

**Commercial Advertiser**

WALTER G. SMITH - EDITOR

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**A SMALL BUILDING PROPOSED.**

Nobody will object particularly to a \$5000 building at the World's Fair along the lines chosen by the Promotion Committee. True, some of the objections to a large structure apply to it, but they need not decide the question adversely. It is the opinion of the Committee that a handsomely furnished cottage of broad lanais, showing the half-out-of-door life that is led here, and where a cup of good Kona coffee could be had, tourist literature distributed and specimens of products of the islands displayed, would be a good investment and one within our means. The Advertiser believes that a display in the main buildings where the crowds go would be better and cost less, but it is not disposed to urge that view against the general opinion of the Promotion Committee that a \$5000 building should be had.

In the event of a building no time should be lost in starting it. St. Louis will see cold weather soon and the price of carpenter work will go up. There may be strikes; there certainly will be a strong competitive demand for skilled labor. If Hawaii is going to be ready when the Fair opens it must lose no time now.

In this connection we suggest to the Promotion Committee that several thousand people are expected to visit St. Louis next summer who will pass through here en route from Asia and Australia. Would it not be good policy, before the winter is over, to advertise the charms of Hawaii in those countries as a midway stopping place? In this way some benefit may be had from the World's Fair crowds before St. Louis gets any.

**THE SHANGHAI EDITORS.**

Some local interest has been aroused by the case of the Shanghai Chinese editors owing to the incidental appearance of a former townsman in the affair, a man who got more martyrdom out of it than the Chinamen did. How the yellow journalists managed to invoke the wrath of the Empress Dowager appears in the Literary Digest as follows: "Native newspapers have attained throughout China a circulation and an influence that fill the dynasty at Peking with alarm. The more outspoken organs attribute much of the empire's misfortune to the fact that the Empress-Dowager has fallen under the control of Russia. Russia, according to these authorities, pursuing her traditional policy of coming down to warm water through Asia, absorbed China north of the great wall, thanks to a compact agreed to by the late Li Hung Chang, who in his simplicity imagined that the Czarism would be content to leave the Peking dynasty in peaceable possession of the immense region south of the wall. But Li Hung Chang has passed away and Russia is daily securing a firmer hold on the forbidden side of the wonderful wall. Such are the fruits of the Empress-Dowager's policy, the immense wealth of that aged royalty figuring conspicuously in the category. Our ability to infer all this from the native press is the result of the enterprise of The Celestial Empire, a British paper published at Shanghai, which regularly publishes translations from the leading vernacular organs.

"Editorial comment of the sort thus outlined inspired the elderly object of it with decided views on the subject of yellow journals. One of these, the Su-Pao (Shanghai), long conspicuous for its anti-dynastic tendencies, was singled out by the Empress-Dowager for treatment on the principle which makes it legal in China to pour hot oil over obnoxious native editors. Six writers were arrested on a charge of high treason, the exhibits in the case including widely circulated pamphlets that called attention to an ancient law prescribing death for the head of the dynasty in case he alienated the national territory."

Happily the intervention of the powers has saved the gentlemen of the queue and inkpot from losing their heads physically as well as mentally. It is quite possible that the Federal Government could be induced to pay the expenses of a company of the Hawaiian National Guard to and from and at St. Louis during the Exposition. The aid of the Fair authorities could easily be had in getting the ear of the War Department.

The Home Rulers are showing very little spunk in this campaign. The discovery that Arthur Brown has not been legislated out of the office of High Sheriff has brought the enthusiasm of Wilcox to a very low ebb. His discouragement seems to be infectious.

The Star suggests the importation of Japanese coal. Eight years ago such coal sold at Shimonoseki for two dollars a ton, which was not considered cheap. It is possible that the quality and price have improved since.

No display could be made at St. Louis more advantageous to this Territory than a competent series of moving picture island scenes.

**POINTERS FOR LABOR UNIONS.**

The exposure of the nefarious conduct of Samuel J. Parks, walking delegate to the Housewives' and Bridge-mens' Union of New York City, is only one of numerous similar instances which have been made public in the United States within the last year. It seems that, during seven years, this man had called about five thousand strikes and had availed himself of every opportunity to extort money from employers. The charges against him were outcroppings of a system of speculation and tyranny, of which the general public, and especially unionized wage-earners, were the victims. One poor woman, the wife of a unionized mechanic, wrote to Assistant District Attorney Rand of New York:

"Sam Parks and his crimes are not so much in taking the money offered him or asking for that money from some one who had it, but his most cruel, brutish act lies in taking the bread out of the mouths of the workman and his family. My life as well as my poor, dependent children, are but a few of the many that suffer through him."

The case of Richard Carvel has been thoroughly exploited. The strikes of 1901 in San Francisco furnished other and painful instances of shameful venality. But perhaps the most conspicuous example was that of Lawrence Murphy, of New York, former treasurer of the Journeymen Stonecutters' Union, who was convicted and sent to the state prison for embezzling about twelve thousand dollars of the funds confided to his charge. His defense was that the money did not belong to the union because it had been extorted from employers, and notably from an organization called the Stonecutters' Association of Brooklyn, and, worst of all, that numerous members of the union, who were not walking delegates, shared the spoils.

These disclosures were forcibly illustrated by a pictorial representation of a grinning skull in Leslie's Weekly, with the motto, "It means death," and of them the New York Staats-Zeitung, a friend of legitimate labor combinations, said:

"The public now knows that organized labor is too often abused by worthless fellows, who stir up dissension and profit by the confusion. The tyranny that today prevails in these circles, the insolent manner of the walking delegate, have gone too far for the American people."

It is evident that the day of the despotic control of the unions is nearing its close. But many of the unions, existing for legitimate objects, will survive, and the criminal elements, feeding on fraud and violence, will be discarded. The mass of unionized wage-earners, skilled and unskilled, however small a proportion they bear to the whole population, are industrious, honest, amenable to reason, and have no affinity with crime. The trouble with them is that they have been treated as automata and bound by iron-clad obligations, which reduced their individual power and influence, within their organizations, to a nullity. The prosecutions in New York and the decided stand of the Federal Government, through President Roosevelt, have opened their eyes and aroused them to conservative and effective action, under the Constitution and the laws.

There are union leaders, such as Sargent and Mitchell, and some of the better officers on the Pacific coast, who command respect and are not to be classed with Ed. Rosenberg and other demagogues of that ilk. There are many substantial citizens, however euphemistic they may be, who believe that the better class of unions in the United States are prepared rationally to consider any moderate proposition that may be advanced, and that, primarily through them, if the facts were brought home to them, irresistible pressure could be concentrated at Washington that would insure a supply of plantation labor, such as this Territory imperatively needs.

There are a few truths that every intelligent man, familiar with the history and condition of these Islands, must concede. Their political destiny is fixed, and schemes for the restoration of the monarchy or the Hawaiian Republic are puerile and treasonable. They possess many resources, the most important of which is the sugar plantations. These plantations could be multiplied in number and largely increased in area, side by side with diversified farming. The necessary capital is here, but the laborers are wanting. Our tropical situation cannot be changed because we are living under American institutions. White men cannot and Hawaiians will not, perhaps also cannot, work in the sugar cane. The Koreans are good laborers, but the supply from that quarter is inadequate. It is generally admitted that negroes are inadmissible and would prove a failure. The Japanese are present in large numbers, but they are dissatisfied with plantation labor, and are deporting themselves as rapidly as possible.

The Chinese are docile, law abiding and industrious, and they do not interfere with other races or with the general civilization of the country. It is legally possible for thirty thousand of them to be admitted, without the slightest invasion of the exclusion policy on the mainland and under safeguards which would avoid any clash with our national institutions or with citizenship within the Territory. The importation of this class of laborers,

would meet the wants of the planters, would greatly extend the sugar industry and increase our territorial wealth; and, in a hundred ways, impossible to recapitulate but including the demand for machinery, lumber, and supplies of every kind, would furnish employment at good wages, for many thousands of wage-earners, skilled and unskilled, but mainly skilled, on the mainland.

It will be interesting to observe whether business men are right or wrong in supposing that such facts as these, fortified by irrefragable statistics, can be deliberately and fully considered by the many reputable labor unions in the Western, Middle and Eastern States. If so, members of Congress and Senators would specially yield to a popular demand, and labor and capital, or rather labor, including capital, would be enormously benefited, the prosperity of Hawaii restored, and American civilization preserved and its onward march accelerated.

The subject of closing the city cemeteries has been reopened by the Board of Health and will, we trust, be pushed to a conclusion. In the past the Board has voted against the crowded burial grounds within the city limits, but has been dissuaded from carrying out a policy of abandonment. But it is obvious that the longer the Board procrastinates, the greater will grow the opposition to its plans. Every burial ranges somebody on the side of those who, for family or sentimental reasons, would keep the cemeteries open. If anything is to be done against that unwise policy, the sooner a beginning is made the better.

The late Ambassador Herbert entered public life with a poor physique and now has been cut off in his prime. When an extra draft was made on his strength he could not honor it. His death closes a career which was most promising in the diplomatic service of Great Britain.

**CURRENT COMMENT.**

**A New Story About Sedan.**

To commemorate the heroic but hopeless charges of the French cavalry at the battle of Sedan a monument is to be erected on the spot where the division of General Marguerite melted away under the fire of the German infantry and artillery. M. Emile Guillaume, the sculptor, has undertaken the work, and the monument will be erected by public subscription. At the request of General de Galliffet General Faveroit, who was in the last charge, wrote his recollections of it. One would imagine that little or nothing new could be told to the world about the battle of Sedan, but the general gives some details which are noteworthy. Among them there is one episode which escaped the pencils of the painters of battle pictures. When the division of General Marguerite, which rushed upon the Prussian columns, was shattered and broken by the terrible fire of the needle gun and of the artillery a fragment of it, under General de Galliffet, passed in front of the Prussian reserves and came close to the Eighty-first Nassau battalion. The German officer commanding that battalion, in admiration of the "brave fellows," gave the order to cease firing. The French officers saluted and the Germans returned the salute and cheered.

**An Ancient Organ.**

The old organ in the balcony of the Longswamp Union church at Longswamp, Berks county, Pa., has lately been remodeled by Edwin Krauss, of Palm, grandson of Andrew Krauss, who built the organ 110 years ago. Just one year before Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin, Andrew Krauss, in his humble home at the foot of the Mill hill, near Kraussdale, Lehigh county, constructed this organ. He enjoyed a large patronage for half a century, and upon his death his son, George Krauss, continued the business. After George Krauss' death his son, Edwin Krauss, grandson of the originator, took the enterprise in charge. The Longswamp organ now contains 575 pipes, is finished in solid walnut wood, stands sixteen feet high and eleven feet wide, and its original cost two years ago was \$1,500. It is believed to be the oldest church organ in Pennsylvania that was made in the state and is still in use.

**General Wright's Successor.**

Henry Clay Ide, who will succeed General Luke E. Wright as vice governor of the Philippines, is now a member of the Philippine Commission and is a tried executive. After service in both branches of the legislature in Vermont, his native state, he was appointed United States commissioner to Samoa in 1891, and two years later he was made chief justice of those islands under joint appointment of England, Germany and the United States. He served in Samoa until 1897. In 1900 he was appointed to his present office by President McKinley. He is a graduate of Dartmouth college and is 59 years of age.

**Will Buy Alden Homestead.**

The descendants of John Alden and Priscilla at their reunion in Duxbury, Mass., last week started a subscription for a fund to buy the old Alden homestead in that town. President George W. Alden of the association says that it can be bought at a reasonable price. The house, erected by John Alden's grandson and now 250 years old, has been held by the Alden family through all its history, and is now occupied by John W. Alden and his wife, Mr. Alden being a direct descendant from the original John.

**Long Names in Cabinet.**

The appointment of Secretary Cortelyou raised the average of the length of names in the cabinet considerably, but, taking them altogether, they still have only forty-nine letters. If Mr. Hitchcock and Mr. Cortelyou were to resign there would only be thirty-one letters in the entire cabinet. As it is, there is an average of only five and four-ninths letters.

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**NOTICE CHANGE OF AGENCY.**

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Gentlemen:—I beg to announce that after mature consideration with my principals, Messrs. John Fowler & Co. (Leeds), Limited, England, as well as with my friends, the Honolulu Iron Works Co., to whom I have sold my entire stock of Steam Plow Spares, I have now, with the approval of John Fowler & Co. (Leeds), Limited, transferred to the Honolulu Iron Works Co. the Sole Agency for the Hawaiian Islands for all the manufactures of John Fowler & Co. (Leeds), Limited, which include Steam Plowing Tackles, Ralls, etc., and also Spares for same.

I am convinced that the business of my customers will continue to receive the utmost care at the hands of my successors, and bespeak for them the patronage which has been so fully granted me for many years by the planters of these Islands.

Yours faithfully,  
G. W. MACFARLANE,  
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