

Hawaiian Gazette.

Published at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter. SEMI-WEEKLY. ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor. SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Per Month \$1.50 Per Month Foreign \$1.75 Per Year \$18.00 Per Year Foreign \$20.00

Payable Invariably in Advance. A. W. PEARSON, Manager.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11

THE LOCAL RESULT.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.) The fear that the Home Rulers would get the benefit of independent local voting, profited the straight Republican ticket which, with all its faults, was vastly better than the ticket of the Notley party.

Out of this election must come some reorganization of the minority parties; for it is not likely that there will be another three-cornered fight. Assuredly the Democracy will find it hard to go on with so small a following and the Home Rulers if they are to get anything in the way of offices must have more voting strength.

Charges of fraud are freely made by the Democrats and these are to be gone over in the courts. An injunction has been issued from the Federal court commanding the Inspectors of election in one of the precincts of the Fourth, to refrain from altering or defacing the ballots. It is too early at this writing to examine the merit of the Democratic charge, the gist of which is that the ballots were so numbered as to enable the Republican inspectors to tell how each man voted, thus preventing employes of the Government and others from casting a secret ballot as guaranteed by law.

THE NATIONAL RESULT.

The election of Roosevelt ought to settle the expansion issue in favor of a Greater America. Imperialism so-called was the chief issue of the Democrats and the result shows that the American people do not fear the extension of their own influence or the retention of distant lands acquired by just war or fair purchase.

The election should, under all the circumstances, set the money issue at rest in American politics. The Democrats in nominating Parker after he had sent his gold standard telegram to the national convention, put the seal of their approval upon a conservative Republican, in electing Roosevelt President on a gold standard platform, money system.

Finally the Roosevelt idea is ratified. In domestic affairs that means stable business conditions; in foreign affairs the maintenance of American dignity and the growth of American commerce; in matters of common interest to the world, the promotion of the international standing of the United States and of a common basis of peace.

Locally, Roosevelt's election means relief from a long period of political turmoil. Had Parker been chosen the Democrats would have begun today an agitation for a clean sweep. It would have set Hawaii by the ears for a year or more to come.

The remarkable work done in the Republican campaign is credited up to the Fourth and Fifth District Committees headed by Lorrin Andrews and Henry Vida. The Central Committee let them have their head and they made good in a way that will be memorable in local politics.

Congress, too, is Republican by a good working majority of fifty. About all the Democrats have to play with is the Bourbon South, the Mayoralty of Baltimore and the Governorship of Massachusetts.

The Japanese are urging Port Arthur Russians to come in and make terms for themselves. Probably a good many of them won't need much urging.

As his name doesn't show up in the returns, it may be of service to remind the public that Dr. Elias cannot award low was the Prohibition nominee.

Wisconsin goes Republican by 60,000. This vote is 40,000 less than in 1900. The cause of the slump is the La Follette-Spooner factional fight.

Dave Hill knew what he was about when he announced his retirement from politics.

The venerable Henry G. Davis is better off at home.

CORRECTED NATIONAL RETURNS

Miscount is Republican; Governor Democratic by 100. Colorado goes Republican by 10,000. Governor doubtful. California Republican by over 100,000. Oregon, Republican, 20,000. Wisconsin, Republican, 60,000. Delaware, Republican, 3,500. Utah, Republican, 7,000. Vermont, Republican, 30,000. North Dakota, Republican, 25,000. Iowa, Republican, 25,000. Nebraska, Republican, 40,000; Governor doubtful. Illinois, Republican, 225,000. Indiana, Republican, 50,000. Massachusetts, Republican, 80,000 on the Presidential nominee, Democratic Governor elected by 25,000. South Dakota, Republican, 50,000. New Jersey, Republican, 60,000. Michigan, Republican, 100,000. Maryland doubtful; Governor Democratic. Minnesota, Republican, 40,000; Governor Democratic. Ohio, Republican, 200,000. Pennsylvania, Republican, 400,000. Roosevelt's popular plurality, 1,500,000. Congress, Republican, 347; Democrat, 125.

TAWNEY ON HAWAII.

Congressman Tawney is reported to have urged Hawaii to forego its Territorial status and come in with Porto Rico and the Philippines under a new colonial plan which might secure to it the control of its customs revenues and labor immigration. It does not seem likely that this idea will meet with any general favor because of the probability that our sugar would lose its right of way in the American market. As P. C. Jones pointed out in his digest of the financial benefits had from annexation, the levy of a duty on the Hawaiian staple would bring losses which the return of our customs revenues could not begin to offset. And if our sugar were to be deprived of its free home market, the question of labor would lose its importance to us.

As a Territory our sugar is safe. No constitutional law can put a duty on it. As a colony our sugar business would have to stand on the tariff basis adopted for the other colonies, so that all would be served alike; and as soon as the non-contiguous territory began to compete with the sugar, tobacco and rice industries of the mainland, the latter, having absolute control of Congress, would find a way to protect itself. If Hawaii wants to know what the colonial system would do for it, let it study the commercial history of Jamaica.

Hawaii cannot wisely accept any modification of its present status. It is in the Union and had better stay there for, whatever the drawbacks may be, there are worse ones outside. A Territory expects to be a State; and whenever this one acquires the good sense to build up a white agricultural class, it may achieve Statehood and with it the power to get enough Federal appropriations to directly compensate it for the loss of customs revenues.

THE HOME RULE FUTURE.

Some time ago Kalaaukalanai, Sr. the head of the Home Rule party, said he would try one more election and, if his organization was badly defeated in that, he would consider it wise to merge with the other organizations. Having been a poor third in this year's contest, it is to be presumed that the Home Rule party will disband. It never had any worthy mission and it is now a hopeless minority as to votes.

Some of the Home Rule managers want to continue the struggle, but they will get no following. A Hawaiian voter dislikes, above all else, to be on the losing side. He will not stay Home Rule when the voting is about seven to one against him. Leaders may plant and demagogues water, but the increase will be for the fellows on the other side.

In all probability the next election, which may be under a County Government act, taking place either next spring or next fall, will be between the two national parties, Republican and Democrat. Such a classification of politics will be a step forward in Americanism; and it will do more than any other available thing to wipe out the race prejudice of which the Home Rule party is the embodiment.

The face of the Democratic Governor-elect of Massachusetts is familiar to everyone in America for he is no less a personage than W. L. Douglas, "the \$3.50 shoe man" who has been prominent for a long time in newspaper advertisements. His opponent was John L. Bates who is serving his second term as a Republican Governor.

The Democrats are wise in not making a contest. Whatever minor errors may have been made at the polls, the will of the people was plain. And as for politics the people want a rest.

The papers say that Japan is active in the purchase of dirigible airships and submarine torpedo boats. Perhaps the Baltic fleet, if it arrives, will meet some unexpected enemies.

Esopus will now vanish from the political map as did Buzzard's Bay, Governor's Island, Gramercy Park, Chappaqua and Deerfield.

Tammany's love of Parker must have been acute.

Roosevelt is safe and has always been sane.

Nobody has seen any crabs on the doorstep of William Randolph Hearst.

PLANTER AND FARMER.

There is an element among the planters opposed to small farming on the grounds (1) that the land required for such purposes may be needed later on for sugar; (2) that the labor requirements of the small farms may draw labor away from the sugar supply of the large estates.

We are reminded of the existence and active hostility of this class by the receipt of the following sub-edited letter from Mr. C. B. Wells of the Waiuku Sugar Company: Office of the Waiuku Sugar Company, Waiuku, Maui, H. T., Nov. 4, 1904. Editor Advertiser—I have read in your paper of the 2nd inst. Mr. Frank Atherton's letter on Kula farming and he is to be commended for the fair statements he has made. It is a well known fact that farming in Kula district has been a failure and that as a whole Kula is practically a "busted" community through failure of crops.

In your editorial you imply that the small farmer has not intelligently tilled the soil. I have been interested in seeing corn raised in this country for stock purposes—have made several trips to Kula and have been surprised to see the amount of cultivation the tiller of the soil had put on his corn field—being better cared for than many farms you will see in the States. The farmers of Kula have had a hard row to hoe—they have worked hard, have shown a remarkable degree of patience, living on the hope that next year would pan out better—the result has been failure.

If a Japanese or Portuguese who can subsist on nothing but rice and boiled cabbage, at a low cost of living per month, and be content to live in an eight by ten shack with a family, cannot get enough out of the soil to make a living, how, in the name of common sense, do you expect the white farmer to make a "go."

In your editorial you cite Southern California as a rich agricultural domain. Yes, on paper, but in reality the majority have to scratch to make a living. I have a fruit ranch in Southern California which has cost me many thousands of dollars—it is so profitable that I am quite willing to sell out at seventy-five per cent of my investment.

I have visited the above section of country every year for the past twelve years; during those visits I have found that the small farmer with but few exceptions, has barely made a living. They all pin their faith on the one hope that the Eastern sucker will come along and buy.

Now, Mr. Editor, I think I am safe in saying that the majority of your readers who have lived in the country for years, think you are wasting valuable space in your paper and doing wrong, by your continual blowing of hot air to encourage the small farmer (sucker) to come here with the idea that he is going to make money.

If you are sincere in your belief that small farming will pay, why not, instead of wasting printer's ink, come up to Maui and start in farming, taking as a partner the Editor of the Maui News, and give a practical demonstration that there are millions in it. To encourage the enterprise I will contribute one hundred dollars for your tools and overalls—no doubt some other resident of Maui, for the good of the cause, would chip in a pair of mules—there would be no trouble in getting a twenty acre lot for your experiment, gratis. I presume there are many of your readers who would gladly sign a subscription list to keep you in rice, hard tack and tobacco, while you are raising your crop, so that you could run your farm on no capital—all that you and your brother editor would have to furnish would be the sweat of your brow.

What small farmer ever started with a better proposition! Come up and demonstrate what you preach and you will have the applause and everlasting gratitude of all good citizens of this country. Yours truly, C. B. WELLS.

Mr. Wells conveys the impression that the way to intelligently till the soil is to keep cultivating it and this, he says, the Kula farmer has done. Now cultivation is all very well in its way but it will not bring good crops from soil which has been overworked and not intelligently fertilized. If Mr. Wells raised cane as he thinks potatoes and corn should be raised he would soon be in a hole. People tried it in the early days and got left; finally their successors came along with science as well as capital and industry and cane became the great staple of the islands and a wonderful wealth-producer. All we ask for small farming is a part of the intelligence which has been given to large farming; and in that event we shall look for as good results here as obtain in many other parts of the tropical world.

For example when the land of a Kula farmer gets sour, what does he do? Cultivate it? Anything else? Does he send some of the soil to the Experiment Station here to be analyzed and then follow the advice given him about the use of the special fertilizer required? Is it not true that the Kula farmer simply plants the same crop in the same place, over and over again, "living on the hope that next year will pan out better," as Mr. Wells says? If so we need no further justification of our statement that the trouble with Kula is adherence to the worst principles of farming.

Mr. Wells denies that Southern California is a rich farming district and says that his own farm there is for sale at 75 per cent of the cost. Most absentee landlords would sell for less, there or anywhere else. Elsewhere in these columns we give photographic views of Central and Southern California farms, which were deserts years ago. If they do not testify to the richness of the soil, perhaps the statistics of production may. Is Mr. Wells aware that California's productions, by the last census, included small fruits of the value of \$91,411, grapes, \$5,222,825; orchard fruits, \$14,526,286; tropical fruits, \$7,219,987; nuts, \$1,442,670; and that forty per cent of all these came from the so-called desert counties? Every year shows more farms, greater cities and towns, as in some years a drought succeeded a wider prosperity in Southern California—a place with far less natural advantage than Hawaii.

As to Mr. Wells' invitation it may be enough for the editor to say that he is too busy with his own small farm on Oahu, not to speak of other circumstances to accept an invitation to till the soil of Kula. And while he

does not and never has advocated the introduction of farmers to the higher and colder regions of this Territory so long as there is any chance below for the growing of export crops like pineapples, steel and tobacco, he would be very glad indeed if the Government would establish experiment stations there and teach the people that farming consists of something else than sticking a seed in any old soil and cultivating it.

Incidentally the Wells idea of a Territory wholly given over to baronial sugar estates, inhabited by white masters and yellow serfs, is rapidly being abandoned by the intelligent and patriotic people of Hawaii. There is room for both the planter and farmer here; and if the planter attempts to crowd out or keep out the farmer, he is morally certain to run afoul of Congress in the long run. For his own protection he should give the unincorporated tiller of the soil a show.

THE DEMOCRACY'S IMPOLICY.

The trouble with the Democratic party is that its habit of opposition has carried it to extremes. Rarely, if ever, it adopts a constructive policy. Democracy's whole thought is to defeat the constructive policies of the Republican party even if they are similar to those which built up the Democratic party itself in the days before the Civil War.

For example take the Democratic issue of "imperialism." If there is one thing that classified the Democracy of Jefferson and Jackson it was land hunger. The Louisiana purchase was one Democratic measure; the seizure of California another. In the Ostend Manifesto, three Democratic statesmen declared for the annexation of Cuba. In support of all these policies the Democratic party carried with it the American people and for reasons which account perfectly for the failure of that party to find popular countenance in its hostility to similar measures now. A thoughtful American cannot be convinced by those who seized California when it was two months' journey from Washington, that the Republican party is trying to destroy the ancient safeguards of this republic by buying the Philippines, which are but five weeks' journey from Washington. The effect of the Democratic plea is merely to convict that party of hypocrisy.

And so with the money question. Gold was the basis of the fiscal policy was in power. That party's favorite leader in the Senate sixty years ago was called "Old Bullion." The last President it had was a gold standard man. But when the Republicans resumed specie payments after the war and developed into the champions of sound money, the Democracy, forgetting its ancient faith, began to dally with greenbackism and then with silver. The Parker campaign was a brief return to the old footing, but the larger part of the Democracy still of the Democratic party whenever it professes to be to it.

Democracy was a free trade party in the time when the United States was a farming country. Its present voters, mainly of the laboring class, are opposed to free trade and only the academic members of the party believe in it. Prosperity, under economic protection, is almost the common lot. No doubt, if the Republican party were to let go of its home market principle the Democracy would hurry to take hold of it; but because the Republican party stands for a protective tariff the Democratic party opposes it and thus helps to defeat itself in successive elections.

What the Democracy should do is to stop kicking and begin building. It might have a chance then.

A Many-Named Voter. The numerous names borne by many Hawaiians serve them to a certain advantage if they choose to repeat at the polls. A native living in the fifth district who speaks bluntly, like all his race, claims to be registered for one precinct as Mahinaikalo, or some such name; for another as Kalahiki, and for a third as Paikiekua. "You see I get in three Home Rule votes, sure kela, and I make no perjury, for besides those three names I have three more and I live in plenty places in the fifth," said the newly Americanized elector—Paradise.

A well-known opponent of small farming silenced a practical granger who thought a certain coffee estate on Oahu might be made to pay by saying that he knew better as he had already sunk \$5000 in the place. Further inquiry showed the way he had sunk it. It seems that this man, representing a sugar plantation, paid \$5000 for an option on some coffee lands in which he wanted to drive a tunnel. The tunnel developing no water, the \$5000 were lost. The experience is now useful to the loser in declaring that coffee is a failure here.

The Panama trouble, which Secretary Taft is trying to settle, began in a protest by the isthmian republic to the abolition of the Panama tariff in the canal zone. The local interpretation of the treaty is that Panama shall control the strip until the canal has been finished. As that was in no way the understanding and as the United States must protect the property created by the millions it is laying out, Panama may as well subsidize. Otherwise it may have to be benevolently assimilated.

In another column is the story of a Californian who supported himself and wife for twenty-seven years off one acre of land and saved a good bank account. The story is taken from Leslie's Weekly, which illustrates it.

If there have been any "unofficial representations" for peace by Japan they probably took the form of a gentle inquiry to the governing Russian as to whether he had had enough.

President Roosevelt softened the blow to the Democracy by declaring the day after election that he would never run again.

Earl Kunitake and Notley.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.) Peter McDonald, please call at Advertiser office for letters. Dr. A. G. Hodgins has taken Judge Geary's residence at Kaimuki for six months. J. Abadie, a French laundryman, slipped and fell yesterday and broke his right arm below the elbow. Election day was very quiet around the police station, only one drunk being arrested before evening.

Solomon Kahiama was drowned by falling into a ditch in Koolau yesterday. Neither the Board of Agriculture nor the Board of Health held a meeting yesterday.

There was a session of the Territorial grand jury yesterday. Detective Hatter was in attendance. It was discovered yesterday that there was heavy betting on Tuesday that Notley would beat Lauka.

Secretary Atkinson, in a post-election talk before leaving, gave credit for the redemption of Hilo to the Young Men's Republican Club of that district.

San Francisco quotations received yesterday from E. Pollitz & Co. by the Waterhouse Trust Co.: Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., \$68.50; Honokaa, \$16; Makaweli, \$30.

Two thousand ham sandwiches were distributed from the Fifth District Republican headquarters at noon to the men on duty at the polls.

Ku, a native who was persuaded to assist in exhuming the body of Yonehara at Waimanalo, has been ostracized by his family and acquaintances. They refuse to live or eat with him.

Among those endorsed by the Republican Central Committee for the position of Warden of Oahu Prison are Kamana, the present assistant Warden, and W. Scott Wright.

The following bids were received at the Public Works office for relocating Paahau main road: L. M. Whitehouse, 150 days, \$10,555; Benton & Arifol, 180 days, \$255.

At the instance of Governor Carter, the band under Captain Berger serenaded British Consul de Layard at the Consulate yesterday, in honor of King Edward's birthday.

H. M. Dow, former clerk to the High Sheriff, yesterday published a testimonial to his honesty and integrity of character, signed by nearly all of the business and professional men of Honolulu.

A. A. de Mattos, a Portuguese resident of Hilo, has come to town to lodge a written complaint with the authorities against Sheriff L. A. Andrews for the violence and injustice with which he and his police are alleged to have served a process of ejectment against the complainant.

Attorney General Andrews has intimated to the Governor that he is ready to give place to his successor at any time. He can leave affairs in good order within a week and he hopes to close out the fishery cases before giving up the office.

A cablegram to Admiral Terry indicates that the steamer Manchuria will call here, contrary to earlier advices, on her next trip to the Orient. In that case the Admiral will take his departure in that vessel instead of the Doric.

The Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd., received yesterday from Messrs. Edw. Pollitz & Co., San Francisco, quotations on Hawaiian stocks listed on the San Francisco Stock and Bond Exchange, as follows: Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar, \$68.50; Honokaa, \$16; Makaweli, \$30. The San Francisco market is active with an upward tendency.

OF THE MULTITUDES

who have used it, or are now using it, we have never heard of any one who has been disappointed in it. No claims are made for it except those which are amply justified by experience. In commending it to the afflicted we simply point to its record. It has done great things, and it is certain to continue the excellent work. There is—we may honestly affirm—no medicine which can be used with greater and more reasonable faith and confidence. It nourishes and keeps up the strength during those periods when the appetite fails and food cannot be digested. To guard against imitations this "trade mark" is put on every bottle of



"Wampole's Preparation," and without it none is genuine. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Taken before meals it creates an appetite, aids digestion, renews vital power, drives out disease germs, makes the blood rich, red and full of constructive elements, and gives back to the pleasures and labors of the world many who had abandoned hope. Doctor S. H. McCoy, of Canada, says: "I testify with pleasure to its unlimited usefulness as a tissue builder." Its curative powers can always be relied upon. It makes a new era in medicine, and is beneficial from the first dose. "You can trust it as the Ivy does the Oak." One bottle convinces. Avoid all unreliable imitations. Sold by chemists throughout the world.

Aching Joints

In the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism—that acid condition of the blood which affects the muscles also.

Sufferers dread to move, especially after sitting or lying long, and their condition is commonly worse in wet weather.

"It has been a long time since we have been without Hood's Sarsaparilla. My father thinks he could not be without it. He has been troubled with rheumatism since he was a boy, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine he can take that will enable him to take his place in the field." Miss ADA DORR, Sidney, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Remove the cause of rheumatism—no outward application can. Take them.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

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

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

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

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, Nov. 10, 1904.

Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, Capital, Val., Bid., Ask. Includes Mercantile, Sugar, Bonds, and Miscellaneous sections.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Table with columns: Days, High Tide, Low Tide, Sun rise, Sun set, Moon rise and set. Includes data for Nov 11, 12, 13, 14.

New moon Nov. 7th, at 5:06 a. m. First quarter of the moon Nov. 14. 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 whistle blows at 1:30 p. m., which is the same as Greenwich, 6 hours 9 minutes. Sun and moon are for local time for the whole group.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Issued by the U. S. Weather Bureau Office Every Sunday Morning.

Table with columns: Day, Month, Year, Rain, Wind, etc. Includes data for Nov 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.

Note:—Barometer readings are corrected for temperature, instrumental errors, and local gravity, and reduced to sea level. Average cloudiness stated in scale from 0 to 10. Direction of wind prevailing during 24 hours ending at 3 p. m. Velocity of wind in average velocity in miles per hour. A. L. S. MET. OBSERV. Station Director, at Chicago.