

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2

GINSENG NOT WORTH WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Ginseng is a crop that has long been advertised—by those who had plants and seed to sell—as one of the agricultural gold mines of the world. The statement has been made, even in Hawaiian newspapers, that the cultivation of ginseng was the one royal road to wealth.

Consul-General Anderson of Hongkong has this to say in regard to the American ginseng:

"Recent consignments of ginseng from American growers to the Hongkong market indicate a lack of appreciation by American growers of the peculiar trade qualities in the root demanded by Chinese dealers and consumers. This may go far toward explaining the comparatively low prices obtained for a considerable portion of American shipments of root in good condition so far as ordinary rules govern such shipments.

"An idea among American growers which should be dispelled is that ginseng is like any other root product which can be grown and marketed at so much per pound—so long as the root is firm and sound and free from mold and decay the better price will be paid for the firmer, larger, sounder root. Such is distinctly and definitely not the case.

"The central theory of the use of ginseng decoction is that it combines in itself the virtues of nature—wind, water, woods, the elements, the wild nature generally. Hence, the gnarled, twisted wild root is the ideal quality of the root, and any domesticated or cultivated variety is merely a substitute. This substitute ought to be as near like the wild as possible.

"Much has been written and much said about valuing ginseng, but the fact is that seldom can it be properly valued until it is ready to be sold to the retailer and even to the consumer. Until that point is reached its value is highly speculative and rests upon other elements than mere weight, though the goods naturally are bought and sold by weight.

While wild ginseng has sold as high as thirty dollars per pound, the American product is in small demand at less than one dollar.

SCHOOLS TO CELEBRATE FARM LIFE.

So fundamental is the upbuilding of rural life, in the opinion of Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, that the observance in the schools of one day each year as "Agriculture and Rural Life Day" should become a national custom, instead of being confined to a few States, as at present.

"We can do without some of our anniversaries, if need be," says Doctor Claxton, "to have time for this, the most fundamental of all. The children in our schools should be given an opportunity to pause in their regular work and consider the significance of agriculture and rural life; the worth and worthiness of tillage of the soil; and the beauty and glory of simple and sane life in the open country."

Doctor Claxton points out that in several States "Agriculture and Rural Life Day" has already been introduced into the schools, at the suggestion of the bureau of education. In other States exercises appropriate to the purpose are held in connection with Arbor Day, Thanksgiving Day, or the Harvest Home celebration.

Fittingly prefaced with the "Country Boy's Creed," the bulletin includes sections on man's struggle for food; the application of science to agriculture; men, influential in improving agriculture—from George Washington down through Luther Burbank, Liberty H. Bailey, and other present-day men; our domestic animals; and a study of forests.

"How vegetables have been used as medicines among different peoples; breadmaking through the ages; the mysteries of mother earth; the origin of food plants; cooperation among farmers; wonders of a single acre—these and other topics treated with special reference to glorifying country life. Following each discussion there is a list of suitable poems and songs on farming and farm life.

"What we have tried to do," said Doctor Claxton recently, "is to get together in convenient form material that will help in the movement for appreciation of the true value and beauty of farm life among all classes of our population. The wider observance of Agriculture and Rural Life Day, both in city and country schools, will give the coming generation a clearer insight than the past has had into the fact that agriculture is the basis of national well-being, and that there is no more honorable work in life than that on the farm."

BLAME THE HEN.

With eggs eighty cents per dozen in New York City, a dispute has arisen between the Housewives' League and the New York Mercantile Exchange as to where the blame lies for the high prices. The league says the fault is with the merchants, but the Exchange blames it all on the common or garden variety of domestic hen, which refuses to lay enough fresh eggs at this season of the year, so it says. In the mean time speculators who demand hen fruit with the mythical bacon must either be content with the cold storage or "conserved" article, pay eighty cents a dozen, or go without.

TROUBLES PILE UP FOR SUGAR TRUST.

Troubles seem to be piling up for the American Sugar Refining Company, the so-called Sugar Trust. Associated Press advices published in The Advertiser yesterday morning announced the filing of additional suits against the company by independent planters, refiners and dealers who have been injured by the manipulation of sugar prices by the Sugar Trust.

When the cane and beet growers of the United States were recently pleading with a Democratic President and congress not to ruin the sugar industry of the country by placing their product on the free list, it will be remembered the planters were charged with belonging to a Trust.

It was pointed out by the representatives of the planters at that time that it was the refiners who were secretly working for the repeal of the tariff on sugar, that the sugar trust's hold on that industry would be made more firm and that the growers who are without a monopolistic organization, would be ruined.

This forecast is being quickly borne out by developments, though if the suits aggregating several million dollars which have already been filed against the American Sugar Refiners prove successful it would appear that they may be compelled to pay for their alleged manipulation. The Louisiana Sugar Planter and Sugar Refiner of November 15, in speaking of the suits already filed against the American Sugar Refining Company explains the situation fully as follows:

"The sugar world has had quite a sensation by the institution in the federal courts in New Orleans of a suit by Messrs. Wogan Brothers, the well-known sugar merchants of a few years back, who have been identified with the sugar industry of Louisiana for many years, against the American Sugar Refining Company and its local agent in New Orleans, Mr. J. T. Witherspoon. The bill of particulars gives the details of the series of charges of unfair discrimination and of final refusal by the American Sugar Refining Company by its local agents to do business with the firm of Wogan Brothers, even for payment in advance for merchandise desired, all of which had the final result of driving Wogan Brothers, out of the trade and for this they claim the losses based upon the profits that they had previously been realizing in the business in which they were engaged and the penalties that the law allows under the circumstances if the charges be proven true.

"Messrs. Wogan Brothers are an enterprising firm and were engaged largely in the sugar and molasses business and to some extent in reboiling molasses and were perhaps contemplating the enlargement of their work, and this to such an extent that their belief is that the American Sugar Refining Company determined to suppress them. They have secured the best legal talent available, and there is every promise of a severe fight in the courts.

"In laying the foundation for their claims Messrs. Wogan Brothers recite the history of the Sugar Trust, its absorption of various competing establishments and dismantling them, the purchase of the Spreckels refinery in Philadelphia, the loan of money to Adolph Segal to secure the control of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refinery in Philadelphia, the Sugar Trust's entrance into the beet-sugar industry, dominating, monopolizing and controlling it and dictating prices and dividing up territories for respective establishments and so on with a series of charges with which the public is unfortunately already too familiar. Personal charges are made against J. T. Witherspoon because of his interest as a creditor or otherwise in the firm of John Barkley & Co., and dictating certain transactions in such a way as to compel the business to pass through the hands of John Barkley & Co. with a resulting loss to themselves. They claim that in consequence of the conspiracy, restraint of trade and the boycotting of themselves and the monopoly, unfair competition and lawless methods charged in their petition that they, the Wogan Brothers, were driven out of the sugar and molasses business, there being no seller left in New Orleans from whom they could buy the sugars needed to carry on their business and without which they could not successfully operate; that in the year following that in which it made a normal profit of \$81,361.11 it made a loss of \$17,827.35 and were finally forced to suspend active business and that in this way they were damaged to the extent of over a million dollars and were entitled to triple that sum under the provisions of the law of 1890.

"What the results of this lawsuit will be, time only will determine. It is significant, however, of the vast power that lies in the hands of these great monopolists who with a word can crush a minor firm out of existence, whether engaged in the sugar trade, the iron and steel business, or in the meat business. The Bible says that "there were giants in those days." We may say now, and truthfully, that there are great giants in these days and they need to be extirpated in order to preserve our present form of government. Pierpont Morgan became the practical dictator in the American financial world. When his firm saw fit to cast off the New Haven Railroad, the whole fabric went down with a crash and is only now slowly recovering under its new organization.

"The fact that the Sugar Trust was able by its skillful control of congressional legislation to exclude high grades of foreign sugars from the country and then by the misplaced sympathy of Presidents Roosevelt and Taft was granted a practical monopoly of Cuba by the so-called reciprocity treaty, is one of the most wonderful instances of skillful manipulation of congress and of the executive officers of the government that the world has ever seen. The Sugar Trust was comparatively indifferent as to the prices of sugars so long as they could create and control a wide margin of profit for themselves in the process of refining alone. In doing this they have broken down the sugar markets of the world to an unparalleled low level while every other known staple commodity is higher than in former years. The Standard Oil Company and the Steel Trust have not hesitated to crush out competition at any cost when they thought such crushing was desirable. The American Sugar Refining Company has followed a different course and while mercilessly crushing out all competition, it held the prices of sugar down because of the practical cooperation of the United States government with the Sugar Trust in the exclusion of high-grade foreign sugars and in the monopoly of Cuban sugars that they effected in securing the reciprocity treaty. These influences reacted upon the sugar markets of the world, depressing them, every depression in turn again aiding the Sugar Trust in its nefarious actions.

"Whether or not Messrs. Wogan Brothers can establish the accuracy of the many charges that they make and bring their own losses directly to the doors of the American Sugar Refining Company, is a matter that remains to be determined by the federal courts and it will be learned in due course, but the fact is that the American Sugar Refining Company has in every instance insofar as we know in its contacts with the general government been found either guilty of actual crime or of such errors of judgment or intention as to damage other parties and the corporation has been compelled to pay immense sums in partial reparation at least of these evil deeds. "We shall await with interest the outcome of the Wogan suit."

DEMOCRATIC PROGRAM FOR REGULAR SESSION.

Informal announcement has been made by Congressman Hamilton of Missouri that the Democratic program during the regular session is to include revision of the anti-trust laws, the immigration laws, the pure food and drug act, and provide federal aid in the construction of good roads. The Currency Bill and the Appropriation Bills have the right of way. After these—the deluge.

The Democrats aim to catch the farmer vote, and any one who has any particularly bright ideas on trust-busting, as a fine art, will confer a favor by transmitting the same to Underwood or Hayden by first mail.

Since Burton Harrison reached Manila the Philippines have taken long forward steps. An indication of this is afforded in a bill introduced to the Manila municipal board to compel people to wear clothing in the city limit when appearing in public.

PROMISES GONE TO PROTEST.

A Detroit wholesale house has landed to the Free Press of that city a letter which throws a light on the new tariff's effects, or lack of effects, and the causes underlying them. We think, says the Free Press, the letter is worth reproducing. It is as follows:

New York, October 15, 1913.

Messrs. G. H. Gator & Co., Detroit, Michigan.

Gentlemen:—We acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 14th, referring to price on Panama hats since the reduction in tariff. We exceedingly regret to inform you that although the rate of duty has been lowered ten per cent there is absolutely no difference in the price because the outside exporters from South America and other countries have taken advantage of the situation and boosted up the original cost price. The new tariff has not affected any savings for us and consequently we cannot give you any reduction. Yours very truly, J. GALLAY.

The house from which this letter came is probably the leading importer of the country in its line and the recipient is the largest jobber in the same goods between New York and Chicago, facts we mention to show the credibility of the testimony thus presented.

We have been giving considerable attention in this column to the results of the new tariff and regard this letter as convincing proof of the conclusions reached heretofore from observation locally. It shows that the complete collapse of the case for lower duties, which was apparent in food products from the outset of the operation of the new schedules, is making itself evident in other lines of trade. The prediction that lower duties would bring lower prices has been falsified by the facts. Prices have been raised in other countries by the American tariff, but they have not been reduced in the United States.

The prediction of lower prices by this means was based on nothing more than theory at any time. College professors had argued in favor of it. Men who have to deal with the world's realities disputed its soundness. The opportunity to test the two views in practice never arose, however, until this year, for since the Civil War the Democrats have not before had such full control of all the branches of the government that they were able to put through a tariff framed according to their views. Even the law in Cleveland's second term was a forced compromise, so far from the party's standards that the president refused to sign it. Now the Democratic theory has been tried out. It does not work.

The cost of living is not being lowered by the reduced duties. Nothing of ordinary household consumption is cheaper today than it was a month ago, except sugar, and the lower sugar duties are not in effect yet. Some things cost more than they did; none cost less.

The political results of this failure to redeem promises can hardly fail to be marked. The Democratic appeal has rested so exclusively on one basis, the party has identified itself so thoroughly with pledges to reduce the cost of living by reducing the tariff, that it is bound to feel the reaction now. Already it is apparently trying to escape from the trap into which it has fallen and its leaders are endeavoring to distract attention from their mistake by making new promises. They are going to lower prices now by attacking the trusts and by a variety of other methods. But when the campaign comes around next fall they will be forced to face the facts. They promised to reduce the cost of living by lowering the tariff and their promises have gone to protest.

NATIONAL FOREST POLICY.

The policy adopted by the department of the interior regarding national forest reserves, which is the policy to be followed in Hawaii if the reserves are to be for the best good of all, is outlined by Henry S. Graves, United States forester, in an address before the national conservation congress, as follows:

"Establish permanent boundaries. Classify your lands; segregate the agricultural land and fix right limits for what is needed as protective and productive forests. Develop permanent policies based on full recognition of lasting public interests, and settled forestry practice fitted to the individual needs of each forest and locality. Study efficiency; make any changes necessary for this purpose, but make no changes that are not clearly called for in the public interest. Carry out your plans for the development and increasing use of the forests; but, above all, make each forest work for community upbuilding and local as well as general welfare. We must always have in mind the men and women who are building up a new country and laying the foundations for prosperous, thriving commonwealths. We must try to study their needs and see where and how the forests can help them. But we must not cease to guard effectively against the evils of private privilege and monopolistic control of resources now the property of the public."

EXPORT TRADE IS INCREASING.

A tremendous increase in the export trade of the United States to Latin America is announced by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. In the calendar year 1913 these exports will approximate \$335,000,000, against \$123,000,000 in 1903 and \$87,000,000 in 1893. The increase in the decade just ended was \$212,000,000, while in the decade from 1893 to 1903 the growth was \$36,000,000. In the term "Latin America" are included all of South America except British, French and Dutch Guiana; the Central American Republics, Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo, and the French West Indies.

That the trend in the export trade of the United States has been, in recent years, distinctly toward American countries, is illustrated by the fact that our exports to Latin-America increased 183 per cent in the past decade, while our exports to all other parts of the world increased only 64 per cent. To Argentina the exports in 1913 were, in round terms, \$53,000,000, against \$11,500,000 in 1903; to Brazil, \$42,500,000, against \$11,000,000 in 1903; to Chile, \$16,000,000, against \$4,000,000 in 1903; to Mexico, \$54,500,000, against \$42,000,000 in 1903; and to Cuba, \$70,500,000, against \$21,750,000 in 1903, the figures in each case relating to fiscal years.

DEMOCRATIC PATRIOTISM.

The great game of politics still continues in Washington. The minority leader in the house, Mann of Illinois, pays his respects to the Democrats in the following soulful strain because they see to it each day that no quorum is present and that there shall be no possibility of doing any of the public's business:

"If we had the power to compel you to come here, we could not compel you to do business. And after all there is one thing that the country is to be congratulated upon to the extent that it goes. If this Democratic congress would now adjourn until the fourth of March of the year after next, leaving the country in peace, it would confer upon the land the greatest patriotic favor within its power. Next to that, to declare that it will not do any business is probably the nearest to patriotism."

THE PASSING HOUR.

"Do it now" is a motto with a two-fold application for Honolulu today. It refers to the cleaning up of the city, premises by premises, and to Christmas shopping.

Here is another knock from the beef trust. The Chicago Record warns its readers that they are liable to acquire a strong British accent should they eat porterhouse steaks now coming in duty free from Canada under the new tariff.

General Villa believes that more victories will bring him recognition from the United States, but he is slightly mistaken if he supposes that victories followed by wholesale executions of men and women will win him anything from this country except a wholesale contempt. This country distinguishes between a general and an assassin.

DEMOCRATS CHANGE FRONT ABOUT NAVY

WASHINGTON, December 1.—(By Associated Press Cable to Star-Bulletin)—Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels in an important report, the contents of which are made public today, recommends that the government acquire large oil fields in California, construct its own refineries and handle all its own oil for navy use. He further recommends that the government immediately proceed to the building of two additional dreadnaughts, eight destroyers and three submarines.

YOUNG WOMAN WILL SWIM PANAMA CANAL

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) NEW YORK, December 1.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Elaine Golding, of Bath Beach, will sail for Panama on the Ancon tomorrow. Miss Golding expects to swim the Panama Canal. She plans to take fifty hours to do the fifty miles, and says if she has to she will swim it in thirty hours.

INDIANAPOLIS IS FACING ANOTHER TRAFFIC STRIKE

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana, December 1.—(By Associated Press Cable to Star-Bulletin)—Carrying out their threat to strike, the local teamsters' union laid down the reins today and refused to work. The new mayor, inaugurated upon the resignation of Mayor Shank, who quit because of opposition of the business interests, has established his headquarters at the police station. Today 250 citizens were sworn in as special deputies. They are patrolling the business section of the city, but the strike has disorganized traffic.

SUPREME COURT FINDS CHILD LABOR LAW VALID

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) WASHINGTON, December 1.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The child labor law, which prohibits the employment of boys under sixteen years of age at dangerous occupations, was declared valid by a decision of the Supreme Court today.

WOULD MAKE SHERMAN LAW MORE STRINGENT

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) WASHINGTON, December 1.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Imprisonment for personal guilt in violation of the Sherman Anti-trust Law, and the adoption of some drastic amendments to the measure, was urged today in a bill introduced by Henry, of Texas.

MURDEROUS MEXICAN IS CAGED IN DEEP MINE

SALT LAKE, Utah, December 1.—(By Associated Press Cable to Star-Bulletin)—With six murders in two weeks to his credit and a bloody record behind him, Ralph Lopez, Mexican, is today at bay in a deep-mine near Bingham.

Lopez began his latest career of crime on November 21, when he killed Chief of Police Grant of Bingham and Deputy Sheriff Otto Whitback and Nephi Jensen, afterward taking to the hills. Early that morning he killed John Valdez, a fellow countryman, near Saratoga Springs. Caught by a posse, the desperado killed two men and wounded another so badly he died soon afterward. Last Saturday another posse ran the outlaw to earth. He killed two deputies sheriffs and escaped into a mine.

Each of the 15 entrances to the mine has now been sealed, while 250 deputies are on guard at the shaftheads. Chemical ammunitions have been lighted in an endeavor to asphyxiate the outlaw.

PRESIDENT POSTPONES HIS PANAMA CANAL TRIP

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) WASHINGTON, December 1.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The President today had to abandon the idea of visiting the Panama Canal Zone during the holidays. He will take no vacation unless the senate passes the Currency Bill before Christmas. He will probably visit Panama, however, before the official opening of the canal in 1915.

COULD NOT LOSE HIM.

CITY OF MEXICO, December 1.—(By Associated Press Cable to Star-Bulletin)—Dictator Huerta, again disappeared over Sunday, and there were wild rumors that he was assassinated or had abdicated, but these were dispelled when he returned to the capital today, explaining that he had been spending Sunday in the suburbs.

The case of the Territory against Manuel Reis, on appeal from the Kauai circuit court on a bill of exceptions, was yesterday argued before the supreme court and submitted on briefs, the attorney general and County Attorney S. K. Kane, of Kauai, appearing on the brief for the Territory, while Attorney E. V. Peters appeared for the defendant. Reis was arrested last year on Kauai while soliciting orders and making delivery of these to customers of the Honolulu liquor house of Rusk & Company.

THE CHILDREN'S COLDS.

With the children's colds and coughs that have been so common this winter, the Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is free. It is perfectly safe. It has been tested by scientific and pronounced free from injurious substance and costs but a trifle. For sale by all dealers. See also Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.