

Hawaiian Gazette.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS. W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR. FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1899.

WHITE IMMIGRATION.

Mr. W. O. Smith, whose views on any subject connected with our local affairs are always interesting, and are generally valuable, says in the paper which he sent to the joint meeting of the Executive and the planting interest last week that: "The necessity of depending upon cheap Asiatic labor is removed. But the employers will not seek the higher priced labor so long as the cheaper class is available."

The Advertiser has persistently advocated the introduction of American laborers here for social and political reasons, and it has, in the past spoken with some indignation of the trifling indifferent conduct of the sugar interests in the matter. While \$150,000 or more is readily paid for a sugar mill, any proposition to spend the sum of \$50,000 for one vigorous, persistent and intelligent effort to introduce a good class of white laborers, by all of the plantations combined, would be met with derision. The motto has been, as a rule, "Millions for dividends, not a cent for civilization."

Mr. Smith believes that laborers other than Asiatic can now be obtained. They can be obtained, but not without the use of money, brains and sacrifice. The whole community, devoted to getting sugar profits, must realize that a day of reckoning may be at hand, unless the labor system is changed.

With the increase of Asiatic immigration, the difficulties of introducing the American laborers for instance have no doubt increased, until the conditions are such that only heroic treatment will now introduce white labor.

Five years ago, owing to the depressed condition of the grain industry, thousands of good Americans were ready and willing to immigrate to these islands. It was the opportunity of Hawaii. Nothing was done. Conditions have changed, and the American farmer is now prosperous. Wages are high, and every honest laborer can get work at fair prices. The delay, almost criminal in its neglect of opportunity, increases the expense and trouble of securing suitable immigrants.

Any scheme of immigration that proposes to bring to these islands white labor from the Mainland or Europe will find that the immigrant, unless in great distress or a "bummer" avoids countries where cheap labor fixes the rate of wages. During the last thirty-five years State Immigration bureaus in the Southern States, have made earnest efforts to secure white immigration from Europe, but those disposed to emigrate from the Northern States, or from Northern Europe, refused to go to the South where the wages of the negro indirectly fixes the standard of wages for the white man. The purpose of a laborer in emigrating to America is to better his condition. The purpose of an American farmer or laborer in emigrating to Hawaii is also to better his condition. And unless he is thoroughly convinced that he can better it, he will stay at home. The business difficulty lies in making him believe that he will be better off by emigration.

The movements of the American and European emigrating farmers during the last fifty years, have been governed by the price of land. The farmers are sturdy speculators in their way, and Uncle Sam, for a century, has allowed them to take up public land at \$1.25 per acre, and sell it at larger profits than the sugar stocks ever have produced.

The great majority of steady laboring farmers are married, and have children. With an offer of increased wages these married laborers will hesitate to move unless the social conditions are pleasant for their wives and children.

While the difficulties of securing a desirable class of immigrants for these islands are great, they can be overcome. "Money and brains can do anything," the great capitalists say. Among the 75,000,000 of Americans, there are quite enough farm laborers to be had, who put climate before all things. These are not to be found in one place, but are scattered in many places. They may be found. Money and brains will find them. The bummers are ready to come at a moment's notice. The desirable men have something at stake where they live, and will not readily rush into any new schemes. They seek betterments, and a mild climate is betterment enough for many of them.

The change in our labor conditions requires heroic treatment. The money is here. So are the brains. The inflexible will is lacking.

Among the stockholders in every plantation is that sturdy character, Progress. Other stockholders may gob-

ble up the cash dividends, but he demands a moral dividend. And if he does not get it, he introduces the higher law, and forces disaster and finally bankruptcy.

OF WHAT USE?

The words "of what use" might be written over the entrance of the Princess Kaiulani School at Palama. They should not imply that the school is of no use whatever, but that it fails to be of the best use. The building itself gives credit to ministers, to architects, to teachers and to the taxpayers who are willing to pay for it.

The children will be instructed within its walls, as they have been heretofore instructed, in the rudiments, and more than that, through the intelligent energy of the principal, commendable without measure, they will learn much about the world and the nice things that are in it, and about the pleasure of having these things. And so long as the pupils remain in the school, they learn to despise the savages who have no wants, and whose measure of happiness is the low and arrow and a hut. Their education will urge them to lead the lives of civilized people who want a thousand things that the savages never heard of or do not care for, or as the French traveller expressed it: "Ah! you teach the savages A, B, C,—then he wants trousers and a gold watch."

While this system of education is applied in this and the other school houses, the children of the Anglo-Saxons, the Portuguese, the natives, the Chinese and the Japanese are, daily and most faithfully, instructed so as to surely and swiftly develop wants which are expensive things to possess.

Prof. Geo. Harris admirably expresses the idea in these words: "Progress, then, consists in the increase of wants, or, which is the same thing, in the development of man in the consciousness and satisfaction of capacity."

"One want plants the germ of another want, or there is no progress. These wants are the ladders on which we mount."

The school house is therefore a device which inevitably generates wants which cost money. But no system of education is satisfactory or is useful which does not, along side of its development of wants, educate as well in the practical ways of supplying these wants. It is unwise and rather absurd to create a thirst and give neither water to quench it, or show where it can be found.

Those who undertook to make a wise solution of the negro problem in the South, after the close of the Civil war, were "inspired" to see that the education of the children, especially of the laboring classes, would be a mischievous affair if it did not include with the education of wants, the education also in the practical way of supplying those wants. If they taught the children to reject the hovel, they saw the supreme necessity of teaching them how to put a better house in its place. If the children were to be enlightened on the subject of wants, they should also be enlightened on the equally important matter of the best ways of getting cash to supply the wants.

There are in these islands, some thousands of children, especially the Portuguese, who are now educated to have wants, which their parents did not have because they were ignorant. This education unfits them for any industrial occupation that does not return the means for a "decent living," which involves a gratification of these wants. A shrewd and educated plantation manager said, last year: "The education of the children of the people who work on the plantations makes mischief and discontent. There is but one great industry here, and its prosperity depends upon cheap labor, and cheap labor and education don't pull together."

In order to make these schools of real use, there must be created by the State, or by individuals, diversified industries that will enable these educated children to gratify their wants, and until it is done, the question is a just one, of what use are these schools, in the best sense of the term? This is an agricultural country, strictly speaking, only a sugar producing country, and upon sugar, unless there is a creation of diversified industries, all of us must live. These young people, as a rule, must and should go to the soil for a living. The State gives them education in a building which is beautiful and artistic, in which there is the best instruction, and when they leave it, it virtually points out to them the way to the plantations and the tenant life of laborers where the wages are such as to make it a mockery to say that their wants can be supplied.

Dr. J. G. Holland, the writer, said that the result of establishing academies in the New England towns was the abandonment of their houses by the young people who fled to the cities, because they had not been taught to develop New England soil. The land they abandoned the Irish and Canadian French occupied.

What is the drift, the outcome, of our system of education?

DOES THE CONSTITUTION EXTEND?

The fourteen millions of American voters make up a debating society, on the new questions about expansion and colonial governments, and each one of the fourteen millions of debaters "has the floor." So in the press, and in the trolley cars, in the clubs, in the Pullmans, on the steamboats, in valley and on mountain, these debaters, who are the real power behind the throne and most finally decide the disputed matter, are talking over the matter, while the Executive patiently waits for the voices to blend in one mighty roar that will rush through the open doors of the White House.

The debaters do not agree, especially about the constitutional aspects of this situation, and, as usual in human affairs, laymen and loungers are influenced more by their temperaments than by their reasons. What surprises the laymen is that the lawyers are "all at sea" in the case. For the laymen do not really realize the fact that the Federal Constitution is a very "foxy" instrument, and its wise makers did not commit the mistake of filling it with rigid rules that might become at some period, very inconsistent. The instrument contains very precise terms in some respects, and very general terms in other respects. It happens in the matter of dealing with territories only general terms are used; in fact, in the matter of governing them about one line is used in declaring that Congress may make "needful rules and regulations" for their government. That is all that is said regarding the power which Congress has over the present domain of territory covering a larger area than France and Germany and Austria combined.

Naturally there would be differences of opinion regarding the status of territories, especially when obtained by conquest, and the lawyers have failed to agree about the relation of territories to the federal government from the time of the Louisiana purchase to the present time. The Supreme Court has, at times, discussed the territorial relations, and has expressed opinions which seemed to settle finally just what they are, but many of these opinions, not decisions, are not binding, because they were not necessary to the making of a judgment. What the federal government can do with the territories has never been before the court as a broad question. It has said that the constitution covered the territories, but it has never defined the power of Congress over them, excepting in certain instances. And so far as it has defined these relations, it has not extended the constitution without discrimination.

One of the most interesting papers on this subject is one presented in the Harvard Law Review by Prof. James B. Thayer of the Harvard Law School. While he is opposed to expansion he accepts the facts of the conquests, and the annexation of Hawaii, and then asks, what can we do with these new territories? He takes the very broadest views regarding the power of Congress to govern them: "that it has the legal and constitutional power to govern these islands as colonies, substantially as England might govern them." He believes that altogether too narrow views prevail regarding the power of Congress in this respect. He believes that the constitution is "astonishingly well adapted for the purposes of a great developing nation, and it shows its wisdom mainly in the shortness and generality of its provisions. In its silence and abstinance from petty limitations."

A GOOD SERMON.

Brother Atherton gave, in the Christian Church on Sunday evening, some excellent advice on the matter of stock speculation. If people, old and young, would follow it, there would be much less misery here at no very distant day. But the old and the young will not follow his advice, because they live in an age when the air they breathe is infected with speculative germs, and a great majority of the largest fortunes have been made by speculating. Ninety per cent of those who engage in the speculations fail and disappear from the stock exchanges, but the ten remaining per cent, remain as the shining lights of great fortunes, which the people worship, as the Persians worship fire.

It is the examples of success in business like that present in Brother Atherton's own life that dazzles the crowd. For the crowd does not distinguish between the success due to his industry, patience, nerve, and integrity, and the success due to events, like the Cuban war for instance, or to the Reciprocity treaty, over which he had no control, and which a wise man calls his good fortune.

The fact that Brother Atherton has been very "successful" as it is called in a worldly sense, is misleading to the mind of the crowd. If he had given in detail the history of all of the sugar plantations during the last forty years, the crowd would have learned that there was a vast amount of anxiety and labor besides speculation in it, due to the condition of things. The crowd cares nothing, however, for this history. It looks at the few instances of successful men, and expects to go "cross lots" to wealth instead of travelling over the stony roads that many of the successful men have passed.

Brother Atherton is not quite accurate in declaring that speculation is immoral when it is conducted without value as a basis, as for instance the buying and selling of wheat, without owning it.

A vast amount of the legitimate business of the country is carried on without owning the articles dealt in. The iron merchants buy pig iron, the dry goods merchants buy cloths, the copper merchants buy copper, and these articles are bought on contracts without ownership or payment, and these contracts are sold to those who need the articles, but have not anticipated a rise in prices. These contracts without

owned, or with the Philippines. That body may provide laws for Hawaii which might be entirely unsuited to the other territories.

So far as the extension of the constitution is involved, the judicial authorities are against Prof. Thayer.

LYNCH LAW.

For the first time, in the enforcement of the criminal laws, the federal government has undertaken to prosecute men who are charged with lynching in the southern states. The trial now proceeding or concluded in Charleston, S. C. is one of national interest.

Baker, a colored man, was appointed last year postmaster in the town of Lake City, S. C. "Representative business men" as they are called, of that city, being opposed to the appointment of a colored man, attacked Baker's house, which was also the post office, at night, set it on fire, burned the mails, shot and killed Baker, and one of his children, and drove his wife and seven children to the woods. It was a savage deed, and an evidence of frightful lawlessness.

The state authorities hesitated to prosecute the fifteen "respectable persons" believed to be guilty of arson, murder and the destruction of the United States mails. The offense was one against the state law but the murdered man was a federal officer, and was entitled to federal protection. The act of killing and the act of burning the mails are regarded as offenses against federal law as well as against state law. The federal authorities in Washington have undertaken the prosecution of the murderers, and the case, at the latest date, was on trial before a jury.

The outcome of the affair will be the measure of southern civilization. Lynching for a certain offense committed in the south will not be denounced, even though regretted, by those who are familiar with the social conditions existing there, but the intelligent people of the south strongly condemn the acts of lynching for minor offenses, and for no offense whatever, against the law.

However zealous the federal authorities are, they cannot control the verdicts of juries.

The case is ably defended and the chances are that the sentiment of the community will influence the jury to acquit the defendants. The federal authorities may, however, secure an exceptionally good jury in Charleston. The traditions of the south forbid the hanging of a white man for "killing a nigger." The verdict, if the crime is proved, will indicate the progress of the south during the last thirty-five years.

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possession, however, are not hazardous, but are founded on experience, knowledge, thought,—and these are entitled to an equivalent of profit. A transaction which is legitimate business in one case, is speculation or gambling in another case. Homicide may be a crime or a virtuous act, according to the circumstances. The lines of demarcation between gambling and legitimate business are shadowy. The moral quality of any act is best defined after its effect on the mind of the author of it is known.

THE CHURCH MILITANT.

The Church very gradually takes its true position as a moral force. It begins to dare to attack the acts of men, instead of their consciences which cannot be reached by laws. The railroad swindler looks on with contentment, while the pulpit fires into the sand bank of his conscience. When the Church picks out a single and conspicuous act of wickedness, and centers its fire on that, and is supported by the enflaming fire of other Churches, and the fire is ceaseless, then the wicked act crumbles in ruins, and the author of it mends his ways. Satan, in his confidential moments, admits that he has no special use for the Church militant that makes bulls' eyes, instead of firing over the heads of the enemy.

Recently, in the city of New York, some railway people, backed by the Tammany power, undertook to occupy Amsterdam avenue, one of the most attractive avenues in the city, with trolley tracks, to the great injury of the residences and the Churches. Dr. Peters, of St. Michael's Church, resolved to prevent this injury. Those who resided in premises adjoining the avenue needed a leader who was able and willing to organize their scattered forces into a solid and marching front. Dr. Peters did it thoroughly and well. He regarded the Churches as the true reservoirs of aggressive power. The Churches responded to his call. Father Galligan of the Roman Catholic Church, declared that the "combating of evil is as much a part of religion as the encouragement of goodness." The pastors of other Churches took a similar view. Satan did not agree with this radical view, and said it was dangerous doctrine to preach from the pulpit. It was purely heresy, and against all traditions. Some of the members of these belligerent Churches, were interested in promoting these injurious things. They agreed that Satan was "not far out of the way," and that their business interests ought to be protected rather than destroyed. Then the Churches put up money for a fight in the courts. This, Satan again said confidentially, was only making the Churches worldly affairs. It was not a fair fight, and the Churches would go to the dogs, if they kept on. He believed it was better to send money to Africa, for the conversion of the heathen, instead of using it to disturb business interests.

But Dr. Peters and the other pastors believed that the throwing of the stones of an injunction at the grasping capitalists did more good than pelting them with the grass of exhortation. The injunction, instigated by the Churches, knocked down the capitalists and kept them down. The confiscation of a public way was prevented. Satan writes to the journals that if the Churches keep on this way, he "will sell out even at a loss," and leave the country, and then people will find out how "much they owe to him as a good business adviser."

Spencer Reed.

A dispatch from New York dated April 19, states that Thomas Brackett Reed, the noted Congressman, will give up political life to become senior member of the law firm of Simpson, Thatcher & Barnum, 10 Wall street, New York. An income of \$50,000 per year is guaranteed to him. Mr. Reed and family go to Europe for a vacation and rest. On their return Mr. Reed will resign his position in Congress and remove his family from Portland, Maine, to their New York City home.

READY TO TREAT

Instructions to the Commissioners to Samoa.

Clothed with Authority—First Desire of the United States—Still Talk of Partition.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The instructions to the Samoan Commissioners have been completed. They are alike in all essential respects. They were summed up today by one of the Commissioners substantially as follows:

The Commission is given complete authority to carry on a provisional government for Samoa. In doing this the instructions carefully prescribe the preservation of order and the securing of life and property as a first requisite. It is provided that the duties of all of those heretofore exercising authority in Samoa, either in the treaty of Berlin or in the service of either of the Governments, shall be suspended in order that the High Commission should have complete authority over the affairs of the islands.

The Commission is required to make a report upon a variety of things, including the recent collisions and the causes leading up to them, the admission of the islands, the rights of the several claimants to the islands, and also as to what changes are desirable in the methods provided by the treaty of Berlin.

The instructions call for unanimity in all action. The action of the Commission when unanimous is to be conclusive without referendum except when it suspends a provision of the treaty of Berlin. In that case also a provision of the treaty of Berlin may be suspended by unanimous agreement of the members, but the suspension is ad referendum and is not binding until the three governments approve or disapprove. The instructions are broad enough to include the recent troubles, so that these acute phases as well as the general government of Samoa will be adjusted.

LONDON, April 19.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says: The proposal to partition the Samoan islands, said to have been revived in the United States, will be accepted by Germany only if no other solution is possible.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Samoan Commission will sail for Apia on the naval transport Badger, leaving San Francisco on the 25th inst. This arrangement was made today after Baron Spreck von Sternberg, first secretary of the German Embassy, had called on Secretary Hay and advised him of his appointment as the German member of the High Commission. The commission completed the body. As the plan to have the members get away on the Mariposa, sailing on the 19th, was no longer feasible, the transport Badger, now on her way to San Francisco, was placed at the disposal of the Commission.

THEY FUNK.

San Francisco Bidders Wish to Withdraw.

Victor Hoffman, of San Francisco, who received the contract for putting up the Beretania street school house, has asked to be relieved from the contract. He writes that owing to an advance in the price of lumber he will be unable to put up the building for the figure specified. His bid was \$25,999.

The matter was thoroughly discussed in the Cabinet yesterday morning. The decision was finally reached that Mr. Hoffman persisted in withdrawing the Government will declare forfeited his bond of \$1000. Although there are three other San Francisco bids lower than the local bids it is believed that the contract will now go to the lowest of the Honolulu bidders—Mr. Ouderkirk.

Still another San Francisco man wishes to be released from his contract. This is F. P. Jones who writes that he will not be able to take the \$6000 of Government bonds owing to his money being tied up elsewhere. The bonds will be given to the highest local bidder.

CONGRESSMAN HILBORN DIED.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Former Representative Hilborn, of California, died at Garfield Hospital this afternoon. The cause of his death was blood poisoning, resulting from kidney complications.

OAKLAND, Cal., April 19.—Samuel Greely Hilborn, ex-Congressman of the Third District of this State, was born in Minot, Androscoggin, then Cumberland county, Maine, on December 5, 1834. He read law with Tassenden and Butler, Portland, Maine, and was admitted to the bar in 1861. In that year he moved to Vallejo and practiced law. He moved to Oakland in 1867. He filled the unexpired term of Joseph McKenna in the Fifty-third Congress, defeating Warren B. English, was succeeded by English in 1894 in a contest. He was elected to the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses. He was a lifelong Republican. He leaves one daughter, Miss Grace Hilborn. His death prevented his appointment by President McKinley as Minister to Portugal.

Congressman Hilborn visited Hawaii about three years ago.

Gen. Lawton says 100,000 men are needed for campaigning against the insurgents. He has relinquished territory to save garrison forces for the field. Gen. Otis and the administration believe an army of 30,000 or 40,000 will be sufficient for all purposes in the Philippines.