

Financial Commercial Promotion

By E. P. IRWIN.

LIVELY OPENING OF NEW YEAR

The first business day of the year 1912 was a brisk one as regards stocks and bonds. Prices today remained financial trading was remarkably active for the day following two consecutive holidays.

Waialua, as had been predicted, sold up to 125, thirty shares being disposed of at that figure.

Oahu remained strong at 34.50, and 45 shares changed hands.

Hawaiian Commercial continues to be the stock most dealt in and is firm at 41.75. Two blocks of 100 shares and one of 200, sold at that quotation.

McBryde advanced an eighth, selling at 7, at which figure 75 shares changed hands. One hundred Oahu sold at 6. A block of 50 Brewery changed hands at 21.75. Fifty Hutchinson sold at 19.75.

Ewa is strong at 33, and 40 shares were sold.

There was some trading in bonds. \$2000 Honolulu Gas sold at 100.25, \$1000 Oahu 6s at 94.25 and \$1000 O. R. & S. 5s at 103.75.

Three corporations are rejecting the hearts of the stockholders by paying dividends that were due yesterday. Haiku is paying \$1, Pala \$1 and Pioneer \$2.

H. ARMITAGE & CO

Under date of today Harry Armitage & Co., Ltd., announce themselves as H. Cushman Carter and Samuel A. Walker, general partners, and Harry Armitage, special partner, to take over and carry on the stock, bond and brokerage business of Harry Armitage, all of which The Star told in advance the other day. The firm's circular says: "Mr. Armitage retains an interest in the firm and will give us the benefit of his valuable advice acquired through many years of active experience in this business."

Mr. Carter has been in business for some years as a financial agent, having previously had much experience in the office of his father, the late J. O. Carter. Mr. Walker has been in the office of C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., for a number of years, lately as buyer. Altogether the new firm is a strong business team.

STOCK SALES

Honolulu Stock Exchange—Sales between boards: 35 Oahu Sugar Co., \$34.50; 100 Hawn. C. & S. Co., \$41.75; 200 do., \$41.75; 50 Hon. B. & M. Co., \$21.75; \$20,000 Hon. Gas 6s, 100.25; 100 Oahu, \$6; 50 McBryde, \$7; 10 do., \$7; 50 Hutchinson, \$19.75; 35 Ewa, \$33; 5 Ewa, \$33; \$1000 Oahu 6s, \$94.25; 100 Hawn. C. & S. Co., \$41.75.

Session sales—15 McBryde, \$7; 10 Oahu Sugar Co., \$34.50; 1000 Oahu R. & L. 5s, 103.75; 20 Waialua, \$125; 10 do., \$125.

Dividends, Jan. 1, 1912—Haiku, \$1; Pala, \$1; Pioneer, \$2.

Sugar quotations—96 deg. centrifugals, 4.55; 88 deg. analysis beets, 14s. 9d. Parity, 5.15.



THE "EDWARD HOWARD"

HIGHEST GRADE HOWARD WATCH MADE. 23 MATCHED SAPPHIRE JEWELS. 18 KARAT CASE.

Three Hundred and Fifty Dollars Net.

H. F. Wichman & Co., Ltd.
Leading Jewelers.

STANNARD BAKER

(Continued from page one.)

The keynote, indeed, of our modern world-wide economic situation is the struggle for docile labor. Europe, America, Australia, South Africa and even parts of Asia are all seeking men who will work at low wages for long hours, live in the cheapest sort of way and make no complaint. Our own country is drawing in millions of such men from southern Europe; South Africa has been receiving many East Indians; and even little Hawaii has searched every part of the earth for workmen.

The first great supply to be tapped was China. The Chinese were brought in in considerable numbers while Hawaii was still a kingdom. They came as contract laborers under a system which closely resembled slavery, and all things considered—from the point of view of the planter—they were and are the best of all laborers. That is, they are the most industrious, they will live the cheapest, they will work for the lowest wages, and remain the most docile under all conditions.

But when Hawaii was admitted into the American union, no more Chinese could be brought in. Therefore, the Hawaiian planters turned to the next great source of labor, the Japanese. An aristocracy does not care a whit where labor comes from or what it is, so long as backs and biceps are strong, and souls are sodden and unambitious. But a democracy in its rough way desires not merely workers, but associates and neighbors. And the democracy of the Pacific Coast, where the Japanese were also crowding in, began to protest and expostulate. The Japanese were coming too fast, there was no time to get acquainted or to arrive at mutual understandings; they could not associate with them. Consequently the Japanese stream was cut off, both by the mainland and in Hawaii.

The planters had already been bringing in, at large expense, shipments of Portuguese peasants and this was now continued, but the supply was still inadequate. So they tried bringing in ignorant Porto Ricans, ignorant Koreans, ignorant Russian peasants from Siberia and, more recently, considerable numbers of underfed and diseased Filipinos.

So urgent is the need of labor that two separate immigration bureaus are maintained in the islands. One is privately supported by the Planters' Association, the other by the Territorial government, and both expend very large sums of money yearly. As a matter of fact, both of the bureaus represent the planters' interest, one being the right hand of the Planters' Association, the other the left hand. The purpose of both organizations, of course, is to get cheap laborers, but the Territorial bureau represents what may be called the progressive element among the planters. It seeks to bring in white men and to offset Oriental immigration by that of peasant white labor from Europe. It hopes thus to "Americanize" the islands. It has the hearty support of men like Governor Frear and Dr. Victor S. Clark, who is the leading spirit on the Territorial board and who is intensely in earnest upon this subject. The bureau of the Planters' Association, on the other hand, is bringing in Filipinos—in spite of the objections and warnings of the medical authorities.

Those who favor white immigration are having to meet all sorts of difficulties. In the first place the Asiatic element in the islands is now overwhelmingly predominant, and any white worker who meets Asiatic competition must live on a very low scale. More-

over most of the planters would much prefer the Oriental—who is docile and industrious and who cannot become a citizen and voter. More than all else, however, it is very difficult to keep the imported white workers. Many of the Portuguese immigrants brought to Hawaii at large expense remain only long enough to save a little money and then fly to California, where the air is freer.

One of the underlying ideas of the planters in supporting the really sincere work of the government immigration bureau in attempting to bring in white peasants from Europe is frankly to meet the now overwhelming Japanese element with many other diverse peoples, with diverse customs and prejudices. A strike of Japanese workmen on several plantations two years ago caused the Planters' Association to see a great light in this connection. A population having no common language, no common ambitions, and being fierce competitors in the labor market, is difficult to organize, and therefore becomes more unlikely that there can be any concerted movement that would tend to disturb conditions or shake the control of the small and closely associated and interrelated group of white men who dominate the islands. They approve the wisdom of Napoleon's motto, "Divide and you dominate."

Thus while there is a complete monopolistic organization of the employing interests of the islands, the aim is to perpetuate and maintain the conditions of fiercest competition in the labor market. The more the planters' interests can keep the workers struggling and fighting among themselves for places to work, the larger the profits of the business.

There is nothing in which the Planters' Association acts with greater precision than in its labor policy. It prescribes a standard of payment for labor, and it prevents any bidding of one plantation for the laborers of another plantation. If there is any disturbance anywhere the entire force of the moneyed interests of the islands is prepared to pounce upon it and crush it. Two years or more ago the Japanese on the island of Oahu organized and struck. One of their chief demands was that they be paid as much daily in wages as Portuguese were paid for exactly the same work. Several of the ablest managers in the islands declared that this was merely justice and urged that the demand of the Japanese be acceded to, but the Planters' Association would not consent. The leaders of the strike were educated Japanese, not employed on the plantations, one of them, Mr. Soga, being the editor of a popular Japanese newspaper in Honolulu, and although the strike was well conducted, with singular intelligence in the preparation of its demands and with almost no violence of any kind, the leaders were all arrested and thrown into jail. Not only this, but the planters, having the law wholly in their own hands, pursued a drastic and high-handed course. Without search warrants or any legal right whatsoever, they broke into the offices of the strike leaders—even forcing open safes in search of incriminating evidence—which was not found. The Supreme Court of the island, even while confirming the imprisonment of the strike leaders, said of this violence by the planters' attorneys:

"There were papers taken from the office of the defendant, Negro, without process of law and forcibly. Unwilling to pay more wages to keep their laborers, the planters are thus using their control of the machinery of the law to force the laborers to remain. How does this differ in principle from serfdom?"

But it would not be fair to present only these methods of legal force, for

the planters are also pursuing other and constructive methods for keeping workmen in the islands and preserving the system by which they thrive. They have made many improvements in their methods of housing and treating workmen in the camps. Formerly, in contract-labor times, physical violence was of common occurrence; the Chinese were kicked and cuffed about without much ceremony. But with growing scarcity of labor and a growing self-consciousness on the part of labor, all this has passed away. Labor must be treated well. Especially since the Japanese strike of two years ago—which thoroughly frightened the planters—great progress has been made. White labor, especially, can not be attracted without being given better camp conditions. Everywhere I went, therefore, I found the planters' building new houses, putting in better water connections, developing sewer systems, extending the free medical service and in many other ways making conditions more livable for the workmen. Often the manager permits the working people to use a bit of land around their houses, and it is surprising to see, as at Kabuku and Ewa, with what skill and beauty the Japanese have developed their little yards.

Skilled labor has not only had to meet an increased living cost, but wages have actually gone steadily downward since 1902. The new report of the Bureau of Labor shows that the average pay of all skilled hands on the plantations dropped from \$1.75 per day in 1902 to \$1.51 a day in 1905 and then fell to \$1.53 a day in 1910. In other words, skilled workers are receiving on the average, twenty-five cents a day less than they did eight years ago—and that for men with large families (as most of these men have) and steadily higher cost of living, means a real hardship. Part of this decrease in caused, of course, by the irresistible crowding into the skilled positions of low-paid, half-free Japanese and the gradual crowding out of other sorts of workmen. For instance, in 1902, over 18 per cent of all skilled labor on the plantations was Caucasian (not including Portuguese) and over 55 per cent was Japanese. But in 1910 the proportion of Caucasian had dropped below 14 per cent and the proportion of Japanese had gone above 82 per cent. And wages of skilled white men have fallen more in proportion than skilled Japanese, thus tending to drive out white men. For example, in 1902 the average income of skilled white men (not Portuguese) was \$4.22 a day, while in 1910 it was only \$3.85.

Thus while the planters are expending great sums of money in bringing in immigrants and using laws and the legislature to force them to remain after they come, they are not only keeping down the wages of all the workers, but they are making the opportunities for skilled workers steadily less attractive. Under such a crowding down of wages, such steady substitution of cheap, half-free labor for high-grade citizen labor, how futile seem the efforts and expenditures of the territorial government to get in more white citizens!

The effort of the planters at all hazards to maintain the present feudalistic system not only leads to "dividing and dominating" the laborers, but it finds further and perfectly logical expression in the hostility to the proper education of the children of the foreigners. Education brings people together, gives them a common language and common motives and it makes them ambitious. As one planter expressed it to me: "It spoils good workmen; turns the young men away from the plantations; disturbs political conditions." Save for some few exceptional schools (of which I shall speak later) I found the public schools, especially in the back country districts, nearly everywhere overcrowded, the buildings often miserably dilapidated, and not a few of the teachers inefficient and underpaid. In several instances owing to lack of facilities in public schools, I found rooms rented from private Japanese schools. Although a compulsory education law nominally exists, hundreds of children in the islands are getting no opportunity in the public schools.

Notwithstanding the enormous profits of the sugar industry, the growing wealth, and an almost passionate interest in charities and benevolences on the part of many rich people, the crucial element in our civilization—public education—is being neglected. They will spend hundreds of thousands of dollars a year for bringing in hordes of ignorant people and skimp and strain over the education of those they already have—and then wonder why labor will not remain in the islands!

In the last legislature a strong effort was made to get larger appropriations for the schools and some progress was actually made in bettering the pay of the teachers, but the Planters' Association stood like a

rock against any increase of taxation which would radically relieve the situation. It is as the report says: they don't want "too much education given to children of lowly birth."

It is also to be said that most of the public institutions of Hawaii, thus far, have been kept open and free to all the varied peoples. For example the foremost institution for higher education in the islands is Oahu College, established originally to educate the children of missionaries and other white residents. The question arose some years ago as to the admission of students of other races and it was finally decided to accept a certain small proportion of Japanese, Chinese, Hawaiians and others. It therefore gets the pick of these Oriental and European students and some of them have made really notable records in scholarship and sports.

Economic pressure, on the other hand, is tending to bring about racial prejudice and racial animosities. The Japanese, for example, because they are so overwhelmingly numerous, are finding themselves more and more the subject of discrimination. They are so irresistibly industrious and progressive! Although most of them were mere agricultural peasants on their arrival, they are crowding into all sorts of activities. They are filling the skilled trades, they have taken the fishing industry almost wholly from the native Hawaiians, they are competing with the Chinese in vegetable raising, they are becoming merchants, bankers and professional men. In the island of Hawaii, in many localities, the life is predominantly Japanese, and both men and women work. One will see Japanese women helping their husbands in barber shops, paint shops and tin shops.

Nothing seems to balk or discourage them. They take and fill highly responsible positions on the plantations. I have seen a Japanese crew alone in the fields under a Japanese boss using the great steam plows; and they are being introduced even in the high-skilled places in the sugar-mills. Everywhere they can get hold, also, they are acquiring property. These figures will show how rapidly the taxable property owned by Japanese increased in eight years.

1901 Japanese property.....\$ 128,163

1904.....168,545

1909.....1,748,179

It is a curious thing, whether in the South, in connection with the Negro, or in Hawaii, in connection with the Oriental people, that the note of pessimism is struck most strongly by the element which has a selfish interest in keeping the Negro or the Oriental "in his place," in making him work at low wages, and in preventing him from securing adequate education or opportunities to rise. The note of optimism on the other hand is struck by those who are in some way trying to serve or help: teachers and preachers, especially, who are meeting the other races on terms not of business, but of friendly contact. Thus I found Professor Scott, principal of the high school in Honolulu, intensely confident of the future of the mingled Japanese, Chinese, Portuguese and other elements of the islands. For many years he has been among them, has seen many individuals develop, and he declares unhesitatingly that if the Orientals are given a fair show for education and a fair opportunity to get ahead in the islands, that they will make as good citizens of our nation as any people. This same faith I found among other men in the islands, who have long been intimately associated with the diverse peoples. It is a curious thing how contact on a friendly basis with even the lowest and most miserable of people gives men hope for mankind and faith in democracy, while the relationships which involve exploitation of these same people make men suspicious and pessimistic.

THE NEW CORPORATION.

Clifford B. Thompson, who has been appointed manager of the rubber plantation of the Selama-Bindings Company, was formerly instructor in agriculture at the Kamehameha Manual School, and in that capacity he made many friends who will be glad to hear of his success. He will be permanently stationed in Selama, Perak, Federated Malay States. Perak has the greatest acreage under rubber of any of the Malay States, and Mr. Thompson has achieved an enviable reputation there as a capable rubber planter. Mr. Thompson was graduated in the class of 1907 from the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

W. S. Cookson, manager of the newly incorporated Selama-Bindings Plantations, Ltd., leaves today in the China for the Malay Peninsula, via Yokohama, Hongkong and Singapore. Immediately upon his arrival he will take up the work of planting 3000 acres of the company's property to coconuts. It is expected that it will take about two years to put this large area under cultivation.

STOCK EXCHANGE

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, January 2, 1912.

Ewa Plan Co.....	33.00	33.25
Hawn Agr. Co.....	265.00	
Hawn C. & S. Co.....	41.75	42.00
Hawn Sugar Co.....	44.50	
Honokaa Sugar Co.....	12.00	12.50
Haiku Sugar Co.....	170.00	
Hutch S P Co.....	19.75	
Kahuku Plan Co.....		20.00
McBryde S Co.....	6.87 1/2	7.25
Oahu Sugar Co.....	34.50	34.62 1/2
Onomea Sugar Co.....	47.75	48.25
Olaa Sugar Co.....	5.36 1/2	6.00
Paahau S P Co.....		26.00
Pacific Sugar Mill.....		135.00
Pala Plan Co.....	170.00	
Pioneer Mill Co.....	220.00	235.00
Waialua Agr Co.....	124.75	125.00
Waimanalo S Co.....		285.00
Mutual Tel Co.....	18.00	
Oahu R & L Co.....	142.00	
Hilo R R Co.....	8.50	
Hon B & M Co.....	27.87 1/2	22.00
Hawn Irr Co.....	6.00	8.00
Hawn Pine Co.....		43.50
Tanjong Olok Rub.....		41.00
Pahang Rub Co.....		21.00
C B S & R Co 6s.....	100.00	
Hon Gas Co 6s.....	100.25	
Hilo R R 6s.....		101.00
Hilo R R Extn 6s.....		91.00
Honokaa S Co 6s.....	104.00	
H R T & L Co 6s.....	107.50	
Kaui Ry Co 6s.....	100.00	
Kohala Ditch Co 6s.....		100.00
McBryde S Co 6s.....	99.75	100.25
Mutual Tel 6s.....	104.00	
Oahu R & L Co 5s N.....	103.50	
Oahu Sugar Co 5s.....	103.00	
Olaa Sugar Co 6s.....	94.00	94.50
Pacific S M Co 6s.....	104.25	
Pioneer Mill Co 6s.....	101.50	
Waialua Agr Co.....	102.00	

LATE SHIPPING

Zealandia from Australia.

The C. A. S. Zealandia arrived this morning from Sydney after a quiet voyage. The weather throughout was fairly pleasant.

The passenger list was a light one, a large percentage of those aboard being for Honolulu. The cargo for here was a light one, only totaling 180 tons, the chief item being frozen mutton.

The Zealandia sails at 4 o'clock for Victoria and Vancouver.

Zealandia Takes Stowaways at Sea. The Zealandia while on her way to Vancouver will fall in with the Makura sometime either late tonight or early tomorrow. The Makura has ten stowaways on board, and the Zealandia will be expected to effect the transfer and take them back to Canada.

China Blocked by Sampans.

The progress of the P. M. S. China to the channel wharf this morning was considerably interfered with by the presence of a number of sampans.

Inspector James Fox has warned the sampan owners that they must tie up in the place allotted to them near the wharf, and that if they persist in tying up at the wharf for longer periods than to obtain supplies or land anything, then they must expect to have their boats cut adrift. This is not an idle threat at all. If the owners do not obey the rules then this will be carried out.

For the first two days out of San Francisco the China rolled in a heavy swell, but the weather after that was ideal. The holidays enabled the officers to show how they could entertain. As New Year's eve fell on Sunday, in order to celebrate the new year fittingly no action was taken until after twelve o'clock. Then the steamer's whistle was let go, and in order that all should be made aware that the witching hour had passed, the boys went around with the meal song and beat this with good effect. Yesterday was celebrated in an excellent manner. There was a fine program. This included athletic events, and last night after a special dinner, an excellent program was rendered, by Hen Wise and his merry-makers. The day was passed very pleasantly, and those aboard had no regret at not being ashore.

News by Telegraph.

(Per Merchants' Exchange) YOKOHAMA, January 1.—Sailed, S. S. Nippon Maru for Honolulu. SAN FRANCISCO, January 2.—Arrived, 6 a. m., S. S. Sierra, hence December 27.

NEWCASTLE, N. S. W., December 31.—Arrived, S. S. Belle of Ireland, from Port Allen December 2.

Passengers Arrived.

Per R. M. S. Zealandia from Sydney, N. S. W., this morning, via Auckland, N. Z., and Suva, Fiji—Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Conley, H. B. Leary, P. R. Brodziaik, Rev. Father A. Coen, Mrs. E. C. Snagge, Miss M. Street, J. A. Macaulay, Miss H. M. James, Miss R.

S. Power, H. N. Holmes, Miss E. M. Maxwell, Jas. Hutton, Hy Sherwood, H. Shannon, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Armstrong and family, J. F. Cosby, T. Penton, E. Kleinert, M. Jensen, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. de Bathe, G. de Bathe, Per S. S. China from San Francisco this morning—M. B. Baros, T. A. Cooper, John J. Craig, Miss Mabel De Heerde, Mr. Carl Diederich, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gillman and infant, Miss Beatha Grant, Miss D. Heitmann, R. Jansdorf, Punch Jones, P. L. King, B. F. Lada, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Meyers, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Miller, Ernest Miller, C. E. Potter, Mr. Lal Quinn, William Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Shone, A. E. Tripp, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Williams, Henry Wise.

DECREE FOR CHANGE OF NAME.

In the Matter of the Petition of Carl Schurz Smith for Change of Name.

On consideration of the Petition of Carl Schurz Smith of Hilo, County and Territory of Hawaii, for a decree changing his name to CARL SCHURZ CARLSMITH, and there appearing to be good reasons for granting the said Petition:

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority in me by law vested and me hereto enabling, I, WALTER F. FREAR, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, do hereby order and decree that the name of Carl Schurz Smith be and hereby is changed to Carl Schurz Carlsmith, and that a copy of this decree be published for at least four consecutive weeks in the Pacific Commercial Advertiser and The Hawaiian Star, newspapers published in Honolulu, and the Hilo Tribune and the Hawaii Herald, newspapers published in Hilo, Territory of Hawaii.

Dated at Honolulu, this 4th day of December, A. D. 1911.

W. F. FREAR, Governor of Hawaii.

4th—Dec. 12, 19, 26, Jan. 2,

James F. Morgan.

Stock and Bond Broker. Member of Honolulu Stock and Bond Exchange. Stock and Bond Orders receive prompt attention. Information furnished relative to all STOCKS and BONDS. LOANS NEGOTIATED. Phone 1573. P. O. Box 594

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BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 30, 1911.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Cash.....	\$ 1,236,917.22	Capital and Surplus.....	\$ 997,306.84
Due from Banks and Bankers.....	541,171.70	Due to Banks and Bankers.....	7,471.18
Bonds, Stocks and Investments.....	1,987,020.56	Deposits.....	5,814,562.80
Loans, Discounts and Overdrafts.....	2,534,625.30		
Real Estate and Bank Furniture.....	67,965.24		
Other Assets.....	451,640.80		
	\$6,819,340.82		\$6,819,340.82

I, S. M. Damon, do solemnly swear that the foregoing balance sheet represents a true and correct statement of the affairs of the banking house of Bishop & Company as at December 30, 1911, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. M. DAMON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of December, 1911.

J. HARRIS MACKENZIE, Notary Public, First Judicial Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.