

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 29

WAR AGAINST LIQUOR IS SPREADING

The most important battle which has ever been fought between "the wets" and "the dries" in the good old state of Kentucky is now on, and the campaign waxes hotter and hotter.

The last legislature of Kentucky passed a law providing that twenty-five per cent of the voters of a county may petition for a local option election, instead of twenty-five per cent of each precinct as had been the case heretofore.

As a result, the elections have been called for fifteen counties, which include some of the larger cities and towns of the State. These elections are now being held.

Some of the counties to be affected are Fayette, of which Lexington is the county seat; McCracken; Henderson; Christian; Davies; Bourbon, with Paris as the county seat; Anderson with Lorrainsburg, and Clark with Winchester.

Of the one hundred and twenty counties in Kentucky, ninety-seven are already dry. If Prohibition wins in these elections now being held, only eight counties will remain wet in Kentucky, these being the ones in whose large cities the big distilleries are located.

When Sir Alfred Mond rose in the British House of Commons recently and urged that all public houses be curtailed in their selling hours during the present war crisis, he expressed the widespread and deep sentiment now prevailing in England in regard to the liquor traffic. The prospect of unemployment and lack of food looms ahead. Dissatisfied glances are being cast upon all drink shops of the country and men are questioning as never before their social as well as their economic value.

A DANGEROUS PRECEDENT

The question of the advisability of granting liquor licenses within strictly residential districts has been brought to the front again in the filing of an application from the management of the Pleasanton Hotel for a second-class license. The application is accompanied by a letter setting forth the claims of the management for the privileges asked and including promises on the part of the management to obey such rules and regulations as the commissioners may see fit to impose as a condition of granting the license.

There are reasons to be advanced why in particular the Pleasanton should not be granted the license asked for, particularly the fact that the hotel is exactly opposite the largest school in the Territory, with many pupils of the susceptible age, and with money to spend. The principal reason why the application should be denied, however, is that the granting of it would establish a dangerous precedent. The Pleasanton is a first-class and one of the principal boarding houses of the city, enjoying a first-class clientele, but it is not in a class by itself. There are other first-class boarding houses, with equally as first-class guests, and there is no reason why if the Pleasanton secures a liquor license, similar licenses should not be granted to the Colonial, the Macdonald, the Courtland, Vida Villa and a number of others, differing only in slight degree from the Pleasanton. Once the precedent is established, too, where is the line to be drawn? Are the guests at an expensive boarding house to be allowed legal privileges denied guests at cheap and cheaper boarding houses? That is a question that must be well considered by the license commissioners, because it will surely be raised if the Pleasanton application be granted.

There is also a legal point to be considered in the application of the Pleasanton now on file. Many of the signatories of the petition are leaseholders only of the premises they represent on the petition, and it is not according to court decisions that a leaseholder is a "holder" in Hawaii, whereas the license law specifies that "holders" only may be regarded as qualified signers of a petition to the license board. The definition of "holder" has been ruled upon by the attorney general of the Territory and the attorney general of the United States, in connection with the "thousand-acre clause" of the Organic Act, and each has ruled that a "holder" means an owner, and nothing else.

It is particularly to the point that this be remembered by the members of the license commission, inasmuch as it is the owners of property in the neighborhood of a licensed premises who are affected. The tenants may move, the property must remain and the owner must suffer from any depreciation.

This application to be considered goes further than the granting of a license to the Pleasanton. It will create a precedent, if the license be granted, and the end no one knows.

FORAGE CROPS FOR HAWAII

In addition to the weekly produce report and market letter, of the superintendent of the Territorial Markets, and the weekly milk record of the College of Hawaii dairy herd, beginning today, The Advertiser will publish a series of articles on forage crops for Hawaii.

Prof. F. G. Krauss, agronomist of the College of Hawaii, will give the practical results of his experience with forage crops grown on the college farm.

The interesting feature of today's article on alfalfa is that Professor Krauss has demonstrated an annual profit of from fifty to two hundred dollars per acre as a result of planting alfalfa in drills and hand cultivating it. On the mainland thirty tons per acre is a tremendous average yield. The college farm has more than doubled this.

To those who say that it is neither profitable nor practicable to cultivate forage plants intensively the College of Hawaii experts reply: "If you are skeptical, come and see what we are doing."

This series of articles on what has been done at the college farm will be of interest and value to every dairy farmer in Hawaii.

Asserting that the sense of patriotism of many Americans is outraged by the trivial use often made of the American national anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner," and the national hymn, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," in vaudeville and other theatrical performances, the Alameda County Music Teachers' Association, comprising 150 representative musicians of the east bay cities, has entered a protest. It is in the form of a resolution appealing to public sentiment for the enactment of legislation restricting the use of the national airs only to public gatherings of a dignified character.

EXAGGERATED WAR REPORTS

Among the early fall fruits, says the Army and Navy Journal, that might be expected to ripen out of the wild saturnalia of exaggerated reports of "brutalities" and "atrocities" is the Rev. Louis H. Johnston, of the Congregational Church of Patchogue, Long Island, who in a sermon on September 6 said, as quoted by the Brooklyn Eagle: "If it were possible I'd banish from all the schoolhouses in the land every picture of a war scene or a general. I'd teach the children not to worship things military and look upon soldiers as heroes to be emulated, but to hate arms and armies."

This is the kind ofrodomontade which the believers in an adequate Army and Navy must look forward to during the months of the war and the time immediately following. It may edify the Patchogue minister if he will consider the way the British people view the war in connection with their religious devotions. Through Mr. G. B. Frelinghuysen, of Manchester, Vermont, we have received a copy of the addition to the Litany of the Established Church of England, which addition is now being used in all the church services throughout the United Kingdom. This war amplification of the Litany reads as follows: "That it may please Thee to give Thy guidance and protection to all who have command by sea or land; that it may please Thee to inspire the sailors and soldiers of our King with courage and endurance, with gentleness in victory and patience in reverses, and to shield those who are called to posts of special peril; that it may please Thee to comfort all that are in anxiety or sorrow; to cheer the sick and wounded, and to show Thy mercy to the dying." Can it be possible that those defenders of the country whom the whole British people can commend to the tender care of the Most High the Rev. Mr. Johnston would deny a place in their country's hall of fame? Has it ever occurred to Mr. Johnston and those who think with him that the measure of a great duty is often the great sacrifice attending the discharge of it, that the suffering and the distress which attend war indicate the preciousness of the things accomplished by those privations and hardships? So proud are the British people of their soldiery that they are willing to ask for them the inspiration of the Commander-in-Chief of the Universe.

This dwelling upon the "atrocities" side of war may be traceable to the rigid censorship of press matter by the military authorities. In default of real military news to send to their papers the industrious correspondents, many of whom have been engaged at fancy salaries to write tear-compelling, shudder-making pictures of the war, are compelled to fall back upon any gruesome scene they may come across and to magnify it out of all proportion. It will be noted by those who have been following closely the newspaper reports that little, if any, description of real fighting has yet been published. Every war furnishes its own supply of "horror stories." Our own Civil War supplied a large and varied collection, which the later months proved to have been largely inventions. We recall even that in the Spanish-American War, after the very first land fighting near Santiago, when some of our brave marines were killed, a prominent American officer, in making his report to Washington, referred to the mutilation of the dead Americans by the Spaniards. Those who knew the high character of the proud and haughty Dons were inclined to doubt this official accusation, and their view was sustained a few hours later when the officer in a supplementary report begged to withdraw the accusation, as investigation had shown that the supposed mutilations were caused by the peculiar effects of the very high power rifle then used by the Spaniards, the effects of which were strange to the Americans.

During the war of 1870 the Germans, after the invasion of France established the rule that anybody found with firearms and not in uniform of the French soldiery would be instantly shot. Under this rule even old women who in frantic rage at seeing the invaders at their door had seized guns were stood up against a wall and shot just like the men. Emile Zola describes a shooting of this character in his work, "La Debacle," dealing with the downfall of the Napoleonic regime in the war of 1870, but the French author has no condemnation for the Germans for doing so, as he realizes that but for the strict enforcement of that rule there would have been a guerilla warfare which would have accomplished no good results and would have left a lot of brigands among her own population for France to deal with after the war.

"Amid the continued wearisome pululation of yarns about 'atrocities' and 'cruelties,' it was a rest and a relief to read in a Copenhagen dispatch," says the New York Sun, "the account by a conspicuous Berlin journal, the Vossische Zeitung, of the heroic defense of Longwy by the French against the army of the German Crown Prince. According to that newspaper after five days of fighting every French gun but one was disabled and only 2000 French soldiers survived. The Zeitung says: 'Then Colonel d'Arche, the French commander, surrendered the fortress, which was "one big ruin." Crown Prince Frederick William, as proof of his admiration for the French defense, allowed Colonel d'Arche to keep his sword.' This respect and admiration of the military virtues in an enemy is natural among soldiers. Men 'whose business 'tis to die' are best able to do justice to the valor and endurance of their foes, and defeat is softened and victory made more brilliant by the knowledge that the game was nobly lost and nobly won. The most ferocious patriots, the fiercest vituperators, the readiest credulous swallowers of cock and bull stories about the enemy, are the persons who do their fighting with the tongue or the pen."

WAR AND PEACE

When the European war proceeds to that point where each of the combatant nations realizes that their opponents are just as brave, equally as patriotic and fully as self-sacrificing as they themselves, peace 'ould not be difficult of realization.

If the people of Germany believe in militarism as a civilizing force it is not impossible that they may be right in their concept. The people of England may also be right in their belief that democratic individualism is the mightiest civilizing force.

Two men may have different religious beliefs and yet both be absolutely right. It may be that both worship the same God.

One result which may spring from this Titanic conflict of the Nations is greater, and more complete, racial and national tolerance.

When realization comes to England that Germany's national ideals may be better for the German people in German environment —when Germany acknowledges that the Englishman may be right in his own particular ideas—when Slav is as tolerant of Hun as he is of Frank or Japanese—what is there left to fight for?

Neither patriotism nor bravery are the sole attributes and possessions of any one race. Their foundation stone is the love of the hearth, the home and the birth place of the common people by the common people of all lands.

Patriotism and bravery promote respect. When each warring nation comes to acknowledge that their opponents are just as brave and just as patriotic and are actuated by equal belief in the righteousness of their cause, the nations now at war should be in position to step in and demand that warfare cease.

ON TO MAUI!

Honolulu had the civic convention last year and the other islands responded to the get-together call in splendid shape, making of the 1913 gathering a real force for good, the effects of which have been very apparent. This year the convention is to be held on Maui and it will not only be good business but in the line of common courtesy to the Valley Isle for every Honolulu business house to be represented at the Wailluku gathering. Maui is making big preparations and has every reason to expect a big crowd of business men from Honolulu. It will be very much this city's loss if we disappoint the Mauitites.

As a matter of fact, Honoluluans are a little too self-centered. A trip to one or another of the other islands, at least once a year, would be a good thing for us. There are too many in this city who know nothing whatever of the rest of the Territory. We have more people in Honolulu who can talk glibly of Market street than have ever been on Waianuenu avenue. There are plenty here talking about the best methods of promotion work who have never seen the Volcano, have never visited Iao Valley, have never climbed Haleakala nor enjoyed the tremendous scenery of the Napali section of the Garden Island. We need to travel to the other islands, quite as much as the residents of the other islands need to come to Honolulu once in a while, and the civic convention trip to Maui this week offers a good chance for many to commence their territorial education.

If there be a vacant place on the convention steamer leaving Honolulu next Friday afternoon, Honolulu will not have done her share in keeping up the get-together work which has been well started.

PARIS STILL REIGNS

Paris is still Queen of the fashions. Her reign is disturbed and threatened with perils dire, but it is still unbroken. The fall styles will come from Paris this year just as they have for the last century or two. Of course we mean women's fashions. Men's depend perhaps more upon London than Paris. But happily both those centers of sartorial beauty have thus far escaped the ravages of Bellona and will issue their decrees with all the authority they ever had.

Women's coats will be long this fall, skirts will be wide with side pleats, hats will be flat and sleeves long. Thus runs the law of the Medes and Persians, which, we make bold to predict, few persons will be courageous enough to disobey. Upon the whole it is a righteous attire, pleasant to the eyes and morally unimpeachable. A woman in a long coat looks comfortable even if her beauty is a little obscured by its folds. The wide skirts offer an agreeable relaxation from the spectacle of tight garments which reduce ambulation to a ducklike waddle. In her best estate woman moves about with an angelic glide. But in the tight skirt of the last season or two gliding has been out of the question. A waddle punctuated with hops was all that could be achieved.

The side pleats which we are promised may possibly be as refreshing as the wide skirt. We suppose they are inserted to accommodate women of expansive physique. In emergencies when great and unusual exertion is required of them they can rip out the pleats with a hairpin and give themselves more room to exercise in. Freedom in dress as in manners is to be the watchword of the coming season. We hope to goodness there will be no corresponding relaxation of morals. Progress in that direction has already gone about as far as one could really desire.

The flat hats will be a decided blessing to men, if not to women. Nothing is said by our historians of the hats of the Romans and aigrettes, but we suspect that they will appear in enormous numbers, rendering the flatness of the hat a mere sham.

AUTOIST RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS GUESTS

In a case decided by the Court of Appeals of Maryland, a person who had been invited by another to ride in the latter's automobile as his guest brought an action to recover damages for injuries suffered by him owing to an accident caused by the negligence of the owner of the automobile. The plaintiff alleged that the car was caused to skid; strike a telegraph pole and overturn by reason of the negligence and want of care of the defendant and his employee in attempting to pass a vehicle upon the road on which they were traveling at a high rate of speed, against the protest of the plaintiff made to the defendant immediately before the accident and in time to have avoided the same. The plaintiff recovered a verdict for \$1750, from a judgment entered on which the defendant appealed. The defendant contended that under the circumstances, unless the defendant was guilty of gross or willful negligence, the plaintiff was not entitled to recover, but the Court of Appeals (Fitzjarrel vs. Boyd) affirmed the judgment, holding in effect that it was the defendant's duty to use ordinary care not to increase the plaintiff's danger or to create any new danger by reckless driving.

Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market Quotations

ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL MARKETING DIVISION. (Island Produce Only)

Table with columns for Eggs and Poultry, Live Stock—Live Weight, Dressed Weight, Potatoes, Vegetables, Cucumbers, Green Peas, Peppers, Pumpkins, Rhubarb, Tomatoes, Fresh Fruit, Bananas, Grapes, Limes, Pineapples, Beans, Dried, Red Kidneys, Calico, Small Whites, Peas, Grain, Corn, Miscellaneous, Charcoal, Hides, No. 1, No. 2, Kips, Sheep Skins, Goat Skins, Figs.

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 112 Queen street, near Maunaloa. Salesroom Ewa corner Nuuanu and Queen Sts. Telephone 1840. Wireless address UREP. A. T. LONGLEY, Superintendent.

MEXICAN OFFICIALS MAY COMPROMISE

Carranza Mediators Will Meet Villa Representatives and Stop Future Fighting

MEXICO CITY, September 29.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—A pacification committee composed of officials of the Carranza Provisional Government left here yesterday for an unknown destination.

The mission of this party is to hold a consultation with generals of the army in northern Mexico who have thrown their allegiance to Villa, and endeavor to arrange for a cessation of hostilities.

They will try and arrive at an understanding and secure an agreement that will prevent further clashes between the Villa and Carranza factions.

CECIL BROWN IS NOW CONVALESCENT IS COAST REPORT

SAN FRANCISCO, September 29.—(Special to The Advertiser by Federal Wireless)—Senator Cecil Brown of Honolulu, who suffered a stroke short time ago and who was thought to be in a precarious condition, is now reported to be convalescent.

BOTH LEADERS DENY ASPIRATION TO RULE

WASHINGTON, September 29.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—General Villa yesterday sent assurances to this city that he will not be a candidate for the presidency of Mexico. It is also reported that President Carranza is willing to concede provided Villa and all other military chieftains are eliminated from the race for the presidency.

Villa's demands are substantially identical to those of Carranza and it is believed that an early mutual adjustment will be reached.

BANDIT GETS \$1525 IN DARING HOLOUP

SALT LAKE CITY, September 29.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—An exceedingly daring holdup was committed here yesterday within a hundred yards of the state prison. During the office of a large sugar house, a lone bandit covered the cashier's office with a revolver, and locked them in. The robber then looted the cashier's safe at leisure, and made good his escape with \$1525 in booty.

REV. DR. WADMAN TO REMAIN HERE

OAKLAND, September 29.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—The appointment of Dr. John W. Wadman to be superintendent of the Hawaiian Methodist Mission was confirmed yesterday by the Methodist conference. Doctor Wadman is affiliated with the conference of the State of California and under its jurisdiction. These appointments are made annually, and the reappointment of Doctor Wadman is a recognition of his work as superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League in Hawaii.

CONGRESS TO QUIT WORK NEXT MONTH

WASHINGTON, September 29.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—President Wilson let it be known yesterday that he believed congress would finish its anti-trust and war-tax legislation and adjourn in October. While the President stood on the steps of the White House watching the evolutions of Lincoln Beachy, the aviator looped-the-loop four times over the dome of the Capitol.

BIRD OF PARADISE TO MATE AGAIN

SAN FRANCISCO, September 29.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—Richard Tully, co-author with his former wife, of "The Bird of Paradise," is to wed again. His engagement to Miss Gladys Hanna, a Canadian girl, was announced yesterday.

TREATMENT FOR DYSENTERY. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy followed by a dose of castor oil will effectually cure the most stubborn cases of dysentery. It is especially good for summer diarrhoea in children. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.