

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

And the End Is Not Yet

PRODIGAL extravagance and "pork" have put this administration in a position where the government absolutely has to have more money. Representative Fitzgerald of New York, chairman of the committee on appropriations, stated on June 28 that congress had appropriated, to that date, the enormous total of \$1,499,330,479. This total does not include appropriations for the next fiscal year of \$188,200,000 for the navy, \$14,300,000 for fortifications and \$2,724,950 for rivers and harbors. Adding these to the sums already voted makes the huge total exceed \$1,704,645,000.

How to bleed the American people for more money is getting to be a pretty serious problem back in Washington. The Democrats have elevated the cost of government seventy per cent in three and a half years and it does not require that a man be a mathematician to figure where we would be if the administration is continued in power another four years. At \$17 per capita it costs the bread-winner of a family of five, (the American average) \$85 a year to support the federal government, or his entire wages for thirty-four calendar days out of every twelve months that he is employed. This calculation is based on the average of \$925 earned by American bread winners.

This explains why the administration, having spent more money than there was in the national treasury, is now trying to fish three hundred millions of dollars from the pockets of those who have earned it, from the widows and orphans, from merchants, brokers and business men generally, even taxing the amusements of the people, and still brazenly and arrogantly flaunting that the industries of America should not in justice be protected against their competitors in foreign lands.

"If these taxes do not yield the revenues we require, we will issue bonds, pledging the credit of unborn generations to pay the price of our folly," is the attitude of the Democratic party.

Industrial Preparedness

THE naval consulting board reports most gratifying results in its efforts to secure an industrial inventory of the country's manufacturing and producing resources. Thirty thousand members of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and the American Chemical Society have given their services and assistance to this work.

Howard E. Coffin, chairman of the committee, reported this day a month ago that almost without exception the business men of America have responded "with the most intelligent patriotism and the deepest interest in this close-knit movement for a thorough-going industrial preparedness."

"A few manufacturers have doubted the ability of their plants to help the government in war time. They have almost invariably changed their views," he said, "when shown how little doubt there is that on the outbreak of war practically all concerns not engaged in lines of work not essential to the national needs would be stripped of their labor, either for the army or for manning other industrial plants vital for the supply of such needs. In the event of hostilities probably eighty per cent of the industries of America would have to be concentrated on the production of the myriads of elements of twentieth century warfare."

The naval commission recommends that small "educational orders" be given every year to every factory in the United States. The idea is that every manufacturer should know how to produce at least one article of munitions or war supplies, so that should war come there will be the least possible time lost in getting the country on a war basis.

The skilled, swift and abundant production of munitions is as necessary a part of preparation for war as the drilling of soldiers. Soldiers can be drilled in six months but skilled mechanics cannot be created short of six years in some of the engineering trades. The business organizations who are back of this movement are demanding that congress should pass laws making this educational work mandatory as well as systematic.

"The great war has taught the astonishing adaptability of national industries when properly inventoried and organized," the report says. "It has been learned, for instance, that a dye factory can be transformed within one week into a plant for the production of high explosives. The committee of industrial preparedness, enlisting as it has the best scientific and commercial brains in the country, thoroughly understands all this and is guiding its labors thereby."

The results so far achieved would seem strongly to confirm Chairman Coffin's initial statement that "in the twentieth century, nations are defended not alone by fighting men but by fighting industries," and that the life of a government in time of war rests more fully with the resources of properly organized industry as the foundation rock of a true national defense than with the marshalling of troops.

President Wilson has with the consent of congress granted permission to J. Ricardo de Borja, a citizen of Ecuador, to take the regular course in military instruction at West Point. The Ecuador government is to bear the expense of his tuition.

British Strike Threatens

SIX HUNDRED delegates representing three million unionized workmen held a Trades Union Congress in London June 30, and passed resolutions asking the government to establish a food and fuel dictatorship. The resolution expresses the view that price regulation could be enforced only by a department of the government with power to seize and distribute food and fuel, fix freight rates, requisition home grown crops and establish standard prices for fuel.

"The movers of the resolution said prices had increased fifty-nine per cent, owing largely to the increase in freight rates and the greater cost of coal. The Congress also adopted an alternative resolution in favor of government ownership of all merchant shipping. Another resolution declares that if the government offers opposition to the proposals of the Congress, that immediate steps will be taken "to press for such advances in wages as are necessary to maintain a proper standard of living." Another resolution asked an increase of fifty per cent in old-age pensions during the period of high prices.

Comment on the savage spirit shown by organized labor who seize upon this period of national stress to enforce their ideas of preferential advantage, is hardly necessary. The attitude taken is that shown by the labor unions in the United States when they seek to compel employers to grant them privileges which are not their right.

The none too thinly veiled threat to strike if their demands for cheaper food are not immediately granted will create for them no sympathy anywhere in the world, for it lacks the spirit of fair play that has ruled among Britons the world over. Organized labor is continuing its deliberate undertaking to dominate industry, and has chosen this time in England, while the nation is fighting the greatest war in its history, to compel the granting of unfair advantages.

War Is Enervating

THE way in which Great Britain has financed her own needs during the last two years has aroused the admiration of American bankers. Not only has she carried her own obligations but has very largely financed her allies. "No achievement like it has ever previously been witnessed in the world's history," says The Chronicle, "and in all probability the performance will never be equalled."

Nevertheless there is grave doubt whether the strain can be withstood after the war ends, for signs have commenced to show that the nation is growing weaker. It will require a long period of wealth building and recuperation after the war before England again assumes her former position of financial supremacy among the nations.

The financial prowess of having financed a great war without handing down to posterity a staggering load of national debt will ever belong to Great Britain, but so long as the war remains in progress a weakening process continues constantly under way. This is the first time in history that a great nation has paid the cost while the struggle was in progress. Now that England has called in many of her foreign investments it doubles the strain and tends to shorten the war.

On this point The Chronicle says: "As to one thing, however, there should be no misapprehension. In disposing of her foreign investments and replacing them with domestic investments, or more specifically with new government obligations, Great Britain is obviously getting financially poorer. For decades the whole world has been paying annual tribute to her and it is this that has given her such a wonderful hold on the world's foreign trade and such a command of huge capital funds which could be put, and were put, to reproductive use in foreign fields."

All this is now being changed. Obviously, too, the longer the war lasts the more completely will be the change. As British foreign investments are reduced, so also will the income from the same diminish. And the depletion process is going on at such a rapid rate that if the war is prolonged Great Britain's outside income may practically disappear. When that time comes Great Britain will have only her home income to draw upon, and this will be at a time when domestic taxes and domestic burdens will be on a larger scale than ever before by reason of the prodigious increase in the national debt.

The point here made is useful as an illustration going to show that war is an enervating and exhausting process. When a country is perforce living within itself and upon itself, as is Germany at the present time, the havoc done is in large measure concealed and the destruction of wealth involved hidden from view. The manufacture of munitions and other incidentals of war creates a stimulus in certain lines of industrial activity which gives a false idea of prosperity the activity being temporary and fictitious. But where a country is called upon to sacrifice its foreign investments of huge magnitude, as is the case with Great Britain, palpable evidence is afforded of the real destruction wrought by war.

The First National Bank of Boston reported June 18 on New England business conditions as follows:

Not only is the volume of transactions in nearly every line of activity of vast proportions, but profits are highly satisfactory. As of interest along this line is the splendid record of the Fall River cotton mills for the second quarter of 1916. Practically without exception, the mills at that point are running full time, and in the case of cloth mills overtime is the rule.

Increases in dividends are very noticeable, the average return for the quarter being 1.35 per cent, as against 0.87 per cent a year ago. While the Southern textile mills are in a fortunate position as regards labor, it is probably underrating the case to say that ten per cent of New England's textile spindles are idle on account of a shortage of labor. This acute labor situation applies as well to other leading New England industries, and is significant in considering the improbability of further increases in production.

PERSONALS

(From Saturday Advertiser)
Deputy District Attorney Kemp is still confined to his home on account of illness.

L. L. LaPiere yesterday received numerous congratulations upon his sixty-ninth birthday anniversary. Theodore Thiele, manager of the Territorial Hotel Company, who has been in Hilo several days, is expected to return this morning.

F. G. Mowers, a business man of Seattle, passed through Honolulu yesterday in the Shinyo Maru, en route to India on a business trip.

Miss Leslie Bown, who has been visiting relatives in Kona for the past month, was an incoming passenger in the Mauna Loa yesterday.

Mrs. C. S. Holloway and her son, Francis L. Brown, who has entirely recovered from recent illness, are returning to Honolulu in the Matsonia, arriving next Tuesday.

K. Imiuchi, well known here as former manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank and founder of the Japanese Rice Mill Company, passed through yesterday as a passenger in the Shinyo Maru, returning to Japan.

Col. James H. McKee, department adjutant of the Hawaiian Department, who was operated upon last Tuesday at the department hospital, is doing very nicely and should be able to leave the hospital in a couple of weeks.

George A. Butz, formerly associate manager of the Pleasanton Hotel, paid brief calls on many of his friends in the city yesterday during the visit of the Shinyo Maru. Butz is on his way from the Coast to Manila, where he is to assume charge of a large hotel.

Howard D. Bowen, who for several years has had charge of the local affairs of Frank K. Howard, the Buffalo mill financier, will leave by the steamer Mauna Kea, Tuesday, proceeding to New York to meet Howard. He expects to go later to Jamaica, possibly returning to Honolulu in February.

City Attorney Arthur M. Brown, who is about to leave for Canada on leave of absence, may have to undergo another operation on the Coast. Mr. Brown has by no means recovered from the illness which necessitated an appendicitis operation in Puunene hospital several weeks ago and unless he improves rapidly will consult a specialist in British Columbia.

Dr. E. S. Goodhue of Honolulu, was an arrival by the Mauna Loa yesterday morning from the Kona side of Hawaii, having come to Honolulu as a delegate to the Republican convention. Doctor Goodhue is the author of several books of poems, and a constant contributor to the press. He is an ardent Progressive, but has come into the Republican fold with Roosevelt and the other leaders.

With the issue this week of Part I of the "Foranader Collection of Folklore" in the Bishop Museum Memoirs, T. G. Thrum takes a vacation from his museum work and is planning a two weeks' visit to Maui for a personal inspection of the haunts of that island, of which several of the important ones are said to be still standing in fair condition for their age. Mr. Thrum hopes this will complete his research in this line, which he began in Honolulu.

Rev. and Mrs. A. A. Ebersole will leave in the Matsonia, Thursday, for a month's vacation in Hawaii. Arrangements have been made for Reverend Mr. Ebersole to preach at the First Foreign Church of Hilo for two Sundays.

Ed Estes, a prominent druggist of Portland, Oregon, was a passenger for Honolulu in the last Niagara. He will visit his sister, Mrs. Harry L. Shaw of Luualilo Terrace. Mr. Estes has been in poor health for some time and seeks Honolulu climate for recuperation.

R. B. Kidd, for many years a newspaper man in Honolulu, has gone to the front as a war correspondent for the Hearst papers along the Mexican border. Kidd was here as a member of the staff of the Hawaii Star and, since leaving here has been with the New York Evening Journal.

Miss A. K. Brewer and Miss L. Anderson have returned from a visit to Maui.

James M. Pratt, who is planning a trip to Canada, will leave Honolulu in the Makura July 21.

Mrs. R. P. Walbridge is planning a trip to Canada, intending to leave here July 21 in the Makura.

A. Young, who left in the Wilhelmina for a business trip to the Coast, will not return until August 8.

Miss Evelyn MacDougal visited the Y. W. C. A. summer camp near Pearl City, Sunday afternoon, and reports everything going splendidly.

Brig-Gen. Samuel I. Johnson, commanding the Hawaii militia, will return from Hawaii, where he has been inspecting the guard commands, this morning.

Lieut. Horsey Evans, son and personal aide to Brig-Gen. R. E. Evans, commander of the Hawaiian Department, is acting department adjutant during the illness of Lieut.-Col. J. H. McKee, who has been operated upon at the Fort Shafter Hospital.

James M. Scott arrived from Farmington yesterday, glad to get back to land where there is something to eat besides fish and boiled rice. Mr. Scott represents the Honolulu Iron Works in that part of the world and has picked up some nice orders for sugar machinery to be supplied by his company.

The death of Mrs. Forbes' father in Seattle and the illness of his own mother in Boston may have forced Superintendent of Public Works Forbes, now in the mainland for a vacation, to change his itinerary. Mr. Forbes has written to Acting Superintendent of Public Works Woodward, announcing that he had a "miserable trip over."

King's Daughters Home Receives Generous Donation

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Dillingham Give New Institution \$5000 Which Lifts Property Debt

Due to the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, the King's Daughters has been able to clear its new building in Kaimuki, and the grounds upon which it stands, of debt. The bounty bestowed upon the organization came on the first day of the current month in the form of a check for \$5000 from Mr. and Mrs. Dillingham, and while the benefaction has given the society a splendid lift by raising the remaining debt from its new home, and the site of the institution, there is still need for more money with which to increase the endowment fund of the organization.

The Dillingham donation has also enabled the society to clear a portion of its grounds but there is still a considerable amount of road work to be done, but this will be undertaken at some future date.

In making public Mr. and Mrs. Dillingham's gift yesterday, Mrs. W. L. Hopper, leader of the King's Daughters, said that the society appreciates beyond measure the splendid contribution. Mr. Dillingham's letter transmitting the check to her for the benefit of the Home, is as follows:

"Dear Madam—It gives me pleasure to send with Mrs. Dillingham's present to you for your acceptance in further development of the King's Daughters' Home, my check No. 216, dated July 1, 1916, in favor of your self as President of the King's Daughters' Home for \$5000.

"Hoping the proceeds will help, with your former collections to insure the completion of the comfortable Home you have erected for one of the most worthy objects known, and the room and bed which you proposed, for which Mrs. Dillingham will give you the memorandum she wishes to have inscribed on the door plate."

AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT INSURANCE IS MANAGED

Unless the supervisors do something to improve the condition of Kalakaua avenue to make it passable for automobiles on either side of the thoroughfare, or take some measure to fix definitely the liability of auto drivers on account of collisions happening in the avenue, the insurance companies will not be two things, according to A. G. Brown, head of the insurance department of the vonHamm-Young Company.

They will either raise the rate of auto accident insurance in Honolulu or they will refuse to write any more of it.

"Kalakaua avenue is averaging about one collision a day on account of the condition of the road," said Mr. Brown yesterday. "The make side of the road from the point where the cars turn on it is not used by automobiles going toward Diamond Head, and it cannot safely be used. This half of the road is in as wretched condition as it is possible for a road to be."

"Now an automobile going toward Diamond Head, and it cannot safely be used. This half of the road is in as wretched condition as it is possible for a road to be."

"Insurance companies have paid loss after loss on this account. The man on the wrong side of the road claims he has a right to be there—that there is no other place for him to be. The man on the right side of the road says the other has no place there. There you are. In the end the insurance companies have to make good the loss."

"This can't keep on forever. It seems to me it has about reached its breaking point now, and unless the supervisors get busy and fix this road the auto accident rates will have to be materially increased, or the form of insurance policy abandoned."

J. LOR WALLACH TO RETURN HERE

J. Lor Wallach, the part-Hindu medical man who stirred up innumerable sensations in Honolulu in 1906-7, is packing his trunk in the Indian River Settlement of Louisiana to come to Hawaii and renew his fight for recognition as the discoverer of a cure for leprosy.

This is the news contained in a letter which reached Honolulu a day or two ago from Wallach, who states that he has cured three cases of leprosy in the advanced stages at the Indian River settlement.

Those familiar with the operations of Wallach here in 1906-7 are divided in condemning him as a fakir and hounding him as a great medical man. He was arrested in Honolulu for practicing medicine without a license, tried for perjury, released on a technicality, faced the bitter opposition of Governor Pinkham, who was president of the board of health, and the large part of the physicians of the city.

Wallach does not state the nature of his latest so-called cure for leprosy, but declares it is a certain cure for the disease. In the letter received by the Honolulu, he says he will present his case to the next legislature and ask to be put in full charge of Molokai for six months for the purpose of demonstrating what he can do.

JUDGE STUART WILL LIVE IN CALIFORNIA

Commission of Judge Dickey of Garden Island Expired On July 12

Judge Stuart will make his home in California and if he returns here at all it will be for only a few days. This was learned authoritatively yesterday. His sixty-day leave of absence will be up by the last of this month, and on August 1 his resignation will be placed with Attorney-General Gregory.

The fact that Judge Stuart will live in California does not mean that he has abandoned his fight against Governor Pinkham, maintain his friends here who are in touch with him in Washington. They say also that they largely discredit the accounts of the chief's fiery secretary letter which was left at the White House for the president.

"Though we know he felt deeply over what he thought was a mistake on the part of the administration in making certain appointments, we doubt very much if he went so far as to write the things attributed to him," said a friend of the judge yesterday. "None of us here (meaning along Punahoa street) has seen a copy of the letter."

Judge Dickey of Kauai is now a hold-over. His commission expired July 12. There is no more well-settled opinion as to who will take his place than there is who will take Judge Stuart's. It is up in the air. A report is current that C. C. Biting is making a hard fight for one judgeship or another. Judge Edings of Maui has declared he has no intention or desire to come here and fill Judge Stuart's place, and this silence the report that he was to be transferred. William Pittman's name was used for a time as a possible candidate, but he says flatly that he is not after the position and does not want it.

Deputy Attorney-General Heen may get one place or the other and Leslie P. Scott is mentioned as a candidate. There are a few Democrats among the lawyers in the city, and as a circuit judge has to be a resident of the Territory, thus eliminating "Carpet-baggers," the list of candidates is small.

ATTORNEYS MAY CRITICIZE JUDGE

An attorney has a right to criticize a judge in a brief on appeal when he believes the judge has not fairly or properly presided over the case, but he has no right to go into extraneous matters which in no way relate to the case under review.

The supreme court in its verbal decision laid down this rule yesterday when it denied the motion of the city attorney to strike the bill of exceptions in the W. L. Peterson case from the files, but ordered certain deletions to be made in the brief which was filed in the upper court on behalf of Peterson.

About 300 words were ordered to be struck from the brief which were not material or pertinent, and these are a few of the samples: "Though no fairness could be expected from the gentleman prosecuting the case, fairness was at least expected from the court."

"It is the attenuated spirit that delights in the gibbet and the stake"—a probable reference to Judge Ashford or Deputy Garden of the City and County Attorney's office.

"Perhaps the attitude of the court may be partly explained by the fact that the judge has been a practitioner for so many years that he has so gotten into the rut of being an advocate he can not overcome the habit, and unconsciously takes a hand in the fray. Whatever the explanation, harm is done to the defendant, and the attitude of the court in this regard is execrable."

"The trial was a farce and a mockery." Peterson was charged with offending against the usury law. He was arrested on a warrant sworn to by Mr. Cardea before Judge Ashford, was convicted and given a prison sentence. The appeal is based largely on the alleged unfair rulings of the court and its prejudgment of the case.

Lewis Andrews appeared yesterday for Mr. Peterson and cited the famous Beaker case of New York, where the right of an attorney to criticize the conduct of a judge in a trial of a case is discussed.

Mr. Andrews stated he did not oppose the objectionable parts of the brief being stricken.

"The court would pay no attention to it anyway," he added.

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CRAMP COOLJO. No need of suffering from cramps in the stomach, or intestinal pains. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy never fails to relieve the most severe cases. Get it today, there will be no time to send for it after the attack comes on. For sale by all dealers, Benson Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

Many Sidewalks Are Littered With Shop Wares

Oriental Little Merchants Permitted By Police To Break Law Prohibiting Nuisance

Should a pilgrim venture down north King street on a thoroughly dark night, and be foolish enough to walk along the sidewalk, he probably would not return a whole man, unless he chanced to be moving under a particularly lucky star.

In all likelihood he would return on crutches, or not return at all. His body might be found in the morning on the sidewalk, half over a bale of hay which had wrought his ruin. Still it need not be a bale of hay; it could as easily be a truck of water-melon, a bag of barley, or a stack of drygoods boxes.

Many Things To Fall Over. On going down King street on the sidewalk—one has a splendid variety of things to fall over. If one does not prefer hay, he can wait until he gets to a pile of huge clothes baskets which stand out on the pavement in front of some progressive Oriental shop. The very best things to fall over in the world are on the sidewalks, in strict provincial style, naively indifferent to the police and the following section of the revised laws of Hawaii:

"Any person may leave any goods, wares or merchandise, which he shall be about receiving or delivering, for a period of time not exceeding three hours, upon the sidewalk in front of his building, such goods, wares or merchandise not to cover more than two-thirds of the width of the sidewalk, and not to be piled up to a greater height than four feet."

Law Passed In 1886. The law was passed in 1886. But the sheriff has overruled it. At least there is nothing to indicate he has tried to enforce it. So far as the Oriental merchants along north King street are concerned, there might just as well be no law, or no sheriff. They have not been troubled by either.

It is not north King street alone that has encroached on the sidewalk, though perhaps it is the worst offender. Such encroachments are almost anywhere an Oriental store is found. On King near Punchbowl the offenses are gross.

From time to time The Advertiser has received letters calling attention to these nuisances. This is a sample of one, which was received yesterday: "Some time ago I saw an article in your paper speaking of the amount of boxes and other things blocking up the sidewalk in front of Ah Leong's store on King street. I wish a reporter would take a stroll along King between Alapai and Punchbowl and see the amount of rubbish in front of the second hand stores. One old wooden bedstead has been there over a year. Stoves, boxes, tinpans and a dozen other things are kept there constantly."

Bedstead Still There. The bedstead was still there yesterday! A very dusty comfortable place for germs. A reporter for The Advertiser, acting on the suggestion of the writer, walked past the second-hand store yesterday. He hopes he will not have to walk past it again. It gives one a very unpleasant, acid-sulphur-bath feeling. A prudent person does not breathe as he passes the place. Germs in the air, germs on the bedstead, little germs, big germs, trick germs, tame germs and wild germs.

For years the law which gives pedestrians the right to the free use of sidewalks has been ignored by the police where it interferes with the Oriental displaying or storing his wares.

Why This Discrimination? At the same time the police are very scrupulous in seeing that street religious meetings do not lead to a crowded sidewalk. Very frequently such meetings have been virtually broken up for this reason.

Why this discrimination? It appears to an observer that the answer is found in the vacuum chambers of the policemen's heads, and the indifference of the sheriff to everything outside of politics and luau. Sheriff Rose doesn't care what the policemen do or don't do so long as it doesn't interfere with his politics, and the policemen have no more idea what they are paid for than a cuckoo clock has why it cuckooes.

HARBOR BOARD ORDERS DREDGING AT KAHULUI

Railroad Company Will Do Work On Maui Improvement

The Kahului Railroad company, sole bidder for the work of dredging Kahului Harbor, Maui, was awarded the contract by the harbor board at a meeting held yesterday afternoon. The railroad company bid thirty cents a cubic yard for the work.

Some opposition developed to the scheme for dredging the harbor, when acting Chairman C. J. McCarthy objected to the idea on the ground that, as the wharf at Kahului is owned by the railroad company, that concern should be called upon to pay the cost of improving the harbor. John Waterhouse of Alexander & Baldwin appeared in behalf of the railroad company and argued that the wharf has never paid a profit, owing to the low rates imposed by the Territory.

The board, after some argument, voted to award the contract to the railroad, Mr. McCarthy voting against the plan.

It was definitely decided to purchase railroad tracks for the Waianae wharf on Kauai, and the board also disposed of a number of bills and much routine business.