

THE MAUI NEWS

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L. D. TIMMONS : : : EDITOR AND MANAGER

FRIDAY : : : JANUARY 11, 1918.

AS TO "MEATLESS" DAYS

We quite agree with the idea of "wheatless" days on Maui, for by doing without the products of flour one day every week we are, in a small way, saving something which has to be brought from the mainland and is needed over there and by our allies in Europe. In "meatless" days, however, there is danger of a broader application of the principle than is either necessary or intended. By cutting out our steaks, mutton and pork one day a week we will have a little more to send to Honolulu and to that extent assist the city in her endeavor to keep from drawing upon the coast for these meats. When the effort is made, however, to include chickens, other fowl, sea products, etc., why, we are simply running to extremes. There is little more reason for including these items than there would be for drawing in potatoes, taro, Maui beans, or almost anything else grown here. There is far more reason in a proposition of cutting out sugar, for sugar is needed badly on the mainland, in England and in France; but somehow, we have worked around that item and appear now to be wandering rather far afield.

THE MEANING OF "GERMANISM"

Many articles have been written on the subject of "Germanism," and the term, as used in connection with the war, has been variously defined. President Wilson, himself, in his last message to Congress, defined it in a way which, to our mind, is, while concise, quite complete. He said:

"This intolerable Thing of which the masters of Germany have shown us the ugly face, this menace of combined intrigue and force which we now see so clearly as the German power, a Thing without conscience or honor or capacity for covenanted peace."

This Thing must be crushed, and if not truly brought to an end, at least shut off from the friendly intercourse of the nations, says the President, and it is only when this Thing and its power are indeed defeated that the time can come when we can discuss peace with the German people.

A "BONE DRY" OAHU

The Wakefield resolutions, adopted by the business men of Honolulu, requesting the President to declare the island of Oahu "dry" during the war period, will undoubtedly receive the prompt and interested consideration of the nation's chief executive, and it is quite likely that the order, carrying out the wishes of the proponents, will be issued. With the large garrisons of troops stationed on Oahu, and the scandals constantly arising as the result of the tabu placed upon the sale of liquor to soldiers and sailors, we are convinced that a "bone dry" Oahu in these critical times is little short of a necessity.

Just what effect a "dry" Oahu will have on the other islands, is hard to figure out now. Certainly the supply of liquor would not be cut off, it being a very simple matter for country dealers to shift from Honolulu and buy in California. Our worst danger would lie in the probability of being simply overrun by the Honolulu "joint" keepers, seeking new locations; and all the "bums" of Chinatown and the waterfront of the city. The ideal way, perhaps, for the outside districts would be to go Honolulu one better and ban liquor on their own account, for the period of the war. If not that, then surely steps should be taken to the end that the outer islands be not made Cain-hoys for the floating ne'er-do-wells of the strata known as the saloon element. However, with alertness on the part of local license commissions and police establishments, with the good judgment and nerve to properly apply the "move on" treatment, matters might adjust themselves in a satisfactory way.

FILIPINOS IN ACTIVE SERVICE

Army officers serving in the Philippines are a unit in declaring that the Filipinos are today intensely loyal to the United States, and that their offer to send three divisions or more of troops to Italy and France is bona fide and comes from a genuine desire to help America in the war. It is claimed that all tribes are equal in this splendid loyalty, even those with whom we were at war following the brush with Spain vying with the others in the effort to show their loyalty and their desire to help Uncle Sam. The decision of the war department to take the Philippines national guard into the regular service indicates that the government has confidence in the sincerity of these men. Under American officers who have seen service in the Philippines and understand those people, we believe that a Filipino army would give a good account of itself in Europe, and we would like to see the experiment tried out.

THE IMPENDING GREAT BATTLE

It is quite evident, now, that Germany will make a desperate effort to break through the line of the Allies on the western front before the Americans, in any large numbers, arrive on the scene. The cessation of efforts on the Italian front and the removal of troops from Russia to France indicate that the Germans are letting everything else go in the interest of this greater movement. It had been figured that, on account of weather conditions, there would be little activity in France and Belgium until Spring opens, when a concerted drive would be made by the Allies. But Germany is quite evidently thoroughly alarmed over the growing American storm, and is preparing to stake her all on a blow against France and England before the new peril appears.

Britain and France, however, will not be caught napping. They are fully alive to the situation. They expect the blow, and are fully prepared for it. We have the assurance that they view the prospective results with confidence, and the world is prepared to believe that they have good reason for that confidence. At the same time, the signs indicate that the impending battle will be the greatest the world has ever known, and it may be the beginning of the end. If Germany loses, it is hard to see how she can escape retirement behind her own borders.

We are due, in a short time, to hear some very interesting news.

Meat conservation might be helped along some by Kahoolawe, Lanai and sections of other islands on which goats abound to the extent that they are a pest. Kid meat has been regarded as pretty fair all the way back to the time of Abraham, and we would not be setting any strange precedent by resorting to it. It has been estimated that there is enough available kid meat in the Islands to supply the entire Territory for six months. If that is so, and it were utilized, it might mean a relief to the beef stringency of no small importance. There is a more or less general prejudice against goat meat, and this has extended to the meat of kids—quite unfavorably so. As a war-time proposition this prejudice should be forgotten in the interest of the more important considerations which we have in hand.

The endorsement of woman suffrage by the President as a nationwide proposition was followed quickly by the passage of the measure in the House of Representatives, and it is next to certain that the Senate will follow suit; for Democratic senators will not likely oppose the wishes of Mr. Wilson, and many Republican senators are already committed to the policy of votes for women. The advent of the fair sex into the political field will be an innovation little short of startling in many States, and will force a new alignment of calculations in the Islands. In the older communities of the mainland we are of the opinion that the influence and power of women at the polls will be healthful. It will mean the end of many institutions, or agencies, which we will not regret to see wiped out of our national life. Whether it will work out the same way here, no one can foresee; for it may mean increasing the majority of influence which has not always been perfectly right. However, general, political conditions are improving, locally. We can all remember when they were worse, in the Islands; and there is quite possibly reason to hope for even better things under the new deal.

It has been known for a long time that the use of food in Germany had been restricted greatly, but the worst was yet to come. No less an authority than the Berliner Tageblatt says that German beer now "is wet and that is about all." In the north of Germany a bitter feeling exists among the brewers against the Bavarians, who, it is charged, are being favored by the government in the matter of obtaining barley and malt, this giving the Bavarians something which at least resembles the beer of old. In the meanwhile, throughout most of Germany, real beer, which means so much to that people, is now merely a dream of other days.

Hilo won the big Volcano-to-the-sea marathon, and deserved to win it. It was a very large undertaking, worked out under difficulties at a time when general circumstances were against its success. The promoters, officials and successful racers are to be complimented. Maui would have taken a shake at the race, but we did not have runners enough and Hilo would not let us use a horse for a sixth man.

The statement by Secretary Baker yesterday that a good-sized American army is already in France may possibly come as a surprise to some, but not to those who have carefully noted the minute items concerning the movements of troops that have seeped through in censored news from time to time. "Leave it to Uncle Sam" as to what the next few months will show.

The Maui News is indebted to the Honolulu Star-Bulletin for the excellent cut of the Maui boy gardeners, Governor Pinkham and Mr. Mathews on another page of this issue. The Star-Bulletin has started another garden contest, which includes Maui; and the News hopes that all school children in position to do so will enlist in it with enthusiasm.

In the death of Mrs. F. J. Lowrey, Honolulu has lost one of her hardest workers for a more beautiful and better city.

The heads of the National Guard at Honolulu, who have assured us all along that their sole motive in working for the largest possible organization was to render the greater assistance to the United States, should now feel gratified that many of their charges may be accepted into the service of Uncle Sam through the agency of the selective draft.

The reports of much larger deposits in our banks and greatly increased public revenues from a lower tax rate do not suggest that we, on Maui, have yet been seriously "pinched" by the financial demands of war.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

The Secretary of State for the State Department of the United States of America, has authorized the undersigned to extend valid passports of the United States, when presented for extension, within thirty days from the date of their expiration. Passports may be extended for two periods of six months each.

(Sgd.) **Lucius E. Pinkham,**
Governor of Hawaii.

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