

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

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REAL TEST OF MEXICAN POLICY STILL TO COME.

Some of the President's adherents are celebrating the retirement of Huerta as a sensational "triumph" for the administration's Mexican policy, and, says the New York Tribune, the administration must be relieved at Huerta's fall. Its program was based on the expectation that he would "crumble" immediately after learning that Washington did not intend to recognize him. That was fourteen or fifteen months ago, before Villa had even captured Ciudad Juarez. The Wilson-Bryan program in Mexico could not really get going until Huerta had been forced out of office. It has had to wait fifteen months to get started, and is only half started yet. All that the President has to his credit so far is the negative triumph of the negative phase of his program.

It was much simpler to keep on saying that Huerta must go than to undertake anything definite in the way of restoring order in Mexico and protecting the lives and property there of Americans and of Europeans whose governments properly looked to ours for protection to their nationals. "Watchful waiting" was the name given to the Wilson program, and it turned out to be tedious, painful and costly waiting also. Had the military genius of Pancho Villa not flashed like a rocket out of the obscurity of a bandit's past and had an American naval officer off Tampico not insisted on a certain kind of salute as reparation for a chance insult to the flag, the United States and Mexico would probably still be waiting for Huerta's exit.

The real American problem in Mexico has been to protect national interests there and to perform obligations which rest upon us under the Monroe Doctrine. We have given little attention to either of these duties. Now fate is about to compel us to take a hand, since the Wilson administration cannot dodge before the world complete responsibility for the Constitutional movement, of which it has been so active a partisan. The government at Washington must step in and compel the Constitutionalists to "make good." That will test for the first time the constructive value of the Wilson program.

General Huerta's government, so far, at least, as appearances are concerned, lived pretty uniformly up to civilized international standards. It rarely failed to be technically correct in its conduct toward foreigners. Can the Constitutional regime be depended upon to do as well? Many will doubt it. Certainly Huerta never made so unexcusable a record as was made by Villa in the Benton murder case. Instead of claiming that all its troubles in Mexico are over sensible friends of the administration must see that its difficulties are only really beginning. The period of looking on from the outside is ended. Pacifying Mexico and putting it in a way to pay the debts and damages chargeable to the civil war are tasks for the largest statesmanship. The Wilson policy will be judged by what it does to build up Mexico under Huerta's successors, not by what it did merely to pull Huerta down.

THE DEMOCRATS MUST FIGHT.

While the Democrats throughout the Union are building their state, territorial and county platforms and warbling forth their jubiliations over the wonderful record in administration the Democrats have shown at Washington, the Democratic house and the Democratic senate continue to row over appropriation bills and Chairman Fitzgerald of the house appropriation committee bluntly puts the blame upon the President. In the meanwhile the Republicans are enjoying the confusion of the Democrats and are pouring vinegar into the open sores.

The charges made from the minority side that the Democrats have not shown the proper capacity for government have had additional point during the last two or three weeks. The county has heard much about the matter because Republicans of the house appropriations committee have stood forth with reminders that great confusion has resulted from failure to enact the appropriation bills prior to July 1, when the new fiscal year began. Representative Gillett, of Massachusetts, the senior Republican in service on the appropriations committee, has drilled all this into the Democrats in speech after speech. He told them that the government needed money for the conduct of its affairs and that efficient management of the government called for the appropriation of this money in advance of the fiscal year. Failure to appropriate in time caused much embarrassment and led to extra expense.

It is a matter of history that Republicans, during twenty years they were in control, never failed to have the appropriations ready in advance of the fiscal year. Now the very first time the Democrats had control of all branches they fail in this particular, which appears to show in this particular that Republicans have all along been right in their assertions that Democrats are not a party, properly disciplined and capable to conduct the affairs of the United States.

The house Democrats appear not to have much of an answer to make. Chairman Fitzgerald, of the appropriations committee, who is not in particular accord with the President, lays the blame for the delay upon the administration. It is not a very loyal thing to do, but Mr. Fitzgerald, as his friends in Hawaii know, is a plain, blunt man, disposed to speak his mind very frankly. He has been through the stress and strain of appropriations work so long that he is often very little of a partisan when discussing fiscal matters. He generally lays the axe to the tree without regard to officials who may be affected.

There is no question that the delay in appropriations is very marked and that the Democrats would be much better off with their legislative tasks had these bills all been completed in June, as they should have been. It is now the end of July and two of the big bills have not yet become law. Very much of the delay has been due to intense controversies among the Democrats themselves. When the house became Democratic, while the senate was still Republican, men took it for granted that in voting supplies the two branches would have many disputes and find great difficulty in agreeing. But the disputes between a Republican senate and a Democratic house were as nothing compared with the fighting of the last few months between the Democratic senate and the Democratic house.

The reports from the national capital indicate that democracy as represented there is not much better than democracy as represented here, and the people of Hawaii do not have to be reminded what that is. The bitterest political fighting now going on in Hawaii is between factions of the Democratic party. The bitterest fights on the Honolulu board of supervisors are not between the lone Republican member and the majority, but between the majority factions.

In victory or adversity, it appears to be the same. The Democrats must fight and the best thing for all concerned is to keep them outside where their scraps will not interfere with the progress of public business.

The Swiss navy has long been celebrated as among those things which are taken into consideration by the very unsophisticated, and the fact that Bryan's minister to Switzerland issued an invitation to that navy to participate in the ceremonies of the opening of the Panama Canal offers an interesting sidelight on just what kind of men the Nebraska secretary is sending abroad to represent us.

GRATIFYING HARMONY CONTINUES.

It is gratifying to note that the harmony within the Republican ranks made plain at the two conventions recently held in this city is continued into the central committee and that the selection of Lorrin Andrews as the party leader and the executive committee chairman was by a unanimous vote. There had been talk of a fight, there had been covert suggestion of some grand double-cross coup to be sprung, but it all melted away in the face of the necessity for harmony, for a united strength, for an aggressive, practical party organization representing no clique nor faction. On this Republicans of Hawaii are again to be congratulated.

The outlook now is for a determined fight in the primaries, with an assured getting together of all branches of the party for the election of what candidates be selected by the party majority at the primaries. The new chairman has issued an appeal to the old workers to get back into the ranks, forgetting in the necessity for harmony the old differences that split the organization wide open two elections ago and resulted in the Democratic sweep in 1912 on this island. Everything indicates that this appeal will not fall upon deaf ears.

With a new nominating law, a new central and executive committee and a new chairman the party will be able to pull itself back into its old position of strength and be able, in November, to put into office candidates with a constructive policy and with the desire and ability to redeem the mistakes of the past and through harmony and intelligence do away with the misfortunes that a rowing democracy has brought upon Oahu.

WHAT ONE PERSON CAN DO.

Efforts to accomplish work for the community good appeal to many, who wait for some organized effort before doing anything, feeling that one person acting alone can do nothing.

This is a wrong attitude. Let each member of the community who knows of something that ought to be done for the common good, go ahead and do it, instead of waiting for some one else to act, and a surprising amount of work will be accomplished in a surprisingly short time.

For example—on July 9, one Honolulu woman wrote to the great firm of Cudahy & Co., of Chicago, making a personal appeal and argument against their using billboard advertising in Honolulu.

Result—On July 29, just twenty days thereafter, Cudahy & Co. write to their Honolulu agent to discontinue billboard advertising in Honolulu!

Moral: Let each person in Honolulu who is opposed to billboard advertising write a personal letter to each person who is using billboards urging discontinuance thereof.

HARMFUL APPEAL FALLING FLAT.

Each day now makes it more and more apparent that the evident desire to fight out the nomination issue between Kuhio and Rice on the color line is doomed to failure. The Hawaiian voters are showing a manliness and an independence with which the Kuhio campaigners failed to credit them and the more or less open appeals to race prejudice on the part of Wise and Desha have fallen flat.

In the September primaries the Hawaiian voters are going to do just as the haoles and the others. They are going to vote for the candidate they believe best fitted to represent Hawaii at Washington, some for Kuhio, some for Rice, some for McCandless, some for Palmer Woods, if he is in the field, as seems more certain now than at any time; some for Carter, some for Notley and some for the candidate the Lahuities are going to nominate within a few days. There will be a few haoles supporting Kuhio and a considerable number of Hawaiians supporting Rice. There will be a few haoles voting for Palmer Woods and a few Hawaiians supporting McCandless. Carter's support, such as it is, is practically all Hawaiian, and he is a haole. Notley and the Lahui candidate will have only Hawaiian supporters, with rare exceptions.

This is as it should be; this is as the best friends of the Hawaiians among the haoles had hoped it would be, as any blind following of the race cry would have engendered more or less bitterness and would, in the end, have been of serious detriment to the Hawaiians. That such would have been the inevitable results of a successful appeal to race prejudice is as well known and as apparent to those who attempted it as to those who hoped it would not come, but apparently Desha and Wise, the two who conceived the plan and who led the Delegate into accepting it, appear to care only for the present. What might be the eventual results to the Hawaiians did not worry them, but fortunately the Hawaiians are able to see and think for themselves in this matter and Desha's platform eloquence and Wise's little mouth-to-ear talks are having little effect.

When Charles A. Rice is nominated at the September primaries it will be as the candidate of the Republican party, not the candidate of the haoles, or of the sugar interests, or of any clique, color or interest. When he sits in congress, after March 4 next, it will be as the Delegate from All-Hawaii, not as the particular representative of any race or interest of the Territory.

NATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES REQUIRE REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP.

The inevitable result of a great European war will be to make the United States the mightiest world Power among the family of the nations.

The Republican Party is the only political organization in the United States that has proved its capacity for constructive national development.

The people of the United States are once more turning to the Republican party for leadership and guidance that the nation may realize opportunity!

As a world power, with world responsibilities, the United States of America has a duty to perform, a station to occupy that makes our present ridiculous national policy of "watchful waiting, piffle and grape-juice," silly, foolish and asinine.

Democracy is never constructive. Opportunity lies ahead of the American people. It is ours to grasp. Will the United States stand forever looking backwards? Progress does not lie that way.

The Republican party is constructive, progressive, dynamic. In national crises men want leadership, not academic aphorisms or kindly advice. They demand that wise and virile leadership that the Republican party alone offers. This is no time for mediocre and scholastic theorists to hammer out the destinies of an imperial republic, a world Power.

The Republican party will again resume the control of the government of the United States—will again lead the American nation to loftier heights and greater achievements.

THE PASSING HOUR.

After Jeff McCarn's picturesque word-painting, the little echoes around the federal court these days are disappointing, to say the least.

If Jeff McCarn stays in Washington long enough he will be able to help our next Delegate to Congress, Charles A. Rice, get acquainted.

During all this talk of donating salaries to charity it apparently has not occurred to anyone to arise and remark that the salary Joe Fern has been drawing for about four years is charity and nothing else.

The real name of the River of Doubt, which Colonel Roosevelt put on the South American map, is Rio Castanho, according to the Journal do Commercio of Rio Janeiro. Castanho, by the way, is Spanish for chestnut.

NO PERMANENT BENEFIT BY WAR

European Conflict Can Bring Only Temporary Prosperity to Hawaii, Say Business Men.

While many of the local investors anticipate a period of exceptional prosperity for Hawaii and Hawaii's main industry as a direct result of a general European war there is an undercurrent of doubt on the part of financial leaders and men of affairs as to the war being of any permanent or material benefit to this Territory.

Europe will have to be fed from external sources during the struggle and for at least a year after its close, but the enormous destruction of life, property and capital will in the same degree decrease the purchasing capacity of all the world. The European nations constitute in their aggregate the greatest of all markets so that any cause which cripples their resources is bound to react against the prosperity of all nations.

L. Tenney Peck stated yesterday that he can hardly comprehend that in this day of progress and enlightenment among men the most advanced white peoples of the globe should seek to settle racial differences by recourse to war and bloodshed. The destruction of life, property and implements of production will set back the advancing tide of prosperity and civilization a generation, he said. The full cost of the war will not be paid for in a hundred years.

"A European war was not possibly be of lasting benefit to Hawaii or the United States. It will increase the demand for food and clothing and the primary necessities of life but it will enormously diminish the absorptive capacity of Europe for manufactured goods and articles of luxury."

E. D. Tenney said that while a general war may prove of immediate benefit to Hawaii through interrupting European beet-sugar production the advantage will only be a temporary one. War creates high prices and an artificial prosperity that must be paid for later. It diverts capital from the field of production to the field of destruction. The terrific annihilation of capital that goes with modern warfare tends to create world-wide hard times.

MAKE CONDITIONS SAME AS IF WAR PREVAILED

WASHINGTON, July 13.—War department officials are watching with interest the outcome of certain experiments with army rations being carried on at Texas City, Texas, and at Vera Cruz, where the troops are separated from the bases of supply, making conditions similar to those prevailing in the field in time of war. Based upon their observations in the two camps, officers will make reports upon the nutritive value and digestive properties of certain of the rations, as well as upon various devices evolved to conserve the health of troops on field service.

To further experiments to determine the value as a food of dehydrated vegetables 25,000 rations of potatoes and onions have been requested.

All Commands to Share Supply. First it was decided to try out that diet on one of the companies of the 23d Infantry, at Texas City, but it was found that such a task would occupy one company more than a year. So the dehydrated vegetables will be distributed among all of the commands at Texas City. Gen. Bell, commanding the 2d Division, may add dehydrated vegetables to the menu of the troops at Vera Cruz.

LABORERS KILLED IN A LANDSLIDE

A wireless message received by the afternoon paper yesterday reported the death of three Japanese laborers on Wednesday afternoon in a landslide at Kukui plantation. Another Japanese laborer was seriously injured and may die. A number of others escaped uninjured.

The men were working at the foot of a hillside and were in the act of demolishing the trestlework which supported a cane flume formerly when the landslide occurred, tons of earth and rock covering the men. Fellow workmen went to the assistance of the unfortunates and labored for a long time in a frantic effort to save those thus entombed by the landslide. The recent heavy rains, following a dry spell, caused the loosening of the soil on the hillside and the slide followed, with the disastrous results reported.

WATER SHORTAGE AT SCHOFIELD BARRACKS

Schofield Barracks is short of water temporarily through a failure of the pumping plant. Pending the completion of repairs the use of garden hose in the cavalry, artillery and Twenty-fifth Infantry cantonments has been restricted to an hour in the evening. The watering of the roads by sprinkling wagons has been discontinued. As usual the shortage of water comes at a time when it is badly needed as the roads are dry and dusty and the grass and plants have a hard struggle to survive.

FLIPINOS FIGHT; FOUR ARE STABBED

Cannery Employees Row Over Wages—Seven Are in Jail.

Prompt action on the part of a squad of police under Captain Duke Kahalaonui prevented a serious riot among the laborers at the Libby, McNeill & Libby pineapple factory last night shortly after eight o'clock.

As a result four men were stabbed and seven of the belligerents are in the city jail, where they are held pending an investigation of the affair which will be made today by the police authorities.

When the police, the laborers were being paid off at the cannery at seven-thirty o'clock tonight when a fight started between one of the Filipino laborers and a foreman over the amount he received in his pay envelope. A general row started and knives were drawn. Joel Neal, who acts as special police officer at the cannery, was set upon by several infuriated Filipinos and with considerable difficulty managed to escape from his assailants and telephoned for the police. Captain Kahalaonui and Officers Carter, Swift, Sizemore, Kila and Heibai arrived on the scene in short order and with drawn clubs managed to quell the disturbance.

When order was restored Pedro Piandri Lopez, Manuel Lacasa and Joe Morales were found to be suffering from knife wounds about the head. None of the men is fatally wounded, though Joe Morales is the most seriously injured. He was slashed across the face and had his right ear partially severed. His right shoulder had been broken with a club.

The police arrested Manuel Lacasa, Olga Quinka, Luciano Castro, Vincente de O'Campo, Lope Lopez, Pedro Piandri and Carl Hoff. A varied assortment of weapons was found upon those arrested, ranging from ordinary eight-inch knives to a pair of leaden knuckles.

CAUGHT WEARING STOLEN GOODS

Joseph Perrin and Frank White, who say they belong to Company A of the 143d Company, Coast Artillery at Fort Kamehameha, were booked at the police station last night by Police Officer Arthur E. Carter and charged with burglary.

According to Carter, it was reported to him by Charles H. Holt living at the John E. Moon house, that two soldiers had approached him last Monday night with a request that he supply them with clothing to aid them in deserting from the army. This he refused to do and the two men departed.

The next day, upon going to his room, Holt found that his clothes had disappeared. In company with Officer Carter, Holt made a search of the different saloons and lodging houses, finally locating the two men at work on board the steamer Layline. When confronted by Holt and charged with having stolen his clothes, the two men claimed to have purchased them from a Chinese peddler. Afterwards it is said they confessed to having stolen the clothes from Holt's room.

In their statement to Captain Kahalaonui Perrin and White said that they had stolen the clothes for the purpose of deserting from the army as the work was too hard at Fort Kamehameha and they did not even get enough to eat. Upon being pressed as to what became of their uniforms, the men said they had thrown them in the bushes in the rear of Oahu College.

CHAMPION CARRIED LETTERS TO HAWAII FROM FOREIGN MINISTER

Tachiyama, the great Japanese wrestler who is heading the troupe of Japanese champions in their triumphal tour of the Territory, is some man in his own country, important enough to go traveling with letters of introduction in his pocket from barons of the Empire and ministers of the Mikado. President Roosevelt was always delighted to meet the champions of the ring, and what the greatest champion of America is in America, Tachiyama is in Japan, and then some.

That is how it happened that when the wrestling champion came to Honolulu he bore in the inside pocket of his kimono a letter from Baron Kato, the Japanese minister of foreign affairs, to Prof. M. M. Scott, not that Professor Scott needed any introduction to Tachiyama, having been entertained in Tokio by the champion and his associates, along with the other members of the Hawaiian-Japanese excursion party.

MAUI GUARDSMEN PAID TOO MUCH?

Paymaster Freeman Has Delicate Problem to Solve in Regard to Remuneration of Militiamen.

Capt. George D. Freeman Jr., assistant to the department quartermaster of the Hawaiian Department, and who officiated as paymaster for the government in paying off the national militiamen of Hawaii who recently engaged in field maneuvers with the Second Infantry at Red Hill, has a delicate problem before him for answer this morning.

It appears that in paying off the officers and men of Company L of Maui that Paymaster Freeman allotted seven days of service to every member of the company on the strength of the payroll presented by Captain Young.

When Captain Young presented a duplicate payroll at the national guard headquarters it was pointed out to him by Capt. A. W. Neely, acting as paymaster for the Territory, that the members were entitled to only five days' pay according to the rules and regulations of the regular army which govern the payment of militiamen when they do actual service under government supervision as in instance of the joint maneuvers.

Captain Neely held that the rules and regulations were plain in that they stated that pay should begin from the actual time the militiamen left their home station until they returned. It was pointed out that the letters and orders which had been exchanged between headquarters and the commanding officer of Company L showed that the company was to leave their home station on July 25 and return on July 29.

Five-Day Pay Schedule. As a matter of fact Company L left Lahaina, their home station, early on the morning of July 25 and were scheduled to return to Lahaina on the Mauna Kea at ten o'clock on the morning of July 29, which would have brought them to their station the same day. This would make a five-day pay schedule.

However, Captain Young contends that he brought his men to Lahaina on the twenty-third and remained at that place through the twenty-fourth, for which days he contends that his men are entitled to pay inasmuch as they were taken away from their respective occupations and would lose their civilian salaries for the time they were absent.

Col. J. W. Jones, department adjutant of the national guard, when appealed to by Paymaster Neely and after studying the rules and regulations in addition to the orders and letters exchanged in regard to the transportation of Company L, upheld the ruling of Paymaster Neely. However, he took the matter up immediately with Captain Freeman over the telephone at his home. Captain Freeman stated that he would make no decision until he had first examined all the letters and orders which had passed and that he would give the tangle his first attention in the morning. Colonel Jones, in discussing the affair last evening said:

"It is an unfortunate mistake and I regret that it arose. However, our headquarters has no alternative in the matter. The rules and regulations are plain. In paying off militiamen we will follow the lead of the paymaster of the regular army, and if Captain Freeman rules that Company L is legally entitled to two days' additional pay we will with great pleasure make out a supplementary payroll."

"If he interprets the rules and regulations as we have interpreted them, it will mean that Captain Freeman has overpaid Company L two days and that the overpay must be refunded. It is my hope and sincere wish that Captain Freeman may have some interpretation of the rules and regulations which we have not which will not make the refund necessary, but instead will give the men the two additional days."

Here at Their Own Expense. "Heretofore Company L has always collected seven or eight days' pay, but this year it so chanced that steamer schedules could be arranged to require the company to be here only five days. Company L, which returned from Red Hill today, will get eight days' pay, while Company M of Hilo will receive seven days. The men of Company L who are still in town are doing so at their own expense and were granted permission to stay over."

"It is unfortunate, because it is undoubted that many of the men of the company will feel that they are getting the worst of it and it will cause harsh feeling in the ranks. This is not the situation in any shape and manner. Our headquarters are acting only as we interpret the laws and regulations. No one would be more pleased than myself if Captain Freeman can find his way clear to rule that the men are entitled to two days' more pay from the Territory."

"If he rules differently and it will be necessary for the men of Company L to refund two days' pay, I believe a means will be found to do so without working any hardship on them because of expenses incurred in the belief that they were to receive seven days' pay from the Territory. There are fifty-nine men of Company L here, and each would be entitled to two additional dollars if the extra allowance is made."

Captain Neely, paymaster for the Territory, will be at the Army from one o'clock until two o'clock this afternoon to pay off the men who have not already been paid.

Nicholas Trillo and Maria Lucia Melendro, arrested on statutory charge by the federal authorities, were yesterday released on their own recognizance and instructed to appear before Commissioner Charles S. Davis next Wednesday morning at ten o'clock for a preliminary hearing.