

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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CHANGED AMERICANS.

A writer in the North American Review—Daniel F. Kellogg—directs attention to changes in the character of the American people. It has changed much, he says, in the last twenty-five years. And he seems to be surprised at his own discovery. Even physically, Mr. Kellogg says, the change is apparent. A new type is developing. Incidentally, the new type is less religious, less honest and less frugal than the old. It has less respect for governmental and social traditions, mentally it is less deliberative and reflective, in judgment less conservative, and emotionally less restrained. But, these few things aside, the discoverer of the "changed American" has no serious indictment to bring against him. His attitude, though, is still a little suspicious. He is cautious. Just who are the men and women, he wants to know, that are taking the place of the poets, philosophers and historians of the past. He wants to know, too, whether they are better than their predecessors. Going a little further, says he, let us ask who are the men nowadays and what is their character that are the leaders of thought, the sources of national inspiration, and how do they compare with those who have lately gone to their last sleep? Who are those that are stirring the hearts of our young men with romantic enthusiasm and visions of liberty and of the ideal beauty? Who are those that are thinking for us and dreaming for us as of yore, and leading us to commerce with the sky?

Several, we might reply, and others still who think they are capable of leading. The American follows not because he must, but because he chooses to, and he selects his own leaders. In that, at least, he is not changed. He may be less conservative and less reflective and not so much overawed by precedent, and he may be more emotional, but he still knows fairly well what he wants, and he is showing an increasing determination to get it. He is thinking and acting more quickly. The pace is faster. Times have changed and conditions have changed. Twenty-five years ago we walked today we fly. But to the new times and the new conditions we have come by degrees, developing to meet them as we advanced. We have grown by evolution. Is it remarkable that we should have changed? What, indeed, would have been the result if we had not changed? On the whole, the amazing thing is not that we are not the Americans today that we were twenty-five years ago, but that Mr. Kellogg, or anybody else, should discover anything surprising in the fact. He might as well exclaim daily over the phenomenon of a new dawn.

THAT SHOT AT SARAJEVO.

The assassin who drew the trigger against the Austrian heir apparent, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, if he be alive today, will have the satisfaction of knowing that the crook of his finger has set the whole war machinery of the greatest military powers in the world in action, has precipitated upon the world the greatest war of history, has stopped the liners on the ocean and set going a wave of hate that has wrapped the globe in its embrace.

To the possibilities of such a conflict as is now beginning there is no end that can be grasped by most imaginative. At a signal great guns will boom in angry duels in every sea; on every continent the regiments will spring to arms. Already news comes from China of an expected action in the Yellow Sea between the warships of the British fleet and the forts at Kiao-Chau. German liners are laid up in New York harbor. The Canadians at Halifax and Esquimaux are on the watch for an enemy. The Australian battle cruisers are taking on war supplies under the Southern Cross. Traders in interior cities of the United States are facing financial ruin. Japan is humming with the possibility of being drawn into the conflict. The negroes on the little cotton farms of the South face the same danger of having no market for their product as do the manufacturers of New England, who have supplied farm machinery to Russia, typewriters to France and Germany and shoes to Austria.

Not a South Sea island but will be affected by the war; hardly a family in the world, with the exception of the savages in the African interior and the Esquimaux of the frigid zone, but will be touched in some way by the consequences of that revolver shot in Sarajevo, fired at a man comparatively few of the people of the world ever heard of, in a quarrel that fewer still yet know the particulars of.

BUT WILL THEY SEE THE POINT?

Secretary Bryan's pronouncement in favor of equal suffrage is being interpreted in some quarters as an effort to put the administration "in right" with those who may have become offended at President Wilson's rather brusque treatment of the delegation that recently waited on him at the White House. It is looked upon as an attempt to show that though the administration is opposed to the passage of a constitutional amendment enfranchising women, it still has a friendly feeling for suffrage in the individual states, says The Detroit Free Press.

Assuming that this is Mr. Bryan's idea, there is large room for doubt whether he will succeed in placating those who have taken offense at the President's attitude. With male propagandists the scheme might work. They would understand the intimate connection between an official statement in The Commoner and sentiment at the White House, they would accept Mr. Bryan's views as "inspired" and probably with good reason. But women are differently constituted. For the most part they have not reached that high stage of political acumen which enables one to perceive delicate political sequences. Their rare talent for detail and their love for the concrete impels them to look directly to the individual with whom they are dealing rather than to an apologist or representative, and with them an announcement by Mr. Bryan of his views is likely to seem a matter entirely distinct from a statement by Mr. Wilson. Doubtless they will be pleased to receive Mr. Bryan as a convert, and they will welcome his advent into the fold as the tribute of a careful opportunist to their growing power, but after all, it isn't Mr. Bryan whom they have asked to put through a constitutional amendment; it isn't Mr. Bryan who gave them the cold shoulder, and perhaps they will fail to see the shadowy outlines of the mortar board above the premier's glistening baldness. Women are singularly dense in these matters.

Sheriff Rose is to be congratulated on the campaign he is carrying out against violators of the automobile and road ordinances and is to be commended on the fact that he is playing no favorites. His drag net is out and whether it be a society lady, a financial magnate, a sport, a laundryman or just a plain road hog or joy rider, is all the same, provided they have broken the law. This is the way the law should be enforced, and this is the way to prevent accidents. It is to be hoped, though, now that sufficient warning to transgressors has been given, that Judge Monsarrat will go a bit steeper in his fines. The second week's offenders should get double the dose the first week's defendants received, at least, and a treble amount for the third week would probably make it very plain that it pays to read the ordinances and act accordingly.

JAPAN AND THE WAR.

The possibility of Japan being involved in the European war, as a result of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, signed three years ago, a renewal along practically the same lines of the original Anglo-Japanese Treaty, signed in 1905, appears rather slight, however much the diplomats at Washington are discussing the point. The treaty under discussion says in its preamble:

The government of Great Britain and the government of Japan having in view the important changes which have taken place in the situation since the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese agreement of August 13, 1905, and believing that a revision of that agreement responding to such changes would contribute to the general stability and repose, have agreed upon the following stipulations to replace the agreement mentioned.

Then follow the objects of the alliance as set forth in the previous draft. These include the consolidation and maintenance of peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and India, the preservation of the common interests of all the Powers in China and the maintenance of the territorial rights of the contracting parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and India and the defense of their special interests in those regions.

The crux of the treaty, which binds the one nation to come to the defense of the other under certain conditions, is in Article II, which says:

If by reason of unprovoked attack or aggressive action wherever arising on the part of any other Power or Powers, either contracting party should be involved in war in defense of its territorial rights or special interests mentioned in the preamble of this agreement the other contracting party will at once come to the assistance of its ally, and will conduct the war in common and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

The main difference between the treaty of 1911 and that of 1905 is that the new treaty excludes from the terms of Article II any nation with which either of the contracting Powers has a treaty of arbitration, it being generally understood that Great Britain insisted on this exclusion because of the possibility of a war between Japan and the United States, a war in which the sympathies of Great Britain would be with this country and not with her Far Eastern ally. This clause of exemption says that "should either high contracting party conclude a treaty of arbitration, that negotiation in this agreement shall entail upon such contracting party no obligation to go to war with the Power with whom such treaty of arbitration is in force."

LEST WE FORGET.

From now on, until the whirlwind confusion of sudden war abates, American newspaper readers may expect all sorts of contradictory European news. The former orderly state of affairs has been engulfed. The great news-gathering organizations have been swept aside in the military need of the hour. Strict censorship is being maintained over every available means of communication, and only that news will be sent across the Atlantic which those in charge of the eastern cable and wireless terminals choose to have sent out.

Much that will be received over the cable and wireless in Honolulu will be speculation, but speculation based upon all the facts that are allowed to trickle through the army lines and filed in good faith as news. Absolutely definite word from the many hundreds of miles of battle-front and from the warring capitals cannot possibly be obtained in haste. The abnormal replaces the normal in the newspaper world, and it will be well for readers to keep this fact in mind.

The Advertiser will print the news as it receives it from the Associated Press. This paper has arranged for an extended service to come through the Federal Wireless, and it will endeavor to keep Hawaii as closely in touch with the shifting war lines of the world as is humanly possible.

Whatever the outcome of the war, there are going to be sore hearts in Honolulu. This community is made up of friends and associates who represent in their various nationalities the contending forces elsewhere. The ties which the years have knit between the various people of this cosmopolitan city are going to be strained. Personal friendships are going to be tested. The hate that war engenders will creep into our Paradise of the Pacific. This appears inevitable, and it will be the duty of the leaders of the community, of each nationality, to set examples to minimize the evil effects of the forces of hell let loose around the globe.

Hawaii should strive now, more than ever, to preserve the man to man status that has always distinguished the social relations of all classes in the Islands. Let it continue to be man to man, not Anglo-Saxon to Teuton, Slay to Latin, European to Asiatic or white to yellow.

Hawaii must keep its head. We will all be here, neighbors, after the war is through.

ELECTION AT THE PRIMARIES.

Voters should bear in mind the fact that if enough of them vote for any particular candidate at the September primaries that candidate may be elected then and there and not be put to the necessity of running again in the regular November elections. To be elected at the primaries a candidate must secure a majority of all the votes cast for his particular office.

If Rice, for instance, should poll a vote one more than the combined votes of Kuhio, McCandless, Carter, Notley and the expected other Democrat in the field, he is then the regularly elected Delegate to Congress. But if no candidate receives a clear majority of all the votes cast, then the candidate who receives the majority in his party becomes the party candidate for the regular elections.

It is taken for granted that Carter and Notley will have no opposition, consequently—unless there be an election at the September primaries—each will have his name on the regular ballot if each gets but one vote apiece. There will probably be a Democratic contest between McCandless and some Sugar Protection Democrat, and the one who polls the higher vote of the two becomes the regular Democratic candidate in November. The contest in the Republican party is between Rice and Kuhio, and whichever of the two polls the higher vote will be the regular Republican candidate. A non-partisan, to be nominated at the primary must receive at least twenty per cent of all the votes cast.

THE PASSING HOUR.

In addition to its full night Associated Press report of the European crisis, published by The Advertiser this morning this paper is enabled to print the happenings which came so quick upon each other yesterday. These were covered by the Associated Press in its day service to the Star-Bulletin to which paper The Advertiser is indebted for copies of the bulletins.

Should President Wilson's suggestion of the amendment of the shipping laws to allow the coming into American registry of foreign-built steamers be carried through, it will not only bring under the flag the greatest merchant marine of the world but it will give Hawaii a chance to do business without the necessity of suspending the unfair coastwise shipping law. By all means lift the bars and let the war-scarred crafts come in. Hawaii can stand a little bit of good fortune just now.

There is no phase of the road problem more important than that of maintenance. The general impression that there are certain types of roads that are permanent is erroneous. No permanent road has ever been constructed or ever will be, according to the road specialists of the United States department of agriculture. The only things about a road that may be considered permanent are the grading, culverts and bridges. Roads constructed by the most skillful highway engineers will soon be destroyed by the traffic, rain, and wind, unless they are properly maintained. But the life of these roads may be prolonged by systematic maintenance. A poor road will not only be improved by proper maintenance but may become better in time than a good road without it.

THE ADVERTISER'S SPECIAL FEATURE DAYS.

Table listing 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.

AFTER ALL, SUGAR IS HAWAII.

The European war crisis forces home a realization of the fact that Hawaii has only one main and dependable industry, sugar.

In days of prosperity when profits are large and expenditures lavish, a certain laxity in public opinion concerning the sugar industry always arises. Those who have built up the industry and have made it what it is are subject to criticism and opposition.

It is human nature for men who have not succeeded or have achieved only moderate success to be jealous of those who have built great fortunes. But in times of stress like the present when the question is "What have we to sell that the world must have, whether there is war or peace?" coming right down to brass tacks, Hawaii has only one product that the world must have and that is sugar.

Those who would help Hawaii live through this world's crisis must get together, drop petty bickerings and jealousies, political, social, racial and economic, and make all issues secondary to that of strengthening Hawaii's big industry and mainstay.

Coffee has been a good industry, but Hawaii's total crop is not one-tenth of one per cent of the world's supply. Its value will continue to be governed by international business conditions and the law of supply and demand.

The ability of Hawaiian coffee to hold its own depends on how far Hawaiian coffee has made a reputation for itself and will sell on its own merits in the mainland markets. If Hawaiian coffee is a grade that the trade must have the outlook is far from gloomy. This time alone can tell.

The pineapple industry will continue on a conservative basis of production. There will undoubtedly have to be a reduction of the areas devoted to this crop rather than the extensions previously planned. Pineapples are to a certain extent a luxury although the consumption of all canned fruits has enormously increased in the dietary of all nations and all classes of people. Canned pines will flourish or fade as the demand for all other canned fruits increases or diminishes.

The next Hawaiian rice crop will sell for a good deal more than the last one and we may consume it here at home irrespective of what our varietal preferences may be. Rice is rice and as such has a definite food value apart from flavor or the shape of the grain.

Tourists will continue to visit Hawaii but not in the increasing numbers we had counted on. Tourist traffic depends on prosperity. If Hawaii is prosperous, her very prosperity, as well as her scenery and climate will continue to draw tourists and visitors. The Pacific Coast and the Hawaiian Islands will get a good deal of the traffic that has always hitherto vacationed East instead of West.

The cattle industry is dependent on all the others. It is a secondary industry. The outlook for a boom in animal husbandry is good. The great primary industry of Hawaii is the production of sugar. This is the truth, and the people of Hawaii have got to get together and back it up.

The most immediate way of backing up sugar is to drop party lines and at the next election send the strongest representative American citizen we have to Washington to fight for our sugar industry. He need not be Progressive, Republican, Democrat or Home Rule, there is only one plank for all Hawaii to stand on, Protection for the American Sugar Industry.

THE ALLIANCE AND THE ENTENTE.

The Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente are each secret agreements between the nations involved, the general terms only being known outside of the chancelleries. While both the Alliance and the Entente are supposed to have lapsed through the time limit set for each, they appear to be binding through the national sentiments of the nations. It is because of the expiration of the periods for which the Alliance and the Entente were agreed to that Italy has apparently decided to remain neutral in the conflict now being waged and that the British secretary for foreign affairs yesterday notified the British parliament that Great Britain was bound by no treaty to go to the defense of Russia and France, the parties with the British in the Triple Entente.

The World's Almanac gives the following information on the general alignment in Europe and the two main treaties which are supposed to have expired last month.

"The Triple Alliance," says the World's Almanac, "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 has been reported, but apparently from no authoritative source, that the alliance has been renewed without alteration for a term of twelve years. It would appear that the recent demands of Italy against Turkey, followed by Italy's declaration of war, were assented to 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 status quo.
3. Disarmament.
4. In some directions this policy has met with considerable success.
The editor of the World's Almanac, writing some nine months ago, then adds:

"In the improbable event of a war between the powers of the Triple Alliance and those of the Triple Entente (England, France and Russia), the land forces of the Entente would exceed by probably a million men those of the Alliance, but it is doubtful whether the vast army of Russia could be promptly assembled for service in the theater of war.

"The strength of the combined navies of the Entente in ships, tonnage, armament and number of men would exceed the combined naval strength of the Alliance.

"Comparing the number of airships, the Alliance has a total number of 39, with 11,086,000 cubic feet capacity, against 35 for the Entente, with 6,001,000 cubic feet capacity."

IN POSITION TO REAP BENEFIT

With Sugar on Hand and Money to Carry on Local Business, Financial Outlook in Islands is Bright, Despite War - Coast Banks Will Stay on a Gold Basis.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 4.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—The clearing house members here have decided to maintain business on a gold basis until the arrival of the emergency currency notes from the treasury, Washington. This action on the part of the clearing house is taken as an indication that the banks on the Coast will probably follow a like course.

With 170,000 tons of Hawaiian sugar afloat in warehouses, or to be harvested, this Territory is in better shape to receive immediate and relatively greater direct benefits from the European war than any mainland State. Twenty-five per cent of the 1914 crop is still unsold.

One of the leading business men of Honolulu stated yesterday that indications are that this crop will total 610,000 tons. This is 50,000 tons in excess of the first plantation estimate of November, 1913. Also there is every promise that the 1914 crop will surpass every nearly 15,000 tons more than the bumper record crop of 1912.

A. M. Nowell, manager of the Sugar Factor's Company, said that 302,000 tons of their sugars have been sold. The Sugar Factor's estimate is 501,500 tons. The remaining sugars contracted to the West Indies and other Coast refineries is variously estimated at from 105,000 to 110,000 tons. Plantation men now say that a 610,000 ton crop is conservative.

Bankers Optimistic. A. W. T. Bottomley of Bishop & Co., and Clarence H. Cooke of the Bank of Hawaii, were both rather optimistic yesterday concerning the strength of the local situation. Both expressed the belief that Hawaii is in excellent shape to weather financial storms. "Hawaii has reached that stage in its economic development where it can stand alone. The Territory can finance itself. Hence, it is very doubtful that there will be any serious disturbances in the ordinary course of ordinary business," Mr. Cooke said. "Hawaii is in splendid financial condition."

Flat Money on Mainland. He also reported having received cabinet advice from New York bank clearing house certificates. The basis of this currency must be accredited commercial paper, stocks and bonds, backed by the bankers' associations. The emergency notes are made interest-bearing in order that they will be immediately retired from circulation when the stringency is relieved. Mr. Cooke said that the object of issuing clearing house certificates is to prevent gold leaving the country. The national treasury is in good condition, with receipts about equaling expenditures.

Enough Local Currency. There is enough currency in Hawaii to meet all ordinary demands. There was a rise in raw sugar prices yesterday. Private advice to the Henry Waterhouse Trust Co. from Politz & Co., San Francisco, reported New York sales of raws at 3.45 and London bets at 4.00. Brokers stated last night that they anticipate a further rise, with probably rapid and comparatively wide fluctuations, but the general trend of sugar prices and stocks upwards.

GOVERNMENT SELLING MUCH NEEDED BOATS

Although the government does not seem able to put a transport on the run from Honolulu to San Francisco, and the regular transports are forced to carry soldiers in excess of the life saving equipment, and officers returning or leave to travel on mine planters, battleships and on liners at their own expense, it is now announced that the vessels formerly used for interisland travel in the Philippines are to be sold. The army transports Seward and Wright, long used for interisland trips in the Philippines when American troops were stationed at various points throughout the archipelago, have been offered for sale by the government, following the concentration of troops near Manila.

Cheng Bee offered 3166 pesos for the Seward, while Politz & Company bid 30,111 pesos, and James MacLeod 15,035 pesos for the Wright.

None of these offers has yet been accepted.

A MASTER REMEDY.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is master cure cramp colic, dysentery, and all intestinal pains. One dose relieves, a second dose is rarely necessary to effect a cure. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Governor Pinkham, accompanied by Capt. James D. Dougherty, N. G. H., and Secretary W. W. Thayer, visited the U. S. S. South Dakota yesterday morning at eleven o'clock.