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Wallace R. Farrington, - - Editor

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FRIDAY .... JUNE 4, 1909.

A man is very apt to complain of the ingratitude of those who have risen far above him.—Dr. Johnson.

Work before wages.

The strike is breaking. It cannot be otherwise.

The best thing that can happen to Hawaii is to have the leprosy problem turned over to the Federal Government.

Of course there is division in the ranks of the Agitation. There can be no substantial unity in a movement based on falsehood.

John Burroughs believes in shaping public opinion by well doing and he recognizes the one and only medium of successful work, the press.

It is about time the agitating crowd and its agents came to feel the force of federal law. American liberty must not be interpreted as license.

Strike or no strike, Honolulu will not fail to turn out in force to applaud the sweet girl graduate who has exclusive right to the center of the stage for the next two weeks.

Go to work is the best slogan Japanese laborers can take up. It means the return of prosperity in place of the great losses the Agitators are saddling on the workmen.

The habit of five offices for one man has become so strong with the Administration that it may be found impossible to find in all Hawaii a man suited to the office of Treasurer.

It is an interesting commentary on the strike situation that the law-breaking Agitators get the most favorable attention in bolstering their cause from the American medium that draws its chief sustenance from plantations on which there are strikes.

"I shake my fist in your face" was Uncle Joe Cannon's remark to Dr. Osler a few days ago. As Uncle Joe has been shaking his fist in the face of all humanity for seventy-three years, he has a divine right to take a fling at the advance agent of Father Time.

MR. TAFT AND AGITATORS.

"A body of workmen are dissatisfied with the terms of their employment. They seek to compel their employer to come to their terms by striking. They may legally do so. The loss and inconvenience he suffers he cannot complain of.

"But when they seek to compel third persons who have no quarrel with their employer to withdraw from all association with him by threats that unless such third persons do so the workmen will inflict similar injury on such third persons, the combination is oppressive, involves duress, and if injury results, it is actionable.

"It is true that the result of the rule is that an act is actionable or not as the intent with which it is done varies. This is not frequent in civil injuries, but it is not unknown."—William Howard Taft.

In these brief paragraphs the President of the United States has epitomized the status of the Agitators and Thugs of this or every other Territory of the United States.

The article by Mr. Taft appears in the current issue of McClure's and was written after his election as President. He reviews his judicial decisions on labor questions that were made an issue of the campaign. His decisions have not only been upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States as the established law of the land, but were further supported by the overwhelming vote of the people.

There is not the slightest doubt that the strike agitators and their agents on the Oahu plantations and in this city are openly and flagrantly violating the law of the land.

These men are using threats of financial injury and physical violence to force out third persons who have no quarrel with the employers of labor, no sympathy with the strike, men who want to go to work, but don't dare. They have committed acts of violence. They are now by their acts and their threats causing great financial loss to unwilling strikers, the Japanese mercantile interests, to say nothing of the sugar plantations.

If William H. Taft had a personal hand in the maintenance of law and order in connection with the strike of Japanese laborers, forced by the Honolulu Agitators and kept going by the Thugs, there is not the slightest doubt that the men making the threats verbally and through their accepted organs would be in jail long before this.

It is an open question whether the representatives of law and order are doing their full duty by the law-abiding citizens of the Territory by their failure to put the law breakers where they belong.

Agitators claim that they want a higher wage for the limited number of $18-men now employed on the plantations. Yet when these Agitators get the misguided workmen into the town their support is figured at fifteen cents a day or $4.50 a month per man. The Agitators claim that the expense of living has increased twenty-five per cent. Therefore, based on their own figures of maintenance an increase of $1.12 a month, or a total of $5.62, is sufficient for the keep of the laborers. The Agitator outfit is defeated by its own figures and must suffer ignominious failure all along the line as the cause is not the laborer's cause and the whole campaign is based on falsehood.

When William Howard Taft was on the bench he sent to jail for six months a man whose offense was identical with what the Agitators and Thugs have been doing every day for weeks past. The man big enough to become President of the United States stands first, last and always for respect for the law and full protection of the independent workman.

Rath's protest against the appointment of A. G. M. Robertson as second United States District Judge finds no community support. The incident is an expression of the soured disposition of some Honolulu people who complain that no first class men will make the sacrifice of accepting public office, and when one does accept, immediately start a campaign to discredit him.

"BUSINESS" IN GOVERNMENT.

"Business methods" applied to legislative affairs, received a decided set-back in the Senate of the United States a few days ago, and incidentally the youngest Senator from New York, Elihu Root, was given a slap from the spanking paddle by his associates.

The incident has special significance to the people of this Territory who have been treated from time to time by one or more business men, with biting criticism of our methods of legislation and told how much better it could be done if our affairs were conducted after the manner of "business" houses. Some of our citizens chafe under the delays and the long talks, the "backing and filing" of the Legislature. At a hearing of a legislative committee, one of the bankers of this city brought himself into prominence by commenting on how much better and less expensively governmental affairs could be run if they were handled by business houses.

Senator Root, the distinguished ex-Secretary of State, voiced an opinion very much in the same line when delivering his first speech on the tariff bill. He brought his fellow Senators to an account. From the standpoint of Senatorial dignity he read them the riot act, and this is his first term.

Among other things Mr. Root said: "We have been here more than one month and have not passed one-seventh the paragraphs of this bill."

Whereupon the members of the Senate with great care and deliberation proceeded to spank Mr. Root.

One of the most effective responses to Root's complaint was made by Senator Money of Mississippi. What he said applies not only to the United States Senate. It fits the legislative business of the whole country. Mr. Money is reported in the Congressional Record as follows:

"My distinguished friend from New York (Mr. Root) has delivered the Senate a lecture on how it should conduct its business and how individual Senators should conduct themselves. When he has got fairly warm in his seat and has learned a little more about the Senate he will not indulge himself in any lectures on this subject (laughter) for two reasons: First, because they are utterly ineffectual curtain lectures, and they are generally the outcome of a brand new member; and, in the next place, they are utterly unnecessary.

"He will understand, also, that the most unfortunate thing that has happened to the Senate is having a new Senator come in here to do things on 'business methods.' I hope that here business will be dropped and 'business methods' also. In this bill I fear there has been too much of business methods. 'Business methods' would not honor the Senate.

"We want a man, when he comes here, to drop his business methods at the door and adopt the legislative and senatorial methods as the best way for transacting the public business.

"If laws are to be passed vitally affecting the people in their purses and their rights, without that freedom of debate which has found its best refuge in this honorable body, then we may look to have a law worse even than that proposed — a hundred times worse. There will be no end to it.

"I beg gentlemen to content themselves. Do not get so impatient to correct everybody else; do not give the lie broadcast until somebody else has told one. And do not talk about vituperation here until you hear it."

Senator Money is right. More legislative mistakes are made through too hasty action than because of too much deliberation. "Business" of today is conducted primarily on the basis of each one for himself and the devil take the last. Government is aimed to accomplish the greatest good for the greatest number.

UNITED STATES TAKES A HAND.

(Continued from Page 1)

Committee of Twenty instructed by the Japanese to take from the postoffice the papers and send them back to the Shinpo. He also stated to the interpreter before his official examination that the Japanese meeting instructed the committee to write on the tag the word "hikoku-nin," which means traitors.

Editor Sheba was called upon to give his translation of this word which he did, saying it means a man who, being a citizen of a country, is false to its interests. The word, he said, is a combination of three Chinese characters, and has come into common use since the war of Japan with China.

At the conclusion of the hearing Commissioner Judd bound Uchiyama over to the Grand Jury, placing his bail at $2500, which, of course, he was unable to give. He was accordingly remanded to the custody of the Marshal.

Uchiyama is not the only one of the Kahuku strikers who will be tried for the offense with which he is charged. United States District Attorney Breckons said this morning that other arrests are probable, and by night the chances are that several of the Committee of Twenty will be taken into custody by the Marshal.

Mr. Breckons explains carefully that this arrest does not mean that the United States Government is taking any hand in the strike. Officially it does not know that a strike exists. All it does know, or believe, is that the mails have been tampered with and obstructed and that improper matter has been sent through them.

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STRIKE

(Continued from Page 1)

turning on the part of the plantation men. It is one of two things for the workmen—go to work or get out.

Agitators Anxious.

On the other hand the Agitators are beginning to look for a hole to crawl out of. The Agitator organ has gone so far as to suggest that the Reverend Mr. Wadman be requested to act as arbitrator between the men and the plantations. Whether Wadman knows anything about this is not stated, but there isn't any question of the reception he will get if he approaches the plantation men on any such mission.

It may take a few days for the fact to soak into the minds of the Agitators that the plantation people will have absolutely nothing to do with the enemies of law and order.

Waialua Men Willing.

That most of the Japanese strikers are sick and tired of their position, and are only awaiting the opportunity to return to work, is the belief of Supervisor Andrew Cox of Waialua. Cox talked with a couple of the Japanese strikers from Waialua this morning, and both expressed a desire to return to work.

"Why don't you go back to work, if you've had enough strike?" Cox asked.

"Other Japanese, they make too much pilikia," came the response. Cox supposes that they were referring to the High-Wage Association outfit.

Consul Talks to Men.

The Japanese Consul has been very active for the past few days, he having been called to various plantations by the men seeking advice. He went to Waialua yesterday. When seen this morning Mr. Uyeno refused to be interviewed on his mission or what he said. It is learned from outside Japanese sources that the Consul, while not advising the men directly pointed out to them the great loss they are suffering from not working. He said the people came here to work, and intimated that they are not now doing what they came here for. The Agitator organ is daily attacking the Consul, although he is not taking active steps in the strike. He is giving common sense counsel when his advice is asked.

Waialua Men.

The Kawailoa men were at work again as usual at Waialua this morning. These men are satisfied with the situation and it seems probable that the return of workmen will become general, but the plantation men are taking nothing for granted. They have done all the talking necessary. It is now a show-down. Japanese employed at the pumps and in the mill of Waialua are also at work.

The report comes from Ewa that the strikers there have entirely cut off from the Agitator crowd in the town. The men there are divided. Some are for going to work and others for holding out. Meetings are held every day. But Ewa men are united in their suspicion of the crowd in town that led them into the strike in the first place.

Japanese Disgusted.

The unanimous opinion of the Japanese not actively engaged in the agitation is that the strike should be checked as soon as possible. The agitators do not agree with them and demand that it be carried to a finish. While the large majority of the well-to-do Japanese think that the business of the community would be better off, if the strike were ended, they will not express themselves openly. They are working quietly and systematically, hoping to bring about results for the general welfare of Hawaii.

Soga Still Hopeful.

Editor Soga of the Nippu is hopeful of the strikers' success. He said this morning that the strikers in Honolulu will not return to work unless they are given assurance of getting higher wages. He stated also that the Aiea Japanese did not ask the leaders to return to them their money, which they contributed toward the strike fund. He scored the informant of the Planters' Association for causing to be published in this morning's paper such unreliable news about the strike.

Makino Not Sighted.

Makino was not in town this morning, at least he could not be found at his store. He was evidently busy elsewhere. The report that he called at the office of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company and tried to charter a steamer for the transportation of the Japanese laborers to the other islands could not be confirmed. Vice President McLain stated that he knew nothing about it.

Restaurant Still Running.

The restaurant ground on Aala lane is still running for the benefit of the strikers. The consumers, however, are decreasing, according to one of the laborers. This is accounted for by the fact that a small number of them have either returned to work, or are keeping out of town.

The report was current yesterday that fifty of the old Japanese at Oahu plantation had returned to work. This was not confirmed by Manager Bull.

Strike Breaking.

Strike-breaking operations continue to proceed in satisfactory style. The early cars sent over the Rapid Transit routes accommodate a large number who would find it difficult or impossible to reach the train otherwise. The men are going good work, and the money that is getting into circulation is doing a lot of good among the American merchants, where the most of it is spent. This money previously went to Japanese merchants, who are now not only suffering losses but are being beseiged by the agitators to contribute.

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BY AUTHORITY

RESOLUTION.

Appropriation for the payment of FIRE ENGINE BOILER AND FITTINGS.

BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of Honolulu that there is hereby appropriated from the General Funds of the City and County of Honolulu for the payment of 1 Fire Engine Boiler and Fttings, the sum of seven hundrew fifty ($750.00) dollars to be charged against the Maintenance of Fire Stations and Fire Apparatus.

Presented by
SUPERVISOR WM. A. KANE.
Dated May 12, 1909.
Approved:
JOSEPH J. FERN,
Mayor, City and County of Honolulu.
4321—May 26, 27, 28, 29; June 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7.

SEALED TENDERS.

Sealed tenders will be received at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works until 12 m. of Tuesday, June 8th, 1909, for the construction of Alewa Heights Road, Oahu, T. H.

Plans, specifications and proposal blanks are on file in the office of the Superintendent of Public Works.

The Superintendent of Public Works reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

C. H. KLUEGEL,
Acting Superintendent of Public Works.
Department of Public Works, Honolulu, T. H., May 29, 1909.
3428-3t

READ THE PAPERS

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