

'IF WE HAVE TO FIGHT JAPAN IT WILL BE OUR FAULT,' KILLAM

Secretary for Oriental Work of Honolulu Y. M. C. A. Gives Out Interview in East

"If war between the United States and Japan comes it will be the fault of the people of the United States and not the fault of the Japanese. The Japanese have no desire to fight the United States. They have not set their eyes on our Pacific coast as a field for their future expansion."

Such, in brief, are the opinions of Lloyd R. Killam of Honolulu, as quoted in the Kansas City Star. Killam, now on the mainland, is secretary for the Oriental work of the Honolulu Y. M. C. A., and is expected back to Hawaii early in the fall.

"There may be war between the United States and Japan one of these days," said Mr. Killam, "but it will be because people over here keep talking war all the time. The Japanese do not want to fight us, but if we keep our fingers up we may cause a war with them."

"The Japanese we have in Hawaii are a problem only when we do not treat them fairly. Of course, as is only natural, the older men who have come from Japan still have strong feelings for their native land, but the young Japanese are as loyal Americans as you can find anywhere. It is the conviction of the eight wealthiest sugar planters in the islands, all Americans, that the young Orientals will give us no trouble at all so long as they are treated right."

"I notice Congressman Albert Johnson thinks the Hawaiian problem a serious one as far as the increase in Japanese population is concerned. He looks with alarm upon 3039 Japanese born in the islands last year out of a total of 6740 births. He seems to see in each of these little Japanese a future enemy of the United States. In Hawaii we look upon them as future enthusiastic citizens. We see no menace in the future dominance of the islands by Orientals, which is coming in a few years. We feel sure that the young Japanese and Chinese and other Orientals will make Hawaii good American territory."

"Some people accuse the Japanese of being treacherous, dishonest, untrustworthy. That is because they do not understand the Japanese. The lower class Japanese have never known what a contract is until they have come in touch with western life. Now they are rapidly coming to realize the binding character of their word."

Japanese Are Loyal.

"Yes! to them does not mean what 'yes' means to us. It means 'yes' with the qualification of 'if it is convenient for me at the time.' 'If I feel so disposed.' If a Japanese servant leaves her mistress in the midst of a big dinner it is not because the servant is treacherous and dishonest, but because she is too polite to talk back. Perhaps she has said 'yes' to some order when she didn't mean 'yes' at all."

"Some people say our Japanese are not loyal. They point to the fact that there is a company of national guard among the Chinese in Hawaii, but none among the Japanese. But we should remember that the Chinese have been in the islands much longer. Let us give the Hawaiian-born Japanese time to grow up to national guard age and then, I believe, they will be national guardsmen, too."

"I don't think we need fear the Japanese within or without. I feel sure there would be no great rush to the Pacific coast even if we opened the door to them. They are looking for expansion in the Orient. What heat



Lloyd R. Killam of the Honolulu Y. M. C. A.

they showed over the California affair was because they desire recognition of their rights of equality and not because they desire expansion there. In fact, the Japanese government is eager to keep the people at home."

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DR. MACCAULEY TO VISIT HERE ON BIG MISSION

Vice-President of Asiatic Peace Society on Trip to America

WILL FURTHER FRIENDLY RELATIONS ON PACIFIC

Noted Speaker and Publicist Has Lived For Many Years In Japan

Dr. Clay MacCauley, noted resident of Tokyo, will pass through Honolulu on the Tenyo Maru July 20 on a visit to the mainland that has assumed almost an international aspect. He has been summoned to attend the National Unitarian Conference, which is to be held in San Francisco in August, but his trip will be largely in furtherance of friendly relations between the United States and Japan.

His mission is somewhat akin to that of Dr. Shaller Mathews and Dr. Sidney L. Gulick in Japan a few months ago.

Dr. MacCauley is officially connected with many important organizations of Japan. He is vice-president of the Asiatic Society of Japan, which is affiliated with the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and which is co-operating with other learned societies in America and Europe. He is vice-president of the American Peace Society and holds an official position in a joint committee of that society and the Japan Peace Society. These three organizations have made Dr. MacCauley their accredited representative to kindred bodies abroad. He will also probably represent the Associated Concordia, an organization of scholars and public spirited men in Japan whose object is to promote the higher ideals of internationalism in matters of religion, ethics and social betterment. Dr. MacCauley's visit has developed into a sort of mission for the interchange of information and goodwill between societies which are seeking to promote good relations between East and West.

As a help to a clearer understanding of Japanese-American relations and their satisfactory adjustment, this visit to America of one who for 26 years has had a wide and close acquaintance with Japanese public men and the empire's affairs is declared to be important. His visit to America will complement the work of the prominent Americans who in recent years have visited Japan such as Dr. Elliot, Dr. Penbody, Dr. Mabie, Dr. Matthews, Dr. Gulick and others.

The numerous conferences being held in connection with the Panama-Pacific fair will give Dr. MacCauley an unrivaled opportunity of reaching influential sections of the American people. Dr. MacCauley expects to spend the month of August in San Francisco and the following two months in the eastern states.

FOR YOUNG GIRLS.

It is very refreshing to see pretty girls once more gowned in soft white muslin with sapphire blue sashes circling the slender waist and clusters of roses weighing down the brim of a picture hat in Leghorn or golden yellow Tuscan. These fresh and lovely gowns are accompanied by long suede gloves which pull up over the elbows and by high boots made of glove kid or suede. It is the day of the ultra-feminine girl and women; long may it last.

ADVENTURERS IN HAWAII WENT TO SETTLE BONIN ISLANDS IN 1830

Historical Work Soon to Be Published Will Contain Letters From Honoluluans

New and interesting facts concerning the conditions and history of the Hawaiian Islands during the first few decades of last century are promised in a history of the Bonin Islands which will be published in October by Constable, London.

One feature is the tale of how the British consul in Honolulu in 1830 sent out a band of colonists to settle the Bonin Islands—an attempt at colonizing the tiny archipelago for the British Empire which was destined to failure, for the islands now belong to Japan.

The book is by Rev. L. B. Cholmondeley, honorary chaplain of the British embassy at Tokyo, who was for many years in charge of the mission to the Bonin group, and has since made frequent visits there.

In a letter to the Star-Bulletin, penned at Tokyo on July 3, Rev. Mr. Cholmondeley says:

"I have been carefully collecting material for this history for many years, and all who know anything of the extraordinary history of the early settlers on Bonin, before the islands were

definitely taken over by the Japanese in 1875, have felt that it ought to be given to the world.

"The Sandwich Islands, as they were then called, figure so largely in the records, which contain some such remarkable letters to Nathaniel Savoy from his seafaring and storekeeping friends in Hawaii, that I cannot help thinking the volume will be of special interest to the people in Hawaii today."

Massachusetts Man Leader.

"The islands, which were then without inhabitants, were discovered by Captain Boachey, H. M. S. Blossom, in 1827. It was in the year 1830 when a little band of adventurers from Hawaii, of whom Nathaniel Savoy, originally from Bradford, Mass., was one, fitted out an expedition and sailed for the islands, where they established the first colony. Captain Charlton, then British consul at Honolulu, seems to have been directly responsible for the enterprise, and the first party of colonists went out under the British flag.

"England, however, never formally asserted her claims to the islands, and never took the little colony under her protection."

Both at the public archives and in the Library of Hawaii, information is very scarce regarding the Bonin Is-

lands. A standard encyclopedia, however, refers to the islands as being located in the "North Pacific ocean, being 32 square miles in size, and having a population of 150 persons, all Japanese."

Robert C. Lydecker, librarian at the archives, believes that if any expeditions were sent out from these islands about 1830 or 1832 that the Hawaiian government had nothing to do with them. Expeditions to settle those islands may have been sent out by the British consul, in his opinion.

The fifteenth report of the Hawaiian Historical Society, the edition of 1907, publishes a letter written in 1832 to the British government by T. Horton James, who had just completed a tour of the world. In the letter, the writer urges the government to send out colonists to settle in the Hawaiian and Bonin Islands. Unfortunately, that part of the letter referring to the Bonin islands is omitted in the report. From the tenor of the letter, however, it is evident that the writer paid a visit to the Bonin Islands before arriving at Honolulu.

Letter From Charlton.

On file in the archives is a letter written August 11, 1830, by Captain Charlton, the first British consul to the Hawaiian Islands, reporting the return to Honolulu of the brig Karaimoku, better known as the Beckett.

Hawaiian history says that on December 4, 1829, an adventurer from Port Jackson arrived in Honolulu in the brig Beckett, reporting the discovery of an island in the South Pacific which abounded in sandalwood. The name of the island was Ermaugo, in the New Hebrides. Boki, then a high chief, stole the royal bark Kameha-

meha and, in company with the Beckett, sailed for the island. The boats touched at the island of Rotuma and then sailed on to Ermaugo. The Beckett remained there for five weeks, and Boki and the Kamehameha sailed on south.

Owing to the hostility of the inhabitants, the Beckett was forced to leave Ermaugo and return to Hawaii. On the way home it stopped at Rotuma, where 29 sick sailors were left. The Beckett arrived in Honolulu August 3, 1830. There were only eight persons aboard. Nothing was ever heard of the Kamehameha or Boki.

This incident, together with Kala-kaua's project to annex Samoa, are the only facts that could be learned today regarding any attempts to send out colonization parties from the Hawaiian Islands.

Seventeen hundred prisoners sat in the rats at Ossining, N. Y., to see the Sing Sing prison baseball team defeat the Hudson Guild of Manhattan by the score of 13 to 9.

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