EVENING BULLETIN

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1902.

[illegible]

[illegible] Thurston's motto is apparently to be: "Do something to hold on to a little, and work in the interest of Territorial advancement."

[illegible] the construction in progress of the new wharves is sure to be McKinley Memorial playground, it will be found that the apparent indifference to this worthy project is merely a fad of enthusiasm.

Complaint comes from outside districts that Independents are being appointed to office by the Territorial administration. Does this mean a revival of the old obnoxious idea of losing Republican support in a foolish effort to make friends with political enemies.

While Emperor William is demonstrating in many ways his friendship for the United States there are a lot of hardos trying to prove him to be operating in South America with malicious intent. Emperor William is a man fully capable of taking care of himself and his nation, and his acts speak with such force as to destroy the force of wild dreams of his warlike intent.

The Territorial government of Hawaii is one of the most expensive on earth. Yet Dole and Thurston want its absolute power continued. Their real reason for opposition to local self government seems pretty well though indirectly voiced by a citizen who wrote discussing town, county and Territorial government said: "If we have all this local self government what will the Territorial officers have to do?"

The talk of President Roosevelt passing through a critical period will detract of his determination to have men of the highest character in public office cannot speak very well for the Nation. The country will prove itself, however, by demonstrating its hearty approval of the Roosevelt policy and then official period will be merely an incident in the proof that the President is carrying out the expressed wishes of the people.

Governor Pratt and Governor Macfarlane! Governor Dole must consider it remarkable that the more he talks of not restaining the more rapidly the list of candidates increases. It is pleasant to be among the "also rans." Judge Little has the lead at the present time and there is every reason why he should hold it and be the agent for bringing the Territory out of the chaos produced by the present Governor's retrogressive policy.

Citizens of this Territory or of the Mainland who read the editorial views of the Advertiser, a paper owned by L. A. Thurston and the recognized organ of Governor Dole, should, in order to read intelligently, secure a copy of "A Hand-Book on the Annexation of Hawaii by Lorrin A. Thurston." What Thurston said then as the official representative of President Dole and what Thurston says now as the owner of Governor Dole's official organ, gives an insight into the ruling motives of the Dole-Thurston ring and shows how much dependence can be placed upon their assertions.

SOME DOLE AMERICANISM.

Thurston's Advertiser says it takes the position it has always assumed toward municipal government opposed to it.

This is interesting in more ways than one.

Something over a year ago Thurston and his political gangsters took the position that municipal government was wise to come. This they now admit. They also set forward the idea that more time should be granted to study the situation and adapt the American municipal system to the "peculiarities" of our local conditions.

Full twelve months have elapsed. At the next election a full two years will have elapsed. Thurston's Advertiser now says it stands just where it stood twelve months ago and in looking to the future as presented by the full campaign urges its followers to "FIGHT TOOTH AND NAIL AGAINST ANY CHANGE FROM THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF TERRITORIAL RULE."

The reason given for this Thurstonian conclusion is as follows:

"The whole scheme is one to give office and patronage to the aboriginal party here—a party which hates Americans and white men; which knows nothing of government save as it may be used to plunder taxpayers; a party which justifies such a system of robbery on the ground that the men who upset the monarchy and made annexation possible ought to pay for their share of these 'crimes.' Certain white men, mainly carpet baggers and their copartners are also in the deal. They only make it worse."

In other words Thurston's Advertiser, which is also the recognized and accepted organ of Governor Dole, represents its following as being bitterly antagonistic to Hawaiian-American citizens, charging them with corrupt motives, incapacity and absolute lack of loyalty to any high principles of national and Territorial advancement. This Hawaiian-American element numbers a large majority of the Territorial electorate. Previous to election Thurston solicited these prospective American citizens.

"THEY ARE A RACE WHICH WILL, IN THE FUTURE, AS THEY HAVE IN THE PAST, READILY AND RAPIDLY ASSIMILATE WITH AND ABSORB AMERICAN WAYS AND METHODS."

[illegible] THE PEOPLE OF HAWAII ARE INTELLIGENT AND INDUSTRIOUS. [illegible] AND PEOPLE WHO ARE LEADING THE WORLD IN PER CAPITA EARNING OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS. CAN THEY FAIRLY BE CHARGED WITH BEING LAZY, WORTHLESS OR UNDESIRABLE?

[illegible] that the Dole-Thurston gang [illegible] years [illegible] and government [illegible] ruling class [illegible] full of [illegible]

[illegible] and municipal government is [illegible] a fine product of Americanism. Why [illegible] because the electorate of Hawaii is made up largely of Hawaiian Americans. The Dole-Thurston crowd urge its followers to "fight tooth and nail" against any change from the present centralized form of government which is a relic of monarchical and anti-American rule.

Manila, the chief city of the Philippines and even the districts where there is likely to arise if any time armed opposition to American rule, have their independent municipal governments, yet Thurston and Dole, the dictator and his Governor, are inalterably opposed to municipal government in Hawaii which has been granted of the high status of an American Territory.

No better exposition of the motives behind the Dole-Thurston ring can be offered. They stand in fierce opposition to American government, to the rule of the citizens by the citizens, to anything and everything that may, through any force of circumstances interfering with their selfish and incompetent and centralized power. The funny part of it is that Dole and Thurston think they will accomplish their aims by heaping every imposition and calumny, which they can write or indite, upon the electorate of the islands, the people who have their lives, [illegible]

It is fair to state, however, that neither Dole nor Thurston are the [illegible] which they assert sponsor [illegible] the sentiments of the party they are supposed to represent, the [illegible] and property owners of the Territory. The business community is [illegible] Kingdom. The Dole-Thurston [illegible] on the Hawaiian-American [illegible] American born citizens to not [illegible] or endorsed by any stream element in this Territory.

Local self government will be the issue of the next election as it is certain to be endorsed by the voters. There is every reason why it should be and [illegible] as Thurston said before annexation, the people of these Islands are [illegible] and industrious. They are neither "lazy, worthless nor undesirable."

As has been urged by the Bulletin, the duty of the citizen is to prepare for the future, that town, county and municipal legislation certain to be enacted may be adapted to our conditions and competent in fulfilling the best ideals thus far developed in American or European municipal experience. If the matter is approached according to Thurston's idea, it is possible to result in increased taxation. If taken in hand now, honestly, fearlessly and with devoted loyalty to the best interests of the Territory, it will not result in increased taxation or a crime of ruin. Thurston's policy is nothing more or less than an endeavor to sweep back ocean waves with a broom.

BANKRUPTCY AND CORPORATIONS.

[New York Commercial.]

What might happen under the enactment of a Federal incorporation law—or even under a Federal statute compelling publicity in the affairs of interstate corporations—may with fairness be judged or estimated by the results so far apparent from the operation of the national bankruptcy law. The business situations into which two such laws would naturally intrude are not analagous, to be sure, but they closely approach each other at some points.

It is every day more clearly apparent that creditors, debtors and attorneys are alike tending to regard the Federal bankruptcy act with increasing favor as compared with the advantages of the various and conflicting State laws. Assistant Attorney General Pradt reports that the number of voluntary petitions in bankruptcy has markedly decreased since the law got fully into smooth operation. During the past fiscal department year only about 17,000 have been filed as against 20,000 more or less for each of the two preceding years. Of course, business conditions during the three years thus covered were for the most part steadily improving and consequently cases of insolvency growing less frequent; but it is equally true that for a long time after the law went into effect all insolvents were making a rush to take advantage of it; that class having been largely disposed of, the law is now better capable of judgment on its own contemporary merits.

During the past year the number of involuntary petitions was 592; compared with the previous year this is an increase of 182, and compared with the year before that an increase of 540. This cannot mean that business conditions have been such that it has latterly become more necessary to force debtors to the wall or that the new law affords extra facilities for creditors to collect their bills by forcing troublesome debtors into the bankruptcy courts; what it probably does mean is that creditors and lawyers have gradually learned the advantage of the Federal law over State laws and, through increasing familiarity with the workings of the former, have come to avail themselves of it in increasing numbers. At any rate, when the American Bar Association has formally commended the law and urged its continuance, when the National Association of Credit Men gives it hearty indorsement, and the Commercial Law League at Milwaukee expresses renewed confidence in its soundness and practicability, critics of the statute are narrowed down practically to individuals who have encountered injury under it—or at least, think they have. On the business community as a whole and on the country at large the law has conferred unquestioned benefits.

The Department of Justice officials [illegible] of the passage of the Ray bill [illegible] of improving the law and improve [illegible] mechanics' organizations and commercial bodies also believe that measures of this character would be made [illegible] but many business men think [illegible] would be made should Congress determine to let the bankruptcy law stand as it is—for the present at least.

It is expecting too much to predict that a Federal law for the reasonable protection of corporations would find the same bands of two or three years?

A PLAINER DUTY.

[Nashville American.]

In his message to Congress Dec. 3, 1901, President McKinley referring to Porto Rico said: "She has lost her free intercourse with Spain and Cuba without any compensating benefits. The markets of the United States should be opened up to her products. Our plain duty is to abolish all customs tariff between the United States and Porto Rico."

Congress declined to perform its "plain duty," but proceeded to the enactment of a Porto Rican tariff bill which was severely denounced by journals of the Republican papers of the country. That law was temporary, however, and much less objectionable than the Philippine tariff bill. Referring to the Porto Rican bill and the grosser wrong of the Payne bill the Chicago Inter-Ocean, Republican, says:

Two years have passed, and the same Congressmen are influenced by the same special interests to deny justice to the Philippines. Again the profits of a petty clique loom larger in Congressional eyes than the prosperity of multitudes of our new people. And the menace of this narrow-minded policy is a thousand-fold greater than in the case of Porto Rico.

Porto Rico is a small island, easily accessible to our military forces, with less than 1,000,000 unwarlike people. Had we resolved to starve the Porto Ricans, we could have done so with little risk. We could have locked them in with cruisers and held them down with bayonets. We were in a position to enforce aging our wishes with comparative safety.

But the Philippines are a huge archipelago, with vast tracts that are almost inaccessible to us, and with 8,000,000 people, the majority of them warlike, and many of them trained to fight. When we enslaved such people to industrial stagnation and deny them opportunity we simply provoke them to continuous rebellion. So, while our obligations to the Filipinos are no less than to the Porto Ricans, our risk in refusing to do our plain duty to them is enormously greater.

Already the Visayan sugar planters declare that to them the Payne tariff means ruin. What does their ruin mean? It means that fertile Negros, whose people, before ever an American soldier set foot on their soil, pledged their loyalty to the United States, framed for themselves a government modeled on our own, and prayed our commander at Manila to send some one to rule over them, will be smoldering in idleness if not lighted by the flames of insurrection. It means that the Visayans of the central Philippines will soon be as discontented and disloyal as ever were the Tagals of Luzon.

In a word, if we try to starve the Filipinos with the Payne tariff, it means that the thousands of lives and the millions of treasure that we have poured out to restore peace and order in the Philippines will have been spent in vain, and that we shall have there for uncounted years to come the recurring disasters of Holland in Acheen and of France in Algeria and Tonquin.

That is what the Payne tariff means in the Philippines. And unless the so-called Republican leaders in Congress listen to the voice of McKinley the American people will speedily find other leaders who will listen to that voice and return from the byway of special greed to the broad road of plain duty.

ENGLAND'S NEW ROYAL HOUSE.

[New York Sun.]

"Whitaker's Almanack," the famous English year book, which is almost as well known here as in its native country, has caused some sensation by recording King Edward VII. not as a ruler of the house of Hanover, but as the first British sovereign of the house of Saxe-Coburg, thus making the late Queen Victoria the last ruler of a line which has given to the British Empire six sovereigns.

The position in England is that "Whitaker" is almost disloyal, and that the change is wrong; yet a little study of British history shows that the almanac is entirely correct. The first change in the reigning house after the Conquest came at the accession of Henry II., who claimed through his mother, the Empress Matilda, and was the first of the Plantagenets. After the Wars of the Roses, Henry, Earl of Richmond, who claimed the crown by right of his mother, Margaret Beaufort, great-granddaughter of John of Gaunt, became the first of the Tudors, his father being originally a Welsh gentleman named Tudor.

The Stuarts came in through a woman, the daughter of Henry VII., and did not carry on the Tudor line in name; nor did George of Hanover, when he gained the British throne by right of his grandmother, Elizabeth, daughter of the first English Stuart, continue to represent the house of his grandfathers; he was the first Hanoverian to reign in England. Each intervening house, though claiming through a daughter of its predecessor, gave its own name to its sovereigns; it is strictly correct historically, therefore, that the line should change with the death of Queen Victoria, and that the succession of foreign Kings of Great Britain should be continued by a ruler of the house of Saxe-Coburg, the name of the German house to which the father of the new King belonged.

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