

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHESON, EDITOR

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THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

Help the Carnival

THE technical legal reasons advanced why the Carnival Association should not be granted the full use of Aala Park for a week or two during the Carnival season, it seems to us, are hardly reasons enough for the supervisors to decline the application of the Carnival director general for the use of the park.

Let the supervisors grant the use of Aala Park to the Carnival, and satisfy the public. In the same way, the suggestion that the rules of the fire limit should apply to the proposed Hawaiian-Village for Bishop Square is beyond reason.

Take all reasonable precautions, both as to the safeguarding of the public rights in the parks and the safeguarding of the public from the erection of inflammable structures within the fire limits, but do not place the letter of the law above the rights of the people in either case.

The Economic Impulse

TEN years ago the South was the last part of the country in which those who favored Prohibition looked for a decisive following. Now, only two Southern States, Florida and Louisiana, in which the labor problem is obscured by commerce and tourist trade, remain under license law, while nine have gone completely dry.

This is mostly due to the economic impulse which has swept the entire country and which has reinforced the Prohibition movement in every

State. For instance, the discovery in the South that only by restriction of indulgence could its child-like mass of labor be kept in order and society made safe, taught the industry of the North that producing efficiency was increased, accidents diminished and the prosperity of workingmen heightened by abstinence from liquor.

The economic impulse had its place in a marked degree in the recent election which took place in South Carolina, resulting in state-wide Prohibition by a two-to-one vote. Under local option two-thirds of the counties were already dry and it was the marked and self-evident economic improvements which had taken place in these saloonless counties that furnished the impulse in the election for a dry State and carried the day at the polling booths.

John Barleycorn, Goodbye

HAVE you seen the wet and dry map of the world? Its whiteness is an eye-opener—even to those who endeavor to keep informed as to prohibition progress. Do you know that one thousand million people are living today without alcohol? That with the exception of a few seaports the entire continent of Asia is under prohibition either by civil or religious law? More than half of Africa is dry territory, although Christian nations continue to send in the rum despite international agreement to keep it out.

In our own country, after January 1, 1916, nearly eighty per cent of the area will be dry territory, and sixty-five per cent of the population will be living under prohibitory law—with nation-wide prohibition an assured fact in the near future. In the words of the latest popular song, "Every nation on the globe has raised the battle cry, John Barleycorn, good-bye!"

What a pity all this charter agitation had not taken place six months ago, when it would have accomplished great things.

Those champion ball teams must have supposed they were back in Honolulu, playing another exhibition game at Moiliili Park.

Where Are We At?

THE historical query of "where are we at?" applies with a vengeance to the current United States policy toward the revolutionary western Republics.

With Mexico as a text, President Wilson announced upon taking office that no revolutionary President who achieved office by blood shed would be recognized. Huerta was made the "horrible example," to demonstrate how this doctrine was to be applied; and sure enough, the plan worked after some delay, and eventually Huerta passed on, thus vindicating the sacred word of the Great Father at Washington.

But, meanwhile, the revolutionists in Peru, not having heard of the anti-blood propaganda at Washington, proceeded to shoot up their President, before the ink with which the Wilson creed had been written was fairly dry, and out of the scrimmage the Vice President appeared with a bow and a flourish and asked for recognition as the full fledged President of Peru.

Was he put in the Huerta class and given the cold storage eye?

He was not! He was accepted out of hand, as completely as though he had been elected by the unanimous vote of a free people, instead of having seized the government by a bloody coup d'etat.

Then the policy of "Watchful Waiting" occupied the boards for some months—with occasional lapses. Having announced a non-interference policy, the President then proceeded to interfere with Huerta in every possible way—short of actual armed attack. Accomplishing no results except muddling conditions until they were worse than ever, the non-interference doctrine exploded with a bang, and the American army and navy poured into Vera Cruz, because Mexico failed to salute the American flag after having detained a subordinate officer and a few men for half an hour of so—and apologized for it. As a result of this seizure of Mexican territory, some twenty American young men and a hundred or so Mexicans were killed.

After occupying Vera Cruz for several months and giving the Mexicans a better government than they had ever known before, the victorious American army emulated the King of France, who, according to Mother Goose, "with 50,000 men, marched up a hill and then marched down again"—and the Mexicans did not salute the flag either.

Having refused to interfere and having interfered; having refused to invade Mexico and having invaded it; having gone into Mexico and having gotten out; having repeatedly said one thing and done the other, the President eventually "got his second wind" and in his Indianapolis speech once more adopted the non-interference role. In this remarkable address the President said:

Every people has a right to determine its own form of government. Until the end of the Diaz government eighty per cent of the people of Mexico never had a look in determining who should be their governors or what their government should be. It is none of my business and it is none of your business how long they take in determining it. It is none of my business and none of your business how they go about the business.

How much one might agree or disagree with this policy, it was clear cut and definite enough to suit the most exacting. "No shilly shally about Wilson," said his supporters.

Then came another flop in policy, "Watchful Waiting" again went into the discard. The President said patience had ceased to be a virtue and that something must be done. He thereupon invited the "A. B. C." countries in to "decide what should be done with Mexico," and all eyes were fixed on the "Niagara conference" to see what would happen. What happened was that the conference, after incubating for weeks, gave the Mexican revolutionists some good advice, and every last revolutionist told the advisers to go and study the President's Indianapolis speech and "mind their own business!" Among the most scornful of these good advice repudiators was Carranza. He not only told our great and good President to "go away back and sit down" but he rubbed it in by starting attacks on Americans all along the border and has killed, wounded, robbed, mobbed, burned and destroyed Americans with an occasional remonstrance but no effective hindrance from Washington.

And then the President bethought himself of the good old Bible adage that "in a multitude of counselors there is safety" and added to his aggregation of political talent the wisdom of Costa Rica and Peru and Patagonia and several other governments whose foundations were laid in assassination, murder and blood, and asked them to help decide what the United States should do with Mexico!

And they have decided! Carranza is to be recognized! He is to be furnished with guns and powder to shoot liberty into his fellow countrymen—and once more these great United States will adopt the policy of "watchful waiting"—watching Carranza execute his enemies as fast as he can lay hands on them, and waiting until eventually the United States will be compelled to knock the bottom out of the pot of hell-broth a-brewing across the border and in the interest of the Mexicans themselves and humanity in general, establish and maintain a just government in the interest of the governed, until the people of Mexico are able to maintain one themselves without American help!

The Congressional Visit

IT is not too much to say that the visit to Hawaii of the congressional party this summer had something, if not a great deal, to do with the recently announced decision of the administration to retain the existing sugar duties. It is very certain that the great majority of the Democratic visitors had their preconceived ideas concerning Hawaii and the sugar barons and the down trodden peons and the relationship between the Hawaiian planters and the Sugar Trust radically altered, and that they passed their altered views along. It is true that some of them refused to acknowledge in public any change of heart or revision of views but it is equally true that, with half a dozen exceptions, the Democrats who came to visit went away to boost for Hawaii and to do everything that a good Democrat could do to remedy a recognized mistake.

It is not too much to say that in the way of army appropriations, naval appropriations, harbor improvements and general legislation Hawaii will reap a thousand dollars from the congressional visit where we sowed ten, and every cent will come for a legitimate purpose.

There are those who termed the congressional visit a "junketing trip" and exchanged sneering remarks about it all as a waste of territorial funds. These people never will be shown. They never will be able to reason from cause to effect. They are the kind of people who announce in bragging accents that "I don't believe in advertising." You will never find them up very close to the front, though, and so what they do or don't believe in and approve of is not worth bothering over.

Japan's Latest Ultimatum

NEWS received by The Advertiser yesterday that Japan had presented a new ultimatum to China, declaring that in the event of the refusal of Peking to meet the Japanese demands military force would be employed, is of the greatest importance to Hawaii. It tends to reopen the whole Far Eastern question, as any military invasion of China by Japan would not stop at the mere accomplishment of the extension of extra territorial rights over the Koreans of the district of Chientao, but would probably result in the enforcement of the "Group V" demands made in Japan's last ultimatum. And the enforcement of those demands means the vassalage of China unless other Powers come to her assistance.

While, so far as the United States is concerned, the ultimatum announced yesterday comes from a clear sky, it has not been unanticipated in the Orient. The Japanese press of three weeks ago was discussing the sharp differences that had arisen between Tokio and Peking over the Chientao Koreans and the hope was expressed that China would not prove obstinate and force Japan to harsh measures.

Japan's particular interest in the question of jurisdiction over the Koreans of this section of South Manchuria comes in the fact that the Koreans there are "revolutionists," working toward the day they hope for when the Koreans will rise against the rule of Japan and reestablish the Hermit Kingdom as an independent state. If Japan be allowed to exercise jurisdiction over this Korean colony, the plans fomenting can be nipped in the bud and a source of trouble for the Japanese authorities in Korea can be eliminated. Just what will happen to the Chientao ringleaders is easy to foretell, and if China agrees to the terms of the ultimatum it will be at the cost of these Koreans, many of whom have lived under Chinese jurisdiction for a lifetime.

The last report issued by the Governor General of Korea contains a reference to the Chientao colony.

"The places beyond the borders of the Empire in which Koreans mostly reside," says the report, "are Chientao, west or north, belonging to the Chinese Republic, and the seaboard of Asiatic Russia. Korean residents in the two districts of Chientao number more than 200,000, while those residing in Russian territory, according to the official reports of Russia, number 50,000, of whom 15,000 are naturalized Russians. In addition there is a stream of temporary emigrants to Russian territory, amounting annually to several thousands, which has rather decreased of late compared with previous years. On the contrary, emigrants to North China have increased, especially those emigrating to Chientao from North and South Keisho Province, as many as 21,000 leaving during the year 1912. This increase was due to the fact that intending emigrants were beguiled by the misleading information given by Korean political refugees who had made Chientao their base. The authorities concerned are now neglecting no means to dissuade misguided Koreans from going there."

The treaty under which Japan claims jurisdiction over the Koreans of Chientao, on the basis of the annexation proclamation that declared all Koreans to be Japanese subjects, was signed at Peking on May 25, this year, being "A Treaty Respecting South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia." Article V states:

"In civil and criminal suits, the Japanese consular officer, where a Japanese subject is the defendant, and the Chinese official, where a Chinese citizen is the defendant, shall respectively try and decide the case, both the Japanese consular officer and the Chinese official being each permitted to send his agent to attend the trial of the other to watch the proceedings."

Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market

Table with columns for BUTTER AND EGGS, POULTRY, VEGETABLES AND PRODUCE, FRUITS, LIVESTOCK, DRESSED MEATS, HIDE, and FEED. Includes prices for various items like eggs, chickens, potatoes, and meats.

The following are quotations on feed, f.o.b., Honolulu. Corn, small yellow, ton, \$41.00 to \$42.00. Oats, ton, \$34.50 to \$35.00. Wheat, ton, \$40.00 to \$40.50. Middlings, ton, \$37.50 to \$38.00.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER Butter received from the other islands in use in the salesroom. These obviate the necessity of keeping poultry out side in the sun in wooden crates and facilitate the handling of poultry consignments. The Division can now handle twenty-four consignments at one time and keep the crates clean and sanitary with a minimum of work.

STRANGE EXPLOSION ABOARD DESTROYER

Mystery of Fatal Accident in Decatur At Cavite, is Still Unsolved

Copies of the Cablenews-American, of Manila, received here last week contain graphic details of the mysterious explosion which occurred in the torpedo boat destroyer Decatur at Cavite, Luzon, early last month. Loid J. Ekins, gunner's mate second class was killed and at the time the Manila papers were published there was doubt whether William U. Hayden, chief gunner's mate and Ewell Bell, gunner's mate, who were also injured, would survive. The accident occurred September 9.

The Cablenews-American of the following day gives the following brief description of the affair: "With an uproar that awoke sleepy Cavite and its environs for miles around, a mysterious explosion yesterday afternoon on the United States torpedo boat destroyer Decatur, killed one man and injured six others, two of them very seriously. That the vessel itself was not blown into fragments was a miracle for she carried in a war head locker, four warheads filled with highly explosive gun cotton, each of them deadly enough to blow a dreadnought into atoms. This locker was but a few feet away from the store room where the explosion took place."

As to the cause of the explosion the same paper of September 12 says: "Nothing has as yet been unearthed," said Commander Foley, "this is a matter which will take long and careful study before it can be discovered. We haven't the slightest idea what could possibly have caused the explosion. As far as we know, everything was accounted for in the way of inflammable material. Oils, paints, paraffin, combustibles of all kinds, have been carefully checked over. Everything was in its place. Nothing is missing."

"The Decatur was in exceptionally fine shape. It is always in the best of condition, for its officers and crew have always kept it so. But it just happens that at the present time it is in more than good shape, for everything was thoroughly gone over not more than a couple of weeks ago in anticipation of a visit of inspection by the Admiral, which will occur soon. "But this only deepens the mystery. What caused the explosion will certainly be brought to light. It must be, for the causes were material ones, and as such can and will be traced. But it is not a matter of a few moments. It may take days or weeks or months, but I firmly believe that they can be found."

LOAN FUND BODY TO BEGIN WORK OF INSPECTION

New Commission To Visit Nuanu Valley Reservoirs This Morning

TRIP WILL TAKE THEM TO OTHER POINTS ALSO Board Organizes By Making Forbes Chairman and Duisenberg Secretary

At nine o'clock this morning the members of the Oahu loan fund commission appointed by Governor Pinkham on October 4 will begin a general inspection which will take in the Nuanu valley reservoirs, the sewer outlet in Kakaako and the proposed sewer system in Punahoa.

The commission met yesterday with Governor Pinkham. Besides the governor there were present Charles R. Forbes, superintendent of public works, and Mayor Lane, ex-officio members, and Commissioners Lester, Petrie, E. G. Duisenberg and Antonio D. Castro. Mr. Forbes was elected chairman and Mr. Duisenberg, secretary. Besides the loan fund commissioners, Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, president of the board of health, and Harry E. Murray, superintendent of the city water and sewer department, were there.

Doctor Pratt was present at the request of the Governor and he entered an energetic protest in regard to the insanitary condition of Reservoir No. 4, better known as the Nuanu Dam. He said this reservoir had been the subject of much worry to the board of health and that the board had been constantly watching the water through frequent bacteriological and chemical analyses. The presence of bacilli was shown in alarming numbers in the last test, Doctor Pratt declared.

The number of bacilli, Doctor Pratt continued, was not quite up to the danger point. "But it was very near," he added. A herd of fourteen cattle had been seen the day before in the vicinity of the headwaters of the reservoir, Doctor Pratt went on to say after he had called attention to the openness of the reservoir site and its ease of approach. The same herd also had been seen there the week before when he came across from the other side of the island, he added. He reported this to the city authorities then and repeated the warning to the keeper of the gate Sunday.

"Persons fish along the banks of the reservoir and swim in parties through the place," Doctor Pratt continued. "Every bit of wash from the roads comes down during each heavy rain and runs right into the reservoir. The reserve above Nuanu dam is absolutely unprotected and there is no attempt to keep persons and animals away from it."

This was to his mind, Doctor Pratt said, a very dangerous practice. "Get but one typhoid carrier above the dam and we are going to have a very hard time in Honolulu," he said. "All the drainage above this reservoir empties into it. This should be stopped immediately."

Chlorine Is Not Harmless Doctor Pratt told Mr. Murray, in answer to a question by the latter, that the use of chlorine, practised by the city authorities, was not entirely harmless. "It lessens the danger, to be sure, but it is not absolutely harmless," he said. "To be sure that no harm would be done, it would require constant supervision to see that every gallon of water received the proper mixture."

NEW SUBMARINE TENDER FINISHED AT SEATTLE

An announcement from the Puget Sound navy yard says the endurance tests of the submarine tender Bushnell, recently turned out from the plant of the Seattle Construction & Drydock Company, were satisfactory; that during a 20-hour run at sea she averaged 14.16 knots. The vessel will be placed in commission in about one month.