

# Honolulu Star-Bulletin

RILEY H. ALIEN - - - - - EDITOR

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1915.

## WORDS PLUS DEEDS NECESSARY.

Hawaii's opportunity to prove its Americanism by helping in a large measure to solve the so-called Japanese-American problem was illustrated graphically in the men who met at the University Club last night. There were planters and lawyers, ministers and teachers, physicians, editors, men in public office, men in a variety of private businesses.

These men, if individually they will take off their coats and do some of the work outlined last night, can give Hawaii a tremendous advance in social betterment and in Americanizing those of alien bloods.

An interested observer last night—one who has held public office in Hawaii and held it with distinct credit—said after the meeting:

"A lot of those chaps who applauded the speakers are men who probably don't register or vote at elections, who shirk jury duty, who wouldn't run for public office under any consideration."

That remark hits on the head the nail that must be driven deep.

Teaching the alien and the alien's children the institutions and the customs of America will do much for the Hawaii citizens of the future. As much will be accomplished by living as active, interested, wide-awake American citizens should live—taking an active part in the community's social and political life—sharing the problems of government.

It's a matter of educating not only the alien but ourselves. How soon will the inspiration of opportunity given last night be forgotten by some of the very men who applauded most loudly?

## MILITARY TRAINING FOR HAWAII'S YOUTHS.

Snap judgment should not be taken on the bill introduced in the house yesterday afternoon providing compulsory military education for the youth of Hawaii. Yet it is a subject on which snap judgment is quite likely to be passed.

The Star-Bulletin sees pretty strong arguments on both sides. There is, however, no reason why most of the points against the bill, so far as its principle goes, cannot be removed.

Compulsory military education along the lines briefly proposed in the bill will teach the youth of Hawaii habits of regularity, discipline, self-control, self-help; will certainly be of physical and should be of moral benefit; will stimulate patriotism; will be a long step toward military preparedness. And military preparedness is not in itself dangerous to peace. It may be that some day the United States will have to wage righteous war and it is infinitely better to send to that war volunteer troops at least partly trained than to send raw masses of "cannon-fodder." And the proposal to teach personal camp hygiene, first aid methods and individual cooking is excellent.

If the youths of Hawaii are trained along lines of self-reliance, physical and moral improvement, with knowledge of military tactics; if they are taught that the greatest assurance of peace is strength and justice, then the system proposed in this bill will be immeasurably beneficial.

If the youths of Hawaii are trained with the idea that some day they must fight an enemy, that some day the United States is going to get into a war, then the bill will be immeasurably harmful. If they are taught that the final aim of military training is to fit them to shoot or sabre down a fellow-man, then the bill will be evil.

Its effects are going to be measured very much by the instructors. There will rest upon the military authorities a very grave responsibility in seeing that the men who do the teaching are men of the right American ideals of justice, unselfishness, forbearance, broad-mindedness.

The comment here made bears only upon the main principle of compulsory military education as a part of the course for young men, not upon the financial and educational details involved nor upon the legal question of the territory's right to impose this training upon male citizens who have passed the ordinary "school age." These present troublesome aspects. Parents and employers will be heard from. Those fundamentally opposed to the state's undertaking to teach anything military will be heard from. If the bill passes, we foresee that it will have to pass with the emphasis placed

## HAWAII'S LIQUOR REGULATION PRAISED.

Hawaii's liquor license commission law is given warm praise in a newspaper of Everett, Washington. Though Washington has voted "dry," strenuous efforts are being made by the liquor interests of the state to find some method of delaying the day when booze will be contraband. This moves the Everett Tribune to say:

"If there are 32,000 persons in the state sufficiently interested to be willing to sign another initiative petition to bring before voters another proposition in liquor regulation they can find in the Hawaiian system a plan that should impress legislators and the people more favorably than the one backed and forwarded by the hotel keepers of the state. For years the liquor problem in the Hawaiian islands was a perplexity to the beneficent United States government. After a trial it was decided that local option with rigid limitations was preferable and since the adoption of this plan conditions have been as satisfactory through regulation as have been attained in the most advanced prohibition state and drunkenness as completely suppressed.

"Under the excise law of Hawaii, the governor of the territory appoints a liquor commission consisting of five members from each county. In every case up to date these men have been of a character representing the sentiment of the people on the islands from which they have been appointed. For instance, the island of Kauai is anti-saloon, and as the commissioners have absolute power to refuse any or all licenses without appeal, they decided that in Kauai there should be only two wholesale houses, which are allowed to sell intoxicants only by the bottle and in no circumstances are saloons permitted. On the other hand, in Honolulu, the sentiment is in favor of saloons. There the commissioners granted licenses for a small number of saloons, which are required to close at 12 p. m. and on Sundays. The proprietor of a saloon is held strictly accountable for the condition of his patrons, and upon complaint, if a man is discovered drunk in a saloon, the proprietor is warned. For the second offense his license is suspended for a period of from one to three months, and for the third offense it is revoked."

## WAR AND BUSINESS.

War's injury to the business of neutral nations is touched upon in the weekly letter of Henry Clews, the New York banker whose observations are always worth reading. He says:

War has so disturbed credit and trade as to impair confidence, and no real improvement in the latter respect can be expected until the prospects for peace improve. An early termination of the war would undoubtedly be a powerful stimulus for business recovery in the United States. At present business is being conducted on restricted lines. The investment demand for securities is spasmodic, and there is a disposition to await further developments in foreign financing. Preparations are being made for the flotation of big war issues on the other side, and this unavoidably exercises a depressing effect upon the entire market.

Of course big war orders are pouring into the United States—tremendous orders—and they are accompanied by cash. But these will not offset the great blow to world-business dealt by war.

One of the obvious things to do, if Congress wishes to relieve the people from taxation and at the same time to stimulate trade, is to repeal the law which will place sugar on the free list next year. Let the old duty be restored. The people will pay no more for sugar, while the government will get more revenue.—Washington Post.

San Francisco's big amusement street at the fair is called the "zone" but it is entirely out of the track of submarine warfare.

Holding down a portfolio in the Balkan states must be about as comfortable a job as sitting on a safety-valve.

Now that Congress is over Grandpa Wilson will be able to see something of little Francis.

Delaware has lost step in the procession of states toward equal suffrage.

Retrenchment is also good business policy on the European battlefield.

# Letters on TIMELY TOPICS

(The Star-Bulletin invites free and frank discussion in this column on all legitimate subjects of current interest. Communications are constantly received to which no signature is attached. This paper will treat as confidential signatures to letters if the writers so desire, but cannot give space for anonymous communications.)

## NOT MORE LAWS, BUT MORE ENFORCEMENT.

Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin.  
Sir: In re the eighth legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, now in session, and the ultimate results of the meeting of the lawmakers of the territory, in the opinion of yours truly what Hawaii most stands in need of at the present time is some effective "ret there Eli" that will extract from the millions and millions of laws we now have their intended effect. Do not suppose for a moment that I am trying to convey the idea that further legislative enactments are not needed. As we progress there are ever changing problems, and there are few laws on the statute books today that would not be benefited by amendment. But are we making any headway with the statutes that are already written? One will not have to stretch his memory so hard that there would be danger of it snapping to recall some of the enactments of the 1913 legislature, and the enactments of legislatures previous to that one when laws of the best intention were brought into being, but the enthusiasm for enforcement cooled instantly.

Let the people not lose sight of the fact that the enactment of a law has little or nothing to do with its enforcement. In many instances it seems a case of "nobody's business" to see to it that the law is made useful to the community.

It is certainly startling to contemplate the mass of laws we would have if many of them did not die a-borning. But even outside of that we are a "yen laws in 100,000 bunches" that do not die, but at once seem to pass into a state of coma from which they are, at long intervals trotted out for some special occasion.

It will be a good guesser that can call a turn on the many "brilliant ideas" that will flash into being and enactment, and then sweetly slumber away the summer hours (for it's always summer here) or be prodded into drowsy and feeble action occasionally.

"This act shall take effect on its approval" is all right and should not be considered as a joke, but does it state the case?

## THE JITNEY.

Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin.  
Sir: "Competition is the life of trade," so preached some high-brow in the dim past, and it is probable that he was right.

The writer notices that the latest "disturbing influence" in many cities of the mainland is the handy little auto bus called a "jitney." The sudden advent of the jitney in many of the progressive cities in the continental states is creating a furore in more ways than one. The regulation of street traffic of this small vehicle is now giving the police a proposition to wrestle with, and the jitney business is just in its infancy. An actual count of jitneys passing a certain point in one of San Francisco's streets in one minute totaled five, and from that one can grasp some idea of the magnitude of the control to be exercised over these little auto buses when the business gets into full swing. From what one can learn there is no schedule followed by the newest vehicle. It runs at any and all times, and from the spaces devoted to this new form of transportation in the mainland papers, the little car is gaining in popularity. It runs after the regular trolley cars have been housed for the night.

At this very early stage of the game it is stated that the street car magnets are wearing an anxious expression, and it is more than probable that a battle royal will be launched in the near future in more than one mainland city.

There is no doubt that the auto passenger service has come to stay. That has been clearly demonstrated right here in our own city, and if now remains to be seen who, in Honolulu, will be the first to make a "jitney" plunge.

## ON BEHALF OF THE FILIPINOS.

Honolulu, T. H., March 2.  
Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin.  
Sir: I respectfully beg you to publish these few words.

Hawaii is the rendezvous and center of Oriental and Occidental joy-seekers.

Looking back on the 1913 Carnival it was a great success. I would like to mention our participation in the Carnival, which gave considerable

representation to the Filipino colony of Hawaii. In the name of our organization, the Filipino Y. M. C. A., we were entrusted by the Carnival's leaders to secure participation. Mr. A. E. Larimer, the man who is cooperating with Honolulu's young Filipinos to develop the scope of our Y. M. C. A., asked us to join in the Carnival of All Nations, bearing the name of the association so as to represent the Filipino colony of Hawaii.

As this was the first step of Hawaii's youngest race and as the Filipino people, subjects of the United States, we do express our sincere gratitude to the leaders of the Carnival and to the public as a whole. Through good motives and ideal inspirations, the young Filipinos of Honolulu are multiplying their strength and labor to make themselves as good neighbors and citizens that we may have a robust friendship with the people of Hawaii.

The Filipino Carnival committee, Mr. V. A. Lionson, Mr. M. Perez, Mr. Leo. M. de Jesus, Mr. N. Contreras and myself, express their sincere thanks to the Ad club special committee, to Mr. E. Larimer, Mr. Metcalf and Mr. Guy H. Tuttle for their kind-hearted co-work with us. Our Carnival Queen, Mrs. Vicente Cornel, expresses her warmest appreciation for all.

I desire to thank our many philanthropists and co-workers who, by their help and encouragements, make Filipino Y. M. C. A. effective and extensive.

We shall have a bigger part for the next year's event.

I remain, very respectfully yours,  
B. T. MCKAPAGAL,  
President Filipino Y. M. C. A. of Hawaii.

## IT BRINGS BACK MEMORIES OF HAWAII.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 23, 1915.  
Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

Sir: I am in receipt of a supplement copy of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin which I was very glad to receive and I appreciate it very much. Its arrival was somewhat a mystery to me until I gazed upon the picture of a very dear old friend of mine, Mr. P. C. Beamer of Hilo. In our boyhood days we lived within 12 miles of each other in Wabash county, Indiana. We did not meet until in later years, about 1897, I believe, at Central City, Colo. After that we were together a good deal of the time and became very close friends, and bunched together for some time at Idaho Springs, Colo., and in the month of June, 1898, I enlisted in the 1st Colorado U. S. V. and went to the Philippine islands. En route we were landed at Honolulu and camped there about seven weeks. I believe our trip near old Diamond Head. During our stay there we got a good chance to see quite a bit of that beautiful country and enjoy its fine climate, which has no equal on earth, and where I would like to be now.

I have received a number of cards from Mr. P. C. Beamer during his recent trip around the world, all of which were very interesting, and which I appreciate very much.

In conclusion I wish to thank you for the copy of the Star-Bulletin, which I have read with great interest, owing to the fact of my own experience and knowledge of your beautiful country; also wish to thank Mr. P. C. Beamer personally for his kindness in having this copy sent to me.

Respectfully yours,  
J. E. KARNES,  
3555 Alcott street, Denver, Colo.

## THAT FENCE.

Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin.  
Sir:—Speaker Holstein is somewhat off in his reported statement of the history of the executive building fence. Originally the fence around Iolani palace grounds was a concrete wall eight feet high, fitted with solid gates on the four sides. It made a fort as well as a screen. While the movement was brewing to force a liberal constitution on King Kalakaua in the latter part of 1894, the king had alterations made in the gateways so that guns might be brought into play there against assault.

That movement succeeded, largely through the diplomatic aid of the United States minister and the British commissioner, without bloodshed, although there was at least one night when the town was in the hands of the revolutionists with a sort of martial law prevailing. A new constitution was promulgated in a few days, which took away the absolute power the king had been exercising. It made the cabinet responsible to the legislature and changed the house of nobles from appointive for life to elective status under a property franchise.

This digression from the subject of the wall itself is to lead up to the event that caused the reduction of the wall. Robert W. Wilcox, at the head of a reactionary uprising, seized the

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palace grounds on July 30, 1893. The insurrection was suppressed after a day's fighting, in which seven insurgents were killed. Soon afterward the reform cabinet, L. A. Thurston being minister of the interior, backed by strong white public opinion, cut the wall down to a post, which it is now proposed to remove with the iron fence surmounting it. The fence was erected by the administration succeeding the Thurston one, the late H. A. Widemann, a noble elected on the National Reform ticket, moving for the necessary appropriation in the session of 1900.

It was shortly after the palace wall came down that a high wall around Kawalaha church grounds, which had been used as breastworks for Reform sharpshooters in the 1890 scrap, was similarly reduced, ex-Governor Clegg, a leader in city beautification matters, having it done.

Honolulu, March 5, 1915.

## LITTLE INTERVIEWS.

—DR. SHAILER MATHEWS: Hawaii's just and fair adjustment of racial relations will do much toward promoting international friendship between the United States and Oriental nations.

—ALBERT MACHADO: I want to deny that I gave out any facts concerning the fight I had with Claudius

McBride. We had an argument over an auto bill which he refused to pay; he took a smash at me and I came back with a buff and knocked him down and that's all there was to it. I didn't say anything to anybody.

—KING STREET RESIDENT: There's a plague of dogs on South King street, across from the rice-fields out Waikiki way. I've been to the tax office and the sheriff's office and can't get anything done, though half of the dogs are unlicensed. It's time somebody took it up. This sort of thing is what leads to dog-potomising, which everybody hates.

—J. W. PRATT: It nearly paralyzed me to hear of John (Casidy's) death. John was a fine, straight, square man. My relation with him shows how small the world is. We were born a few miles from each other in New York, but didn't know each other there. In the twenties we both drifted out to California, both of us telephone workers though in opposition work. Then we both came out here, he in 1890 and I in 1894, and here, too, we were in opposition telephone companies, he on the Bell and I the Mutual. But we were good friends and John was one of the best men I have ever known.

—JOE FERRY, charged with statutory offenses, waived examination this morning to await the action of the grand jury. Esther Holbron, held on a like charge, waived her examination a few days ago.

**FOR SALE**

House and lot on Paloa Ave. near 14th Ave., Kaimuki. Modern 1 1/2-story house with beautiful view of Waialae Bay and mountains. There is a fine lawn and growing shrubs and trees. You can save money by buying this property. Price \$3200.

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Kewalo St.	3 bedrooms..... 30.00
1313 Makiki St.	3 bedrooms..... 27.50
1235 Matlock Ave.	3 bedrooms..... 20.00
Dayton Track, Liliha St.	2 bedrooms..... 20.00
Mendonca Tract, Liliha St.	3 bedrooms..... 20.00
2130 Kamehameha Ave., Manoa	3 bedrooms..... 40.00

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