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HAWAIIAN CENSUS.

The statistics of general nativity and color have been published by the Census office, and we can form a fairly accurate idea of our population upon these lines. The lines of the United States Census are by no means the lines used here, though later bulletins will give the information we desire accurately, as the schedules were so prepared that any such details could be obtained. Such details, however, may not be ready for a year or two.

The first work of the Census bureau was to get at the total population according to States and Territories. This was published some time ago, and Hawaii appeared with 124,001 people. Then came subdivision by cities and counties, and in our own case by Islands and districts. According to Islands the population is,

Hawaii	46,843
Kauai and Nihoa	29,734
Molokai and Maui	25,416
Molokai	2,504
Oahu	58,504
Total	124,001

Each Island has also been subdivided as to total districts, and these results were published in The Star during June. Since then, from various sources, some idea of the population of the Islands has been drawn as to race, but the telegrams received here have been unsatisfactory, because those forwarding the figures had not the key to their solution.

The third series of bulletins issued deals first with sex. That is clear. There are 93,367 males and 47,532 females on the Islands. Next as to general nativity, this is divided into native born and foreign born. Of native born there are 63,221, of all nationalities, of foreign born there are 30,780. So far everything is plain sailing. But next comes the broad division into "white" and "colored." The expression "colored" in the United States refers to negroes as a rule. Under the present census it is made to cover Chinese and Japanese and there will be a protest from Japan about such a classification. When the census blanks were being prepared, objection was made to Hawaiians being classed as "colored" in the sense that it was used on the mainland, and the objection was sustained. The Hawaiians were not classed as colored. When the broad distinction of white and colored was drawn up in the third series of bulletins, the Hawaiians were classed with the former. It is impossible therefore from these tables to give the population of Hawaiians, pure and simple, that is of true native Hawaiians of unmixed blood, but it will be possible some time when still further details are gone into.

Understanding this the division as to color can be understood. The total "white" population, including Hawaiians, part-Hawaiians and Caucasians is 66,890. The total colored population including negroes, Chinese and Japanese is 57,111. Of the former 36,407 are males, and 30,483 are females. Of the latter—which instead of being classed as colored, should have been classed as Mongolian because the number of real "colored" persons on the Islands was not worth consideration at the time the census was taken, being in total but 233, out of the grand total 57,111, the remainder being Chinese and Japanese. Of this latter total 62,962 were males and 17,149 were females.

We can however get some approximation of the true Hawaiian population. The "white" population, including as it does Hawaiians, part-Hawaiians and Caucasians is subdivided into native white and foreign white. By this is meant those who have been born here of parents born here, excluding of course the "colored" population, and those whites living here whose parents were born in some other country, subject to the following modification as stated in the preface to the bulletin.

The designation "native white—native parents"—comprehends all native white persons having either both parents native born, one parent native born and one parent unknown, or both parents unknown, while the designation "native white—foreign parents" comprehends all native white persons having one or both parents foreign born.

From this it is clear that in the subdivision of "native white" we shall find the Hawaiian and a portion of the part-Hawaiian, and those Caucasians who are in the second or third generation, under the heading "native white—native parents." As the number of Caucasians to be classed under this head is so numerically small that it may be eliminated, we may regard this column as giving the Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian population for all practical purposes. This totals up 37,918 persons of Hawaiian and mixed Hawaiian blood. Of these 20,183 are males and 17,735 are females. However some part-Hawaiians are reckoned under "native white—foreign parents," but the discrepancy is probably counterbalanced by the Caucasians wanted in the first column.

The total Chinese population is 23,767 of which 22,296 are males and 1,471 are females. The total Japanese population is 61,111, of which 47,608 are males and 13,503 are females. It is impossible from these tables to deduce subdivis-

ions of race other than Hawaiian. In case the 1901 racial tables will probably be published. These tables deal only with nativity in or out of the territory, with color, and with sex.

EDUCATION IN PHILIPPINES.

Dr. Fred W. Atkinson, Superintendent of Public Instruction in the Philippines has lost very little time in bringing English to be the medium of instruction. During the first year of his work Spanish was used as medium of instruction but at the present time English is the medium of instruction and Spanish is ignored entirely. According to Dr. Barrows, who has charge of the city schools in Manila, and whose remarks appear in Dr. Atkinson's report. He says:

"The most significant change is that which has taken place in the attitude of the Filipino teachers. In December the plan was adopted of having teachers of English devote at least the last half hour of the forenoon to the instruction of the Filipino teachers, and at the same time the announcement was made that very shortly Spanish, as a medium of instruction, would be abandoned. With a very few exceptions, the teachers accepted the proposed change of language, and their attitude has now become one of real eagerness for the adoption of English. They have also so far progressed in their knowledge of English that it will be possible, with the opening of school in June (1901), to use only English. Almost without exception, our teachers are becoming appreciably more loyal to their work and more conscientious in its discharge."

This is satisfactory enough as far as it goes. One would like to know however what Filipino English might be after six months' instruction. Those who have had to deal with education here know the linguistic difficulties, and know that the mistakes of a too hasty veneer of English has taken years to eradicate, if they ever can be eradicated. There is no doubt that Dr. Atkinson is on the right track. If American education and American thought is to be introduced into the Philippines, it must be through the English language. You can not learn Anglo-Saxon ways of thought through a Latin medium.

The question of religious instruction has been dealt with, and successfully. Dr. Atkinson in his report says:

"On receipt of an official copy of Act No. 74 of the Philippine Commission, which forbids any religious instruction by a teacher, a comprehensive order was issued forbidding the practice of religious devotion or their employment as means of punishment, the discontinuance of all teaching of the catechism of religious doctrine, and the removal from the school of all books containing such matter, and the removal from schoolrooms of all religious figures, emblems, placards, etc. These orders were in every case complied with. There was no protest from either parents or teachers, and, as above stated, no diminution in the attendance, the school year closing with the largest attendance in the history of these public schools. To many of the teachers the change was apparently welcome."

This was a very ticklish question, because a people may to themselves decide or desire their religion and yet they will suffer no diminution of public respect. It is evident that the foundation of Filipino education upon American lines has been well begun. It could not be otherwise with such a magnetic man at the head, but it will have a struggle to assert its supremacy. The end of the struggle is the future advantage of many, but the few often thwart the many for a time. At all events as far as the Philippine Islands so a good beginning has been made, and the honors for inception belong to Dr. Atkinson. He has apparently cut loose from the traditions of New York and Boston, and is bringing that most valuable asset, which so many lack, common sense, to bear upon practical questions which have to be dealt with in another way from that that has been met with before. This Dr. Atkinson has shown his ability to do, and he should be honored for it.

The Japanese protest which appeared so very serious here cools down very much by the time it reaches Washington. Distance has a wonderful power of taking the bitterness out of things. The Cofer case will be looked into, but quite leisurely. There will be no hurry and no heat.

The hoodlum of the city has found the post office boxes, recently established, excellent receptacles for rubbish and filth and scurrilous notes. It is to be hoped that the police will be able to get hold of these young villains and that Judge Wilcox will place them where they cannot enjoy themselves in such mischievous proclivities.

Any one who happened to be at the police station yesterday afternoon and saw the choice selection of Japanese blackguardism which was brought up for assault and battery, would quickly decide that we have a very bad element of Japs amongst us. These fellows were the regular procurers and a most villainous looking set they were. Judge Wilcox did not spare them, but gave them heavy fines. A little work on the roads or in the stone quarries would do these rascals good.

Although railroads have been operated in Japan since 1870, the first sleeping cars have only lately been introduced, and on June 1, 1901, one dining car to each of four of the trains running between Tokyo and Kobe was added. This is a Government road, is the first in Japan to introduce dining cars, and was also the first to use sleeping cars. The Japanese know how to progress. Even Hawaii progresses, and uses or is going to use electric cars instead of mule power. It will however, probably never need dining cars or sleepers.

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