

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

WILEY H. ALLEN EDITOR
MONDAY DECEMBER 31, 1917.

ONLY ONE RESOLUTION NEEDED

This one resolution we should carry into the New Year:

Make every minute of 1918 count for some purpose worth while.

Not in all the history of the United States has there been a time when our country has needed more than now the ceaseless efforts of its citizens, intelligently directed and animated by an unshakable purpose to make their efforts count for practical patriotism.

Not in all our history has the United States been organized so minutely and so broadly for war purposes as it is being organized today. In our previous wars there was always magnificent personal devotion to the righteous cause, but never any such devotion of nation-wide industry as we see now on every hand. And consequently there was never such a call for the individually active efforts of the loyal citizens of every age, blood-heritage, class, profession and trade.

Furthermore, the business of making war has speeded up. It has become a specialized business—specialized to a greater degree than any other business. It has become a business in which individuals are small but essential parts of a machine which must be kept in operation night and day, never halting, never being allowed to break down.

As the scope of war has widened, its business reaches into every corner of the globe. The farmer raising wheat in North Dakota or the planter harvesting cane in Hawaii is as much a part of that business as the aviator hovering over the enemy's lines or the anxious lookout peering through the periscope of a submarine, or a soldier in the trenches.

Every American must "go over the top" this year

of 1918 with every ounce of strength, every impulse of vitality, every thought of trained mind, every power of well-ordered and disciplined body.

No less is demanded of loyal Americanism. Minutes lost are hours lost. Hour lost are days lost—and days lost are battles lost. We cannot afford to lose battles.

Dr. Harry Garfield, fuel controller, asked the coal miners of the country to give up their Christmas and New Year holidays, because the time from mine operations lost in the holidays was equivalent to four million tons of coal, and the country needs coal imperatively.

Divide up the two millions daily among the thousands of miners and divide the miner's day by minutes. Very small indeed is the amount of coal made available by the work of one miner for one minute. It might seem foolish to tell this miner not to waste because thus the country would be deprived of an ounce or so of coal.

But look at the aggregate figures—two millions daily! You get a new idea of the usefulness of minutes.

The year 1918 is made up not only of days or months but of minutes. If we make every minute count, we shall have rolled up in 1918 a tremendous bulk of achievement otherwise impossible.

If you carry out this one resolution, you won't need others.

The year 1918 stretches out before us, a year of national stress, big with possibilities for good or evil. Do not discount the seriousness of the great battle in which we are engaged. We cannot afford to waste minutes.

And if make these minutes count, we need not doubt the ultimate result.

A Soldier's New Year Message

BY A PRIVATE OF SCHOFIELD BARRACKS.

While the writer does not wish to harp on the much-written and talked-about subject of the attitude of Honolulu toward the khaki-clad of Oahu, he feels that the following mention of a few matters bearing on that subject may not be out of place, with the old year about to end and the new to usher in.

During a recent visit of the writer to Honolulu on Christmas Eve, he had the pleasure of witnessing an apparently increasing regard of the civilian population for the soldier. A marked spirit of good cheer and mutual regard for one another prevailed, and all appeared to be enjoying themselves immensely. The writer himself being of an observant and analytical rather than indulgent nature, stationed himself with another on the various crowded downtown corners during the evening, and it was with satisfaction that he noted a spirit of jollity between the civilians and soldiers, generally, and a feeling of good fellowship. Those who assumed the part of entertaining some of the soldiers to make Christmas Eve merrier for them, appeared to be considerably pleased to have the opportunity of doing so, and it could be easily seen that the soldiers were not unappreciative of the kindness extended them, were one to judge by their be-smiled countenances.

Not very long ago, criticisms and censure of the soldier were legion, and the better men of the service too often were judged by the standards, rash and often unpardonable acts of a few, whose poorly controlled animal instincts usually predominate over their better natures, especially when excited by the influence of liquor. The writer recalls, in this connection, some derogatory remarks made by a civilian to a fair bather at Waikiki beach some time ago. It is not necessary to enumerate here all that he remarked, but it will suffice to state he said: "A soldier is a bum and a worthless character." It rather pleased the writer (whose identity as a soldier

was unknown as he too was bathing), to hear the fair bather reply that not all soldiers were such and that it is an injustice to "ab uno omnes."

The soldier, like the civilian, has faults and makes mistakes, but he is not generally the evil character some would portray him to be. Too often, a soldier of the regular army is considered a bum—to use our beach friend's coarse expression, and an ignorant person. There, no doubt, are some such that get into "the service," but there are also many with intelligent minds, with a capacity for as fine and noble thoughts as any one, and with feelings quite as human. Show them the courtesy of your respect for them, and you will strike a responsive chord. It will give them more courage to DO to know they have your moral support. If your own character is strong and you extend the soldier the permission of your society, he will be beneficially influenced by it. To do so, increases the morale of the army, and if you are really patriotic, you can help it materially by treating the soldier on a par with the average civilian.

What is the purpose of any one's life if not to make this world a better place in which to live? Especially during these war times, selfishness should be absent in our natures. The soldiers of Oahu may yet have an opportunity of actively engaging in this world war, and for whom will they incur the risk of their lives, if not for the welfare of the nation and its civilians back home? Be not too harsh in your judgment of a soldier. He has his place in this world and it is a most important role that he plays.

The new year is almost upon us. Why not forget past retaliative criticisms that have been exchanged between us, and resolve that in the year of 1918 we shall all try our best to become more worthy of one another's good fellowship?

Respectfully,
A Private, Co. K, 32nd Inf.,
Schofield Barracks, H. T.

Letters ON TIMELY TOPICS

THOUGHTS AS THE OLD YEAR DIES

Honolulu, T. H., Dec. 28, 1917.

Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin,

Honolulu, T. H.,
Sir: "1917 will soon bid us all good-bye. All men, and more especially soldiers, should be filled with joy and thankfulness because many of us may be deprived of seeing another Christmas and New Year's Day by the explosion of shrapnel and the fog of machine gun and rifle cartridges. All of us should be glad that we are living in an age of diffusion of knowledge; we can trace men from the anthropozoic age to the twentieth century, and calculate their range of development and cultivation. Thus the range is from the living in caves to the flying on the wings of the air.

Invention is the power wheel of the world. It caused the patent-right system to be born in England, and its effective application has been tested in Germany. Its greatest services have been rendered in the United States. Since the anthropozoic epoch three millions of patents have been issued, and out of that number one million and some hundreds have been granted by the United States patent office. Massachusetts in 1641 gave Colonel Winslow a right on his method of making salt.

The greatest stride in invention has been made within the last twenty years. The world has been revolutionized in art, transportation and agriculture. The various mechanics in 1911-12 got twice as much money for their skill as their fellow mechanics brothers got in 1891. Men possessing no skill at all got better wages. With all the mountains of complicated laws in the different states against the railroads, many of them being almost beyond the interpretation of any court, the average ton of freight is transported for less than one cent per mile.

In the good old days it required two days or more for the old fashioned cobbler to make a pair of shoes for the market. Today by the ingenuity of men who were often called "cranks" a pair of shoes in twenty minutes is ready for use.

Thoughtful men are finding out every day the usefulness of energy. The energy stored in a pound of anthracite coal is equal to that expended by a strong hod carrier in ten hours. A little less than two pounds

of coal has as much power as that put forth by a horse pulling a plow from sun to sun. At the present time if other mechanical conditions were perfect enough to utilize all the energy there is in coal, three hundred tons would propel any ship as large as the Lusitania three thousand miles. No doubt if the war continues long enough some one will contrive some means for the more perfect utilization of coal energy. And, too, some day, perhaps, the "wild-of-the-wisp," the invention of perpetual motion may be unearthed. As the time passes by men get further and further from the present.

Twenty-five or thirty years ago men began to discover the germs which caused the death rate to be so high among people. Taking advantage of the causes, the span of life is growing longer. Since Koch's discovery of the tuberculosis germ, the rate has fallen off to about one-half, and in Chicago and other large cities diphtheria is just about one-third to what it was a generation ago. And for the yellow fever, the medical corps of the United States army has the credit for demonstrating to the world that mosquitoes are the source of such fever.

The figures of insurance statistics prove that the United States has less mortality rate among the working classes than some of the countries of Europe. Of the same class the rate in Spain and Austria is double that in the states. In India the average life is a little more than that of the average American. So every man who complies as near as possible with the laws of nature will on the average live longer and will promote the welfare of the country.

Education is the medium through which all races and nationalities of men grow from one standard of development to that of higher. Through such a medium, perhaps some day the strong fortification of prejudice which has brought disgrace upon some of our communities and states, making the enforcement law blind, will be overthrown and that all men regardless of color shall have the penalty and justice of the law on the square at the bar of justice.

This awful war is establishing a world Smithsonian Institution, and in the building of such an institution, it means the life of many soldiers and dead weight upon the shoulders of loving mothers, sisters and wives, the enforcement of law blind will be the theme of human dynamics utiliz-

"German-Baiting" No Sport For Americans

"German-baiting" is no sport for true, loyal, intelligent Americans.

The alien enemy in any American community is entitled to a square deal. We know that we have not to watch Germans and German sympathizers with unceasing vigilance, but that disagreeable fact is no justification for needless prodding those of German blood who are minding their own business.

As we get further and further into the deadly strife of war, and as we dig down into the roots of Prussianism implanted in America, we must be prepared for waves of public bitterness. And we must be prepared to stand firm against any hint of mounting hysteria; to stand firm against any impulse to stampede which will destroy our usefulness to the community and to the country.

No true American will:
Let prejudice ride over patriotism.
Persecute women.

Take advantage of his own safety to bully alien enemies in our midst who are powerless to hit back, whether or not they have done wrong.

Blame the other fellow for everything that goes wrong.

Refuse to pull his own share of the load.

Excuse in another's failure when he himself has not attempted the task.

Forget the Golden Rule.

A LETTER FROM A SOLDIER.

Some of the best letters the Star-Bulletin receives are those from soldiers. One such appears in another column today, a communication from a private at Schofield Barracks, breathing such human goodwill and sanity that it is a splendid message for the New Year. He urges, in effect, that Honolulu people take each soldier on his merits, rather than judging them as a class by the sometimes improper acts of a few individuals. It is gratifying for this soldier, who is evidently a keen observer, to note what discriminating civilians must have noted—that both soldiers and civilians have been awakened to their responsibilities to each other in this small and centralized community. In response to this letter, the Star-Bulletin can do no better than to extend to our soldier friends of Oahu the sincerest good wishes of civilian Oahu. May our relations grow ever closer and more pleasant!

Keep your head up and your eyes open if you wish to be of service to your country. The infuriated bull lowers his head and charges madly, his eyes closing as he plunges to the attack. He is the embodiment of brute strength, but nothing is more ridiculous than the bull when he is up against alert agility. He is nothing but a floundering mass of impotent anger, whose hoarse bellowing disturbs some who know how easily he may be made to miss his goal. If you would reach your goal, keep your eyes open and your head up—and keep it cool, too.

LOCAL BOY ESCAPES TWICE FROM U-BOATS

Walter Larsen, a Honolulu boy, has had the thrilling experience of having taken on two ships which were attacked by U-boats. In a letter to his mother, Mrs. Nancy Cullen of 2424 Robt Street, Kalihi, he tells of his travels and adventures.

The first ship, the Antilles, was torpedoed when Larsen was on board, but he took to the water and was saved, returning to the United States on the island of a shell from a submarine which attacked the ship. In both cases his presence on the ship saved him from almost certain death. He concludes his letter saying that he had expected to be captured here, but has given up that idea.

THE PASSING OF THE YEAR

We close our eyes tonight, tonight. On the passing of the year. Oh, that the thought that might makes right. That humankind should waste in fight. That men love darkness, not the light. Might pass with the closing year.
—Philip Henry Dodge.

Surgeon-General Braisted reported to Secretary Daniels that typhoid fever and other contagious diseases have been practically eliminated from the navy.

RED CROSS PUBLISHER TO TALK TO AD CLUB

As a special feature of its Wednesday luncheon the first of the new year, the Ad club has arranged for a talk by F. N. Doubleday, publisher of magazines. Mr. Doubleday will emphasize the relation of Red Cross work to advertising.

For its 1918 slogan the club has adopted "We will fight until we win." Another special attraction will be a vocal solo by Mrs. H. N. Mosher.

Col. Edouard Secretan, a member of the Swiss national council, and for the last 43 years chief editor of the Gazette de Lausanne, has died of pneumonia.

His Explanation

FROM THE GRASSHOP DIARY:

December 21, 1917: "Captain Deinhard and Mr. Kiebahn came on board and requested information as to whether some boxes of sporting rifles and which were among the cargo of the *Holsatia* could be sent to Japan. I told him the articles were contraband and could not be sent."

April 4, 1918: "Telegram from the Embassy, Washington—in case the weapons on the *Holsatia* have only been partly paid for, refuse to deliver them, as in this case the German authorities will arrange for their purchase. Let us drop them down by coasts (i. e. a few at a time) with caution in the bay, and let them be covered with care."

April 10, 1918: "On the sixth of April the following telegram was sent to the Embassy, Washington—in reply to your inquiry, 51 shotguns, 36 stock, 36 barrels, 14 boxes of ammunition. Not known whether paid for or not."

"(Signed) RODIEK."
April 28, 1918: "Had a conversation with Messrs. Kiebahn and Schroeder regarding weapons on the *Holsatia*. We decided to write to the embassy, and call their attention to the danger of some one getting into difficulties if the American authorities found these things on board."

FROM KLEBAHN'S LETTER OF EXPLANATION:

"All my dealings in this matter were, to the best of my recollection, strictly confined to the German consulate and the captain of the S. S. *Holsatia*, and I do not believe, notwithstanding the remarks in his diary, that I ever did have a conversation on the subject with Captain Grasshof. I do remember, however, that during the negotiations, and in my anxiety to obtain this cargo for transshipment to destination, I called the attention of the consulate officials to the fact that in my opinion the S. S. *Holsatia*, lying in a neutral port, had no business whatsoever to withhold cargo from authorized delivery, and that should the Japanese consulate approach the United States customs authorities in the matter, the latter might step in and order delivery of the cargo anyway."

"While your article makes it appear as if this transaction was handled by me in a very underhanded manner, I can only state that the papers on file in the United States custom house at Honolulu will show that the cargo, including the above-named 26 packages on board the S. S. *Holsatia* was specified in every particular, nothing whatsoever being omitted, and everything was done to handle the transfer in a proper manner, notwithstanding the arduous work it required to effect such transfer. As explained above, the only point which did arise at the time was a difference of opinion as to whether these cases containing shotguns, empty cartridges, etc., should be considered as contraband cargo, as claimed by the captain of the vessel and his consulate, or as general merchandise, to be transhipped at a neutral port, as claimed by myself."

No better advertising for Hawaii can be advanced than a comparison of temperatures for the past week here and in St. Louis, Chicago, Duluth, Cleveland, Columbus, New York, Boston, Banger and Philadelphia.

The "Kitchener still alive" myth has been revived in England. The latest stories—there are several—are quite as absurd as the rumor that he was leading the Russian army in the Carpathians and later in the Caucasus.

You might also Hooverize on resolutions—make as few as possible and be careful not to break them.

1917 fugit!

Real Estate Investment

Three two-bedroom bungalows on Lunalilo Street, bringing in a gross monthly income of \$120.00. Each home on its own lot, fronting 50 feet on Lunalilo and 90 feet deep. The homes are practically new and in excellent condition.

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ing its forces to make the nation recognize the natural and civil rights of other nations. All men have both natural and civil rights, and without the function of the law any man or men is incapable to exercise his or their civil rights. To have democracy, all men must learn to respect local, national and international laws. Anything less is elusory.

Sincerely,
PVT. W. H. LAMPHY,
Machine Gun Company,
25th Regiment, U. S. A.

PUBLICITY FOR BIG ISLAND.

Honolulu, T. H., 29th Decr., 1917.
Honolulu Star-Bulletin,
Merchant Street, Honolulu, T. H.
Gentlemen:—

It is with sincere appreciation that, at the close of the year, we acknowledge the many courtesies we have received from you during the past 12 months.

The generous freedom with which your columns are always placed at our disposal for the dissemination of news concerning the island of Hawaii, has proved a valuable factor in further cementing the pleasant relationship existing between Honolulu and her smaller sister, the Crescent City.

The large amount of publicity given to Big Island events in general and to sporting happenings in particular, has been largely responsible for the success of the merry festive occasions or-

ganized by the energetic people of Hilo, while the admirable way in which such affairs have been covered by your reporting staff, has kept us prominently before the reading public interested in the Boings of Hawaii and. With every good wish for your continued prosperity during the coming year, and with cordial thanks

We are, Gentlemen,
Yours very truly,
HAWAII PUBLICITY COMMISSION,
L. W. de VRIES-NORTON,
-Special Commissioner.

THANKS FROM OUTDOOR CIRCLE.

Mr. Wallace R. Farrington,
Honolulu,
My dear Mr. Farrington:

The members of the Outdoor Circle wish to thank you most heartily for all you did to help make the community Christmas tree such a great success. You gave us so much for advertising for the roof garden entertainment and the tree, and made all necessary arrangements for the band and the payment of the men, all of which helped make the wonderful evening which all seemed to thoroughly enjoy. Please accept thanks for yourself and all those who contributed with you.

Sincerely,
NELL L. MOORE,
Sec. Treas.

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