

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHESON EDITOR

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second Class matter.

Semi-Weekly—Issued Tuesdays and Fridays.

Subscription Rates:
Per Month, \$1.00; Per Year, \$10.00; Foreign, \$12.00.
Per Year, \$24.00; Foreign, \$28.00.
Payable Invariably in Advance.

CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

FRIDAY JULY 18

ALOHA, NEW ZEALAND!

Captain Halsey and his officers and men of the New Zealand party with them when they steam out of Honolulu harbor this morning the sincere aloha of the people of this mid-Pacific city. During the too few days the magnificent battle cruiser has been a guest within our port her officers and her men have made thousands of friends and have added to the respect in which the Union Jack and the British Navy have always been held at the Crossroads. May the good ship New Zealand, with her gallant captain and crew, have pleasant seas and peaceful ports wherever she may go, is the wish of Honolulu's Aloha nui of New Zealand!

INTERVENTION IMMINENT.

The wireless reports from Washington and Mexico City, published this morning, indicate the seriousness of the Mexican situation and the possibility of the United States having to make up its mind within the next few days whether to abandon the Monroe Doctrine so far as Mexico is concerned or to fulfill the obligations implied in its continuance. The ambassadors of the Powers have presented identical notes to the state department, whose official head is off with a collection plate, gathering in nickels on the Chautauqua circuit, and it is apparently now up to the government of the United States to act or to withdraw all objection to the various Powers interested acting on their own behalf.

Honolulu is very materially interested in this new international development. Intervention by the United States or a demonstration by the army along the Mexican border and the navy along the Mexican coast will necessarily interfere with the prompt carrying out of the plans of the war department for Oahu, while intervention by Great Britain, which has interests in Mexico second only to the United States, would undoubtedly mean the ordering of the battle cruiser New Zealand to Mexican waters, where the men of the grand craft would have a business intermission in their world tour de luxe, an unexpected change of program that would doubtless be hailed with glee by the visiting Britishers. The New Zealand is the most powerful as well as the most available ship subject to British admiralty orders in near-Mexican Pacific waters.

Great Britain brought the attention of the state department to the wholly unsatisfactory internal state of Mexico some weeks ago, when Provisional President Huerta was unable to give an unqualified answer to the demand of the British minister at Mexico City that he should guarantee to keep open the railroad between the capital and the sea coast. Since that time the other Powers have joined with Great Britain in "calling" the Monroe Doctrine and the United States, apparently, will either have to "make good" or pull out of the Mexican game.

Mexico is a nation which owns the smaller part of its own country. Of its taxable wealth, only thirty-two per cent is owned by citizens of Mexico. Americans own forty-three per cent, principally in railroad stocks and bond, mines and national bonds. The British have interests in railroads, mines, national bonds, timber and oil which represent thirteen per cent of the total wealth of the Republic. The French interests represent only five per cent of the whole, and "all others" are interested to the extent of four per cent.

Thus it will be seen how vitally concerned the United States and Great Britain are in the settlement of the Mexican turmoil, quite outside of the fact that the citizens of both countries are being misused, robbed and murdered by either one side or the other in the revolution, the end of which is not in sight. American money is invested in Mexico to the prodigious amount of \$1,057,770,000; Great Britain's capitalists have sunk \$321,392,800 in Mexican ventures, according to the latest official records of the state department. But vast as these amounts are, the most important part to be considered is the fact that American men and women and children are suffering and British men and women and children are being mistreated. The British and Germans appear to be ready to act for their relief if the American government does not.

BRITISH VIEW OF FREE SUGAR.

The International Sugar Trade Journal, published in London, which is the standard authority of the world on the subject of sugar, publishes an editorial entitled "Beet Sugar and the American Tariff," in which free sugar arguments are riddled through and through. The free sugar clause, declares this unbiased authority, will prove a blow at both consumer and wage earner. The article, in part, runs as follows:

"The advocates for the abolition of the duty on sugar seem to have very indefinite views on the subject. They are like the 'free breakfast table' sentimentalists of John Bright's days. It is a sort of pious creed which has no real basis in sound argument; an ideal which catches the fancy of that particular class of politicians who dream dreams and see visions. They seem to have a horror of all taxes which bring in revenue without any apparent expense to the taxpayer. They are shocked to think that the consumer should be taxed without knowing it.

"We had for a long series of years a tax of one shilling a quarter (eight bushels) on corn. No one but the Chancellor of the Exchequer was aware of its existence. It was called a registration duty, because it enables the statistical department of the Board of Trade to obtain accurate figures of the imports of corn. It made no appreciable difference in the price of bread, and it brought in a nice little revenue. The severe economic conscience of Robert Lowe was shocked at such a departure from what he was pleased to regard as the only true faith. A duty which brought in revenue and hurt nobody was a thing which could not be tolerated, so he promptly abolished it. Years afterwards Sir Michael Hicks Beach very wisely put it on again, and got, if we remember right, about two and a half millions revenue—pretty good business with a tax which made no difference in the price of bread, and therefore hurt no one. But, alas, his party, beginning to tremble at the 'misrepresentations' from the other side, bravely beat a rapid, inglorious retreat. We lost our £2,500,000 of revenue, and the price of bread remained as before.

"This is pretty much what will happen in 1916 when the sugar duty in the United States is abolished. There will be, in that case, a certain appreciable—to the microscope—effect on price, but it will be so small as to be almost negligible. On the other hand, the effect of the abolition of the very small protection may be most injurious to the sugar industries, and therefore to the consumer of sugar. He will suffer as consumer and also as wage earner. The competition of the various sugar industries helps him to get cheap sugar, and the demand for labor in those industries helps him to get higher wages.

"These are briefly the considerations for and against the abolition of the American sugar duty in 1916, which senators should weigh carefully before deciding."

A Philadelphia judge rules that an engagement ring placed by a bankrupt upon his fiancée's finger must be returned to the trustees for liquidation. Thus according to this decision a man never "gives" a ring as a token of his truth, but merely lends it.—Washington Star

PROSPECTS GOOD DESPITE TARIFF.

The prophecies of the best posted are that the United States will not "go out of business" after the Underwood Tariff Bill becomes a law, however hard it will hit a number of varied industries. The effect of that legislation has been discounted by the majority of business men, who have also had to combat against war scares abroad and panic talk and trust legislation alarms at home, the result being that the market today is about at rock bottom. Henry Clews, in reviewing the first six months of the year, says:

"We enter the second half of 1913 after nearly a year of almost continuous shrinkage in Stock Exchange values. The highest average point reached for twenty leading railways in 1912 was 124 on August 14th, and 92 for the twelve leading industrials. On June 30th of the current year the average of twenty leading railways was 103 and of twelve leading industrials 74. This is a drop within eleven months of 21 points in the average of railroad shares and 18 points in industrial shares; an almost sensational decline; and the bulk of it has taken place since the election. That it has been accomplished with no serious disaster is excellent evidence of the inherent soundness of affairs in general. The question is, will the second half of 1913 show a continuation of this tendency; or is not at least a moderate recovery about due?"

"Ever since the election the market has been treated to a succession of disappointments. The Balkan war was one; fear of a worldwide stringency in money another; tariff revision another; an unsatisfactory railroad situation another, and the series of important disolutions in compliance with the Sherman anti-trust law still another. And yet the much dreaded Minnesota rate decision was finally handed down and proved to be reassuring rather than disturbing. The American Tobacco dissolution is out of the way. So, too, is the breaking up of the Harriman merger. Solution of the latter affords signal relief to the market, inasmuch as it removes a vast mass of securities, the final placing of which was a momentous problem. The importance of this as a stock market factor has not yet been fully realized. Finally the monetary situation is righting itself. The July settlements abroad were passed without any of the much feared disturbances. July payments in this country, often a source of temporary stringency, were passed without a ripple, and this in spite of unsatisfactory monetary conditions. In spite of July dividend and interest payments, aggregating \$266,000,000, call loans ranged from 1 to 2-1/4 per cent. Our tariff is now in the last stages of preparation, though it may be some weeks before actually passed and months before going into effect. The worst in this respect is already known, and any changes in schedules are likely to be a relief rather than an additional impediment to manufacturers and merchants. Once the bill is passed, the disposition will certainly be to make the best of it, though for the last six months the inclination was naturally the reverse. In any event the proposed new schedules have already been largely discounted. Comparatively few concerns will be injured by the new rates, and it is frequently overlooked that in many respects the lower schedules will be a positive impetus to trade activity. The currency bill is having rough sailing. It contains not a few new features which are unsatisfactory to bankers, and which leave the present bill more of a makeshift than a real cure for present banking and currency ills. Unfortunately popular prejudice and ignorance stand in the way of a really satisfactory currency measure. Probably the bill will pass in due time. But as a matter of safety it would be well for congress to extend the Aldrich-Vreeland bill until such time as a satisfactory currency bill can be enacted.

"Outside of the financial district conditions are really more encouraging. The crop outlook is still very satisfactory, beneficial rains having fallen freely where most needed during the past week. The winter wheat crop is already harvested, showing a yield of 100,000,000 bushels greater than a year ago. The government report on grain will shortly be out and will be watched with close interest. While general trade shows the usual summer quiet, merchants are anticipating a much more active business as soon as the tariff is settled. In many cases shelves are bare and active buying will be necessary for replenishment. This means a restarting of many idle mills. From many sections of the country trade reports are decidedly encouraging, and a good harvest will insure good business for another six months. Steel orders are being stimulated by slight concessions. There is only one spot that requires serious caution; that is the money situation. Bankers are still very conservative and are inclined to enforce contraction and moderate readjustment. Liquidation has been prolonged and severe in securities; it has made considerable progress in commodities, many of which have undergone sharp declines. It is now making itself felt in the restraint imposed upon any except the most necessary plans for expansion or improvement. In short, the process of self-righting has been going on for nearly a full year; many difficulties have been safely passed and those that remain have been well disquieted. As soon as the crop and monetary situations get beyond the range of uncertainty we may look for a better stock market. Just now pessimism is in danger of being overdone."

THE ISSUE IS UNCHANGED.

President Wilson's "insidious lobby" charge, unfair and illogical as it was, undoubtedly changed the growing sentiment against free sugar into a sentiment against the domestic sugar producers, a skilful twisting of the testimony of the Hawaiian representatives particularly transforming them, for popular consumption, into greedy lobbyists of the worst type. It has been proven that the refiners and their lobbyists were most active, but the majority, even in congress, profess to see them all as "sugar lobbyists." The fact that Frank G. Lowry, the avowed agent and lobbyist of the Sugar Trust, testified to writing the sugar data for the Democratic campaign handbook, and prepared a campaign circular, urging free sugar and concluding with the plea to "Vote for Wilson and Marshall," was brought out, but became lost in the hurlyburly of the Mulhall charges.

Everything possible has been done to confuse the free sugar issue, but, as pointed out in the New York Times, the issue is still the same. "No man of common morality and a just mind would wish to restrain the glee of the Democrats at Washington over their exposure of the epistolary and other activities of Mr. Oxnard's beet sugar lobbyists," says the Times. "The Democrats have many times stormed the citadel of protection and the Republicans have always defended it, and in just this way. The protected interests have lobbied insistently, and by their lobbying they have repeatedly foiled Democratic attempts to secure lower duties. What wonder, then, that the senate should push its advantage to the utmost? It has caught the beet sugar lobbyists red-handed, and naturally it shows them no mercy."

"Mr. Oxnard, like any other protected manufacturer, was attempting to safeguard his interests against assault. He is just as bad as the others, and no worse. By open, public and above-board statements of his case he would have been quite within his right in battling against a reduction of the sugar duties, which, he insists, will ruin the beet sugar business. Nor does the exposure of his ill-directed activities in any degree serve to establish the wisdom of the Democratic policy in throwing away the revenue yielded by the duty on sugar. No tax is more easily collected, there is none of which the burden is so widely distributed. It is a tax the consumer does not feel, and cannot measure, save by a process of ciphering in cents and fractions of cents. This article of universal consumption is a perfectly proper subject for the fiscal impost."

"It is exceedingly doubtful, moreover, whether, after the government has thrown away more than fifty millions of revenue three years hence, when the bill makes sugar free of duty, the consumer will pay any less than he now pays. The Oxnard exposure in no way affects the merits of the question, and in the minds of men who have no interest whatever in beet sugar production the belief still exists that the Underwood bill makes an improvident sacrifice without correlative gain to anybody in throwing away the sugar revenue."

HOPE FOR BALD HEADS.

A Hungarian doctor has come to the rescue of the great army whose thought domes are scantily thatched. The inventor simply gets live hairs and threads them into the scalp by means of minute gold hooks of the type used in crochet work. But first he applies some anesthetic, like cocaine, to the scalp, to deaden the pain of the needle pricks. Between three hundred and four hundred hairs can thus be sewn on at a sitting, and enough for a bare crown can be sewn in in from twenty-five to forty sittings. Several men and women have submitted to the process. It is not covered by any patent and requires only skill on the part of the operator and patience on the part of the patient. A blonde woman can be given a black head or a brunette may get golden tresses. The sewn hairs that take root and grow cause new hairs to sprout and grow, so that in a few months the whole head is luxuriantly covered, the doctor asserts.

"GET TOGETHER."

The idea of sending a delegation of the members of the Ad Club or the Commercial Club to Hilo, in order to bring the cities closer together is a good one. Any feasible plan of cooperation between the cities of the Territory is worth while. At the same time, we believe that Hilo would do better, as a starter, she sent a delegation of live wires to Honolulu to boost for the Crescent City on the ground. That is the way things are done on the mainland and with happy results. However, getting together is the main thing, whether we do it in Honolulu or in Hilo, or in Wailuku. There is a get together disposition in the air and the good work of the Hilo board of trade is certain of results. Many this summer will "See Hawaii First," for the first time.

PINKHAM AND THE JAPANESE.

The people of Honolulu are not disposed to look upon the Pinkham candidacy for the governorship seriously. Pinkham news from Washington evokes only a languid smile from the politicians or elicits a scornful discussion of the announcement made a short time ago that Pinkham is the "original free sugar man" of the Territory, an announcement that caused those who have any knowledge whatever of Pinkham's local career to have inward convulsions. Pinkham, in the opinion of those who are in a position to know, stands for everything opposed to democracy as it is exemplified by President Wilson. During his public career in the Islands he was as the Man Friday of the Hawaiian sugar planters' association—which is not exactly what President Wilson is supposed to demand as a qualification from the Governor of Hawaii.

The only ones in Honolulu who could be found yesterday at all interested in the announcement that Pinkham had seen the President and the secretary of the interior were some of the prominent Japanese of the community, whose recollections of Pinkham in office are not pleasant ones. One or two referred to the effect the selection of Pinkham would probably have on the feelings of the Japanese in Hawaii and, while hesitating to "butt in" on a matter in which their motives might easily be misunderstood, it was plainly evident that their idea is that the selection of Pinkham for the governorship of the Islands, in which live two-thirds of all the Japanese in America, would and could be regarded as a continuation of the policy that induced the California Land Law, the anti-bathing regulations of Denver and the mob-driving of supposed Japanese at Hemet. Inasmuch as almost the last official act of Pinkham—before he went to live in Hongkong and Manila—was gratuitously to insult the Japanese community and its consular general, it is hardly to be wondered at that the resident Japanese fear trouble if he should ever be in a position again to browbeat them.

What Pinkham did was to write the following letter, which he afterwards, on the insistence of Governor Frear, withdrew and apologized for:

Consul General Saito,

Dear Sir:—In reference to your letter regarding the claim of the Japanese physician for services at Aiea, I think they are asking altogether too much. They claim the right to be treated on the same footing with the citizen physicians. But they are aliens, and they ought not to ask the same privileges that are accorded to citizen physicians. It is a fact that they were asked to serve this board for the benefit of their countrymen. They were promised pay for such services, and to ask the board for a letter of thanks for their services, besides, is altogether too much.

Your countrymen are getting altogether too cocky, and are getting to be considered a nuisance everywhere they go because of the trouble they cause. In any white man's country they ought to behave themselves and be satisfied with the privileges which may be accorded them and not ask the same right and privileges enjoyed by the citizens. If they ask the same rights and privileges it will be the source of serious trouble between the two countries.

It is because of your countrymen's aggressive demand of all the rights and privileges of citizens in the countries where they may happen to be, and in addition claim privileges because of their race or numbers, that they are becoming disliked in every country where they have gone.

However, in the present matter I will pay whatever is due to them for their services, and I wish you would inform the Japanese doctors to present their bill to the board direct.

L. E. PINKHAM,
President Board of Health.

CHICAGO PHILOSOPHY MAD.

Chicago, a city supposedly steeped in commercialism, is philosophy mad, the Daily News of that city says. By way of proof it offers an interview with Miss Henriette Lovi, who bases her conclusions on twenty-one years of observations in the book ordering department of the library.

"This new demand for the occult and philosophical is wonderful," said Miss Lovi. "It's growing every year. Within the last decade these readers have increased to such numbers that they are practically the largest group outside of fiction readers. When you consider that they are equaling the demand for practical, technical books, always called for by men who want to improve their work, you will understand that philosophy has taken a deep hold on the people of Chicago.

"Some of this is religious philosophy—but not the old style of religious writing. Ordinary religious books—volumes of sermons and tracts—have ceased to hold any interest for the lay reader. The days of Henry Ward Beecher, when every one read what he preached, passed with him. Today sermons collect dust on the shelves of the library and we never have to order a second volume.

"But as for philosophy, the demand is continuous. Authors like Henri Bergson, H. G. Wells, William James, Alfred Russell Wallace and Rudolph Eucken are the writers of the newer philosophy that Chicago is clamoring for. The change in the last decade has been extraordinary."

Clean-up day is a good thing. So was the grand cleaning up the city received by the board of health a year ago, but the bill as presented is \$242,623. Just so long as Honolulu has the class of people represented by the banana claim grafters, just that long will it be most discouraging for decent citizens trying to set any good examples. It is time we had laws to force the lazy to keep clean; we have been trying moral suasion quite long enough. If the banana graft precedent goes through, we will be obliged in the future not only to do the mucking-out for some of our citizens, but will have to pay for the privilege of doing it. We will not only have to look after the health of some of our noble patriots, but pay them for staying alive.

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CANADIAN JURIST IN ALTAR BOY'S PLACE

QUEBEC, Quebec, July 3.—When an altar boy was taken suddenly ill at early mass in the historic Church of Notre Dame des Victoires today, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, chief justice of Canada, who was in the congregation, stepped quietly into the boy's place and the mass was celebrated without interruption. The incident created much comment.

Sir Charles and his family arrived here on Wednesday in company with former President William Howard Taft, Mrs. Taft, and their two children, Charles and Miss Helen Taft. Both families sailed today on the government steamer Lady Grey for Murray Bay, where they will spend the summer.