

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHESON, EDITOR

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Berlin To Bagdad

THE announced joining hands of the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians in Northeast Serbia is the commencement of the long-desired "land bridge" between Berlin and Bagdad, which Germany has been coveting for years. If the plans of the Teutons do not miscarry, this line of communication between Berlin, Vienna and Constantinople will not be a temporary thing, but a permanent readjustment of the map. Weeks before Bulgaria came into the conflict the military writers of Berlin and Vienna were discussing the necessity of uninterrupted communication between the Powers of the new Triple Alliance, Germany, Austria and Turkey.

Count Ernest Reventlow, who is as much the spokesman of the Potsdam military group and of the Pan-German politicians as he is of the big navy party, summarizes the views of the most influential factors in German public life in the following terse statement of their case:

"The new Triple Alliance founded between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey was not only created for the purposes of this war, but it must continue to exist after the war; it must become a permanent institution. There is only one difficulty in consolidating this union, and that is the gap existing between Austria-Hungary and Turkey. This deficiency must be remedied. It is quite clear that the demand for a connecting link between Hungary and the Ottoman Empire which has been put forward with ever-increasing energy during the last few weeks is not a demand for a temporary, but for a permanent means of unbroken and unbreakable communication.

"In other words, one of the securities which the German-Austrian-Turkish alliance needs, and must create for itself, is a permanent political and economic line of communication between Hungary and Turkey—between Constantinople, Berlin and Vienna—and this line would necessarily have to be unassailable in a military sense. Not until this line of communication has been established will the Austrian-German-Turkish alliance be able to develop its full strength and exercise its full power. It is an intolerable restriction when two allied Powers, like Germany and Austria, do not possess an absolutely secure line of communication with their third partner, Turkey; it is not merely an intolerable restriction, it is something entirely abnormal and indeed perverse. A real union of strength in war, as in peace, will not be possible until a granite dam has been built to connect Turkey with the central European empires—a dam so solidly constructed that a hostile flood, whether it flow from the east or from the west, would be unable even to shake it, much less to sweep it away."

This, points out a Zurich correspondent, is no vague idea put forward by Count Reventlow, who is clearly expounding a policy that has been carefully considered and adopted as that of the German government. The pressure which is being brought to bear on Rumania to assent to the transmission of war munitions through her territory to Turkey is only the first step on the way to the erection of the "dam" of which Count Reventlow speaks with so much enthusiasm. Allusions to the same idea of creating a bridge of territory from Hungary to Turkey can be found in many newspaper articles on the Balkan situation, whose origin can be traced to the officials of the German foreign office, who inspire the press of their country from the Wilhelmstrasse. The Tagliche Rundschau of Berlin declares that "the present impossibility of communicating freely with our ally Turkey is a serious menace to the joint interests of all three countries (Germany, Austria and Turkey), and this menace must be removed, not only for the immediate present, but also for the permanent future. There must be an unbroken Germanic belt from the North Sea to the Bosphorus, whence it will be extended overland to the Persian Gulf."

The Neueste Nachrichten of Berlin also allude to the necessity of a "Germanic belt" across the Balkan peninsula, and the same phrase occurs repeatedly in officially inspired articles appearing in newspapers all over Germany.

The same inspiration has been influencing the Austrian and Hungarian press, for almost identical allusions to the required "belt" can be found in the Vienna and Budapest journals maintaining the closest connections with the official and military circles of their respective capitals. Even the Liberal and Radical newspapers of Germany, which have more or less openly opposed any annexation of Russian, French or Belgian territory, support the claim for territorial readjustments to connect Hungary with Turkey. The Frankfurter Zeitung refers to "the urgent necessity of establishing a chain of communications which would be unbreakable in all circumstances," and the Weser Zeitung of Bremen demands the realization of the idea of a German Empire extending from Berlin to Bagdad.

Our troops down on the Rio Grande are warned not to fire too hastily at gray bushes waving in the wind, as it might be merely General Carranza behind his luxuriant whiskers, remarks the Springfield Republican.

President Wilson, who is about to create a new cabinet position, won't have his way to the extent he has had, asserts the Atchison Globe. "Take it from us married men, he won't."

The Tariff On Sugar

IN 1914 the duty on sugar yielded more than sixty million dollars of revenue—twice as much as the duty on any other single article produced and pretty nearly a quarter of the total customs receipts. There would have to be, says the Saturday Evening Post, weighty reasons for cutting out an item of that size under any circumstances. Under present circumstances—with special war taxes levied last year, with a deficit that increases in spite of those special taxes, with prospects of heavier appropriations and a still bigger deficit—to lop off sixty million dollars of easily collected and easily borne taxation would be decidedly bad financing.

In view of the government's need for additional revenue the protection incidental to the sugar duty need not be considered. There is some element of protection in nearly every item of the tariff bill. If there was any doubt on the subject before, everybody now knows that the tariff is only one of many factors in the cost of living, and by no means, perhaps, the most important one. Since the Underwood Act went into effect we have had the lowest tariff duties in many years and the highest range of commodity prices. We think poorly of the whole scheme of protection, but we do not think any workman's breakfast table will be appreciably impoverished by retaining the sugar duty. We do not think the government could in any other way raise an additional sixty millions with less burden and bother to the public.

Democrats may have some sentimental prejudices against confessing that the sugar schedule contained an important error; but they can well afford to let Republicans have a monopoly of refusing to confess tariff errors.

'No Treating' In London

LONDON has followed the Waituku example and the law in the biggest city of the world now is "no treating." Though designed mainly to check the custom of providing free liquors to soldiers from the front—especially those who are about to depart again for the trenches—the order nevertheless is applicable to everybody, and its violation will bring upon the offender heavy fine or imprisonment, or both. Hereafter, except in the privacy of the home, the Londoner may not share a bottle or half bottle with a friend. There is but one exception, and that is at meal times. Then a host may provide liquor. But in all saloons, hotels and clubs the words, "What will you have?" are tabu.

Even the exclusive army clubs are affected, and members are asking many questions. For example: Can members wager whiskey and sodas on a card game?

Can drinks be ordered to seal a compact, or for a toast?

Is an officer leaving for the front to be denied a parting drink with his fellows?

Can a glass accidentally upset be refilled? Saloon keepers of London are very doleful over the outlook. They say that, with treating barred, the whole atmosphere of the saloon will be changed. Few men, it is argued, like to drink alone, and a tremendous slump in trade is predicted.

What constitutes a meal with which one man may buy drink for his friend will doubtless have to be defined by the courts. Whether a meal will consist of the antiquated sandwich so familiar on the mainland and not unknown in Honolulu remains to be seen. There is, of course, the patent subterfuge by which one man may give the person he wishes to treat the amount required before they enter the saloon; but this would be cumbersome, commercial and hardly popular.

Police regulations, it is said on good authority, are about to be issued, closing all night clubs in London, during the entire period of the war. If this reform takes place, it will come as a result of a protest by military authorities that the "night club evil" has turned what ought to be a period of rest and recuperation for officers on leave from the front, into a prolonged debauch which leaves the men in a worse condition than when they came across from the trenches. It is commonly known that in most of the night clubs, evasion of the ten o'clock law has been developed to a fine art and that drinks can be easily obtained at all hours of the day and night.

"I am in favor of closing down all night clubs for the duration of the war," said Lord Athlumley, proposed marshal. "Naturally enough in our supervision, we rarely detect anything. We must visit them in uniform, and it is almost impossible to effect a real surprise. As for the disreputable night clubs, they have about an army of scouts. They watch and report our movements and a club almost invariably knows in advance when we may be expected."

"They all look as innocent as tame doves when we appear. We have no doubt in our minds that liquor is obtainable at many night clubs, and that is quite another matter from going into a witness box and swearing to specific instances. While we are given supervision of these places, we have no powers to do anything except through the courts. The only satisfactory remedy is to close them all down as long as the war lasts."

K-7 wipes out the stain put on the American navy by the sad fate of the F-4. The men are all right if given good, sound craft to navigate.—Portland Oregonian.

International Prohibition

THE prohibition movement which, since the beginning of the war, has been gaining momentum in all the Scandinavian countries, has become in Norway a leading issue in the present political campaign. Gouard Knudsen, the prime minister, stated in a recent speech that country-wide prohibition would be an achievement of the near future. But except among socialist and radical circles which have strongly espoused the prohibition cause, it is thought that the economic and international complications resulting from such a reform will make it impracticable—or at least inadvisable.

The wine-producing European countries do not look favorably upon the curtailment of their liquor exports to Norway, and it is felt here that in the case of prohibition reforms, they will undertake reprisals which will seriously injure the commercial and financial standing of the country. In 1909, when the legislature passed a bill restricting the import of French wines, Norwegian bonds were refused a rating on the Paris exchange, and the bill was repealed. The French declaration, made at this time, to the effect that France would assume the liberty of making such an answer to any Norwegian legislation detrimental to France's wine trade, is still in force. France, Spain and Portugal, according to a tariff declaration of 1910, will double the duty on articles imported from countries which throw difficulties in the way of the wine trader. The Norwegian exports to these countries are several million dollars in excess of the imports, and any interference with these exports would work a serious commercial injury to Norway. Norway, at present, enjoys the "most favored nation" clause in her commercial treaties with France. If France feels that her wine exports to Norway are being restricted, she may, according to the tariff declaration already mentioned, "take any steps the circumstances dictate," including the raising of harbor dues for Norwegian ships in French harbors, which will make it difficult for Norway to compete with other nations. France at present takes half of all the wood pulp and cellulose produced in Norway and Portugal and Spain each take thirty per cent of Norway's split cod.

Those opposed to prohibition use these arguments to show that a small country like Norway, which is in so many ways dependent on other countries, cannot, without injuring profitable trade and distributing her financial standing, adopt as strict a degree of prohibition, as has been urged. All parties, however, are agreed that there should be a rigid control of the sale of alcoholic beverages and that their consumption should be replaced by light wines and beer.

It is also argued that Norway's long coast-line and thousands of protected fjords would make it impossible to prevent wholesale smuggling. It is also common in Norway to make wine—some of it containing a high per cent of alcohol—out of blue-berries, currants and apples, which can be sold by grocers without special license. Critics of the prohibition program state that it would be difficult to devise and enforce a law to prevent people from distilling berry wines and stronger alcoholic drinks in their own kitchens for home use.

That Man Hunt.

DEPUTY SHERIFF ASCH's tale of his great efforts on the Mexican border, to which he approached close enough to show the custom guards the photographs he carried of Bartlett and McGrath, would sound better if he had not first told The Advertiser that he never chased McGrath nor Bartlett and never went south of San Francisco. So far as the report of the deputy sheriff goes, he doesn't know yet whether either of the men wanted is in Mexico, Waikiki or Japan, except that someone told someone who told him that men who might be the two he had the photographs of were living with a Frenchman somewhere in Carranza-land. This wild goose chase to San Diego, if Asch really got there—as he says he did and says again he didn't—and the return empty-handed and without one definitely established fact, form a proper chapter for the Bartlett-McGrath farce. One of the really humorous flashes of the report made on the trip by the deputy sheriff is that he crossed and recrossed the Mexican line seven times in his man hunt. As he started on the California side of the line, this leaves him still in Mexico.

A. E. Murphy

A. E. MURPHY—"Gus," as he was known to his very many friends—will be sorely missed. His death takes away one who had been a good citizen, a faithful public servant and a true friend. In a statement made to The Advertiser yesterday by Federal Judge Clemons, who has been associated with the late federal court clerk through several years, the judge sums up admirably the features that made Mr. Murphy efficient in his public duties, which same characteristics he carried into all with which he was connected. "I would like to emphasize one fact regarding Mr. Murphy as clerk of the court," said Judge Clemons. "He did what is too seldom seen not only among those in similar positions but among those in other high positions, and indeed among lawyers, physicians and others in professional life: When he became the head of the office he kept on studying to thoroughly post himself in the rules and statutes—and they are many and complex—pertaining to the conduct of his office and to federal practice, devoting every evening for weeks to that end, and after he had acquired some degree of familiarity with such matters, not permitting himself to get rusty. In other words he was a man of high ideals and of pride and ambition in his official work."

Is This the Beginning?

ALL the surrounding circumstances of the notorious Scully-Bowers-McGrath cases give strength to the accusations now made by one, Fred Gough, against the police department regarding the assisted escape of McGrath, and it is to be hoped that the grand jury and the city attorney will probe the affair adequately, giving the public a square deal and the criminals and their friends nothing beyond justice.

From the day the first arrests were made in the "badger game" cases an extraordinary consideration has been shown the prisoners by Sheriff Rose and those under him. The Advertiser repeatedly referred to the facts at the time; Judge Ashford even had to go to the length of summoning the sheriff into court to compel him to serve warrants of arrest in some of the cases, and, throughout the whole affair, up to this very minute, with McGrath's whereabouts known, the attitude of the police has been one of apparent defiance of public opinion.

McGrath's clean getaway seems extraordinary, with the accent on the "seems." He had a start of only a few minutes. He was well known to the police. Catching him on a small island should have been a matter of not over twenty-four hours, as the number of places he could go into hiding was limited. The police are able to prevent soldier deserters from escaping from the harbor, and they have only photographs of the men to go by. But McGrath, known personally to every officer, "slipped" by and made his way to the Coast, where he has not even been in hiding.

The authorities in San Francisco have had no difficulty in locating him for the service of divorce papers in the suit recently instituted by his wife. According to reports brought to Honolulu, he has been seen on the San Francisco waterfront, making no attempt at concealment.

The whole thing demands thorough investigation and the public should be satisfied with nothing less.

The city attorney is said to be anxious to demonstrate to the public his desire to "make good." This is his golden hour. He can tear the cover off many things if he so desires. He can prove himself absolutely by his attitude in the investigation launched before the grand jury and by the results he attains. He should know that he is included among the suspected one, for reasons which The Advertiser will not go into for the present, and this knowledge should spur him on, if he be really sincere.

We shall see what we shall see.

Our Chemists Can Do It

RECENT events have taught Americans modesty, if not humility, when it comes to talking about war. The cultured nations of Europe have shown us such wonderful ways of obliterating whole armies, of permanently altering the landscape, of overwhelming crowded cities and demolishing stately vessels, that we have lost some of our national cockiness. However, announces the Omaha Bee, here comes some sustenance for our self-respect, direct from a meeting of chemists at San Francisco. In closing the session of a gas congress one of the experts pointed out that anything the Europeans may have achieved is also possible for the Americans. Nay, more; he said that by the time war could be declared on us, and the fighting actually commenced, some of the processes now being exploited, such as the use of chlorine gas, would be obsolete. Instead of that crude, coarse method of asphyxiating soldiers, we may have our choice between arsenuretted hydrogen plain or combined with hydrocyanic acid, the effect of which would be to do away with any invading force as completely as was the army of Sennacherib, when "the Death Angel breathed in the face of the foe as he passed."

This is the genius of American science and the fruits of American research brought to the relief of any apprehensions that might have been slowly consuming the over-anxious public.

The Issue of 1916

THE Presidential issue for 1916 is very simple. It is not the tariff.

It is not finance.

It is not the relation of capital to labor.

It is not the regulation of the trusts.

It is, declares the Outlook, the question of national defense. Shall our citizens be protected abroad and our country protected at home?

The party which makes this issue the first article of its platform and the candidate who regards it as the public question of paramount importance and whose deeds as well as whose words are consistent with such a platform will, in our judgement, be successful.

The sessions of the annual convention of the Hawaiian Chemists and the Hawaiian Engineers Associations close with the annual banquet this evening and the members of the associations disperse again to the various sugar mills and manufacturing of the Territory, there to put into practice what each has learned from the rest. These gatherings are bound to have an increasingly important effect upon the general prosperity of the Territory, however little the average man in the street knows what the various papers and discussions are all about.

That bull moose which Colonel Roosevelt shot in Canada was killed too dead to grunt, which shows the difference between it and the Bull Moose the Colonel led in the United States. The latter, says the Kansas City Journal, still grunts.

CARGO OF STEAMER HELENE IS BURNING

Heavy Seas Partially Destroy Waipio Breakwater—Landslides Along Railway Line

HILLO, October 27.—(Special by Mutual Wireless to The Advertiser.)—The lime cargo of the inter-island steamer Helene, consisting of seven hundred barrels, is afloat and it is feared that it will be necessary to flood her hold to drown the fire. The lime first began to smoulder on Tuesday night, when the hold was sealed and steam pipes turned on to subdue the fire.

Yesterday, when the hold was opened to stop the effect of the steam, it was found that the lime was still burning and the fire apparently had gained headway.

The steamer Kaimoani is standing by, ready to give assistance in case the hold of the Helene has to be flooded. Heavy seas at Waipio, the first of the usual season's storms yesterday partially demolished the breakwater built there by the contractor of the Hilo breakwater work and wrecked the contractor's gasifier plant. The effect of the storm probably will be to delay the work of the contractor considerably.

The Hilo Railroad line was blocked part of yesterday by landslides in the cuts near Laupahoehoe. The line was cleared during the afternoon and traffic resumed.

Old Alaskan Steamer Favorite Coaster Here Years Ago

PROSPECTS for salvaging the Alaska Steamship Company's liner Mariposa are good, according to information received in local shipping circles yesterday. The Mariposa went ashore on Napier Point, Campbell Island, British Columbia, October 8. Much interest attached to the Mariposa here because she was the favorite ferry-boat between Honolulu and the Coast about fifteen years ago.

The British Columbia Salvage Company's steamer Nalvo has reached the scene of the wreck and work is now underway to float the Mariposa. Since going ashore the Mariposa has been lying in a bad position. A preliminary survey disclosed she had suffered severe damage forward, but aft of the forward engine room bulkhead she was intact.

The enforced stop of the Mariposa means Thanksgiving turkey for the British Columbia aborigines. Bound for Alaska, the Mariposa was transporting a flock of these fowls. When the steamer piled up on Napier point the turkeys set up a continuous "gobbling," and the birds were liberated after the crew had taken bearings and looked after the passengers.

The turkeys took to the woods, but being tame remained in the vicinity of the camp established by the crew. The Bella Bella Indians were early on hand to lend any assistance they could, but when they crossed the trail of the turkeys, with native instinct, they went hunting. The result was that the flock of turkeys has decreased and the Indians will celebrate Thanksgiving in American style.

The Mariposa's plight recalls the fact that the steamer Australia took her place on the Coast run. The Australia subsequently was succeeded by the Alameda, which in turn gave place to the steamer Sierra, which traveling Honoluluans affectionately termed "our boat."

The Mariposa, after being taken off the local run, was put on the run between San Francisco and Tahiti, and on a return voyage from the Society Islands her captain sighted an uncharted reef. This discovery was made much of by writers of fiction and news as an explanation of the loss of a number of Pacific vessels whose disappearance had been shrouded in mystery.

REV. S. K. KAMAIOPILI LEAVES LAND DEPARTMENT

After fifteen years' service as a clerk, in charge of the patent division, Rev. Samuel K. Kamaioipili, who was ordained to the ministry last Sunday, severed yesterday his connection with the department of public lands. Pending his permanent appointment to a pastorate, Rev. Mr. Kamaioipili will be with the Hawaiian Board of Missions and will also assist Rev. Henry K. Poopo, pastor, in the work of the Kuumakapili Church, of which he has been a member for twenty years. Rev. Mr. Kamaioipili has had calls from churches in Hawaii, Maui and Kauai to accept pastorates in those islands, but he has made no decision in the premises. He will leave in the Mauna Loa tomorrow for Maui, where he will make a short visit and look into church work on the Valley Island.

ANOTHER FATALITY OF KALIHUWAI MURDER

Another fatality from the Kalihuwai, Kauai, murder has occurred in the death of Siu Wada, wife of the murdered farmer, which took place four days after the hanging of the guilty Filipinos. She had been in the Kilauea Hospital suffering from wounds inflicted by a blow over the head with an iron rod, and since her dismissal from there she had been in a half-crazed condition.

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