

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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HAWAII PREPARED TO BACK PINKHAM.

Governor Pinkham's announcement by cable of his policy: "May we all labor for the good of Hawaii, that sterling manhood may prevail and justice and opportunity be afforded to the industrious and home-loving, however humble, and may men of wealth seek the privilege of aiding the establishment of unselfish progress for all," has the real Progressive sound and is broad enough to win popular support, despite its platitudinous generality.

When the new Governor reaches here from Washington he will find a community ready to welcome him, to wish him God speed in his appointed task and prepared to back him up just so long as he goes forward "for the good of Hawaii." The community is tired of the bitterness of the Kuhio-Frear fight and the later contest among the Democratic candidates for the governorship and is not at all anxious to precipitate any trouble for the new Governor or block the progress of the Territory by useless, personal bickerings.

Governor Pinkham will find the "get together" movement in full swing, and the "boost" spirit predominating. The rank and file in Hawaii appreciate the fact that this Territory is facing problems that only united action and unselfish cooperation can satisfactorily solve. President Wilson has selected Mr. Pinkham to lead the people of the Territory for the next four years, and the people of Hawaii accept the choice and will work to help him help Hawaii.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR LAHAINA CANE.

Experiments with new cane varieties must be extended over many years. The Lahaina variety which has been the standby in Hawaii for seventy years is considered to be identical with the world-wide Bourbon cane, cultivated for no one knows how many plant-generations. Its place of origin, even, is a matter of surmise. It has been grown so long that its every characteristic has been minutely studied and recorded.

If it is true, as has been the observation in all cane-growing countries, that the Bourbon variety is losing its pristine vigor and capacity for resistance to disease the work with new varieties must continue until a new cane with the vigor of the Lahaina of forty years ago has been bred up to take its place.

Plantation managers cannot help but hold Lahaina cane in their minds as the basis for comparison when new varieties are under trial. When a seedling falls down in any important quality they cast it out and say it is a failure. Practical work in the breeding up and establishment of new varieties is not a profitable line of work for practical men.

This work is properly that of the state experiment stations and of the United States department of agriculture as well as of the planters' station. The United States government has long maintained a staff of scientists who are helping other industries over their stony roads. The Hawaiian sugar planters should ask Secretary Houston to take up the question of breeding new canes, and should also unite in an effort to secure from the Democratic congress that has tried to hit our main industry a body blow, a very liberal appropriation, say \$200,000 per annum to help Hawaii work out its scientific agricultural problems. If recent mail advices are correct and the secretary of agriculture is honestly desirous of helping Hawaiian planters over their rough roads, why not take the administration at its word. Why should the planters pay for a cane experiment station when the United States has acknowledged that it ought to do that work itself?

MORE DEMOCRATIC THEORIES FADING.

Disillusionment on the part of the farmers of the country has already begun. Democratic ideals promise to become a snare and a stumbling block and a thorn in the flesh and other unpleasant things. That not one cent of the fifty million dollars recently let out by the United States treasury "to assist in moving crops" ever got out of the fingers of the cotton buyers and commission men, is the assertion of Charles J. Brand in charge of the office of markets of the department of agriculture, in an address given before the Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations in Washington November 16 last.

"In the hope of securing moderately reasonable credit," he said, "one of our men accompanied the leader of the cotton growers' association to one of the leading banks in Little Rock. The president of the bank, while expressing interest and anxiety to assist, stated that no money was available for such loans; that they already had \$3,000,000 out on cotton, all of which was lent to local cotton buyers and commission men.

"The bank president added that he was one of the committee handling the Arkansas allotment of government funds distributed for crop moving, and that so far as he knew no farmer was able to avail himself directly of the use of any part of the fund."

The ideals of democracy are undoubtedly beautiful, but they do not work.

GOOD FOR TEXAS—WHY NOT HAWAII?

In view of the fact that the new style concrete quarters at Castner failed to please many of the officers who were assigned to them, and that no one knows what objections or defects will be discovered in the new cavalry barracks at the same place, if they are ever completed and ready for occupancy, it might be a good idea if the future construction of permanent posts on Oahu be conducted on the plans adopted for the new buildings at Fort Bliss, Texas, for which the chief of the quartermaster corps has directed that the bids be advertised. The bids will call for eight barracks, four double mess and kitchen buildings, and twenty sets of officers' quarters. They will be the first of the bungalow type, and will be especially constructed for the tropical climate with large porches. The same idea will be carried out in the construction of the barracks. The mess room and kitchen will be detached from the barracks. The barracks will have large porches and plenty of shower baths.

The buildings which it is proposed to put up for the troops at Fort Bliss seem to be exactly what are required here to insure the happiness of their future tenants.

THE WAIPIO SUB-STATION.

The Waipio sub-station consists of one hundred and thirty-four acres of fine irrigated cane land as is to be found on the Island of Oahu. The plantation managers are a unit in desiring that the experiments being conducted here, on a field scale and under practical conditions, are giving better results than any scientific experiments with growing cane ever before undertaken in Hawaii. The credit for making the enterprise possible belongs to the experiment station committee of the trustees of the planters' association. The director of the planters' experiment station, H. P. Agee, and his able corps of scientific assistants are doing splendid work. They have the complete confidence of the sugar planters of Hawaii. The association is proud of its experiment station. The feeling is becoming more general that the future of sugar in Hawaii depends less on rule and thumb and more on the scientific direction of experts with scientific training.

ECONOMY PLUS EFFICIENCY IN HEALTH MATTERS.

The question of the health of Honolulu is something which no body of men can afford to play politics with, especially at this time. It is also a question which should never be debated on the basis of jobs or perquisites. Upon the health of Honolulu depends its greatest ready-money business—that of the tourists and the military. Should an epidemic come at any time before the Mid-Pacific Carnival the best tourist season Honolulu has ever had in prospect would be ruined, while any epidemic accompanied by the resistance to the health authorities we have seen in the past would mean a quarantine of Honolulu by the health officers of ports abroad and a stopping of town leave at every garrison and post. There is no reason to suppose that there will be an epidemic, if ordinary commonsense is brought into play to prevent it, but just now, when the supervisors are making up their budget for the first six months of next year and while there are such questions yet to be settled as those included in the pending milk inspection ordinance, the time is opportune for a discussion of the general health conditions of the city and of the necessity for forethought.

There are three matters in connection with health conditions in the city that are clearly within the province of the city authorities and of no others. There are a number of matters unmistakably belonging to the territorial board of health; while there is also the twilight zone, covering matters which might be classed as either municipal or territorial. The three matters for which the city can not escape responsibility are those of street cleaning, the collection and disposition of garbage and the care of the indigent sick. All other matters over which the city claims jurisdiction are within the sphere of the territorial board of health as well, and there is overlapping, undue expense, a clash of authority, and, in consequence, the work is not well done by either.

Inasmuch as the time is at hand when economy of the strictest kind must prevail, would it not be practical politics as well as good sense on the part of the city fathers to attend strictly to the work that is theirs alone and surrender back to the board of health all other debatable matters of sanitation, inspection and health regulation? Let the pure food officials attend to the question of milk; let the health inspectors attend to the question of dairies; let the territorial veterinarian attend to the question of tuberculosis in cattle; let the territorial officials, in short, handle the markets, the general sanitary situation, the food supply and other matters affecting health that call for more or less expert supervision, while the city creates a health department to handle street cleaning, garbage service and the care of the city's indigent sick.

The sooner a clear line of demarcation in health matters is drawn between what the city should do and what the board of health should do, the sooner there will be economy and efficiency in both health departments, as what is more than one person's business is frequently found in practice to be nobody's business. Between the city and the Territory it should be agreed just what is each other's duties, and, having agreed, let each attend strictly to its own affairs.

The question of the city's health is not something to play politics over. It is too important, too vital, for that.

THE MONTESSORI METHOD.

What the kindergarten was to the generation or two ago that saw it as a novelty so the Montessori method may be to the present generation. It is at all events the last new theory of child education. Whether it is to be accepted or rejected, time must show. It has been applied in this country to a limited extent only. But there is a prospect of a better understanding of it. Rhode Island has sent a representative to the course conducted by Dr. Maria Montessori. The representative, Miss Craig, made a close study of the system, and as a result of the report the Rhode Island board of education has resolved to give it a year's trial at the State Normal School, says the Indianapolis News.

To begin with, it will be tested only on children in the kindergarten and elementary studies. The basic principle Miss Craig describes as auto-education. It breaks away entirely from the present kind of verbal instruction and drives out also the old kind of dogmatic instructor, and even the sympathetic teacher, who has been held as the child's other self, transforming the soul of the objective world into a pupil's life through enriched special experiences.

Whatever be the outcome, no more interesting experiment has been made than this which Rhode Island will undertake.

SHOWING THE WHITE FEATHER.

The reported decision of the board of supervisors not to put into effect the full provisions of the frontage tax system in future road building in Honolulu or to lay down a road building program is an intimation to the members of the Research Club, the Manoa and Kaimuki improvement clubs, the Central Improvement Committee and the thinking portion of the community generally that the best ideas are not to govern in Honolulu, but rather that the biggest taxpayers and the ones who desire modern advancement must bow to the ideas and the wishes of the ignorant. It is a striking confession on the part of the supervisors that they aim more towards reelection than towards the progress of the city. It is an admission on their part that they are afraid to put into force any innovation, although knowing that the present hit-or-miss system of road building is driving the city towards bankruptcy and piling up the big debt of neglect that will have to be faced sooner or later by their successors.

It is a distinct disappointment to have this board of supervisors show the white feather and fail to meet the first real test that has been put to them. Instead of taking an advanced stand and trying to educate the masses of the electorate to better things, the supervisors have stepped down to the lower levels and are trucking to the ones who fear that business principles applied to public works will mean some loss to wage earners.

Some day Honolulu will have a governing body of men big enough to put the needs of the city ahead of their own trifling ambitions, and then Honolulu will commence to go upon a business basis. There is not one of the supervisors today but who realizes that Honolulu cannot maintain its miles of streets on its present income. There is probably not one who does not know that the present system of building is ultra expensive, as any job done dab by dab, block by block, must be. There is not one who is able to reason who does not appreciate the fact that the frontage tax system offers the only way whereby this city may secure good roads and paved streets within a reasonable time. And yet, we are told, the majority of them are afraid to put the system into force.

A BAD LINK IN THE BELT ROAD.

Road-building is an important consideration in connection with the efforts to secure tourist traffic to Hawaii. There must be good roads, especially through Oahu's magnificent scenic section, the Kaneohe coast. There are sections of good roads with an impassable bog separating them, at Kaneohe. Last Sunday as many as ten automobiles were stuck in mud holes in a quarter mile stretch at one time, and a few drivers with good mule teams reaped a little harvest hauling them out.

Beyond Waiahole the contractors have finished macadamizing 2700 feet of road since November 5, with thirteen days out of the twenty-six so wet and stormy that they were unable to move a dump cart. At Kaneohe the county has completed only about 800 feet since July. We cannot afford to have tourists come to Honolulu with their automobiles start gaily out for a spin on the much-advertised "round-the-island belt-road" excursion, and drop into bottomless slough of mire within ten miles of town. Such an experience will knock all the enjoyment out of a six-months' trip around the world. It would be a business proposition for the supervisors to have the contractors that have just finished the Waiahole road get in and finish the Kaneohe section. Then when we take our friends to see the wonderland at the foot of the Pill we will not have the embarrassment of having to ask our guests to shed their patent leathers and help resume the balance of the party from a rapidly-disappearing vehicle.

THE ADVANCE OF TEMPERANCE.

A campaign of education in the interest of temperance and ultimate prohibition in Hawaii, as a part of the nation-wide campaign, is to be started by the Anti-Saloon League, or, to term the proposed movement more accurately, the campaign of education that has been under way for many years is to be pushed with a renewed and a greater energy.

The workers in the temperance cause in this community have been fortunate in securing the services of the Rev. J. W. Wadman as their leading agent. He is a kamaaina, a man who has the substantial respect of the community, among all classes; one who knows the Islands from end to end, is familiar with local and racial conditions and a man who is possessed of a solid, Christian commonsense, an essential in the makeup of a successful temperance worker.

We do not look for any rabid denunciations of "the demon rum" from Mr. Wadman, but from him may be expected much that will appeal to the reason and will command the respect of even the advocates of the liquor interests. The saloon man has little to dread from the "temperance crank," but a great deal to fear from the man who will calmly point out to growing youths the advantages of athletics and a clean body over intoxicants and the foolishness of spending money on what can never secure one employment, can never return a profit and which is no longer respectable. The day when it was "manly" to drink has passed and none now, except those whose sense of shame has been drugged to death, ever boasts of his capacity for intoxicants or his prodigality at the bar. Yet every man of thirty-five can remember when such boasts passed current. That they no longer do is a sign of the times, a sign that the soil is fertile for the seeds to be sown in a greater and nationwide campaign against the national curse, the elimination of which will mean the successful solving of half the questions that perplex mankind.

That Hawaii will advance abreast of the other States and Territories is the hope that underlies the work being done by those who have selected Mr. Wadman as their agent, and those who know conditions and men see no reason in sight for disappointment.

WORLDWIDE BEEF SHORTAGE.

Honolulu consumers of meats complain of high prices. Vice-Consul Mallett of Budapest gives some figures under date of November in regard to Hungarian prices for fresh meats that convey a vivid idea of what high prices really are. He states that the average price charged for fresh pork is seventeen cents per pound, medium quality beef twenty-five to thirty-nine cents, beef roasts and steaks forty to fifty cents, and veal fifty to sixty-five cents per pound. Hungarian mutton, which is coarse and of very poor quality, sells at the same prices as beef. There were one hundred thousand head less of cattle in Hungary in 1912 than in 1911.

The meat shortage is so acute in Germany that some of the municipalities are giving free cooking-school lessons for the wives of working men and distributing free cook-books giving recipes for the preparation of fish as food—because beef, pork and mutton are not within the reach of the poor man.

As Director Agee told our cane planters a few days ago, Hawaii is throwing away a few millions of dollars every year by burning cane tops, trash and molasses instead of transforming them into beef. All the world is meat hungry. Prices of beef are bound to go up for a good many years to come. Hawaii ought to make better use of all its opportunities.

"HEATHEN CHINEE" NOT ALONE.

Hawaiian Chinese acquired fame a few years ago by blowing up ducks that were sold to local housewives, thereby making a tough old drake sell at fancy prices as a fat and plump young bird. The "Down-East" chicken dealers have discovered a way of going the pike one better, according to Bradstreet's:

Government inspectors have for some time been investigating the practices of certain poultry shippers whose business it is to collect chickens from farms and kill and ship them to market. It has been the practice for these people to fatten up the animals for a time, and there is no quarrel with this conduct where only legitimate fattening or weight adding methods are in use, but agents of the department of agriculture have learned that some of these shippers, a day or two before the chickens are killed, feed red pepper in their feed, which makes the chickens have an abnormal appetite; then they feed a mixture of fine sand and corn meal. The chicken eats this mixture ravenously, and as a result large quantities of sand are introduced into the crop and the intestines, as well. This may amount, in the case of a single chicken, to only an ounce or two, but where thousands of chickens are sold the aggregate profit from sand becomes important. It simply means that the poultry dealer is selling sand to the consumers at the rate of twenty cents or more per pound. The remedy for this piece of sharp practice rests in the last analysis with the housewife, who can discourage this practice if she wishes by refusing to buy fowls whose crops are loaded with sand, or, for that matter, whose crops are full of food.

THE PASSING HOUR.

So far, the San Francisco fair management has not objected to Honolulu sending the Ad Club pirates to the exposition, but that is about the only Hawaiian plan that has not been found fault with.

Pineapple canners who are desirous of extending their foreign trade should get the help of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. About ten per cent of the Hawaiian pack was exported last year.

Engineer Truscott has invented a biplane cane loader. The planters' association's report, printed by an esteemed contemporary, makes the inventor claim that the method of construction allows "easy access for any individual young or old; to throw the cane on to the rapidly moving belt, and be deposited in the car." A little hard on the laborer, perhaps, but what laborer would not risk his neck in so good a cause?

We do not know how the rest of the community feels about it, but to us it looks like a decided imposition for the learned county attorney to put in time defending convicted gamblers who happen to be arrested by the federal officials and sending in a bill to cover the services of an extra deputy to prosecute gamblers for him in the police court. This community seems ready to stand for anything that comes out of the city attorney's office, however, and will probably see no harm in Cathcart's decidedly objectionable ways of milking the treasury.

Honolulu, as pointed out by Supervisor Petrie, needs a city hall, but there are many things it needs more, and until we have a free garbage system made compulsory and thorough, some better roads than we have been able to get, a few score miles of sidewalks, an improved fire and police service and a new mayor we can manage to get along without a city hall. Before we put on more bonds for the Oahu taxpayers to redeem, let us think over the two hundred thousand dollar issue we have out now, with the first payment yet to be met, the proceeds all used for roads that are already going to pieces. When the city and county are put on a business basis and some comprehensive statement of our financial condition can be made it will be time enough to talk of a new bond issue for a public building.

We hate to keep on rubbing it in, but cannot help drawing to the attention of those who boasted the Mahukua site on to the community for the federal building the latest news from Washington, which is that Honolulu will whistle a long while before the deficiency in the building fund, caused by the switching of a portion to the site purchase fund, is made up. Had the civic center site been chosen, as the Washington treasury officials desired and as the architects recommended, the federal building would today be well on its way towards completion. Now the purchased site may safely be planted to cane, with every prospect of the harvesters being able to get at least two ratoon crops before a pick is struck in the ground for the much needed new postoffice and federal courthouse. There will be a tenement on the Opera House site before there is a federal building on the Mahukua site.

FOOD INSPECTOR FINDS BAD BOOZE

Cheap Liquor Under Fancy Brand Sold in Honolulu Saloon; Ice Cream Below Standard.

A. W. Hansen, food commissioner and analyst with the territorial board of health, in addition to his work of inspecting dairies, stores and sampling the hundreds of food products coming into the Islands, found time last month to make the interesting discovery that at least one saloon in Honolulu has been engaged in disposing the lowest grade brandy under the guise of one of the most expensive brands. When the fact was reported to the proprietor of the saloon he convinced the food inspector that he had no knowledge that such a practice had been made. It was his first offense and on his promise to avoid repeating the offense he was not prosecuted.

This was reported to the board of health by Mr. Hansen at the meeting held yesterday. It was but one item of an interesting report for the month of November. It showed that ten dairies had been inspected in that time and of forty samples of milk analyzed only two were found below requirements.

In lieu of twenty-seven samples of ice cream analyzed twenty-six were found below the requirements. Preparations to remedy this condition are now under way. In Honolulu of eight samples of ice cream analyzed four were found to come within the requirements. During the month Mr. Hansen also inspected twenty-three stores in Honolulu.

MAY PURCHASE 'PHONE LINES

Government Said to Be Seriously Considering Important Question.

WASHINGTON, November 17.—The United States government is said to be much closer to the formal adoption of a policy of government purchase and operation of telegraph and long distance telephone lines than is generally realized. Although President Wilson and Postmaster-General Burleson are reluctant even to discuss the question at this stage, it is said that they are entertaining a proposal to start the new policy by the purchase of interurban and long distance telephone lines.

Representative D. J. Lewis of Maryland, author of the parcel post law and the recognized authority at Washington on express and telegraph and telephone questions, urges that the government pass over the question of purchasing the vast properties of the Postal and Western Union Telegraph companies. His idea is to have the government content itself with the 3,300,000 miles of interurban and long distance telephone wires, which, being a copy, can be utilized by the postoffice department for the simultaneous transmission of both telegraph and telephone messages. These, he estimates, can be acquired for about \$200,000,000, thus establishing the government as a competitor of the commercial systems and paving the way for purchase of the telegraphs later.

MRS. OSBOURNE IS GRANTED DIVORCE

Gets Decree From Steppson of Robert Louis Stevenson for Desertion.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 26.—Katherine D. Osbourne was granted a divorce yesterday in Judge Morgan's court from Lloyd Osbourne, stepson of Robert Louis Stevenson.

Though both the defendant and his stepfather are so well known to fame, there was nothing in the proceedings to distinguish the case from the most commonplace affair on the calendar. Osbourne was represented by the law firm of Devoto, Devoto & Richardson, but no questions were asked on his behalf, and there was not even the appearance of a contest. The agreement entered into between himself and Mrs. Osbourne many years ago whereby the wife was to get \$100 a month for the support of herself and children was incorporated into the decree. Osbourne has been paying this amount, and the decree therefore makes no difference in the financial situation of the parties.

Mrs. Osbourne is at present living at 1400 Lombard street, the other half of her house being occupied by the Carmelite nuns. She was married to the defendant at Honolulu in April, 1896. The children of the marriage are Alan, aged 15, and Louis Stevenson, aged 14. The alleged desertion by the husband took place in 1906. Mrs. Osbourne testified that she had not seen the defendant since that year, and Alan, who was her corroborating witness, told the court that his father had never to his knowledge been at the Lombard-street home. Osbourne, who is now abroad, was in San Francisco a year ago last summer, but, according to the testimony of both wife and son, did not visit the home, although he well knew where his wife was living. The divorce will not interfere with the custody of the children, both of whom have been for many years with the mother.