

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY : : : : : JULY 28

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The Triple Alliance was formed in 1883 between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy for the purpose of checking encroachments by Russia and France. By its provisions the three Powers are bound to support one another in certain contingencies.

Its terms were made more definite in 1887. The exact provisions of the alliance have not been divulged but are said to have been modified as to France and Italy in 1893. The Alliance was renewed in 1902 and in 1907, for certain periods, and the period of its last renewal extends to June 14, 1914. It would appear that the recent demands of Italy against Turkey, followed by Italy's declaration of war, were assented by the Alliance. For many years Great Britain, while not a party to the Alliance, was closely linked with it through apprehension of French and Russian aggressiveness, but later, becoming disquieted by the growth of the German naval power, adopted, in 1902, a decided change of policy with a view to seeking in the balance of Power greater security against invasion.

In pursuance of this policy Great Britain entered into an agreement with France in 1904 and with Russia in 1907. The aims of the Triple Entente, so called, Great Britain, France and Russia, were substantially as follows:

1. The balance of power.
2. The strengthening of the treaty law in the interests of peace and the status quo.
3. Disarmament.

In some directions this policy has met with considerable success. In the event of a war between the Powers of the Triple Alliance and those of the Triple Entente the land forces of the Entente exceed by probably a million men those of the Alliance, but it is doubtful whether the vast army of Russia can be promptly assembled for service in the theater of war.

ARMY UNPREPAREDNESS.

The press has been filled with eulogistic references to the conduct of the army and navy at Vera Cruz, and the facts justify the terms used, at least the conduct of the men was all that could be asked. The lack in numbers and necessary material has, however, been kept in the background, on the theory, apparently, that we must have no domestic differences in the presence of a foreign foe.

Now that there is a breathing spell in developments, the facts are becoming known to the public.

Among the most reliable correspondents upon the Mexican question is Gregory Mason of The Outlook staff. He has been in and about Mexico for months, and knows his subject thoroughly.

He talks straight from the shoulder in The Outlook for July 18. The Advertiser reproduces in today's issue the gist of his statement. It should be read in full by every red-blooded American.

Mr. Mason brings out in bold relief the exasperating state of affairs on the Mexican border, where the army of possible invasion of Mexico is armed with thirty-six cannon, while the Constitution-ists alone have a hundred; where there is no hospital train; where the different branches of the service are under-manned and under-equipped.

The Army and Navy Journal of July 4 verifies Mr. Mason's conclusions, and shows an even worse state of affairs at Vera Cruz, where infantry regiments, instead of being recruited up to war strength, 1836 men, do not even have the minimum peace strength, or 816 men each.

Mr. Mason points out that this unsatisfactory state of affairs is due, chiefly, to the apathy of congress; which, in turn, is incident to the apathy of the people.

The road to remedying both the primary and secondary apathy, is publicity of facts; and then more publicity, and then some more publicity.

Agitation and publicity, out of which grows public sentiment, are the greatest educators in the world.

It is to be hoped that agitation of this subject will continue until the ideal state of defense is achieved.

The army needs more men; more money; more buildings. Hawaii cannot coin these items out of the air; but it can do much toward securing benefits to the army, and this it should proceed to do, forthwith.

DEMOCRATS ON THE DEFENSIVE.

A gain of seventy-three congressmen by the Republican party will put it in control of the house of representatives and enable it to checkmate the enactment of laws which it may not approve, according to the figures of the Washington Post.

The prospect of a Republican house is unquestionably the reason why the administration is lashing congress on the antitrust measures at this time. If the laws are not passed at this session, it is likely that they will not be passed at all, in the form desired by the administration.

Republican members of the house of representatives are eager to begin the fall campaign. They believe that the record of the administration furnishes an abundance of material for reversing the Democratic majority in the house. They point to the business depression as affected by the tariff, coupled with the steady increase in the cost of living; the failure to settle the Mexican question; the repeal of tolls exemption; the proposal to pay \$25,000,000 and apologize to Colombia for alleged wrongdoing; the disturbance to business on account of threatened drastic and unnecessary legislation; the breakdown of the government's foreign policy, and numerous other matters which have aroused public criticism.

The Democratic administration is necessarily on the defensive. It cannot win by making promises, because it is in a position where the performance of obligations, and not the making of them, is in order. Every deviation from the Baltimore platform constitutes a point of weakness, and the violation of the canal tolls plank alone will call for the most energetic defense on the part of the administration's friends.

If the new tariff law had actually succeeded in hammering down the cost of living, or if it had opened foreign markets, to offset the loss of the American market, or if the Mexican question had been solved successfully, Democrats in congress would be in a far better position to defend their seats. The shrewdest and most experienced among them look with extreme anxiety upon the campaign. They have noticed a change in public sentiment in several by-elections, particularly the election in New Jersey, in which the President himself took a hand, only to see a Republican elected. The house Democrats realize that they cannot expect much help from the national administration in their respective districts, since the administration has an abundance of troubles of its own. They are nonplussed in searching about for subjects to discuss during the campaign. Every issue that is living and awaiting popular judgment places Democrats on the defensive, and old campaigners know only too well that to be on the defensive is to be badly handicapped.

A POINTER FOR THE TERRITORIAL MARKET AND THE HOTELS.

Attention is frequently called by tourists to the undoubted fact, that the hotel menus of Honolulu are almost devoid of local fruits and dishes.

"Steaks, chops, roast beef, beef a la mode, liver and bacon; mashed potato, fried potato, boiled potato, turnips, lettuce, carrots; rice pudding, squash pie, doughnuts," etc., etc.—the same dreary bill of fare composed by old Noah while waiting for the dove to find a roost. There are some variations, to be sure; but nowhere is there any specializing on things especially Hawaiian.

There are a score of things Hawaiian that can be featured. All kinds of "lawalued" meats and fish, for example.

It is a safe two to one gamble that there is not a hotel chef in town that knows what "lawalued" meat is. There is no five-dollar prize for a definition of, or a recipe for lawalued meat; but The Advertiser is open to any and all who have recipes thereof which they are willing to donate to the cause.

Again there is curry made with coconut. No one who is used to the fiery condiment served up on the mainland under the name of "curry" would dream that the delicious, creamy compound which can be served by any one of fifty ladies in Honolulu, came from the same package.

Taro, in all its forms and combinations, is scarce ever seen on a hotel table in Honolulu. When it is served, it is, as a rule, simply served boiled. Fried taro, fried taro cake, taro biscuit, taro tops or luan are unknown quantities.

Breadfruit also, which is liked on first trial by most tourists, is conspicuous by its absence. During the season it is plentiful and cheap.

When it comes to fruit, however, low level is reached; California apples, pears, grapes, plums—anything and everything but Hawaiian fruits!

Bananas, save the mark! were forgotten when the foregoing list was compiled.

It is true that green and shriveled caricatures of an apology for bananas are frequently found poked away on the sideboard as though they were ashamed of themselves; but a real ripe banana would need a letter of introduction on a hotel table, for everyone it met would be a perfect stranger.

This is not altogether the fault of the hotel people; for, as a matter of fact, far better Hawaiian bananas can be bought in San Francisco than in Honolulu.

The reason is plain. In the first place, the best bananas are shipped away; and in the second place, the under sized runts that are retained for home consumption, are cut so green that they never have a chance to ripen.

If the Territorial Market and the hotels will join hands in this matter, there is no reason why we should not have plenty of luscious Hawaiian bananas, ripened on the tree, to the benefit of both tourist and kamaaina.

GYROSCOPIC COMPASS.

The day of the magnetic compass, the sailor's needle, is passing. On warships and the great liners it is being replaced by the gyroscopic compass, which operates on the principle that the axle of a rapidly rotating disc tends to align itself with the axis of the earth. This axle is now the "needle." The shaft of every fly-wheel, dynamo and motor is striving in vain against its bearings to turn to the geographic north. The direct action of the earth which causes this is feeble. So in the gyroscopic compass this is reinforced by electric power to act instantly at any turn of the ship and thus keep the axle of the disc always pointing north.

In 1851, says the Philadelphia Record in discussing the topic, the French physician, M. Foucault, while demonstrating the rotation of the earth detected this effect of the earth's action on the gyroscope that he was using. His discovery was the basic principle of the gyroscopic compass, which now, sixty years later, has been perfected by an American engineer, Elmer A. Sperry. Thirty-five of our battleships and twenty of our submarines are equipped with it. Many foreign navies also use it.

In battleships a magnetic compass must be placed in a cage mast to reduce the effect of the mass of steel which the hull presents. But the gyroscopic compass, which is non-magnetic, is placed in a protected position below the water line. There by the aid of electricity it actuates auxiliary compasses placed at the wheel and in the conning tower. In submarines the magnetic compass is subjected to so many disturbing influences as to be almost useless, whereas the gyroscopic compass is not at all affected.

Another quality of the magnetic compass is that it points not to the geographic north or pole, but to the magnetic pole, which is to one side of the geographic pole, and it is deflected from the magnetic pole by the variation due to local magnetic conditions, and by the deviation caused by the fact that a steel ship is itself a magnet. So in laying his course the navigator must allow for those factors in his problem. But with the gyroscopic compass he is rid of them all and the poetic term, "True as the needle to the pole," must remain for poetry, leaving the art of navigation to the guidance of the gyroscopic compass, which is really true and not just partly true as the needle always was.

CHILE'S RAILROAD.

A period of prosperity awaits the countries of South America because of the completion of the Panama Canal, but none of these nations will profit more than Chile. This is doubly sure because of the recent completion of the connections in the Central Railroad of Chile. All of Chile, practically, is now open to the commerce of the world. The country is peculiarly shaped. It has a long coast line. Its interior is in some places hard to reach. The Central railroad forms a connection which unifies the transportation north and south, east and west. Chile now has 1957 miles of railroad. The 116-mile stretch between Santiago and Valparaiso to Puerto Montt, just completed, is one of the finest examples of construction in South America. It was well built by the government. Scientific construction has been foremost in the minds of the contractors.

The Longitudinal railway now stretches northward from Valparaiso to Iquique, a distance of 1090 miles, its northern section being between Iquique on the north and Pueblo Huidido on the south, about four hundred and forty miles, and this stretch has recently been completed. It was in the southern section of this stretch at Yerba Buenas, sixty-seven miles north of the town of La Serena, that the rails were finally joined, and it was there that the event was celebrated.

From Santiago the government sent out a special train bearing the officials who were to take part in the rejoicing over the event. The president of the republic was unable to be present and he was represented by Enrique Rodriguez, the minister of justice and education to act for the nation in formally accepting the railway from the construction company. Nearly all the high officials of the government, members of congress and thousands from many places journeyed down to see the last rails laid. The last spike, a solid silver one, was driven by Minister Rodriguez. The official train passed over from the new to the old section and the ends of Chile were linked. The new railroad cost about \$50,000,000.

The building of the railway was one of the national enterprises for which the late President Montt worked. A gold medal was given to his widow in honor of the event. The longitudinal system is another example of the railway ambition of Latin America. Chile has been active in this regard and she has made wonderful progress in railroad building. The first railroad in South America was built in Chile. It connected the silver mines of Copiapo with the port of Caldera, and was opened to traffic on July 4, 1851. It was built by William Wheelwright, an American contractor.

THE ADVERTISER'S SPECIAL FEATURE DAYS.

- Saturday Markets and Home Production for Home Consumption.
Church and uplift work.
- Sunday Literary, Society and Sports.
- Monday The Army, Navy and Militia.
- Tuesday Theaters, Amusements and Automobiles.
- Wednesday Sugar and Plantation News.
- Thursday Real Estate, Building and Financial.
- Friday Education and Schools.

Suggestions and communications relating to any of these features will be welcomed.

THE EUROPEAN WAR INEVITABLE.

Europe has been so heavily oppressed by excessive armaments during the past several years, with the load upon the taxpayers growing heavier each year, that war, sooner or later, has been inevitable. To use a sporting phrase, the governments must either give their peoples a run for their money or come to some terms with each other for a universal lessening of military and naval expenditures. For three years the military powers have been "on their toes," ready to spring, and only a direct miracle now will prevent the great clash.

The Moroccan crisis, the Balkan crisis, the Albanian crisis have each added to the tenseness of the situation. Berlin has "rattled the sabre" so frequently, London has launched her dreadnoughts with so little regard for the cost, Paris has schemed so unceasingly, Russia has nagged and intrigued so throughout the Balkans and Austria has day after day so pushed her ambitious plans for more and more territory and ports that each nation will go into the war embittered, each risking much in the hope of gaining more.

This great European war has to come, if not now at some close future time. The expense of the "watchful waiting" which every Power has been doing throughout the decade is too great to be kept up indefinitely. Great Britain, with the Irish problem grown once more acute, will probably welcome a foreign war; Germany has been having her own internal troubles with the growing power of the Socialists and the grumbling of the taxpayers over the tremendous bills for the constantly enlarging army and the multiplied navy; Austria-Hungary, with its diversified peoples and the long-entertained idea that the death of the aged Franz Josef will bring the two great factions of the Dual Monarchy to a clash, is forcing the hands of the allies in the Triple Alliance and precipitating the conflict, for reasons best known at Vienna. Italy, with small love for Austria, is yet being dragged in to the complication, while the little Balkan Kingdoms and Greece find themselves again facing a situation in which they must fight or be absorbed by the great, ambitious Austria.

And the end no man knows. That the conflict, whether it comes now or later, will make useless all existing maps of Europe and of much of the rest of the world, is certain.

In such a war as is apparently now being staged, the United States can have no part. On either side of the conflict will be her friends, the one against the other. Her sympathies will be divided. She can only watch.

LET THE DELEGATES ACT.

The report of the Hawaii County Draft Investigation Commission is said to be all prepared and ready for presentation to the Governor. It is understood that the report has a concluding section embodying the recommendations of the commissioners and including a number of drafted bills, ready for presentation to the legislature should the report be found acceptable.

This being the case, could it not be so arranged that the report could be presented to the Governor and released at once, in time for consideration by the delegates to the Republican county convention which convenes on Monday. The resume of the work done and the various steps taken to accomplish the excellent results attained may be taken for granted as that portion of the report is said to be very voluminous. The public is familiar with most of the details of the commission's work, and the public is satisfied. The important sections of the report are those containing the recommendations, and these sections could very well be given out, if the Governor will consent.

These recommendations deal exclusively with county affairs and the management of county funds. They are not peculiar to the County of Hawaii, and some action on them might very properly be taken by the Republican county convention on Monday and by the Democratic county convention, if they have one. Endorsement by the conventions will help, and by bringing the matter into the conventions it will be easier to secure the needed action in the legislature.

This is respectfully submitted to the members of the commission and to Governor Pinkham.

Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market Quotations

ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL MARKETING DIVISION.
(Island Produce Only) July 24, 1914.

Eggs and Poultry.	
Fresh Chicken Eggs, doz.	@ 45
Fresh Duck Eggs, doz.	@ 30
Hens, lb.	@ 25
Roosters, lb.	@ 32 1/2
Broilers, lb.	@ 40
Turkeys, lb.	@ 35
Ducks, Muscovy, lb.	@ 30
Ducks, Hawaii, doz.	@ 6.00
Live Stock—Live Weight.	
Hogs, 100-150 lbs., lb.	@ 13
Hogs, 150 lbs. and over, lb.	@ 12
Dressed Weight.	
Pork, lb.	@ 18
Mutton, lb.	@ 10
Beef, lb.	@ 10
Calves, lb.	@ 12
Potatoes.	
Irish, 100 lb.	@ 1.60
Sweet, red, 100 lb.	@ 1.25
Sweet, yellow, 100 lb.	@ 1.25
Sweet, white, 100 lb.	@ 1.25
Onions.	
New Bermudas, lb.	@ 3
Vegetables.	
Beans, string, lb.	2 1/2 @ 3
Beans, lima in pod, lb.	@ 3
Beets, doz. bunches	@ 30
Cabbage, lb.	@ 2 1/2
Celery, doz.	@ 75
Carrots, doz. bunches	@ 40
Corn, sweet, 100 ears.	1.00 @ 2.00
Cucumbers, doz.	@ 25
Green Peas, lb.	@ 6
Peppers, Bell, lb.	@ 4
Peppers, Chile, lb.	@ 4
Pumpkin, lb.	@ 1 1/2
Rhubarb, lb.	@ 5
Tomatoes, lb.	1 1/2 @ 3
Turnips, white, lb.	@ 2
Watermelons, each	25 @ 80
Fresh Fruit.	
Bananas, Chinese bunch	25 @ 40
Bananas, cooking, bunch	75 @ 1.00
Figs, 100	@ 75
Grapes, Isabella, lb.	@ 8
Oranges, Hawaiian, 100	@ 1.50
Limes, Mexican, 100	@ 75
Pineapples, doz.	60 @ 85
Strawberries, lb.	15 @ 20
Grain.	
Corn, small yellow, ton.	@ 40.00
Corn, large	@ 38.00
Miscellaneous.	
Charcoal, bag.	@ 35
Hides, wet-salted—	
No. 1, lb.	@ 14 1/2
No. 2, lb.	@ 15 1/2
Kips, lb.	@ 14 1/2
Sheep Skins, each	@ 20
Goat Skins, white, each	@ 15

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. The shipping mark of the Division is U. S. E. S. Letter address Honolulu, P. O. Box 753, Storeroom 113 Queen street, near Maunakea. Salesroom Ewa corner Nuuanu and Queen Sts. Telephone 1840. Wireless address USEP. A. T. LONGLEY, Superintendent.

20 INCHES OF RAIN IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS IN HAMAKUA DISTRICT

Tremendous rains are reported in the Hamakua district Sunday. Sebafer & Co. received a wireless from Honolulu stating that there was twenty inches in twenty-four hours at Laakea and five inches at the coast. The Laakea forest station where this record was made is at an elevation of 1055 feet. The heaviest rainfall ever recorded for Hamakua was forty inches in twenty-nine hours at Laupahoehoe, about six years ago. These torrential rains do a good deal of damage to roads and cane fields.

ANGLICANS BUSY IN A HERESY TRIAL

LONDON, July 21.—The heresy case of some months ago, known as the "Kiku controversy," is to be revived at the meeting here of the Central Consultative Body of the Anglican Church. It was to this body that the Archbishop of Canterbury referred the charges brought by the Bishop of Zanzibar against the missionary Bishop of Uganda and Mombasa, Africa, for administering communion to nonconformists. The controversy is largely one of church discipline, but involves the serious question of high and low church. The low churchmen defend the African bishops in holding services with an giving communion to members of the Presbyterian, Methodist and other nonconformist sects, since they look forward to amalgamating with these bodies. But the high church party says that such communion is impossible because of differences in doctrine and therefore stands in the way of a union of the Church of England with the Greek and Roman Catholics in a single Christian church. The consultative body will place its findings with the Archbishop, as primate of England, who will pronounce judgment later.

BUSINESSLIKE PROGRAM

(Continued from Page One)
Freitas, S. K. Paulo, Jr., T. P. Cummins, Carl A. Widemann, George G. Guild, R. W. Breckons, A. D. Castro, L. M. Judd, W. Thompson, Peter Baron, W. P. Paakala, A. L. Mackaye, F. P. McIntyre, Ben H. Clark.

Fifth District.—George Kekauoha, O. P. Cox, Clifford Kimball, Joseph P. Meleiro, Henry K. Kaiyo, P. Meyer, Sr., H. Muller, George F. Reardon, J. Chas. N. Arnold, E. J. Crawford, Joseph P. Dias, Cecil Killeham, M. K. Richards, K. R. G. Wallace, W. C. Achi, Samuel C. Dwight, Henry Vierra, Eugene K. Aiu, Albert P. Judd, W. H. Crawford, John K. Notley, Wm. S. Kaka, John de Fries.

Proxies were reported as follows: A. Lewis, Jr., held by G. G. Guild; C. H. Cooke, by Guild; E. L. Schwarzberg, by A. L. Mackaye; George O'Neill, by G. L. Crabber; Geo. Chalmers, Jr., by William Thompson; A. L. Kanahilo, by George Kekauoha; A. Adams, by A. P. Judd; Walter Coombs, by C. N. Arnold; David K. Bent, by John Notley; John Kekaula, by W. H. Crawford.

The rules and permanent organization committee, consisting of L. M. Judd, chairman, A. Aki, Masuwai, Joseph Meleiro, Eben F. Low and George F. Reardon, Jr., recommended that Cushing's manual should be adopted as rules of parliamentary procedure. Also that any member of the convention or any Republican candidate for municipal office might submit to the platform committee any planks desired. They also recommended that the chairman appoint a special platform committee of fifteen to draft a platform and report the same to the convention sitting as a committee of the whole, the committee of the whole to report to the convention itself after the platform had been duly considered.

This plan was adopted. Chairman Crabbe named the following platform committee: A. D. Castro, chairman; Carl A. Widemann, A. F. Clark, Ben H. Clarke, George G. Guild (vice A. Lewis, resigned), R. W. Breckons, Wm. Thompson, A. L. Mackaye, Chas. N. Arnold, W. C. Achi, A. W. Eames, Jr., Henry Vierra, A. P. Judd, A. D. Cooper, W. H. Crawford.

Evening Session.
There were a number of good-natured debates over the adoption of the platform committee's report, with each orator demanding that nothing go into the platform that looked like a straddle of any important question or a desire on the part of the party to dodge any issue.

The convention, as a matter of fact, was much more like a very earnest debating society than a political gathering, there being an utter absence of gallery yells or shrieks to high heaven for the poor downtrodden. The good of the community was given precedence over political expediency in the words of practically every speaker.

No Interpreter.
Yesterday's convention was a memorable one, inasmuch for the first time in the political history of Hawaii it was voted to save time by not having a Hawaiian interpreter. The motion to this effect was made by one of the Hawaiian delegates and seconded by another, the motion carrying unanimously.

In the evening, when the platform was being considered plank by plank, the secretary omitted the reading in English, the report being printed, but read each plank in Hawaiian. The doing away of the dual language system saved hours of the delegates' time and the work was just as satisfactorily accomplished.

The convention adjourned shortly after ten o'clock.

BLAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy needs no glaring headlines to attract the public eye. The simple statement that all chemists sell it is sufficient, as every family knows its value. It has been used for forty years and is just what its name implies. For sale by all dealers, Beusen, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.