

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.
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A COMMUNITY AFFAIR.

Although the matter of the threatened deportation of a number of kamaaina Japanese, held up by the immigration authorities on their return from an excursion to Japan as undesirable aliens, is now in the hands of the Washington diplomats, at the same time it appears to involve a question well worth the attention of the chamber of commerce and the merchants' association. Inspector Halsey may be well within the law in ruling as he has done, under sanction of the special board of inquiry, and if he is, the matter for the commercial organizations to consider is made clearer. The situation, in short, is this:

Five residents of the Territory, Japanese, who have lived here within the law for periods ranging from ten to seventeen years, who have established homes here, built up business or established themselves in honest positions, are now to be deported because of the technicalities of the immigration regulations. These five persons, one a woman, formed part of an excursion party to Japan, the prime object of the trip being to see for themselves what the local Japanese press had been preaching, namely, that Hawaii offers better advantages than Japan and that the Japanese here should once for all accept this as their home, abandoning any idea of repatriation either for themselves or their children. They were among the local Japanese who had made good and who held established places in the Japanese community. Upon returning to their Honolulu homes they were halted on the threshold of the city and were found to be afflicted with either hookworm or trachoma, diseases very prevalent in Hawaii. Because of these diseases they are to be sent back to Japan, practically a foreign country to them now, with the breaking up of their families, the loss of their business and the separation from friends included in the sentence of banishment.

Such a thing, whether it be strictly within the law or not, is unfair and foolish to a high degree. These persons have been useful members of the community and their usefulness has been increased by their recent experiences in their former home land. What has happened to them has seriously disturbed the entire Japanese community of the Islands and has engendered a feeling of unrest and suspicion among that section of the people containing the greater part of the population. The Japanese feel that they are being treated most unfairly and in a most undeserved manner, while the Japanese press, which encouraged the excursion from motives laudable from every Hawaiian standpoint, feels that it is placed in a position of being an accessory to a crime against its own people. Especially is there exasperation because of the known fact that immigrants, newly arrived, of other races than Japanese, are not restricted from landing in the same harsh manner. In addition to the illogical injustice of which they are victims, the Japanese believe that there is in this a plain instance of race discrimination.

We believe that the commercial organizations would be fulfilling a duty to the community if they take up this question and lay the facts before the inspector general of immigration at Washington, recommending that some way be found to restore these five Japanese to their families and some rule be laid down to facilitate in the future the reentry to Hawaii of Japanese returning from short visits abroad. Such a move on the part of the white business men would show the Japanese that race prejudice on the part of the community at large does not underlie the affair, while, at the same time, it would help in the cause of the Islands by showing the Japanese residents that the desire on their part to become an actual portion of the community, not a section distinct and by itself, is appreciated. When the ninety thousand Japanese in Hawaii make up their minds to become a part of Hawaii, with their homes here, the large drain on the money of the Territory represented in the drafts and money orders going to Japan for investment or deposit will be checked and the exodus of men, women and children back to Japan will come to an end, to the benefit of all in the Islands.

SIDEWALKS.

It is many months since power was placed in the hands of the supervisors to compel the building of sidewalks by property owners, yet there has been not a quarter of a mile of walk laid through any section of the present board or of the preceding one. This is a reflection on the city fathers, giving point to the contention that they are far from big enough in their ideas and plans for a city of the growing importance of Honolulu. Owners of property facing on the main streets of the city ought to have a sufficient pride in their own premises to lay good, concrete walks without having to be forced into it, but so long as so many appear not to have that pride the governing body ought to use the power placed in its hands to compel them.

It is not so long ago that Honoluluans were reminded by some automobile owners that the road was no place for pedestrians, which remark had some little authority back of it. It is nonsense, of course, to contend that a pedestrian has not the same right to walk in the road as an automobilist has to drive his machine there, or as a vehicle has to be there, but it is quite another thing for those in authority in Honolulu to leave things in such a shape as to compel pedestrians to take to the road. The contention of the automobilists that the sidewalk is ordinarily the proper place for pedestrians is well taken, only there ought to be sidewalks for them to be on, and it is a fact that at least two-thirds of the city streets are not provided with these first essentials of a city.

The Advertiser has repeatedly asked the members of the board of supervisors and the city engineer why the sidewalk ordinance is not enforced, to be told each time, at intervals of three to four months, that the grade maps of the various streets are being awaited before action is taken. With all due regard to the science of civil engineering, we rise to remark that this waiting for grade maps is all poppycock. The sixteenth of an inch in the elevation of a sidewalk may be a matter of the greatest concern to the man with a transit, but for all practical purposes of laying a sidewalk it amounts to nothing. Let us have sidewalks. Let us live up to at least a few of the claims we have been making of cityhood. Hilo has sidewalks all over the city. Honolulu could at least have them on its main streets, which, in some instances are not even provided with curbs.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

Between the defeat of their diplomacy over the California Anti-alien Land Law, the expressions of opinion in the American press that Japan is egging on Mexico in her anti-American policy that the recent reaffirmation of the Monroe Doctrine, enlarged to supply to the colonization of non-assimilable aliens in Latin-American countries, the Japanese press has grown more bitter than usual in its references to American-Japanese relations.

The reaffirmation of the Monroe Doctrine appears to be especially galling to the Japanese editors. "America may affirm it if she likes," says the Yorozu, as an example, "but when she makes it an excuse for interfering with the affairs of the other countries of the Western

Hemisphere, the latter will feel anything but grateful toward the great Republic."

"The Western Hemisphere, it should be remembered," says the Hoehi, of Tokio, "is but an artificial and arbitrary division of the earth, nor is the Monroe Doctrine recognized by any other nation than American. Besides, what right has America to object to the colonization of the hemisphere by foreign Powers with whom she keeps up intercourse? A nation has no right to monopolize a vast portion of the earth and allow it to run wild. America taught Japan this principle fifty years ago, and it is now the painful duty of her old pupil to remind her of the old lesson."

The Kokumin reminds the United States that its refusal to admit non-Caucasian colonists into its own lands has given rise to international and constitutional questions, and adds: "The Americans will find it still more difficult to apply their exclusion policy to territory that is not their own, especially as the governments of Mexico and the South American Republics are doing their best to invite immigration."

The suggestion that the California question can best be settled by a test case in the United States Supreme Court fails to find much sympathy among the Tokio writers, the Hoehi thinking it a laughable thing to suggest trying such a case in an American court, before American judges and according to American precedents. "In any case," says the Hoehi, turning upon its own diplomats for what it regards as inexcusable blundering, "the people can no longer rely upon Kasumigasaki. They must do away with the mystery that conceals blunder and incompetency from them, and take what measures they themselves consider fit."

The Yorozu, in an article on the pro-Japanese demonstrations in Mexico, gives voice to the remarkable theory that there is a racial connection between the Mexicans and the Japanese and that the two nations are natural friends and allies. "Mexico has given the new Japanese minister a rousing welcome," says the Yorozu. "This unexampled reception is of course a demonstration of anti-American sentiment. However, Mexican friendship for Japan has another cause. Many Mexicans seem to think that they are of the same race as the Japanese. Thirty-eight per cent of the population of the country is native, and forty-three per cent, mixed. The former closely resemble the Japanese. Their language is also similar to Japanese, some having family names like Suemaga, Hara and Kato. The mixed-blood Mexicans can not be distinguished from the Japanese by their appearance. Who can deny, then, that the relations of Japan and Mexico are meant by Nature to be cordial?"

The Chuo regrets the anti-American sentiment now being expressed by the Mexicans. America and Mexico are sister Republics, and their relations should be as cordial as possible. Moreover, Japan is as friendly to the former country as to the latter, and no nation more earnestly desires the maintenance of friendship between them. Some anti-American citizens in Mexico are looking for an ally in Europe, but no European Power today would think of ranging itself on the side of Mexico against the United States. Indeed, America is still Mexico's true friend. Japan would not dream of fighting America for her sister Republic. Not only the citizens of the United States, but the intelligent section of the Mexicans must know this well enough. Demonstrations, moreover, generally bring more evil than desirable results.

"The Japanese authorities warned the citizens of Mexico against an anti-American demonstration, not through fear, but friendship," concludes the Chuo.

VALUE OF MUNICIPAL BEAUTY.

Chicago is regarded by many as the epitome of commercialism, the home of the world's greatest slaughter house, the city of a million noises, the magnified manufactory of dollars, where little else counts, and it may come as rather a surprise to those holding this view of the Lake City to know that in Chicago one of the strongest fights in all America for civic beauty is being made, this fight following both the "constructive" and "destructive" policies adopted some time ago by the women of Honolulu, constructive in the way of encouraging the planting and beautifying of boulevards, parks, driveways and such, and "destructive" to the extent of desiring to obliterate billboards, straggle fences, weed patches and rubbish heaps. The Chicago Tribune is lending its influence to the municipal art committee of the city club, which corresponds to the Outdoor Circle in this city, and is devoting considerable space to the subject of billboards.

In its issue of July 20, a signed article by Harriet Monroe contains the following paragraphs:

The campaign against illegal billboards, recently undertaken by the municipal art committee of the city club, should be no spasmodic agitation, but a deliberate and continuous battle. The firms whose business it is to erect advertising signs have heavy financial interests at stake, whereas the objections of Chicago's two million citizens are aesthetic, and no individual can afford the time and money to fight the evil alone. Unless these two million objectors get together and provide themselves with a permanent fighting machine and a spokesman such as this city club committee, the enemy will become more and more firmly entrenched in city hall, and in every fair prospect which they can interrupt with defacing signs.

A few years ago I attended a hearing granted by a committee of the city council to the advocates and opponents of these signs. The unctuous chief advocate was so openly scornful of beauty as an impertinent intrusion of no standing against sacred "business interests," that I asked him this question: "Is it your opinion that beauty has neither health value nor financial value in a modern metropolis?" The unctuous gentleman did not reply to this question; he could not. In faint and exaggeratedly polite tones he shifted off into an admission that "beauty was all very well in its place," apparently implying that it was out of place in the streets and prospects of a great city.

The question should be asked of his conscience by every citizen, and especially by those in authority. It can be answered in only one way, and the answer should be a motive for immediate and continuous action.

First, beauty is a health producer. hideous objects and harsh sounds, assailing eyes and ears in a manner not to be escaped, destroy the harmony of life by introducing disorders, and reduce the joy of life by insulting the senses with ugliness. Thus they are a direct impairment of vitality and a destroyer of nervous energy. That the influence is gradual and subtle makes it none the less real. Beautiful surroundings are an inspiration, a cause of strength to the spirit, which is the fuel under the engine, the very source of human power. hideous surroundings are a cause of low vitality, of spiritual depression and despair. This may increase to the point of absolute ruin; mere ugliness may drive human beings to nervous prostration, crime, insanity, suicide.

Second, beauty is a commercial asset in any community. That no city can be a metropolis without it is obvious, but it is equally true that no city can be permanently a commercial success, can pay the interest on its investments without it. Without beauty a city is merely a place to make money in and get away from. And money so made is a slave producer; rich and poor alike, employers and employed, become slaves to the process, mere money making machines geared to a certain speed and without hope or joy beyond a living or a surplus.

Beauty, on the contrary, is the best investment any city can make; it brings the largest, the surest, the most permanent returns. Why does the whole world flock to Italy, spending there millions every year? Because, a few centuries ago a few hundred artists builded and carved and painted beautifully. The ambitious rulers, or the public-

sprited rich men of those times paid some millions of gold for these things. Today their descendants receive back probably a hundred per cent a year on that old investment. There are small towns in Italy, France, Germany, England, which are visited by thousands of people every year because of the mere beauty of the place, or because a single masterpiece of art—some picture, statue, building—is preserved there.

THE NATIONS AND THE 1915 FAIR.

Great Britain does not look for champions in the United States in her decision not to take part officially in the San Francisco Fair and there are many editors gleefully pointing out the fact that no other decision on the part of Great Britain could be expected, considering the attitude of the United States congress in the matter of the canal tolls. Even in San Francisco is found a powerful publication ready to endorse the British stand. This is the Argonaut, which, after reviewing the history of the various treaties leading up to the Hayes-Panama Treaty, under which the decision to build the canal was reached, says of the refusal of the British to take part in the fair: "Here is a festival gotten up in celebration of the great achievement of the Isthmian Canal. It is presumed to mark the world's appreciation of an epoch-making incident in the world's progress, England with other countries has been duly invited to join in this festivity. Undoubtedly she would have joined in it if she might have done so consistently. But that, under the circumstances, is out of the question. England has been ill-treated in this matter. She is a victim of bad faith on the part of the American government. She has been enjoined with promises and has been deceived. In plain words, she has been cheated. And in self-respect she declines to have part or parcel in a festival designed to commemorate an event in which her own part has been that of a dupe. For causes less flagrant cruel wars have been fought. But England is a land of civilization. She will not make war on account of the wrong that has been done her. She will illustrate her resentment and her contempt by staying quietly at home while America makes merry over her canal."

"It goes without saying that the refusal of England to participate is a grievous disappointment—that in fact it is something of a blow. It is an adverse note in what was designed as a chorus of universal joyfulness. It puts limits on what was planned to be a universal exposition. Probably it will very considerably curtail the scope of the fair, since other nations, feeling themselves aggrieved under the policy prescribed for the canal, are falling into line behind England and declining to have any part in the exposition. At the same time nobody, at once intelligent and entirely fair-minded can blame Great Britain for the course she has taken. Her action is indeed a rebuke, but it is a rebuke which we have brought upon ourselves by an act of national dishonesty and folly."

"Public," a Chicago weekly, takes great satisfaction in rebuking the bungling statesmanship which eventuated in the refusal of so many of the nations to help celebrate the achievement of the greatest engineering feat in the world's history, saying:

Isolation and defiance of public opinion does well enough for a time; but the day is sure to come when that flouted public opinion must be placated. And sometimes, the end comes so quickly that the surrender is humiliating.

Such has been the case with our Panama bluster. After snapping our fingers in the face of the world, and repudiating our pledged word, by proposing to exempt-American ships from tolls, we go to the nations of the world and ask them to participate in celebrating the greatest engineering feat of history. The answer was not what was expected. England, after long hesitation, declines; Germany and Russia refuse; Austria will think about it. That is not the response this country has been wont to receive. Yet it is what should have been expected by anyone acquainted with human nature.

Seldom has there been a more dramatic demonstration of the superior development of mechanical science over political science. Engineers, in the face of almost insuperable obstacles, have carried through a stupendous undertaking. The very elements have been subdued, till what was previously a death-trap is now the healthy abode of man.

But the statesmen who also had a part to play in connection with the canal, have bungled, bungled, bungled. Posing as the leading nation in pressing arbitration as a world-policy, we refrained from taking our dispute with Colombia to The Hague; but instead, availed ourselves of that country's internal dissension to foment rebellion in the particular state that held the coveted property. And in consideration of a surrender of the body to us, we prevented Colombia from subduing her fractious state.

Granted that Colombia was unreasonable, we were the more bound to refer the matter to the international court. Instead, having disrupted a friendly nation, and built the canal in accordance with our treaty right, we deliberately repudiate the treaty, defy the opinion of the world, and plan to admit our ships free.

There are many reasons why all ships should be treated alike in the canal. Such a course would not only show to the world that we could keep our pledged word, when the immediate pecuniary interest was against us, but it would establish a good precedent in the matter of public highways. One cannot forecast the developments of the future. Who shall say the day is far distant when it will be a distinct advantage to fly through another country's air? Besides, if we discriminate now because we have the might—and that is our only justification—other canals, built and to be built, may be closed to us. The refusal to participate in the Panama celebration is the least of the means by which nations can make their displeasure felt.

THE PASSING HOUR.

The "get 'er" spirit is good, but for results it must be followed up by the "stick 'er."

The conviction of Maury Diggs on a white slavery charge will be a justification to others of the geunesse doree that family pull will only help so far.

"Pinkham, himself a Democrat, was appointed to the same office by Governor Frear, a Republican," says the afternoon paper, disensuing the presidency of the board of health, a correct statement of the case except that Pinkham is not a Democrat and was not appointed by Governor Frear.

A gambling game recently opened on Smith street, designated a "club," has already got one Chinese youth, employed in a prominent firm, into deep water, and a number of others are following him fast. If the police cannot locate this new home of chance, or the one two doors away from it, The Advertiser will be glad to furnish the clues.

Says the Hilo Tribune: We are particularly pleased at hearing that the way in which legislative typewriting is being done is to be investigated. Senator Coke has done a public service in bringing this matter to the fore. As a matter of fact, it is no flattering commentary on some of the kamaaina legislators that they have not had the courage to do what Coke is doing, for the rotten practices prevailing in the legislature sessions in this respect have been matters of such common knowledge that any one after his first or second session, anyhow, ought to know all about them. We can remember several legislatures where the clerks and similar officials have had typewriting done for them at a figure much lower than that which they charged the legislature. In other words, where the clerks had outside typists do work for them for a dollar they would collect two dollars from the legislature. The Coke charges allege even worse practices, but we think that the one mentioned above is reprehensible enough. We hope that the Coke charges will be followed to the last turn, and that coming legislatures will put a stop to all kinds of graft practised by their officers, whether such graft is criminal or is just "legal" graft.

DOCTOR PRATT IS REAPPOINTED

Governor Frear Reappoints President of Board of Health Whose Two-Year Term Expired at Midnight—Says He Feels Physician Is Right Man in Right Place.

Dr. J. S. B. Pratt was reappointed yesterday by Governor Frear for another term of two years as president of the board of health. This puts at rest all speculation as to who would head the big sanitary board of the Territory after midnight last night.

"I did not see that I could do anything else," said Governor Frear yesterday, "and so I have reappointed Doctor Pratt. I feel that he is the right man in the right place."

While Governor Frear stated some time ago he did not feel disposed to make any more territorial appointments since the nomination of L. E. Pinkham, to be his successor, was sent to the senate by President Wilson, he felt compelled to change his mind in this particular because of the peculiar provision of the law which seemed not to allow Doctor Pratt to continue in office after the expiration of his term until the appointment and qualifying of his successor.

Has Done Good Work.

Doctor Pratt's reappointment will be received with satisfaction by all who know of the excellent showing he has made since he has headed the board of health. The discovery of the limitations of the law in regard to the term of members of public boards will undoubtedly cause the next territorial legislature to amend the law and add the usual "or until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified."

Whether or not Governor Frear still reigns or another Governor steers the ship of state in February, 1915, the territorial senate will have then the confirming of Doctor Pratt's new appointment, provided he continues in office that long. The next Governor of Hawaii may retain the services of Doctor Pratt, and if not it is expected the present president of the board of health will step out and make room for the choice of the next territorial executive.

Other Vacancies Pending.

The next vacancies on the board of health will occur when Arthur R. Keller's commission, as a member of the board, expires on Saturday of next week and George R. Carter term finishes, also as a member, on November 12. Should Governor Frear be still holding down the lid he will have the privilege of making new appointments in these cases or reappointing the members whose terms have expired, but there will not be the urgent necessity in these two cases as arose over that of Doctor Pratt.

BANANA CLAIMS ARE UNDER FIRE

Attorney General's Department Begins Investigation of Charges in Chinese Claims, Which Claimant Swears He Neither Made Nor Authorized.

The attorney general's department was yesterday asked to make a thorough investigation of the case of Ah Sun, a Chinese, for \$1500 for bananas destroyed during the mosquito campaign, because of a number of conflicting statements and pencillings and back-date assignments which appear on the documents, the names of Kalakiala and Pakui, of banana claims fame, being conspicuous.

The claim was filed in the name of Ah Sun, a Chinese. The man gave testimony before the banana court, yesterday. He said that an assignment attached to the claim and purporting to be an assignment by him to N. P. Pakui for one dollar, was not signed by him. Pakui was a banana claim solicitor before and after the legislative session, in which Jack Kalakiala figured in a rather noteworthy manner.

The claim was assigned, as sworn to before Mrs. Julia Kalakiala, wife of Banana Jack, who acted as a notary, while her husband was being invested with legislative honors.

The claim and attachment is dated June 23, while the assignment was made April 17, or before the claim was ever made.

Endorsed across the face of the assignment, under date of August 25, is a sentence, "Withdrawn by J. S. Kalakiala."

The Chinaman swore positively that he never signed the claims over to any one. The Chinaman's name appears in both Chinese and English, which would make it appear that he had signed one of the two.

Judge Rawlins, after hearing the evidence of Ah Sun and inspecting the documents, sent for Lee Stewart, the attorney general's department, and turned the case over to him with the request that he make an investigation and take whatever proceedings he desires.

NOTICE.

Annual Meeting Hui Kua'i Aina of Waihiha. The Annual Meeting of the above hui will be held at the headquarters at Waihiha on Thursday, September 5, 1913, at 10 a. m. All persons interested are requested to be present, to hear reports of officers.

JAS. K. APOLO, President, Kapaia, Kapaia, 9677—Aug 12 19 26 Sept 2