

Hawaiian Gazette.

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FRIDAY : : : : MARCH 11

DIFFERENT STANDARDS.

Everyone who has closely observed the way in which public business is conducted will incline to agree with Mr. P. C. Jones in the belief that a mercantile system of accountability would provide a large amount of good work for a small amount of indifferent work that a small amount of indifferent work costs the taxpayers. It is far easier, however, to detect the faults of the public system of doing business than it is to provide a remedy for them.

This is because of a vital difference in standards. The first thing a man must do in seeking private employ is to prove his ability to meet a special business requirement; but in seeking a public job he must first demonstrate his usefulness to the party. If he is a good politician the fact will cover a multitude of faults as a bookkeeper. The private employ works because, partly, he knows that he will lose his job if he shirks it, but the public employ always feels that, in whatever he does short of stealing, his party will protect him for the good he is expected to do in the primaries. The one case makes for efficiency and the other for carelessness. A private employer has the vital power of summary discharge; the public employer must think of the effect politically. Furthermore while the head of a corporation is able to keep the force down to a minimum and finds it to his personal advantage, in his relation to the stockholders, to do so, the head of a public department must make room for good political workers and finds it to his personal disadvantage, in his relation to the party organization, not to do so.

Take street and road making for example. A private firm could, the law permitting, pave Fort street for about half what it cost the Public Works department to pave it, do a better job and finish it in half the time. Why? Simply because the private firm would hire the best labor, no matter what its politics or race, get it at the lowest market price and drive it hard. The government, on the other hand, must only hire "citizens," usually meaning lazy natives; and it must be easy with them to get their votes when election day rolls around. It hardly dares to discharge a man or to refuse one a job at high pay; and if it undertakes to push things and get an honest day's work for a fair day's wage, it is promptly warned that it is "ruining the party" behind it—as perhaps it is.

GAMBLING AND EMBEZZLEMENT.

The open gambling which went on for weeks on the principal corner of the city—gambling which was as easy to reach and as undisturbed as the bar of a licensed saloon—is said to have been responsible for the downfall of young Richardson, who is now under arrest on a charge of embezzling money from the Water Works bureau.

Richardson is not the only one. That gambling joint and others like it have worked the ruin, morally and financially, of scores of young men. All night sessions were held, all sorts of games were played and everything went until the Finn shooting case brought out the truth about the place and obliged the authorities to take action. Lately, we understand, several of the games have started up again.

It would be well for employers, public and private, to adopt the metropolitan method of keeping their young men under surveillance. Things are too easy now for the restless youth in this wide-open or half-open town to run away with money that does not belong to them. A watch on Richardson and a sharp reminder in time might have kept him out of trouble.

COUNTIES OUT OF DATE.

While Hawaii is discussing the formation of counties, as a traditional American system, a State where the idea first took hold, is beginning to be doubtful of the value of counties. The Buffalo, N. Y., Express, a journal of large influence, approaches this point of view in manner as follows:

Separate county government has been abolished so far as the Constitution will permit, in the counties composing Greater New York. There are no boards of supervisors there. There appears to be a traditional notion that county governments are necessary outside of big cities, but is it not time to consider whether they are worth the cost of maintenance anywhere? Do not the rural towns get as little benefit from them as the cities? The towns do their own police work, or, at least, the greater part of it, and could do it all. They maintain their own local courts. They get no help from the counties for their schools, and, except where the new state-aid law is applied, none for their roads. They usually take care of their own poor, by private charity, except insane persons and others who are provided for in State institutions. What does the Erie county farmer get in return for the \$4 per \$1000 that he has to pay for his county government?

The Express puts the question as one who is enquiring, rather than one whose mind is fully made up. But as we look over the situation it seems that the weight of argument is considerably on the side of abolishing counties entirely—at least so far as governing purposes are concerned. The effective subdivisions of the State now are judicial districts, Senate districts, Assembly districts, cities and towns. Could not all of the necessary functions of government be performed by one or another of these subdivisions, with little, if any, increase in the present number of officials credited to them, and admit of the entire abolition of county government? Assemblymen and town clerks would attend to the local duties of supervisors, such as distributing school money. There would need to be surrogate districts, the officials of which could assume the recording of deeds and such other duties of the county clerks as would remain after boards of supervisors were abolished. Poorhouses could be maintained by Senate or judicial districts. The county system keeps up an unnecessary and extravagant number of them. Penitentiaries would be maintained by judicial districts, and the localities would keep up their own town or village jails. Such legislation as would be needed to provide for the expense of maintaining these institutions could be done by the Legislature, or by the local members thereof, the cost of each penitentiary, poorhouse and straggle of office being apportioned among the towns it served, and the supervision being exercised by the State, which does most of the effective supervising of them now.

Such a change may appear radical, but would it not result in greater simplicity and economy? If there is any good argument for maintaining counties, let us hear what it is. While the resources of government to take the place of the county system are different in New York than they are in Hawaii, this Territory has, in its own organization, an efficient substitute. The point made in New York that the presence of other facilities of administration make counties superfluous, applies equally well here. We have a competent government, one that adequately meets the call of 155,000 people and there is no need that we beggar ourselves in taxes by setting up another one. We had better spend our time in making the Government we have simpler and less expensive. If we must have another jurisdiction one county for the whole group, the Board of Supervisors, representing each island, taking the place of the Legislature, could be made to answer. But why any "must" about it? What sound reason is there for so small a community to demand more than one local government economically administered?

As the Buffalo Express remarks, "If there is any good argument for maintaining counties let us hear what it is."

HOME-SEEKERS WANTED.

Colonist's tickets to California are being sold at \$33 from Chicago, \$30 from St. Louis and \$25 from Missouri river points, the tickets being good in tourist sleepers. These trains are running full to the coast.

Suppose Hawaii's public land, suitable for colonists, was put on the market at one time and an arrangement made for cheap rail and steamer rates, does any one suppose that we would lack for visitors and new population? What Hawaii needs as much as tourists, even, is a rush of home-seekers, people who will come here to stay. But when such people inquire about land they get little satisfaction and when they ask about fares they get less. There should be reform in both particulars.

THE FORTIFICATION ITEM.

The Fortification bill had a House item of \$200,000 for the Hawaiian system of defenses; and although this is the richest Territory in the Union, occupying a strategic point in the sea where most of the maritime wars of the future may be fought, the Senate committee struck out the item altogether. Perhaps the appropriation might have been saved if there had been work done for it; possibly the committee might be induced to replace it. If so the sooner the Hawaiians now in Washington on other business get to work the better.

Would it not be wise to request W. O. Smith, W. D. Withington and Wm. Haywood to go at once before the committee and see what may be done for Hawaii.

Having found that he told the truth to the Grand Jury the astonished Kumale now insists that he must have been intimidated.

A Paris paper suggests a submarine navy for Russia. What's the matter with the one she has?

AN AWAKENED EAST.

Some years ago at a semi-diplomatic dinner at Kyoto, Japan, three or four foreign ministers were talking of the future of the East with the freedom that even steals over the caution of envoys plenipotentiary when the vintage is good and the occasion free of guile. An outsider had spoken, with reference to something Lord Wolsey had said, of the possibility that Europe might help China and Japan to become first-class powers. "But it is not the policy of first-class powers in Asia," said the minister of France, whereupon the other diplomats present made audible signs of assent. That was in a day before the Yellow Peril had taken shape on an imperial canvas, but the thought behind it—the thought of cheap labor reinforcing the skill of the alien manufacturer, and that of Genghis Khan on the banks of the Dnieper with his yellow hordes, flashed through the minds of all.

It is this fear of what civilization may do for the Asiatics, which accounts for the sympathy felt for Russia in the Oriental war by nations which, on the continent of Europe, have opposed her nearer policies. So far as Japan is concerned the dread of what she may become in her restricted geographical sphere has never been acute, but Japan, China and Korea together, wide open to the spirit of progress and responding to its call, what might they not accomplish in the world, to that far-reaching and revolutionary designs might they not commit themselves? Those who have no selfish influence in civilization and do not seek all its advantages for themselves will say God speed to the awakening of the East. Even from the selfish point of view, civilization of others is better than barbarism, as witness the value to the commerce of the world of the New Japan as compared with the Old. Happily for those who fear another Genghis Khan these are new times and new peoples and the spirit of both China and Japan is defensive rather than aggressive, while Asia is large enough to be the sole theater of Asiatic military policies. An awakened Asia need never be feared by a neighboring Europe; it is only the hard greed and rapacity of Europe that will be feared.

Besides, for the good of the world, the Far East has been left to monopolize the greater mercantile ventures long enough. When China gains rank among nations, as it surely will if Japan succeeds, and can protect itself, pioneer enterprise will turn more assiduously to Africa and South America, the almost virgin continents. There is plenty of work for the white man there of the kind which has enriched him in the Far East and laid its basis of civilization. He is needed there; and when he sets to work the Isthmus and Cape Horn railway and the Cape and Cairo railway will be the least of his achievements. If he does not own the East he will not lack for ownership; if he does not bend it to his will there are continents that, for their own future good, need such bending and which wait in weakness and sloth the inspiring touch of the strong hand.

BOASTING AND BATTLING.

The general who says he will never surrender and that he will die in the last ditch, etc., is not, as a rule, an awesome personage. One cannot imagine Napoleon, Wellington, Von Moltke or Grant talking in that strain. It is the language of Bombastes Furioso. In the mouth of the commander of the defenses of Port Arthur such sentiments leave the impression that the Russian fortress, once securely invested, cannot long hold out and that the general himself will be first to show the white feather.

It is noticeable that the Japanese officers have been modest in all their references to the war. Even the official reports of victories are almost meek in their phrasing. The nearest to boasting any high Japanese officer has come in the public prints was when one of them said that he thought his ship would be sunk but that he meant to sink a Russian ship with it. Japanese officers as a class have been serious in their demeanor, saying little of what might be expected of them but, by their care in making their wills, releasing their wives from the obligation not to marry again, paying their debts, etc., have revealed their intent to take dire personal risks. Such a spirit is that of the man who rejoices only when he takes his armor off—the man who, in all history, has made the most dangerous adversary.

While Russians boast, Japanese strive. The one professes—or professes—contempt for his enemy and failed to put up his guard. The other knew that he had a strong foe to deal with and fought the harder for that, with results which have earned the applause of the world. It all goes to make a story that dates from the dawn of nations but which has to be re-learned in every age.

The proposal of a Russian prince to enlist barbarous tribes of the Steppes to make war "in their own way" on the Japanese stands for characteristic Russian policy. Though Russia is named a Christian nation, a measure of the sort described causes no surprise. It is taken as a matter of course like a Chinese proposal to nail the heads of prisoners of war above a city's gate. But such a thing is so inconceivable to the "pagan Japanese," that no one would believe the story if it was told about them. The world accepts Japan, sometimes without realizing it, as a civilized modern power. But it has no such opinion of Russia and is prepared at any time to hear of her going back to medieval days for her methods and examples of warfare and even of civil policy.

This morning's news is highly important if true. Chief dispatches are not often reliable but the cablegram from there printed this morning has a certain support in advices from Tientsin. If the contending forces north of Korea are as close together as the news indicates there will be a marked improvement in the war dispatches soon.

The czar had better keep away from Manchuria or he may get the sort of a chance to see Japan that Napoleon III had to see Germany.

STATUS OF THE WAR.

Japanese efforts are skillfully bent upon confusing the Russians as to the plan of invasion. On one day a tremendous row is made at Port Arthur, then something happens at Chemulpo or Gensan, then a small demonstration is made near the Yalu and all of a sudden Vladivostok is awakened by naval guns. At once comes a flurry of telegrams from Harbin or St. Petersburg that the Japanese have landed at this or that place and Russian troops are moved accordingly. But when the smoke blows away, Japanese troops are not to be found there.

Baron Hayashi, in a recent interview, hinted that a blow to Russian military power would be as suddenly and decisively struck as was the initial blow to Russian naval prestige. He gave that as the reason why the war correspondents are granted no clues. Alexieff suspects, as the world does, where the Japanese objective lies, but his puzzle is to guess the means of approach. Will the Japanese army start for Mukden from Korea in overwhelming force and capture or destroy the railroad to Port Arthur? Or will it do as it did in 1894—land a few miles from Port Arthur and attack? Or will several armies operate at once as they did in 1895—one going against Vladivostok, another attacking Mukden and Harbin and pushing north, a third assailing Port Arthur and Newchwang, a fourth, detached from the Territorial army occupying Saghalien? No one knows but the Japanese so Alexieff moves to Harbin where he can be in touch with all the threatened points at once, meanwhile doing his best, not only to increase his military strength, but to deceive the enemy as to its proportions.

As to the time prospects of a Japanese movement in force one must, in speculating upon it, consider two things: The incentive for the Japanese to act soon, which comes of Russian reinforcements; the state of the weather as it may affect landing and marching with artillery, cavalry and stores. To land on off-shore ice is next to impossible without an active enemy to consider. To disembark an army, an ice-free port, the approaches to which may be fairly well commanded by the guns of ships is essential. It may be doubted that the physical conditions of the coast of Manchuria are suitable as yet for Japanese invasion, though the need of quick action is, if the Siberian railway is working at all, being steadily increased.

PURE FOOD.

The need of a national pure food law, severe in its terms, is all the while recurring. Adulterated food products are common in this market but they cannot be driven out by local laws without doing injustice to innocent retail dealers and cutting off a large part of the common food supply without getting a better product in its place.

In the report of the local food analyst printed yesterday, the names of the largest grocery firms here were given as sellers of impure canned food. These firms are above cheating; the brands of goods are first-class; the wholesaler buyers purchased the best they could find in the market. Had they refused to buy these and similar goods on the ground of adulteration they would have had to shut up shop. It has come to such a pass that manufactured food products cannot be had in a state of natural purity and the same is true of many food products which are not manufactured.

Reform means reaching the manufacturers, not the retailers and jobbers and this can best be done by Federal enactment on the Inter-State commerce principle. If all the States would concur in drastic legislation so much the better; but this is a condition not yet foreseen. Still if Congress leads the way the States may eventually follow.

The Japanese are eager to find the Vladivostok squadron and get it out of the way of transports and merchantmen. Once at sea with plenty of coal, the czar's formidable ships could do some mischief, especially if they were able to send coilers far to the north or east to recel them at intervals in deep water. Japan wants to corner and cripple these fast cruisers now so as to have an unchallenged mastery of the sea a little later. But the squadron cannot be found. A Vladivostok message published some days ago reported it vaguely in "northern waters." No doubt it is, but just where in those waters would please the Japanese Admiral to learn.

An American Territory without counties exists in Alaska. A large American city without municipal or county government or the power to vote, exists in the District of Columbia. Counties have been abolished in the great area, part of it rural, under the municipal jurisdiction of New York. As a subdivision of New York, the city of Brooklyn, with 1,400,000 population, has a borough government. It is seriously proposed to abolish counties in New York State. Some American insular dependencies are governed by naval officers; the greatest of them all by a Commission, the majority of its membership appointed from the mainland. To talk of "Americanism" as demanding the machinery of a State for Hawaii is the inane cant of the political grafters who want to exploit the Territory for their private gain. Americanism permits a variety of governments suited to special conditions; and the special conditions here call for the simplest and least expensive government that can be devised.

If radium ever gets cheap enough to come into common use the problem of street and house lighting will be simplified. Scientists say that a radium paint is practicable. Used inside houses it would do away with the need of incandescent lights—although there would be trouble about turning it off—and used as outside paint it would light up the streets. Ships' hulls and masts painted with radium would be seen as far as a pillar of fire and coasts could be lighted by simply building towers and putting on two or three strong coats. There is no end to the changes cheap radium might make.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Notwithstanding a congested order of business, the Home Rule executive committee failed to muster a quorum yesterday morning.

Republicans of Kauai ask that one delegate and one alternate from their ranks be included in Hawaii's delegation to the National Convention.

Secretary Atkinson and Land Commissioner Pratt together have carefully examined the provisions of the Kohala water license to be sold at auction on Saturday.

Charlotte Bertha Spencer has filed suit for divorce against James O. Spencer. They were married in 1898. The wife alleges that her husband deserted her early in January, 1903.

J. L. Kaulukou has been appointed by Governor Carter to be Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for Maui. The Lahainalua Seminary case is awaiting his hearing.

James D. Dole, the practical farmer of Wahiawa on the Board of Agriculture and Forestry, has signified to Secretary Atkinson his objection to accepting the salary of \$30 a month as a forest ranger while finding little or nothing to do in that office.

Some miscreant, known or unknown does not yet appear, has been doing malicious mischief by wholesale cutting of the manes and tails of horses at Wahiawa. The matter has been placed in the hands of High Sheriff Brown.

Frederick Palmer, writing from Tokyo to Colliers' says: "At Honolulu when some one sang out from the steamer's deck to the crowd on the pier, 'How about the war?' the answer was, 'The Supreme Court has ruled out the Hawaiian counties act.'"

With a large portrait of the bride, the San Francisco Examiner of February 16 contained a notice of the marriage to take place that evening, of Mr. C. E. Greenfield and Miss Elsa Cook. The groom is none other than "Teddie," son of Dr. C. B. Greenfield, government physician of Hamakua.

U. S. Marshal Hendry, since the arrests made and entered upon the secret files directly after his return from Japan, has been busily engaged in bringing the routine business of his office up to date. The answers the Marshal gives to queries about further developments in the Ten Dollar Club crusade indicate that he is not worrying about the likelihood of anybody getting away who may be wanted.

Former Home Rulers met at Vineyard street camp on Monday evening and organized a Democratic club with the following officers: Charles Booth, president; John Prendergast, vice president; William Kaneali, secretary; B. Allen, assistant secretary; Frank Harvey, treasurer. Speeches were made by these recipients of office, also by Herbert Mossman, Naaholewa and Representative D. Damien.

GAMBLING AND EMBEZZLEMENT.

Generally speaking, the embezzler has a gambling game to lay it to. If he is a fugitive broker or bank official or fiduciary agent of any kind, the chances are that his trouble dates from a flyer in the stockmarket. An embezzling clerk or official is likely to have played the races; and of the small fry of embezzlers there are few that did not take the poker route. It was said the other day that the relation borne by the Bungalow poker games and free gin treats of two or three years ago to the defalcations that followed among officials who frequented the evil place, was more than a coincidence. Whether the charge is true or not it shows how closely the idea of gambling and crime is associated in the public mind. It stands for cause and effect.

The open gambling joint is responsible for Vivian Richardson's trouble and of that of scores of other young men, some of whom are now in exile. The moment a young fellow scores a loss at cards he starts in to get it back and is convinced that he has the skill or luck or system which will enable him to win from better men at the game. The surer he is of himself the more likely he is to borrow from other people's funds, fully intending to make the deficit good; and he is stumped, when the crash comes, to find that he is an embezzler. The game is a costly one which first takes the young man's money, then the money of his friends or employers, then his reputation and then his right to live at home. Yet such games are running and are well patronized, year in and year out; running here in Honolulu as safely and as systematically as they ever did in the red light district of a great city. There is one today within a biscuit toss of the busiest corner of Honolulu, others in saloons and all are tempting young fellows to live far beyond their means.

By sending officers of high rank to observe the war, the United States has served Russia and Japan in keeping with its own dignity and theirs. On the Japanese side of the Oriental conflict of ten years ago, the American military attaché was an undersized infantry lieutenant who wore a dingy uniform, talked volubly and was generally drunk. After the war he was recalled at the request of Minister Dun. With a better knowledge of the Oriental character other powers sent officers whose rank, manners and appearance were alike impressive and thus got more out of the war in the way of information and courtesy than did the United States. This time the American War Department was not caught napping.

The passage of the Philippine shipping bill by the Senate shows, among other things, how useless it is for Hawaii to ask for a modification of the navigation laws.

Humors of the Blood

Cause many troubles,—pimples, boils and other eruptions, besides loss of appetite, that tired feeling, fits of biliousness, indigestion and headache. The sooner one gets rid of them the better, and the way to get rid of them and to build up the system that has suffered from them is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Forming in combination the most effective alternative and tonic medicine, as shown by unequalled, radical and permanent cures of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Psoriasis, Boils, Pimples, All kinds of Humor Rheumatism, Blood Poisoning, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Debility, Etc. Accept no substitute, but be sure to get Hood's, and get it today.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFELT & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, March 10, 1904.

Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, Capital, Val., Bid., Ask. Includes sections for MERCANTILE, SUGAR, STEAMSHIP COS., MISCELLANEOUS, BONDS, and METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

Table with columns: Day, Month, Barom., Therm., Humidity, Wind, Force. Shows weather data for March 10, 1904.

Barometer corrected to 32 F. and sea level, and for standard gravity of Lat. 45. This correction is— for Honolulu.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Table with columns: Days, High Tide, Low Tide, Sun Rise, Sun Set, Moon Rise, Moon Set. Shows tide and celestial data for March 10, 1904.

Last quarter of moon on Tuesday, March 8th. Times of the tide are taken from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey tables.

The tides at Kahului and Hilo occur about one hour earlier than at Honolulu. Hawaiian standard time is 10 hours 30 minutes slower than Greenwich time, being that of the meridian of 157 degrees thirty minutes. The time while blows at 1:30 p. m., which is the same as Greenwich, 6 hours 0 minutes. Sun and moon are for local time for the whole group.

It is not exactly promotion for John Barrett to exchange Argentine for Panama, but the latter post will bring him nearer home and more into the public eye.