

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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COUNTY GOVERNMENT AND THE RECALL.

Hawaii needs business men at the head of its departments to control the expenditure of public funds. The demand for better and cleaner government is becoming insistent.

One method of bringing about greater efficiency is to give greater publicity to the details of government. Present a statement involving the expenditure of cash to a business man and he demands the itemized details so that he can follow the argument step by step and discover for himself how the totals are arrived at.

The only practical method of getting the public in closer touch with the government is to put business men at the head. No one conversant with the procedure adopted by the land board, the board of agriculture and forestry, the board of public utilities and the harbor commissioners can question the assertion that their methods of transacting the people's business are simple, direct and efficient.

The supervisors cannot take short cuts. They are held as in a spider's web by an entanglement of laws, rules, regulations and precedents. The supervisors are willing to do things but they are not strong enough to burst through the web that the legislature has woven about them.

The only logical course of procedure is to give the next elected board of county supervisors more leeway and a freer rein so that they will have as good an opportunity of making good as the appointive public boards.

HAWAII'S DEBT TO THE MISSIONARIES.

"Hawaii represents the romance of missionary enterprise," are the words in which Dr. William E. Strong yesterday epitomized the results of ninety-three years of Christian effort in these "Isles of Peace."

In these days of commercialism and money-madness, when the industrial phases of everyday existence tend to be uppermost in the minds of men, when Oahu is being transformed into an armed camp, and the talk is of regiments, fortifications and the tariff, it is well to think back a bit to the beginnings of it all and look at the foundations.

That Hawaii has become what it is today, a splendidly progressive American commonwealth, instead of remaining on a par with Tahiti, Samoa or the Marquesas, is due to the simple fact that a group of New England missionaries brought their civilization and their Christianity with them to Hawaii's shores.

Hawaii owes much to her missionary forefathers — a common school system, a legal code founded on the common law of England, courts of justice, individual land-ownership, and an innate love of peaceful and orderly procedure in all the ordinary affairs of life—these are some of the benefits that Hawaii has inherited.

Christian citizenship has been a fundamental of Hawaiian development.

The Hawaiian board of missions yesterday extended the hand of fellowship to a little group of representatives of the American Board of Foreign Missions who passed our doors and paused a moment to look in. The good will and good wishes of this Christian community go with them to their journey's end, wishing them God-speed.

ASQUITH A PARLIAMENTARIAN.

At the moment there can be no question that politically the most important personality in the country is Mr. Asquith. For the time he completely dominates the political situation, and though Mr. Lloyd George may be more talked about, and may evoke greater enthusiasm at Radical meetings, it is Mr. Asquith to whom both his own followers and his opponents look for a decision in the present parliamentary crisis, says the London Spectator.

It is, indeed, in parliament itself that Mr. Asquith's strength essentially lies. He is, before all things, a great parliamentarian. Mr. Gladstone once called himself "an old parliamentary hand." Mr. Asquith cannot yet fully claim the first epithet, but he has already shown a power greater than Mr. Gladstone's for managing parliamentary situations. Although he succeeds in this difficult task, yet he cannot truthfully be described either as a strong man or as a peculiarly wise statesman.

IMITATION BUTTER NOT FOOD.

Professor Bowen of Columbia University, New York, has determined by a series of digestion experiments that butter is twenty to thirty per cent more nutritious, pound for pound, than oleomargarine. The imitation article may look and taste like prime creamery butter, but it is not all food.

This very effectually answers the argument of the oleo makers that their product should be released from the payment of internal revenue taxes, on the ground that it is a cheap substitute for and just as good as the genuine dairy product. Imitations seldom prove to be "just as good."

According to Doctor Bowen the butterine people are not quite so philanthropic as they have always tried to make out.

FIRM ACTION NECESSARY.

Major-General Carter is handling the disorder question regarding the actions of a number of irresponsible soldiers in the same firm manner that Brigadier-General Funston handled it during the last few weeks of his service on Oahu. For the good of the eight thousand troops now stationed here this action on the part of General Carter is to be commended by all citizens, and above all will receive the approval of the thousands of conscientious and well meaning enlisted men who go to make up the armed forces on this island.

INTEREST CENTERS IN TOLLS FIGHT.

The action of the senate on canal tolls promises to indicate now the general situation at Washington will "break" for President Wilson. If he wins a clean cut victory there, gets his repeal bill through by a good margin and without too rantankerous a debate, the future should brighten.

The attitude of these prominent Republican senators, one of whom has been secretary of state and both of whom are very familiar with foreign relations, will help President Wilson materially. But for this Republican aid he could not hope to get the repeal bill through the senate.

If the debate in the senate is long and acrimonious it will put everybody out of sorts, delay consideration of important routine business, like appropriation bills, and greatly disarrange the program. The President is anxious to have anti-trust legislation. If the tolls fight is prolonged it will endanger this legislation.

It begins to look already as though many bills would be lost in the senate because there is no time. The immigration bill, including an illiterate test, will probably have to go over. The radium bill likewise. And these bills that go over for this session of congress will have small chance of having consideration during this congress.

Meanwhile there is great uneasiness in congress because so many men are looking to their congressional districts where there is political activity. The primaries for nomination are getting nearer and nearer, and prospects for getting away from Washington do not improve.

KENTUCKY FACES PROHIBITION FIGHT.

There was a time when it was considered fashionable to hale from Kentucky and know how to mix a mint julep and drink a quart of bourbon at a meal, but those days are passed, gentle reader. In fact, a state-wide prohibition campaign is now on in the famed Blue Grass State and there are those who are so confident as to predict that the distillery interests are very much in the minority and that Kentucky is destined to go on the dry list; in other words, it will not be long before Kentucky will be on record as favoring the abolition of the liquor traffic.

Attention is called to the Kentucky campaign not because the prohibition movement needs bolstering but to impress upon those who will not see the handwriting on the wall the fact that it will not be long before every state in the Union will be of the same mind—that the business and moral advantages which follow in the wake of prohibition far outweigh the trifling license income which come with liquor toleration.

The United States is slow in awakening to the dangers of the liquor traffic but older countries have been slower. The recent action of the Kaiser in putting his stamp of disapproval upon liquor drinking in Germany shows the trend of every country having the welfare of its people at heart.

ADMINISTRATION RESPONSIBLE.

Controller Prendergast of New York city put the ax directly at the root of the evil when he was asked why there are so many men unemployed. These are his words:

"The administration at Washington is responsible for labor conditions in this country, and I hope you will address yourselves to Washington. You know very well that this condition did not prevail two years ago. One reason for this can be seen in the present attitude toward the railroads, who have been ordered to increase the pay of their employees—and perhaps justly so—but are prevented from charging higher rates, although they, too, must pay more for supplies and commodities."

A low tariff law, which either closes domestic industries or puts them on part time; constant harassing of manufacturers and captains of industry by the attorney general; bills in congress directed against exchanges which tend to make investors timid, and a long drawn-out hearing by the interstate commerce commission on the question of an advance in freight rates are some of the things which account for the unusual number of idle men.

Must the country suffer nearly three years of these intolerable conditions, or will the voters partially remedy the evils by changing the political character of congress at the first opportunity?

Richmond, Virginia, has arranged for the creation of an advisory board for its mayor. Honolulu could go a step further and appoint advisors for both its mayor and its board.

FLOATING THE GREEK LOAN.

Inclusion of New York along with Paris, London, Athens and Egypt as a place where investors may complete arrangements for taking up the allotment of five per cent bonds proffered to lenders by the Greek government, under terms supervised by the six great powers, is a phenomenon in the world of international finance not without some significance, sentimental as well as economic, says the Christian Science Monitor.

Time was in the United States when other nations placing loans never for an instant planned their campaign with American lenders in view. The western republic was a borrowing, not a loaning, nation in the days when Greece made her appeal to Christendom that stirred men in Europe like Byron and in the United States like S. G. Howe. Ardent resolutions of sympathy passed by congress were the coin with which appeals to Yankee were then met.

CHAMP CLARK'S GREAT EFFORT.

Speaker Champ Clark rose to the occasion. He met the expectations of his friends, he answered in good temper the criticisms and insinuations of his enemies, and he presented an eloquent argument in support of his contention. Friends and foes alike paid him the tribute of perfect attention.

Nevertheless, the majority against the speaker was large. It was nearly three times as large as that thrown last week on the question of cloture.

Mr. Clark could not win. A new power was present—stronger than the speaker, and able to sway the house. The new leadership was operating; and representatives — many of them against their convictions—obeyed it. Not before in our affairs has the executive laid so compelling a hand on the legislative department of the government, says the Washington Star.

Today the President stands victor. In the senate he will have a harder tussle. No gag rule "goes" there; and the vote is close.

Mr. Clark's speech, though delivered without effect on the result in the house, should, and probably will, be a factor in the senate. It covers the ground so completely that the friends of free tolls in the senate will build on it in their efforts to prevent repeal.

As in the case of the tariff and that of the currency, the real fight in this case is appointed for the senate. Its length cannot now be forecast. But it will not be limited to twenty hours. Twenty days would be a much safer guess, and sixty might not be far out of the way.

The President may not be able to secure the senate's assent to a repeal of the free tolls provision in a fashion which involves a confession of national dishonor in the original legislation and of criminal idiocy in Uncle Sam as a treaty negotiator. The senate, if a majority of senators are willing to forego at this time the exercise of the right to remit tolls to our coastwise ships, may nevertheless insist on the reaffirmation of our right in respect to free tolls, while agreeing now to suspend or repeal the particular provision at issue.

On the other hand, if the President wins by a small margin on the issue as it now stands, the friends of free tolls will appeal to the country, and the issue may completely dominate the coming campaigns, state and national. The country is just rousing to the danger described by Mr. Clark and Mr. Underwood, and pondering the real significance of what has arrayed Democrats of their experience and quality against the President.

THE PASSING HOUR.

When the man from Mo. and the man from Me. get this Delegate-to-Congress business properly mapped out announcements will follow in due and ancient form.

Now is the time to settle upon a definite policy as to what should be done toward preparing for the Mid-Pacific Carnival in 1915. It is better that all points at issue should be adjusted at the outset than to wait until the last minute, waste valuable time in argument and useless discussion and increase the confusion that could be avoided by the agreement upon some definite program at this time.

Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market Quotations

ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL MARKETING DIVISION. (Island Produce Only) April 11, 1914.

Table with columns for produce items and prices. Includes sections for Eggs and Poultry, Live Stock—Live Weight, Dressed Weight, Potatoes, Onions, Vegetables, Carrots, Cabbage, Corn, Cucumbers, Green Peas, Peppers, Pumpkins, Rhubarb, Tomatoes, Turnips, Watermelons, Fresh Fruit, Bananas, Grapes, Oranges, Limes, Pineapples, Strawberries, Grain, Charcoal, Hides, Kips, Sheep Skins, Goat Skins.

The Territorial Marketing Division under supervision of the U. S. Experiment Station is at the service of all citizens of the Territory. Any produce which farmers may send to the Marketing Division is sold at the best obtainable price and for cash. No commission is charged. It is highly desirable that farmers notify the Marketing Division what and how much produce they have for sale and about when it will be ready to ship.

DEFICIT CAUSES TUITION RAISE

Shortage of \$6000 Compels Trustees to Advance Rates in Oahu College.

Confronted with a deficit of more than \$6000 for the present school year, the trustees of Oahu College have been compelled to raise the tuition in the schools under their control. The raises in tuition which will go into effect in September, 1914, are from \$55 to \$75 per year in the academy, and from \$45 to \$60 in the preparatory school, grades seven and eight, and from \$42 to \$50 in the grades one to six.

To offset this increase in tuition and to make it fall as lightly as possible on those who are least able to bear it, the trustees have established fifty part scholarships, each of which will cover the difference between the present tuition and the new. These will be awarded, after application, to worthy and needy students.

The board of trustees regrets the necessity of this action, but on account of the size of the annual deficit, an increase in income is absolutely necessary. The increase in expenses has come largely through the additions of teachers to the force in an effort to keep the classes small, and to provide the instruction which the school's constituency demands.

The trustees are hoping for larger endowments, and until material help is received in this form, the tuition will have to go a good ways towards keeping down the deficit. It is the policy of the board to keep the school democratic, and to make it possible for all parents of children of the ability and character demanded to keep them enrolled at the school.

Merchants' Association May Apportion \$1000 for Use of Promotion Committee.

At a directors' meeting of the merchants' association yesterday afternoon at three o'clock one of the principal items of business under discussion was the apportioning of \$1000 from the funds of the association for the use of the promotion committee. Director Ed Towse, who is also acting chairman of the promotion committee, told briefly the financial condition of the committee, and in making this appropriation the association was carrying out a custom that had been observed in the past.

President Farrington stated that the merchants' association had gone on record as heartily endorsing the country fair that is being gotten up by the military authorities for next month. The fair will be novel and entertaining, he said, and aside from the Honolulu people being given an opportunity to get acquainted with Army folks, an invitation had been extended by the military authorities to the merchants of Honolulu to enter into the spirit of the occasion, to display their wares and to sell them.

THE KING IS REAL SPORT.

King Alfonso of Spain personally will select the team which will represent Spain at the international tournament in San Francisco, for which the Panama-Pacific exposition has appropriated \$100,000. Were it possible for the monarch to overcome probable objections of his cabinet, based on the dangers of assassination, he would be a member of the team. This announcement was made by Colvin B. Brown, United States commissioner for the exposition, who has returned from abroad, where he was informed of the king's plans and desires by Alfonso himself.

ANGELS TAKE A BRACE AND WIN FROM SEALS

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17. (Associated Press by Federal Wireles)—Herry's men took a brace yesterday afternoon by a heavy hitting at opportune times, won from the Seals. Score: Los Angeles 10, San Francisco 5. At Los Angeles, Venice outplayed the Wolves but the latter played a faster game than the day before and the score was close. er. Score: Venice 3, Sacramento 1. At Portland the champions were winners through hitting the ball in the pinches and through excellent pitching. Score—Port-land 4, Oakland 2.