Maui News

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G. B. ROBERTSON, Ed. and Prop.
C. L. CLEMENT, Bus. Mgr.

Saturday December : : 17

MAUI BLUE BOOK

Hon. A. N. Kepoikai, Circuit Judge,		Wailuku
Edmund H. Hart, Clerk Circuit Court,		Wailuku
Judge W. A. McKay Dist. Magistrate,		Wailuku
" Chas. Copp,	" "	Makawao
" C. R. Lindsay,	" "	Lahaina
" Kunukau,	" "	Honuaula
" J. Kalama,	" "	Hana
" Pilmana,	" "	Kipahuin
" McCorriston	" "	Molokai
" Kahookalanala,	" "	Lanai
L. M. Baldwin, Sheriff,		Wailuku
W. E. Saffery, Deputy Sheriff		Wailuku
Edgar Morton,	" "	Makawao
R. A. Hose,	" "	Lahaina
F. Wittrock,	" "	Hana
H. R. Hitchcock,	" "	Molokai
Levi Joseph	" "	Kipahulu
	Captain Police.	
H. Iwiona,	" "	Wailuku
G. K. Keawehaku,	" "	Makawao
H. Z. Kalpo,	" "	Lahaina
J. H. Wilmington,	" "	Hana
W. T. Robinson, Tax Assessor,		Kalaupapa
J. N. K. Koola, Deputy Assessor		wailuku
A. F. Tavares	" "	Wailuku
G. Dunn,	" "	Paia
M. H. Reuter,	" "	Lahaina
		Hana

In a multitude of counsel there is safety. The views of Paddy Ryan, a typical saloon man, on the liquor question, have been supplemented by those of J. G. Rothwell, a leading wholesale liquor merchant, and Judge Hoffgard, a District Magistrate. As for Mr. Rothwell, it may be suggested that as he is interested in the traffic, his views may be influenced by his wishes, still it must be admitted that he takes a common sense view of the question, while Judge Hoffgard offers a modified form of dispensary system. It is not probable that a satisfactory dispensary system can be devised for the Islands, and the views of Paddy Ryan and Mr. Rothwell with such restrictions and safeguards as are needed to protect the consumers and the general public, should form a safe guide for legislative action.

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A modification of our tax system should be carefully considered by the next legislature, and the people of the Islands should consider the matter in advance of the meeting of the legislature and prepare full reports on which the legislature can base its action. For one thing, taxes should be made payable twice a year, the specific tax in March and the property tax in November, so as to prevent the tying up of the circulating medium for too long a period. Then the income tax law should be amended. At present it is unfair, as it is a burden unequally borne. Everyone should pay an income tax on actual gross income, say one-eighth or one-twelfth of one per cent, and if possible, property should carry a slightly heavier tax.

• • •

The article in another column of this issue, taken from the report of the Secretary of Agriculture, presents a startling view of the enormous annual productions of the farms of the United States, the money value of which is so vast that it is lost in a long array of figures which run up into the billions. To this must be added manufactured articles, the entire value of which is so great as to be beyond intelligent conception when expressed in figures. The annual productions being so stupenduous, the cost of the plant, or in other words the value of the entire property owned in the United States which produces this wealth easily places the United States at the head of all nations in point of wealth.

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The arrival of Robert Anderson at Nahiku on Wednesday of this week should prove an epoch making date for Maui. The object of Mr. Anderson's visit is to investigate the feasibility of rubber culture. Thanks to Mr. Hugh Howell of Maui, Mr. Anderson's purposes will be greatly expedited. Some years since, Mr. Howell secured and planted several varieties of rubber trees on East Maui, all of which grew luxuriantly, and some of which are already large enough to be tapped. It is further stated that the rubber from some of the trees has been obtained, examined and pronounced to be a high grade merchantable article. If so, a new and most valuable industry has come to stay.

• • •

The proceedings of the Farmer's Institute of Hawaii, recently held in Honolulu, a brief of the proceedings being given on the first page of this issue, plainly points out the road which we must travel to success in the small industries. Of course the Islands do not have a temperate zone climate, where corn, wheat, pumpkins, apples and ordinary garden truck are the only staples. Neither have we a tropic climate which excludes all the foregoing products. The Islands are happily situated between the two, and are for that reason richer in agricultural possibilities. Efforts such as are being put forth by the Farmer's Institute are leading us in the right direction.

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The instance of the steamer Enterprise which advanced the freight on koa logs from Hilo to San Francisco from $7.50 to $25 per thousand feet is but one more outrage practiced on our growing industries by the carrying trade. Intra Island exactions are in many cases prohibitive, and the time will yet come when those engaged in producing exports will be compelled to combine and own their own shipping. This is a practicable proposition, and it seems to be the only way to hold in check the sea robbers. There is capital enough on Maui to put one or two little freight steamers in commission for trade to the coast, and it may have to be done.

• • •

Although the Japanese are "shooting up" Port Arthur with the freedom and abandon of a cow boy in an Arizona village, yet with a tenacity which is half amusing despite its heroic and tragic side, General Stoessel and his army of defenders are begging for more punishment. They are resolved to exhaust the skill and energy of the Japanese at licking them, and further bloody stories are yet to be written before the full moon flag flies over the bastions of Port Arthur. This inability of recognizing when one is beaten is what makes an enemy dangerous, and Kuropatkin's army might well emulate the example of the now historic garrison of Port Arthur.

• • •

Our present road system, including the present method of appointing road boards is faulty, and in the county bill the entire matter should be turned over to the supervisors, who in turn should prepare a general system of graded improvements favoring no district above its needs and its actual amount of travel. Under such a system, patchwork, should find no place, further than actually unavoidable, and section by section our roads should be built permanently, under the advice of competent engineers. True this might cost more at first, but it would be cheaper in the end.

UNCLE SAM'S FARM.

Products Run Into Billions. Eggs Enough to Pay Interest on National Debt.

The following is an extract from the Report of the United States Secretary of Agriculture for 1904, and it briefly presents an idea of the enormous annual agricultural productions from Maine to California, emphasizing the fact that tropical islands productions are also to be sedulously fostered.

After a laborious and careful estimate of the value of the products of the farm during 1904, made within the census scope, it is safe to place this amount at $4,900,000,000, after excluding the value of farm crops fed to live stock in order to avoid duplication of value. A similar estimate for 1903 gives $4,480,000,000, and the census total for 1899 is $3,742,000,000. It is by no means to be admitted that these figures represent fully the value of the wealth produced on farms. Within the limits of ascertainable values, the farms of 1904 produced an aggregate wealth with a farm valuation that was 9.65 per cent above the product of 1903, and 31.28 per cent above the figures for the census year 1899.

An occupation that has produced such an unthinkable value as one aggregating nearly $5,000,000,000 with in a year may be better measured by some comparisons. All of the gold mines of the entire world have not produced since Columbus discovered America a greater value of gold than the farmers of this country have produced in wealth in two years; this year's product is over six times the amount of the capital stock of all national banks; it comes within three-fourths of a billion dollars of equaling the value of the manufactures of 1900 less the cost of materials used; it is twice the sum of our exports and imports for a year; it is three times the gross earnings from the operations of the railways; it is found four times the value of all minerals produced in this country.

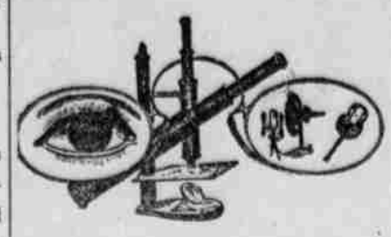
One conspicious item that has contributed to this is the corn crop. With a quantity closely approaching 2½ billions of bushels, near the record crop of 1902, the high price of this year gives this crop a farm value much greater than it ever had before, far exceeding a billion dollars.

With this crop the farmers could pay the National debt and the interest thereon for one year, and still have enough left to pay the expenses of the National Government for a large fraction of a year. The cotton crop, including seed, became the second one in value in 1903, and remains so in 1904. It is now too early to state even with approximate accuarcy what the farm value of this crop is, but indications are that the farm value of lint and seed must reach $600,000,000.

On account of the difficulty of estimating the present number and value of farm live stock, it must be sufficient to compare the farm equipment in this respect at the beginning of this calendar year as determined Department with similar statements by this made for 1903. Farm horses have increased slightly in number and more in value, and in the aggregate they never were so valuable as in 1904, with a total of $1,136,049,298.

The value of farm also reached its highest point in 1904, $217,532,832. Cattle have declined a little in number and more in value, and the same is true with regard to sheep and hogs; but the steady advance of poultry in number and in the quantity and value of products, leads to some astonishing values for 1094, when the census ratios of increase from 1890 to 1900 are extending to the present year. The farmers' hens are now producing 1¾ billions of dozens of eggs yearly, and these hens during their busy season lay enough eggs during no longer period than a month, at the high prices of eggs that have prevailed during the year, to pay the years' interest on the National debt.

We buy over $200,000,000 worth of tropical countries that can not be grown in continental United States. Through scientists sent from the United States to the several island groups the Department is instructing the people of our island possessions to grow these things, such as coffee, rubber, fibers, drug plants, nuts, fruits, spices and the like.



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STATIONS		A. M.				P. M.			STATIONS		A. M.	P. M.
WAILUKU—PAIA		PAS.	PAS.	FREIGHT	FREIGHT	FREIGHT	PAS.	PAS.	KAHULUI--PUUNENE		F & P	F & P
		A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.			A. M.	P. M.
Kahului	Leave	7.00	8.42		1 45		2.00	3.45	Kahului	Leave	6.20	1.20
Wailuku	Arrive	7.12	8.54		12.00		2.12	3.57	Puunene	Arrive	6.35	1.35
Wailuku	Leave	7.20	9.05			12.25	2.20	4.03	Puunene	Leave	6.40	1.40
Kahului	Arrive	7.32	9.17			12.40	2.32	4.15	Kahului	Arrive	6.55	1.55
Kahului	Leave	7.35		9.40			2.35		Kahului	Leave	8.00	3.05
Sp'ville	Arrive	7.47		9.55			2.47		Puunene	Arrive	8.15	3.20
Sp'ville	Leave	7.50		10.10			2.50		Puunene	Leave	8.20	3.25
Paia	Arrive	8.02		10.25			3.07		Kahului	Arrive	8.35	3.40
Paia	Leave	8.12		10.55			3.12					
Sp'ville	Arrive	8.24		11.10			3.24					
Sp'ville	Leave	8.27		11.20			3.28					
Kahului	Arrive	8.37		11.35			3.38					

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