

THE HAWAIIAN STAR

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ROOSEVELT AND TAFT.

Mr. Roosevelt does not appear well in his opposition to the President. It was he and he alone who brought Mr. Taft into the open for the Republican nomination three years ago and by dint of his control of the party machine and of his vast personal prestige, forced that nomination. Standing alone Mr. Taft did not appeal vitally to the rank and file as did Governor Hughes; but with Roosevelt behind him the rest had no show. To this large extent Mr. Roosevelt was responsible for Mr. Taft, and he was so zealous for the choice of his Secretary of War that he was quoted as saying to reluctant party chiefs in Congress, that "If you don't take him you may have to take me." This was an alternative which the Republican Congressmen could not meet, for they hated as well as feared the Rough Rider and quickly cast their party influence for the other man, believing that Taft would not become anybody's tool.

After the nomination and election it was expected by the party at large that Mr. Roosevelt would stand by his man. But within six months Mr. Roosevelt changed his mind, though far away. He was visibly pained. It seems that Mr. Taft had rid his administration of the costly and incorrigible Pinchot; and when Pinchot hurried to Europe to meet Roosevelt there were signs of coming trouble for Taft. The two plotters held a conference from which Pinchot came with a smirk that did not wear off for weeks. When Roosevelt got back from the Old World he did not even call on his friend, the President, but set to work to wrest the control of New York politics from Taft's adherents.

The public conclusion was that Roosevelt had merely put Taft in office to hold the job for four years and to continue his policies and keep his prestige green; and that he took offense because Taft intended to be his own president. This idea was cemented when Roosevelt invented his "New Nationalism," the supposed object of which was to get rid of that phase of the old nationalism which stood in the way of a third term. Defeat only made him open a new bag of tricks. Now that Roosevelt is doing new things to obstruct the President and has openly broken with him again, stating trivial grounds, the impression that the Rough Rider has an overweening ambition and will let no one, not even the man he chose to succeed him, stand in his path, has been increased and now represents the average common sense of the nation. It may be fairly said that unless Americans have changed very much on the question of a third term since Grant's time and on the question of Roosevelt since last year's elections, they will take advantage of the next chance to squelch Roosevelt once and for all. Indeed his course is being more to renominate Taft than is the policy of the latter's administration.

THE KILAUEA PARK.

It is to be hoped that L. A. Thurston, the public-spirited advocate of the Kilauea National Park, will be able to come to terms with the Bishop Estate about the mauka boundary so that there may be no local opposition in Congress to a park including all the wonders of the vicinage. A national park consisting of only the molten pit and the lava environment would fall as short of adequate area as the Yellowstone Park would if its projectors had been content with Old Faithful. The earlier suggestion here was about the pit and some of the lava fields. The Bishop Estate is conceding more than this but wants to keep other desirable things. The popular idea is to take in all nature's novelties about and beyond the crater, so that the public may be denied nothing it wants to see, and no harm may come from cattle. If the Bishop Estate will meet Mr. Thurston on this point it may soon be easy to acquire a park which will add enormously to the tourist assets of Hawaii without cost to the Territory.

UNIONISTS AND DYNAMITE.

Detective Burns admits that union labor, as a class, does not favor violence, which is probably true in the sense that political parties do not approve of the corruption done by their machines. The trouble is that the labor unions, like the parties, are apt to be run by rings that are rarely controlled or reformed. They are the power behind the voting strength of the organization; the chief factors in naming candidates for office, whom they put under obligations; the self-perpetrated cabals that work secretly and in the dark for their own ends. When they are exposed, the people who have been standing by them, not knowing about their underhanded work, are as righteously astounded as other folks. In regard to labor and dynamite the case stands as the Star said weeks ago: If the 2,500,000 citizens who are enrolled in the labor unions were in sympathy with the McNamara wrecking crews this country would have a revolution.

The public will note the studied attempt to put the responsibility for the abortive part of the so-called anti-mosquito campaign upon the Federal doctors who have acted in turn as advisors to the Board of Health. At the start it was all Currie's doings—in print. Then it was "our brilliant leader, Dr. Blue." Then Dr. Marshall did it all; and now Dr. McCoy has "brought down the anti-mosquito campaign to a \$12,000 a month basis, a title of what the original work cost." Yet these doctors have had no more than advisory powers under the invitation of the Governor and none at all to order or direct the outlay of Territorial money. Of course the object is, when the Legislature meets, to shift the responsibility for a worse blunder than that of the incendiary Board of Health in 1900 upon somebody who can't be got at. But the people won't forget the fact.

The orange crop of Southern California is again in peril of frosts. There are ways however to save it by building smudges in orange groves on clear nights when frosts are expected, but the device is costly in a land where there is not too much fuel. The mission padres, where they had water under pressure, as at San Diego, used to sprinkle the leaves an hour or two before sunrise, with as good a result. But this, too, in the present time largely reduces profits. In Lower California, 200 miles south of the Southern California line, frosts do not occur, and if the peninsula belonged to the United States that region, under irrigation, might become the most productive of all the California citrus belts.

We are glad to see that the Board of Agriculture and Forestry may amend its proposed quarantine measure against the importation of dogs. There would seem to be no good reason for ruling against the admission of a sound dog from an uninfected port. Indeed such dogs, if highly bred, should be welcomed, as Hawaii has too many mongrels. As Governor Dole pointed out when he vetoed the Lady Dog bill in 1901, the island strain needs improvement. But for the conclusion of the legislature, then manned by natives, that the veto was a ruthless attack on a valuable food product and should be overridden, we might have better dogs now.

Professor Bateman's idea that a republic would be a calamity to the Chinese is the view of a man who knows the people and the ground. He is aware that China lacks almost everything that a successful republic calls for—a common language and patriotism, a real public spirit, an inbred respect for law that does not have to appear with visible force, a common and independent press, easy intercommunication. A republic, attempting to bind together the tribes of China by a constitution could not last six months.

The anti-tipping movement does not need to convert the waiter. Generally speaking he would rather have good wages and shorter hours; for the tip varies with the individual and with the times and must be shared with the head waiters and the cooks, who insist on levying tribute. The real offender is the man who wants to pay for a better or quicker service than his table neighbor gets. He is mostly to blame

Uncle Walt The Poet Philosopher

The good Queen Bess in great distress beheld a puddle in her way. She stopped and sighed. "Great Scott!" she cried, "I'll get all splashed with mud and clay!" And then a bloke took off his coat and threw it at his sovereign's feet; and so she trod across dry shod, and went ker-whooping down the street. That valiant knight, who saw her plight and acted Johnnie on the spot, by that small game won lasting fame, and is embalmed in poet's rot. A thousand jays went on their ways that morning, doing useful things; they mowed their grass like men—alas, no poet of their labor sings! They pushed their plows and milked their cows, and dug their wells and planted trees; no lyre is hit, none throws a fit, embalming laborers like these. They had their day and passed away, and went to sleep in unknown graves. The poet writes of cheap John knights, and o'er some foolish action raves. It's still the same; we hand out faune and boodle to the grandstand guys; and tollers, poor, unsmug, obscure, must cough up when they'd advertise.

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WALT MASON.

for tips and for the abuse which the cafetaria is in the way of reforming at waiters' expense.

Attorney General Lindsay is reported by the organ of the Board of Health as saying that he does not know what the decision of Judge Cooper was on the banana ordinance. That Mr. Lindsay does not know what Judge Cooper held is a sign that he only reads the Advertiser. That supposed newspaper never mentioned the decision, so far as the Star has noted, until this morning. Perhaps the Board's permission was not given before.

Secretary Wilson is right in saying that American tea is possible. But American labor to pick it on a competitive basis with China and Japan, is another question.

Chinese New Year in Honolulu promises to be a record-breaker.

LITTLE INTERVIEWS

GOVERNOR PREAR—It was forty-one years ago Christmas morning that I landed in Hawaii.

HYMAN RAPHAEL—There will be something doing in the line of good sport when the Olympic Club arrives here.

HARRY LAKE—I have been asked why I don't pay my fare on the street cars. How can anybody expect to get a nickel out of a copper?

R. W. BRECKONS—Opium isn't the only business we handle in the United States district attorney's department, but it seems to make the loudest smell.

CHIEF McDUFFIE—Well, we had a strenuous time while the Christmas holidays were on, but everything went off all right—even the police automobile.

"MOOSE" LONG—That show of ours tonight, for the benefit of the King's Daughters' building fund is going to be the real McCoy. The "standing-room only" signs are all ready.

L. S. CONNESS—I do not think it will be necessary to do any talking on the mainland about money for the

CONGRESS MORE CONSERVATIVE

Henry Clews, in his weekly circular letter of the date of December 16, continues to be optimistic regarding trade conditions, though he says that there are still some complaints of slackness in trade. He writes in part:

In various directions there are indications of slow but certain improvement. There are still some complaints of slackness in trade and in many instances profits are upon a smaller scale than for several years. At the same time the volume of general trade is fairly satisfactory. There has been no shrinkage of consequence, as proved by well-sustained railroad earnings and bank clearings, and after the season of quiet incidental to the close of the year there is fair assurance of at least moderate recuperation.

By far the most significant element in the industrial situation is the striking improvement in the iron trade. The turn was made about the middle of October. Since then orders have steadily expanded, and this week the big producers of finished steel have been so besieged that in not a few lines capacity is fully engaged for four to six months ahead. Prices are already firmer. In some instances they are being advanced, and the probability is that the close of the year will find about 80 per cent of the country's steel capacity fully employed.

The iron trade is still regarded as one of our most reliable trade barometers, and it is quite certain that railroad managers with their exceptional opportunities for observation would not be placing such large orders for equipment unless satisfied that a turn for the better had come. Their action in the matter should be accepted as proof of confidence in the future.

In banking circles there is also a more hopeful feeling. A slight improvement in investment conditions is observable, and this tendency will probably become more marked as the time for the \$220,000,000 January disbursements approaches near. There is an abundance of capital awaiting

employment and only two conditions appear to be necessary for venture, viz., safety of principal and good returns. Investors are insisting upon the latter more firmly than usual.

The financial situation abroad shows further improvement. International friction is passing away. In London financial conditions are better, and less uneasiness is shown over the large amount of new security issues. British foreign trade is exceedingly large in volume, and this it should be remembered is the main source of British prosperity. In Germany there has been a very marked revival of trade since settlement of the Moroccan dispute. Banks in Berlin have stood the recent financial strain satisfactorily, and the situation there is gradually righting itself. Remarkable activity exists in the German iron trade, which just now is surpassing all previous records in output. The German steamship business, like the British, is active and prosperous, promising to pay better dividends. The German cotton trade, like that of England and the United States, is being greatly assisted by cheap cotton. All Europe in fact is now enjoying a very fair degree of prosperity. It is hardly rational to suppose that the United States will stay long behind.

This country has been taking an enforced rest cure for nearly two years. Since the panic of 1907 conditions have never been entirely satisfactory. Liquidation, however, has been long and severe. There is less inflation and more soundness than at any time in the last four years. At least a moderate recovery seems justified. Business is already feeling somewhat invigorated and seems preparing to try for a fresh start in 1912. This is shown by the stronger undertone and the development of a more hopeful spirit. The chief drawback at the moment arises from uncertainty at Washington. Big business has not yet recovered its equilibrium from the sudden interference with its former methods of doing business. The country is wading deep in a period of reconstruction of its business machinery, which inevitably means temporary uncertainty as to what the national legislature may do.

There are indications of a more conservative spirit developing in Congress, though it must not be forgotten that the temptation, if not necessarily, for making an

HEYDENREICH'S BLACK EYE FAILS TO CONVICT DYE

Although for many days Rudolph Heydenreich, commonly known as "Heine," manager of the Young cafe, sported a lovely blue, black, purple and otherwise variegated eye which he claimed was the result of the prowess, flaccid ability, suddenness and forcefulness of J. Dye, a baker at the Young, the decorated optic was not sufficient to convict Dye of assault and battery, the offense with which Heydenreich charged him. After a trial by jury in Judge Whitney's court this morning Dye was discharged, the jury, after being out twenty minutes, rendering a verdict of not guilty.

According to the stories told in court, the trouble was all over chocolates. Heine, it seems, spoke rather sharply to the baker concerning some various kinds of chocolate that the cafe manager had ordered. Cooks are notoriously as short as their pie-crust and Dye resented the words and tone of Heydenreich. One chocolate led to another and several words to a blow. The stories as to which was the first offender differed, but at any rate, the fact came out that there had been considerable of a rumple, from which Heydenreich emerged with a bum lamp and a terrible grouch, which led him to cause the arrest of Dye.

she was here without him. His instructions seemed to be of a negative character. "Do not do a thing until I come down there," he shouted.

Hen Wise got together a company of black minstrels to come to the local circuit, and some of them were so anxious to come that they attempted to jump their contracts. They got on the boat—all of them—but the managers got wind of the hurried departure and had injunctions issued. Those concerned were lifted off the boat at the last minute, and Hen Wise was one of them. The best way to get an interview, it would seem, would be to see the man himself, and not take the passenger lists for granted.

GOOD ADVICE.

The best time to buy Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is right now. Don't put it off until you need it but keep it at hand. A cold is much easier cured when first contracted than after it has settled in the system. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co. agents for Hawaii.

HUGH GALBRAITH AS AN INVENTOR

Concealed from the too curious gaze of the public in a gunny sack a new invention was brought to town today by its author, which may bring him even more fame than a Liverpool paper conferred on him by representing him as a returned walf of that famed English port who, in a long residence in the "Sandwich Islands," had forgotten his Irishly imbroglio English mother tongue. The inventor is no less a personage than Hugh Galbraith and his invention he calls a fiddle graphophone or a graphophone fiddle. He came in from Wailua to negotiate with Judge Humphreys to act for him in procuring a patent for the original musical instrument.

The virtue of the invention is that it produces the orchestral effects of several instruments when the fiddle is played upon with the bow in the ordinary manner. All that is visible, differentiating it from a common fiddle—well, even though it is only a small thing, can not yet be told.

But Judge Humphreys and a Star reporter can vouch for it that distinct orchestral effects are produced by the graphophone fiddle as claimed by its inventor.

AUTO SCORCHES RACE DOWNTOWN

Hotel street seems to be a favorite racing track for speeding automobiles.

Shortly before one o'clock this afternoon automobiles No. 815 and 51 were racing down Hotel street at a terrible clip. They were abreast and going at least forty miles an hour, with the occupants of each car urging the chauffeurs "to open her up" fur ther.

So great was the speed of the cars that they were enveloped in dust, and anyone fifty yards behind them could not distinguish the fact that there were two flying automobiles in the cloud of dust. They tore along Hotel street, and passed Punchbowl street without slackening speed in the least.

For the benefit of sporting readers, it might be mentioned that the result of the race could not be ascertained. Car No. 51 is listed as being owned by Frank Lewis. No. 815 is a late purchase and its owner is not given in the latest list of automobiles.

LONG RANGE INTERVIEWING

Honolulu has about the most modern system of journalism to be found anywhere. The Advertiser this morning interviewed Hen Wise, who is in San Francisco, and made him give some interesting facts concerning his theatrical engagement to be started shortly in this city.

As a matter of fact Hen Wise did not arrive in the Wilhelmina yesterday from San Francisco. Mrs. Wise did, and the last time she saw her unhappy husband was on the dock at San Francisco shouting out instructions to her telling what to do while

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O. S. S. SIERRA.

Notice is hereby given that the S. S. Sierra will sail from this port February 6, 1912, instead of February 7, and on return trip will sail from San Francisco February 16, bringing her here the morning of the 22d of February in season to see the Annual Floral Parade.

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