

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

Legislature and Federal Experiment Station

RIGHTFULLY or wrongfully, official Washington has no special love for the Hawaiian sugar planters.

Rightfully or wrongfully, official Washington believes that the sugar planters about "run things" in Hawaii, and that enterprises which do not boost sugar and its interests receive but scant support, or are shouldered off the beach entirely.

We of Hawaii know that this belief is unfounded; but, in view of the fact that sugar is now a suppliant for favors, it does no good for us to know that the belief is unfounded, unless we can bring the real state of affairs home to Washington so forcibly as to carry conviction; otherwise we are in the position of the man who winked at the girl in the dark—he knew it, but no one else did.

The application of the foregoing homily is that only a few small appropriations have heretofore been made for the purpose of helping out diversified industries, demonstration farms and homesteaders.

These objects are closer to the Washington official heart than the welfare of the sugar planters. The Federal Agricultural Department is maintaining a branch in Hawaii for the purpose of fostering and promoting these objects, and is spending more money thereon than is the Territory. The local legislature has assisted in a small way—much less liberally than should have been the case—and the money so appropriated has been well and economically spent by the local federal station authorities. They have asked that the appropriations be continued, and, in view of the encouraging results, that they be somewhat increased.

The reply of the senate to this reasonable request has good biblical precedent, for in reply to the request for bread they have given a stone—the up-to-date equivalent of which is that instead of increasing the assistance to the federal station they have cut it out entirely; reduced the assistance to demonstration farms and transferred the kindred branch of work connected with the homesteaders marketing division to a Territorial Board.

This action may have been with the best of intentions and with no sinister objects—we believe this to be the case; but at this particular stage of affairs it will be extremely unfortunate if this change of policy is carried into effect. It will lend countenance to the malicious tale which will certainly be repeated where it will do the most harm—that Hawaii is indifferent to the interests of the small producer and the interests other than sugar.

The tale will not be true, and we know it, but we need that "the party of the other part" shall know it, or the tale may score.

The best reply to the tale is to forestall it by backing up the Experiment Station in all branches of its beneficent work, to the limit, and double the appropriations to help put diversified industries on a paying basis.

It is not too late to do this, and we believe this legislature will make a "ten strike," both in policy and in material results, if it follows this course.

Taxation of Farm Lands

THE taxation of agricultural lands is a subject which is receiving much scientific study at this time all over the world.

In general there are three methods of arriving at an equitable basis of valuation of farm lands; the gross return from all products sold; the net profit or income; and, the estimated sales value of the property as a whole including land, implements of production and growing crops.

European investigators believe, as a rule, that the capitalization value is the only fair basis of taxation. Neither the gross nor net income basis is fair, they say, because no two men can realize the same returns from a given area of land or a given equipment of tools, crops, cattle and buildings. The personal factor is, if anything, more important in the business of agriculture than in any other trade, occupation or profession.

The Swiss government is conducting a series of careful examinations to determine, by districts, standards of capitalization values of all farming lands. When these basic values have been worked out it is believed there will be less injustice through inordinate taxation of those producers who do more than their neighbors with the means at hand, that is to say, with their capital.

It is getting to be recognized as an equitable principle of government that extraordinary productive capacity should be rewarded rather than penalized by the state.

Patent Medicine Frauds

AFTER investigating under the Food and Drugs Act, a large number of preparations advertised as consumption cures, the department of agriculture, according to an official report, has not been able to discover any that can in any sense be regarded as "cures" for tuberculosis. Some contain drugs that may at times afford some temporary relief from the distressing symptoms of the disease, but this is all. Since the passage of federal legislation prohibiting the shipment in interstate commerce of medicinal preparations for which false and fraudulent claims are made, there has been a marked tendency to label these preparations "remedies" instead of "cures" or "infallible cures" as they used to be called. In many cases, however, they cannot even be regarded as remedies.

"As a matter of fact," says the report, "the successful treatment of tuberculosis requires much more than the mere giving of medicine and, moreover, what will help one case will not necessarily help another. Claims that are absolutely unwarranted are no longer permitted on the labels of medicines shipped in interstate commerce, but the wording may be such as to convey a misleading impression without the use of absolute statements.

Honoluluans in earnest regarding their demand for some plan under which this city can secure a system of good roads at a minimum cost will endorse the measure now before the legislature to combine the good features of the two existing but unworked street opening and street improvement laws. The new measure, which should be referred to as the "Good Roads Bill," and, after its passage as the "Good Roads Law," to remove the curse popularly attached to the name "Frontage Tax," clears away the few kinks which the abortive attempts to operate the existing laws have revealed and will give Honolulu a workable, clearer cut and less easily dodged street law than those we have. By all means let us urge its passage; then let us insist on its rigid enforcement, without any further hair splitting and equivocations. Make the law workable and then work it to the limit.

A Transportation Crisis

THE definite and formal announcement of the Pacific Mail company that after November it will abandon its transpacific sailings and go out of business means another hard blow struck at Hawaii and will practically wind up the promotion and tourist chances of the Islands for a long time to come. With the Mongolia, Manchuria, Siberia, Korea and China off the list of steamers available for travel between this port and the mainland, nothing is left except the local boats, and they will be unable to accommodate the traffic. After the demands of local travelers are filled, nothing will be left for tourists.

Under the circumstances, is this not the time to resume the agitation for a suspension of the passenger carrying provisions of the Coastwise Shipping Law? In all probability the Pacific Mail liners will be kept in the transpacific trade, but under a foreign flag, and, with the unjust provisions of the Coastwise Law eliminated, would still be available for tourist travel to and from Hawaii.

Otherwise we are faced with the prospect of seeing these splendid ships coming and going, under the Japanese or some other foreign flag, and bringing none to Hawaii. Worse than that: they will be carrying through to the Orient passengers whom the promotion work of this Territory has attracted to the Pacific, but to whom American law refuses a landing here.

As usual, Hawaii gets the share of the innocent bystander.

Lonesomest Place In Town

HERE'S the sad story of John Creel as told by the Des Moines Register and Leader. There is evidence aplenty that the commercial life of the city of Des Moines has benefited since her eighty-six saloons were closed, and evidence is not lacking that the moral tone is improved. Creel's experience is to the point. The Register-Leader says:

"John Creel wishes that they had not closed the saloons in Des Moines.

"He was arrested for intoxication at seven o'clock Saturday night. He had been arrested many times before in the days when the city was wet, but he did not mind it much then because he had company.

"But Saturday night was an intolerable bore for Creel, because he was all alone. He was the only drunk, apparently, in all Des Moines. The other 86,367 inhabitants were sober; after two hours' solitary confinement Creel sat up on the edge of his bunk, looked around, saw there was no one to bear with him and straightway fell to reviling the fate that had put him there.

"Two reporters interviewed him on the subject of being intoxicated and nobody to talk to.

"When the jailer unlocked the bum cell and let the newspaper men in Creel sat up with interest.

"'Hooray,' he shouted. 'Where did they get you?' And then he added, when he found they were not prisoners: 'This is the most lonesome place in the world.'

"'Think of it,' he said feelingly. 'In the good old days there used to be fifty of us in here. The place was so crowded sometimes there wasn't room for everybody to lie down. They'd yell and raise hell, but believe me, that was pleasant compared to sticking down in this hole all night and all day tomorrow and tomorrow night without anybody to give you even a cuss word.'

To date it has not been reported that Former President Huerta has spent a pleasant half hour at the White House.

Curtailling the Future

FORCED by necessity, the directors of the Leahi Home yesterday cut into the endowment fund of the institution to the extent of six thousand dollars, thereby reducing the power for good of the institution for all future, unless some way can be devised for the restoration of the amount into the working capital of the home. Leahi has been run to the limit of expense for the past few years and it has been impossible to lay aside any portion of the income as a maintenance fund. The result is that to carry out essential extensions and replacements the directors now have had to dip into the endowment, crippling to that extent the future.

The laundry at the home, built and planned originally to care for thirty-five patients, has been taxed for the past few years with the demands of ninety. The result is the wearing out of the plant, to replace which, on a scale made necessary by the great increase of work, is to cost \$4000.

The same increased demand necessitates an increase in the dairy, and \$1500 of the endowment has to go now for this. A new morgue also is necessary and \$300 is voted from the endowment for this.

It is a cruel pity that to provide absolutely necessary extensions for the present the home has to permanently curtail all future work. Some way should be found to replace this \$6000 in the endowment fund. When the curtailment is generally known, undoubtedly some way will be found to remedy conditions and possibly make it feasible for the directors to set money aside in a maintenance account for the demands of the future.

A letter from Berlin to Honolulu denies that the starvation last winter in Belgium ever existed. Without discrediting this contradiction of the official reports of the Rockefeller Foundation, the American Commission for Belgian Relief and others we venture to inquire when we are to hear from Berlin that the reported invasion of Belgium never took place?

Commendable Auto Law

A UNIFORM automobile law for the Territory, prescribing speed limits in language unmistakable to any layman, providing penalties that are plain and centralizing the registration and providing for the issuance of chauffeur licenses from one territorial bureau, is before the legislature in the form of House Bill 321. This measure fills a long felt want in Hawaii, eliminating the individual regulating ordinances of the separate counties, making a grasp of the law obtainable by every driver of a motor and, at the same time, preserving for the various counties the revenues from taxes and licenses.

The existing automobile laws and regulations of the Territory and of the individual counties are declared by lawyers to be vulnerable and beyond enforcement if those apprehended for infractions of them should prefer the expense of fighting to the payment of the nominal fines imposed. The suggested law in House Bill 321 is based upon the state law enforced and thoroughly tested in California, where it works to the satisfaction of the car drivers and the general public.

The one feature of the bill which will probably be the most opposed is that which centralizes the registration of cars and the examination of chauffeurs in the department of public works, taking this away from the counties, but the advantage comes in the uniformity of fees charged and the uniformity of the examinations required of applicants for licenses. The disadvantages are nothing except the loss to the counties of whatever trifling glory comes to the supervisors in the naming of the examiners. Under the proposed law the county revenues would be larger for each county and at their absolute disposal for road maintenance expense.

The bill should become law. Such a law is needed.

Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market

ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL MARKETING DIVISION April 15, 1915.

Table with columns for BUTTER AND EGGS, POULTRY, and various produce items with their respective prices.

Table with columns for VEGETABLES AND FRUITS, listing items like Beans, Lima, Corn, etc., and their prices.

Table with columns for LIVE STOCK, listing items like Beef, Cattle, Sheep, etc., and their prices.

Table with columns for DRESSED MEATS, listing items like Beef, Pork, Mutton, etc., and their prices.

Table with columns for FEED, listing items like Corn, Oats, etc., and their prices.

The following are quotations on feed: Corn, large yellow, ton, \$4.00; Corn, small yellow, ton, \$4.00; etc.

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.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER

The division has secured the army contract for 30,000 pounds of island onions to be delivered during the month of May.

Producers who have onions for sale should get in communication with the division as soon as possible. The onions to be furnished must be of a good size and well cured.

The condition of the onion market in Honolulu is very weak and the prospects for its improvement in the near future are not bright.

More and better watermelons are coming into the market this year than at any time since the arrival of the

JAPANESE PAPER UPHOLDS DEMANDS

Nippu Jiji insists that Mikado must bring China to his terms.

A defense of the Japanese policy and at the same time a reaffirmation that Japan must see her demands through, whatever they may be, is contained in an editorial published in the Nippu Jiji. The Jiji says:

"Despite the many distortions which have been inflicted upon the intentions of Japan by would-be marplots, who have published what purports to be the substance of the Japanese demands on China, we still have faith in the declarations of Count Okuma and Baron Kato that nothing is asked of China which would amount to an encroachment on the integrity of the young republic.

"As the exact contents of the much discussed 'demands' have not been made public, either by Japan or China, we must believe the declarations made by our premier and our foreign minister that Japan entertains no hidden ambition to establish a protectorate over China.

"We deeply rejoice in the fact that a fearless effort is being made to arrive at a fundamental reformation of the relations between Japan and China, with a view to guaranteeing permanent peace in the Far East, for the good both of Japan and China herself.

"Even if Japan encounters a hundred interventions she should see that her endeavor is effectuated."

LEO FRANK MUST HANG FOR MURDER

Pardon By Governor of Georgia Only Can Save Him From the Gallows.

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) WASHINGTON, April 19.—By a decision of the United States Supreme Court today, Leo Frank of Atlanta, Georgia, must hang for the murder of fourteen-year-old Mary Phagan, a factory girl, unless he is pardoned by the Governor of Georgia.

Justice Mahlon Pitney, who read the majority decision, said:

"In the proceedings of the Georgia courts the fullest right and opportunity to be heard, according to established procedure, were accorded."

Justice Holmes and Justice Hughes dissented.

CASE WAS BITTERLY FOUGHT

The murder of Mary Phagan, which at first appeared to be a crime of only local interest, eventually developed into a case of national importance. Seven times since his conviction in August, 1913, the lower and supreme courts of the State of Georgia refused to grant Frank a new trial or to set aside the verdict; three times the sentence of death was passed upon him, and twice appeals were made to the United States Supreme Court.

KUPIHEA RETAINS CONTESTED SEAT IN LEGISLATURE

But Fifteen Members Vote To Expel Fifth District Representative From House

ACCUSED MAN BLAMES CHILDREN FOR TROUBLE

Speaker and Rawlins Plainly Show Contempt and Disgust While Colleague Talks

Kupihua, the fifth district member of the house of representatives, who was found guilty by a majority of the judiciary committee on the charges preferred against him from the bench by Circuit Judge Ashford, retains the title of "honorable" and, incidentally, the seat that by all moral ethics should now be vacant.

Fifteen representatives voted yesterday to expel him from the house and to declare his seat vacant; thirteen members voted that his company and presence in the house of representatives was good enough for them; Representative E. K. Fernandes left the session half a few minutes before the vote was taken, Speaker Holstein announcing when Fernandes' name was called by Clerk Edward Woodward, that the member had been excused because of sudden illness in his family. Kupihua did not vote, Clerk Woodward having the tact to omit his name on rollcall. Thus are accounted for the thirty members of the house. Kupihua Blames Children

"I committed no crime; my children committed the crime and I am blamed for it," was the excuse of the total of Kupihua's vote-losing when he was asked yesterday not to oust him from membership in the house. An hour and a half was taken up with speeches yesterday in bringing Rawlins' resolution No. 101, which provided for the expulsion of Kupihua, to a vote in the house. Kupihua talked for himself and was backed by word of mouth by Hale of Hilo and Aiu and Willie Crawford of the fifth district. Rawlins spoke twice and Coney once for the adoption of the resolution.

Garcia, Goodness, Kaupiko, Kawewahi, Kula Lota, Makekau, Tavares and Waiakohala voted "nay" (doubtful) on the first rollcall. With the exception of Garcia, Lota and Tavares the "kansaius" artists voted for Kupihua, when finally compelled under the rules of the house to do so. Surprise was shown when Goodness, Kula, Silva, Vieira and Waiakohala cast their votes for Kupihua, for these members were expected to vote for expelling the member. Their votes against Kupihua would have unseated the member.

Majority voted to proceed. "We have failed so far to unseat Kupihua, but the vote against him this afternoon I consider a victory for us in one sense," said a house leader after the resolution failed of adoption. "Kupihua saved his political neck because we failed to muster a two-third majority vote against him. With Kupihua's name recalled there were but twenty-nine members left to vote, let me say, twenty-eight, because Fernandes absented himself. Fifteen is certainly a majority of twenty-eight or twenty-nine, for that matter."

The gallery of the house was packed with spectators, both men and women, throughout the morning, and during the afternoon when the resolution was finally taken up. One Hawaiian woman, who spent the whole morning lobbying for Kupihua because so active and persistent in her lobbying that the Speaker was forced to send a house officer to warn her. Reluctance to Face Disgraced One

All through the debate and argument on the resolution the members sat quiet with their backs to Kupihua, and, but for the actual speaker addressing the chair, the proverbial pin might have been heard had it dropped.

When H. R. 101 came up for discussion Speaker Holstein read from the Organic Act, the house rules and works on parliamentary procedure touching on the expulsion of members of a legislative body. He made everything plain to the members. Kupihua suggested that consideration of the resolution might be left to the house resolving itself into a committee of the whole. Speaker Holstein said such procedure could not be entertained.

Solicitors For Future

After a long warty preamble, Kupihua got down to business. "I have not violated any law or committed any crime," he said. "It may be said that I neglected to care for my children. That is a minor offense. Other members may be in the same position. It will be a violation of your oaths if you vote against me. Are we to open the doors and establish a precedent so that in the future good men will be afraid to be elected because resolutions of this kind may crop up and their pasts be ripped open? They will pass and hesitate when called upon to serve the public. 'If you take notice, I never violated the laws, but my children committed these acts and I am blamed for it.'"

The vote on the resolution to expel Kupihua was as follows:

To expel—Brown, Coney, Cooke, Crawford, Fessolt, Garcia, Huddy, Isonberg, Lota, Lyman, Rawlins, Tavares, Watkins, Williamson and Speaker Holstein, total, 15.

For retention—Aiu, E. J. Crawford, W. H. Crawford, Goodness, Hale, Kaupiko, Kawewahi, Kula, Makekau, Nawa-hine, Silva, Vieira and Waiakohala. Not voting—Kupihua; absent—Fernandes.