

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

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EDITOR

MONDAY AUGUST 4, 1913

Misfortunes have their dignity and their redeeming power.—Hillard.

AN ENGINEER NEEDED

Honolulu's charge for furnishing water to shipping is admittedly too high.

It is so high as to be a serious argument against sending new steamship lines through this port. Shippers on the east coast, hearing of these charges, say frankly that Honolulu must lower the rates.

Any move to reduce these rates, however, at once results in the discovery that the waterworks needs all the money that can be secured. The territory needs funds. Extensions and upkeep must be looked after. Expenses are heavy. Income is far too light.

The truth is that the Honolulu water system has been run loosely and without regard to the necessities of the future. People who have tried to get exact details as to its status are confronted with a confusion of statistics that is amazing. The lowering of rates to shipping is only one of a dozen moves needed to place the waterworks department on an economical and businesslike basis.

The job of straightening out the waterworks and providing for the future demands the services of a really great engineer,—one great enough to be a businessman too. The city must not take over the waterworks from the territory. The city should secure the services of a man big enough for the job.

BRYAN'S PROTECTORATE PLAN FAILS

Secretary Bryan's utter failure to win approval for his first important move in constructive diplomacy is the more serious, from an administration standpoint, because his plan had the indorsement of President Wilson.

The secretary of state, when time came to sign a new treaty with Nicaragua, proposed a protectorate to be exercised by the United States over the Central American republic. Uncle Sam has a number of points to settle with Nicaragua, the most conspicuous of which is that of the Nicaraguan oceanic canal. The United States wishes to have the plans for the canal definitely determined. A provision for this can be inserted in the treaty, of course, with or without a protectorate feature, but Secretary Bryan felt that the establishment of a protectorate could be a guarantee against external and internal disturbances that might imperil the carrying out of treaty obligations.

When the Bryan plan was first announced, it received much favorable comment among congressmen, and the senate foreign relations committee was declared to approve it. President Wilson himself, in discussion with Washington correspondents, made it plain that the plan had his indorsement. Associated Press dispatches carried this as a statement of the administration's attitude:

Washington, July 21.—President Wilson today expressed his entire approval of Secretary of State Bryan's proposed protectorate policy over Nicaragua. In his interview with correspondents he declared that while the plan might be viewed with suspicion by European powers, this country "in the long run," would have to demonstrate that it did not contemplate occupation of Central America, but desired only to forward its progress.

The president declared that the first principle of the particular protectorate system now before the senate for its approval contemplated obtaining an option to build a transoceanic canal through Nicaragua. The general scheme, however, constitutes a broader policy to all of Central America; one that would enable this country to aid the republics to the south in any national endeavor without taking possession.

The president warned the correspondents that the Nicaraguan protectorate proposed was not to be taken as an index of a "general" policy to be followed throughout Central America. He said that this country wanted to adopt particular plans best suited to Central American countries in dealing with them, and he added forcibly that all these plans would be laid before the various countries for their acceptance. If they were not "thoroughly acceptable," he declared, this country would not seek to adopt them.

The president expressed himself as being highly in favor of Secretary Bryan's proposal that the Platt amendment adopted by this country in its protectorate treaty with Cuba, be inserted in the Nicaraguan treaty.

The Platt amendment gives this country the power of occupying Cuba if conditions warrant it. The president denied that the Platt measure had a "joker" concealed in it.

Mr. Bryan's plan did not, however, receive general commendation throughout the country and in Latin-America it is reported to have stirred up a storm of disapproval. Sinister motives were ascribed to the administration; it was declared that Uncle Sam contemplated wholesale annexation; and it soon appeared that insistence on the plan might have serious consequences.

tions committee has killed the Bryan plan, according to cabled advices last Saturday, and ordered the preparation of a new treaty with the protectorate feature eliminated.

AUTO ACCIDENTS AND THE LAWS

Repeated auto accidents in Honolulu have finally worked public sentiment up to the point where summary action by the authorities is demanded. The responsibility of the latest driver who figures in a fatal accident will be determined by the coroner's jury called on the case. However, the accident has drawn attention to the need for the most stringent enforcement of the laws against reckless driving and the ordinance governing speeding in this county.

What seems to be needed is the automatic enforcement of a punishment that will be in proportion to the necessities of the situation,—and that means a serious punishment. The present territorial law, like the present city ordinance, allows wide latitude in fixing a penalty and no provision is made under the territorial law for taking away an offender's license. The city ordinance, No. 11, which is the general traffic ordinance, gives the judge discretion in taking away a chauffeur's license. If there has ever been a license taken away under this provision, memory does not recall it; and certainly it is an exceedingly infrequent penalty.

Many cases against offending drivers are brought under the territorial law instead of under city ordinance, and Police Judge Monsarrat recently had occasion to declare from the bench that if he had the power to revoke the particular license under discussion, he would do so, but that, as the case was brought by the police under the territorial statute, he could do nothing with the license.

New ordinances are now being drawn by city officials with the object of covering what are claimed to be weak points in the present laws. The weakest point, however, is not in the law, but in securing, working up and handling the evidence against the offenders. Every case against a reckless driver should be brought under the city ordinance if possible, so that the judge can take away the offender's license if the offense is a flagrant one.

A meritorious suggestion has been made that will probably be incorporated in the new ordinance, if one is passed. It is for a provision that on conviction for a second offense, a reckless or heedless driver shall be deprived of his license for thirty or sixty days. With a penalty of this kind hanging over their heads, the drivers may exercise more caution than at present. However, no law should be passed that under any circumstances can be construed to prevent the judge taking away the license on a first offense if it seems a fit punishment. There have been offenses in this city so gross that the responsible drivers should have been instantly deprived of their right to drive on the public streets.

New York Herald: "Of course, all treaties may be upset and revised, but if Cuban sugar is to come into the United States on equal terms with that of other countries what shall be done when sugar becomes free? Will we then have to give the Cubans a bounty equal to 20 per cent? If not, it would seem that some other arrangement would have to be made in compensation to Cuba for continuing the Platt amendment in force."

American suffragettes are attempting to convert congress to their views by holding meetings in Washington. Is not this insidious lobbying?

An armless woman of Chicago marked her first ballot with her toes. However, the use of the foot is not unknown in Chicago politics.

Castro is able to stir up more trouble in less time than any other gentleman south of Washington, D. C.

The Bull Moose has invited both the Elephant and the Donkey to his Dollar Dinner tomorrow night.

The question of the next territorial secretary is worrying everybody except Mr. Mott-Smith.

Vincent Aster must pay \$3,000,000 inheritance tax. He should worry!

President Wilson's Mexican policy is not distinguished by definiteness.

Should be pronounced Mixico now.

SENATOR NEWLANDS IS OPPOSED TO NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS

In an interview given in the San Francisco Bulletin, United States Senator Francis G. Newlands of Nevada takes his stand squarely against the naturalization of aliens who do not belong to the white race, and in favor of measures to prevent in this country any mixture of races differing in color.

Senator Newlands is one of the most influential Democratic members of the senate, where he has served for ten years. He is in San Francisco for a short visit, and is staying at the Fairmont hotel.

Answering a question regarding the alien land law and the problem back of it, Senator Newlands said: "I believe that immigration to this country, except for purposes of commerce, education and travel, should be confined to people of the white race, and that we should confer citizenship upon none but people of the white race."

"I also believe that we should write the word 'white' in our constitution, and restrict suffrage to the people of the white race, at the same time making humane provision for the industrial training and education of the blacks within our borders in such a way as to aid them in maintaining, at some time in the future, an individual national life, through assisted emigration to some part of Africa especially prepared by scientific development, for their occupancy."

Would Deport Negroes. "I see no reason why ultimately these unfortunate people, as yet a race of children, should not be by a gradual process, extending over many years, restored to the land from which they originally came, and which is now regarded as a land of opportunity even for a white man."

"The whole tendency is toward race segregation, so far as races differing in color are concerned. The mixture of races differing in color is the greatest menace to American civilization, and we should not only guard against an increase of it, but, by wise and humane policy, diminish the evils under which we are suffering."

"The race question is a blight to the south, and unless we take hold of it intelligently the segregation will take place upon our own soil, and the south will eventually become almost exclusively dedicated to the black race."

Senator Newlands was asked to explain his plan for the creation of an interstate trade commission that would regulate big industrial corporations just as the Interstate Commerce Commission regulates the railroads. This plan is strongly indorsed by such men as Franklin K. Lane, secretary of

the interior. Senator Newlands said: "The bill which I have been urging for many years for the organization of an Interstate Trade Commission is not similar to the industrial commission urged by the Progressive party platform. The latter proposes the general regulation of large business. The commission which I have in view would have nothing to do with the regulation of prices, but would be a non-partisan organization for the purpose of bringing all big business corporations in harmony with the law—first, through the evolution of judicial investigation similar to that of the Interstate Commerce Commission; second, by findings and orders prescribing the things to be done in order to bring the big corporations in harmony with existing law; third, by prosecutions in the courts, if the big corporations still continue recalcitrant; and, fourth, by aid to the courts in the enforcement of their decrees."

"It substitutes for the shifting and varying policies of the Attorney-General's office, in the enforcement of existing and future laws that may be passed, the steady and continuous administration of a non-partisan board, with traditions, precedents and a continuous policy."

"Such a board, in my judgment, will, without disturbing readjustments of business, so enforce the laws, present and future, regarding big business, as to produce no serious financial readjustments."

Hopes for Industrial Court. Discussing his amendments to the Erdman act, under which representatives of the railroads and their employees are now endeavoring to arbitrate their differences, Senator Newlands said:

"The bill which I have offered regarding conciliation and arbitration between railroads and their employees simply means the enlargement of the Erdman act by providing for an independent board of mediation not connected with any political department; increases the number of arbitrators and enlarges their functions."

"It organizes the tribunals, both of conciliation and arbitration, which will settle disputes between corporations and their employees, just as the railway commission settles disputes between the corporation and shippers."

"My hope is that by a gradual process of evolution industrial courts will be established that will win the confidence of the wage-earners, and will settle all disputes between them and their employers where the employment is interstate in character, and that there will be a similar evolution in State legislation with reference to purely State commerce."

Chafing Dishes

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been in public office of one sort and another ever since then. Now, he is chairman of the committee on banking and currency in the house of representatives—and if Glass' bill gets through without having all its horns knocked off—and if, after it gets through, it proves to be what the doctor ordered—his friends say they'd like to see someone keep Glass out of the United States senate. They'd just like to see some one. That's all.

The careful reader will observe, however, that there are two "ifs" in yonder sentence about Glass' bill. The first "if" is the bad one. No one knows whether Glass' bill will get through. There are bills and bills incubating for the immediate reform of the currency. The latest report is that President Wilson will take the blueprints of all the bills, strike out those provisions which he does not like and then turn the mangled remains over to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, who will then call in his expert to condense the fragments into a single measure—who will then give the newborn to Glass and tell him to pass it. And if that "if" proves true, Glass isn't apt to get a heap of comfort out of the situation. At home Glass is a newspaperman, among other things, as he owns an afternoon and a morning paper in Lynchburg. He is also considerable of a sharp on currency matters. He has been anxious to put through a bill in order that an elastic form of currency might be provided by fall, at which time panics have started in the past. He is known to favor the Canadian banking system, which permits the issuing of notes based on commercial securities, under proper safeguards. It is important to observe also that Glass is a good party man. Folks may suspect that the chairman of the house committee on banking and currency may not welcome President Wilson's plan to have the reform bill written by persons other than the chairman of the committee. But no one has hinted that Glass will do other than pull square and true in the party traces. He has been a member of eight congresses.

Greeks and Bulgarians have been coming into conflict in the neutral zone and the spot is associated with more famous names than almost any other even in the Balkans. Here Bacchus avenged himself on the Thracian King Lycurgus, who had banished him and his worship by driving the king mad, so that he cut off his own legs, thinking they were vine branches, and was torn to pieces by his subjects, who wanted to have Bacchus (and wine) again. Seated on this mountain Orpheus charmed the trees and beasts. On the southwest it looks toward Amphipolis, for which Athenians and Spartans struggled (Thucydides was banished from Athens for losing it as general); and on the northeast Philippi, where the earthquake released Paul and Silas in prison, and Brutus and Caesar's ghost met again.

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The Famous Scott-Sackville Case

would probably have been decided much differently if that lost codicil, for the finding of which \$50,000 was offered, had been originally placed in a Safe Deposit box;—and \$10,000,000 worth of property might now be in other hands.

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Personal Mention

THEODORE F. LANSING, a local business man is back from a brief stay on the mainland. He returned in the Sonoma.

A. B. ARLEIGH, has completed a business trip to the mainland and returned as a passenger in the Oceanic liner Sonoma this morning.

R. HEYDENREICH, of the Young Hotel staff, who has been touring the coast on pleasure bent, returned to Honolulu this morning as a passenger in the Oceanic liner Sonoma.

W. B. GRIFFITHS, a noted Chicago architect, is a through passenger in the Sonoma bound for Australia where he is going to look after the construction of a new skyscraper to be erected at Sydney.

MRS. WICKHAM HAVENS, Miss Sallie Havens, Mrs. George Wilhelm and Mrs. Robert Newall, well known society people from Oakland, are arrivals in the Oceanic liner Sonoma today. The party will remain here for several weeks.

MRS. H. F. STEWART, wife of the vice president of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Los Angeles, was numbered in the delegation of mainland tourists who arrived at this city this morning in the Oceanic liner Sonoma.

LITTLE INTERVIEWS

—TOM YELLEK; I see mention made in the society columns of "hop suppers". You don't mean to say the latest is to eat hops? I also see by the cable news that California is now having hop-fights, so I guess Hawaii has the latest "dope" all right.

FOR RENT

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In the PUBLIC EYE

Joseph P. Tumulty, the president's secretary, has six children, five of the six have concurrently and successfully—and it is hinted—feloniously had the mumps, on two sides.

First Joey appeared with a swollen cheek. His father committed with Joey. The president felt sorry for Joey that he braved the dire effect of mumps on adult males, and stopped in during a walk one afternoon to cheer the unfortunate youth.

"You ought to reward Joey for bearing the mumps so bravely," said the president to his secretary.

"Joey, I'll give you a dollar if your mumps are on one side, and \$2 if they are on two," promised the invalid's father. Almost immediately Joey's other cheek began to swell, and Mr. Tumulty handed over \$2.

Two days later Katherine appeared with a mump. She got a dollar. Then she showed two mumps. She got another dollar. Then three other children developed two swollen cheeks and Mr. Tumulty is calling for help.

It is whispered in anti-administration circles that Mr. Tumulty's financial condition, as a result of the ten mumps, is responsible for the president's determination to press currency reform through this session of congress.

They didn't give Carter Glass a chance that year. They knew he was in New York—too sick to see any one or even listen to the reading of his mail, utterly unable to protect himself—and yet what did his so-called friends do to him?

This is what they did to him: They nominated him to the state senate in a primary campaign. The poor, sick man wasn't able to get back home to Lynchburg, Va., to protect his interests, and so he was elected. And he's