

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

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EDITOR

THURSDAY..... SEPTEMBER 6, 1917

Running Vice Out of Town

District Attorney Huber's announcement that he will tackle the vice problem of Honolulu has the right ring. It is to be assumed that this means a vigorous fight, and it ought to be a winning one.

The problem is difficult because a large population with not much to do and plenty of easy money going the rounds is a more difficult one to deal with than a population busily engaged.

Difficulty does not stop the action or the progress of determined men and officials. It may cause delayed results but that is all. Men and women of the type that makes the United States of America a forward looking courageous nation, do not despair when faced with difficulty.

Problems and hard situations stir the fighting blood of citizens worth while.

So it is that the vice problem of Honolulu should be approached with the steadfast determination to wipe it out and the exercise of sufficient brains to do it thoroughly. To do this means that a courageous prosecuting officer must have not alone the kindly moral support of those who seek improved conditions. This support must be active and include a willingness to work rather than to make excuses when there is a call for action.

What Sheriff Rose Could Do

Sheriff Rose has remarked that a small appropriation would enable him to place an extra officer on Kalakaua avenue to prevent speeding.

If an additional officer or officers are needed, it is very poor public policy to withhold the appropriation.

The general public merely wishes to know the actual necessity exists, that capable men will be employed and efficient service demanded. Given this, and no person of average sense will raise objection.

Mr. Rose needs to give the people of Honolulu a comprehensive statement of what he needs in the development of his department in its various activities. This is a town of reasonably intelligent citizens and at least eighty per cent of these people seek results and a square deal regardless of party or personality.

If the sheriff can present a convincing statement, and as a public officer he ought to do it, he will find plenty of support and cooperation. It is not enough to say "the town needs more police."

READY AND WILLING.

The draft will find Hawaii ready. Every call the country has made has found this territory not only ready but willing.

Let those who were nervous, lest Hawaii might be forgotten, now exert their effort where it will do some good.

The oft-refuted statement of the failure of ministers' sons to measure up to the capabilities of the opportunities afforded them by their environment and upbringing, receives additional confirmation in the careers of two sons of the late Rev. Dr. Thomas Bayless Hughes of Washington. Both have risen to the highest places in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. One, Dr. Edwin Holt Hughes, was made a bishop in 1908, and the other, Dr. Matthew Simpson Hughes, was chosen to the same office in 1916. Both had previously had remarkably successful careers as pastors, professors and college presidents, and they have each written a number of books.—Brooklyn Standard Union.

If Holland had not systematically duplicated imports of food from the United States with exports of food to Germany, its commission to the United States would have no difficulty in persuading the American government to permit a continuance of the supply of grain. Holland, according to authentic reports, has made its own bed in this matter.

The national bar association has reiterated the very old demand for shorter judicial opinions. Many years ago a judge read an able paper before the Hawaiian bar association advocating the same thing, and then his own decisions for years broke all local records for length.

Thirty per cent in special dividends already paid this year by the Great Western Sugar Company, a Colorado beet sugar corporation, would indicate that sugar can sustain quite a hefty portion of the war burden.

From various sources, including some direct reports to the Star-Bulletin, it may be concluded that the streetcar strikes in different mainland cities have nothing to do with opposition to the war. They are normal labor troubles.

If America and Japan do not in future maintain a friendly clasp of hands across the Pacific, Viscount Ishii's presentation of the cause of fraternity at Washington will not be to blame.

Seditious publications bear the same relation to laws guarding freedom of the press as scorpions and centipedes have to the act for prevention of cruelty to animals.

A ducking stool on the Potomac would be better than the workhouse for curing the hysterics of suffragettes interfering with war preparations. It would make fools of them instead of martyrs.

Wilhelm must have had a bad night worrying over that hospital his bombers missed.

German Guns Killing Germans

Whose guns are killing the Germans? Previous to the day when the alien enemy and the enemy sympathizer were supposed to keep their mouths shut, a great deal of talk was devoted to the American crime of furnishing ammunition for the destruction of German soldiers.

Most everyone now recognizes this as part of the Prussian propaganda for stirring up hatred against the American people who think more of their homes and their liberty than they do of a Prussian overlord. But the idea gained strength and had force simply through the power of repetition.

How utterly false is this contention has been pointed out from time to time. The eagerness of Germany to supply the Mexicans with ammunition to kill Americans was a fair sample of the Prussian kindly heart.

Another evidence of the studied deception practised by the mind moulders of the German government is given by Correspondent Carl W. Ackerman of the New York World, who represented his paper at Berlin until forced out by the declaration of war. Mr. Ackerman since his return home has been writing of many phases of German conditions. Of whose guns are killing the Germans he says:

"Germany accused the American government of false neutrality by permitting supplies to be shipped to the Allies and supplied Russia and Rumania herself.

"When I traveled through Germany I heard the arguments of the government agents that the United States was unneutral, that President Wilson was a belligerent in spirit if not in action. But on two instances I saw evidence that the German government did not practise what it preached by its anti-American propaganda. After the German invasion of Poland I was invited, together with other correspondents, to go to the front near Vilna.

At the former big fortress of Kovno the German officers lectured us about 'American arms and ammunition,' but as the correspondents made the rounds of the forts they found 1300 pieces of artillery and 400 machine guns. With the exception of a few large Russian ship guns every piece of artillery and every machine gun used in the defense of Kovno was manufactured in Germany.

"When Krupp sold these war supplies to Russia the German government knew that they would be used against German soldiers, because there was no other power which could attack Russia from this direction except Germany. But it was never explained to the German people that their fathers, brothers and relatives were being killed in Russia by artillery 'made in Germany.'

"Last December I spent three weeks in Rumania with the German armies. When I crossed the Transylvanian Alps from Hungary into Rumania I found the only defense line in the Shurduc Pass was defended by armored turrets made in Magdeburg, Germany. Again, when I returned to Hungary through the famous Red Tower Pass, I saw piles of heavy ammunition which the Rumanians had left behind, and nearly every shell bore the German trade mark. Some of them were made as late as 1915.

"Certainly the German and Austrian governments knew that all ammunition shipped into Rumania would be used against the Central Powers if Rumania ever declared war on the side of the Allies. Some of this ammunition was used by the Rumanians in their attempt to halt the German invasion, but the imperial German government did not tell the German people or the Teutonic soldiers that ammunition made in Germany was being used by the enemy to kill Germans. It was always explained that the ammunition the Allies used was made by America. This was one of the ways the German government deceived the people."

How the Prussian government may excuse this furnishing of the munitions to murder its own people may be explained by the facts brought out in an article written by one of the former American consuls in Germany. He tells of his talks with Prussian officers and officials who discussed the certainty of winning over France through pure force of man power. They had a definite number of men who could be sacrificed. If their losses in one war program were not so heavy as estimated, it meant that they could throw more into the next wastage of a forlorn hope, expecting thereby to wear down the French.

The whole Prussian scheme is one of criminal blood lust and utterly useless human slaughter.

"God preserve us," cries a Hungarian paper, "from any such democracy as is seen in the United States." Thousands of Hungarians and their children who have been made happy and self-respecting human beings by amalgamation with that same democracy will cry, "God save our fatherland from its rotten monarchy."

If Mayor Thompson is found guilty in the disloyalty probe, the example to be made of him should fit the size of Chicago.

The yellow stocking has been heard from, to the tune of \$26 for the Red Cross. Where are the "blue stockings?"

Germany is reorganizing its press control, so now look out for a more fantastic touch to fairy stories from Hunland.

If Jules Verne were alive we might get a line on "what next."

The sugar men have given a sweet savor to food control.

Down with the drug traffic.

PROHIBITION IN WASHINGTON HAS FINALLY COME TO STAY

In Seattle "Bone Dry" Law is Enforced so Vigorously That Booze Now is Virtually Unheard Of—Not Enough "Wet" Sentiment to Raise the Issue of Another Election

By RILEY H. ALLEN

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 16.—Prohibition in Washington has come to stay, and is winning larger support every day.

In Seattle, which used to be one of the "wettest" cities in the United States, the "bone-dry" law is enforced with such approximate perfection that booze is virtually an unknown quantity. It is hazardous to get it, hazardous to keep it, hazardous to sell it and hazardous to drink it.

Seven years ago, when I left Seattle, there were some 325 saloons here. Breweries were flourishing. The allied trades were flourishing. Also, crime was flourishing and dives were flourishing.

But the city and the state are dry now, and the people of Washington frankly like it. Even those who lament that they can't get a glass of "good old Rainier" or a highball or a cocktail before dinner say that prohibition has been a good thing for the entire state, a particularly good thing for Seattle, and that if the issue were again put to vote of the people, their ballot would probably be for the "dry" regime.

But there is no chance of another vote from present indications. The state wants to stay dry and there isn't enough "wet" sentiment to raise the issue at election again.

And everybody admits, even the saloonman now out of his fat job of the old days, that if the question were once more before the people of the state, the dries would have a victory far more overwhelming than in the last two elections—those which sent the state successively partly dry and bone-dry.

In one day here I talked to the following people about prohibition and how they liked it:

A barber, a street car conductor, a real estate man, the manager of one of Seattle's leading men's furnishing stores, the golf expert in a big sporting goods store, an attorney, a big shipbuilding man whose firm employs thousands, a railroad man, several newspaper men and a school teacher.

A Good Thing Without exception, they agreed that prohibition has been a tremendously good thing for Washington and for Seattle.

They looked at the results from different angles. The barber said that his business has never before been so good, that men are taking more pride in their appearance than before—I mean that sort of men who used to habitually drink a little too much. The street car conductor noticed that there are more family parties out riding in the late afternoon and evening, and also spoke of the fact that the efficiency of all employees had increased under the dry regime. The real estate man said that the money which used to go by nickels and dimes and quarters for booze is now going down in small deposits on lots for home-sites.

What the store manager said is interesting because he was strenuously opposed to prohibition:

"I voted against prohibition for the state because I believed it would hurt business and that it was unfair to the men with money legitimately invested in the liquor business. I still think some aspects of the fight against them was unfair and I still would prefer to see national instead of state prohibition, but I am not sure that I would again vote against the state law. There isn't the slightest question that prohibition has been a fine thing for business—and a fine thing for the home. We feel the increased savings in the increase of money spent by men for their clothes. They are also buying more clothes for their families.

Dull for a While "After the state went dry there was a short period when business seemed dull. The sporting element was not so conspicuous.

"But pretty soon business began to pick up. That was when the first strings over the old booze bill began to tell.

"Now that Seattle has a tremendous payroll from the big shipbuilding industry, the effects of the dry law are doubly apparent. Virtually all of the money spent by these thousands of men is spent in the best channels of trade. They are earning good money and they are good spenders—buy clothes of good material and well made. Other merchants tell me that they are having a fine year. It isn't all due to prohibition, of course, but a large part of it is."

The golf man at the sporting goods store pointed out that after office hours now the business man hurries off to a golf course instead of "go-

ing the cocktail route" before dinner. He said that with booze knocked out, there is marked tendency for men to get out into the open and enjoy recreation and games. An attorney told me that his experience is that there are fewer family rows than there used to be. The shipbuilding man said that efficiency of his workmen was much increased, liability to accidents in the plants diminished, and that the men are saving a large part of the big wages they receive. The railroad man expects that travel will show an increase, particularly in short trips around the state. The newspaper men, many of whom had been against the "dry" law, agree that it is working well. The school teacher, whose position is in a country district, was one of the most enthusiastic over the results of the prohibition plan. In this district the heads of several families habitually spent far too much money for booze. That is no longer the case.

That Seattle is really "dry" is unquestionable. Of course there is some drinking, some "bootlegging" and some blindpigger. But the bootlegger and the blindpigger are indulging in very precarious occupations. The average man coming to the city finds it absolutely impossible to get booze. As an illustration of how scarce the "hard stuff" is, I was told last evening by a well informed man that Pebleffor whisky sells—when it can be obtained—at \$20 per quart. Naturally at that rate not many people are going to drink to excess or at all.

One acquaintance of mine told of a "party" he heard of a few nights ago to which a dozen men had been invited and all asked to scrape up all the liquor they could get. The sum total of their efforts was a quart of whisky, one quart bottle of beer and about a pint of gin. And these chaps are all "men about town," who would have ways of getting booze if there were any certain ways to be found.

Occasionally some "joint" is exposed and raided, and I have heard of a mysterious dive where liquor is said to flow nightly at rates that only millionaires could stand, but for all practical purposes this city is really "dry." In three weeks here I have seen only three men under the influence of liquor.

As the standing stocks of booze become exhausted, the bootlegger and the blindpigger will automatically go out of business and the "moonshiner" who makes illicit liquor will be very scarce indeed. Washington means business in this "dry" regime. The worst enemies of the law admit that it is pretty well enforced, and the average man declares that it is very effectively enforced.

In this state there is no general resentment against the law as a piece of sum, usary legislation. It has won general support. Seattle's "wet" but well informed men tell me they doubt if the city would go that way again. The good results of prohibition are too apparent.

Statistics might be cited by the yard to show how prohibition has diminished some kinds of crime and misdemeanor, increased bank deposits and also decreased drinking. Col. C. B. Blethen, editor of the Seattle Times, had an article along such lines in Collier's a few months ago which will be remembered by Hawaii readers. What he said then apparently holds true today, with an increased force.

The best evidence that "prohibition prohibits" in Seattle is the absolute lack of booze. This coming generation will be brought up without it. The best evidence that the law is right and that the dry regime will endure is what the people say—and 99 per cent say that prohibition has been a godsend to the city and the state.

The women are given credit for a large part of the victory, but not all. And my observation is that if the issue were again to go before the people, the men would vote overwhelmingly against restoring King Booze to the throne he long disgraced.

LETTERS

JOHN WATT AND CANADIANS

Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin, Sir: In your paper of this afternoon there is a copy of a letter written by Jack Cooper to W. H. Hutton, re his observations in Canada.

The boy may be excused on account of his youth for writing such twaddle, but there is no excuse for Mr. Hutton to give such a letter to the public press. He would do less harm by joining the Hun army, and using a machine gun against his own people. He is handing out deliberate

Not Strange

"I don't advertise," said O'Kay.
"It's a waste of good money to pay
It out to the fakers,
The newspaper makers,
I'll carefully put mine away."

He opened his store every day.
Not a customer came, so they say.
To him it seemed funny
That there was no money
For him to put carefully away.

—Frank Farrington.

Paid Publicity Will Do It.

The general circulation of the Star-Bulletin September 8 was **6404**

misstatements of facts which give aid and comfort to our enemies.

The Germans hate the British (commonly called English) more than any of their enemies because they are of the nation which "spilled the beans" for them. Had it not been for "John Bull" who did not stay at home with his navy, and who has raised an army of 5,000,000 men, 3,000,000 of which are in France today, Europe would have been overrun by the Huns, and I hate to think what would have happened to our U. S. A. Look at the British losses for last month, and then truthfully say "the John Bulls have taken mighty good care to stay at home."

The above figures do not include the armies that have gone from Canada, Australia, and other parts of the British empire.

If young Cooper is on his way to France let us hope that he will be spared to return home again, and he may have outgrown his childhood.

Look up a recent issue of the New York Times current history, for there you will find detailed numbers of vari-

ous nationalities constituting the Canadian army.

For God's sake let us get down to business and stop all this cheap talk. We are the ones who stayed at home too long, and got "fat" by being in the shelter of "John Bull's" navy.

Yours truly,
J. WATT.
Honolulu, Sept. 4, 1917.

FEARS GRAVE DANGER IF FARM CATTLE SOLD

Dr. J. C. Kuhns of Kauai is said to be of the opinion that grave danger will be run by the territory in allowing the herd of cattle belonging to T. F. Farm sold at public auction and scattered throughout the territory.

Anthrax broke out in the herd early this summer. Dr. Kuhns is said to fear that if the herd is broken up any cattle that may die from the disease would not be reported by small owners. The board of agriculture has de- clared them safe from the disease.

25.

Your Wartime Finances

THOSE men and women of large or small estate who are feeling the patriotic call to wartime duties, and who hence cannot spend the required amount of thought on the handling of their properties will find in this suggestion a solution to the difficulty.

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