# Hawaiian Gazette.

SET FORTH IN BRIEF.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1883.


It is absurd to talk of bringing Scottish crofters to this country, as some one has gravely suggested. There are plenty of people here already who are willing to take up lands if they can get them. The homestead law has never been acted upon yet. The very paper which makes the suggestion has declared that the Government have to tend to divide up into small holdings. Let us begin with the material we have here before we begin talking of making experiments with people from a northern climate.

It is only necessary to call the attention of our readers to the counter statements published by the Pain and Hamakuapoko plantations in this issue. One story is always good until another is told. The letters of Messrs. Baldwin and Walsh put a very different complexion on the charges made by the Government. It seems very evident that the recent action of the Board of Immigration has been to create an injustice to Japan, a Government within a Government, and that the prerogatives of the nation is a nation stand in danger.

The monopolist's organ in this city makes an utterly false statement with regard to the new sugar contract. Planters are to be paid in gold for the crops on exactly the same terms as heretofore. The New Bedford is not going to pay part in coin and "part in stock." The insinuation has in manifest to injure that venture and is utterly baseless. It is plain to see why such a lie was put forth. The hope was that some distrust might be sown between planters and their agents. There is no foundation for the charge. To make it appear that the writer thinks our planters daring idiots, and that they have proved themselves anything but that.

Some writing the above we see that the Alaska has contracted its cargo. It has found out that there is no foundation for the "part stock" story. The source from which the story was derived must have been the same from which the fifty-ton Portuguese came.

The charge which has come across our sugar interests is indeed a startling one. To a large part of the community it has come almost as a thunderbolt out of a clear sky. The matter, of course, has been known to those most deeply interested, but we are told that it had not leaked out, even to such a firm as Messrs. Irwin & Co. It was a well kept secret.

The history of the affair is an interesting one. Three gentlemen went over to the Coast to try and sell the sugar crop of the Islands to Mr. Spreckels. He would have none of it. Half of the crop was offered and still he would have none of it. He was pressed with, he was told that it would be better for him to buy, but still he would have none of it. He greatly miscalculated. In a matter of this kind there can be but one mistake, and Mr. Spreckels has probably made no one mistake of his life. There will also. There is no color for the slightest supposition that the planters have done what they have done without giving Mr. Spreckels ample opportunity to hold his own. The disastrous mistake is his own.

That our planters had no reasonable cause of complaint against Mr. Spreckels is unless however. If planters or agents attempted to be independent they found their sugar unbought, and the San Francisco market closed against them.

Cuba and Spain seem to be on the verge of a conflict. Spain is certainly not knuckling down to the mighty power, and has called in all her officers on furlough. A war between the countries could have but one ending, unless the old spirit of the Spanish Armada of Charles V's time has revived under King Alphonso, and there be another Grand Captain to direct it properly. Europe has seen the day when Spanish troops were the finest soldiers in the world, but years of misgovernment and official corruption have ruined Spain and degraded her to the position of a third rate power. During the last eight years however, there has been a great deal done to improve the Spanish Government, and especially in the admirable in her finances. The national debt is now consolidated and bears interest at four per cent. There is no floating debt. It would be a serious loss to civilization, if a country, striving to recover lost ground, as Spain has been doing, should plunge into war, and lose all the good that has been done, simply to maintain a right over the scattered shell groups of the Caroline Islands and their unprovoked inhabitants. The game is certainly not worth the candle. Bismarck's policy is however sure for resulting than Spain, and if he proves the German choice, it is a generic rupture which he wishes to bring about.

It seems an extraordinary thing that the Government should show such special attention to the Japanese. From the public notices recently published it appears that special officials of their own have been appointed for them. The Japanese have not been with us long, however, we have only a couple of thousand of them all told. There are pretty nearly 15,000 Portuguese on the Islands, and complaints have been at times lodged by them, and causes of friction have had to be smoothed away, but all has been arranged through the Portuguese Commissioner. Enter the Japanese however, a change comes over the spirit of the dream. What power is it that Japan holds over the councils of this nation, that whatever she wishes is done. It would have been in better taste, if a change was to be made in the system of the Board of Immigration relative to the laborers under their charge, to have appointed Portuguese officials first. It looks very much as if international slight had been done towards the Portuguese Government. The Portuguese interest is far larger than the Japanese at present, and certainly had the prior claim to attention. The document which the Minister of the Interior lately published, was largely in accord, we believe, with what the Portuguese Commissioner has often asked for, and it must come ill to him to see the very things which he has so long advocated, hurried through for the sake of people who have only been here for a few months, while his own race have been resident here for years, and have had to get along without these special privileges. How the matter will work when it reaches Lisbon, remains to be seen, but we fancy it will not be very much appreciated in the highest quarters there, and will not have a good effect on the future of the immigration from that country.

The sale of the sugar crop by the independent planters to the American Sugar Refinery is one of the most important events which has happened for the past two or three years. It means the emancipation of the Islands from the tyranny of a monopoly. No sooner was the news made public than people began to breathe more freely; a sort of incubus had been taken off the body politic.

Many will ask what this move means. It means freedom. Men can ship their sugars as they please. Freights can no longer be kept only for the Oceanic Company's steamers. The sailing fleet which used there to adorn our harbor will now again find a lucrative traffic at our shores.

This also means that a veritable night mare has been removed. The change means competition, and competition is the life of trade. It further means that the capitalist who has held the fortunes of the Islands in the palm of his hand can no longer manipulate as he has done. He can no longer dictate in the haughty terms he has dictated. Venality has had its run, its death knell has been sounded.

The secret that this move on the part of our planters had been made has been well kept. Though known to many here, it has never reached the general public ear, and the publication of it in the California papers must have astonished the friends of the present administration. It was something they never calculated on.

The change will be a special benefit to shipping. According to the terms on which Mr. Spreckels bought our sugars, they had to be shipped in the steamers at his rates. In consequence, the sailing fleet between this and the Coast travelled down to very small proportions. Now with freedom to ship as they please, our planters will load their sugars largely upon sailing vessels and save probably two dollars per ton on the rates that have been charged by the O. S. S. Co.

Look at the new move in any light one likes, and the immense importance of it at once becomes apparent. Commercially it is good. Politically it is good. It will have its good effect upon the continuance of our Reciprocity Treaty, for the Spreckels' monopoly was freely used by the enemies of the treaty as a dangerous weapon against it.

A CONTEMPORARY, under date of Sept. 4th, makes the following statement, which merits some attention. It says:

"Every one must perceive that the operation of the Reciprocity Treaty is generally telling our trade with commerce other than the United States. Direct imports from England and Germany have almost ceased, and with the exception of unimportant lots of goods outside of agents and boats, merchants goods pay no duty. At present, therefore, the Customs Revenue must not be regarded as a reliable source of revenue. And by all appearance this condition is more likely to be permanent than temporary."

The same journal then proceeds to advocate perfect free trade between this country and the United States—and then adds:

"This production, a further curtailment of revenue, that as a Government cannot be carried on without revenue, it follows that the necessary funds would be raised mainly by direct taxation. And taxation is an abomination. This would serve improvers to take a direct interest in public affairs, and thus, mainly as when the revenue is raised by indirect, and therefore unfelt, taxation. It would result in efficient and economic administration as a matter of necessity."

As has been said, these statements merit careful consideration. And to commence we will deal with the first extract and see how near the truth it comes.

In 1875, the year before the Reciprocity Treaty was passed, the trade of the Hawaiian Islands was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| United States | $947,230 41 |
| Direct Britain | 170,000 00 |
| Germany | 180,000 00 |

For the year ending March 31st, 1883, we find turning to the report of Col. C. P. Iaukea, Collector-General, we find as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| United States | $1,347,000 00 |
| Direct Britain | 700,000 00 |
| Germany | 200,000 00 |

Of the current year, 1883-4, it is impossible to speak at present. Of course, there is likely to be a falling off in imports, but that is caused, not by the Reciprocity Treaty, but by the depression in sugar.

The Reciprocity Treaty then, though it has increased American trade enormously, has also had a stimulating effect, as was unavoidable, upon the trade without countries. The figures given above show what gross ignorance our contemporary shows when saying that "direct imports from England and Germany have almost ceased."

Next with regard to the sentence "at present therefore, the Custom House must not be regarded as a reliable source of revenue." On this point we subjoin the following table of Customs receipts for ten years, from 1874 to 1884. The figures are taken from the annual reports of the various Finance Ministers:

| Year | Amount |
|---|---|
| 1874 | $[illegible] |
| 1875 | 347,400 00 |
| 1876 | 361,271 29 |
| 1877 | 392,836 42 |
| 1878 | 379,242 36 |
| 1879 | 364,328 12 |

The figures speak for themselves. Of course, given a writer who could make the blunder we first exposed, he would naturally fall into the second. Indeed in reading the extract it will be noticed how rapidly the deduction followed the exceedingly false premises.

And now let us ask ourselves why? Why has false information of this kind been circulated. Why have such exceeding pains been taken to show that the Custom House is not a reliable source of revenue. The false premises was evidently only put forward in order to arrive at the necessary deduction. We think the reason shines plainly forth in the second extract we have made, the key note lies in the words "But as a Government cannot be carried on without income, it follows that the necessary funds would be raised by direct taxation." This is the little "nigger in the fence." All tax payers must admire the pretty little fellow—tucked away so slyly, tucked in a tempting paragraph.

The nation is to be fed on false information, "suggested" by interested parties, in order that a platform for a change, here and may be established on which Spanish and were the direct addresses the nominal 1st years of misgovernment, and official corruption have ruined Spain and degraded her to the position of a third rate power. During the last eight years however, there has been a great deal done to improve the Spanish Government, and especially in the admirable in her finances. The national debt is now consolidated and bears interest at four per cent. There is no floating debt. It would be a serious loss to civilization, if a country, striving to recover lost ground, as Spain has been doing, should plunge into war, and lose all the good that has been done, simply to maintain a right over the scattered shell groups of the Caroline Islands and their unprovoked inhabitants. The game is certainly not worth the candle. Bismarck's policy is however sure for resulting than Spain, and if he proves the German choice, it is a generic rupture which he wishes to bring about.

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## LIGHT ON DARKNESS!

### The Japanese Labor Trouble on Maui.

#### Letters from the Managers.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—The *Advertiser* in its issue of the 31st ult. and 1st inst. has a strong article on the Japanese question, in which they try to show that the Japanese have been misused on the Pala Plantation. As the article in question, is condensed form, was published in the Gazette, it becomes my duty as manager of the Pala plantation to tell our side of the story.

The article in the *Advertiser* is long and garbled and requires a long answer, so that it will be better to give the public the history of the Japanese in laborers on this plantation. From their arrival until now.

The Japanese came to this plantation last March and so we had a circular, by that time from Mr. R. W. Irwin, relative to their treatment. I gave strict orders to the luna here to treat them civilly, kindly well; in a word to treat them as he would his own children. I, in the Immigration department will show.! Then from the representations made by the Government as it seemed that it was to "Japan we must look for our labor in the future." I wished them to learn all the different kinds of plantation work, thinking that it would be of central benefit, and as we scarcely ever work as many as 50 men in one gang, they would of necessity be separated while at work.

I sent four men to learn bullock driving but did not, as the *Advertiser* says "expect them to yoke them as one would a team." I expected to see the bullock driving all their lives." I told the luna—a white man, to have a man help and teach them how to yoke the cattle and drive. All went very well until one morning when the luna had left the pen with most of the carts, leaving a luna who is known to be very hot tempered. He was true that a dispute arose between the native and a Japanese resulting in a fight in which the latter was hurt. This was unfortunate, but it was simply a fight between the two men, there being no luna present at the time. The Japanese ran to the house of the director thence to his house where I detailed one of his countrymen to take care of him, and at once wrote the following letter to the Deputy Sheriff of the district.

S. F. CHAMBERLAIN'S KEY,
Deputy Sheriff, Makawao.

DEAR SIR:—There was some trouble between a native and one of our Japanese this morning which resulted the Japanese getting badly hurt. I think it a case for police investigation. I have sent a man to take care of him and I will under you what assistance I can do in the matter. Yours truly,

E. M. WALSH.

Mr. Chamberlain came down promptly and he and I, with the interpreter went to the Japanese quarters, but arrived too late and he advised that the Native would be arrested at once and dealt with according to law. The next morning, however, I heard that all the Japanese both here and at Hamakuapoko were going to strike. So I walked down to the Japanese quarters, the circumstances said, although he took an interpreter and explained the matter to the man they would not listen to reason, but all came in a body to Pala, armed with knives and clubs. That the mob of armed Japanese marched up towards the Native's house gesticulating and brandishing their weapons. This was the state of the case when the men were arrested, and the Sheriff had to summon a posse to order to quell the riot. Then the Japanese laborers because they found that there was a law in this country which they had to obey and also because they had to pay the costs of court, $5 each, they concluded to go back to their work. Since then, better management, and consummated a system of complaints by which they the Japanese finally triumphed.

Their quarters were assigned to them on account of their location, situated as they were in an angle between two streams, supposing that this would please them, as a great deal had been said about giving them plenty of water. One of the streams is one that is known as the "Spreckels ditch," and another from a stream higher up, called the "Hamakua ditch." There are Japanese on the plantation lower down, supplied with water from these same streams, yet there is no complaint from them. Yet I heard, through the agency of these Japanese. They complained about the water, and yet used to pollute it themselves, by bathing in the streams. And all remonstrances did no good, until at last one had to be arrested and fined, as a lesson.

The Japanese complained as insufficiency of room. Yet there had not been a time when the Japanese have been on this plantation, but that we have had empty houses in other localities, which they would have been welcome to, but they been willing to separate. When they came we gave each man and family two rooms. The single men were put in "messes," and so this way more would be in one house than another, nothing in some of them being crowded. On the occasion of Mr. Austin's first visit some of them complained that they had not room enough. I replied that if they would agree to separate, I would put up more houses. Mr. Austin asked me if I would point the houses out to him? I did so, he then offered them the houses, and they refused to separate. I finally built an addition to one of the houses. The houses are all built of R. W. Boards, painted outside and inside, a single roof and furnished large and good drains. They were all scribbled out and freshly whitewashed, and the grounds well cleaned before the Japanese came.

We have had but one investigation worthy of the name. Mr. Irwin's party came around here on a Sunday and did not let us know, which is, we are having any authority in the management or care of the plantation. I only heard of the visit after they had gone and that was on the west of W. R. Austin, Esq., with Mr. Nakayama, but one Japanese interpreter and four Japanese, and no authority over the district or work to be called and that they wanted the council to come again. Well finally to come in company with Mr. W. R. Austin and in our office read off a list of the most amazing complaints and charges by the Japanese against luna for cursing and kicking them. He had some Japanese with him to back up these grievous charges of the matter, then turning to me asked what I had to say about it. I replied that I had not heard about the matter before, that the men had never complained to me of ill usage that the luna had never cursed or kicked any man, that I and however that I could not be expected to be present at every time and place where at once it was possible that there might have been some difficulty and I would send for the luna in question and investigate the matter fully. But to stopped me there and mentioning, on the spot, the name of one man, I asked if they had actually been struck, asked me if I meant to say that the luna would not obey my orders and if not it was no use to pursue the investigation further and notwithstanding the efforts of Mr. Austin, who wished to sift the matter to the bottom and assist if possible to find out the truth.

Was that trying to settle the matter? Was that justice to the Contention understands the word.

Then came Mr. Jonathan Austin, who heard both sides. The men complained of one luna particularly. I discharged him. They said of another, who was at the time defending the men on the ground running them, that, "he was a good man" so I had them all work together under him, yet two weeks later they sent a petition to Honolulu, in which they say that they still received "kickings and blows from luna, managers &c." Now I will say, right here, that, *the managers or luna never either struck or kicked a Japanese.* And, while it is possible that a man might get angry with one or a plantation, it cannot be any where else, and they have a fight, it is not the practice here and it is not sanctioned by the management. Upon complaint by laborers that a luna misused them, if substantiated, the luna would be discharged and the Contract laws are efficient and impartial, and the Deputy Sheriff energetic and I am confident that he would arrest an Member of this kind at once.

*The Japanese never made a complaint directly to me, however.* I would be led to suppose that everything was working smoothly, until, suddenly a commission would appear from Honolulu to hear a batch of complaints. After hearing these complaints I invariably did what I could to make them contented.

I speak of the medical attendance. I have always wished to have a competent physician near the plantation, and so, while in Honolulu, a short time before the arrival of the Japanese, (there being no Government physician residing at the time in this district) I stated our case to a prominent member of the Board of Health, and told him that if the Government would appoint a young man of ability, who would care for our families, the Pala Plantation would give liberally towards his support. He entered into the spirit of the matter and recommended Dr. Bull, as a young man who had lately come into the country, and had applied to the Government for an appointment. He was appointed and arrangements were made with him to visit the plantation at least twice a week, oftener when necessary, attending to all the sick, the plantation furnishing the medicines, which we did, invariably, another all charges on Dr. Bull's salary. (*Dr. Bull has since been expunged by the Government, if for sufficiency, then why do they not go to another man?* Dr. Bull has been the one called whenever there has been a case of sickness among the Pala families, as the laborers have had the same treatment as the white people, and I have yet to hear of any complaint against the Doctor. Sheriff energetic and I am confident that he would arrest an Member of this kind at once.

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The mind of the Japanese seemed to have a strange peculiar to them called "taiko" or "Bamboo," which is unknown in their own country and has no connection whatever with their work, but with what they eat. As they boarded themselves and for the first few months ate a lot of old fish and Japanese stuff sent to them by Consul Irwin, we are hardly responsible for that. *Twenty-five or more were sleeping room with each every day and quite a number were walking around apparently well,* and as both the nurse and Doctor persisted in saying that some of them, especially the three men who were arrested were perfectly well, (as I had found a man one of those who said he was sick down at Kahului, as distance seven miles, all of which he had walked simply to company a friend) I concluded that it must be true and had the men arrested.

These then proceed from under my control and of course I had nothing to do with their being taken to Wailuku nor their treatment on the way.

As soon as I heard however that the men were really sick I wrote to Sheriff Everett to have them taken to the Hospital and went to Wailuku to see their and make their more comfortable if possible.

The *Advertiser* states that "in every instance, the complaints of the laborers were substantially verified," which is not true. I direct attention and desire to submit to candid judgement the affidavits and letters sides on file with the Board of Immigration.

W. M. WALSH,
Manager Pala Plantation.

HAMAKUAPOKO, Sept. 3, 1883.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—The Weekly *Advertiser* of the 1st inst., has a lengthy article entitled, "Why the Japanese withdrawn from Pala Plantation." The writer produces the petitions for the Board of Immigration from the Japanese of both the Pala and Hamakuapoko plantations, and endeavored to show in every way possible that the laborers of these plantations have been misused and ill treated. The facts in the case, are very badly garbled, misconstrued, and misstated in this article. It is not a small matter to charge a plantation with ill using and abusing their laborers—hence the trifling manner in which the writer has misconstrued and garbled the facts, is greatly to be deplored by us. For instance, the first visit to the Pala plantation, made by Mr. W. R. Austin, was made after the "riot" spoken of in the article, and not before. Then again, the "riot" is very much misstated, and put in such a way as to make the Japanese appear in the best light possible. Again, speaking of the three Japanese arrested by the Pala plantation in June, the writer says—on their arrival (at Wailuku) the Government Physician pronounced them very sick, and sent them into the hospital where one of them died, the two survivors owning to being sick." In reply, is that none of them died in the hospital at Wailuku—all three were taken to Honolulu, and if one of them has died it must have occurred quite recently. Again, the writer says that the letter from Hamakuapoko to Consul Nakamura dated Aug. 21st was signed by "one hundred and twenty-two signers of all the Japanese—and that this letter stated that "many of us are sick on account of very bad treatment." This letter was signed by only one man, who instead of being a representative man, it was that the majority of the Japanese can nothing to do with the petition. Again, it was not that "many of us are sick with very bad treatment," but "on account of very bad crops" (etc.) which must have meant *climate*. Besides the above, there were several other misstatements, and incorrect information.

The principal charge made against our plantations, as stated in the Japanese petitions of July last, is "that they are continuously receiving the worst kind of treatment, kicking and blows at the hands of the managers, the lunas, and of all employed over us."

So far as Hamakuapoko is concerned, which I personally manage, I can state positively that this is a base slander and totally false, and so far as I can ascertain it is also false in regard to Pala.

The *P. C. J.* says in speaking of Mr. W. R. Austin's investigations here, "that in every instance the complaints of the laborers were substantially verified." No candid man would say that. The statements of the Japanese made before Mr. Austin, that they had been struck and kicked by the lunas, was rebutted by as strong evidence that nothing of the sort had occurred, and we could have produced any amount of evidence that no such acts had been practised, had Mr Austin wanted it. And moreover my own investigations on the subject, have led me to conclude that the charge is entirely false.

At first, little misunderstandings and petty difficulties arose between the Japanese and the lunas, because they had no means of communicating with each other, moreover, I found that the lunas as a class were out of patience with them, they had so simple when orders were given in regard to the work, and they took hold of them to direct them to their works sometimes, but no violence was used.

It is likely that it is such acts as these that the Japanese have called "kickings and blows."

But you may say, if the above treatment they complain of is false, then why have they been discontented.

The history of the thing is as follows. First let one state, that when such a large lot of new men come to work on a plantation, there is a probation at once, trouble is likely to arise. Almost invariably, planters have had trouble more or less serious, with these first shipments of men from the various countries that we have drawn our labor; especially if a plantation takes a large number of the same nationality.

If a small number is taken in each plantation, as was the case with most of the plantations when the first lot of Japanese came, there need be no particular trouble.

It is natural that it should be so, for the following reasons: the best men, those who are used to a living at home, are not at all likely to go in the first shipment to a new country they know nothing about—hence we are likely to get a lot of poor men in the lot—men of the "sea lawyer" stamp. Then again they know nothing of the people and country they are coming to, and are ready to believe that they combine together if they feel sufficiently strong, to protect each other and resent fancied wrongs. In this way the 300 Japanese introduced into the Hamakuapoko and Pala plantations combined together and resented any little wrong or fancied wrong. Difficulties arose between the old and new workmen which we had to settle, as well as the little difficulties with the lunas.

There was also some friction between the managers and these men. They were a new class of laborers to us, and we had to learn their nature as well as they ours. Nor is it necessarily to the discredit of a plantation, that such friction should arise. More or less misunderstanding and cleaning are sure to arise when such a lot of men, who as a rule will had not been in the habit of working in large gangs, are brought under the rules and regulations of a well organized plantation, where several hundred men are employed.

Then again, we perhaps expected too much of them. We had been led to believe that they were thoroughly good and competent agriculturists, accustomed to hard work; whereas we found after a while, that they were not able to do the work we required of them, and were found lazy.

Then again, an affair occurred shortly after their arrival here, which did more towards unsettling their minds and making them suspicious of us, than any other event or combination of events. This was the difficulty that the *P. C. J.* speaks of as the "riot," although it is badly misstated in that account.

One or two Japanese got into difficulty with a native in the bullock pen, who was nothing but a common laborer and not a luna. The Japanese did not take the matter in hand on the spot, as stated by the *Advertiser*, but went home, and after calmly deliberating over the things they heard work and said they had got to get possession of that kanaka. They got together from both plantations at Pala, and armed with knives clubs and ropes, they paraded up and down the street in a solid body, looking for that kanaka. They determined that the kanaka should be given over into their hands, whom they would have unhesitatingly hung with their ropes, and the appearances were that they would have no evidence if they were failed in their wishes. Matters looked very serious.

The Sheriff with a large force of armed men and men from our plantations, and the Japanese were taken up to the Court house, disarmed, and charged simply with the costs of court. This displeased them very much and the effect seemed to be to prejudice them against us and the luna on the plantation more particularly as they were the ones especially used to quell the riot and disarm them.

We did our best to stop this riot in the beginning—explaining to them the law of the land, and showing them that the kanaka would be tried in the Courts, but it was of no avail. Upon the fact that they certainly became discontented and worse constantly to their Consul that they wished to be taken away, alleging wrongs and abuses that were not true. Their Consul visited us, and after our talk with him, he wrote up our minds to make special effort to be on hand to receive and give testimonial, and to make them feel that they would be fully protected in all their rights and for several months they have been treated with unusual consideration and leniency, both by the managers and luna. We can say that in all my experience, I have never had anything to do with a race who have more dogged determination not to yield, when once they become sulky.

Col. Fong Austin truly says when he came up here to investigate, that with the exception of their complaints of the medical attendance, "the rest would be such comparatively trivial matters as are constantly arising where large numbers of men are employed in manual labor."

That is the way Col. Austin found things here, and he was quite right. Everything might have been settled amicably, and everything going on smoothly to-day, but we obtained a proper and needed support and backing from the Japanese officials. We have never even been asked whether we had anything to complain of, or had any reason to be dissatisfied—and apparently all our statements and actions are regarded by our treatment of the Japanese here, have been entirely misunderstood and disbelieved. The laborers have had their entire sympathy from the first, and we have reason to are that the spirit of discontent has been left in a state of ferment, and brought the petty interpreters that have been sent around.

Finding that the Board of Immigration were allowing themselves to be swayed by the Japanese officials, we have felt obliged for sometime back to simply allow our Japanese to have their own way. If they wish to work in one gang, they are allowed to do so—if they wish to stay at home, they are allowed to do so without question.

Thus, and time will tell, we get along with them, they have been so smoothed and supported in the spirit of complaint—multiply, because the Board of Immigration have deprived the planters of the privilege of dealing with offenders according to law.

I will say that in the main, the Board of Immigration have shown a disposition to treat us fairly, and have endeavored to smooth over all difficulties; but we do feel that when in dry complaints with them, I requested in my letter of Aug. 21st to the Pala Japanese be asked whether they wanted to be taken away, or not, before any such step was taken, that my request should have been complied with, especially as I stated to them, that we had every reason to believe that a large part of them were labouring contented, they having told us so on through their interpreter—and moreover that they were working as though they were satisfied to stay. But the Board took a petition received, that week from 7 Japanese, as intimating that all wished to be removed, disregarded our request, and sent up peremptory orders that the Pala Japanese should be sent to Honolulu. Mr. Walsh, but just before we received this order collected the Japanese together and talked with them. A large part of them said they were ready to stay, but that they had signed a petition to be taken away, on which they had put their private stamp, and that this was very binding in Japan—so that they wanted to bind from their Consul before they said anything further about it.

So that we are not indulging in a mere fancy, when I say that I am satisfied that a few words spoken by the proper authority in a judicious way would have settled everything. We have placed in a position to do everything we could, and follow any suggestions that might be made, to remedy these injuries. The Hamakuapoko Japanese seemed all say they do not wish to be taken away, and they certainly have at the slightest cause for complaint.

In regard to the deaths that have occurred on these plantations—it is true that some of the Japanese have been sickly, and that there have been several deaths, but our other workmen are unusually healthy, so that it cannot be laid to the work or climate. Only one Portuguese immigrant has died at Hamakuapoko during the last two years, and none at Pala. We have had the physician well, so as to secure proper medical treatment for the laborers. I have personally attended any whom have been at all seriously sick, visiting them several times a day and seeing that they were supplied with proper nourishment, such as they could not obtain readily themselves. We have sent all seriously sick to the Wailuku hospital. Our climate is good, but our Japanese have not become acclimated easily. To save time now however, there has been very little serious illness among them.

To say that there must be some local cause why our Japanese have been sickly, because the Japanese in other parts of the Islands are comparatively healthy, does not follow. Our Japanese came, I understand, from an Island situated a short distance from the main land, from which most of the other laborers on the Islands came, and it is quite probable a change to these Islands proved a greater change to the Japanese we have, than to those who came from the main land, both on account of climate and modes of life. I have noticed this before in regard to workmen from other countries. The principal disease that the Japanese have been troubled with here, is called kakke, a disease peculiar to Japan and China.

I enclose to you a statement signed willingly and cheerfully, by the Immigrant Portuguese and the Hamakuapoko planters. It speaks for itself, and is worth more than volumes. I am satisfied that every man on the plantation would willingly sign this statement, if we asked it, but it does not seem to be necessary.

H. P. BALDWIN,
Manager Hamakuapoko Plantation.

HAMAKUAPOKO, Sept. 3rd, 1883.

We the undersigned, Immigrant laborers on the Hamakuapoko Plantation, hereby certify that we are contented, and that we are well treated by the Manager and Lunas.

Blows and kicks are not allowed on this plantation, nor is such treatment ever practiced. We work constantly among the Japanese on this plantation and can say positively that we have never seen any of them asked or struck by the lunas. Had such been the practice we should have known it.

| | |
|---|---|
| Francisco de Souza | Manoel Ferreira |
| Antonio Pereira | Manoel Pestana |
| Manoel Pereira | Joao de Lelma |
| Manoel da Costa | Antonio Pereira |
| Manoel Tavares | Joao Moreira |
| Manoel Souza | Francisco de Ornelas |
| Jose d'Almeida | Manoel Lucas |
| Manoel Farias | Joao Fernandes |
| Antonio de Lelma | Joao de Lelma |
| Joao da Silva | Jose Medeiros |
| Joao Pacheco | Manoel Freira |
| Manoel Carreiro | Serapiao |
| Manoel Pereira | Antonio Carvalho |
| Manoel de Souza | Andre Martins |
| Antonio Freitas | Manoel Sebastiao |
| Agrasio Clemente | Manoel Gouveia |
| Manoel Gomes Ferreira | Manoel de Oliveira |
| Antonio de Souza | Jose Gonzalves |
| Augustinho do Rego | Jose Cabral |
| Joao do Rego | Manoel do Arto |
| Joao do Rego | Joao Ferreira |
| Joao de Oliveira | Manoel Nalaro |
| Raimundo da Camera | Antonio Franko |
| Joao Rodrigues | Joao da Fonte |
| Jose de Freitas | Antonio Tavares |
| Jacintho Baltizar | Jose dos Santos |
| Manoel Lopes | Manoel Pedro Lopes |
| Eusebio Carvalho | Joao Pereira |
| Jose Ferreira | Joao Barreto |
| Antonio do Rego | Jacintho Tavares |
| Antonio do Rego | Jacintho Fernandes |
| Jose de Medeiros | Ignacio Machado |
| Julio da Silva | Manoel Morris |
| Francisco da Silva Gaspar | Joaquim Furtado |
| Antonio Medeiros Pires | Manoel de Medeiros |
| Antonio Ribeiro | Manoel Machado |
| Antonio do Rego | Francisco Carvalho |
| Jose Jacintho dos Santos | Antonio da Camera |
| | Manoel de Farias |

We certify that the statements above were translated and explained to the Portuguese laborers at Hamakuapoko, and we witnessed all the signatures and marks above and that no one to whom it was offered hesitated to sign.

W. GOODALE, Translator—Souza.

The undersigned employees of the Hamakuapoko Plantation concur in and endorse the statements made by the Portuguese laborers attached hereto—in regard to the treatment of the Japanese laborers by the manager and luna here.

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|---|---|
| G Gubbe | John Christian Hales |
| John Ahsen | A Martinsen |
| A Hayes | H F Skar |
| A Jurgensen | O Johansen |
| Gustav A Torkilsen | Edward Anderson |
| | F Alexander |

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### The Liquor Laws of all the States.

W. C. T. U.

A special effort was made to obtain a statement of the methods adopted in the several States and Territories of the Union in dealing with the liquor question, and answers were received from the several Secretaries of State as follows:

Directed prohibition State, with constitutional provision against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors: Vermont, Maine, Iowa and Kansas—4.

Prohibition State, but no constitutional provision: New Hampshire—1.

Prohibition in which prohibition has been tried, but, either for lack of success or change in public sentiment, changed to milder methods: Massachusetts, Connecticut, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin—6.

States and Territories having general and strongest laws for "local option" laws: Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas, Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska, Dakota and Washington—11.

States allowing "local option" by special act of the Legislature: North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi—4.

States and Territories having no general laws, and where no special attention has been given to the subject: New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, Louisiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Missouri, Nevada, Colorado, Arizona, Montana, New Mexico, Wyoming and Utah—10.

States and Territories from which we have been unable to obtain replies: Florida, Texas, Tennessee, California, Oregon, Idaho and Utah—7. Total—46.

The unique position occupied by Ohio compelled us to classify this State as we have, though it can hardly be said that no special attention has been paid to the subject of temperance in Ohio, especially of late years. The law against treating in Nebraska, it is only fair to add, is founded on a sensible idea. How much of the drunkenness and crime of large American cities is due to treating? In this respect we are a nation of fools. In no country in the world is the custom carried to such an extent. The severity of prohibition laws may be best studied in Mr. St. John's State, where even physicians have to take oath once in five years that they have not given a prescription for liquor in a single instance. Such a law is not necessarily a mockery, but it is very nearly so, and nothing but the intelligent support of the Japanese here, have been entirely ignorant and disbelieved. The laborers have had their entire sympathy from the first, and we have reason to are that the spirit of discontent has been left in a state of ferment, and brought the petty interpreters that have been sent around.

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