

THE PACIFIC  
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WALTER G. SMITH - - EDITOR  
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**CHANGES IN WAR METHODS.**

The fact mentioned by Lord Roberts that the future war will be an affair of marksmen, is likely to make certain old line military powers uneasy. Odd as it may seem, some of the most noted armies in Europe do not know how to shoot. They can fire volleys as a mass and do individual firing at the lines of the enemy, but as for picking out a spot of blue or red or a bit of khaki or a moving arm or uplifted head and "nailing" it, the average European soldier is a failure. That is why it took 2000 bullets to kill a man at Waterloo and about 1000 at Gravelotte; why Pakenham's men did such small execution on Jackson's men at New Orleans and why the casualties in the late Graeco-Turkish war were so few and far-between. And that is why, also, the British had such a hard time in their contests with the sharp-shooting Boers.

It has been proved to be a great advantage to a soldier to have been raised in a new country where game invites the rifle or shotgun and where men learn at a very early age to hit the mark. There are but few places in Europe where the masses, from whom common soldiers are made, can get a chance to shoot. In England, especially, the restrictions about the field game have been severe for generations. As a result, the home-bred Englishman, when he enters the ranks, knows very little about his gun as an arm of precision. Germany is not so badly off, for schuetzenfests are encouraged there; and the same is moderately true of Austria. But the French, Italians, Spaniards, Hollanders, Turks, Greeks and Russians have no renown as sharpshooters, and if pitted against a much smaller number of Swiss, Boers, Australians, Canadians or western Americans might easily meet worse surprises than those of Majuba Hill and Spion Kop. Certain of the Russians would show up well, but the average peasant trooper of that blood never had a gun in his hands until the government gave him one.

One thing that has hampered Europe's efforts to teach the art of marksmanship to her soldiers is the great cost of practice. A sharpshooter, to keep his hand in, must practice most of the time and ammunition costs money. It may be that armies will be cut down so as to save funds to be expended upon teaching individual marksmanship, as it is easy to prove that 25,000 men who are dead shots are a more formidable military force than 75,000 men who fire without drawing a bead.

**TOBACCO FOR HAWAII.**

Is there any sound reason why Hawaii should not rival Cuba in the quality of tobacco crops? Conditions of latitude, climate and rainfall are similar and as between Cuban and Hawaiian soil the latter is the richer of the two. A feeling exists that a few experiments resulting in strong and coarse tobacco have proved that Hawaii is not adapted to the culture of a fine article. But is it not possible that the failure was due more to ignorance of the special details of cultivation than because of any undesirable quality in the soil and climate?

For years they raised tolerable tobacco in Connecticut. Then somebody thought of raising it under canvas and behold! the price of the product nearly doubled. Open air tobacco was a bit rank; protected tobacco began to compare with the Cuban flavor, and now the Connecticut farmer, with his fifty acres of tobacco grown under cloth stretched over his fields on wooden frames, has money to lend instead of to borrow.

In Cuba the planters have learned many little tricks. Once a Yankee sightseer happened to be a guest of a Vuelto Abajo planter and was amazed one morning to see the host and his hired men starting for the field with a four-pounder cannon. Nor was he reassured when he saw the gun heavily loaded and discharged between each row of plants. But the strange act was rationally explained. At a certain stage in the growth of the tobacco, a grub began to infest it, threatening the life of the leaf. The concussion caused by the firing of the gun dislodged and killed this pest and after that the tobacco rapidly made itself fit to go where all the Vuelto Abajo crop finds its way—into the cigars of the royalty and nobility of Europe.

Here in Hawaii we have grown our tobacco with the fine simplicity we use in growing sorghum. That is to say, we have applied no science to it. Perhaps if one were to experiment in the Connecticut way or under the guidance of an expert Cuban overseer, the Honolulu cigar would come to rival the Havana and Manila kinds in the markets of the world and fully control the tobacco business of the Pacific Coast.

With superfluous \$10 a day stenographers and with decorative clerks and libitum, ad nauseam and with juries kept on hand doing nothing at high pay, the First and Second Judges have managed to use up more than double the amount of money spent by all other trial judges and the Supreme Court combined. The superiority of these much vaunted "American" methods of running courts as compared with the effete economies of the old island courts may be seen at a glance and it causes surprise that the system should have grown so unpopular. It is passing strange that the people never know what is good for them.

**A PATH OF PITTFALLS.**

Col. Laukea writes a letter to one of the evening papers on city and county government, from which this extract is made:

You will pardon me however, for saying in reply that I have no fight with the "Morning Terror," as you term it. The "Advertiser" represents a very influential element, and furthermore constitutes an essential factor in the political party to which I belong. I am not ashamed to say either that I think the business community in opposing the municipal government measure does so conscientiously believing that it would be for the best. That the innovation will be fraught with some danger must be admitted. My contention is, however, that it is the least evil of the two. I mean by this, that it would be better for the business interests to suffer some inconvenience, which can only be temporary, than to continue to keep the Hawaiian voters at arm's length. The feeling of resentment for loss of "hearth and home" still lingers in the Hawaiian's breast. To keep saying to him "thou shalt not have thy full measure" for his heritage, was the price paid for his experiment, and not Hawaiian subjects. Under American institutions the people generally win in the long run.

C. P. LAUKEA.  
"Inconvenience" from higher taxation incurred for no better purpose than to soothe the resentment and to give a part of the community a chance to hold more offices and handle more appropriations, cannot justly be called "temporary." It must last as long as the system of government lasts which causes it. As for Hawaiian resentment or any other kind, nobody wants to incur it; but this paper believes that, if the taxpayers are compelled, by the votes of non-taxpayers, to pay three sets of officials for doing the work of one and then have things maladministered in the usual Home Rule way, there will be aroused a species of resentment strong enough to secure some basic changes in the organic law. We only need to remind Col. Laukea of Delegate Flynn's warning that if things do not go smoothly in Hawaii Congress which gave may take away, and after that provide us with a colonial government like those projected for Porto Rico and the Philippines. And this is not the only possibility in point.

The Home Rule theory of city and county government is entirely one of spoils; but at best all the ambitious ones cannot hold office and the majority, lacking that relief, would have to depend for a livelihood upon the prosperity of the taxpaying and business classes. Now the point we wish to make is that if the property-owning and employing classes are crippled by higher taxes, the Hawaiians will be the first to suffer acutely. Unlike some other elements in the body-politic they are a peculiarly dependant race. If times are hard they cannot go away as can the other people here; and there are but few lines of work in which they are proficient. We have the word of Col. Laukea in his recent letter to the Advertiser that they are growing poorer as it is. If that is so, when prosperity has only begun to decline, what will become of them if business confidence shall be destroyed by higher taxes and bad government? Do not think that we overrate the effect of either condition. It is the experience of every mainlander that as taxes go up less money is spent on landed improvements and fewer loans can be had; and when there is any question about the character of local administration added, capital at once withdraws like a turtle into its shell, and outsiders—those who have no shells—have to take whatever comes. Wages go down and jobs are fewer. What food, shelter and money the average Hawaiian gets is due to the prosperity of the whites. Cut that prosperity twenty-five per cent and the resources of the native Hawaiian decrease 75 per cent. Can he stand it? Can he be sure of getting an office so as to meet the strain?

As this paper has said before, there will come a system of city and county government in time; but it is equally true that the longer we put off the time, the better for the livelihood of the masses.

The announcement from the coast that W. N. Armstrong will soon publish a book of reminiscences has been heard with pleasure by the reading public of these islands. The interesting events he will describe, "all of which he saw and part of which he was," will include an account of his trip around the world with Kalakaua Rex—or "Rex," as that monarch's friends called him for short. Some incidents of the journey were broadly humorous and Mr. Armstrong's pen is peculiarly fitted to describe them. It will need all of one big edition to supply the local demand for the promised book.

The mention of Judge Wilcox's name for Congress evokes a kind of comment which is not less flattering to that staunch old kamaaina in its cordial quality than in its unanimity.

It is astonishing how many people step off a moving trolley car backwards, but the number who get a nerve-racking fall for their pains is not a man—or a woman—less.

There are twenty-nine cents to the credit of the judiciary, but they look like thirty cents. So do a part of the judiciary.

CHOLERA INFANTUM should be guarded against, and prevented by treating the child at the first unusual looseness of the bowels. Mothers can not be too careful about this, especially in hot weather. They should have medicine ready for such an emergency. No better remedy is prepared than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Every household should have a bottle at hand. Get it today. It may save a life. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents, sell it.

**REPUBLICANS GET TO WORK**

(Continued from Page 1)

not necessary. This brought him to the breaking of faith with the people on the part of Home Rulers. He said that the people had given into their hands a sacred trust. It was like a man turning his money over to another for safe keeping. If he came and demanded his own and was told that it had been lost he would not trust that man again but would find another. So the Home Rulers having broken their trust, should not be given another chance. It was time he said for the people to see that the Republican party stood for the advancement of the country and the people should put their affairs in the hands of the party.

As Wilcox he said the business people had to employ another to go on to Washington for the purpose of pushing the fire claims bill, and when Pratt had got it through the Senate Wilcox was not there to put it through the House but was at home campaigning, trying to get office once more. The people, he said, could not afford to send a man to Washington who would work for self and not for the good of Hawaii. He called attention to the great change in the past two years, and attributed all to Home Rule mismanagement.

Chairman A. G. M. Robertson said that the matter of selecting candidates for the legislature was one of business, and only men tried and true must be chosen. It is not the man who talks longest or loudest that is the best candidate, despite the making of Home Rule selections on that basis. He urged the people to seek the best men and said Achi and McCandless would be members who would work for the good of Hawaii.

Senator Achi began saying that he was sorry to have to say that the last legislature did not do what it should have done, and he was glad to be able to say that a Republican legislature would do just what it promised to do. He referred to the fact that in the past forty-two years America had been in the hands of democrats only eight years. This he said showed the prosperity which follows Republican administration. It was time to change he said when one found he was wrong, and only the madman would but his head against a wall. He said that if the people wanted prosperity they should see to it that the next legislature was safely Republican.

A Home Ruler here asked Senator Achi what he thought of city and county government and he answered that he found that in the United States there was such a system. Under the bill introduced by the Home Rulers the plan was for an absolute monopoly, which, he said, he could not support. For a broad and liberal, a just and equitable bill for city and county government, he said he would give his support, and it would, he thought, go through, but such an ill-timed and ill-conceived measure as that drawn by the Home Rulers would not be passed. The Home Rule bill spoke of white and colored men and he objected to such distinctions.

There were several other speeches, some former Home Rulers saying they had left the party as they were disgusted with the do nothing policy of the legislature. Among the visitors entertained were Chairman A. G. M. Robertson, C. B. Wilson, J. M. Dowsett, Paul Muhlen-dorf, A. A. Wilder, Frank Kreuger, A. C. Rose, James Thompson, T. Lyons and Manager Meyer of Waianae. The guests were met at the station by Mr. McCandless and J. Lucas, who assisted in the arrangements, but who refused to make a speech. The return was made in the afternoon train.



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