HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

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PEACE AT ALL HAZARDS

"If the United States employs force to stop the firing by Mexicans across the international boundary line at Naco, it will have to be considered an unfriendly action. Notwithstanding what friendly motive may be used as a cloak for the action, it cannot be regarded by Mexicans as anything but a desire upon the part of the United States for war with Mexico." (Official statement made yesterday by Carranza).

Carranza correctly sets forth the principles now governing the relations of the two countries.

They have been clearly set forth during the past two years, by both President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan.

In substance the main principle is that Mexico is an independent country and must be left to work out its own salvation, without interference by outsiders.

The fact that, under treaties guaranteeing protection, thousands of Americans had settled in Mexico and invested hundreds of millions of dollars; and the further fact that these same Americans were being wantonly murdered and their property confiscated or destroyed, according to these interpreters of American principles, gave no cause for American interference and gave the aggrieved ones no right except a claim for damages. The state department is keeping a list of these claims and will present them to the Mexican government for consideration—at some time in the future, when stable government is established in that country. It is possible, of course, that the evidence may have disappeared by then; but that is not the fault of the Washington government, which represents the American people as a whole, and the whole people have not been injured; consequently as the government must seek the greatest good for the greatest number it must not take action which might lead to war.

Moreover war would cost the people as a whole more than the loss by American citizens in Mexico. This demonstrates that, as a matter of dollars and cents it will not pay to fight Mexico.

This settles the question.

The fact that sixty-two people in the American border town of Naco have been shot by Mexicans across the boundary line, during the last few weeks, affords no just ground for forceful action by the United States. American precedent settles this point also.

The principle was long ago announced by the administration, that shooting American citizens by Mexicans was no cause for interference by the United States.

The records of the state department contain the names of many Americans who have been killed in Mexico; but the persistent and consistent American ruling has been that this affords no excuse for our using force.

It is manifest that, if the United States uses force to stop its citizens from being shot, more Americans will be shot in a possible ensuing war than will be the case if we exercise self-control, restrain our indignation and rely upon the state department to add the unfortunate Naco incidents to the list, and eventually get a verdict for full damages for every injury inflicted on an American citizen.

It is regrettable that an early consideration of these claims is improbable, and that collection of damages may be impossible when awarded; but the United States government is not responsible therefor. It is one of embarrassing features of the case, but we have the compensating knowledge that peace is being preserved. A few hundred more Americans may be shot up, but the horrors of war will be averted.

The fact that the American citizens now being shot are on American soil, and that those previously shot were in Mexico makes no difference in principle.

An American citizen who is not worth protecting on one side of the border line is not worth protecting on the other.

The principle was definitely stated in the President's early announcement to Americans in Mexico—"If you don't want to be shot, get out of Mexico; do not look to the American government for protection. To attempt such protection would involve war with Mexico, and there will be no war under this administration."

In accordance with this dictum, the Americans got out of Mexico—abandoning their all—barely escaping with their lives, and there was no war.

The same principle applies to the Americans in Naco.

We must not, and will not, have war!

If staying within reach of Mexican bullets makes war possible, then let the inhabitants of Naco move out of reach of the bullets.

It is futile to argue that they have the lawful right to live peaceably in Naco; that the Constitution and laws of the United States guarantee to them the protection of such rights and that the Mexicans are the law breakers and aggressors.

In view of the precedents, this is an absurd argument.

The Americans in Mexico had the lawful right to live peaceably in that country; the protective powers of the Constitution and laws of the United States are not limited by geographical lines; and the Mexicans were the law breakers and aggressors in that case; and yet the Americans on the south side of the border line had to go!

Why should an American on the north side of the line be treated any differently?

The American citizens of Naco might as well recognize that they have no rights which a Mexican is bound to respect.

The administration at Washington has spoken, and its dictum is law.

If the Nacoites do not want to be shot, let them move back from the border line. How far back? Far enough to avoid being hit by Mexican bullets—there is plenty of room before the Canadian boundary is reached.

Americans may well be proud of their country. It means something nowadays to be an American citizen! They can well say:

"We thank thee, oh God—God of Washington; of Lincoln, Grant and Lee—that the United States is blessed with an administration which is determined at all hazards to maintain peace—even though it be a peace which passeth understanding."

Representative Gardner says that the Monroe Doctrine and the policy of Japanese exclusion are regarded abroad as making the United States a dog in the manger. Gardner thinks this is not so bad, but warns the nation that the people abroad think the United States is only a toothless dog.

THE LOUISIANA HARE AND THE HAWAIIAN TORTOISE

According to The Louisiana Planter many of the Cuban and Louisiana sugar plantations are erecting immense steel warehouses in which to store a large share, or in some instances all, of their 1915 and succeeding crops.

If this information is correct it bodes no good for the future of the industry.

Agricultural enterprises do not differ in any important particular from any other businesses. The greatest average profits in a series of crops or years always come to the producer or the industry that is able to dispose of its wares as soon as they are produced.

The history of all the attempts at "cornering" the wheat market, the corn market, or the coffee market, have demonstrated this fact pretty thoroughly, that the profits from a "corner" or monopoly are liable to be converted into tremendous losses by events beyond the control of those who engineer them.

Untried speculators and investors are often dazzled by visions of enormous profits, but the conservative man of affairs prefers to take his daily profits of a fraction of a cent.

Our Hawaiian planters are both wise and fortunate in having made contracts for the sale of their products as rapidly as it is produced and as quickly as it can be delivered at the market.

KEEP UP THE CHRISTMAS SPIRIT

While Christmas will have an unusual element of sadness this year, even a world-wide catastrophe should not be allowed to overcome all the season's joy, says a writer in Leslie's Weekly. A strange Christmas will it be among the belligerent nations. In thousands of homes, stricken by the loss of dear ones or with loved ones still on the danger line, Christmas festivities will seem altogether out of place. Among those made destitute by the war, there will be little Christmas cheer except as others carry it to them. But our sympathy for those who suffer should not rob us altogether of the good cheer that Christmas brings with it, or of the gift-making which characterizes the season. No child should look back upon a Christmas without a tree, toys and good things.

The suggestion that no Christmas presents be bought this year, and that the money thus saved be sent to the relief of Europe's war victims, will not make a popular appeal. Were no Christmas purchases made this year it would by no means follow that all, or a large part, of the money so saved would be sent to the sufferers in Europe. The laws of human nature are such that if all Christmas givings were checked it would tend to stop also the charity which has for weeks been flowing to Europe. The majority of people would reason that if they couldn't buy presents for their children or friends they could not afford to contribute to relief funds. Do people realize, too, what a business disturbance would result if Christmas buying were curtailed on a large scale? The Christmas trade represents often the yearly profits. If that trade were suddenly and seriously curtailed it would mean disaster for hundreds of stores and for many thousands of employes.

But this Christmas does give an opportunity for certain much-desired reforms. Recent years have witnessed a growing tendency to senseless giving. Many presents are made with no thought other than paying a debt or establishing a credit. There is no better time than now to cut out such commercialism, and to make all giving reflect the true Christmas spirit. When we do this we shall have all the customary joy of the season in the home and in friendship's circle. We will be in the mood also to remember the suffering thousands across the seas, and in our own land the needy ones who will be in far greater numbers this year than usual.

IT DEPENDS ON WHOSE OX WAS GORED

Labor conditions in Hawaii are not so very much different from those in New York City, and it would not be a bad idea for the planters' publicity agents to use a "deadly parallel" or two. If the matter were carefully looked into there is little doubt that what is true in New York City applies equally all over the country.

The circumstances are these: New York is building a great subway, city bonds having been issued for this purpose. The contracts have been let. The work was well under way when representatives of the bricklayers and masons' union unearthed a state law which absolutely prohibits the employment of alien laborers upon public works.

When this law was drawn to the attention of the city authorities many of the subway contractors laid off large numbers of their employes and endeavored to fill their places with citizen labor, without satisfactory results. Public meetings have been called and there has followed wide public discussion of the principles involved. Also, suit has now been brought by one of the contractors involved, to test the constitutionality of the law and have the courts determine whether this enactment does not contravene treaties made with foreign countries.

Bradstreet's, commenting on this law, says that the "situation is a serious one as regards the rapid prosecution of the work, in view of the estimates made that about nine-tenths of the unskilled laborers employed on the subway work are aliens and that about half of the skilled workmen have not become citizens."

Here is a splendid opportunity to impress upon those mainlanders who are everlastingly casting up against us the fact that the major part of Hawaii's laborers are aliens, realization of the truth, that economic conditions govern the employment of non-citizen labor in the cane fields equally as in the municipal subways, street improvements and great constructive enterprises of metropolitan New York.

Ninety per cent of aliens employed on a government job is some foreign population!

It makes a lot of difference whose ox is gored and whose pet mule falls into the bottomless pit!

Until the millenium arrives, for keeps, and until all business, public and private is conducted along the lines of the broadest philanthropy, and the Golden Rule is the only law on the statute books, men who have work to do will employ the fittest and most efficient labor that they can get without questioning their nationality, politics or religious belief.

The work is the thing, not the tools with which the work is done.

THE PASSING HOUR

The latest move on the part of those who seem to be determined, by hook or crook, to unload Banana Jack Kalakiela upon the community and provide him with a berth on the police payroll, is to move for executive sessions of the police commission, in which the raw deals may be consummated without the public's knowledge. Commissioner Baron, who is holding down his first public job of any moment and is consumed with the importance of it, suggests that this is the only way in which the commission can escape the publicity furnished through reporters and newspapers. It is a funny thing how the small fry politicians alway expose their hands by decrying the newspapers, and it commences to look as if Mayor Fern would have to use his executive corkscrew upon "The Human Cork," as Monsieur Baron once delighted in being called.

FOR AN ADEQUATE RESERVE

Probably nothing in the just released report of the secretary of war will bring more satisfaction to local army officers than the whole-hearted advocacy by the secretary of the "short enlistment term" proposal as the best way of building up an efficient and strong reserve. The present policy is a failure. A trial of twenty-four months has produced for the United States a reserve of sixteen men! This would be a joke if the United States did not face the fact that its entire available force on the mainland today—provided every militiaman of every state responded to a call to arms—is 158,000 men, with not another trained man under any obligation whatever.

The cause for local congratulations over Secretary Garrison's decided views for the short term is that the work of the local officers has had, undoubtedly, much to do with bringing him to his opinion. This opinion the secretary expresses in his report in these words:

"I am firmly convinced that if we can use the standing army as a school through which to pass men who come into it, with the knowledge that if they are proficient they can be discharged at any time after a year or eighteen months, we will begin at once to build up the necessary reserve, and will, for the first time in the military history of the country, have something approximating a balanced organization."

There can be no question that many features of this scheme have been brought to the attention of the secretary of war by the efforts of the group of officers of the First Hawaiian Brigade. By their writings in the columns of the Army and Navy Journal and other papers in the mainland concerning the experiments with the company of recruits of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, they seem to have won over many doubting Thomases to the virtues of the scheme and they have gained in the past year quite a sizable following.

Hawaii, however, is not the only part of the country where the Army has been experimenting with short training methods. In September, 1913, by direction of the secretary of war, a company of war strength was organized in the Fifth Infantry, until recently stationed at Plattsburg Barracks, New York. Captain M. B. Stewart was chosen for the command of the company. All privates in his organization were transferred to other companies and a sufficient number of raw recruits were assigned to the company to raise it to war strength. At the end of one year's training the company was inspected by Secretary Garrison and he expressed himself as agreeably surprised at the excellent shape the organization was found to be in. It was the belief of the officers of the Fifth Infantry that but for the long winter season which prevails at the Northern New York post, when outdoor work cannot be done, the degree of excellence in training could have been accomplished in a far shorter period. The visit to Plattsburg Barracks gave Secretary Garrison an ocular illustration of the merits of the short enlistment.

At that time—last September—Mr. Garrison took a leaf from the book of his cabinet colleague, Secretary Daniels, and directed that for the second year the men of Captain Stewart's company should each be given some vocational training in certain selected trades. It has since been represented to the secretary that vocational training should have no place in the army; that the fact that time for vocational training could be found during an enlistment was one of the strongest arguments that the army is wasting the time of the soldier and the instructor and that the enlistment period that has time for training other than military is too long. It is understood that the secretary has been led to see the matter in this light and that is probably the reason why the vocational training scheme does not find a place in his report to congress.

Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market Quotations

ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL MARKETING DIVISION.
Wholesale Only. December 11, 1914.

BUTTER

Small demand for Island fancy. Glenwood receipts light. Good demand for tub butter.

Fancy Island	.50
Island Tub	.28

EGGS

Island eggs more plentiful; price dropping.

Fresh Island, per doz	.55
Cal. Ranch, case, 30 doz	9.00 to 12.00
Duck eggs, doz	.35

POULTRY

Demand increasing for all kinds of poultry in good condition. Poor stock a drug on the market.

Broilers, 2 to 3 lbs, per lb	.40
Young roosters, per lb	.35 to .40
Hens, good condition, lb	.27 to .30
Turkeys, lb	.30
Ducks, Muscovy, lb	.27½
Ducks, Peking, lb	.27½
Geese, lb	.30
Ducks, Hawaiian, doz	0.25

VEGETABLES AND PRODUCE

Beans, String, green, lb	.03 to .03½	Peanuts, large, lb	.05 to .06
Beans, String, wax, lb	.03½ to .04	Peanuts, small, lb	.07
Beans, Dry—		Onions, Island (none in market).	
Maui, Red, per cwt	4.00	Green Peppers, Bell, lb	.04
Calico, per cwt	3.00 to 3.25	Green Peppers, Chile, lb	.02½ to .03
Small Whites, per cwt	5.00 to 6.00	Potatoes, Island, Irish	.02½
Dried Peas, per cwt	4.00	Egg Plant, doz	.15
Beets, per doz. bunches	.30	Pumpkins, lb	.01¼
Cabbage, lb	.02 to .04	Sweet Potatoes, native varieties, per cwt. (market overstocked)	.85 to 1.00
Beans, Lima, in pod, lb	.03½ to .04	Taro, wet land variety, cwt	1.25
Corrots, per doz. bunches	.40	Taro, bunch	.15
Corn, Sweet, per 100 ears	2.00 to 2.50	Tomatoes, lb	.03 to .04
Corn, Hawn, s. y	38.00 to 40.00	Green Peas, lb	.08 to .10
Corn, large yellow	38.00		
Cucumbers, doz	.25 to .35		

FRUITS

Alligator Pears, doz	.60	Limes, per 100	.75 to 1.00
Bananas, Chinese, bunch	.25 to .50	Pineapples, doz	.50 to .60
Bananas, cooking, bunch	.75 to 1.00	Strawberries (scarce), lb	.20 to .25
Breadfruit, doz	.40 to .60	Watermelons (none in market).	
Figs, per 100	.85 to 1.00	Pahas, lb	.10
Grapes, Isabella, lb	.08	Papayas, lb	.01½
Oranges, Hawaiian, 100	1.00 to 1.50	Roselle, lb	.04

LIVESTOCK

Beef cattle and sheep are not bought at live weights. They are taken by the meat companies, dressed and paid for by weight, dressed. There will be a good demand for suckling pigs during the holidays. Have them in good condition.

Hogs, up to 150 lbs., lb	.12½ to .14
Hogs, 150 lbs. and over	.11¾ to .13½

HIDES, Wet Salted

Hides have advanced one cent in San Francisco and are expected to get better prices here this week.

Steers, No. 1, lb	14½	Steers, No. 2, lb	.13½
		Kips, lb	.14½
		Sheepskins	.10 to .20
		Goatskins, white	.10 to .30

DRESSED MEATS

Dressed beef and veal in demand.

Beef, lb	.11 to .12	Mutton, lb	.11 to .12
Veal, lb	.12 to .13	Pork, lb	.16 to .18

FEED

The following are quotations on feed f. o. b. Honolulu.

		Oats, ton	36.00 to 37.00
		Wheat, ton	45.00 to 47.00
Corn, small yellow, ton	40.00 to 42.00	Middlings, ton	38.00 to 39.00
Corn, large yellow, ton	42.00	Hay, Wheat, ton	26.00 to 28.00
Corn, cracked	42.00	Hay, Alfalfa	23.00
Barley, ton	31.50 to 32.00	Alfalfa Meal	23.00
Bran, ton	30.50 to 33.00		

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. A marketing charge of 5 per cent is made. 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 1387. Salesroom Ewa corner Nuuanu and Queen Sts. Telephone 1840. Wireless address U. S. E. S.
A. T. LONGLEY, superintendent.

MIKADO RECEIVES THANKS OF WILSON

Friendship of Nations Proved By Gift of Emperor to Christian Institution

NEW YORK, December 15.—The Associated Press and West Bureau made public the following cablegram from Tokio:

"The American ambassador, Mr. Guthrie, has communicated to the foreign office that he has received a telegram from President Wilson instructing him to convey to the Japanese Emperor the deep thanks of the President for the imperial gift made November 9 to the St. Luke's International Hospital.

"The communication further says that the President of the United States deems the gift a generous token of the sincere wish of the Emperor for the success of the charitable enterprise undertaken by Americans, and that it further affords a renewed proof of the close friendship and cordiality existing between the two countries."

The donation referred to was $25,000 toward the foundation of a hospital at Tokio, the institution to be conducted under the auspices of the Episcopal Church Mission. The imperial gift to a Christian institution was without precedent in Tokio.

WILLIE HOUCK LOSES TO JOHNNY KILBANE

PHILADELPHIA, December 15.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless) — Johnny Kilbane outpointed Willie Houck in their bout here tonight, winning all the way.

WILLIE BRENNAN LOSES

BUFFALO, December 15.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—Mike Gibbons and Willie Brennan fought ten hard rounds here last night, Gibbons winning the decision on points.

FIGHT IS A DRAW

MEMPHIS, December 15.(—Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—Joe Mandot and Frankie Callahan fought eight fast rounds to a draw here last night. The bout was an excellent exhibition.

WHITE WINS HANDILY

KENOSHA, December 15.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—Jack White finished up Jimmy Murphy in a hurry last night, knocking him out in the second round of a scheduled ten round go.

CHINESE GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER

Difficult to Get Jurors Who Were Willing to Inflict the Death Penalty

Charged with murder in the first degree, which calls for the death penalty, Shiu Sin was found guilty of second degree manslaughter, after a short trial in Judge Ashford's criminal division of the circuit court yesterday, the jury being out but an hour in arriving at a verdict. Judge Ashford sentenced Shiu Sin to five years' imprisonment at hard labor, this being the minimum under the law, the maximum penalty being ten years. Costs were remitted.

Opposed To Capital Punishment

The prosecution, because of the apparent difficulty in finding jurors who believed in capital punishment, elected to state that it would not hold out for a verdict as charged, that of first degree murder, which entailed capital punishment. After this statement there was no difficulty in selecting the twelve men to try Shiu Sin, who is an aged and sickly Chinese.

The witnesses for the prosecution were Kow Young, John H. Fischer, Dr. A. N. Sinclair, Mark Kwock Long and A. McDuffie. Shiu Sin was the only witness on the stand for the defense.

Killing Result of Banter

A few words, said in banter, brought about a stabbing affair, as a result of which Kau Kee, into whom Shiu Sin stuck a knife, died in the Queen's Hospital shortly after having been picked up near the gate of Athletic Park, September 18.

According to the story brought out yesterday during the trial of the case, Shiu Sin went into a Chinese drug store and called for ten cents' worth of opium pills and when he was furnished the stuff discovered that he had only five cents on his person. Kau Kee began to joke with Shiu Sin over the lack of coin and word followed word until blows were resorted to and Shiu Sin finally drew a knife and stabbed Kau Kee. The jurors who heard the case were as follows:

Samuel C. Dwight, Henry P. Roth, Edmond F. Melanphy, Henry A. Asch, Ululani F. Lemon, Marshall H. Webb, John Wallace, Charles O. Hottel, William M. Minton, Adolph B. Angus, Thomas H. Hughes and Herbert Danskee.

THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the largest selling cough medicine in the world today, because it does exactly what a cough medicine is supposed to do. It stops coughs and colds speedily and effectually. For sale by all dealers. Benson Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.