

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.
TUESDAY AUGUST 26

THE BEST IS NONE TOO GOOD.

Inasmuch as the promotion committee has secured an option on a first-class promotion location in San Francisco, the rental of which will be over two hundred dollars a month, it may be taken for granted that it will station a representative in the Golden Gate city qualified to take charge of the important work to be done and big enough to justify the expense of the upkeep of the Coast branch. For the next three or four years the San Francisco office of the promotion committee will have some very important work to do, work that no mere distributor of literature or magnified office boy can handle. It is between now and 1915 that the lines must be laid for the big tourist traffic to be expected during the exposition year. Roy D. Johnson, of the Santa Fe, whose business is along the line of that to be done in San Francisco for Hawaii, stated the case in a nut shell in his address on Wednesday before the Ad Club, when he said that to send anyone but a big man away on a tourist boosting campaign was simply a waste of money. Hawaii needs a big man and a rustler in San Francisco, and his pay should be sufficient to enable him to hold up his end among the folks with whom he must necessarily come in contact to do what will be required of him. Unless the promotion branch in San Francisco is properly manned it will result in nothing but expense.

IGNORANCE OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

We have already noted that Great Britain contemplates establishing a great naval base at Bermuda. Officials, we are further told, realize that the problem raised is a tremendous one, involving the Monroe Doctrine and marking perhaps a complete revolution in the foreign naval policy of the western hemisphere. It is a great pity that officials, or at least reports that assume to speak for them, do not know what the Monroe Doctrine is, thinks the Indianapolis News. That they do not is apparent from this intense fear of its life being involved because Great Britain may make a naval base of the Bermudas. It is a pity because things of this kind telegraphed over the world as emanating from the capital of the country must have their effect. And in this case the effect is to "write us down an ass," as one that does not know what one is talking about.

Great Britain has as much right to establish a naval base at the Bermudas as at Halifax or Vancouver or anywhere else in the world where she holds her many possessions. And the Danes have a similar right to fortify St. Thomas, the French to fortify French Guiana and the French islands in this hemisphere. It is greatly desired that one of two things should happen; either that our own people that have the ear of the world should learn what the Monroe Doctrine is or that they should cease to talk about it. The "doctrine" is made ridiculous when applied to fortifying the Bermudas. This is a case especially expected in the doctrine by the declaration that "with existing colonies we have not interfered and shall not interfere." It was only the "free and independent nations of this hemisphere" that were "not to be considered as subjects for future European colonization."

If we should keep faith with reference to the Panama Canal we should have a much easier conscience, and be in a better position to have friends when, if ever, we are called on to defend the canal. This phase of the matter is one that the ignorances as to the Monroe Doctrine could better spend their time on. We are acting about the canal as if we owned the earth as well as the canal, and could do as we pleased with both. The canal is likely to teach us that there is a standard of manners and morals among nations as well as men and that any one that transgresses either will suffer sooner or later.

THE LATEST BALKAN PEACE PACT.

The Greeks, Servians, Rumanians and Montenegrins have signed another document purporting to bind each nation to keep the peace with Bulgaria, and thus the second phase of Balkan development comes to an end. But, however many of these documents are signed, it is obvious, thinks the Vancouver Province, there can be no real peace in the Balkans until the hegemony of race is decided. At the moment, Rumania holds the balance of power instead of Turkey. The latter has not been asked to make peace with Bulgaria, and in all probability will not have the chance. In due course she will retire behind the Enos-Midia line or find herself once more at war with a temporarily renitented federation. Other pressure may be brought to bear on her by Russia as Turkey has no friends, now that she is useless to Austria as far as Europe is concerned, and she will probably find herself unsupported in her demand for compensation.

The most interesting thing however about the peace treaty is the terms on which that peace was made. The boundary lines between the nations as redrawn at Bucharest will want very careful rechecking. Naturally Bulgaria has given up her claim to Monastir but that city unfortunately happens to be Bulgarian by race and thus if it comes into the hands of Serbia it is likely to prove troublesome. Again there is the question of the new boundary line between Greece and Serbia to be settled and that may not have been discussed at the present conference. It is quite possible that within a short period those two nations will be fighting for possession of Salonika. There is no love lost in the Balkans for the Greeks.

The great argument in favor of peace at the moment is the temporary exhaustion of all the nations concerned. They have fought themselves to a standstill in a series of bloody battles which leave no room for doubt as to their bravery. As for the rapine and murder that has been carried on, that is nothing fresh in the Balkans; it has gone on for years and until one ruler has sufficient authority to put an end to the roaming bands of brigands which live in that territory there will never be much difference. The Greeks accuse the Bulgarians and the latter the Servians and the Servians the Albanians and the last the Greeks of massacres on every possible occasion. Formerly it was the Turk who received the whole blame but latterly he has been practically eliminated. Each nation makes use of these bands as occasion offers. Each band probably has men of each nationality belonging to it.

It is of course still to be hoped that out of this welter of blood will come a strong nation. Unfortunately that hope was destroyed for the time being by the aggressiveness of Doctor Daneff, the Bulgarian premier who is apparently to blame for the last phase. Bulgaria was in the position to make some small sacrifices for the sake of peace but would not. Bulgaria was the strongest of the states and for that very reason brought down upon herself the combination which has destroyed her. She may rise again but it will be years before any one state except Rumania can hold the balance in the Balkans. Outside interference on the part of Austria may bring them together but otherwise they are likely for the present to remain apart unless this practically civil war has served the purpose of welding them. Every other race which ever achieved homogeneity only did so at immense sacrifice and long and bloody wars. The Slav race will be no exception to the rule especially as Russian influence is paramount in the Balkans and the danger of Austrian disintegration as great as ever.

A Territory and the Tariff

Just where Hawaii stands in the consideration of the Underwood bill is well illustrated in a Wolfville conversation, appearing in the current issue of the Cosmopolitan. "Missis Rucker," a familiar character to those who have been enjoying the Wolfville chronicles, had just discovered that the tariff had elevated the cost of living by exacting a five-cent raise in the price of soap, whereupon she descends upon the fare players and seeks an explanation. Whence comes the explanation of the position of a Territory in tariff legislation: "An' who's to blame?" demands Missis Rucker. "You ground-hog does the votin', don't you? It's you-all who picks out them congressional incompetents who makes the laws!"

"Not exactly, neither," remonstrates Enright. "You understands, ma'am, that we're only a territory; an' as sech, speakin' congressional, we-all don't git a look in."

"Now, I don't see why not," contends Missis Rucker. "As I says former, I ain't fav'able to woman suffrage, for I don't aim to be invested with no rights which sinks me to Rucker's level. Still, I've allers understood, Sam Enright, that you sets who does the votin' passes the laws; wharfure I notifies you right now—yere she holds up the soap ag'in—I'm goin' to hold you-all responsibel for that tariff."

"Which you'll be doin' a injustice, ma'am," replies Enright, mightily meek. "Let me say ag'in that as a territory, Arizona, regarded national, ain't no more'n a dog tied under the wagon. She can howl, and hold back; but she gets drug along just the same."

"But see ere," chips in Nell, from over by Cherokee's shoulder; "that's that Smith party, who's over from Timson last week an' quits loser a hatful of blood. Which he tells me himse'f he's a member of Congress from Arizona."

"Shore, Nell," says Cherokee, "but he's only a del'gate. He can talk; but he can't vote none. Sech bein' his limit, he might as well be frin' blanks. Unless thar's a vote—a bullet—which goes with the speech, the play comes to nothin' more'n so much harmless powder, fire, an' smoke, an' folks simply sets thar' an' grins at him. Which Sam is plumb right. You go to Washington about tariff or anything else, with nothin' but a territory behind you, an' you'll find you're dubbin' on a dead kyard."

"Well," says Missis Rucker final, "I don't know how much is troo an' how much is fiction that you prairie-dogs on foids; the single thing I'm shore of bein' you're all a heap ignorant."

CIVIC BEAUTY IN WINDOW FLOWER BOXES.

Recognizing a custom almost universal abroad and desiring its continuance among immigrants, the New York city branch of the national plant, flower and fruit guild has for some years past been distributing flower window boxes among the tenements of the East Side. For the reason that the branch took on some other charges this year the usual number of boxes distributed was greatly reduced. The other charges referred to include an enlargement of the children's garden on the Rockefeller land, at Sixty-fourth street and the East river, a most worthy philanthropy, but it is regrettable that this had to be done at the cost of window ornamentation in a section where ornamentation is a positive need. However, this instance is typical of the tendency to fall away from a custom that has never taken perfect root in the United States. Neighborhoods in towns and cities have followed it for a time; something else that seemed to call for more immediate attention has interfered, and gradually it has been neglected and abandoned.

The early Spanish brought the window box custom to America first of all, and it still survives wherever they have had a foothold. The early French brought it also, and its impress is felt to this day in New Orleans, St. Louis, Quebec and Montreal. Then the Germans brought it, and wherever they settled the window box was to be found. It is to be seen still in the German and German-American districts of the great middle western cities. The Italians, and other southern Europeans were the latest to transplant the custom on these shores, and it is observed to a considerable degree in such districts as the East Side in New York, the North End in Boston and in the Latin quarters of other American cities, says the Christian Science Monitor.

But it does not extend very far beyond the districts in which it has been originally transplanted, nor does it after the lapse of a few years always flourish there. This is all the more remarkable in view of the fact that the American tourist abroad is almost invariably charmed by the prevalence of the custom. For it is a beautifying influence throughout the continent of Europe and in the Central and South American republics. The fact that it does not thrive in the United States is due to no lack of popular love for flowers. It seems to be due, rather, to a general indisposition to take on the responsibility of caring for the boxes. They are exacting in their demands if they are not to be disfigurements instead of ornaments, and considered in the light of their contribution to civic beauty and taste they are worth the trouble. What seems to be demanded is leadership in every neighborhood, and leadership, for a time, at least, through organization.

PROSPECTS FOR THE NAVY.

In view of the neglect of the Navy by the Democratic house of representatives the past two years, it is encouraging to hear reports from Washington that an amendment would be made in the Democratic attitude toward the Navy, says the Salt Lake Tribune. The report comes from Washington that the general board of the Navy will, at the next regular session of congress, recommend the authorization of four super-dreadnoughts, and that Secretary Daniels will support the recommendation of the board to the extent at least of recommending three such dreadnoughts. The pressure for keeping the Navy up to proportionate strength with the navies of Germany and Japan, will, it is stated, too strong to be resisted, which is good to hear.

Under the Republican administration, up to three years ago, our Navy was second in the world in strength. It is now third, the German navy being second and forging ahead at a rate which is surprising beyond all comparison. If four super-dreadnoughts should be authorized by congress next year, we would by that authorization largely recoup on the relative standing of our Navy, a position which we have now lost. And then, with the opening of the Panama Canal we would have a Navy so superior on the Pacific to any possible attack that we would be entirely safe; for, upon the opening of that canal, whatever naval strength we have, will be equally available on both shores.

But we need on the Pacific at least two extensive navy yards and drydocks, of sufficient capacity to take in not only the largest ships now on the Pacific, but the largest that are likely to be there after the opening of the Panama Canal. Secretary Daniels in his recent trip to the coast recognized this need, and will undoubtedly recommend the provision of two extensive navy yards on the Pacific Coast, this probably by way of extensive enlargement of the Mare Island Navy Yard near San Francisco, and the Puget Sound Navy Yard at Bremerton, Washington. There should also be a navy yard at San Pedro or at San Diego, and all of the three navy yards should be of sufficient capacity to make any repairs necessary on any battleships, and to provide docking facilities of any prospective requirement. It has never been the custom of the Democratic party to neglect either the Army or the Navy when that party was in full control of the government; and we do not expect to see that neglect continued as to the Navy in the present administration.

War in the Balkans has proved one of the most costly in history so far as human life is concerned. It was recently estimated that 358,000 men had been killed or died of disease or wounds, and that the cost in money had been \$1,230,400,000.—Tacoma Ledger.

WHERE DOES THE FARMER COME IN?

What does the farmer get from the Wilson-Underwood tariff bill? He "gets it in the neck," as Roosevelt would say. The Democratic party uses him as the miserly farmer used the boys. He gave them fifty cents each to go without their suppers and charged them fifty cents each for their breakfasts, according to the Los Angeles Times.

The new tariff enables the farmer to buy the things he consumes and the implements he uses for ten dollars less, and then compels him to accept twenty to fifty dollars less for the articles he produces.

Wheat is now protected by a duty of twenty-five cents per bushel—the new tariff places it on the free list. France imposes a duty of thirty-seven cents per bushel on wheat, Germany forty-eight cents, Austria thirty-six cents, Spain forty-two cents, Italy thirty-nine cents. The absolutely charming feature of the law is that, while we are to admit wheat duty free from the only countries from which we could possibly procure wheat—Canada and Argentina—Canada imposes a duty of twelve cents per bushel and Argentina a duty of twenty-five per cent ad valorem on wheat imported from the United States.

Canada imposes a duty of twenty cents per bushel and Mexico forty-four cents per bushel on potatoes raised in the United States. We admit Canadian and Mexican potatoes free of duty under the new tariff law.

Canada imposes a duty of four cents per pound on our butter. We admit Canadian butter at two and a half cents.

We admit cheese from any country in the world at two and a half cents per pound. On our cheese Canada charges a duty of three cents per pound, Germany three and a quarter, Austria four and a half to five and a half, Russia twelve and eighty-three one hundredths, Spain seven, Mexico three and seventy-three one hundredths, Brazil twenty-three, Argentina nine, Japan seven and seventy-two one hundredths, Australia six, and New Zealand thirty per cent ad valorem.

We admit Canadian live poultry at three cents per pound. When our hens and roosters and turkeys enter Canada, dead or alive, a duty of twenty per cent ad valorem is levied upon them. The possessor of Canadian game cocks who brings his fowls across the Suspension Bridge to enter them for a contest with Buffalo birds brings them in for about ten cents each. The Buffalonian who takes his victorious roosters to Toronto for a return match must pay a duty of from two to ten dollars per bird for the privilege.

We admit Canadian straw at fifty cents per ton. Canada charges two dollars per ton on our straw.

Canada protects her millers by charging sixty cents per barrel duty on American flour. We will compel our millers on the border to close by admitting Canadian flour free of duty.

Canadian wool can come into the United States free of duty. Canada places a duty of three cents per pound on our wool.

But our farmers are to be exempted from the operations of the Sherman anti-trust law and permitted to form combinations to protect themselves against imported products. Big Business, and Special Privilege, and Predatory Wealth, and Loathsome Capitalism are to be driven out of their lairs in the factories and foundries and shops of the land, but no obstacle is to be placed in the way of combinations among farmers against food consumers.

What a beautiful and beneficent trust an agricultural trust would be. And it would be so easy to organize one. There are only 10,000,000 farmers in the United States. Imagine them gathered in mass convention forming a trust.

Huh!—Los Angeles Times.

WHERE IS THAT AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION?

Where is that automobile association which was to have been formed to so regulate things that the press would be spared the necessity of rebuking drunken chauffeurs, reckless speed hogs and public-banned joy-riders? The matter of having such an organization, which the press welcomed, appears to have died a-borning. This is a pity because the blood of recent victims to the speed mania had hardly dried in the dust of the road before the old, let-her-go, whoop-a-style of driving came back into favor. Today the same reckless drivers of old are tearing things loose, running the same old risks to others, laughing at and defying the law as ordinarily. Competent police officers could easily secure evidence for fifty arrests daily of violators of the speed and traffic ordinances. But no one will suffer until some other little girl or some other little boy is mangled to death or some aged man or woman is pitched over the brink of eternity by some fool with a high-gear car and a low-gear intelligence, and then there will be more talk for a few days.

The sooner that automobile association for the protection of automobilists and others is formed, the better.

THE AUSTRALIAN FLEET.

The battle cruiser Australia, the last of the big ships which have been constructed in England for the initial unit of the Royal Australian navy, has left Portsmouth on her voyage to the Commonwealth, via South Africa, and, it is probable, will follow the New Zealand on a trip to Hawaiian and Canadian waters. She flies the flag of Rear-Admiral George Patey, whom the King knighted on the deck of the vessel on his recent visit, and who is going out to command the Australian fleet. The Australia is being accompanied by the light cruiser Sydney. At the request of the South African Government they will take part in festivities given in their honor at Cape Town and Durban, thus further promoting the "Empire" policy.

The Australia and Sydney complete the first unit of the Royal Australian navy, which comprises one battle cruiser as flagship, two protected cruisers, the Sydney and Melbourne, of which the latter left England on January 29 last; three destroyers, the Yarra, Parramatta and Warrego, and some training and auxiliary vessels all built in Great Britain. A protector cruiser, the Brisbane, is building at the Commonwealth dockyard at Sydney, as well as the destroyers Swan, Derwent and Torrens; while two submarines will shortly be completed by Vickers at Barrow, Australia while carrying out the program adopted by the Imperial Conference in 1909 has been establishing plants for the purpose of building small war vessels. The ships of her squadron are manned at present chiefly by men lent by the admiralty. It is hoped by the Australian press that her training colleges will be able to supply the majority of the crews in a few years' time.

THE PASSING HOUR.

None yet has come forward to offer any wager that Pinkham will come back to settle down in Hawaii if he should fail to be confirmed. No notices have been sent out to date regarding the organization meeting of that proposed automobile association, which is to help the authorities regulate the speeders.

With the anti-trust league on the trail of McReynolds, it would appear that the country's astute attorney general is about to experience some difficulty in retaining his job.

It is real mean of those speeders not to testify that they were going over the speed limit and thus leave the police judge the horrid alternative of believing the sworn testimony of others or being roasted by the newspapers.

Alfon B. Parker is not assuming a new role by any means in responding to the call of Tammany and directing the prosecution of Governor Salzer. Murphy and his cohorts have found Mr. Parker of invaluable service in the carrying out of their plans on numerous occasions in the past.

Vermont's officials are showing the proper spirit in preparing to aid the authorities of New York in again getting Harry K. Thaw back into custody. It is to be hoped that the noted murderer will not find a loophole in the Canadian law to prevent the authorities of that Dominion from carrying out their present plans of getting the fugitive back to Matteawan.

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NOTICE.

Annual Meeting Hul. Kuaui Aina of Waiakala.

The Annual Meeting of the above Hul will be held at the headquarters at Waiakala 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, Kuaui.

1913—Aug 12 19 26 Sept 2

ARE YOU GOING ON A JOURNEY? Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be packed in your hand luggage when going on a journey.