

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

FRIDAY JANUARY 2

CHEER UP.

Old Nineteen Thirteen, while he hit Hawaii many a wallop, was yet more considerate of us than of almost any other part of the world, and little Nineteen Fourteen, who has taken up the business of the world this morning, promises to be even better than his dad, so far as Hawaii is concerned. It would be an exaggeration to say that the New Year dawns with the usual Hawaiian certainty of great prosperity, but at least it finds this Territory sitting tight, confident and ready to meet whatever may come, satisfied that nothing worse than the experiences of the past twelve months can be crammed into an equal period of time. We have had free sugar legislation, drought, democracy in power, adverse world's markets, a deprivation of influence in Republican national councils and a cutting off of Kubio's return ticket to Washington, but we have escaped pestilence, war, famine, flood, fire, industrial disputes and congressional visit. On the whole we have done not badly, compared to the balance of the world.

Generally speaking the year just closed has been one of good business in Hawaii. Looking ahead, the prospects for good business appear even brighter, and the soup kitchen, the bread line and the street or plantation riot is as far away as ever. The tourist business is growing week by week. The indications are for better sugar prices in 1914 than in 1913, while the Hawaiian crop will be a bigger one. The continued developments of the naval and military works on Oahu, in themselves, ensure a good business year while the growth of Honolulu will continue on the same good line as last year. The plans already laid guarantee this.

Despite the pessimist Hawaii had a good year in 1913; the people of the Islands having fared better than almost any other portion of the United States. Despite the pessimists Hawaii will have an even better year in 1914.

Remember, the worst of our troubles are those that never happen. Welcome the New Year, cheer up and be happy.

ORIENTAL MARKETS FOR HAWAIIAN GOODS.

The Greater Chamber of Commerce should send a Hawaiian representative to the Orient as a member of the delegation of West Coast business men who pass through Honolulu on the Mongolian next March. Hawaii will find a big market for everything produced in these islands in Japan, Manchuria, Northern China and Western Siberia. A very large share of the Hawaiian coffee crop now goes to the Philippines. The market for pineapples has only just been touched. It has even been suggested that there is going to be a big market for Hawaiian washed yellow sugars in the lands to the west of us. Hawaii is two thousand miles nearer the new market than any other American port. Eastern manufacturers are making great plans for getting their share of oriental trade after the opening of the canal. Hundreds of freighters will pass our doors for years from now where a dozen pass today. Is Hawaii going to stand on the beach and wonder where they are going and why they are missing up our sunsets with their coal smoke? There are new markets west of us. Shall Hawaii sit down and watch Brazilian coffee, German sugar and Florida pines preempt the trade?

PULL TOGETHER FOR THE CARNIVAL.

The cordiality with which the public of Honolulu backed up to the limit the efforts of the Elks to make last night's charity ball the greatest kind of a success is one evidence of the appreciation felt by the community towards the lodge for the way in which the members decided to abandon the Elks' circus during Mid-Pacific Carnival week. Later on in the year, when the Elks do put on their own event in aid of their building fund, the community will give still further evidence of its appreciation of the generosity of the order. The Elks have recognized the fact that the Mid-Pacific Carnival should not be interfered with by any plans of any individual organization. It should be a community affair, assisted by each portion of the community. It must have undivided support to be the great success anticipated. There are reports in circulation that one of the local swimming clubs purposes giving a Hawaiian performance in Carnival week, but we trust that the report is not well founded. For the Carnival and Floral Parade Honolulu must pull together and every selfish interest must be put aside.

PROTECTION FOR AMERICAN BREAD WINNERS.

There are twenty-six million wage earners, men and women, in the United States. They are the bread winners of town and city and on them first will fall the effects of the business depression caused by reductions in the tariff. It is more difficult for the workers in American factories to maintain the high standard of living to which they are accustomed when the home market, which in the long run is the best market, is thrown open to the free competition of the whole world.

The principle of protection is to keep the home market for the American laborer and farmer. This is what the Republican party has stood for for sixty years. The results of the withdrawal of protection are immediate and tangible. The Republican party has no apology to offer for the principles of protection, but there are twenty-six million bread winners who will be demanding something more than an apology from the theorists who say that the foreign market is the best.

GOOD ROADS.

It is said that between twenty and thirty tourists who have come to Honolulu this winter intending to remain for from one to three months have gone back to the Coast in a very disgruntled frame of mind after being bumped around for a week or two over Honolulu's widely advertised "beautiful automobile drives." If there is any one thing that this country must have it is good roads, and if there is any one thing that we cannot afford to do it is to advertise advantages that visitors find when they get here we only have in our mind's eye or on paper.

Hawaii's climate is the best in the world, winter and summer. The gorgeous scenery of the islands is unsurpassed. We have an inexhaustible gold mine in these two assets alone if properly advertised and exploited. No one can ever take them away from us. But the reputation of not being able to deliver the goods is something that the community cannot afford to have. Hawaii needs good roads.

Mr. Carlsmith of Hilo is still opposing the carrying on of the Hawaii probe in the way deemed best by the legislature. He flooded Honolulu with wireless protests against the bill creating the probe commission when the same was before the legislature. Now he opposes an appropriation to complete the work, the justification of which has been shown to the tune of sixty thousand stolen dollars paid back to the county treasury. Mr. Carlsmith's opposition in the first place excited surprise; his opposition now is more surprising still.

GOVERNOR PINKHAM'S POLICIES.

Governor Pinkham's first extended statement as to the policy of his administration is given to the people of the Territory in this issue of The Advertiser. It is an amplification of the outline given to the representative of this paper in San Francisco and sent to Honolulu by wireless, but includes as well a number of new points. As a program it is promising; in its strong announcement of nonpartisanship it is encouraging; as an indication that the way is being opened at Washington for a further presentation of the cause of the Hawaiian sugar grower, the announcement may be regarded as the most encouraging information that has come to Hawaii since the passing of the Underwood Bill.

The one important exception in the announcement concerns immigration. Upon this point the Governor is silent.

In connection with the future of sugar in Hawaii the words of the Governor are: "No normally established sugar plantation can at present suffer from legislation. The Hawaiian situation will, in due time, be better presented, understood and considered. The result cannot now be predicted."

We take this to mean that the Executive believes that the one cent rate to become effective after March 1 will afford an adequate degree of protection to the sugar industry and that, before May 1, 1916, when the free sugar provision of the law becomes effective, there will be an effort made by friends of the national administration—immune from the charge of lobbying insidiously—to retain a sufficient degree of protection to prevent the coup de grace to the main industry of this Territory. The Governor says that the result cannot be predicted, but the fact that he draws attention to the possibility, coming as he does direct from a discussion of Hawaiian affairs with the President, brings the first real sun-ray from the tariff-clouded sky of democracy.

Perhaps the most radical section of the Governor's announcement is that dealing with the public lands question and the intimation that the time has arrived when it is not in the best interests of the whole people to have any great amount of arable land tied up and held idle for speculative purposes. "The Territory has not an arable acre which public welfare can permit to lie idle," says the message, and "your Governor will bear this in mind."

The Governor goes on record as being prepared not only to back the forces working for the promotion of the tourist trade of the Islands but to lead in further development along promotion lines. He will safeguard the public health and take such steps as will prevent undue public alarm concerning the health situation, which has heretofore crippled the work of the promotionists. He will assist those who are endeavoring to create a More Beautiful Honolulu and will help bring Hawaii into her place as the main port of the great climatic route across the Pacific for the vessels using the Panama Canal.

There is a hint of warning in what Governor Pinkham says concerning commission government. His words imply that the political status of this Territory depends upon "sound political and economic government" and that Hawaii, in its territorial and county governments cannot afford to run counter to accepted American ideals. There is also the suggestion that the relation of Hawaii to national defense must be considered in any discussion of the possibility of the establishment of a federal commission government, and that in this connection the question of the preservation of the public health and its bearing upon the health of the garrisons is a live one.

That there must be a United Hawaii and that in the union there must be included the American citizens of all races and colors is the contention of the Governor, whose attitude towards the Japanese is made plain in his reference to "those of alien antecedents but local birth" who "will become almost a dominant political factor." These must be accepted for what they are, American citizens, with rights equal. To them must be extended the hand of American fellowship in order that they may become inducted with "loyalty and a single devotion" to the United States.

In closing, Governor Pinkham asks for a community support. In no line of his address is there a suggestion that he stands for any political faction or for any one part of the community, and in thus denominating himself as a Governor of all Hawaii he deserves the support of all Hawaii. His address is so devoid of political bias that it is natural to suppose that those politically biased will be disappointed. It is rather plain to see that the spoilsmen who have counted upon the change of administration in Hawaii to throw open the gates to the land of easy pickings will fail to be satisfied with what Governor Pinkham has evidently in view, and it is safe to predict that the Governor will, at a very early date, become the target of a faction of democracy made up of those who are clamoring for jobs without any of the ability to fill any of the responsible positions.

When this commences it will be the duty of the "good citizens and friends of the Territory of Hawaii" upon whom the Governor calls to give him the backing that any man must have who intends to stand for economy, for legitimate progress and for fair play to everyone.

TRADE BUREAU TO DEVELOP FOREIGN TRADE.

The foreign trade bureau which the Department of Commerce is establishing in New York, Chicago, New Orleans and San Francisco in direct cooperation with the American consular service marks a step in the right direction.

The American consular service is a splendidly equipped organization, in its personnel and training. The service of today is not that of twenty years ago, the political spoils partizanship system having been eliminated. The United States no longer sends editors of country weeklies in the Kansas grasshopper belt as its trade representatives to sell American cotton goods to the Senegambians, or adding machines to the Chinese. We did that for several generations and got surprisingly good results, more because of Yankee pluck and grit than because of editorial aptitude for trading cotton goods. While Yankee pluck and enterprise are still assets the United States finds that training for National Promotion work, which is what the consular service is equivalent to, is also necessary, and now sends out men whose business it is to know the home market first.

The Trade Bureau is to serve as headquarters for American merchants who want to get in touch with the latest specific information in regard to foreign markets for their particular lines of goods. Also it is expected that returning consuls brought back from foreign fields for the purpose of themselves getting in touch with local trade conditions will make the trade bureau their headquarters, and that there will be mutual interchange of information and ideas that will be exceedingly helpful in extending the market for American goods in foreign countries.

THE PASSING HOUR.

After the Democratic committees get through picking men for the various territorial positions perhaps Governor Pinkham will have a chance to do some picking from what are left.

If we only knew what Governor Pinkham was thinking about when he penned the greater part of his inaugural address we would know what he meant when he read it.

While this Territory may be ready to back up President Wilson's appointee as Governor, it is quite too much to expect us to throw up our hats in admiration of the Princeton professor or to regard everything he may do in worshipful admiration. President Wilson has done nothing to entitle him to any praise from Hawaii. He has, on the other hand, gone out of his way to treat these Islands with a contempt that appears to have been born in ignorance and kept alive in egotism. While Hawaii may not reasonably hope to have national policies shaped to fit our insular conditions, at least we have every right to expect that our insular conditions will be considered in the shaping of national policies. This is a part of the United States and entitled to consideration just the same as any other part.

HAWAII'S INTEREST IN PANAMA.

With one feature of the "inaugural address" of Governor Pinkham, delivered at the formal reception in the Throne Room yesterday morning, the community should find itself in thorough accord, that being the stress laid by the new Executive upon the importance of preparing in advance for the opening of the Panama Canal. Governor Pinkham is very clearly of the opinion that Hawaii will reap great advantages from the new transpacific trade routes to be opened within the next few months if Hawaii is in readiness to grasp the opportunities to be presented. That one aim of the new administration is to prepare the Islands for what should come is something in which Governor Pinkham should have undivided and unlimited support.

The making of the port ready for Panama business is something in which everyone can help. The calling of liners and freighters is not wholly dependent upon deep channels, harbor dues or port charges. These things are important, but they are by no means everything. Honolulu, for one thing, must be known as a port free of epidemics of contagious and quarantinable diseases and with a population not only ready but eager to back up the health authorities in all precautionary steps. Honolulu must be known as a city where ships' supplies may be purchased at fair prices, as a city worth visiting, with adequate public utilities, offering advantages for social entertainment to strangers and, in general, a place where it is not only safe to come but pleasant as well. And in the accomplishment of these things everyone may help.

This is what Governor Pinkham has in mind, we suppose, when he urges the development of the natural beauty of Honolulu and the augmenting of what Nature has done for us by the things we should do for ourselves. A city is not doing itself justice when it compels the visitor to swallow mouthfuls of dust when taking an automobile drive. It is not showing a pride in itself when its citizens limit their expenditures within their property lines and refuse to supply side-walks for pedestrians. It is failing to rise to its opportunities when its front gate—the waterfront—is either a morass of mixed water, clay and street sweepings, or a vortex of choking and unhealthy dust clouds. Bumpy roadbeds and unkept gutters cannot be wholly forgotten in the enjoyment of balmy airs and prodigal verdure.

The selfishness of individuals that prompts hostility to community efforts for the reclamation of swamps within the city limits; the ignorance that fights advance in sanitation; the sectional jealousies that prompt hostilities to local improvements; and the racial prejudices that are played upon by unscrupulous self-seekers have no part in the united action that must be if Honolulu is to come into her own and if Hawaii is to profit as it should from the general advance of Pacific Ocean trade.

Hawaii should be, even if we have not heretofore given very great evidence of knowing it, "the most interested spot in this readjustment of the world's commerce" to come from the opening of the Panama Canal, and the thinking part of the community will be bael of Governor Pinkham in awakening that interest.

THE COFFEE INDUSTRY TO THE FORE.

There is work for everyone to do in Hawaii. While awaiting improvement in sugar conditions the best thing for all who are not actually engaged in the industry is to try to produce at least some wealth on their own account. Every dollar counts. Coffee was profitable in some measure when it was selling at ten cents, and now that the prices have risen from forty to sixty per cent the planters are not saying very much about hard times. The Hawaiian production is increasing every year. The growth of the industry has been slow but sure, and it is predicted that in 1934 there will be many times as large a production as now.

The Oloa coffee boom commenced twenty years ago. The industry went through the promotion stage, was officially declared to be defunct and a failure, but insisted on living. Now, at the beginning of 1914, there is less coffee talk than there was in 1904 and hardly one per cent as much as in 1894, but the Territory ships two-thirds of a million dollars' worth of coffee per annum.

A curious feature of Hawaii's successful coffee industry is that there are only a few coffee companies, and stocks in them ent no figure in the local exchange. There have been no recorded sales of coffee shares by Honolulu stockbrokers during 1913. Yet Hawaiian coffee ventures have probably yielded more aggregate return in cash dividends during the last five years than any ten oil well concerns or gold mines into which Hawaiian "investors" have poured their silver in ten years.

The moral is that there are good opportunities right here at home. Coffee, pineapples, roselle, onions, peanuts, tobacco, ginger, cotton rubber, are all plugging along, saying little but doing much. Some day the home people who have dumped their dollars into Mexican coffee and rubber plantations, wild-cat copper, silver, gold, diamond and hot-air mines and drill-holes, will wonder why they didn't nose around a little in the home pastures first.

CHURCH ADVERTISING.

In yesterday's issues of the two Honolulu daily papers appeared an innovation, a large display advertisement calling attention to the services held in the First Methodist, First Christian and Central Union churches and St. Andrew's Cathedral, an advertisement which attracted considerable favorable notice. The churches of Honolulu have been consistent users of printer's ink, but yesterday was the first time that any of them had put their advertising on a business basis and vied with those others who had something to offer the public which it would pay to advertise.

We believe that the liberal advertising space taken and paid for by the churches will be found to pay. Such advertising elsewhere has been effective, having had a large share in refilling empty pews and building up congregations that had begun to dwindle, and Honolulu offers just as good a field for the businesslike administration of a church as anywhere.

A noteworthy feature of the advertising campaign that has been decided upon by the local church federation is that fact that it has been deemed proper to enter into a contract for a liberal use of the columns of The Sunday Advertiser. This evidences the intention of the members of the federation to recognize the necessity of the Sunday edition of this paper, something which was not recognized by many when that edition was first issued. It is a further recognition of the fact that The Sunday Advertiser reaches the homes of the majority of the people and is deemed worthy of support by the church leaders because of the absence from its pages of news items or features of the "yellow journal" type.

DEFENDS CITIZEN LABOR.

The property owners of Anwaiohimu district show commendable spirit in evincing a desire to carry out their own street improvements under the law passed by the recent legislature, and providing the work is done under the direction of the city engineer there would seem no reason why their proposal should not be accepted by the supervisors. However, the claim that the work could be done cheaper by non-citizen labor, as it would be under their charge, would not appear to be a substantial reason for granting them delay. City Engineer Whitehouse in coming to the defense of citizen labor of Honolulu in stating that it is the most efficient as well as the cheapest in the long run will probably be accepted with approval by the city lawmakers.

It is suggested that some degree or mark of distinction be conferred on Colonel Goethals in recognition of his services in connection with the construction of the Panama Canal. "King of Spades" has been mentioned, but D.D., dredge director, would be more appropriate.—Vancouver Province.

REACHES PORT AS SUPPLIES GIVE OUT

With Flour and Potatoes Gone, Barnacle-Covered Schooner Robert Hind Reaches Port from Newcastle After Doldrum Voyage of 101 Days—In Sight of Islands for Week.

The four-masted schooner Robert Hind yesterday morning showed up, just when the waterfronters were beginning to wonder what had become of it, after over a hundred days' voyage from Newcastle, with 771 tons of coal destined for Ahukini, Kauai.

The schooner found it more to its taste and immediate necessity to put in to Honolulu. Kauai is not very far away from this port, but the distance with a sailing vessel makes a whole lot of difference when a ship is so far run out of the necessities as to be in immediate want of flour for the daily biscuits at the captain's mess, and the wherewithal to establish the foundation for the plum-duff of the sailor's lesser of a Sunday. The Robert Hind was just 101 days from the great coal port of the Antipodes and Captain Wikander had it in his heart to reach Honolulu before Christmas, a good bit before the holidays in this hospitable port.

Captain Wikander has many good friends in Honolulu, all of whom were looking forward to extending him a hearty welcome toward the close of the year that has just passed. In fact, if one should butt into the private acts that hover over the burden of this story, one might find that there was some rivalry among the worthy folks as to which family would have the pleasure and the honor of entertaining gallant Captain Wikander and his good wife during the festivities.

And to think that the schooner had used up its last bag of flour before it reached this port! There was not enough flour left to make a plum-duff, much less a baking of bread. Potatoes had been consumed a week before the Isles were sighted.

The Hind has made the passage to this port from Newcastle in forty-five days, but a tantalizing succession of delays delayed it. Nothing more aggravating can possibly occur to a vessel which is naturally a fast boat.

The Robert Hind is now lying off port and is about to undergo an operation for the removal of a superfluous barnacle. Men will be put over the sides with long spades and set to work to endeavor to remove these accumulated marine pests, according to Boarding Officer McNicol, after which stant the Hind will blow away for its Garden Isle destination.

A week ago the schooner was off Makapani light, but as close as it was to Honolulu, it still had jockeying to do in order to make the Islands at all. Captain Wikander started from Newcastle with the idea that he would make Honolulu within fifty days. His passage consumed one day over twice that time. The Royal Mail steamship Marama, which arrived yesterday morning from Vancouver and Victoria just one day late, and head winds and a succession of heavy gales, and yet was delayed but a small percentage of its traveling period. The day of the sailing ship is not yet entirely past, and therefore the day of extended disappointment on the waters still remains.

Disestablishment of Present Form of Territorial Government, Ill-advised He Says.

W. O. Smith in an interview with The Advertiser yesterday stated that he considered that "any action tending towards disestablishment of the Territorial form of government of Hawaii in favor of commission government would be a step backward."

"The government of Hawaii is the product of a long slow period of growth and development," said Mr. Smith. "One of the greatest tributes our people have ever received was that paid to the founders of the Republic of Hawaii by the committee of distinguished senators chosen by the President of the United States to prepare an organic constitution for this Territory. This committee after long and careful study and deliberation reported back to congress an Organic Act which is an epitome of the old Hawaiian Constitution. The whole Hawaiian code was re-enacted as the law of the land, the only changes being in certain minor details to make the law conform to the Constitution of the United States."

Mr. Smith stated that it is his belief that this community is capable of handling its own civic problems in the future as it has during the ninety years of continuous development, that have gone before, and that it would be a confession of weakness for the citizenship of Hawaii to exchange their autonomy for such a mess of pottage.

THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE.
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the largest selling cough medicine in the world today because it does exactly what a cough medicine is supposed to do. It stops coughs and colds speedily and effectively. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

All the government and private schools will reopen on Monday morning, after the regulation year end vacation of two weeks.