

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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"NOT IDENTIFIED."

The memorial of the A. U. P. to the Commissioners asking that the first Governor to be appointed to administer our home affairs shall be one "not identified with local politics in the past," is one of extraordinary child-like simplicity.

The request, on precisely the same principle, might be extended to the appointments for every office in the territory. This policy, if adopted would be viewed with cordial satisfaction by several thousand persons on the Mainland who have standing offers in Washington, of their services for the good of the country. It would be strange, and indeed rather comical reading, if either or both of the great political parties should put in their platforms: "no man shall be nominated for President who has been identified with the local politics of any part of the United States." Probably the climate demands new and rare political methods here.

But the suggestion is very significant, at this time when Mr. Dole's aggravating sins are keenly felt by his late supporters. It reminds one of the small boy sitting in the kitchen with his grand mother and the cat, while he kept his eye on a pot of jam standing on the shelf. "I wish somebody would get out of this room," he whispered to himself, "and I don't mean me, and I don't mean the cat either."

If this novel request to the President, is accompanied by a confidential statement, under seal, that it is done in order to get rid of one if not all of the members of the wicked family compact, it would create some confusion, if the President should quietly pull out of a pigeon hole, the platform of the A. U. P. and read:

"(2) We commend the efficient courageous and honorable conduct of affairs by the Government of the Republic of Hawaii."

The delegate presenting the memorial might justly say: "Alas! Mr. President, it was our painful duty in composing that document to play to the galleries. We are now ready for business." And the President would turn to the east window of the White House, gaze upon the softly flowing Potomac, and whisper to his private secretary: "what a precocious child that Hawaii is—cut his eye teeth in less than two months!"

WHAT DOES THE CABINET REPRESENT?

Several distinct bodies of "political thinkers," and political tinkers, seem to be in acute distress over the failure of the Cabinet to advocate before the Commissioners, some special form of territorial government. There is also, further acute distress because the Cabinet has not called upon its late supporters to give their opinions in some authoritative way before the Commissioners.

The "late supporters" do not realize that these islands now constitute a territory, subject to the supreme control of Congress and the President; that every member of the Cabinet, as well as all other persons in office, are no longer representatives of the Hawaiian Republic, but hold office under commissions from President McKinley; that in accepting these commissions those who hold them cease to hold direct allegiance to the people of Hawaii, but hold unreserved allegiance to the Congress and the President who appointed them. Under their commissions they simply execute the laws of the late Republic, nominally existing now in form, until Congress and the President take further action. This, we believe, is the legal situation. It is anomalous, and in some respects unprecedented. But Congress has created it, and the President acts upon it.

Now if Federal appointees, subject to removal at any moment, in spite of any existing Hawaiian law, engage in the business of instructing the Commission appointed by Congress to draft laws, as to what should or should not be done, they lay themselves open to grave censure by the President. Moreover, the President and the Senate, in placing Mr. Dole on the Commission, have entirely cut off the Cabinet, as a unit, from engaging in any political discussion, excepting so far as they are invited to engage in it by the Commissioners.

There is also an outstanding rule of the Government in Washington, the language of which we are not able at the present moment to give, forbidding Government appointees from engaging in active political business. Under it several busy officials, who

have undertaken to "run things" have been removed.

The theory of representative Government on the Mainland is that the parties and the people have the largest liberty, and are abundantly able to make known their wants without running up to the office holders and asking them what should or should not be done.

If the late supporters of the Government, or any body of citizens, are such political imbeciles that they cannot, as democratic "sovereigns," tell the Commissioners what they want, it does not show any hopeful capacity for self-government.

When the Republic ended, and an essentially territorial form of government began, through President McKinley's appointments, and his assumption of supreme control, it would have been perfectly natural, and logical for the people here to have met in conventions, and declared the popular opinions. The new departure would suggest such a course.

What the Commissioners desired, as a basis for drafting laws, was a knowledge of facts, the clear and accurate facts underlying our social organization. As to mere "opinions," they knew, as everyone knows, that opinions are not always as instructive as facts.

For instance, the A. U. P. has recommended a "liberal franchise." What is a liberal franchise? It is an indefinite term quite equivalent to measuring an article by saying it should be "as long as a piece of string." It is like the straddling political declaration, that "the ratio of gold to silver should be properly adjusted." It is like the dominie's prayer: "We beseech Thee for rain, Oh, Lord, but leave it to Thee to fix the amount."

If some clear-headed Senator, in any debate on the enactment of laws for this territory, asks Commissioners Morgan or Cullom what citizens in Hawaii mean by "liberal suffrage," the reply would obviously be that it was put forward as a non-committal phrase, of the India rubber pattern, that could be extended or contracted at will.

On the whole, it may be expected that President McKinley will thoroughly approve of the action of his subordinates here, in minding their own official business, but holding themselves in readiness always to promptly furnish the Congressional Commission any information or opinions needed in making up their report.

THE CHANGE OF BASE

The attention of those who feel that the Cabinet has not of late paid respectful attention to the wishes of its late supporters, is called to the language of the Joint Resolution which is now the supreme law of the land. A careful reading of it would alay their heartfelt regrets over the shortcomings of the high officials.

The Joint Resolution is this: "Until Congress shall provide for the government of such Islands, all the civil, judicial and military powers exercised by the officers of the existing government in said Islands, shall be vested in such person or persons as the President of the United States shall direct; and the President shall have power to remove the said officers and to fill the vacancies so occasioned."

By this act the power of the people is simply extinguished. They cannot elect, or remove. All popular or democratic power is summarily transferred to the President. All officers must do just what the President directs them to do, and not what the Earnest Patriots want them to do. The act of annexation, by putting all authority in the hands of the President, simply swept out of existence for the time being every vestige of representative government in the Islands. It was so agreed and so understood. The Cabinet, exists, not by virtue of the Hawaiian Constitution, but by virtue of President McKinley's appointing power.

The instant President Dole and his associates received their commissions, it was a virtual command to them to keep in touch with Washington, and not with their late supporters. This extremely radical or revolutionary proceeding was done with the cordial consent of every annexationist. For the time being the government is that of the President because he alone controls every officer, and fills every office.

It is not strange that this radical change of conditions is not realized. The agreeable practice of telephoning from Fort street up to the Executive building the views of the supporters was suddenly arrested by President McKinley's act of taking the instrument out of the building. Even the Cabinet itself has shown symptoms of its old habit of doing about as it pleased, as if it ruled an independent State. But it is gradually getting down to the proper level.

Gen. Miles has been ill, likely the result of his arduous social duties in Porto Rico.

IS EXPANSION A WISE POLICY?

President Jordan, of Stanford University, one of the foremost educators in America, and an excellent political philosopher, does not look with much enthusiasm upon the expansion policy of the nation. He urges that it is better to fill one's own house with serviceable furniture instead of trying to fill Philippine houses with furniture. The spectacle of Mrs. Jellaby devoting her time and energies to the heathen while her own children were dirty-faced, rather ill-clad, and insubordinate, is not pleasant.

A recent painful event very distinctly marks the contrast, and the ludicrous difference between the arts of preaching and practice in our own political history.

A few months ago, Fred. Whitney, born in Hawaii, an intelligent, faithful young man, was taken from his residence at night, by a gang of miners in Idaho, turned loose in the street, ordered to run, and then became the target of a score of rifles. He fell dead, murdered by our own American citizens, who could make no legal charge against him. These murderers raised the black flag, and even now keep it flying from the staff. The Executive, the law-abiding citizens, seem to be powerless to avenge this crime.

The Boise City (Idaho) Democrat, alludes to the miners of Cour d'Alene, and "their dynamiting and burning of a few mills, and the popping over of a few meddlesome mill owners," and suggests that they "might add a clot to the day with a resolution doubling the reward for the apprehension of the murderers of Mr. Whitney." The people of the State, among whom are many excellent men, stand in awe of the brigands, for the man who dares to give evidence may not live an hour if he gives it.

And while the rifle is there the supreme law of the State, we who live here, have entertained willingly the volunteers from that State, the men who have gone to the Philippines, ready to lay down their lives "for the cause of humanity." The cruel Spaniards are driven out of Cuba and the Philippines, but the gangs of brigands in an American State cannot be suppressed.

At the same time, no reflecting person would have the conduct of the nation otherwise than it is. These inconsistencies in human conduct are phases in the development of national life. It is the case of the veteran burglar who was recently convicted in Pittsburg for robbing a bank, and upon whose trial it was shown that he constantly read but one book, and that was the Bible.

Perhaps there might wisely be less self-glorification in the instruction given to our children. These are lines taken from the Youth's Companion:

"Hats off!
Along the street there comes
A blare of bugles, a ruffle of drums,
A flash of color beneath the sky!
Hats off!
The flag is passing by!
Days of plenty, and days of peace;
March of a strong land's swift increase;
Equal justice, right and law,
Stately honor and revered law."

Is it true? Is it wise to stimulate the spirit of self-glorification by half truths?

With railroads only recently tied up by strikes, for two thousand miles, with Chicago almost in the hands of the mob, with a vast and bitter outcry against the despotism of monopolies, President Jordan may be justified in advising his countrymen to hesitate a little before attempting to give peace and order to remote lands. The imperfection of a community or State does not, however, forbid it to make other communities better than they are. When it is done with the "Big Injun me" spirit, it becomes ridiculous.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND ALGER.

A storm of indignation is now sweeping through the Mainland over those who are responsible for the cruel neglect of the soldiers during the war. In certain spots it rises to a hurricane. The newspaper correspondence, the letters of enlisted men, and the returning soldiers carry to every city, town and farm the most distressing accounts of mismanagement, negligence, want of foresight and lack of energy in protecting the health of the troops. The failure to provide decent accommodations for the sick at "Montauk Point, one of the most desirable summer resorts on the Atlantic coast, especially stirs the anger of those who sent their sons, husbands and brothers to the field with the expectation that a rich and grateful country would protect them from unnecessary suffering.

Many of the complaints however are unreasonable and untruthful. The people insisted on extemporizing an army, and sending it to the dangerous tropics in the worst season of the year. This inconsiderate action has resulted in much unnecessary suffering.

As might be expected, men vote as they feel, and the storm of indignation

threatens to thin the ranks of Republican voters. The belief that Secretary Alger has failed to discharge his duty has significantly reduced the Republican vote in Vermont, during the recent election.

The Republican press of that State warned the President before the election that the party could not carry Alger.

The Rutland Herald, one of the leading Republican papers said: "It must in frankness be said that the war does not give the Republican party such an advantage as it should, and the whole trouble comes from Alger; the abuses complained of have all been in his department, and he is the responsible head." It goes further and says: "The scandals are such that responsibility cannot be confined to Alger. The President has become, in a way, voluntarily responsible for the trouble by keeping Alger in place after his failure has become known, and the party is involuntarily responsible, and must suffer accordingly."

The vote in the State of Vermont shows the present mood of the people.

Even that mild and loyal Republican, Governor Wolcott of Massachusetts pathetically writes to the President that the people of his State cannot endure the sight of the sufferings of their own flesh and blood, wasting and dying from incompetent treatment.

The President has now appointed a commission of nine well known men to promptly investigate the matter, and make a speedy report.

The trouble is mainly, however, with the system and not with the Government. War is an art that demands for its success, the very highest power of organization. The men who possess this power are always rare. Only in long wars do such rare men finally get to the front. Caesar and Frederick the Great and Napoleon with despotic power, cast away incompetent men and selected competent men. But in a democracy, like our own, the people naturally interfere, and the politicians run the military campaigns, and care for the sick, in the beginning. When the people become conscious of their own incompetence to conduct campaigns then they stand aside. Only after two years of suffering and mismanagement during the Civil War, did the people say to Lincoln: "Take charge of the whole business and do as you please."

President McKinley is now hampered as Lincoln was hampered. The volunteers inexperienced in war choose to fight under officers also inexperienced in the art of war, and especially in the ways of taking care of their men.

The nation is thrice fortunate in getting an object lesson in the real art of war, at a small expense. It will now listen to what its great soldiers have told them for thirty years, that if it proposes to be a military nation it must have men trained in the art of fighting, and also in the more important business of taking care of its men.

Thirty years ago death or sickness from neglect or improper treatment was regarded as only a natural incident of the soldier's life. Today advanced knowledge of sanitary matters, on the part of the people, makes neglect and improper treatment a crime.

MORE ENERGY.

The "Family Compact" resolves to push the public improvements with energy. The unfortunate lack of vigor in the Interior Department, owing to the poor health of the Minister, has kept back the work of opening up lands for settlers at a time when lands are in great demand. After making due allowances for the proverbial tardiness of all Governments in making public improvements, there has still been a failure to realize the needs of the hour. The Family Compact, as the boys pleasantly describe it, is responsible as a whole for this failure.

Hawaii is, of course, the baby of the American family, and needs undivided attention. The Cabinet, as wet nurses, appointed by President McKinley, perhaps felt a little reluctant to over feed the infant. Besides, it was believed at one time that some gypsies were trying to steal him, and hide him in Fort street. All colicky symptoms have disappeared, and the baby will stand all the bottle he can get. President McKinley's Family Compact nurses will try to do their duty, while the rejected nurses will continue to put up, for future use, a new preparation of food for infants, labelled "Remember Maine."

The Japanese Government, following its enlightened policy of educating the young, has established schools in Formosa, where children between the ages of eight and fourteen years are instructed in the Japanese language, arithmetic, singing, etc.

The Empress of Austria, so cruelly murdered by an anarchist, was accustomed to walk everywhere accompanied by only a lady and a gentleman. The royal woman was a tireless worker in behalf of the poor and distressed.

HAWAII AND PORTO RICO.

There is something startling in comparing the prosperity of Porto Rico and Hawaii. Porto Rico has 3,668 square miles, with a population of 813,937, of which about 300,000 are negroes. Hawaii has 6,731 square miles with a population of 110,000. The total imports of Porto Rico for the year 1895 were \$16,155,056 as against Hawaiian importations of \$7,683,628 for the year 1897. That is, the average of importations, per head, in Porto Rico was about \$26, while the average per head in Hawaii was about \$70. While the exports of Porto Rico in 1895 were valued at \$14,629,494, making an average of about \$18 per head, the exports of Hawaii in 1897, reached \$16,021,775, or about \$140 per head of population.

Porto Rico is called a prosperous country. Taking the imports and exports as a basis of prosperity, and comparing them with those of the United States, there is a much larger income per head in Porto Rico than in the United States. Exports alone do not, however, determine the amount of a nation's income or wealth, but they enter largely into the computation.

If the amount of the exports fix the income of a nation, a population of 813,000, being that of Porto Rico, should be maintained in Hawaii on its present receipts. But the proposition is not a correct one. It furnishes an interesting study to the political economist. If the net profit of the sugar production during the last year was \$7,000,000, about 45,000 families, each receiving \$150 per year, could be maintained out of it. That is to say, counting five persons to the family, about 200,000 persons could exist on that net income.

This comparison of the data of the exports and imports of the two places may answer some important questions in economics.

The unknown factor is the value of the domestic production and consumption.

If the balance of trade makes the surplus earnings of a nation, Hawaii is probably, in proportion, the richest community in America.

Gen. Joe Wheeler has represented his district in Congress for so many years that the Earnest Patriots of the district concluded that he ought to be "rotated," just as enlightened patriots here believe that the political health of the country requires "rotation" here. Mr. Blackwell, the opponent of Gen. Wheeler has promptly withdrawn as a rival candidate, and Gen. Wheeler will be selected. It is said, however, that Gen. Wheeler may be a candidate for the Senate, at the expiration of Senator Morgan's term. If mere wishes could re-elect Senator Morgan, he would have the wishes of this town, excepting only those who believe in "rotation."

THE PASSING HOUR.

John Sherman has gone into a trance again.

Plantation labor will soon be a live industrial issue.

Roads. New lands. Settlers. Schools. Americanism.

Aguinaldo does not know, poor fellow, that there is a switch in storage for him.

Some of the local politicians should have rubber tires put on the wheels in their heads. The noise is becoming a public nuisance.

It is learned for a fact that the Cabinet members were called before the Commission once and then upon notice of five minutes.

As is suggested by Harper's Weekly, it is not necessary to comment on the letter of the young lady who found her brother of the 71st New York in the camp at Montauk.

Senator Kyle has been a staunch advocate of the cause of Hawaii at Washington and has personal friends in Honolulu who will be pained to learn of his serious illness.

When the public improvements that are about to be undertaken are finished they will make a handsome addition to the assets of the country. And everybody is a stockholder.

So great and so old a city as Tokio is at this time most interested in recreation grounds, outside of politics. One plan for music in a park is to exact a trifling fee from each sitter.

The American Commissioners will have an undisturbed week of vacation at sea, unless some restoration or governorship agitator comes up out of the waves with an irrelevant petition.

Some of the American sailor men or soldier boys returning from Manila if they progress as coralers of curiosities will in time bring along a few natives, a couple of cathedrals and an island or two.

It may be a little thing, but it wondered whether Alice Rix had her kahuna seneca here before or after her trip to the Volcano. The kahuna experience is given in the San Francisco Call.

The Anglo-American alliance idea is popular in Manila Bay. When the American ships going into action on Aug-

use 13, passed the British warship Immortalite they heard from the band of Her Majesty's ship "Star Spangled Banner," etc.

Hilo is getting and is to get from the Government lots of good things. The latest honor conferred upon that town is the selection of a resident official to take a higher post at the capital.

Odd that none of the advocates for woman suffrage addressed the Commission. Considerable attention was given the subject when the Constitution for the Republic of Hawaii was being framed.

News of Dewey is that he is "standing by" at Manila and that it is proposed at Washington to create for him the Commission of vice-admiral. It will be the unanimous vote in the States that Dewey is worthy the best that can be thought of during the rest of the year.

So long as a misstatement concerning one alleged transaction of the A. U. P. Central Committee has been published, it may interest the public to learn, that in so important a matter as the suffrage "the people" were placed on record before the commission by a majority of one vote.

Vesuvius is active. This had been predicted by the scientific kahunas working on end of the century probabilities. There have been earthquakes in South Dakota, Idaho and Nebraska. The Populists are wabbling to both sides of the road and Theodore Roosevelt is to be offered the presidency of the University of California.

In his "Collections and Recollections," Mr. G. W. E. Russel exhibits two Irish bulls, which are prize specimens of their class. This by Mr. T. Healy: "As long as the voice of Irish suffering is dumb, the ear of English compassion is deaf to it." And this from The Irish Times: "The key of the Irish difficulty is not to be found in the empty pocket of the landlord."

Chicago did not have much to do with the war, but will have a peace celebration next month. President McKinley is to attend and will have a guard of honor of G. A. R. and Confederate veterans. President McKinley, by the way, is doing more traveling during his term than previous occupants of the White House. He is coming out to the Pacific coast, where he will receive due attention, no doubt, unless there is a murder case on in San Francisco.

MAKE A MOVE.

American Engineers Begin Surveys at Pearl Harbor.

Company I, the Engineers contingent, from Denver, Col., Capt. Draper, left the city yesterday morning to march to Pearl Harbor. A wagon of camp supplies, tents, etc., and another of provisions accompanied the troops. A halt was made on the road last night and the destination will be reached this morning. The men will make surveys for a coaling station and an iron frame wharf to go alongside it, using the maps and soundings prepared by the navy in their operations. If a suitable location is found it will be put in condition for use, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War. Company I will remain two weeks at the harbor and will then be relieved by another company.

In town the company was breakfasted by Mr. and Mrs. Krouse at the Arlington. The table was stretched upon the lawn. Mrs. McCully-Higgins, Miss Alice McCully, Mrs. Tomes, Miss Tomes and other ladies assisted in serving the breakfast. Just before leaving the place the engineers gave three rousing cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Krouse.

KLONDIKE.

Canadian Authorities Will Collect Royalty.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 6.—William Ogilvie, with a force of retainers, has reached Skagway on his way to Dawson, where he supercedes Maj. Walsh as Yukon Commissioner. He is waiting at Skagway until he can get his freight from Victoria. With him are his secretary and valet, a timber inspector, mining inspector, an official prospector and other sub-officials. They are to supplement the much-overworked force now at Dawson.

At Skagway Commissioner Ogilvie was waited on by a party of miners just out from the interior. They wanted to know whether or not Ogilvie intended to collect the royalty. He told them plainly, it is reported, saying:

"The royalty is the law of the land, and I certainly intend to collect the full 10 per cent on all output over the \$2,800 exemption. I see no reason why the royalty should not be collected. I have no option in the matter, having been sent to Dawson to enforce these laws."

Ogilvie gave the miners to understand that there was nothing in the report that the Government had reduced the royalty to 2 per cent, which rumor had reached the interior from some source or other. He said that Maj. Walsh had taken many things on himself, and that the former Commissioner did not have all the power he claimed to have. Commissioner Ogilvie refused to discuss other features of the Klondike situation.

Mixture of Foods.

The Texas Court of Appeals held, in the case of Dorsey vs the State, that the mixing or mingling of articles of food which are wholesome and nutritious and the sale thereof are lawful acts which the state cannot make criminal.