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DANIEL LOGAN .....EDITOR

SATURDAY.....NOVEMBER 26, 1910

SCIENTIFIC TARIFF REVISION.

A writer in the North American Review foresees two notable achievements to result from revision of the tariff according to relative costs of home and foreign production. One such would be a "scientific" tariff—a tariff based on a governing principle in place of the haphazard creations that have hitherto existed. In the second place, the tariff would cease to furnish monopolies with a means of extortion. At the same time the writer of the article suggests that there is room to doubt whether the plan, to which the Republican party is fairly committed, can be carried out.

It will certainly need a united and a determined majority in Congress to put the plan through. Objections to the findings of the commission may be expected from interests that will not be satisfied with anything that does not give them some advantage over others, while perhaps there is danger that it will be as difficult as ever to restrain the sectional log-rollers from beating up aid of each other to hoist the duties on the products of their respective sections, regardless of a "scientific" basis for any particular duty which may be proposed. A third difficulty imaginable is the matter of time. Revision of one schedule after another may involve well nigh perpetual discussion of the tariff in Congress, as it would be impossible to keep the debates confined to the schedule immediately in hand. Long before the list was exhausted in settlement of items, there might be changes in conditions of production at home and abroad which would throw the scientific bases of the earlier settled duties out of plumb. Constant tariff agitation, as schedule succeeded schedule in consideration, would simply put business crazy with the whole country crying out for any kind of tariff, let it only be stable.

Nevertheless, the tariff commission is probably the best agency that could have been devised for bringing order out of confusion in national public opinion with regard to the tariff. If—taking for granted to start with, that the principle of protection is favored by a large majority of the people—there are injustices and inequalities in the present tariff such as are alleged, the commission ought surely to be able to indicate just where those defects exist and to recommend the appropriate remedies for them. The more satisfactorily the commission does its work, the less justification will Congress have for time-wasting and log-rolling over tariff details. This is where public opinion properly instructed will display its power in law-making. With views on the subject as diverse as the interests of different sections, as the present state of the question shows, there is really no national opinion upon which any party can stake its fortunes. It is for the tariff commission to devise a symmetrical tariff scheme that the country as a whole will support. Whether it is equal to the occasion, time only will tell.

MANAGEMENT OF PRISONS.

Prison management is engaging much attention in different parts of the Union, and in fact of the world. Virginia is troubled about the employment of prisoners. A contract employing twelve hundred of them in making shoes for a concern in another state is about to expire. The state laws require that all men serving five years or under shall be available for road work. Owing to lack of money this provision has not been enforced, hence there are more men in the shops than the directors know what to do with. Meantime there is a growing public sentiment that the convicts should not be allowed to compete with honest labor in making shoes at forty cents a day, and a demand is being made that the men shall be put to work on the highways of the state, for the benefit of the people in general and the farmers in particular. Yet there is a considerable proportion of prisoners in for life and for terms of fifteen to forty years, and these it is regarded as unsafe to send out upon the public highways. However, it is determined that if the shoe contract be renewed the day's rate will be nearly double what it has been.

One of the topics discussed at the late international prison congress in Washington was the question of provision for the families of prisoners. It was declared by one leading speaker that the distressed family had a right to demand aid from the state, and he recommended that the offender be paid according to his skill for work in a penal institution—a portion of his wages to be forwarded to his needy family and the other portion to the state. Reference was made to a law in Washington as being unique, which embodies the probation plan and compulsory work for those who do not support their families.

Prof. Van der Aa, incumbent of the chair of criminal law at the University of Croningen, in a public lecture while attending the congress showed that Holland was the pioneer in prison reform. Its move in that direction late in the sixteenth century produced results that cheered John Howard, the great English prison reformer, in the eighteenth century, when he noted with joy the small number of executions and the excellent condition of prisons in the Netherlands. At the early period mentioned in the Netherlands capital punishment stood at the head of the penal list and corporal punishment second. In 1580 the aldermen of Amsterdam, objecting to a sentence of death passed upon a youth of sixteen, resolved to erect a house where all vagabonds, malefactors, rascals and such people should be confined and put to work for so long a time as the justices should deem fit. In the establishing of these workhouses and their management the Dutch gave expression to many of the modern reform principles now being exploited in other countries. To quote Van der Aa:

> There was classification by sex and by age; sentences were not always definite (thus giving the earliest known example of the practice of the indeterminate sentence); the organization was relatively systematic; labor was enforced and productive, being a marvelous contrast to other prisons; there was even a school of letters maintained on a small scale. The buildings and the cells excited wonder in their time because of their completeness and their excellence, although they fell far short of the prison standards of the twentieth century. Indeed, the epidemics raged more fatally outside the "rasphouse" and the "spinnhouse" than inside. Discipline was severe, yet we must bear in mind the rough and turbulent character of the prison population.

Hawaii now has the probation system, the indeterminate sentence and juvenile court, with probations for minors supplementing the industrial school therefor. This Territory is handicapped in effecting a full measure of prison reform, however, as The Star has before pointed out, by the limitations of the federal constitution which apply to territories but not to states. The chief difficulty in this regard is the prohibition of everything that can be construed as "infamous punishment" with regard to all persons imprisoned for misdemeanors as distinguished from felonies. Prisoners in for not more than one year can not be subjected to involuntary "hard labor," nor be paraded in distinctively prison garb in public. It is quite right that misdemeanants should not be made "penitentiary birds" or treated as such. Yet it is only a reasonable suggestion that they ought to be made self-supporting as much as possible, and in ways the most expedient that can be devised. By diplomacy backed with the power of confining these prisoners to their cells in the long intervals between meals, the common jail authorities induce them to accept, as an alternative to such restraint, light toil in the carpenter, shoe and tailor shops, and easy labor of trimming the parks of the city. Some more effectual means should be devised of making misdemeanants—strong and husky as many of them are—to refund the taxpayers for the expense of their maintenance. The public does not owe lawbreakers a living. It is rather the other way.

Uncle Walt

The Poet Philosopher

MATERIALISM

I gazed upon this noble oak that threw its shadow far and wide, and to the husbandman I spoke: "That tree should be your boast and pride. Perchance a thousand years it's stood —a thousand years of sun and rain—the sole survivor of the wood that one time clothed this verdant plain. Before Columbus sailed the sea, to find Chicago and New York, the red man rested by this tree, or slung his hammock in its fork. Since first hese branches swayed and sighed a thousand wars have shaken thrones; a thousand kings have reigned and died, and given to the earth their bones. And cities that were mighty then have crumbled into ruins gray; and dynasties, and tribes of men, have lived and laughed and passed away. Oh grim survivor of a time when knights went forth, in steel arrayed! I yet might sing one song sublime, could I but dwell within my shade!" The farmer scratched his toilworn head, and chilled the fever of my soul; "I guess I'll cut it down," he said, "they charge a man so much for coal."

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FROM THE JUNGLE.

Ferocious wild beasts direct from the work-shops of Germany's best Toy-makers. Dolls for the girls. Express Wagons, Horses and Carts, Mechanical Toys. Everything for the boy and girl. All new. A. B. Arleigh & Co., Ltd. Hotel near Fort.

TO HALEIWA

Most any day will be the right one to spend at Haleiwa this week. A good meal wil be served every day as usual ond one day will be a little better than the rest. There is a charm about Haleiwa that is not to be found elsewhere on this island. It is far enough away from the city to escape the noise and there is all of the beautiful surroundings that any place in the city affords. If a rest is needed this is the place to get it. The hotel is elegantly arranged, the service and rooms are good and the cuisine unexcelled. A trip on the train or in an auto will be enjoyed.

Fine Job Printing, Star Office.

No word had been received this morning by the agents of the Pacific Mail S. S. Company from the Nippon Maru, which it is expected will make port on Monday evening. The Nippon Maru was to have left San Francisco on Tuesday the 22nd inst., but owing to fog did not get away until daylight on Wednesday morning. She will probably leave for China and Japan on the 29th inst.

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TWO ENTRANCES:

Hotel street opp. Bethel;
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Honolulu's largest, safest and most comfortable playhouse

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Seating Capacity 1500.

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Unfurnished.

Aiea, 3 B. R.	$50.00
Kaimuki 7th, 6 B. R.	45.00
Kam. IV Rd., 4 B. R.	25.00
Lewers Road, 3 B. R.	30.00
Kam. IV Rr. 4 B. R.	25.00
Waipio, 3 B. R.	12.00
Pawaa Lane, 2 B. R.	17.50
Bates Street, 4 B. R.	50.00
Kam. IV Rd., 2 B. R.	15.00
Kinau Street, 3 B. R.	30.00
Beretania St. 3 B. R.	30.00
Waialae Rd. 2 B. R.	32.50
School Street, 3 B. R.	40.00

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For The Christmas Presents=

Pasteboard Boxes, dainty Holly and Berry Designs; Stickers to secure the package; or Ribbons; Paper and Envelopes in exquisite boxes; FOUNTAIN PENS, CALENDARS, PICTURES.

Hawaiian News Co., Ltd., Alexander Young Building

DO YOU SPRAY?

And are you anxious to get rid of the many pests that ruin your plants and trees? If you want to get rid of the pests you will be interested in "BLACK LEAF 40" and the following expert testimony:

From O. E. Bremner, Secretary California State Commission of Horticulture:

I am convinced in my own mind that "Black Leaf 40" will prove a great success on young lecaniums and other soft bodied scale insects, also white fly larvae (A. citri), when used in combination with a small amount of oil emulsion or soap.

I have seen its efficiency thoroughly tested on thrips and have used the same combination, "Black Leaf 40" and 2 per cent. oil emulsion, on red spider with remarkable success.

I have also used "Black Leaf 40" in combination with Arsenate of lead for calvyx spraying of apples and not only prevented the attack of codling moth, but completely controlled the curl leaf aphis, which has been such a destructive pest for the past few years.

I also am convinced that the coating of the seed of the cucurbitae family (cucumbers, squash, etc.), or any other seed attacked by wire worms with the ordinary "Black Leaf" will prove the most effective remedy yet tried for these troublesome pests.

One 10 1-2 lb. can of Black Leaf 40 will make up 1,000 gallons of the spraying fluid you need. We have it put up in small bottles for the convenience of those who only need a little to spray a few choice plants. Ask the Hawaiian Experimental Station experts what they think about Black Leaf 40. For sale in bottles, by the gallon or by the 10 1-2 lb. can, at

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD

TOYS! TOYS!

At last we have our Toy Department open again with a fresh stock of Toys, Games, Puzzles, and a fine line of books.

WALL, NICHOLS CO., Ltd

HOLIDAY SUGGESTIONS

As Christmastide approaches thoughts go out to friends who are to be remembered by gifts of inexpensive or costly articles. The appreciation is keener for useful things than for those that are for ornament only. We commend:

THERMOS BOTTLES	$4.75 to $ 7.00
MANICURE SETS	3.50 to 7.00
GILLETTE RAZORS	5.00 to 7.50
PHYSICIANS' BAGS AND CASES	2.50 to 16.50
FRENCH AND AMERICAN PERFUMES	.50 to 6.50
TOILET WATER	.75 to 2.00
HAIR BRUSHES	1.00 to 5.00
HAIR BRUSHES, MILITARY	.375 to 8.00
SMOKERS' SILVER SETS	4.00 to 7.50
INFANTS' PUFF BOXES	.50 to 1.50
TOURIST TOILET SETS	4.00 to 9.00
MEDITERRANEAN BATH SPONGES IN FANCY BOXES	1.25 to 2.75
RUBBERSET LATHER BRUSHES	.50 to 1.75
ALUMINUM SHAVING MUGS	.75
GERMAN WEATHER COTTAGES	1.00

HAAS' CANDY, SACHET POWDER, MIRRORS, ALUMINUM DRINKING CUPS, MAILE COLOGNE.

Any of them will be appreciated by anyone fortunate enough to be the recipient.

Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

HOTEL AND FORT STREETS. PHONE 1297.

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