THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHESON, EDITOR | FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1915. | THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

Another Gain Recorded

THE Governor of Hawaii believes in Civic Pride and a Civic Center, does not believe in destroying the only opportunity of securing such for Honolulu and has the courage of his convictions.

There are others who have the courage of their convictions and courage enough to change their minds, as witness the following surprise for the Governor and possibly for our local irresolute and doubting Thomases, this being the copy of a cable message forwarded yesterday:

Honolulu, T. H., May 18, 1915.

Byron R. Newton,
Assistant Secretary Treasury,
Washington (D. C.)

I withdraw absolutely my approval of the Spreckels site for Honolulu Federal Building. The Irwin site is the appropriate site and combines better convenience for the public and business and will complete a very fine civic center which otherwise must be irretrievably lost. Irwin site is about twice the area and saves twenty-five thousand dollars in cost.

JAMES E. MARTINE,
United States Senator from New Jersey.

Hawaii's Achievements

PRESIDENT ARTHUR L. DEAN of the College of Hawaii presents herewith a masterly review of the sugar situation and enters into an exposition of the reasons why there can be no substitution of industries in Hawaii without enormous waste of invested capital.

These reasons are economic and not political. The sugar industry has been of slow growth in Hawaii. It has succeeded because it has had to meet hard knocks. The men who have developed the industry and have made good in it have applied a combination of science and business efficiency to the solution of their problems.

What they have made is theirs by the might of achievement, not because the American people gave it to them in the form of a protective tariff on sugar. That merely supplied the opportunity.

If the farmers of the sovereign State of North Dakota — the State which holds the record of values of agricultural production among all the States—had produced as much wealth per cultivated acre as our planters have here in Hawaii, that State would now support a population of over twelve millions; and ought to grow crops worth $3300 per acre.

This is not all tariff. It is efficiency. It is not simply being given an opportunity. It is learning how and then doing it—and doing it better than others might have done.

It has never been the policy of the American people to penalize agricultural production, else the congress of these United States would not appropriate twenty million dollars a year for the promotion of agricultural efficiency throughout the land. Hawaiian agricultural production is ten times better than the best mainland practise. What good purpose will now be served if Hawaii's ten senators and forty congressmen say to the men who have accomplished this stupendous success—"You have done too well. We will cut off your right hand. Judging from what you have formerly accomplished you Hawaiians ought to do as well with one hand as our mainland farmers can with two."

Hawaii supports a population of nearly a quarter of a million on one-third of a million acres of agricultural land. Our people are well-fed, well-housed, well-clothed. We maintain a public school system not excelled anywhere on the mainland. We try to be good citizens.

Hawaii spends its earnings in Hawaii. This land spells "Home" to those who have made Hawaii what it is. There is no absentee landlordism, and almost no poverty here. The citizens of Hawaii are industrious. We are proud of what we have made of ourselves and of our opportunities, and there is no more loyal American community under the Flag.

Hawaii asks of the American people that they do not take away, without adequate recompense, the earned rewards of half a century of hard work.

Capitalizations and Values

WHAT is surely an ill-considered statement, contained in the address read to the visiting congressmen on Monday evening at the chamber of commerce banquet by Governor Pinkham, declares the capitalization laws of Hawaii "the rottenest extant," inasmuch as corporation stock "may be wholly wind or water or both." Taken in connection with the general tone of the Governor's address it gives a wholly erroneous impression regarding the corporations of the Islands. As a matter of fact, up to the present year, the sugar plantations of this Territory—which form the greater part of the corporations—paid taxes on property and other valuations practically equal to the total capital stock. The assessed values were $171,000,000; the total capitalizations were $175,000,000. These figures certainly disprove any suggestion of wind or water in the plantation corporation stock. This year, owing to low sugar prices last year and the consequent shrinkage in values, the assessed valuations fell somewhat further below the capitalization totals. Next year, unless free sugar tumbles values in Hawaii, the assessors will in all probability place the actual values of corporation property back to their old figures.

Press Agents For Mars

ONE outstanding feature of the great war now raging is the complete reversal shown by those heading the activities of the various armies in the matter of publicity. Like everyone else these days, Mars has found it necessary to have his press agents. When the great conflict started, the various generals in the field treated the war correspondents only less severely than they treated captured spies. Not only were the representatives of the press kept away from the battlefronts, but they were excluded from the war departments, chased away from lines of communication, flung into the military prisons and given to understand that this was one war that was going to be fought in secret.

Then, of a sudden, Great Britain found that it was necessary to get into the papers in order to recruit her army. Germany found that through her policy of suppression she was fast losing whatever sympathy she might have in the United States. France awoke to the value of publicity for her cause. Servia discovered the need of assistance from abroad in the handling of her famine and plague situations. Russia from the beginning was the more willing to allow correspondents with her armies, because she needed her allies to know more about what was going on than reached the world through Berlin, Vienna and Constantinople. Turkey hired the leading members of the Ananias Club early in the game and set them to work on official dispatches.

Thus we find the newspapers and magazines today teeming with first-hand descriptions of battles, life in the trenches, life in the belligerent capitals. Thus we find a German publicity bureau as complete and well organized as the German commissariat. Thus we learn of the inside activities of the French and British in their holding of the line across Belgium and France, descriptions written by correspondents personally conducted to the most advanced positions. Kaiser and Crown Prince, Belgian King and French commanders, K. of K. and His Islamic Majesty not only meet the press men, but talk volubly. The press has come into its own and the war lords have been forced to recognize the necessity of publicity.

A fair sample of the extent to which the German government is going in its campaign of publicity is afforded at the present time in one of the local moving picture houses, where "the German side of the war" is being shown by the movies. These pictures have been carefully staged and Wilhelm himself plays the part of star performer. German troops are shown moving gleefully to battle, firing their guns at the entrenched enemy, dining in comfort and otherwise demonstrating that the war for Germany is only a sort of magnified picnic. Of course these pictures were not taken anywhere near the front, nor do they present any features of the real work the troops in the field are doing. But they serve their purpose of publicity.

This is the age of advertising.

The Uniform Regulation

SOME members of the congressional party have formed the wrong impression concerning Honolulu's suggestion that the war department regulation requiring all soldiers on Oahu to wear their uniforms at all times be modified. Some of the speakers on Monday night, including even the Delegate, appeared to believe that the desire to shed the khaki at times springs from a dislike of the uniform, shared by civilians and soldiers alike, which dislike fails to coincide with the pride that should be felt in the uniform and what it stands for.

The desire of the soldiers for the privilege of doffing their uniforms at times, however, is a natural one and wholly disassociated from any lack of regard for the uniform or the service. No man, especially an American, desires all the time to wear any distinctive clothing, and there exists no more good reason why a soldier should always appear in public as a soldier than there is why a carpenter should forever wear his apron or a baker his white cap. The fact, too, that the wearing of the uniform is compulsory makes it irksome, depriving the soldier of whatever satisfaction he may have in wearing his uniform of his own desire, while the further fact that it is only in Hawaii that the uniform order prevails places upon this community the whole of the dislike it has occasioned, something which is unfair to Hawaii.

The object of the order, as explained from Washington, is that this city may appear at all times well garrisoned, but this reason appears decidedly farfetched. Everyone at all interested knows to a corporal's guard just how many soldiers are in Hawaii, just where they are stationed, just what their organizations are, just what guns are in place and practically everything else there is to know about the strength of the Oahu garrison. Honolulu has tried and every commanding officer of the department has tried to secure a modification of the order, without success. We now ask the visiting senators and representatives to use their influence to secure the modification, in justice to the soldiers and in justice to Hawaii. We will respect the uniform just as much even if we see it less in prominence, while the soldiers will lose none of the affection they have for the service and will better appreciate their tour in the Islands.

Fresh Aid Camp

LAST summer, during the hot months, some hundred odd tenement mothers and children were given each two weeks in the country at the sea-side through the generosity of a number of Honolulans and the work of the members of the Palama Settlement staff. Those who visited the summer camp at Kaipapau and watched the children in surf and sand, happy, sunburned and fed to the bursting point, and who contrasted the appearance of these little ones with that of the less fortunate children of the city, who could have no sea-side holiday, know to what extent the benefits of the summer camp were shared and appreciated.

This summer, if the charitably inclined of Honolulu help as hoped for, a summer camp will be established on a permanent basis, where two or three times as many tenement mothers and tired little children may be given a fortnight by the sea. Those who planned and managed last summer's camp have secured a five-acre tract of shore at Waialua, through the generosity of Manager Goodale of the Waialua Plantation and of the Bishop Estate, the former relinquishing the lease he holds on the property. There is a beautiful bathing beach, plenty of free water ready to be piped on to the ground and splendid sites for the various buildings. To put the camp upon a permanent basis two thousand dollars will be needed. This will build fly-proof kitchen and dining-room, a number of sleeping shelters and outhouses and will install the water system.

Once the camp is established it will be possible to give two hundred and fifty persons each two weeks at the camp, at a per capita daily cost of twenty-five cents.

The question now is to raise the $2000 for the buildings and the $1000 for the 1915 maintenance fund. In Honolulu this should be easy, when it is considered that the money will give nearly three hundred mothers and babies fourteen days of healthful enjoyment during the heat of the summer. Those who wish to share in providing this may secure all information required from J. A. Rath, of the Palama Settlement.

Italy and the War

AFTER months of bargaining, Italy now has crossed the Rubicon and is committed to war with her former allies of the Triple Alliance. This must mean the beginning of the end for Austria and Germany.

Italy's decision, first to stand aloof from the cause of her Teuton allies and now to enter the arena as an active ally of the Powers of the Entente, demonstrates anew the errors into which the diplomats of Germany have led their country. Despite present day charges that the war was instigated by Great Britain, all the diplomatic reports issued by the belligerents in the early weeks of the conflict indicate the ante bellum belief held in Germany that Great Britain would remain neutral, while Italy was counted upon to throw the weight of her armies against France.

Just the opposite is now the case and the exposed southern flank of Austria is to be attacked by the very troops which Berlin and Vienna expected to march against Paris via Lyons.

The attitude taken by Italy at the very commencement of hostilities has furnished the champions of the Entente with their most potent argument that the aggressors in this conflict were Austria and Germany. The terms of the Triple Alliance bound Italy to align herself with Austria and Germany in the event of attack upon either of those countries, and the fact that Rome refused to take the field was based on the ground that the aggression came from Austria against Servia, with the sanction of Germany, forcing Russia and France into the conflict, which Great Britain joined upon the invasion of Belgium.

Italy, according to the various comments which appear in the British White Paper and the French Yellow Book in correspondence antedating the actual outbreak of hostilities, was not consulted in any way by Austria or Germany in the negotiations with Servia, which precipitated the war. Jules Cambon, French ambassador in Berlin, notified his government on July 25, a week prior to the invasion of Belgium, that the Italian ambassador at Berlin had no knowledge of the Servian ultimatum. "It would appear that Italy is much surprised, to say nothing stronger, at having been kept out of the whole affair," wrote M. Cambon, while the French ambassador in Rome, writing on July 27, reported to his government:

> The Marquis di San Giuliano (Italian minister of foreign affairs) returned to Rome this evening, and I saw him immediately after his arrival. He spoke to me of the contents of the Austrian note and assured me that he had no previous knowledge of them whatever. * * * He replied "In no way have we been consulted; we have been told nothing whatever."

On August 1, the Italian foreign minister notified the German ambassador at Rome that Italy would not enter the war as an ally of Austria, because the war "was of an aggressive character, and was not in accordance with the purely defensive character of the Triple Alliance."

During the early weeks of the war, according to the news reports sent out, Berlin threatened Italy with punishment should the latter Power persist in her attitude of neutrality. During the past several months, Count von Buelow has been in Rome attempting to purchase continued Italian neutrality, but Vienna refused to pay the price tendered by the representative of the Kaiser.

Today finds Italy ranged with the active enemies of Germany. The alliance failed, the early threats failed and the attempts to buy Italian neutrality have failed. Italy, from being the expected ally of Austria and Germany, has turned out to be the foe that will in all probability turn the balance against them and bring the war to a comparatively speedy end, with Vienna and Berlin suing for peace.

Laying a Foundation

IT will recur to people that President Wilson is conducting quite a methodical speaking campaign this spring and summer. He is not at all promiscuous about his audiences. He selects discriminately from the many invitations constantly pouring in upon him. He is preparing his addresses with particular care and gives ample time for whatever he has to say in each to be absorbed by the country, before he essays another. The range of his visits, for these speaking dates, thus far has been from Indianapolis, where he delivered the Jackson Day words that aroused politicians profoundly, to New York City, where he went in mid-April to expound his views regarding neutrality.

The President has a speaking mission, wherever he appears in acceptance of an invitation. His last trip, that to Philadelphia where he went to welcome immigrant citizens, cannot escape political surveillance. Perhaps a President of the United States ought to be at liberty to make an address on civic topics without analysis of motives, but the fact remains that in a year before the general election motives are generally ascribed. And it is probably true that in these addresses which he is delivering from time to time, one can chart with tolerable accuracy the Democratic campaign next year to retain control of the government.

For example, the neutrality address. If President Wilson keeps the United States out of war, that fact will be featured in a leading plank of the Democratic platform for 1916. The literature for that plank is complete in numerous addresses the President has made in the last year or so and likewise in the diplomatic correspondence with Germany and Great Britain in the long drawn out and varying controversies over neutral shipping. It is much said that the President's administration has laid hold strongly of the moral sentiment of the country, in which connection it might be noted that he has spoken in recent months before gatherings of the Methodists and Presbyterians. His sayings before those goodly people have been disseminated far and wide. In churchly circles President Wilson is much mentioned as "a God fearing man."

Then the opportunity for appeal to the large and decisive immigrant vote, excepting possibly the Germans, cannot be overlooked. The President vetoed the act, restricting immigration and imposing the literacy test and now he has sounded a keynote in welcoming immigrant citizens. There will be addresses as the summer progresses and these may demonstrate that the President has decided wisely in getting his views thoroughly and leisurely before the people by this method, rather than by a trip across the continent, that would be necessarily spectacular, when he would have to bunch his speaking hits.

Counting the Straws

THE merry game of figuring out the next presidential election in advance progresses cheerily on the mainland. It sustains general interest in national politics and helps keep partisans at attention. Mayoralty elections and spring contests of other sorts command the statisticians, who put characters upon white paper, wrinkle their brows, and, in quick time, stand forth with results that defy uncertainty.

A few days back Baltimore voted for a mayor and Democrats have been exulting. Chicago and St. Louis were retrieved. A friend of the Wilson administration could look an opponent of the administration right in the eye and wag a long, red tongue at him. Ah ha! Mayor Preston carried Baltimore for a second term by an unprecedented majority of 15,000 and, like Republican Mayor-elect Thompson, of Chicago, he defeated a man having a German name. Of course Democratic statisticians are driving hard on the fact that in 1912 the two Republican parties polled 49,000 votes in Baltimore and the Democrats only 48,000.

But the best "sure thing" Republican tip comes from stalwart Michigan, where the spring election totals yield mighty encouragement to the trenches. Only twice before has the Republican plurality of 144,000 in that State, as disclosed by the canvas of the April voting, been exceeded. This was in the presidential years of 1904 and 1908 when a much larger number of ballot was cast. "Certainly," exclaims one great Michigan authority, "in a spring campaign there has never been anything to approach the emphasis of the Republican verdict returned this year."

However, it apparently has to be conceded that the Progressive vote in Michigan is rapidly hastening back to the Republican ranks. The reasoning is that an unusually large portion of this Progressive vote in Michigan came from the Republicans and it is claimed that all of this Progressive vote is going back to the Republicans. This is considerably different than in most other States. The last Maine election, for instance, demonstrated that a goodly percentage of Democrats had been supporting Progressive candidates. There and in other States it has appeared that some Progressives would go over to the Democratic party. It has hardly been a secret that President Wilson has been making it as easy as he could for Progressives to vote for his reelection in 1916.

Kuhio's speech at the chamber of commerce banquet did not surprise local hearers as much as it probably did the visitors. We of Honolulu know the tendency of the Delegate to allow his tongue to run away with him. His main idea on Monday evening was, evidently, to impress upon the congressional visitors just how independent he is of the sugar interests, and at the same time to impress upon the sugar interests just how dependent they are on him. Otherwise Kuhio is a pretty good fellow.

SEBASTIAN ESCAPES FINE FOR CONTEMPT

Candidate For Mayor of Los Angeles Haled For Tampering With Grand Jury

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

LOS ANGELES, May 21.—Charles E. Sebastian, the suspended chief of police and leading candidate for the mayoralty, and his attorney, Earl C. Rogers, yesterday were adjudged guilty of contempt of court in having addressed a letter to the grand jury stating that the charges being brought against Sebastian, involving the question of his morality, are a part of a political plot.

Sebastian is charged with having contributed to the delinquency of a girl under the age of consent, which charge the grand jury is investigating.

In appearing before a judge to respond to the contempt charge, Rogers took upon himself the whole blame for the letter to the grand jury, stating that he had written and sent it without the knowledge or consent of his client.

The court accepted this explanation, allowed Sebastian to go unpunished and fined the attorney two hundred dollars.

MEXICO CITY FACES FAMINE AMONG POOR

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

CITY OF MEXICO, May 21.—This city is again faced with a serious food shortage and there is general distress among the poorer residents. Secretary of State Bryan has informed First Chief Carranza that he should relieve the situation by allowing the shipment of food supplies from Vera Cruz to the capital.

BARNES-ROOSEVELT JURY IS LOCKED UP

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

SYRACUSE, May 21.—After having deliberated for seven hours without arriving at a verdict, the jury in the Barnes-Roosevelt libel case was locked up for the night shortly before midnight.

After the jury was out two hours today it returned and requested the judge to repeat that part of his charge which instructed the jurors not to let political opinion enter into their decision. The jury has now been excused until morning.

In concluding his address for the prosecution, William M. Ivins, chief counsel for Barnes, said that Colonel Roosevelt is the possessor of the "Jekyll-Hyde" personality instead of Barnes.

MEASURE TO PROTECT SOLDIERS FROM LUNACY

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

LONDON, May 20.—A bill to protect soldiers disabled by nervous breakdown from the stigma of lunacy has been introduced in parliament by Cecil Harmsworth. Nervous breakdown from the effects of shell fire involves a mental breakdown, with a complete loss of memory along with the loss of tasting, smelling and frequently of speech and sight. Many of the men are temporarily deranged, and are kept in the lunacy wards of hospitals. Their cure comes with complete rest and the building up of general health.

NO BEER FOR PERSONS WHO DON'T PAY TAXES

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

BERLIN, May 20.—Residents of the little Saxon village of Bernsgrun who do not pay their taxes will hereafter be able to get no beer. This is the decree issued by the city fathers, whose patience has been exhausted in endeavoring to make delinquents settle the bills against them for state, municipal, school and church taxes. They observed that men who could not or did not pay their taxes nevertheless appeared to have money to spend in the saloons. This is now to be ended. The names of the delinquents will be posted in every saloon or other place where liquor is sold openly, and no beer or other drinks may be sold to them as long as their back taxes remain unpaid.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

A touch of rheumatism, or a twinge of neuralgia, whatever the trouble is, Chamberlain's Pain Balm drives away the pain at once and cures the complaint quickly. First application gives relief. When a bottle of it is kept in the house the pain of burns and scalds may be promptly relieved, cuts and bruises quickly healed and swellings promptly reduced. In fact, for the household ills it is just such an embrocation as every family should be provided with. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.