorwaerts, then cites the instances of the citizen, who on Sundays goes to the country to buy food for hoarding purposes, of the proud wife of the owner of a large estate, whose chickens "lay" eggs only for a mark apiece, of the wife of the first lieutenant who sells the food articles received from her husband at the front at fancy prices and the army of usurers, secret traders and forgers.

The Vorwaerts then dwells on the effects of the steel bath on the growing generation and cites complaints by the clergy and teachers to show that depravity is one of its results.

The paper calls attention to what it describes as the "fruits of the best education as shown during the Radek-Bernstorff libel case." It adds: "When refined cavaliers of the most prominent society apply the most common names to each other and box each other's ears, then no one has the right to claim for one certain class, decency and well behavior.

"The steel bath exerts its effects on everyone and splashes over the home of the proletariat as well as over the playground in the family of the court," concludes the Berlin publication.

Keep Up Production

THE decision which must shortly be reached as to the price to be established for sugar during the coming year is of momentous importance not only to the sugar industry itself, but to the welfare of the nation as a whole. Evidence steadily accumulates that the production of sugar in the United States will continue to decline unless a wholesale price is set that will cover the rapid increase in costs of production and stimulate the industry to overcome the many other difficulties by which it is faced. The labor shortage, the lack of fertilizer, and the aggressive campaign being waged to extend other crops which are less severely restricted in the matter of price, as well as the mounting cost of materials and labor, are handicaps against which the domestic sugar industry must contend.

Under existing conditions, with the sugar ration limited to less than half the normal rate of consumption, no argument is necessary to prove the importance of maintaining the home production of sugar. It would be a poor service to consumers to throttle the progress of American sugar production and to decrease still further the available supply in order to effect a possible saving which at the most can amount to only a few cents a year in the case of each individual. It is safe to say that every consumer would prefer a situation in which he could obtain three or four pounds of sugar at twelve cents a pound to one in which he was limited to two pounds at nine cents. Facts About Sugar.

BREVITIES

Kim Mal Men, a forty-year-old Korean stevedore, employed at the railroad wharf, was given treatment at the emergency hospital yesterday for injuries received when he was struck by a falling bag of sugar. The injuries were slight.

A dispute over the sale and return of an automobile led to the booking at the police station yesterday of E. J. Anderson, a corporal of the Signal Corps, on a charge of embezzlement. The arrest was made on a warrant sworn to by C. S. Jackson. The police say that Jackson alleges he sold an automobile to Anderson which he afterwards took back. Before the automobile was returned the tires were removed, it is said, and because of the embezzlement charge was lodged. Anderson claims that he bought and paid for the automobiles tires.

Deputy United States Marshal Otto Heine is expected to return this morning from Hawaii, where he went Saturday with a number of violators of the liquor law. While away it is expected he also will investigate the report that blind pigs are flourishing in Hilo.

C. B. Grice has been named chairman of the Balloon Day celebration to be held in this city on September 18, and will probably report to the Ad Club tomorrow upon the balance of the committee, which he is to appoint to assist him in the arrangement of the program.

The payroll for Company D, Fourth Regiment, N. G. H., now disbanded, has been received from Washington by Col. Will Wayne, adjutant general of the guard. The payroll is for the period ending December 21, 1916. Most of the men of this company are now on duty at Schofield Barracks with the Second Hawaiian Infantry.

H. S. Gray, who has just returned from a two months' vacation on the mainland, says that there are scores of prospective passengers for Honolulu waiting in San Francisco to be assigned to steamer accommodations. The waiting list is a long one, but those who get first choice are those who have paid over their passage money.

Lyman M. Bigelow, superintendent of public works, accompanied by A. S. Cantin, the city engineer, and Surveyor Fred Harvey, is going to make an inspection trip over the survey of the Oahu belt road Thursday. This inspection trip is being made by the superintendent of public works as a necessary preliminary before awarding the contracts for the material to be used in the belt road construction work.

FORMER KOREAN KING IS CRITICALLY ILL

TOKIO, August 26.—(Special to Nippon Jiji)—Ex King Li of Korea is critically ill at the Jutoku palace in Seoul, according to the reports from the Korean capital.

Emperor Yoshihito, upon hearing the report ordered Minister of the Imperial Household Baron K. Hatano, to forward to the former Korean ruler and his family a sympathetic message.

Prince Li Koon, grandson of the dying ex-king, now a lieutenant in the Japanese army, has also sent a message praying for the recovery of his grandfather.

THIRTY SECOND PAYS UP FOR ITS BONDS

CAMP KEARNY, August 10.—Telegraphic orders received here today announced that Maj. Corbit S. Hoffman, commander of the Third Battalion of the Thirty second Infantry, the regular army regiment which recently arrived here from Hawaii, has been appointed lieutenant colonel of infantry, United States Army, and instructed to proceed at once to Camp Meade to be assigned as assistant chief of staff of the Eleventh Division. Major Hoffman has been with the Thirty second for some time.

Lieut. James L. King, camp equal officer and second in command of the Thirty second Infantry, reported today that sixty-eight more men from the development battalion had been examined and permanently assigned to the Thirty second for regular duty.

Bonds of the second Liberty Loan bought by men of the Thirty second Infantry, were paid in full this pay day. Since the war began the regiment has bonds of two issues and the full amount of war risk insurance, and today nearly every man in the regiment sent a letter away to have his Liberty Bond sent to him. The total aggregate of the bonds taken by the regiment reaches near the \$100,000 mark.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

Hawaiian Islands—Kauai Island—South Coast—Hanapepe Light—Re-pointed extinguished, will be relighted as soon as practicable. C. & G. S. Charts 4102, 4117. Light List, Pacific Coast, 1918, p. 102, No. 851. Buoy List, 19th District, 1917, p. 16. By order of the Commissioner of Lighthouses, A. E. ARLEDGE, Superintendent of Lighthouses, 19th District.

CASTLE IS DELAYED

A. L. Castle, executive officer of the Hawaiian Chapter of the Red Cross Society, has been delayed on the mainland and will not be back as soon as expected. At Red Cross headquarters letters have been received from Mr. Castle telling of his departure from Washington, but giving no information as to whether Hawaii is to supply the first field hospital base in Siberia, or whether additional nurses are wanted from Hawaii. It is believed that he has succeeded in arranging details for these matters and that the islands will soon be called upon to supply both needs.

PERSONALS

Mrs. P. T. Phillips, wife of the Hilo manager for the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, was an arrival by the Mauna Kea last Saturday for a visit in this city.

Miss Mary E. Barton, for two years a teacher in the Maui High School, will leave for Hilo soon in time to take up her new position as a teacher in the Hilo High. Over in Maui Miss Barton is being extensively entertained.

Charles F. Brauchel, for a long time manager of the Hilo branch of the Wall, Nichols Company, until it was bought out by H. D. Corbett, has resigned his position in Hilo, and arrived in Honolulu last Saturday for a vacation.

Henry J. Lyman, of Kapoho, Hawaii, is a guest at the Young Hotel, having arrived on the Mauna Kea from Hilo on Saturday. It is still a possibility that Mr. Lyman will be a candidate for the senate on the Republican ticket, according to reports from Hawaii.

Judge Burr, of the Second Circuit Court, of Maui, and Tax Assessor Kenneth, made the trip over the Ditch Trail from Hana, Maui, last week, and Judge Burr says he enjoyed the experience. Over in Hana the Judge went fishing, but all the ulua he hooked got away. He says there are plenty of ulua, but too many rocks.

Edward Soper, who has been head loan for the Waiehe division of the Waiehe Sugar Company on Maui for the past seven years, is reported by the Maui News to have resigned for the purpose of making his home in Honolulu hereafter, probably within the next two weeks. No successor to Mr. Soper has been named as yet, it is stated. Before his Maui experience Mr. Soper was with the Olan Sugar Company on Hawaii.

Miss H. G. Ford, a recent arrival from Newnan, Georgia, is a guest at the Young Hotel.

H. P. Faye, of Waimea, Kauai, has returned from the mainland and is registered at the Young Hotel.

Frank Dillon, a well known Honolulu, passed through Honolulu recently en route to Sydney, Australia.

Mrs. R. L. Hughes returned from visit to the mainland and has taken apartments at the Young Hotel.

Mrs. Henry J. Lyman has returned from a visit to the Coast and will return to Hilo and Kapoho next Saturday, accompanied by Mr. Lyman, who arrived from Hilo last week to greet his wife.

Col. Paul Malone, now commanding the 23rd Infantry, overseas, was at one time a captain of infantry at Fort Shafter.

Lieut. Willard Grace arrived safely in France recently, according to advices received by Mark Hanna yesterday.

Col. G. N. Bringham, department quartermaster, who arrived in Honolulu on a recent Coast steamer, is a guest at the Young Hotel.

Raymond Irwin, formerly assistant manager of W. C. Peacock and Co., has accepted an important position with the American Factors Co.

E. C. Caughan returned yesterday from an extended trip on the Island of Kauai where he has been representing the American Factors Co., Ltd.

Charles R. Lucas has returned from a cattle buying trip to San Francisco. Dan E. Mooney has returned from a short business trip to San Francisco.

R. T. Moses, of Hilo, who has been on a business trip to this city for several days, will return to the Crescent City on the Mauna Kea tomorrow morning.

Fred Taylor, formerly in the employ of the Honolulu Gas Co., who left here with the engineers unit about three months ago, is in France in the gas and flame corps.

SENATE WILL CAST ITS BALLOTS THIS AFTERNOON

WASHINGTON, August 26.—(Associated Press)—In the senate yesterday the new man power bill was the order of business but a vote was not reached as it had been expected. Before adjournment late in the afternoon it was unanimously agreed that the vote shall be taken at four o'clock this afternoon.

SEAPLANES COLLIDE

WASHINGTON, August 26.—(Associated Press)—The navy department announced today that as a result of a collision between two seaplanes, one of them sank with the loss of three of the crew.

Does Sleep Fail to Refresh You?



Kidney troubles are very common in our country, partly because of the American habit of making a continued rush of either work or pleasure. It gives the system, especially the kidneys, no time to recover. When the kidneys are weak you are likely to feel all tired out and nervous, and to suffer backache, headache, dizzy spells, sharp, darting pains and urinary irregularities. The kidneys need help. Use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. Thousands recommend them for just such troubles.

When Your Back is Lame—Remember the Name.—(Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—ask distinctly for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and take no other.) Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., or Benson Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands. (Advertisement)

SHOVED DRAFTEE TROUBLE RESULTS

Sergeant At Shafter Reprimanded, But Charge of Maltreatment is Not Sustained

Maltreatment of a Japanese draftee of Honolulu, Hawaii, now a member of the First Hawaiian Regiment at Fort Shafter, is complained of in the Japanese newspapers, which allege that Sergeant S. Ozaki of Company D, exceeded his authority, but an investigation held by Colonel W. R. Riley, commander of the regiment, developed that there was no assault, but a simple case of ejection of the draftee from the company kitchen.

Inasmuch as the case aroused so much interest, and the publication of the matter in the Japanese press caused considerable adverse comment to be made in the Japanese colony, an investigation followed, resulting in the reprimand of Ozaki by the battalion commander.

It developed however, that there was no maltreatment and no brutality, such as was intimated nor did the sergeant exhibit any qualities which would serve to cause his demotion. On the other hand, it was found that the sergeant was in the exercise of his duty in ordering the man from the kitchen, but possibly did exceed his powers when he caused the Honolulu draftee to move along faster by shoving him. The shoving did not stop until the draftee found himself outside of the kitchen.

Higaki is the draftee from the Big Island. As soon as the incident was over and he had opportunity to come to town he complained to the Hawaii Shippo, which carried a story of an "unwarranted assault."

The clash of the two men occurred within view of a large number of the draftee's comrades.

As soon as Colonel Riley's attention was directed to the incident he caused the investigation to be held, and says that he was informed there was no assault whatever and that the publicity given the matter was unwarranted.

Sergeant Ozaki is declared by the leading officers of the regiment to be an able man, and was one of the first of the young Japanese in Honolulu to join the Japanese company when it was enlisted in the Hawaiian National Guard last year. He was also a member of the Second Reserve Officers' Training Camp at Schofield Barracks, but did not qualify for appointment as a commissioned officer.

Japanese Loses Mind Over Inability To Serve Uncle Sam

Failure to pass the physical examination at the concentration camp at Fort Armstrong to be inducted into the military service of Uncle Sam and to don the khaki, was more than K. Kobayashi, one of the Class 1-A Japan exiles, residing at Kealahouka, Kona, Hawaii, could bear. He is today mentally unbalanced by sorrow over the ill luck that befell him.

Kobayashi was one of the company lately few turned down for physical fitness. His burning ambition to be inducted in Uncle Sam's khaki and to have a chance to sweat the Kaiser, was so great that no sooner had he heard that he was not wanted for military duty than he began to grieve. He refused even to return to his old home in Kona. He was taken back to Hawaii only after his father came to Honolulu to get him.

After his return to his home in Kona, Kobayashi showed signs of insanity, his sulking from brooding over his hard luck. He sat in his room and repented to himself from morning till night, day after day, that he was sorry for his failure to be able to do his duty.

When his parents consulted a physician the examination proved that the patient is suffering the Stares and Stoppes, was entirely out of his mind. The Japanese lad will be brought to Honolulu by his father to be put in the Insane Asylum until his recovery.

HORSE AND BUGGY FALL FROM BRIDGE

When a buggy and horse driven by J. P. Mondouca fell twenty feet from a bridge on Kamehameha Road yesterday afternoon with the driver and his Japanese companion, the animal was the only one of the three fatally injured. Fukunaka, the Japanese, an employe of Mondouca who has an office at 1024 South Street, fell under the buggy but did not even have a scratch which required the attendance of the emergency hospital staff.

Mondouca, however, was considerably jarred and received a nasty laceration over his forehead. He went over the bridge but was thrown clear from the horse and buggy. He was able to go to his home after his injuries were treated at the emergency hospital.

The accident was caused by the backing of the horse while crossing the bridge, after the lines got caught under the animal's tail. In trying to draw the lines clear they were pulled up so that the horse was forced back over the bridge with the buggy and its occupants.

While both Mondouca and the Japanese had narrow escapes from death or serious injury, the horse was not so fortunate. It was reported after the accident at the police station that it would have to be shot because of its injuries.

Keep It Handy Immediate relief is necessary in case of attacks of diarrhoea Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy should always be on hand. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co. Adv.

MUCH TARO BEING PLANTED THIS YEAR

In reports received here from various sections of Oahu it is noted that there is more taro being planted this year than at any one time for a long period. Heretofore the taro patches have been almost entirely in the hands of the Chinese, from whom the Hawaiians have been buying the crop. Owing to the high prices of the latter, however, much taro land is being planted under native favor in Kailua quite a number of rice patches have been replanted with taro.

According to the report of the territorial marketing division there is now a regular fever of planting taro and the hulls are very scarce and expensive. The report says that when taro is pulled, there are always little sprouts on the side of the tuber which are thrown away. If these sprouts are set out in a moist nursery bed they make the very best hulls.

Place them in rows about fifteen inches apart and six inches apart in the rows, running east and west so that all can get equal amount of sun. Plants must have plenty of rain and sun. By following these directions good hulls may always be had in almost any quantity."

In the report of David Kanuha, poi inspector, printed in full in The Advertiser yesterday, it was stated that "there is an average output per five acres per year of about 250 bags of taro," while Inspector Kanuha's report had "there is an average output per acre per year of about 250 bags of taro."

JUDGE HAYSULDEN IS RAISING EDIBLE CANNAS

Comparatively few housewives are acquainted with the edible properties of canna, but at Waiohoni in Kauai Judge Haysuldren has a splendid patch planted at the corners of four foot squares. These have spread so that nearly the entire ground, about half acre, is covered with tubers. Canna may be used in nearly any way that we use Irish potatoes.

This patch is not six months old and canna large enough to eat. Canna should be a good crop to raise where light is too severe on Irish potatoes. Judge Haysuldren is also raising good crops of beans, sweet potatoes, taro, etcetera, as well as carrying on his regular work of stock raising.

WALT MASON GIVES JOHN A SEND-OFF

This land of ours is going dry, the grogshops close their swinging doors, and soon the man who wants old eyes will have to swim to foreign shores. John Barrymore has met his fate, he's being pushed clear off the map, and we must learn to celebrate with sparkling water from the tap. There is no gin on the hills; dry people call for Adam's ale, and fill themselves with babbling rills. The workman buys a house and lot with money that he used to blow for brimming bowls of liquid rot, that filled his head and soul with woe. Tired father buys up sparkling brooks, instead of seeking good bulls, and has some coin to spend for hulk, and pictures for the parlor walls. The young man hits the village pond, when thirst has given him the blues; and then he buys a U. S. bond, which is a better thing than booze.

The war has killed the Deacon Run, has been a hour and death is frost and moon with saws, in years to come, the war will waltz whatever it cost. The gin mill stunts its latticed doors, the released patrons don't crowd on the jeweled barkeep no more pours rain water in the keg of gin. The thirsty man thinks not of beer, but to the nearest hydrant trough, and quaffs a flagon bright and clear, then buys himself War Savings Stamps.

WALT MASON.

CAVALRY REGIMENTS TO BECOME ARTILLERY

The fifteen regiments of cavalry of the national army, by a recent war department order, were transferred to the Field Artillery. The order provides for complete reorganization. Each cavalry regiment will be divided so as to form two field artillery regiments; that is, six of the twelve troops of cavalry from each cavalry regiment will be assigned to form the basis of a new regiment of field artillery, each troop forming the foundation of a battery.

This reorganization will give thirty regiments of field artillery. The field artillery units will train at Camp Kearney, California; Leon Springs, Texas; West Point, Kentucky, and Camp Jackson, South Carolina.

Colonels of the national army cavalry regiments, those transferred will have the option of serving in the corresponding grade in the regular cavalry or going with their units into the artillery.

Minister Y. Minna, recently recalled by the Japanese foreign office from Bern, where he represented Japan in Switzerland, will be a visitor in Honolulu in a few days. He is now on his way back to Tokio, via the United States.

The success Minna as new minister to Switzerland, E. Heke, former minister to Mexico and China, was recently appointed. Heke is well known locally, as he passed through here a few years ago en route to Japan from his Mexican post to accept a new appointment to the Peking post.