

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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JUDGE STUART'S APPOINTMENT

The Advertiser has failed to extend any greetings of welcome to Judge Thomas B. Stuart because it is in the position of probably ninety-five per cent of the rest of the community—it knows nothing about Judge Stuart or his qualifications for the position to which he has been named. Personally, we believe, the new circuit court judge is an estimable gentleman. During his very brief residence in Honolulu, however, he has taken no part in public affairs; has not practised in the courts; has not become a member of the bar association; has not, in short, taken any step to indicate that he takes a resident's interest in the community or knows local law or the local history that is behind of and makes the law.

His appointment is in violation of the spirit of the Organic Act, which includes a provision to ensure the appointment to the bench of bona fide residents. We have no means of knowing whether or not Judge Stuart would have honored the city with his presence much longer if the appointment had not come his way.

One thing we would like to know—are there any others in seclusion in Honolulu qualifying for appointment?

THE CASE OF JUDGE WHITNEY

From various reports in circulation, given weight because of other recent developments, it appears that the reappointment of Judge Whitney to the circuit court bench is now improbable. The one and only reason advanced against the retention of Judge Whitney's services is that he is not in politics a Democrat.

Against any such a thing as the removal of Judge Whitney on purely partisan grounds this community should protest and protest vigorously, in tone sufficient to reach Washington.

Judge Whitney, both as police court judge and as a member of the circuit court judiciary has rendered exceptional service to Honolulu, and the thought that he is to be put aside where his qualifications will not be available to the public, solely because of his political faith, is disgusting to the average citizen. He is not and never has been an offensive partisan politically.

If it were for no other reason than to allow the continuance of the juvenile court under Judge Whitney's jurisdiction, he should be appointed for another term, and as many further reappointments as possible. In his capacity as juvenile judge he has worked wonders, being peculiarly fitted for that very particular task of preventing the growing up of criminals. Judge Whitney has been as signally a success along this line in Honolulu as Judge Ben Lindsay has been in Denver.

Hawaii has been treated inconsiderately in a number of federal appointments, but the limit would come if Judge Whitney's head falls into the basket of blind partisanship.

THE KARLSRUHE LEFT ALONE

If the report of the cornering of the German cruiser Dresden is confirmed, only the speedy Karlsruhe is left to fly the German flag upon the high seas. This comparatively small fighting ship has made for herself on the Atlantic a name as famous in the war as did the Emden in the Indian Ocean, but, like the Emden, only a matter of time can remain until she, too, meets her match among the many hostile craft searching for her.

At the outbreak of war the Karlsruhe put in an appearance off Sandy Hook. She is a cruiser of slightly less than 5000 tons put in commission early in 1913 and credited with a speed of twenty-seven knots. There are those who attempt to explain her successes by stating her speed at thirty-two knots, but the lower figures are official and in all probability correct. Her main armament consists of twelve 4.1-inch guns and her crew consists of 372 men.

During the first days of the war British merchantmen hugged their berths, but reports soon circulated that the Karlsruhe had been driven away by the approach of British cruisers and the merchantmen took to sea. On August 9 the German vessel appeared at San Juan, Puerto Rico, where she coaled and steamed to sea. Soon afterward it was learned she had been in a running fight with two British cruisers, the Bristol and the Suffolk, which surprised her while she was coaling at sea from the Kronprinz Wilhelm. The British craft devoted their attentions to the Karlsruhe and the Kronprinz Wilhelm escaped. On October 3 Berlin announced that the Karlsruhe had sunk seven British vessels.

A little later a despatch from Tenerife named thirteen vessels, with a tonnage of 50,000, as destroyed by the German cruiser, while a recent despatch to the local German consulate said that up to date the total number of British, French and Russian merchantmen captured and destroyed by the Karlsruhe gunners is twenty-three.

A LOSS TO THE PACIFIC

The sudden death of William W. Rockhill yesterday means a great loss to the Pacific world. He was one of the links that bound the United States to China, one of the men whose work has been the preservation of peace and the cultivation of a better understanding between the races of the Orient and those of the Occident. Himself an authority upon things of the Far East, he brought to bear upon great international questions an understanding of each side, which understanding, coupled with a known integrity and an honesty of purpose, secured for him a hearing and an attention which were never abused.

In securing the confidence of China in the good intentions of the United States he played a large part, the opportunity for signal service to both countries coming to him in the settlement of the Boxer troubles. In the Nanking troubles of a short time ago, when China might easily have become embroiled with Japan, he counselled Yuan Shih-kai and extricated China from a position so difficult that the peace of the Pacific hung in the balance. From that condition came a better understanding between Japan and China, an understanding of the greatest importance to America.

In the death of Mr. Rockhill the Pacific loses in a way comparable to the loss it recently suffered in the death in Tokio of Henry W. Denison.

There may be other Americans to take the places filled so well by these men. Let us hope they will be found.

NOW UP TO HONOLULU

The reply of the directors of the Honolulu Rapid Transit Company to Governor Pinkham's stand against the Franchise Extension Bill puts the matter squarely up to the people of Honolulu. If they want the bill to pass and thus have secured to the public the advantages the new charter includes, it is up to the city to get busy and push the legislation through. If the citizens prefer things as they are and prefer to allow the company to take all the advantages that its present charter gives it—advantages which Governor Frear and Governor Pinkham told the congressional committee the company had heretofore waived—then the city need only do nothing.

The Franchise Extension Bill is not a Rapid Transit measure by any manner of means. A very large number of the stockholders of the company will not be displeased in the least if the whole thing be dropped, because the present charter is a much more favorable one for the stockholders than the proposed charter. The bill before congress is a Honolulu measure, drafted by Governor Frear, Secretary Mott-Smith and representatives of the then two commercial bodies of the city, the chamber of commerce and the merchants' association. It is altogether to Honolulu's interest that the bill be passed, and passed at this short session of congress. If the public does not understand this, it is time it did, because the matter has been threshed out to a fine degree and all in public.

The matter is now squarely up to the city. The Rapid Transit directors say they will do nothing further about the bill, either to help or hinder it. They have backed it so far to carry out their pledge to the people made at the public meeting at which they accepted the bill in place of their own, and they have further kept their pledge made to Governor Frear not to proceed with any further bond and stock issues under the existing charter, that pledge holding them for two years.

It is a fashionable thing for "defenders of the rights of the common people" to always assume that a corporation, particularly a street railway corporation, is intent on robbing the public. But the thing can be carried too far. It has been carried too far in this instance, and the public stands to lose very materially through the errors of its defenders.

Unless Honolulu now bestirs itself to counteract the effect that Governor Pinkham's denunciation of the proposed bill is certain to have at Washington, Honolulu will lose the benefit of the best legislation ever drawn in the public's interest.

ONE PHASE OF THE WAR

While the interest of the world is centered in the developments of the war in Europe, it is worth remembering that "Hell is let loose" in Central Africa, to quote the words of a British missionary at Kawimbe, writing to the organ of the London Missionary Society. In his district there are no curtains hung up before the "atrocities," which, on the contrary, are matters of huge pride to all concerned. War in Central Africa means massacre, assassination, rapine and torture, and little else. It is what the natives are accustomed to and the chance afforded of unlimited killing is welcomed by the warriors of both sides.

The missionary correspondent very frankly tells how the British black allies propose to carry on their war against the black allies of the Germans. It is not a question of atrocities, on one side, but atrocities on both sides. Concerning the German raiders, he writes:

Last week the German force was about ten miles from Abercorn, but was not expected to come on for some days.

They took Kyunga's village at Kalambo, killed seven people (defenceless) and captured eleven women, whom they took to German East Africa. They burned part of the village and took all the food.

On Friday they and another band approached Abercorn and on Saturday attacked the place. They were driven off, but they captured several more women and cruelly murdered two children and a woman at the stream by Abercorn. They then left, and a part of them went to Mpanjala, six miles from Kawimbe, attacked the village and killed several. When last heard of they were making for Kawimbe and the villages on the way.

Just how the tribes fighting under the British colors were to meet this style of warfare is told, as follows:

The Amambwa and Awemba have been told to come to the aid of the English, and are flocking in delighted to get a chance to burn and kill.

We were wakened up last night by the arrival of the chief of this part on his way to Abercorn or Kawimbe. He arrived at 2 a. m., and we sat round the camp fire and talked to him. He was in great form, looking forward to carrying "fire and sword" into German East Africa.

We tried to get him to take a Christian idea of war. Can war be carried on in a Christian manner? It seems like asking a thief to steal in a Christian manner or a murderer to kill in the same way. Here, at any rate, war is devilish. This is the method he and his people were going to adopt: kill all males above puberty—take the women, cut off noses, lips, or ears, and use them (the women) as they liked and kill all the children.

Kyakonta, this chief, is a very decent man, but this is what war raises in him and his people.

JAPAN SHOULD MAKE GOOD

Confirmation in a cablegram to a local Japanese paper of the first report that Japan does not now regard it as obligatory upon her to restore Tsingtau to China will be a shock to those who took at their face value the early protestations of the Japanese, while the announcement of Baron Kato that Japan is under no agreement with any other Power regarding the ultimate status of the Marshall Islands in no wise squares with the pledge made weeks ago to the United States that no development of the war would change the status quo in the Pacific. Japan will lose immeasurably in the opinion of the world if the original pronouncements are not lived up to, in spirit and in letter.

If the people of Honolulu want the Rapid Transit Franchise Bill to pass and work to commence on the planned extensions to the service, they must do something besides talk about it. They must get busy at Washington. The matter is up to the city, and a great deal depends upon what the city does now. One thing is certain: any talk of municipal ownership, under present conditions, is nonsense of the first order. We had better demonstrate that we can build roads before we start in managing a street railway system.

While the Associated Press despatch from Tokio regarding the statement of Baron Kato concerning the disposition of Tsingtau said that it was uncertain "whether" Japan would return the colony to China, we are inclined to the belief that there has been an error in transmission and that the Japanese foreign minister really said that it was uncertain "when" Japan would fulfill its pledge made to the world in its declaration of war. Japan could not afford not to live up to its word, even if its government wanted now to hold what has been captured.

THE ADVERTISER'S SPECIAL FEATURE DAYS.

Table with 2 columns: Day and Feature. Saturday: Markets and Home Production for Home Consumption. Sunday: Church and uplift work. Monday: Literary, Society and Sports. Tuesday: The Army, Navy and Militia. Wednesday: Theaters, Amusements and Automobiles. Thursday: Sugar and Plantation News. Friday: Real Estate, Building and Financial, Education and Schools.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

Only two things stand in the way of a sharp upturn towards industrial prosperity in the United States, the war abroad and the possibility of a continuance of the political battering of big business at home, says Henry Clews in his current weekly review. That there is a welcome change in the attitude of the legislators towards big business to be expected, is his idea, while the first staggering effects of the war in Europe are passing. Summing up the business outlook, he says:

"Looking across the Atlantic we find the war still a factor of supreme importance in American trade. It must be remembered there are at least 20,000,000 of men under arms in Europe and the cost of the war is placed by conservative experts at about \$50,000,000 a day, or at the rate of about \$15,000,000,000 per year. These figures, be it remembered, do not include incidental losses to war such as destruction of property, derangement of trade, etc., not to speak of the sickening loss of life and the misery and suffering of millions which cannot be expressed in money values. Not does this estimate include the additional losses caused by the recent outbreak of the war in Turkey and Southeastern Europe. It goes without saying that it is utterly impossible for the world to endure such wholesale waste of life and wealth, and at the same time preserve its prosperity. Distinct and distant as we may be from European activities, we cannot entirely escape sharing European misfortune. For years to come a large share of the world's savings must be absorbed in paying the cost of this titanic struggle. Savings out of which comes all new capital will be unavoidably reduced. In other words, there will be less capital than usual for new enterprises; and any marked revival of industrial activity in any portion of the world must mean an urgent demand for money at good rates. Cash or even credit may become temporarily abundant, but genuine new capital, such as is derived only from savings will be relatively scarce for considerable time to come, and will command much better rates than before the war.

"These are the worst effects of the war from the economic viewpoint, and they give only the darker side of the picture. Let us now look upon the brighter side. After every period of depression in public feeling, there comes a psychical reaction when the worst has been fairly passed, and pessimism invariably gives way to a new spirit of hopefulness. The real question is, have we fairly passed and discounted the worst? It would seem as if we really had. At home we have been favored with all the important advantages of a good harvest. The department of agriculture tells us that the production per acre of all our crops was 9.4 per cent larger this year than last year, and 2.3 per cent above the ten-year average.

"This fact is of vital importance in the agricultural sections of the United States, especially as our farming classes and those dependent upon them are still the principal element in our national prosperity. We find the keenest depression at our financial centers. Our industrial centers have endured a depression rather less severe; while the agricultural districts outside of the cotton belt have felt the reaction much less than any other. Another important consideration is that we are about to open a new congress, with distinct promises of less hostile legislation from Washington. This is accompanied by a policy of fair play to the railroads much will have been done towards hastening recuperation on this side of the Atlantic.

"The cotton crisis is about over, and much of the financial air that was promised will not be necessary. The same is true of the foreign exchange market. The reserve banks made a successful start, and have already created a highly important source of relief in case of future emergencies. All things considered the financial situation in New York has marvelously improved. Money is abundant and credit is easier, the demand for commercial paper showing steady improvement. Foreign exchange is nearer normal than at any time since the war began. Our bank reserves have been largely expanded by the new system, and both emergency currency and clearing house certificates are being rapidly withdrawn. The latter policy should be persistently followed in order to check gold exports which will surely follow on a liberal scale if money becomes too redundant or too cheap. Fortunately our export trade is rallying from the blow of the war, and is being further stimulated by heavy war contracts, which are keeping many of our factories busy. Meanwhile imports are comparatively light; so that a liberal excess of exports is in prospect, which will tend to keep down our foreign obligations and restrain gold shipments. Our own trade already shows signs of having turned the corner."

THE PASSING HOUR

It looks like lese majeste to give Pacheco that circuit court job so long as Mayor Fern has not landed a billet.

They have indicted some of the detectives in Chicago for graft. Haven't they got any police commission in that town?

The British battle-cruiser Lion, reported to have been in the recent fight off the Falkland Islands, is one of the ships which early war rumors had sunk by German submarines off the mouth of the Thames.

Senator Kenyon, calling upon the belligerents in Europe in the name of the United States congress to take a twenty-day lay-off from fighting for Christmas, is only a degree less ridiculous than Senator Works, who wants to stop the export of anything that will prolong the war.

Whatever views one may take of his theology, there can be only one idea concerning the value of the example set as a man by Joseph Smith, the noted head of the Reorganized Mormon church, whose death is reported this morning. In honesty, sobriety, kindness and clean-living his life was a worthy one.

The action of the federal government in sending field batteries to Naco, Arizona, seems like a deliberate attempt to provoke war with Mexico. Should the Mexicans slip across the border and steal the field guns some dark night, as they did the machine gun of the Thirteenth Cavalry, the affront would be too great even for a man of peaceful temperament, like Secretary Bryan.

REDFIELD MAKES PUBLIC ECONOMY PARAMOUNT ISSUE

Secretary of Department of Commerce Urges Wise Use of Government Funds

ANNUAL REPORT REVIEWS THE WORK OF HIS BUREAU

Domestic and Foreign Trade Development Along Economical Lines Advocated

WASHINGTON, December 8.—Economy in the public service is the keynote of the annual report of Secretary Redfield, of the department of commerce. In summarizing the work of the many bureaus of his department he undertakes to suggest a wise use of government funds.

"Attention was directed not to totals but to the wise use of funds," said Secretary Redfield, "so that the latter should be made to produce the utmost possible service, much would be accomplished that is now hardly suggested or attempted. Every industrial manager knows that economy requires his plant to be kept up in the best productive condition. It is not economical, in order to save a total expenditure, to allow the plant to run down, and then have to build it up again. This does not save money, but loses it. Economy of this kind is not economy at all. It merely involves a cycle of expensive changes, costly in themselves and more costly in their results.

"If, instead of arguing upon totals, without regard to whether the money which comprises these totals has been spent wisely or unwisely, care were centered on the need for expenditure and for the wisdom with which that need is met, money could be saved that will otherwise continue to be lost."

Foreign Trade Promotion Summarizing the work of the last year in promoting foreign trade, Mr. Redfield says:

"The United States is one of the three foremost commercial nations. It is essential to its prosperity that it should be inferior to no other country in its governmental system for the fostering and protection of its trade, both domestic and foreign. Such a system is now firmly established. In foreign countries the admirable trade-development work which the consular officers of the department of state carry on is now to be supplemented through the service of a corps of commercial attaches, which will fill a gap heretofore existing in our organization as compared with that of other nations. These, with the group of special traveling investigators of commercial agents who continue the valuable technical studies of markets abroad, constitute for the first time in the foreign field a complete and well-balanced system of federal aid to trade in foreign lands.

"The special fund for promoting commerce in Central and South America, of which eighty per cent is allotted to field investigation and the remainder in Washington, should be continued and supplemented, as a permanent occupation of Latin-American markets is the only wise policy for our government to support."

Domestic Commercial Conditions Various phases of the work of investigating commercial conditions in the United States are reviewed at length.

"The important work which congress assigned in collecting costs of production of articles subject to import duty has been actively carried on in two branches of industry. A survey of the earthenware pottery industry in the United States and Europe has just been completed and most practical and valuable results have been obtained. Over fifty per cent of the American potteries were investigated, and no more complete study of an industry, it is believed, was ever made. A similar study of the great clothing industry is now in progress. The committee of congress will find in such reports the essential facts in regard to an industry necessary to intelligent legislation on tariff matters. Such facts have heretofore usually been available not from a disinterested governmental source but from those whose interest might lie either in increasing or lowering tariff rates. The value of such detached and disinterested investigations of our industries is no longer in question, and this service is not alone useful in relation to tariff legislation, but is undoubtedly of very marked promotive value to any industry that may be studied by competent agents.

COLORADO STRIKERS TRIED TO CONTROL THE MILITIA

DENVER, Colorado, December 11.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireline)—Adjutant General Chase, of the State National Guard, in testifying before the members of the industrial relations committee, investigating the recent strike disorders, stated that during the time the militia was employed in the strike district the coal operators had tried to dictate to him as to what his course should be and as to what action he should take. Other testimony before the commission was to the effect that Louis Tikes, one of the strike leaders, and two others had been murdered while they were being held as prisoners.

PRESIDENT FAVORS STRIKERS

WASHINGTON, December 11.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireline)—President Wilson has made public his desire to see the federal troops withdrawn from the strike zone in Colorado at an early date as is possible.