JAPANESE ARE MOVING AGAINST EMIGRATION

Their Central Association Takes Strong Ground Against the Ball Scheme.

The meeting of the Central Japanese Association yesterday at the Japanese Primary School, Nuuanu street, was enlivened by a warm discussion over the question of the Japanese laborers being sent to Victoria by attorney Ball and others. Consul Miki Saito reported to the meeting the correspondence and cablegrams he has with reference to the detention of the Japanese at Victoria, and this brought out a long discussion.

The result was a unanimous vote by the sixty delegates accepting a resolution denouncing the methods employed to get the Japanese laborers away from Hawaii, expressing also the delegates' disapproval of Japanese leaving Hawaii for the mainland. The delegates expressed their belief that it was entirely against the interests of the Japanese people to be led away by representations of unlimited work awaiting them on the mainland, and they also expressed their opinion that the present migration was against the interests of Hawaii in general.

The delegates agreed that steps should be taken to prevent further emigration of this character.

A petition, to accompany the resolution, will be drawn up and sent to the Japanese minister at Washington, through the local Consul General.

There are well-defined rumors that the Japanese will employ Federal District Attorney Breckons to take action against lawyer Ball.

J. P. BALL REPLIES.

Editor Advertiser: Permit me a few lines to correct some errors in your yesterday and prior articles relative to myself.

It is true that I have been and am acting as attorney and trustee for several Japanese who handle people wishing to go to the mainland, but it is not true that I represent any corporation in Seattle or elsewhere seeking to obtain laborers from here. It is true that the said parties for whom I am attorney sent 27 Japs per Aorangi, Oct. 21st.

'Tis true that Consul Morikawa of Vancouver cabled here that said Japs had been refused landing and had been ordered deported. 'Tis true that I immediately instructed my said clients to receive no more applications for passage per the Canadian-Australian route until I could investigate the status of affairs. Thereupon I cabled the General Passenger Agent of said Canadian-Australian line, the following message, to wit:

"Are Aorangi Japanese ordered deported? BALL."

The above cable was immediately answered by General Agent Crauford, of the said Canadian-Australian line, as follows, to wit:

"No."

In due course of mail I received from said Agent Crauford, the following letter, to wit:

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 7th, 1903.
Ball, Esq., Honolulu, H. I.

Dear Sir: I duly received your cable of the 4th instant reading "Are Aorangi Japanese ordered deported?" to which I cabled you the word "No."

We did not experience any difficulty in regard to the Japanese on board the Aorangi and am unable to account for the report that these Japanese had received instructions to be deported from Vancouver as they were all landed with very little delay. However, I am pleased to say that there was no truth in the report. Yours truly,

E. S. CRAUFORD,
Asst. General Agent.

As throwing still further light on the matter in question, I quote from a recent letter received by me from F. B. Lazier, passenger and ticket agent of the Pacific Coast Steamship Co., located at Seattle, the following, to wit:

"Any Japs coming from Honolulu to San Francisco, via Victoria, will be subject to no annoyances whatever. The Canadian inspectors simply wish to know that they are in transit from one American port to another, and our inspector will make affidavit to that effect, giving it to the purser of our steamer, who will have this in his possession on arrival at San Francisco, and which will be sufficient evidence to the inspectors there that they have come from an American port and which will admit them at San Francisco without any annoyance. There is no head tax on them."

The last official report made in the matter showed that in April last, 1575 Japs landed and disembarked at this port from Japan. Each month probably 150 or 200 Japs leave here for the mainland. It is absolutely impossible for any very large number of Japs to leave these Islands as the steamers refuse to carry more than a very few each trip.

The last Moana carried 44 Japs for my clients though they had more applications on file, but I had advised them to make only minimum shipments each month so as not to disturb the labor conditions in the Islands.

I am not an advocate of Japanese laborers in these Islands, but it is the best that can be had at the present. Any body of laborers who send away annually $3,000,000 cash to be deposited in a foreign country, are a menace to the prosperity and upbuilding of such country. It is a leakage that will ultimately sap the financial vitality of these Islands.

I have always been and am now an advocate of the good old time southern plantation negro laborers, such as are found in the sugar districts of Louisiana and Texas. These people are American to the backbone. They are docile, honest, industrious and easily handled and best of all they can be depended on to spend all their earnings right here at home. Even now I am formulating plans to interest negro laborers of the kind aforesaid in these Islands, and I hope with the cooperation of our planters to ultimately people these fertile lands with laborers who will meet the ideal requirements of our local conditions.

I will say here incidentally that your reporters totally distorted my remarks as set forth in yesterday's issue. I am not aware of having a single enemy among the people of these Islands and the fact that I have all my family here argues well that my interests lie here and that it is incumbent upon me to promote the welfare of this country rather than otherwise as the tenor of your articles would lead some to believe.

Very respectfully yours,
J. P. BALL.

Honolulu, Dec. 2d, 1903.

TO HAVE UNIFORM COURT PRACTICE

First Judge J. T. De Bolt, of the First Judicial Circuit, has been engaged for two months past, in the intervals of almost daily court engagements, preparing Rules of Practice for the Circuit Courts of the Territory.

The rules now in vogue in the First Circuit were prepared by Judges Humphreys, Gear and Robinson, but are of doubtful legality from the fact that the law directs that the rules shall be promulgated by the Circuit Judges of the Territory. Circuits of the other islands have rules of their own, probably for the most part the old rules of the Hawaiian Supreme Court before the Circuit Courts were established.

Judge De Bolt deems it highly desirable that the practice should be made uniform throughout the Territory. He will welcome suggestions from the other Judges as well as from attorneys before making a final draft of the Rules to be promulgated by all of the Judges according to law. To this end he will send copies of his preparation when completed to his colleagues on the bench.

MOLOKAI VISITED BY TIDAL WAVE

John H. Wilson, engineer, returned in the Lehua yesterday from doing surveying for the Kaulapapa wharf construction. He reports what he believes to have been the action of a tidal wave last Sunday on the windward side of Molokai.

A big sea washed away two houses at Kalaupapa. At Pelekunu the incoming waves rushed clear through the houses on the beach, causing general consternation. Taro patches were flooded. The sea reached a point 250 feet inshore of the highest former tide mark.

The flooding prevailed all along the coast from Kalaupapa to Halawa for about two hours. A strange feature, one that favors the tidal wave theory, was that of smooth water in the ocean a quarter of a mile from shore.

His Complaint.—"Her name is Pearl, and I thought when I married her that I was accumulating a pearl of great price," said the pale-eyed, stoopy-shouldered man, the while a wan grin wrinkled his meager complexion. "But the mother of Pearl soon gave me to understand that her daughter was the pearl that was cast before swine, and that I was the swine."—Smart Set.

RHEUMATISM is cured by Chamberlain's Pain Balm. One application relieves the pain. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

MR. HATCH'S MISSION VARIOUSLY DISCUSSED

Governor Carter Approves But Disclaims Government Agency---Dissent by F. J. Lowrey and Approval by Geo. W. Smith.

Governor Carter said Tuesday he did not know whether or not the Advertiser's statement that a copy of that day's issue would go into the hands of every Senator and Representative in Congress was to be taken as a threat against Mr. Hatch's mission, but if it was to be so understood he considered that the Advertiser was working an injury to the public of this Territory by its attitude. From this the Governor went on to say:

"It is assumed that the idea of Mr. Hatch's trip is a tacit admission to Congress that we are not competent to enact a county bill, and that we want to obtain a law which cannot be modified except by Act of Congress.

"Now, it is a physical impossibility to get a decision of our Supreme Court on the County Act before the first of January. Neither can we obtain a Supreme Court decision on a submission of facts, as I understand. If we could get a decision, it would only be upon a specific case and would not prevent a disgruntled taxpayer from taking an appeal upon a different case.

"The situation is grave because if county governments come into effect and be operated for a little while and then the Act get knocked out, there will be chaos before the Legislature could be summoned to rectify the trouble.

"The people of the Territory have expressed their desire for county government. Both political parties have taken it up and put their best efforts on it. Hence it would not be sincere, nor show good faith, to neglect to do anything within our power to carry out the plan.

"All Mr. Hatch proposes to do is to find out whether there is any possibility of getting Congress to ratify the County Act and the election, subject to further amendments by the Territorial Legislature. All that we say is that we are perfectly capable of legislating for ourselves.

"There are differences of opinion as to whether or not this Act conflicts with their—the Organic Act—and if they ratify the County Act it will give confidence and enable those in charge of county government to proceed with some chance of success.

"There is nothing secret about the thing at all, but if the Advertiser wants to imply a threat by sending a copy of today's paper to every member of Congress it will do the Territory harm.

"Unless Congress acts in our behalf in the manner desired, I see no alternative but to call an extra session of the Legislature. Attorneys are at work trying to upset the Act. Whether they succeed or not their efforts will prevent success. Capitalists will not lend money to the counties while uncertainty of their status remains.

"For one in this administration, I am in favor of local self-government, decentralizing, to stop paternalism of which we in the past have been accused."

When, with reference to his disclaimer of secrecy, the Governor was reminded that Mr. Hatch had departed on his mission before anything regarding the matter had been divulged for publication, he replied:

"Mr. Hatch is not sent to Washington by the Government, but by outside parties who take an interest in having the uncertainty settled."

Governor Carter referred to the request from Maui county officials for a conference to be called by him as a fresh evidence of the dependence of the people throughout the islands on the central authority in Honolulu, which it was the intent to replace with popular self-dependence. With the immense expenditures required for various public services of the Territory which there were not visible means adequately to meet, the Governor considered it was high time the people took charge of their purely local affairs and realized as well that they were the taxpayers who had to provide for both Territorial and County necessities. The experience would be their best education in civic responsibilities and tend to put an end to graft and extravagance.

MR. LOWREY'S VIEWS.

Frederick J. Lowrey of Lewers & Cooke, Ltd., on being asked if the Chamber of Commerce had taken any action with regard to Mr. Hatch's mission, or what was the attitude of that body thereto, replied:

"I cannot say, as details of business are now left by the Chamber to the board of directors and there are fewer general meetings than formerly.

"But I hope that they are not backing such a thing. It is a dreadful mistake. I am surprised if Mr. Hatch has really gone to Washington on such an errand, it seems so entirely inconsistent with the fight the Bar Association is making with regard to Territorial officers and appeals.

"Here we have been agitating for home rule in our own affairs, and the right to manage the Territory's business for ourselves. Now are we sending some one to Washington to beg for Federal interference in our business of county government? It looks like throwing away the whole principle for which we have been contending.

"Suppose that the Supreme Court here should decide that the entire County Act is invalid on account of a defect in its title, or other cause. It would be better, in my opinion, even to take the risk of having an extra session of the Legislature to repair the law than running to Washington with such a purely local matter. I doubt very much if Congress will have anything to do with it.

"Then, again, the passage of the County Act by Congress would not be a certain assurance that it would not still contain defects on which it might be attacked. No doubt the lawyers who framed the bill are a little sensitive to the danger of its being declared null and void on account of mistakes they overlooked. Yet the bill to be submitted to Congress would have to be prepared by lawyers and might, as likely as the old one, be attacked after passage upon entirely new grounds. Then it would have to be tested in our courts just the same as the present law."

G. W. SMITH'S VIEWS.

George W. Smith, of Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., said last night that the Merchants' Association had as yet taken no action relative to the mission of Mr. Hatch to Washington.

Speaking for himself, Mr. Smith stated that until that day he had been doubtful upon the question. Now, however, from information he had received he believed that Mr. Hatch's errand was a wise step. He had been convinced that, unless the uncertainty over the status of the County Act were speedily ended, chaos would result.

HILO TO ACT.

A semi-private letter received yesterday gives the information that plans are being laid by well-intentioned people, to have the County Act thoroughly tested in the courts. This is considered to be really the most expeditious course for putting an end to all uncertainty.

J. A. MAGOON ON HOME RULE

When the question of permitting appeals from our Territorial Supreme Court to the United States Supreme Court was first brought up, I was inclined to favor a law permitting such appeals, but after carefully considering the matter I am decidedly against any such law. There has been always in the past a clear working majority of able and conscientious men on our Supreme Court Bench, and we have no reason to believe that it will be any different in the future. I believe that it is decidedly better that there should be occasional miscarriages of justice, than to subject litigants to the expense and delays occasioned by appeals to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Upon the question of appointment I fail to see how any member of this community can be willing to admit that we have not a sufficient number of honest men in this Territory, possessing the ability and qualifications required to fill, not only judicial positions, but all the other positions. It would be certainly a departure from the foundation principles of American institutions to place strangers to rule over us. The rule is no less imperative when the President appoints than when the people elect. Fancy our fellow citizens electing a non-resident to be our Governor, or to fill any other office. It is government of the people, by the people and for the people that we believe in, and though the President appoints, he is trusted to make his appointments accord with this great basic principle.

J. ALFRED MAGOON.

GOV. CARTER'S CONFERENCE HOURS

Heads of departments will confer with Governor Carter on their respective affairs, in a system to replace the former executive council, according to the following schedule:

Mondays—President of the Board of Health, 1 to 2; Commissioner of Public Lands, 2 to 3; Superintendent of Public Works, 3 to 4.

Tuesdays—Superintendent of Public Instruction, 11 to 12.

Wednesdays—General business.

Thursdays—Surveyor, 1 to 2; Commissioner of Public Lands, 2 to 3; Superintendent of Public Works, 3 to 4.

Saturdays—Attorney General, 11 to 12.

A TIMELY SUGGESTION.—This is the season of the year when the prudent and careful housewife replenishes her supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is certain to be needed before the winter is over, and results are much more prompt and satisfactory when it is kept at hand and given as soon as the cold is contracted and before it has become settled in the system. In almost every instance a severe cold may be warded off by taking this remedy freely as soon as the first indication of the cold appears. There is no danger in giving it to children for it contains no harmful substance. It is pleasant to take—both adults and children like it. Buy it and you will get the best. It always cures. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

WOMEN LAUD LIFE OF MICRONESIAN MISSIONARY

Tributes to the Memory of the Late Mrs. Hiram Bingham by the Woman's Board of Missions.

Loving tributes to the memory of the late Mrs. Hiram Bingham were given yesterday afternoon at the monthly meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions, of which Mrs. Bingham was the first president from 1871 to 1873. Several of the members read tender tributes to the character of the devoted missionary to the Gilbertese, whose last days even were full of thoughtfulness for the people among whom she had labored and given the best part of her life to elevate them from heathenism to Christianity.

The meeting was one of the largest held this year, and among those present were the Rev. Hiram Bingham and Mrs. Lydia Coan.

Mrs. Sereno E. Bishop presented a paper on the early life of Mrs. Minerva Clarissa Brewster Bingham, which was read by Mrs. Theodore Richards as follows:

MRS. BISHOP'S TRIBUTE.

As the name Brewster indicates, she was of notable lineage, being a descendant in direct line, of Elder Brewster of the Mayflower.

Her parents resided in Northampton, Massachusetts, where she was born October 19th, 1834. She had one own brother, now Major H. M. Brewster of Springfield, Mass. He was always a very dear brother to her and recent letters show how tender was the tie between them.

In early youth she sought her Saviour's love and united with the church at the same time with her father. This made the bond between father and daughter very close, her mother being already a church member.

Rev. Gordon Hill, son of the missionary of India, was her pastor. She was devotedly attached to him and his widowed mother. The beauty of her Christian character was early manifested in her work in the Sabbath school which won the hearts of the young. Her voice, rich in strength and sweetness, was very attractive both in speech and singing. Her genial enthusiastic manner won the hearts of all associated with her.

Her school education was completed at Williston Seminary, East Hampton. She became a successful teacher in the Northampton High School where she taught for three years. The plensant remembrance of these days is evident, when we notice the delightful cordiality of her former pupils when meeting her in later years. Perhaps some of you remember Miss Parsons, a visitor to Honolulu, who early sought out her former teacher, and spent many hours beside the invalid's chair, talking of the old times, and Mrs. Bingham's influence upon herself and others.

Mr. Bingham was at that time principal of the High School. Their friendly acquaintance continued several years, while Mr. Bingham was completing his studies, and finally resulted in their marriage Nov. 16th, 1856. Before this, Mr. Bingham had been ordained and appointed as a missionary to Micronesia.

There are pictures showing Mrs. Bingham in these fresh youthful days. Their wedding was at midday in the old Edward's church of Northampton. The ceremony was performed by her pastor, Rev. Gordon Hill. None of the pomp and show of modern days, but with personal interest a large number of friends gathered, notably among them in the gallery, former pupils of both parties, while Mr. Bingham's sister Lydia and a dear college friend attended them while the solemn vows were spoken. As they walked down the aisle the choir sang that well known hymn, "Ye Christian Heroes Go Proclaim Salvation in Immanuel's Name." They left immediately for New York returning soon to New Haven, where Mr. Bingham's father was living and for a farewell visit to Mrs. Bingham's old home in Northampton. Going to Boston, they were the guests of Mr. James Hunnewell, well known as the hospitable host to many missionaries in those days.

Relatives of both Mr. and Mrs. Bingham were with them there until the sailing of the first Morning Star Dec. 2d, 1856, reaching Honolulu April 24th, 1857.

Mrs. Hall will now tell you of their further journeyings and missionary work.

Mrs. W. W. Hall read an interesting account of the life of Mrs. Bingham as a missionary, which took up the thread of Mrs. Bishop's theme. The paper was as follows:

MRS. BINGHAM AS A MISSIONARY.

We are often made to feel that the people who live in Hawaii today are quite incapable of appreciating the trials and privations of the early missionaries. It is hard to realize that the gentle, easy-going Hawaiian was actually a savage once, and that quite within the memory of living men; and that the personal safety of the pioneer missionaries rested upon the mere whim of the alii. So, doubtless, the traveler of today, visiting the Gilbert Islands, listens skeptically to stories of the savage fierceness of the natives and the dangers which beset the early missionaries. English law makes these atolls safe enough now, but less than half a century ago it was a waste and howling wilderness indeed.

On the 18th of November, 1856, Miss Minerva Clarissa Brewster of Northampton, Mass., became the wife of the young missionary, Rev. Hiram Bingham; and on the 1st of December they sailed from Boston in the first Morning Star, bound for Honolulu, and thence to Micronesia. The voyage around Cape Horn in the little missionary vessel covered more than five months; they arrived in Honolulu in the latter part of April, 1857.

They remained here till August when they sailed away to their isolated home in Micronesia. Visiting the mission stations in the Marshall and Caroline Islands they were assigned, with Mr. and Mrs. Kanoa, Hawaiian missionaries, to the very unattractive station in the Gilbert group and, on the 18th of November, 1857, just one year from their wedding day they landed on the island of Apaiang.

Here they built a tiny house, twenty-four by sixteen feet, and calling it "Happy Home," they set up their household altar.

Imagine the sensations which rolled in upon this modest, refined, cultured New England gentlewoman, at finding herself in the midst of fierce, stark naked savages! What a shock it must have been to her! But this gentle soul was also brave; she had made up her mind to live among these people and do what she could to teach them the way of life; so she put aside her wounded delicacy and timid fears and knowing in whom she believed, faced these new conditions with a courage worthy of a soldier.

What a cheerful spirit she had; what loving patience; but how her housewifely soul must have been tried when her savage neighbors, animated by curiosity, presented themselves, in season and out of season, and, seating their well oiled bodies on her clean, fresh matting, left huge grease spots as witness of their prompt recognition of these strangers in their midst. Mosquitoes held high carnival night and day, and flies were abundant enough to remind one of the plagues of Egypt, but we hear of no complaint from her; the sunshine of her face was not clouded, her cheery voice was not stilled by any of these annoyances; with unfailing patience she kept about her daily duties careful only for the comfort of those about her. She seems to have been an embodiment of that love which "seeketh not her own."

When she had been about three months in her new home her first child was born; but of him it must be said, "He was not for God took him," and the comforting presence of a little child at his own was denied her.

Immediately on their arrival in Apaiang Mr. and Mrs. Bingham began the study of the new language and here she showed herself especially gifted for her new work. She was a born linguist and quickly acquired proficiency in the strange tongue. She opened a school, prepared school books, taught the children to read, to sing, to sew and any and all the useful arts of civilization which they were willing to learn.

Often it was necessary for her husband to go on journeys where it was impossible to take her with him, then she must stay alone with these untamed savages. She needed all her bravery then but we can never know the anxious fears which beset this brave, patient woman. She never suffered personal violence though at times the natives were very rude and insolent.

The only Christian companions they had were Mr. and Mrs. Kanoa, the Hawaiian missionaries; for two years Mrs. Bingham never looked upon the face of a white woman.

The ideal missionary at such an outpost should possess great diversity of gifts. Mrs. Bingham was equal to the emergency. She was cook, house-maid, seamstress, laundress, teacher, amanuensis, physician, amateur dentist, companion, friend, anything, everything, where her ever willing hand and brain could render service. She was eyes for her husband when under the physical debility brought on by life in this trying climate, his eyes failed him. Night after night she sat reading to him never saying, "I am too tired," always forgetting herself when there was anything needing to be done.

But with the mercury at 146 in the sun almost any one of northern birth will give out in time; and this devoted pair were obliged to return to Honolulu for rest and change. In 1866 the second Morning Star was built and Mr. Bingham became her captain. He brought the little vessel safely around the "Horn" to Honolulu and from here they sailed to the Marquesas and Micronesia, visiting the mission stations in these groups. Mrs. Bingham always sailed with her husband; as he lovingly expresses it, she was his "private mate," taking daily observations and working out the reckoning with the accuracy of a skilled navigator.

In 1868 Captain Bingham gave up command of the Morning Star his health being unequal to the task. Later when partially restored they returned to their old station on Apaiang. It must have required a large stock of bravery and unselfishness to go back to the trials and privations which she knew so well, but Mrs. Bingham met the call with her accustomed cheerfulness. Both of them, however, failed in health again and not daring to await the arrival of the Morning Star they took passage in a trading vessel for Samoa and from there to Australia and Honolulu.

(Continued on page 3.)