THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHESON, EDITOR | TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1915. | THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

The Signers

"THESE United Colonies are and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved."

This, shorn of the preamble and the concluding clauses, is the Declaration of Independence which this country celebrates sanely and safely or insanely and unsafely, as the case may be, every Fourth of July.

It is interesting to notice that of the fifty-six men who finally affixed their signatures to the document, to the support of which they pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, none were so old as to be liable to a suspicion of senility, and few so young that they might be accused of immaturity of judgment. Even John Hancock, rather a roving blade and none too stable in his personal habits and predilections, was thirty-nine years old when the General Congress met in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, to sit in judgment upon the wording of the historical document.

The oldest man in the assemblage was Benjamin Franklin, then six months past his seventieth birthday, and the youngest was Thomas Lynch Jr. of South Carolina, who was born August 5, 1749, and was therefore a month short of being twenty-seven years old, although he had a close second in Edward Rutledge of the same State, who was born in November of the same year.

The first of the signers of the Declaration to die after the execution of the instrument was Button Gwinnett of Georgia, who passed away on May 27 of the following year. Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Maryland, lived the longest after the memorable date. He remained until November 13, 1832. There are persons living today who, so far as years are concerned, might have shaken hands with this, the last survivor of the signers, and still remember the occasion.

James Smith of Pennsylvania was the only signer who lived to a more advanced age than Charles Carroll. He was ninety-six years old when his life ended, on July 11, 1806. There were three others who became nonogenarians: John Adams of Massachusetts, who passed away at ninety-one years; William Ellery of Rhode Island, at ninety-three years, and Francis Lewis of New York, at ninety-one years of age. The youngest to die was Arthur Middleton of South Carolina, who was only forty-four years old at his demise, on January 1, 1788.

Of the fifty-six signers but seven had advanced past the age of sixty years on July 4, 1776. Nine were between fifty and sixty, there were nineteen between forty and fifty, the same number, nineteen, between thirty and forty and two below the age of thirty years. The average age was 43.87 years. Surely there were enough young men to push, enough middle-aged men to check and enough old men to balance this most important conference.

But contrary to the belief of thousands who will this year celebrate the anniversary of the Fourth of July, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was not signed on that date. As a matter of fact the last signature was not appended until five years later, in 1781. Thomas McKean, a member from Delaware, who had been present on July 4, 1776, but "absent with the army at the general subscription of said instrument," applied for permission to sign. An act was then passed permitting him to affix his signature, and "he added thereto the date of such subscription." Another delegate, Matthew Thornton of New Hampshire, who had been present at neither the reading on July 4 nor at the later date of general subscription, presented his credentials on November 4, 1776, and was permitted to sign.

It was the first reading of the Declaration of Independence that occurred on the date we celebrate, and the tentative draft presented by the committee previously appointed to draw up such a document was approved by all the members present. No resolution was passed until July 19, when it was "Resolved, That the Declaration passed on the fourth be fairly engrossed on parchment, with the title, etc., and that the same, when engrossed, be signed by every member of Congress."

Another fact in connection with the Declaration of Independence which we celebrate is that it is neither the first nor the only Declaration of Independence from the rule of Great Britain that was made in her North American colonies.

More than a year before the framing of the document which we cherish, on May 20, 1775, a convention was held at Charlotte, North Carolina, and an instrument declaring freedom from the rule of Great Britain was drawn up and signed. This was the famous Mecklenburg Declaration, the original of which was unfortunately destroyed by fire in 1800. It was reconstructed from memory, and this "copy" is still preserved.

But even before this the colonists wrote a Declaration of Independence. The patriots of Harford County, Maryland, gathered themselves together at Harford Town, which is now called Bush, on March 22, 1775. On the same day they prepared and signed a Declaration of Independence, probably the first one ever made by the colonies, or any part of them, in formal, written form. The document is still in existence.

Preparedness For War

THERE is no better commentary on the "preparedness for war" issue than the fact that up, almost to the opening gun of the "great war," the optimists continually declared that the day when preparation for war was necessary had gone by; that there would be no more war; that it was a useless waste of money and repugnant to common sense.

For example, no longer ago than 1911, Jack London demonstrated to his satisfaction, in the Forum, that the economic development of the world had rendered war obsolete; that although the world had been accustomed to war for thousands of years it was chiefly a conflict between the people seeking food and subsistence, and such necessity no longer existed.

He summed his argument up in the following words:

But a change in the affairs of man has long been coming.

The more recent drifts of the stronger races, carving their way through the lesser breeds to more earth-space, have led to peace, ever to wider and more lasting peace.

The lesser breeds, under penalty of being killed, have been compelled to lay down their weapons and cease killing among themselves.

The scalp-taking Indian and the head-hunting Melanesian have been either destroyed or converted to a belief in the superior efficiency of civil suits and criminal prosecutions.

The planet is being subdued. The wild and the hurtful are either tamed or eliminated. From the beasts of prey and the cannibal humans down to the death-dealing microbes, no quarter is given; and daily, wider and wider areas of hostile territory, whether of a warring desert tribe in Africa or a pestilential fever hole like Panama, are made peaceable and habitable for mankind.

As for the great mass of stay-at-home folk, what percentage of the present generation in the United States, England or Germany, has seen war or knows anything of war at first hand?

There was never so much peace in the world as there is today.

War itself, the old red anarch, is passing. It is safer to be a soldier than a workingman. The chance for life is greater in an active campaign than in a factory or a coal mine.

In the matter of killing, war is growing impotent, and this in face of the fact that the machinery of war was never so expensive in the past nor so dreadful.

War equipment today, in time of peace, is more expensive than of old in time of war.

A standing army costs more to maintain than it used to cost to conquer an empire.

It is more expensive to be ready to kill, than it used to be to do the killing.

The price of a dreadnaught would furnish the whole army of Xerxes with killing weapons, and, in spite of its magnificent equipment, war no longer kills as it used to when its methods were simpler.

A bombardment by a modern fleet has been known to result in the killing of one mule.

The casualties of a twentieth century war between two world powers are such as to make a worker in an iron foundry turn green with envy. War has become a joke. Men have made for themselves monsters of battle which they cannot face in battle.

Subsistence is generous these days, life is not cheap, and it is not in the nature of flesh and blood to indulge in the carnage made possible by present-day machinery.

This is not theoretical, as will be shown by a comparison of deaths in battle and men involved, in the South African War and the Spanish-American War on the one hand, and the Civil War or the Napoleonic Wars on the other.

Not only has war, by its own evolution, rendered itself futile, but man himself, with greater wisdom and higher ethics, is opposed to war. He has learned too much. War is repugnant to his common sense. He conceives it to be wrong, to be absurd, and to be very expensive. For the damage wrought and the results accomplished, it is not worth the price.

Just as in the disputes of individuals, the arbitration of a civil court instead of a blood feud is more practical, so, man decides, is arbitration more practical in the disputes of nations.

The Play Instinct

TO the play instinct, which dominates a child's mind for a considerable period, Dr. E. L. Talbert, writing in the Popular Science Monthly, attributes many of the problems that confront the educator who is concerned with the training of young people of high school age. It has often been observed that the growing child repeats the history of civilization. No normal boy requires instruction in fighting. Take a boy of four or five years, who has never associated with his kind, send him to play with several boys of his age, and it is probable that at the first opportunity he will double up his fists and do his best to whip a playmate who has tried to impose on him. In this event he merely resorts to primitive justice. He is not to be blamed, for the voice that urges him on is the voice of his uncultivated ancestors, who knew but one court—that of physical combat.

A little later the same boy will begin to select his associates. The gang instinct will assert itself. By a process of selection he eliminates from his list of playmates those whose tastes in games differ, or whose idea of fair play and play honor does not meet with his approval. To a less degree girls manifest the same tendency toward exclusiveness at an early age. They band together, but their innate regard for appearances leads them to preserve the form of friendly regard for playmates for whom they entertain a deep dislike. About this time the boys begin to look with contempt upon girls' games. As they approach the high school age they openly court the support of girls in their games, but as spectators, and not as participants. When they reach this age, their childish tendency to select playmates suited to their taste manifests itself more positively, and the result is the secondary school secret society.

Educators have long recognized that these secret societies, when taken seriously at high school age are a menace to the democratic spirit which should prevail in every free public school. How to eliminate them has been a problem widely discussed, but as yet unsolved. Doctor Talbert believes these secret societies are simply a natural growth that thrives on early instinct. Secret societies go back to the beginning of recorded history. The craving for mystery is innate in the race. It is bound to crop out sooner or later, and in the case of the high school secret society it merely crops out sooner than was the case some years ago. Unsuccessful attempts to crush the societies have failed largely because an artificial means was employed to combat a natural instinct.

Doctor Talbert believes that the extension of the playground movement will do a great deal toward broadening the function of the school fraternity. As long as it is narrow, selecting its members without regard for their general attainments, but principally for their attainments in some particular field, its effect is bound to be depressing on the schools. It introduces a note of snobbery which causes much pain, for young minds are apt to place too much stress on the importance of membership. But if the life of students outside the classroom can be so controlled that large numbers of them are frequently brought together in play, which is a universal outlet for energy, the need for social secret societies will be lessened, and in time they may be forgotten. Capitalizing the play instinct may also be employed as a means of increasing the young mind's appreciation of the value of enthusiasm and fair play in the larger affairs of life.

A Greater Declaration

INDEPENDENCE DAY, celebrated today in Honolulu as elsewhere throughout the Union, comes this year of nineteen hundred and fifteen at a time most critical in the history of the Nation which came into being amid the fire and blood of revolution one hundred and thirty-nine years ago.

Fifty years ago this country underwent the throes of an internal revolution.

Today it stands on the threshold of international revolution, and upon the position this nation takes within the next few days depends the trend of the world for generations to come.

The revolt of the American colonists against the tyranny of a British monarch lit the torch of liberty in many lands. America took the lead then in a movement for the betterment of all mankind.

Today, as one great Power not involved in the greatest and the bloodiest war the world has ever seen, the smaller neutral nations look to the United States as their champion.

Will history record the formulating in 1915 of a Greater Declaration of Independence, in which the rights of peace loving and peace keeping nations are to be defined and upheld—even at the cost of war—or will history write it down that America, the birthplace of Freedom, failed in the crucible test?

Carranza may have to intervene in Georgia if the anarchy of the past few weeks continues there.

* * * * *

Come to think of it, there is more real patriotism in a sidewalk before your lot than in a heap of bunting tacked up over the door.

Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market Quotations

ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL MARKETING DIVISION

Wholesale Only. July 1, 1915.

BUTTER AND EGGS

Eggs scarce, demand good.

Island tub butter, lb	.29 to .30
Fresh Island eggs, doz	.42 to .45
Duck eggs, doz	.28

POULTRY.

Demand good for fat young poultry.

Broilers, lb., 2 to 3 lbs	.35 to .38
Young roosters, lb	.32½ to .35
Hens, good condition, lb	.25
Turkeys, lb	.35
Ducks, Muscovy, lb	.25 to .30
Ducks, Peking, lb	.25 to .30
Ducks, Hawaiian, doz	5.00

VEGETABLES AND PRODUCE

Beans, string, green, lb	.03 to .04	Peanuts, small, lb	.05¼
Beans, string, wax, lb	.03 to .05	Peanuts, large, lb	.04½
Beans, lima in pod, lb	.03	Onions, Bermuda, lb	.01 to .02
Beans, Dry—		Green Peppers, Bell, lb	.03
Beans, Maui red, cwt	4.00 to 4.25	Green Peppers, Chili, lb	.02½
Beans, calico, cwt	4.00	Potatoes, Us., Irish, lb	.01½ to .01¾
Beans, small white, cwt	5.00	Potatoes, sweet, cwt	.85 to 1.00
Peas, dried, cwt	3.75	Taro, wet land, cwt	1.00
Beets, doz. bunches	.30	Taro, bunch	.15
Carrots, doz. bunches	.40	Tomatoes, lb	.04
Cabbage, bag	1.25	Peas, green, lb	.08 to .10
Corn, sweet, 100 ears	1.75 to 2.00	Cucumbers, doz	.25 to .40
Corn, Hawaiian, large yellow (none).		Pumpkins, lb	.01½ to .01¾
Corn, Hawaiian, small yellow (none).			

FRUITS

Alligator pears, doz	.25 to 1.00	Limes, scarce, 100	.75 to 1.00
Bananas, Chinese, bunch	.20 to .50	Pineapples, cwt	.65 to .75
Bananas, cooking, bunch	.75 to 1.00	Strawberries, lb	.15 to .17
Breadfruit (none in market).		Watermelons, each	.50 to 1.00
Figs, 100	.85	Guavas, lb	.08 to .10
Grapes, Isabella, lb	.10	Papayas, lb	.00¾ to .01
Oranges, Hawaiian, (none in mkt)			

LIVESTOCK

Beef, cattle and sheep are not bought by weight, dressed at live weights. They are taken by the great companies, dressed, and paid for

Hogs, up to 150 lbs., lb	.11½ to .12
Hogs, 150 lbs and over, lb	.11 to .11½

DRESSED MEATS

Beef, lb	.11 to .12	Mutton, lb	.11 to .12
Veal, lb	.12 to .13	Pork, lb	.15 to .19

HIDES, Wet Salted

Steers, lb., No. 1	11½	Goatskins, white, each	.10 to .30
Steers, lb., No. 2	13½	Sheepskins, each	.10 to .20
Kips, lb	.14½		

FEED

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

Corn, small yellow, ton	41.00 to 42.00	Oats, ton	37.00 to 38.00
Corn, large yellow, ton	40.50 to 41.00	Wheat, ton	42.50 to 45.00
Corn, cracked, ton	41.50 to 42.00	Middlings, ton	37.00 to 39.00
Barley, ton	28.00 to 30.00	Hay, wheat, ton	24.00 to 28.00
Scratch food, ton	44.00 to 45.00	Hay, alfalfa, ton	23.50 to 24.00
		Alfalfa meal, ton	22.50 to 23.00

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 sell. The shipping mark of the Division is U. S. E. S. Letter address Honolulu, P. O. Box 1237. Salesroom Ewa corner Nuuanu and Queen Sts. Telephone 1840. Wireless address TERMARK.

A. T. LONGLEY, superintendent.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER

Large shipments of potatoes are being received from Oahu, Maui and Hawaii. These potatoes are very good and meet a ready sale but the price is not as good as it should be, due to heavy importations of California potatoes. Island potatoes are coming in a month too late to bring the prices. The Hawaii grown potatoes are from a good imported variety. This year some of the Maui growers planted the Early Rose potato from seed imported by the Marketing Division. It has proved to be a splendid potato for the islands. The yield is large and the quality exceptionally good. There is great need for better quality seed potatoes in the islands. Farmers should realize the necessity of planting only selected seed. Commercial potatoes are, of course cheaper for planting but the resulting product is never satisfactory. Careful selection of the seed always results in a heavier yield and a better quality potato.

A large shipment of good watermelons was received today. They are selling well at a good price. Some were received in poor condition due to rough handling.

Papainas are plentiful and a drug on the market. Pineapples are also plentiful and selling at a low price.

Eggs are selling at a very good price. The demand far exceeds the supply at the present time. The price is steadily rising.

The demand is good for all kinds of fat poultry. Broilers are plentiful but selling fast at good prices. Stewing chickens are in demand with very few in the market. There is greater demand for young roosters for roasting than for young hens.

The island supply of cabbage is giving out and importations from the Coast have commenced. The price is good.

A shipment of Isabella grapes received is selling well at 10 cents a pound wholesale. Regular shipments of cucumbers and pokas are received twice a week from Hawaii. Limes are scarce with the demand good at high prices.

HUERTA COMPLAINS OF HIS TREATMENT

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

WASHINGTON, July 4. — Former President Huerta, telegraphing from El Paso, where he is held under arrest pending trial on a charge of violating the neutrality of the United States, complains to the chief justice of the United States Supreme Court of the manner in which he is being treated a federal prisoner. He has also filed a copy of his complaint with the El Paso United States commissioner.

It is unofficially stated here that the reason why Huerta is held under arrest is to prevent him from following the example of General Orozco, who took advantage of the liberties allowed him while a federal prisoner, held after he had escaped across the line from Mexico, to make his escape and rejoin his command in Mexico.

Huerta is being closely guarded. It is because of this that he bases his complaint.

CHLOROFORM LINIMENT KILLS HAWAIIAN MOLDER

Well-Known Native Commits Suicide At His Home

Clemon Enoka, a well known Hawaiian, committed suicide yesterday morning by swallowing the contents of a bottle of chloroform liniment, at his residence in Alapai lane.

Frank Keoho and Enoka were at the house of a friend in Auld lane, having a good time, and early yesterday they started to walk to Enoka's place, both being said to be under the influence of liquor.

While on their way Enoka complained to Keoho of a stomach ache.

After they had arrived at Enoka's house the latter went into the bathroom and remained there so long that Keoho went in to look for him.

He found him lying on the floor with an empty bottle beside him.

Keoho carried Enoka into a back room and notified the police. He was rushed to the Queen's hospital as fast as possible but expired soon after being received.

Deceased was employed as a molder at the Honolulu Iron Works.

LAHAINA PLANTATION HAS RECORD YIELD

Another record crop for a Maui plantation was finished when the Pioneer Mill Company ended its season on Friday, June 25, with an output of 33,229 tons of sugar. This is not only by far the largest crop ever made by the plantation, but it was harvested in record time, being taken off in practically the same time as other much smaller crops. The present year's output is 4000 tons ahead of the estimate, and about the same amount in excess of the 1911 crop, previously the bumper crop of the plantation.

Chung Wan, Taniguchi, and T. W. Dickerson are held at the police station for investigation. The latter was brought in from Wahiawa by Police Officer Gray. He is said to have had a mix-up with an officer at Schofield Barracks.

PLAN AMENDMENTS TO SEAMEN'S LAW

Administration May Back Measures Purposed To Protect American Shipowners

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Amendments to the La Follette Seamen's law, purposed to protect American shipowners from unfair competition at the hands of foreign ship lines, may be fathered by the administration in the next congress as a result of an investigation now being made by the department of commerce.

This investigation, the President indicated to callers today, is being directed particularly into the action of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in announcing that as a result of the hardships imposed on American shipowners by the Seamen's Bill, it would be compelled to lease its steamers to foreign concerns.

Causes Grave Concern

This action would leave the Pacific steamship trade almost entirely in the hands of the subsidized lines, and the announcement has occasioned grave concern. The President indicated that the investigation was being carried on to see whether the new law is actually responsible for the announcement.

Although the President expressed confidence that the administration would be able to make amicable arrangements with foreign countries regarding the opperation of the law, it is known that practically all the twenty-one countries whose treaties with the United States run contrary to certain provisions of the law, have registered strong protests with the state department.

Japanese Plan Monopoly

According to reports which reached Washington from Tokyo, the Japanese steamship lines, availing themselves of the effect which the Seamen's law will have on American shipping, have planned a monopoly of all the routes from the Orient to Canada, San Francisco and Panama Canal, and ports along the West coast of South America.

In view of the earnest desire of the administration to build up trade relations with South America, it is thought probable that amendments to the law will be proposed at the next session of congress, which, while safeguarding the interests of American seamen, will remove some of the hardships from the shipowners.

MAUI SOON TO HAVE ANTI-TREATING RULE

At the next meeting of the Maui Liquor License Commission to be held on the twenty-ninth, a resolution will be acted upon which it is intended will prevent treating in all saloons or other drinking places on Maui. This was unanimously decided upon by the new board, which held its first meeting on Thursday. The board as newly organized, has T. B. Lyons, as president, and D. H. Case, as secretary. The board now consists of T. B. Lyons, D. H. Case, W. F. Kaae, D. C. Lindsay, and C. D. Lufkin, the first three being new members.

The proposed anti-treating rule came in for considerable discussion, when Commissioner Kaae announced that at the next meeting he proposes introducing a resolution which will require liquor dealers to break up this custom. The perniciousness of the practise was generally agreed, and it is likely that the rule will be ready to put into effect on August 1.

LITTLE HERO GIVES LIFE FOR HIS SISTER

There was a sad tragedy recently at Kahuanui, Makawao, in the ditch mauka of the road passing through Alelele gulch.

Three Japanese children, the eldest of whom was eleven, had eaten their lunch and were going along the ditch thinking of taking a swim.

All at once the little six-year-old Sibraski girl, while walking in the tall "honohono" grass, suddenly fell into deep water concealed by the vegetation and called out. Her eleven-year-old brother, Hajimi, immediately went to the rescue and both children were drowned in the struggle for life.

The third child, a five-year-old boy, belonging to another family, ran quickly to the Sibraski dwelling, told the mother who, in turn, soon summoned the Japanese on W. O. Aiken's premises at Puuomalei.

When the rescue party reached the ditch both children were found dead.

The Sibraskis raise pineapples and bananas on a little farm at Kahuanui.

HOTTER THAN PUNA, WRITES COLONEL JOHNSON

A note to The Advertiser from Col. Sam Johnson, written in Manila on June 12, says that it is "some hot" there. "Water in the ocean today, 90 degrees! Over a hundred in the shade and there is no shade!" says the report.

The Manila Times chronicles the news of Colonel Johnson's arrival as follows:

"Col. Samuel J. Johnson, a capitalist and prominent resident of Honolulu, came out to look into the lumber industry with view of possible investment. While at sea he received a wireless message announcing his appointment as adjutant general of the National Guard of the Hawaiian Territory."