

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

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EDITOR

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TENNESSEE AND THE TARIFF

Representative Richard W. Austin of Tennessee pays his respects to the Wilson-Underwood tariff bill in no uncertain terms. Here is what he says of it:

"Under this bill we are going to take from the American workshops and the American wage earners business amounting in the first year to \$135,659,466. Sixty per cent of that amount in wages, at \$2.50 a day, would sustain 100,000 wage earners in the American mills for 12 months. I ask those in charge of this measure, and responsible for its proposed legislation, what are you going to do for these wage earners that you rob of \$136,000,000 in the output of their mills? What employment are you going to substitute for the employment that you take from them? And why should the American lawmaker legislate here to increase the output of foreign mills against American mills, where the capital is American money and where the men who own them are American citizens, giving employment to American wage earners at the highest known standard of wages? Yes; President Wilson's platform promised that no legitimate industry in this country should be injured. I ask the representatives from Louisiana if the sugar industry in that State is a legitimate industry; I ask the representative on that side of the chamber who represent Western States that are interested in the wool industry if the wool industry is a legitimate industry? I ask the men who represent the Democratic party on the other side of the chamber from the Southern States if the cotton mills, 50 in number in the South, are a legitimate industry under the interpretation of your platform? I ask you if the coal companies now shipping coal to New England from Maryland, Kentucky, and West Virginia, are engaged in a legitimate industry in the eyes of the Democratic party; and why should this business be turned over to the coal companies of Newfoundland?"

"This side of the house believes in giving American orders to American mills and the work to American artisans, laborers, miners, and mechanics, as against foreigners."

THE FUTURE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

Though the Bull Moosers from the Colonel down to the last of the immortal bolters are confident the Republican party is dead beyond resurrection, signs are not wanting that when 1916 rolls around the G. O. P. forces will rally as of yore.

It is true that the attempts of Borah, Cummins, LaFollette and other leaders of the party have not so far awakened much interest in the country at large, but this is not because Republicanism is dead. Far from it. It is because the country is suffering from a surfeit of party politics and has to get over political indigestion before tackling the next meal.

The echoes of the Chicago conventions have not yet died away. Thwarted personal ambitions still throb painfully. The steam-roller is not forgotten, nor is the personal fight made by Roosevelt forgiven by such men as Penrose and Boss Barnes of New York.

For months on end last fall the public was fed on bitter party and partisan politics. And the country is weary of party politics now. What the voters want is results from the chosen administration.

There are still, and there will be indefinitely, fundamental differences of opinion relating to governmental policies in this republic. These differences make the party divisions. The Republican party's protective policy is a fundamental policy. On such matters as the tariff, monopoly control and currency reform it differs vitally from the Democratic party and it will continue to differ. But the differences between the Republican party and the Bull Moose party are differences that can be adjusted without conflict in these fundamental policies. Of course there will always be irrepressible and irreconcilable elements. The Republican party must go on without them. Such men as Penrose and Barnes have no more business in the Republican party of the future than Billy Flinn has in the Progressive party. The Republican party must be purged of its reactionaries, its mercenaries, and once purged of them, once freed from the clogging mud that has impeded its movement forward into the light of a new day, as Wilson has aptly phrased it, there will exist no irreconcilable differences between the Republicans and the Progressives.

While these harmonizing movements are go-

ing on, the Democratic party is trying its hand at government. Its pledge to revise the tariff so that no legitimate industry will be harmed is not being carried out, for Hawaii knows that its free sugar program will do great harm to the sugar industry. Many other items on the schedule are bound to be bitterly opposed.

It is yet too early to see what effect the administration's program will have on the political situation, but indications are that the tariff revision program will alienate many of those who have hoped to be able to support Democracy's move for needed reform. And as the months go by, the opposition to Democratic policies is bound to grow. The Republican party, which is admitted to have a normal majority of the voters of this country, will gain strength as its warring internal elements come to peace.

Furthermore, the country will be beginning to get over its political indigestion and with that buoyant American spirit, plunge again blithely into a political fight.

Already on their program leaders of the Republican party have three subjects for reform. They propose, first, congressional reapportionment on an entirely new basis, to reduce the present unwieldy lower house; secondly, national primaries three years hence to select presidential candidates and national and state committeemen, and thirdly, the drafting of a new party platform to supplant the last platform, the new document to indorse the initiative and referendum and direct primaries.

It is proposed also, according to this morning's dispatches, to hold a national convention next year. This convention will probably adopt the new platform.

The Republican party is far from dead. It is undergoing regeneration and will rise to the responsibilities of the future as it has risen in the past. The party has met other crises just as severe and has withstood attacks just as bitter. It has endured while sporadic movements strikingly akin to the Bull Moose movement had their day and were forgotten. It profited by the good that was in them, as it will profit by the many beneficial features of the Bull Moose movement.

Hartford (Conn.) Courant: "On the other hand there is coffee. It comes in free and coffee is high and keeps up there. If the consumer could get his unprotected coffee as much lower as he gets his protected sugar, he would not be complaining of the high cost of living."

Aviator Didier Masson, who is using his biplane to aid the Constitutionalists in their fight against the Huerta forces in Mexico, is well known in Hawaii. Mason made the first and only flight from Leilehua to Honolulu.

Why should the boycott and the blacklist, regarded as unfair when labor attempts to use these clubs against capital, be regarded as fair when highly-respected members of the community use them against the billboards?

Some Democratic senator in Washington can achieve undying fame for himself by standing out against free sugar and thus busting the Wilson program.

Emma Goldman is heard from again. We thought the publicity given the militant suffragettes would stir Emma into action somewhere.

Roosevelt has been suggested as king of Albania. Teddy and Czar Nicholas would make a fine pair—for the war correspondents.

A good many of the Democrats are practicing up on "Governor Watson."

Another secret of the steel trust has been told. There can't be many left.

Seems like postmasterships are almost as hard to land as governorships.

Schoolmaster Wilson can't keep the boys from playing hockey now.

The Republican party is beginning to sit up and take notice again.

We always did think Montana was considerable of a state.

The jingoes are still busy with the war-talk.

The Watson stock is going up, anyway.

What does Wilson mean by "soon"?

Business is brighter.

CASTLE EXPLAINS HIS POSITION ON THE BILLBOARD QUESTION

The following letter, referring to the billboard controversy, was read at the meeting of the Ad Club yesterday noon:

May 21, 1913.
Mr. W. R. Farrington, Honolulu.
My Dear Mr. Farrington: Thanking you for a very courteous invitation to attend the lunch of the Ad Club tomorrow noon, I regret to say that, as I feared, my engagements will prevent my attending. I am very sorry for this, as I should like extremely well to be present at the discussion, and perhaps contribute my own views. There are a few things that I would like to say, but the subject generally has been pretty well thrashed out. First and foremost I want to have you and others get rid of the impression, which is absolutely incorrect, that there is anything like an organized boycott against the billboards, or the Pioneer Advertising Company, or goods which are advertised on these billboards. I have been present at a number of meetings of the ladies of the Outdoor Circle and in all discussions which have taken place anything like organizing for a boycott has been absent. There has been no such thing. On the contrary I know that some of the ladies have been advised that any combination for a boycott might be actionable, but of course this does not prevent the ladies or anybody else from declining to purchase certain goods, acting on their own initiative. This is absolutely justifiable, and no one has any right to complain of it. You may remember in this connection that, some little time ago, answering a "direction" published in the Advertiser perhaps, to "Order Pinetree from your grocer," I replied in a day or two that I could not obey the injunction as I found it impossible to purchase that very pleasant drink as long as it was advertised on billboards. You will observe that I did not and do not propose to prevent anyone from advertising anything they choose on billboards. While I believe that it is an injury to the city to have these boards scattered about from place to place, yet, at the same time, they have a legal right to exist, and everybody has a legal right to put anything on them he wants to, but there is no obligation on my part to purchase goods so advertised, and the sellers cannot object if I do not make such purchases. Probably indeed my trade would be so small as not to affect the matter one way or the other.

As I have stated before I think this community is indebted to the Pioneer Advertising Company for its refusing to advertise quite a number of unpleasant things, but the fact that these unpleasant things do not appear on the billboards does not therefore excuse their existence, for otherwise they would be objectionable.

Mr. Frazier, in some recent advertisement, suggests that Mr. Thurston and I get the poles about town taken down, in consideration whereof he will remove certain billboards. Probably no one is deceived with this proposition, which is purely an attempt to blind the issue by confusing it with other things. The poles about the streets are bad enough, and I hope with Mr. Frazier, and others who desire a real Honolulu beautiful, that all poles may be removed, but up to the present time the underground trolley, speaking only of that, has not proved a perfect success, particularly in those places that are liable to sudden and tremendous floods of water. Anyone can see exactly what my views are with regard to street poles by visiting Leilehua street from the corner of Victoria and down to the bounds of Mr. Fred Lowrey's lots towards Diamond Head, where we erected trolley poles of iron at our own expense.

The concerted effort on the part of the ladies of Honolulu to have billboards removed is simply one movement in trying to better our general conditions, and to have a cleaner and more beautiful city so far as such beautifying and cleansing pertains to the removal of billboards. The fight for a cleaner and better city will not be finished when the billboards are all gone. There are lots of things to be done after that, and I have no doubt they will be taken hold of.

I think that the gentlemen who will meet at lunch tomorrow will agree with me that throughout the United States and Europe the opposition to billboards is not only increasing but uniting, and already conditions are very much improved in some places. I think no one will deny that, no matter how clean they may be kept, no matter how artistic the painting of signs may be, yet they are, after all, simply an impudent thrusting in the faces of those who use the streets, of all sorts of attempts on the part of all sorts of people to get you to buy their goods. I regard such a use of streets, public places or the country in general as absolutely unjustifiable. The newspapers, magazines and the

business of printing and sending out circulars certainly offer every legitimate opportunity that any reasonable business man could want for advertising his goods. Any attempt to create sympathy with the Pioneer Advertising Company in the billboard matter seems to me to be out of place and unnecessary. There is an ample field for placing a lot of good business energy in the advertising business with no recourse to billboards, and in all probability as soon as the billboards are eliminated the other lines in the advertising business will increase, and it seems to me that when the expense of maintaining the billboards is gone, the cost of keeping up and maintaining other advertising will be considerably less.

In the hope that we may all unite in this most laudable attempt to rid Honolulu and the islands generally of what is now a blot on our landscape, and hoping that the advertising company here will more than make up whatever loss there may be through eliminating billboards, from their less offensive methods, and trusting that you will read these views to the gentleman who meet for lunch, I remain very sincerely yours,
W. R. CASTLE.

HAWAIIAN SCHOOLS

Japanese pupils now form the most numerous element in the Hawaiian schools, and they are increasing at a more rapid rate than any other race, according to a statement by Governor Walter F. Frear, received at the United States Bureau of Education. The Japanese now have a considerable lead in the school population, with over 31 per cent of the total; the Portuguese follow with a little less than 17 per cent; the Hawaiians come next with 14 per cent; Chinese, 11 per cent; and all other nations or races, 12 per cent.

Governor Frear gives other interesting information about Hawaii's schools. He shows how, after the establishment of the territorial government in 1900, the public schools fared worse and worse until 1907, when, with increasing prosperity for the islands, more ample provision was made for education. Finally, in 1911, a new method of financing the schools was adopted, under which there has been a decided gain in the number of teachers, in salaries, and in general efficiency.

Industrial schools that are partially self-supporting are a feature of the Hawaiian school system. There are three such schools, and in addition, the Normal School, the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, two high schools, and 151 schools of elementary grade. A number of the schools maintained by city or county governments conducted by the pupils for practice in citizenship, and patriotic exercises are emphasized in all the schools.

There are now nearly 30,000 children in the Hawaiian schools, about twice as many as there were at the time the territorial government was established twelve years ago. The territory last year spent \$582,536 for education, and the counties themselves \$47,799 additional. These figures are exclusive of expenditures for the College of Hawaii, which now occupies a permanent site in the suburbs of Honolulu and has graduated its first class.

The Hawaiian schools are up to the American practice in length of term; their school year is 38 weeks. Attendance is compulsory from 6 to 17 years of age, the maximum age having been raised from 15 a year ago. Good attendance records are the rule; the average last year was 86 per cent of the enrollment. In this and other respects the schools of Hawaii compare favorably with the best in the United States.

Advised received here are to the effect that James J. Hill, the Northern Pacific steamship magnate and owner of the liner Mirmesota, is making plans with a view to securing one or more steamships to be placed on a run between Sydney, Honolulu, Seattle and Tacoma. It is stated that four vessels are sought to fill out a frequent schedule.

The London suffragettes sent a neat little bomb to the police magistrate hearing the charges against their leaders, but a court officer threw the package in a pail of water "just in time."

FOR SALE

- Residence Pacific Heights.....\$8500
- Residence Palolo\$3500
- Residence Wilder Avenue..... 7500
- Residence 14th Ave., Kaimuki.. 7500
- Residence Anapuni Street..... 4500
- Residence 13th Ave., Kaimuki.. 4500
- Residence Anapuni Street..... 4850
- Residence Young Street 4000
- Residence Piikoi Street..... 6500
- Residence Young Street 3000

Also building lots and residences in all parts of the city.

Guardian Trust Co., Ltd.,
Second floor Bank of Hawaii Building

Decoration Day Goods

Our store will be closed on Decoration Day.

WICHMAN & CO

For the military and naval features of the Decoration Day parade Wichman & Co. have made full preparations.

Anything in the line of

Gold Buttons
Saber Knots.
Badges,
Hat Cords
Military Insignia.
etc., etc.

will be found here in complete stock.
It is advisable to select early.

Rhode Island has just celebrated its own little independence day. She renounced her allegiance to Great Britain two months before the other colonies.

A general convocation of all lodges of the Scottish Rite in Honolulu will be held in the Masonic Temple at 7:30 o'clock Thursday night. Officers will be elected in the different lodges.

All Affairs Ship-shape???

Most men's are not, for the very reason that they think they are too occupied with other matters to devote time to their future interests.

But if these men die, with personal affairs "up in the air" the family may be subject to litigation or perhaps poverty (as a result of business neglect).

An Executor, appointed now, would prevent much of this kind of calamity.

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