

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

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EDITOR

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Whatever makes men good Christians makes them good citizens.—Daniel Webster.

A QUESTION FOR THE VOTERS

What kind of men does Honolulu want for supervisors?

The board of supervisors of the city and county of Honolulu is perhaps the most powerful public body in the territory. Through its police committee it can control the police department, through its sanitation committee it can control the garbage department and city sanitary inspectors; through its street and road committee it can control the road department. Other departments of the city are similarly dominated. The domination would be even more absolute than it is were not Democrats strongly entrenched in the police department.

The mayor of the city has few duties and practically no powers, save that of the veto, and to pass a measure over his veto, only one vote more than a majority of the board is necessary.

The board of supervisors controls the city's finances, its public improvements, its public entertainment—all its public affairs; the board guides the progress of the city or hinders the progress, according to the character of the board itself. The office of mayor, originally intended as a check on the board's acts as well as an executive head for the city government, has no standing in Honolulu. It is a political plum, not a civic honor, and even as a political plum it is almost valueless.

What kind of men does Honolulu want for supervisors?

Does this city want men who go to office to serve public interest, or men who go into office to serve private interest?

Does this city want men who will have to be watched in office, or men in whom the citizens have confidence?

Does this city want two years of suspicion that its supervisors are trying to "put something over" or does it want two years of frank cooperation between the supervisors and all the people, in the service of all the people?

TRUSTS AND EFFICIENCY

Louis D. Brandeis, the noted Boston attorney, whose advocacy of industrial efficiency has made him a noted figure, has recently punctured the claim that great trusts are efficient because of their system of organization.

Brandeis analyzes the later history of several big trusts, such as Standard Oil and the Tobacco trust, showing that with the growth of these huge monopolies they showed a distinct loss in efficiency. In telling of the Steel trusts history he declares that Andrew Carnegie was the greatest maker of steel the world has ever known. He could always produce steel several dollars a ton cheaper than his competitors, and the Steel trust, to get him out of business, bought his holdings for over \$490,000,000. With the retirement of Carnegie, maintains Brandeis, the steel business lost its most efficient figure, and he uses this as an illustration of the lack of relative efficiency in the huge and inflated trusts.

Brandeis' conclusion is that trusts owe their wonderful success not to efficiency but to their control of the elements of production and marketing; in other words, to monopoly and its accompaniment of special privilege. He shows that the Ship trust, although backed by the same great financiers that backed the Steel trust and Standard Oil, J. P. Morgan & Co. being one of those principally interested, has never been a success because it could not get a monopoly of Atlantic traffic.

From the facts, Brandeis deduces the interesting lesson that any business depends upon the brains and energy of one man, and when the system of organization gets beyond the grasp of some one master-mind, efficiency suffers. He therefore sets a human and physical limitation on the size of businesses that are efficient.

COMPLIMENTS FOR HAWAII

In an article upon fertilizers on the cane-field, being in part a review of a work by F. E. Nesom, director of agriculture, on the sugar industry of the Philippines, Tropical Life, a London magazine, says:

"Some years ago we met one of the officials on the Ewa plantation (Hawaii), and were much struck with the heavy yields of sugar per acre he said were obtained from that estate, but when

our friend went into details as to the cost of their manure bill per acre, then we understood how it was that they secured such yields. At the same time the heavy manure bills paid and paid well, and were our West Indian isles to manure and cultivate their lands as the Americans are doing on the Ewa, Waialua and other estates in Hawaii, they would find their returns and profits also increase. Those, however, who have visited British Guiana, Trinidad, etc., with the object of trying to induce the estate managers there to modernize their methods, met with so chilling a reception that, realizing the hopelessly out-of-date class of man they had to do with, they transferred their attention elsewhere and left the West Indian sugar estates to go their own way. When sugar prices assume their normal level, and we hear the cry of no profits, then we shall know the cause, for if you do not cultivate and manure, you cannot expect to reap."

A footnote to the article says: "In a report issued in December last at Honolulu the average yield of pure sugar per acre for the Sandwich Islands is given as nearly nine tons." This is too much butter for the sandwiches altogether. The editor must have mistaken the report of one plantation for a report of the whole group.

PHILIPPINE EDUCATION

Under the leadership of American educators, Philippine education is making a remarkable advance. Indeed, according to recent reports received at the United States bureau of education, there are features of present-day education in the Philippines that are well worth the careful attention of school leaders in the United States.

It is in the field of industrial training and useful arts that the Filipinos, under American teachers, are making the most notable progress; such progress, in fact, that in certain lines—particularly lace-making and embroidery—the products of the Philippine schools not only compare favorably with the work of the famous French and Swiss experts, but promise to compete with them successfully in the world's markets.

The whole system of education in the Philippines is based on the principle that the children should receive training that will prepare them directly for the life they are to live. The boys receive manual training from the very beginning. In the lowest grades they make articles that they can use and sell, both in their own localities and elsewhere. The most important industry taught the boys is hat-weaving.

In the girls' schools plain sewing and house-keeping have generally formed the prescribed courses, but recently lace-making and embroidery have been introduced because they are arts which, besides possessing educational value, furnish the girls with a remunerative occupation.

Canada is talking of refusing entrance to suffragettes as "undesirables." That would be an easy loophole for Premier Borden, whose movements to escape suffrage inquiries during his recent trip to England were rapid and frequent.

Now that aeroplanes in war have been forbidden by the Geneva conference, we might as well stick to the old, merciful way of spending billions for battleships in the expectation of a terrible sea fight at some future date.

If all the citizens of Honolulu were as vigorous in their appeal for above-board methods as are the men of Kaimuki, enough slates would have been broken last week to pave King street.

If any Republican party leaders believe that this community will stand for control of its city and county government by the liquor interests, there is an awakening coming.

The board of supervisors hesitates between obia and bitulithic paving, reminding one forcibly of "I could be happy with either, were I other dear charmer away."

The noise of the steam-roller is heard considerably beyond McKinley high school. In fact, its echoes reached Kaimuki last Thursday.

Secretary Fisher has found flaws in the tax-law. Most of us haven't been able to figure out what it means, anyway.

Agua Prieta is getting almost as much publicity as Seagirt and Oyster Bay.

Paul Isenberg evidently figures that Congress won't revise a tariff on coal.

DEM. PLATFORM

(Continued from Page 7)

Good Roads.

We believe that the first principle toward success in homesteading in Hawaii is the establishing of good roads, and we pledge our candidates to the Legislature and to the Board of Supervisors to make such laws and such appropriations as will accomplish such results.

Board of Supervisors.

We demand an extension of the powers usually conferred upon counties to the end that the several boards of supervisors shall be specifically charged with the business in their respective counties and their duties to be held strictly accountable for all the public business belonging exclusively to the counties. We demand the creation of an office in each county wherein deeds, mortgages, etc., shall be recorded and provision for either one of the county officers now elected to have charge of the same, or that a new elective office be created if found to be necessary.

Harbor Improvement.

We favor memorializing Congress to make an appropriation to dredge the channel from Honolulu harbor to Pearl Harbor, to dredge Kalia harbor, and by condemnation proceedings to acquire all necessary land at any place in the Territory for public wharves.

Recreation Grounds.

We favor the enactment of laws to provide for recreation grounds and amusement parks for the benefit of the public.

Public Administrator.

We favor the passage of a law by which the duties of public administrator shall be added to those of county treasurer.

Redemption From Execution Sale.

We demand the passage of a law by which a mortgagor, or any judgment debtor, shall have the right to redeem real estate sold under foreclosure of mortgage or execution sale, within one year after such sale, by paying principal, interest and costs.

City Hall.

We favor the purchase of suitable real estate by the city and county on which to erect a City Hall, and condemn the Republican policy of paying rents for city and county offices.

Drastic Labor Laws.

We condemn the last Republican Legislature for passing drastic labor laws at the request of Territorial corporations, which, if executed, would tend to establish penance in this Territory, and we demand the repeal of such laws.

County Band.

We believe that the County Band should be raised to a higher standard of efficiency even if it requires more money to do so.

Public Utilities.

We favor a commission which shall supervise and regulate the service of public utilities.

Taxation.

We believe that the power of taxation should be in the municipalities and that the levy in detail should meet a budget prepared from year to year.

Bonding Municipalities.

We believe that the municipalities of the Territory should be endowed with the authority to issue bonds for specific purposes.

Ownership Of Waterworks.

We urge that ownership and management of the Honolulu water works should be passed over to the City and County of Honolulu.

City And County Hospital.

We declare for the immediate provision for hospital patients of all character in the City and County of Honolulu and all the counties.

Terms Of County Offices.

We believe that the terms of County or Municipal officers should be extended.

Citizens To Use Schools.

We believe that the fullest freedom should be given communities in the use of public school buildings, during the hours such structures are not in use for strictly educational purposes.

Despotism Executive Action.

We denounce the action of the Board of Health, which had the approval of the Governor, in what is locally known as "The Mosquito Campaign," in which the constitution of the United States was openly, knowingly and wilfully violated.

The illegal acts of the Board of Health in depriving citizens of property without any process of law and without any compensation is too well known to need any specification. We pledge our candidates to the legislature to make an investigation and to appropriate money to compensate citizens for property so unlawfully destroyed.

Equal Suffrage.

We favor the amendment of the Organic Act so as to extend the suffrage to women.

Transportation.

We pledge our candidates for the legislature, if elected, to vote for a law by which an Elective Territorial Office shall be created to be known

as "Commissioner of Transportation who shall be empowered as far as possible to inquire into freight and passenger rates charged by all Territorial common carriers, and to limit excessive rates may be reduced to a reasonable basis. Fairchild Bill Opposed.

We are positively opposed to the passage of what is locally known as the Fairchild bill, now pending in Congress, by which it is proposed to authorize the lease of cultivated public lands to corporations or individuals for a term of fifty years or to anyone for any term of years, where homesteading of all public lands suitable for homestead purposes.

Audit of Accounts.

We believe that the laws are now sufficient to require the audit of all public accounts monthly and failure to secure the same is the fault of the officers charged with such duties. In the first instance, and after such failure it is chargeable to the County Attorney.

Panama Exposition.

We favor a liberal appropriation by the Legislature to make a suitable exhibit by the Territory at the Panama Exposition to be held in San Francisco in 1915, and we believe that the Democratic Party of Hawaii should be represented in the Fair Commission.

Capital and Labor.

We are in favor of enacting an Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Law.

Direct Primary.

We again pledge our candidates for the legislature to the enactment of a Direct Primary Law, the Initiative and Referendum including the "Recall" and call attention to the failure of the Republican majority of the last legislature, to "make good" their platform pledge to enact the former.

Queen Liliuokalani.

We pledge our candidates to the Legislature to continue a liberal appropriation for Queen Liliuokalani.

SMOKE ON WHARF NO VIOLATION

Smoking on Territorial wharves, while prohibited by the Harbor Commission according to printed regulation is not punishable by law, according to a ruling made this morning at District court, when the case of an infraction of this rule which involved a prominent business man, was brought before the attention of Police Justice Monsarrat.

The failure of the Harbor Commissioners to have the regulation printed in two languages as required by law resulted in Prosecuting Attorney A. M. Brown making a request that a nolle prosequi be entered in the case in question.

Brown admitted that the Commissioners had failed to establish the legality of the regulation through their failure to have the anti-smoking order set forth in a dual language.

The turn of affairs this morning is believed will prove a serious set back to Special Officer Calvert, who has caused the arrest of several offenders against the law who persisted in smoking cigars, pipes or cigarettes on territorial wharves.

Our Democratic friends have contended, and will contend with renewed energy during the next few months, that the Protective Tariff is responsible for the high cost of living. Grant that it is, for the sake of argument, then by the same line of reasoning it must be credited with the high rate of wages also. Then, what will happen to the wages when the Democrats abolish the Protective Tariff in order to reduce the cost of living?—Wallace (Idaho) Press-Times.

Mrs. Mary C. Roach, widow of the shipbuilder died in Chester, Pa., at the age of 72, after an illness of several months.

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