

# Sunday Advertiser

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EDITOR.

SUNDAY

JULY 16.

## THE FRUITS OF THE VISIT.

The reception of the Taft party on Friday last was a happy combination of recreation and utility. The time was short, but decided impressions were produced and there were some utterances of more than ordinary significance. Secretary Taft sounded a note of emphasis when he said: "I beg to say that never before in your history have you had such an opportunity to influence legislation." Notwithstanding some slight criticisms on the arrangements for the day, it is believed that the opportunity was improved.

To most of the visitors the mere sight of Honolulu and brief explanations of the leading interests of the islands, were a revelation. Senator Murphy of Louisiana, himself a "sugar man," was benefited by an inspection of the Honolulu plantation, and Representative Sherman, of Kentucky, admitted that he had previously paid no attention to Hawaii, but added that, after what he had seen, he would keep his "ears open" whenever the name was mentioned in the House. The examination of Pearl Harbor and its approaches by a number of Representatives, including Honorable Seneca Payne, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and Chairman Foss, of the Committee on Naval Affairs, with the detailed and exact explanations of Captain Niblack, will doubtless accelerate much needed legislation during the next session of Congress and will stimulate intermediate executive action, under existing laws. In this connection, the House of Representatives, where all appropriations originate, is more important than the Senate. Secretary Taft personally directed his special attention to our lack of military defenses and not only has already ordered an increase of the infantry on the island of Oahu, but explicitly promised to "recommend fortifications for the Hawaiian Islands." It is no trifling addition to the advantages secured from the proceedings of Friday, that the active participants in them, besides the two chairmen already mentioned, were the chairmen of the Marine Committee, the Committee on Insular Affairs, and the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The responses to the expressed wants of the Territory of a duty on coffee, sufficient to encourage our coffee planters, and of the introduction of Chinese laborers for the benefit of the sugar plantations, were less satisfactory. The House of Representatives is naturally extremely sensitive to public opinion, which, on the mainland, is vigorously opposed to Mongolian competition. In fact, while the application of the Exclusion laws to the exempted classes is to be relaxed in its severity and brought into harmony with the usages of civilized nations, the sentiment against Mongolian citizenship and against Mongolian interference with American labor, skilled and unskilled, is virtually unanimous throughout the United States, and nowhere more acute and determined than in this Territory. The movement to bring Japanese labor within the Exclusion laws, either by direct legislation or treaty, is daily gathering force, and the determined effect of Japanese pertinacity, in different walks of life, upon citizen industry, has been felt and resented throughout Hawaii. But the stern interdiction of Asiatic immigration rests upon principle. The United States, in its institutions and in its civilization, is adapted to the Caucasian race and is not to be swamped nor its standards lowered by cheap and non-assimilating Asiatics. There is an unconquerable determination among the people against the reduction of wages and the degradation of labor.

These are facts clearly recognized by such men as Secretary Taft. But it is not understood that the labor necessities of Hawaii, foreseen at the moment of annexation, involve no competition with citizens, but, on the contrary, a diminution of the competition that already exists. The acquisition of 30,000 Chinese, exclusively established in a field of labor that citizenship will not enter, held down by just contracts, allowed to remain only for a limited period, and debarred alike from naturalization and from intrusion into other departments of industry, would meet the demands of our chief interest, would displace to a great degree a class of men who are competitive, would be of inestimable advantage to Caucasian labor in other directions, and, to sum up, would diminish the evils that the Exclusion laws were designed to arrest. These are the points, as the Advertiser for years has repeatedly urged, that should be made clear to the labor unions on the mainland and also within the halls of Congress.

The most important of the valuable information distributed through the visit of Mr. Taft and his party, directly applicable to the question above outlined, and also materially affecting the necessities of our coffee industry, remain to be considered. Mr. Taft declared the intention of establishing an executive bureau at Washington for the direct consideration of the interests of Hawaii, of the Philippines, of Porto Rico, and of Alaska; that is, of all parts of the United States, which need specialized treatment. In this bureau, Hawaii, as a fully organized territory, occupying a commanding position in the Pacific, should hold the central place, and will be thus enabled to reach the administration and the people with every fact and every figure upon which its claims are founded and its prosperity depends. Such a bureau is a long wanted desideratum and will effectually prevent the filtering of information and the doctoring of statistics, through which the truth is sometimes suppressed and particular interests unduly fostered.

Senator Newlands, in graphic sentences, furnished an apposite culmination to the events of the day, when he alluded to the exceptional situation of Hawaii, to its high "political dignity," to its attitude as an embryonic state, to the necessity of avoiding conditions of colonial dependency, and to the fundamental proposition that a land system should be shaped that would "result in small holdings" and the introduction of "independent farmers," with the sequence of an increase in the volume of capable and honest citizenship, and rapid progress towards a condition that would "harmonize the islands with American institutions."

Not a word was said about tourists, who of course are not to be neglected, but the solid industries and wants of the Territory were considered, and a long stride taken towards complete Americanization. The record of Friday will yet become part of the valuable history of the Republic.

## FOR MAINLAND JAUNTS

An experienced traveler frequently endures many little inconveniences which could be easily avoided if care were exercised.

If going on a long journey in the summer, when travel is at its height, secure your ticket and sleeping car reservation well in advance. Do not postpone this duty until you arrive at the depot.

If you have a through ticket to your destination and you live in a large city, you can generally have your trunk checked from your house to your final destination.

In traveling in a sleeping car, whether you have an upper or a lower berth, you are entitled to one full seat during the day. If you want to get the best ventilation at night select an upper berth. If you have a lower berth, insist upon having both windows open and fitted with double screens.

The usual fee for the porter is 25 cents for each day or fraction thereof of your journey.

If you are of an economical mind, learn in advance the dining car and lunch counter facilities of the train on which you travel. If the service in the diner is on the table d'hote plan, \$1 a meal, you can carry with you fruit, crackers and sweet chocolate for your lunch, and eat only your breakfast and dinners in the diner. The tip for the dining car waiter varies from 10 to 25 cents for a woman. Men are by far the most extravagant tipsters. Do not allow your pretty light traveling hat to be exposed to the dust. Give it to the porter when you pay him his first tip on entering the train, and he will put it away in a locker or tie it up in a pillow case for you.

Carry your own toilet equipment in your handbag, particularly your soap and sponge, which may be kept in an oil-silk bag. Do not use the soap supplied on the train if you value your complexion. Many women do not use water while traveling, but simply cold cream or a cleansing lotion.

You will find your hands in better condition at the end of the journey if you wear an old pair of soft, supple gloves all the time you are on the train. If friends fail to meet you at your destination, do not be alarmed because you find yourself in a strange city. Inquire of a man in uniform about hotels suitable for women. Take the hotel omnibus or cab, go to the hotel, register quietly and inconspicuously at the desk. Then communicate with your friends by long-distance telephone or wire.

If they live in the city and fail to meet you, after waiting a reasonable time, hire a cab, making a distinct bargain with the driver, and you will reach their home in safety.



Wanted—A Good Man!

A Tiff With Teddy.

Some Old Objections.

Sub-Rosa Business Men.

Independence in Politics.

The Water We Drink.

The commonest remark of the Senators and Representatives who were here with the Taft party was: "Why don't you send a good man to Washington?" I heard that question twenty times myself and John Emmeluth tells me that he was astonished at the number of times he heard it. When the distinguished visitors found what Honolulu was like and then recalled the feeble demagoguery of Wilcox and the mere space-filling of Kubio it made them a bit contemptuous of our party managers. I tried to explain the matter to Colonel Hepburn when he first came here, but he didn't see why the responsible members of the party, who control other politics so well here, should fall down when it comes to picking a delegate in Congress. As a matter of fact, and despite the verdict of shifty political platforms, Kubio has not done \$250 worth of work for Hawaii since he went to Washington and that was mainly achieved in introducing McClellan. All friends of Hawaii in the Senate and House know this and lament it. Enemies of Hawaii also know it and are glad.

It appears now that Governor Carter, preceding the famous resignation, had a little tiff with President Roosevelt. There are hints of it in the San Francisco press, an Examiner interview quoting the Governor as follows: "Generally speaking, President Roosevelt gave me certain instructions. I find I cannot carry them out. I want to act in good faith with him, so I have resigned and have seen fit to come here to personally outline to him the island situation."

Now what does this mean? I have had a hint dropped from above that the President wanted a homestead, small-farm policy inaugurated here and that the Governor believed that Hawaii should be run by sugar and for sugar—and that there they stuck. Naturally the Governor balked. And hence the undated resignation and all the rest of the fuss. Apropos of this we all note a considerable stir in official circles here over the homestead proposition. "Our Jack," for instance, is showing Roosevelt that he can be counted on for getting settlers no matter who else opposes them. Good for Jack!

One John Galbraith of Wahiawa writes the Star as follows: "The Commercial Advertiser pins its faith to the American citizen and small farms. Rubbish! The average bred and born-American workman is very independent. He says: 'I guess I'll quit,' and he quits right there, and as for small farmers, where are his means to keep him whilst he is tilling his ground and waiting for a crop? No, sir, the solution of the problem is young emigrants, regular and sure employment, and these with frugality in saving a little money may become small land proprietors after a reasonable time. But to induce poor people on the other tacker to come here would not be for their immediate advantage or the future welfare of the islands."

Now I haven't the slightest desire to oppose the coming of young white immigrants from anywhere or for any useful purpose and would second Mr. Galbraith in his patriotic desire to get them from Great Britain. There is no better American than the American-born child of a naturalized Englishman. But when Mr. Galbraith talks about the American small farmer he invades a subject where his knowledge is blank and his prejudice blankety-blank. The American small farmer—called "small" in comparison with 10,000 acre planters—is a pretty prosperous sort of a man, having a good outlook in the world, his own rigs to drive, money in the bank and the capacity and intent to educate his boys and girls. The middle-West have tens of thousands of such men; the East hundreds of thousands. United they represent the greatest sum of money invested in any phase of American activity. Now when the land-owner of this class gets on in years he establishes his boys on good farms, if they intend to follow agriculture, and puts up the cash they need while they are getting a start. Now the point I borrow from the Advertiser is that these are the sort of people—these young American farmers—whom Hawaii vitally needs and that they can be had if we want them. That there is a fine chance for such men may be inferred from this paragraph of Mr. Galbraith's own statement: "One has only to journey by road from Pearl City to Waiailua to be convinced of the immense possibilities of developing that vast tract of country. All 'Leilehua' could be cultivated, good homes established, the Wahiawa Colony increased, roads improved, bridges built, electricity created from the big dam, and the surrounding lands converted to the production of sugar cane, all providing an adequate return for invested capital and labor." Isn't there anything else besides cane?

The planters gave a banquet last week in executive session. A foreign vice consul and a visiting congressman spoke and the affair was so portentous that reporters were driven away from the same street. Hawaii has a variety of secret orders but there is nothing to equal the Planters' Association and its congener, the Bedchamber of Commerce. I understand that when the President of the Planters' Association signs his name to an order for a box of cigars, word is sent to Jimmy Spencer, First Gentleman of the Bedchamber of Commerce to attend with the Book of Minutes and that the Brethren of the Dollar Mark, admitted the rear way by countermans, are accustomed to turn their backs while the sacred ceremony is performed. If the President sends out for a sandwich, the ceremony of getting it without letting anybody know who it is for takes nearly an hour and a half, during which the Bedchamber of Commerce is left in charge of four masked lunas and the rooms of the Planters' Association filled with silent men fully armed to resent intrusion. I fear, but will not vouch for the story, that future meetings of the two bodies will take place at the bottom of the bay, each member being dressed in a diving bell. This will be done to keep any inkling of a discussion on centrifugal pumps from reaching the surface and getting into the papers.

It is like politicians of all grades to oppose independent movements in politics, because, on the tenure of "regularity" in voting, depends their success and that of their friends in retaining power. Where the machine is all-potent no troublesome question of merit may come up to disarrange programs and tickets. Under such a system it is easy to establish a ring or oligarchy which rules a party with despotism and plunders a government with impunity. So long, however, as independent men exist in the electorate, these rings and oligarchies will not be permitted to have their own way. Of course Alex Robertson may be expected to grow poppy about it and I can't blame him, for whenever and wherever there is an independent vote in Hawaii it is dead sure to go for somebody else than Alex.

The people who complain of Nuanuu reservoir water after living on it for thirty or forty years and keeping healthy, somehow don't impress me. If the water is bad they should have died decades ago. Of course it isn't nice to have the water roily now and then, but nearly every city in the United States, where reservoir water is the rule, has a similar complaint and no epidemics result. Indeed the old folks along the Mississippi, south of the Missouri, have always drunk water that leaves a sediment in the glass. Still they are pretty peart, stranger. It seems to me that if we ever get water enough in a Nuanuu reservoir, there will be no trouble about dregs. At present we often, in dry weather, have to tap the puddles.

## COMMERCIAL

BY DANIEL LOGAN.

Sugar has indeed gone below the four-cent mark, the latest New York quotation being 3.99c. pound, \$79.80 ton, against 4.1025c. pound, \$82.05 ton a week ago. The decline since July 1 has been 0.26c., or more than a quarter cent a pound. Virtually nothing has been doing on the Stock Exchange, the trading number of transactions being at declining figures withal. All along this season there has been wonder expressed that the dividend sheets have had no perceptible influence on stock transactions. A similar anomaly is apparent with regard to the improved situation of McBryde Sugar Co. Its bonds have been put in clear way of being floated, the Bank of Hawaii having taken up \$750,000 of the first issue and undertaken the marketing of the new bonds. This season the plantation clears the equivalent of twenty per cent on the bonded debt of \$2,000,000. With its fee simple area of 6000 acres of sugar cane land, good for six tons to the acre at least, and an economical system of irrigation by water-developed electric power to come into play next summer, McBryde promises to be in the front rank of money-makers at an early period. Yet with all these things definitely laid before the public, McBryde immediately, on the conclusion of the bonding agreement drops from \$9 to \$7.75 a share.

The week's transactions have been as follows: O. R. & L. Co. (\$100), 10 at \$77.50; Hawaiian Sugar (\$100), 10 at \$34.50; H. C. & S. Co. (\$100), 10 at \$82; Hawaiian Agricultural (\$100), 25 at \$97.50; Ewa (\$20), 5 at \$27.75; Kihai (\$50), 53 at \$7.87 1/2, 25 at \$7.75; Waimea (\$100), 10 at \$55, 50 at \$60; McBryde (\$20), 12, 22 at \$8, 8 at \$7.75; Oahu (\$100), 25 at \$115; Waiailua 6 p. c. bonds, \$5000 at \$101.75. Dividends, July 15—Oahu Sugar Co., 1 per cent; Hawaiian Sugar Co., 2 per cent; Pepeekeo Sugar Co., 2 per cent; O. R. & L. Co., one-half per cent.

There is a good deal of private negotiation in urban and suburban home sites, with some considerable building in the outlying tracts reached by the electric cars. L. L. McCandless has bought from James Armstrong a half interest, and taken a mortgage from him for the other half, of the following properties, viz, land in Kikihale with a frontage on Hotel street, premises at King and River streets and 20 acres in Manana, Ewa, the consideration being \$17,500 in each transaction. Queen Liliuokalani has deeded to the Honolulu Brewing & Malting Co. premises in Honoakaha, Honolulu, for \$5500.

Acting Governor Atkinson has, through the Advertiser, pronounced himself strongly in favor of opening up available public lands for settlement. The Land and Survey departments are both engaged in preparations for the carrying out of such a policy. A proposition is under consideration by both parties for the Government to acquire Coney estate lands on Mount Tantalus slopes, with the double purpose of having them settled and preserving the forest that the Government planted on the lands.

An addition to the list of local industries has been fairly started, in the manufacture of mango chutney on a commercial scale by Mrs. Annie Kearns. J. M. Vivas has secured the temporary organization, on the island of Maui, of the Kaupakalua Wine Co., which is said to have a present crop of grapes available sufficient to yield 10,000 gallons of wine. Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., having at Punene the largest existing sugar mill, has finished this season's crop with an output of 39,800 tons of sugar. This is the greatest yield any sugar mill in the world has ever produced.

At a meeting of the Honolulu Merchants' Association the system of taxation was discussed, some features of it being denounced, and the matter was referred for a report to the committee on public affairs. The Association endorsed a proposition of procuring labor immigration from the Azores and Madeira islands. Dredging of the Alakea street slip, part of Honolulu's greater harbor improvement scheme, is making good progress. A cablegram announces that the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co., which carries Hawaiian sugars to the Atlantic coast market, has contracted to perform the Tehuantepec national transport service, between the Atlantic and the Pacific, for one year. Condemnation proceedings have been taken in the Federal court to condemn, for the agreed price of \$28,000, the Afong premises at Waikiki for fortification purposes.

Captain Matson, head of the transportation line bearing his name, has informed the Hilo people of one leading reason why the banana export trade of that port has not better succeeded. This is the packing of scrub bunches amongst large fruit, together with poor packing at that, so that the purchaser in San Francisco is disgusted at finding, on removing wrappers, two little bunches of fruit where the outward appearance of the package had promised one good-sized bunch. Withal, much of the fruit arrives in bad condition owing to carelessness of selection and packing. It is too bad that the development of the Hawaiian fruit industry should by such short-sighted methods be retarded.

In Honolulu the week, up till Friday night, has been largely given over to the matter of properly entertaining the Philippine Islands expedition headed by Secretary of War Taft, and including besides Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the President, seven Senators and twenty-three Representatives of the United States Congress. The Pacific Mail liner Manchuria having arrived early Friday morning, nearly all the daylight hours of that day were available for carrying out the arrangements. Evidence was generally volunteered by members of the party on departure that the day had been one of great delight and valuable instruction. The practical consequences to the Territory of Hawaii, from having so many national statesmen get a personal insight into the commerce and industry of the islands, together with a view of the strategic position of the chief port and Pearl Harbor adjacent, for both commerce and national defense, are likely to be of highest importance.

Latest reports of the U. S. Weather Bureau for the group tell of normal temperatures and plenty of rain. Ocean steam arrivals for the week have been the transport Warren from Manila, the Enterprise from San Francisco via Hilo, the Coptic from the Orient, and the Alameda and Manchuria from San Francisco. Departures have been the Argyle, the transport Sherman and the Coptic for San Francisco, and the Manchuria for the Orient.

## BE ABLE TO DO THINGS WELL

"I would counsel first of all, patience, which to my mind is a very high type of courage," said a retired merchant recently when asked what his advice to a young man would be. "By that I mean not inaction, but painstaking and thoroughness and willingness to give to the task the time and the effort required to master it. Too many boys, these days, seem carried away with ambition to reach the top at a bound. It must be kept in mind that there are no more royal roads to permanent success now than in the stage-coach days, and that fundamentals are as important today as they ever were."

"I do believe that the high rate of speed at which we seem to live is more trying to the soul of the ambitious youngster than were the more placid surroundings of my boyhood days. My father was content to master his trade before 'branching out,' and he made me learn it in every detail. Nowadays, it seems to me, there is a tendency to chafe under necessary routine and to grow impatient and complain of the monotony of the process of acquiring substantial knowledge. That is because we hear so much of the flashy fellows who have been lucky in mere money ventures, and because we do not always weigh the true value of the kind of success that gets into the newspapers."

"Thorough groundwork is more an essential today than it ever was. If I were a young man I should select my first position for what I might learn, rather than for what I might earn. And I would hold to the opportunity in the face of temptation to add merely to the bigness of my pay envelope. Youth is the time for learning and youth, once past, doesn't come back again. Patience pays."

"I am by no means advising any young man to undervalue himself. I rather like the man who puts a high price on his services, for a good deal of the time he gets it. But I do say to him to be sure that he is worth what he claims for himself and to spare no time or pains that may be needed to make him prepared to take front rank in the work he has set out to do."

Baron Alphonse Rothschild some years ago caused a wide distribution among the young men of France of cards on which were printed certain rules of conduct, among which were the following: "Shun liquor. Dare to go forward. Never be discouraged. Be polite to everybody. Never tell business lies. Pay your debts promptly. Be prompt in everything. Bear all troubles patiently. Do not reckon on chances. Make no useless acquaintances. Never appear to be something more than you are. Carefully examine into every detail of your business."