Shipping

Inter-Island Sailings This Day.

Inter-island steamers to sail for regular ports this day include the steamer Iwalani which was dispatched for Mahukona, Kawaihae and Honoipu at noon taking general cargo and a quantity of explosives.

The Noeau is to depart for windward Kauai ports this evening with general cargo and a late mail.

The Kinau with a number of distinguished passengers including Secretary Fisher and his party is scheduled to depart for the Garden Island at five o'clock. The Kinau will take out a general cargo for Kauai ports.

The Mikahala is also on the boards for departure for Maui, Molokai and Lanai ports at five o'clock this evening, taking a number of passengers, a general shipment of merchandise, including lumber and fertilizer and a late mail.

Host of Passengers in the Kilauea.

Nearly two hundred passengers returned to Honolulu from Kona and Kau ports in the steamer Kilauea this morning. The vessel also brought a very large and varied cargo including shipments of turkeys, chickens, pigs, 6 calves, 25 head cattle, 50 cases honey, 97 bunches bananas, 204 sacks coffee, 725 cases of preserved pines, 10,000 sacks sugar and 289 packages sundries.

Fine weather was noted all along the Hamakua coast. A report states that rough weather prevailed at Yunalulu during the stay of the steamer at that port. The Wailele was loading sugar at Kukuihaele, the Helene was passed at Kukalau and the Nihau taking on sugar at Honoipu.

Mauna Kea Makes Quick Round Trip.

Making fast time on a round trip to Hilo, the Inter-Island flagship Mauna Kea returned on schedule this morning bringing a fair list of cabin and deck passengers. The vessel had general cargo including a quantity of empties, crates of celery, vegetables, 3 barrels wine, 10 cords wood, 2 autos, one horse and 80 packages sundries.

Purser Phillips reports a fine trip to the Hawaii port and returning. The vessel will be remembered as having lost a blade to her propeller, necessitating a stay on the local marine railway for twenty-four hours.

The Mauna Kea is to depart for Hilo and way ports at ten o'clock tomorrow morning.

Seek Too Lively Rodent.

Fedeoal health and quarantine officers at this port are seeking the festive and lively rodent in the bowelry and quarters in the British freighter Strathallan today. This vessel, an arrival from Newcastle, N. S. W., last evening with 4962 tons Australian coal is at quarantine wharf where a general fumigation is being conducted by the members of tse Federal ed by the members of the Federal medical staff.

The Strathallan is to be released this afternoon and will come alongside the coal wharf, where the consignment of fuel will be discharged into the Inter-Island Steam Navigation plant. Captain T. D. Scorer, master of the British freighter reports a pleasant trip from the Colonies. One sack of later mail was received by the postal authorities from this vessel.

Bark Nuuanu Will Load Hardwood.

Hardwood ties taken on at Hilo will be forwarded to Southern California in the American bark Nuuanu, which vessel has been fixed for a trip to San Diego. The Nuuanu was towed to sea late yesterday afternoon and is now on the way to the Crescent City for cargo.

The Nuuanu is in command of Captain Kitchen who came down from the Coast to take over the vessel following the change of ownership.

Band Will Play Honolulan Away.

The Royal Hawaiian band will play at the departure of the Matson Navigation steamer Honolulan which is scheduled to get away for San Francisco at ten o'clock tomorrow morning taking a cargo made up of 2100 tons sugar, 26,000 cases of preserved pineapples, 2500 bunches bananas and a quantity of sundries. A full list of passengers has been booked for the coast in the popular liner.

Hawaii Sugar Report.

Purser Phillips of the steamer Mauna Kea on arrival from Hawaii and Maui ports brought the following rtport of sugar awaiting shipment: Olaa, 13,500, Onomea, 10,944, Pepeekeo, 4060, Hakalau, 5500, Laupahoehoe, 2600, Hamakua Mill, 6709, Paauhau, 3000, Honuapo, 3462, Panuluu, 1511, Honokaa, 12z0 sacks.

One Windjammer at Hilo.

The American schooner E. K. Wood is reported at Hilo and this vessel is rapidly being discharged of a shipment of lumber. The Wood is the only overseas craft at the Hawaii port according to report brought here by the Mauna Kea. The steamer Kaiulani and Kauai were at Hilo when the Mauna Kea sailed for Honolulu.

Kilauea Sugar Report.

According to report received at this city with the arrival of the Inter-Island steamer Kilauea, the following sugar is awaiting shipment: H. A. Co. 1511, A. H. Co., 3462, H. S. Co., 1200, P. H. P., 3000.

Oil for the Islands is reported to have left Monterey, Cal., in the American tanker W. F. Herrin. The steamer departed on Sunday.

FISHER HEARING

(Continued from Page 1)

none of them white families. His social life is found among the white employes of the plantations.

His place is twenty-one miles from Honolulu, and most of his crops, which are principally pineapples, are sold right on the place, to the cannery. He did not think taxes were too high.

Asked by Attorney Ashford concerning cane cultivation, he said he had a little experience, but not enough to discuss it intelligently.

Charles K. Notley was then called. He said he is a homesteader, having homesteader since 1898 at Hamakua. He and others took up a number of pieces at that time, he taking his on a right-of-purchase lease. The homesteaders were mixed races, part-Hawaiians, Portuguese and white. He himself is part-Hawaiian.

His lot was 72 acres, and he began the growing of coffee, which he continues to the present day. He had heard the statements of others at the Fisher hearings concerning their failures to grow this crop.

He said the trouble is that it takes about four years to get the crop started profitably, and thought that in general the homesteaders should get governmental help if they are to raise coffee.

He said he thought Hawaii should be governored by a "utilily" man or board appointed from Washington, D. C.

"I believe, as a Hawaiian, we ought to have a Governor appointed from the mainland. That is the only way this trouble can be settled."

He spoke in fegling terms of the "poor, oppressed Hawaiians," and finally created a ripple of laughter when he declared that all the whites, no matter when they came here, are really "carpet-baggers."

He thought the Hawaiians should be given back a large portion of their lands, and that a committee should see that all natives got homes.

Fisher said that system is used with the Indians on the mainland, but the trouble was in getting them to spend their money properly. He said the Indians have some of the richest lands in the country.

Asked what should be done if the natives squandered away the lands given them, he caused another laugh by declaring: "Give them more land."

He said he works on his own land, and personally superintends the labor he employed to help cultivate it.

He first declared the right-of-purchase lease is "no good," but apparently misunderstood the question, and altered his answer by saying the law was a fair one before it was changed some time ago.

Asked about cane lands, he said it would be all right for Hawaiians, and that they will work it. "The trouble is that Hawaiians know something of the value of money. Some of our natives are compelled to work for 25 cents a day on the plantations. In fact, some of them used to work just for their kaukau, or food." Asked if it is true that natives won't work six days a week, he said it is not, when they are paid enough. He declared the Hawaiians will work, but the plantations want Japanese, Chinese and other labor that is cheaper.

He said that wages of $18 to $22 a month is the usual payment on plantations, however, with a bonus offered for those who work steadily.

In answer to questions by Attorney Ashford, he said the small sugar cane planters on the windward side of Hawaii did not find their crops profitable, and told of several instances, giving names, in which the planters were driven from the industry by the inequitable rates made them by the sugar mills.

His father saved himself by getting a stockholder's interest in the Hamakua Mill Co. Returning to the homesteading question, he said that the auction system of disposing of homestead lands is absolutely unfair, the plantation managers and rich men bidding the lots out of reach of the poor man. He recited several instances, and said the cash freehold system is poor. He preferred the 99-year lease, but thought the right-of-purchase lease is better than the cash freehold system.

Under questioning by Attorney Olson, he admitted that if the cash freehold system were eliminated it would remove one obstacle to proper homesteading. He declared that if the land is to be kept from the corporations, the 99-year lease is the only method to be adopted. He told of the cane-planting experience of Notley & Son, or his father and himself, and said that because of a long contract with the mill, he and his father could use only 250 acres, though they had several hundred acres of land lying idle. The mill would take no more cane from them than what they raised on 250 acres.

The Secretary then asked him about the rate he thought the mills should be entitled to. He said that while he had never sat down and figured it out definitely, he estimated that it should have only one-fourth of the crop as its fee for grinding, manufacturing the sugar and marketing it.

Freight Rates Up.

Asked regarding steamer freight rates in the early days, he said that when he got lumber on Hawaii it had cost about $65 a thousand feet. The cost of the lumber in Honolulu was about $45, and the difference went to the steamship line. He said the landing charges there are about 40 per cent. of the freight rate as a general rule. He said, in answer to the Secretary's question, that the landings should be under the control of a public utilities commission.

"The Hawaiians have about two-thirds of the vote here," said Fisher. "Why don't they put men into office that will give you these commissions and the proper sort of government?"

"Because they are afraid of losing the little jobs they now depend on for their living," was Notley's reply. "I think they understand, but are held back by fear of those in power.

"We are forced to accept conditions as they are," he said.

"Now, you don't mean that, do you?" asked Fisher. "You mean you simply just don't get out and rouse yourselves and put the men in office who will give you the government you want, don't you?"

"Well, no. I think we are prevented from doing that."

Returning to the discussion of cane lands, cultivation and mill charges, he said he knew of one case where the Portuguese planters were getting only $1.75 a ton for cane.

Earl K. Ellsworth, a pineapple plantation worker, was next called. He came originally from Wisconsin, as a volunter in the army. He went to work on the Honolulu plantation, where he received 20 to 25 per cent. more than the wages paid for the same kind of labor on the mainland.

Later he took a homestead on a homestead tract. There were about twenty other homesteaders on the same tract, virtually all white men, and the lots were 85 to 201 acres in size. The tract had been surveyed as agricultural and grazing land, and little was known definitely as to the pineapple cultivation.

These lots are now all patented and some of them sold and the homesteaders gone. In every case the homesteaders, he said, "worked out their own salvation," and the small grower's system is still in vogue there, though a few leases have been given.

Asked concerning the social life, he said that "unfortunately about 17 of the homesteaders were bachelors, himself included, so he didn't know much about the home life in the district, and that there didn't appear to be much."

He said that there are four canneries competing for the pineapples grown there. Pineapple culture has been generally successful, where the area is sufficient and the land suitable. He didn't know how it would work with the Hawaiians.

As an engineer and machinist, he thought the average American would make a huge success as a cane grower, if he had the milling facilities and sufficient land. He thought one man should have not less than 40 or 50 acres, employing labor, of course, to assist in handling.

He thought an impartial committee could determine the size of charges that should be made for milling, and that this question is the principal one that presents successful homesteading by white men.

He said the white mechanics on the plantations are gradually being replaced by other nationalities.

Byron O. Clark was the next witness. When he came here in 1897 his first move was to get a piece of land, which he acquired eventually by lease from the railroad company. He worked that until 1902 or 1903, when he and some others organized a corporation which continued the cultivation of the land. He told of the settlers' colony which he joined. He said the colony idea is a very invaluable one—almost indispensible—for Americans coming to the Islands, because of the benefits in a social way, schools, co-operative business, etc.

The colony had "rough weather" at the beginning and several families required assistance, while they could not raise more than enough to feed their livestock the first two years.

He said he is the first man to try raising pineapples on homestead land. With the present marketing conditions, where the canneries are accessible, he thought homesteaders can raise pineapples successfully.

Under the present system he thought the canneries are very fair and that the small growers are able to make money. Each grower, with a little extra money, might can his own fruit, but it is a question whether he could get his sugar as cheaply and could market it in competition with the larger cannery, whose brand is better known.

Dr. E. V. Wilcox, of the Federal Experimental Station was called. He explained his duties here, as interpreted by the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, are confined to study of soils, fruits, such as pineapples and papaias, and to rubber, and kindred subjects, but that no attention is paid to sugar cane, as there are not no sufficient funds available for an exhaustive study of that crop.

He said he thought that two small a unit is used here in giving out homesteads. He said, of course, the men must be big men. Homesteaders make more in Arizona and nearly any part of the United States than they can do on the same amount of land here. A man should have 80 to 160 acres here. They talk much of intensive agriculture down here," he said. "As a matter of fact, there is really no intensive farming here."

He then took up the figures given in the hearings as the incomes from cane lands to the growers, and declared that these are out of all proportion to the incomes of farmers on the mainland—not sufficient for a living in fact.

"We ought to get rid of the phraseology 'the small farmer'," he said. "Of course some small-calibre men will slip in," and he related a story of the cat and the hole in the door. "If we want the big-calibre farmer it is certainly true we must have a hole

(Continued on Page 3)

TIDES—SUN AND MOON

Date	High Tide Large	Ht. of Tide Feet	High Tide Small	Low Tide Large	Low Tide Small	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets
	a.m.		p.m.	a.m.	p.m.			
16	8.07	1.6	6.45	0.22	4.06	5.48	5.58	10.16
17	8.16	1.6	8.07	0.54	6.35	5.48	5.57	11.05
18	10.28	1.6	11.02	1.40	7.15	5.49	5.56	11.58
19	11.32	1.6	...	p.m. 7.36	a.m. 3.08	5.49	5.55	...
20	p.m. 12.28	1.6	a.m. 0.18	8.00	4.41	5.49	5.54	0.52
21	1.10	1.7	1.00	8.22	5.55	5.49	5.53	1.46
22	1.48	1.7	1.35	8.42	6.53	5.50	5.52	2.41

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CIVIC PROGRAM

(Continued from Page 1)

taken on Saturday afternoon. On Sunday, Sept. 29th, there will be opportunity for those who wish to avail themselves of it, to travel by automobile from the Volcano House to Waiohinu in the Kau district, returning the same day (80 miles). Special rates will be made by the transportation companies and hotels for these trips.

Order of Business in the Sessions of the Convention.

Opening address—Dr. H. B. Elliott, Hilo Board of Trade.

Section 1—Hawaii and the Panama Canal—Address, Mr. Marston Campbell.

Section 2—Hawaii and Promotion Work—Addresses, Mr. H. P. Wood, Mr. A. P. Taylor.

Section 3—Hawaii and Its Government—Addresses, Dr. H. B. Elliott, Mr. Ed Towse, Mr. H. Gooding Field, Mr. H. K. Bishop.

Section 4—Miscellaneous topics.

Section 5—Our Civic Organizations—Address, Mr. W. McKay.

(The titles of the various addresses will be stated in the printed program.)

EXPRESS COMPANY BRANCHES OUT.

Lorrin K. Smith has assumed the management of the Hawaiian Express Co., and will conduct it along the latest methods. He has added a big auto truck which will meet all steamers and will make a specialty of looking after the baggage of tourists.

The new firm will branch out into the storage business with large storage accommodations at the corner of Nuuanu and Queen streets. Piano and furniture-moving carefully executed.

The Good Templars will meet on the roof garden, Odd Fellows Hall, this evening as seven-thirty o'clock. Following the regular order of business there will be an initiation of eight new members. A program of recitation and song has been arranged for the social entertainment, followed by refreshments.

At least one hundred cabin passengers will depart for San Francisco on Saturday afternoon in the Oceanic liner Sierra.

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