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 FRANK L. HODGS, Manager.
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WORDS OF WEIGHT.

Secretary of State Hay made a brilliant and most important speech at the Chamber of Commerce banquet in New York. Mr. Hay has always something of importance to say, but in reply to the toast "Our diplomacy," he had an opportunity for outlining the future policy of the United States and of sketching the reasons why American diplomacy had been successful in the past. It is the clearest cut exposition of both the political and commercial foreign policy of a country which has probably ever come from the mouth of a member of a cabinet.

The straight forwardness of American diplomacy was Mr. Hay's first theme. In dealing with other nations the United States government has today stated what it wanted, and left the other side to accept and reject as it wanted, and this frankness is understood and is met by equal frankness.

The policy with regard to the South American Republics was given in no uncertain manner, and just at this time it is most important that it should be clearly laid down. As for possessions in South America the United States needs them as little as she needs the mountains of the moon. As for interfering when the Republics quarrel that will never be done unless both sides ask for mediation. But, as far as American interests are concerned, they will always be protected. Acting on this theory or rather policy American sailors and marines were landed the other day on the isthmus of Panama, to keep the railroad and the telegraph in running order. If the Columbians chose to fight among themselves it was their business, and they might fight like the Kilkenny cats, but American traffic and American commerce upon a line of railway which forms one of the world's highways must not be interfered with. As the incident occurred two or three days after the speech, both precept and application were quickly shown. Indeed the precept was most probably given in order that its application, which had been decided upon, might be understood.

The position of the United States with regard to the other powers was laid down. It is a position of complete independence, but at the same time involving "concurrent action" with any group in "important emergencies," and to this may be added what was said in a later part of the speech that no "fear of ignoble criticism will ever tempt us to insult or defy a great power because it is strong or even because it is friendly." In the present crisis of European affairs these are extremely pregnant words, and will be viewed as such by all the Great Western powers.

The policy with regard to the Pacific is one in which we of Hawaii are much interested and may be given in Mr. Hay's own words. He said:

"We consider our interests in the Pacific ocean as great now as those of any other power and destined to indefinite development. We have opened our doors to the people of Hawaii; we have accepted the responsibility of the Philippines, which Providence imposes on us; we have put an end to the embarrassing condition in which we were involved in Samoa, and while abandoning none of our commercial rights in the entire group, we have established our flag and our authority in Tutuila, which gives us the finest harbor in the South sea. Next in order will come a Pacific cable, and an isthmian canal, for the use of all well-disposed peoples, but under exclusive American ownership and American control—of both of which great enterprises President McKinley and President Roosevelt have been the energetic and consistent champions."

The "indefinite development" phrase is another of those lightning flashes with which Secretary Hay's speech is continually illumined. It means that the Northern Pacific will be dominated by American influence. The allusion to Pago Pago shows that American influence in the South Pacific will have to be reckoned with. Another piece of policy is also clearly shown, and that is that what the United States owns now in the Pacific, she will never give up. Yet this is all said without the slightest bluster. It is said out of the thorough knowledge of the power and yet of the responsibilities of the Great Republic. As Mr. Hay puts it "the nation has a giant's strength in the works of war as in the works of peace." The realization of gigantic strength leads kindness rather than haughtiness to national conduct, and Secretary Hay speaks from that standpoint. His concluding words are worth remembering. Quoting a text which Benjamin Franklin had in his mind when he was presented to the King of France, "Soet thou a man diligent in his business, he shall stand before kings," the Secretary concluded as follows:

"Let us be diligent in our business and we shall stand—stand, you see, not crawl nor swagger—stand, as a friend and equal, asking nothing, putting up with nothing but what is right and just, among our people in the great democracy of nations."

These are ringing words, worthy of the man who delivered them, and the great nation he belongs to. Secretary Hay's speech will be closely scanned in every cabinet of the world.

EUROPEAN OUTLOOK.

The situation in Europe is by no means encouraging. The main point of interest is of course in Germany.

But the quasi-state of revolution in Athens, which may lead to Russian interference and naturally to interference from other powers, and the student riots in Madrid all point to a seething of dissatisfaction and unrest, which may break out into either civic bloodshed or into an international war.

In Germany the feeling against Great Britain for the Boer War has been very strong, and has been seized upon and magnified by the socialistic press and orators. This feeling has become intensified through a speech by Chamberlain, who is to the Germans of the present day, what Pitt was to the French of his time, the embodiment of all evil. Whether Mr. Chamberlain was correctly reported or not, is a matter which need not be discussed. He was thought to have made a reflection upon the German Army, and no amount of explanation will wipe the feeling away. This evidently the British press realizes. There is strong national friction.

But Germany has serious internal troubles of her own. A very considerable proportion of her artisan class is and has been out of work, and her agricultural class is very, very poor. The winter has come on and there will be great distress and much discontent. These are matters which will give the German government much trouble, especially as here again the socialists see their opportunity, and in spite of all severity socialism thrives in Germany.

The government of Germany certainly wants peace. Most governments want peace. War throws countries back and takes years and years to recover from. The object of civilized governments is the commercial advancement of their people. But there come times when, even in despotic countries the voice of the people forces the hand of the government. And this seems to be the situation possible in Germany. It is not any sudden overt act which is to be feared, but it is some demand which will force the British, as a nation together, whatever the opinions on the Boer war may be, and cause an answer which might lead to war, and then there would be a European clash of mighty magnitude indeed.

The cable scheme will evidently be put through with a rush. We have heard as much about cable schemes to the Islands, as people have about an isthmian canal, and some doubting Thomases will not believe it, but it is straight goods this time, and the cup will get to the lip at last.

The celebrated case which involved \$3.25 and starting in the District Court eventually reached the Supreme Court is an instance of how litigious some people are. To prosecute and defend the case must have cost three or four hundred dollars, besides wasting the time of the courts. Anything for principle as Sam Weller's friend exemplified by eating half a crown's worth of crumpets, which the doctor said would certainly kill him, and then blew his brains out to show that they didn't.

For a Territory that was going to have a hard and fast law looking towards prohibition in the long run, we have certainly broken out pretty well in the liquor business, not only have we more saloons than we ever had before, but we have a very large number of local saloons. Then the question of distilling occupies our attention and the last effort in this direction is a request to be allowed to make "sake" which, however, has been turned down. But our theory and our practice do not seem to go on all fours.

The Miss Stone incident will soon be closed. The friends of Miss Stone raised \$60,000 and there is no more money forthcoming. The brigands have been offered this to take it or leave it. If they will not take it nothing more in the way of negotiation will be done. The troops will then try and capture the brigands. Evidently Consul Dickenson is of opinion that there is no longer the risk in doing this that there was formerly. Still Miss Stone's life really hangs by a thread, but there is nothing more to be done. Diplomatic complications will follow.

President Roosevelt has expressed himself as desirous of seeing and talking with any of our prominent business men who may be in the vicinity of Washington. The President wants to get a correct idea of the Territory and its resources, and takes the most direct means of reaching his aim. The result has been that much valuable information is now in the hands of the President and that he understands very thoroughly the situation here. Obtaining information at first hand is most valuable to the chief executive, and that is where our President is ahead of any monarch in the world. He can get it. A monarch can not.

The old land marks of Hawaii's progress are dropping away from day to day. The pioneers of the past, who built up the great industry of the Islands, and who fought through periods of discouragement, and lack of practical knowledge, but who worked bravely forward and succeeded at last. Among these pioneers was R. R. Hind, who, in spite of much discouragement from various causes, won out at last and became one of the wealthy among wealthy planters. Some of these days the lives of our pioneers should be written and they would give examples of patient industry and perseverance under adverse circumstances which would be a valuable lesson to the rising generation.

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Abs there many of us hungry and begging for employment?

Do we have to look forward with dread to the cold winter, which takes all we have saved in the summer, to keep us from freezing?

How about the neat little home you occupy, with the beautiful open-air life?

Some of us may feel blue this year because we foolishly speculated, but do not let that discourage you. It was an expensive lesson, but you will be more careful in the future.

With your family and friends around you next Thursday you will require a few more articles for your table, such as Meat Dishes, Plates, Cups and Saucers, Tumblers, Beer and Wine Glasses, Carvers, Knives and Forks, Spoons, etc.

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