

JOHN M'GUIRE CUT A WIDE SWATH AT NATIONAL CAPITAL

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13.—The American Federation of Labor, as represented here by its president, Mr. Samuel Gompers, is unalterably opposed to any step towards securing more Oriental laborers for Hawaii. He so expressed himself in an interview today. Mr. Gompers says he and his organization will fight any legislation to alter existing provisions of the Chinese exclusion act, for the benefit of Hawaii or of any other part of the world over which the United States has sovereignty. Furthermore, he says that his organization is prepared to ask Congress at the coming session to put the bars up against Japanese. The Secretary of the Federation, Mr. Frank M. Morrison, supplemented this statement with the information that the Federation is already conducting a campaign through its unions over the country to influence members of Congress to vote for a Japanese exclusion act.

The two federation officials made these statements in connection with a conversation about the visit here some weeks ago of John McGuire of Honolulu. It seems that McGuire stopped over here, while he was en route from Honolulu to Philadelphia, where he is now residing. "They froze McGuire out at Honolulu," said Mr. Morrison, "and he has gone to Philadelphia to earn his living. He has a sister there, and his present address is 815 East Ontario street. He came here to talk with us about labor questions in Hawaii, and went over the history of the struggle there to secure more Oriental labor. The sugar plantations are in control of everything on the Islands. Some of the labor officials out there were disposed to side with the planters. They were honest about it, we suppose, for most labor men are honest in their convictions. But McGuire could not agree with them. We do not want more Orientals in those Islands or anywhere else where white men have to work. We do not want their customs. They may be well enough in Japan."

McGuire told us that the shipment of Japanese laborers to the mainland was always accompanied by the importation of more Japanese from their own country. If 6000 Japs were taken to Oxnard county, California, for instance, 6000 more came pretty soon from Japan to take their places and to work under contract. In California they are displacing the Mexicans who are working very cheaply and are satisfied, each Mexican being content to work on wages that will enable him to keep a cow and have an adobe hut. McGuire also assured me that white men would work in the cane fields of Hawaii, if the sugar planters would pay them sufficient wages. He said the difficulty was that the planters would not pay living wages for white men, which, of course, would be less than what would be considered living wages here on the mainland, especially in California, where the Mexicans work for little money."

In reply to other questions, Secretary Morrison said that McGuire did not recommend any specific measure for enactment by Congress, but that he simply talked over the Hawaiian situation as he (McGuire) saw it. "The effect of his visit," Mr. Morrison added, "was only to re-enforce the program that the Federation has already mapped out to press Congress for the enactment of a Japanese exclusion law." This was borne out by President Gompers, who came into the room during the conversation with Mr. Morrison. "We had been in correspondence with McGuire," said Mr. Gompers, "before he came to Washington. He is one of the men who have kept us informed about labor matters in the Islands for some time. I was out of town the day he called and he talked with Mr. Morrison. There was a lot of things he could tell better than he could write. He went over the history of the labor situation out there and also went into the special and technical phases. His words only served to re-enforce our position. Much that he told us was by no means new. It is not our intention now, and was not before he called, to press any legislation specially with reference to Hawaii, but to press legislation covering the entire territory under the sovereignty of the United States."

These statements by Mr. Gompers and Mr. Morrison were somewhat in variance with what McGuire said after his conference with the latter, as he declared to the Associated Press that the Federation proposed to bring the matter of Japanese immigration to the Hawaiian Islands before Congress for some action.

GOMPERS ON LABOR SITUATION.

President Gompers spoke with considerable emphasis about the general labor situation in Hawaii. He said he had received copies of the Pinkham report; in fact, had received two copies of it, and had read it carefully. Mr. Gompers added: "I have gone patiently over the volume of arguments and evidence presented by both sides of the labor controversy in the Hawaiian Islands. I have never been in Hawaii, but I believe I understand the conditions there very thoroughly. I have visited Cuba and Porto Rico, and other tropical and semi-tropical zones where labor questions are important. There may be a difference of a few degrees in temperature, but the social and economical problems are much the same. The effect upon the various communities of dumping upon them large numbers of Chinese, Portuguese, Japanese and other cheap laborers is about the same. I have been in about every State in the Union and observed the results of such immigration there, and I know very well what it must be in Hawaii. We want no more Chinese, either on the mainland or in Hawaii. We also want to put the barriers up against the Japanese. There is white labor enough if the employers will pay living wages." President Gompers said more in the same vein, indicating his unyielding opposition to any legislation for any part of the country that would furnish a larger supply of Orientals. He declared that he understood fully the powerful forces which are arrayed in support of the Japanese and Chinese. They had realized that when the last Chinese exclusion act was passed. Secretary Morrison, while discussing the Hawaiian situation, observed that there would probably be some difficulty in putting the barriers up against the Japanese, because of existing treaties.

The Commissioner General of Immigration, F. F. Sargent, has constantly disclaimed any knowledge of the representations made here by McGuire. It appears that the former Honolulu cabman did not call at the Department of Commerce, but contented himself with a long statement to Secretary Morrison. Mr. Sargent has expressed himself in much more moderate terms regarding the labor supply for Hawaii. He expects to leave here in about three weeks for his Honolulu trip, having engaged passage from San Francisco on the steamer that sails June 7.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Secretary Atkinson of Hawaii has not yet arrived in Washington, but is supposed to be in New York. Nothing has yet been heard from him here, but considerable mail is awaiting his arrival. The Department of the Interior has nothing to do with the refund-

ing of the Territorial bonds, as it was stated there today, and accordingly has had no reason to keep informed of Mr. Atkinson's movements.

Mr. Edward M. Boyd, Secretary of the Hawaiian Promotion Committee, returned here today. Before his departure he will consult further with Secretary Taft, it is expected, over the arrangements for the latter's visit to Honolulu. Mr. Boyd left this evening for Pittsburg, Pa., after having secured from Secretary Taft a permit for the Hawaiian Band to go to the coast on the transport leaving September 8. His New England trip was very satisfactory.

AS TO COFFEE DUTY.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw is in favor of putting a duty on coffee. When I asked him recently if things had come to a pass where he regarded tariff legislation by the Congress at its next session imperative, he replied:

"If you ask me whether revenue legislation is imperative I shall answer yes." Various methods of raising revenue were mentioned and after quite a conversation the Secretary added:

"There is one way we could raise all the necessary revenue and no man in the United States would feel it, or rather but a few men would feel it. Put a higher tax on every barrel of beer. We could raise as much as \$200,000,000 a year without it becoming a burden upon the people."

"But you would lose the saloon vote," was suggested.

"I am not talking about votes we would lose; I am talking about the statesmanship of the situation," the Secretary replied. "Then we could raise a large sum by putting a duty on coffee. We could insert a provision exempting the coffee of the Philippines, Porto Rico and Hawaii from this import duty. That would be encouraging the industry in those islands. Such a law would force the Brazilians to repeal their export duty on coffee, which the consumers in this country now have to pay. We should be able to buy coffee at just as low prices as now, and, furthermore, could protect and encourage the industry in the islands under our flag."

The matter of laying a duty on coffee may be further discussed before the next session of Congress is far advanced, but it is regarded as more probable that Congress will raise the desired revenue from increasing the tax on beer.

Patents have been granted to Herman A. Peiler of Koloa, Hawaii, for a dumping car, and to Henry P. Baldwin of Puunene, Hawaii, for a device for cleaning impure and viscous solutions.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

HAVE A SCHEME TO PULL DOWN POEPOE

There was a secret meeting of leading Democrats held in a down town office Saturday night to discuss the advisability of making certain changes in the fusion county ticket. Whether there were any Home Rulers at the meeting, or whether the Home Rulers have been consulted, is not stated.

The plan is said to be to pull down Poepeo, fusion candidate for sheriff, leaving the place blank. Then Poepeo is to be placated with the nomination for district attorney, which it is said Mr. Watson is entirely willing to relinquish. But whether Poepeo has been consulted with reference to the proposed change is not stated.

Those present at the meeting expressed their entire willingness to stand behind Brown on his anti-administration platform. The proposed move, indeed, is entirely and altogether in the interest of Brown, who is just now in high favor with Democrats.

HILO WILL HAVE SPORTS

HILO, June 2.—As the date grows nearer, the interest in the Fourth of July races increases. The Hawaii Jockey Club are getting the track and grounds in readiness. The stables and grand stand have been renovated and the base ball grounds leveled and rolled. Word comes from Honolulu that some of the speediest horses there such as "Racing Murphy" and "Bruner" will enter the races here on the Fourth. "The Mallard," "The Fretter," "Egyptian Princess" and several other well known horses will start in the one and a quarter mile dash. "The Fretter" won the Burns Handicap at San Francisco two years ago, carrying off the \$10,000 prize. Two new horses are expected from the coast early in June to enter the races. Five or six Hawaiian bred horses are already here and providing arrangements can be made, a string of ponies from the Parker Ranch will be on hand.

The Jockey Club have planned an elaborate program, to begin at 9:00 o'clock in the morning, with a list of events to keep the people interested throughout the day. A match baseball game will be played between Papaioa and a picked Hilo nine for the \$75 prize offered. Two or three races will be run in the morning and the afternoon will be devoted entirely to racing events. Lunch can be obtained on the grounds.

At night there will be a grand ball, under the auspices of the Jockey Club, at the Hilo Armory.

The Hilo Tennis Club announce an open tennis tournament beginning June 25th and the offer of numerous cups to the winners warrants the belief that there will be a large number of entries. The Hilo Tennis Club Cup for ladies' singles is held by Mrs. H. V. Patton of Hakalau, and the Holmes Cup for gentlemen's singles is held by Dr. Fred Irwin, also of Hakalau, so that there will be a strenuous effort made by the Hilo players to wrest these prizes from the Hakalau contingent. A number of Kohala players have announced their intention to attend and also the Honorable boys from Hamakua.

Demosthenes Lycurgus of Hilo has generously offered a handsome silver cup for the gentlemen's doubles and the Tennis Clubs second cup for mixed

doubles will arouse considerable rivalry in team work. All entries must be in writing and filed with President Elliott on or before June 24th, at which time the drawing for playing will be made. The tournament will begin on Thursday, June 29th, and continue until finished. It is expected the finals will be played off on Monday, July 3rd. The committee in charge of the tournament are Dr. H. B. Elliot, F. W. Thurum, Aug. Humburg, Adam Lindsay and S. Grace.

HILO NOTES.

The Republicans of Hamakua have decided upon a new ticket for their district, owing to the withdrawal of A. B. Lindsay as a candidate for supervisor. They will put Antone Fernandez up for supervisor for the district and Wm. J. Rickard as deputy sheriff.

H. Vicars is a thorough believer in small farming and he has secured about an acre of land adjoining his home in Puuoa, which he will plant to bananas, pineapples and a vegetable garden.

M. Castro, Secretary of the San Antonio Society of Honolulu, arrived in Honolulu last week and appointed M. C. Galante, local agent of the order, Vice Bernard de Camara, Sr., recently deceased.

J. L. Kaulakou, formerly of Honolulu, has hung out his shingle as a practicing attorney with I. E. Ray, Hilo.

The engagement of Manuel Furtado, clerk to Chas. M. LeBlond, and Miss Frances Antone is announced.

The farewell dancing party given to A. H. Jackson by the Hilo Cottillion Club at Spreckels' Hall Wednesday night was a great success. Only a small crowd was present, but the music was par excellence, and those present enjoyed themselves to a late hour. Norman G. Campion was chosen president of the Club to succeed Mr. Jackson, resigned.

A. P. Brickwood, who came into Hilo last week to attend jury, brought news of the birth of a baby in his vicinity a month ago that was in the nature of a monstrosity. The child had hair on his chin and five teeth in the upper jaw and the same number in the lower jaw. It is said that this is the second child of this description born to the same couple, the first one dying a few days after birth. When Mr. Brickwood left home the latest arrival in the precinct was still alive. Word received from there yesterday was to the same effect. It is said that the child is deformed in other ways. His parents are Portuguese.

It is reported that Dr. Henry Ostrom, the evangelist, will return with Rev. C. E. Shields on Wednesday from Honolulu. It is probable Dr. Ostrom may be prevailed upon to hold a number of meetings during his stay in Hilo.

W. A. Kinney left on the Falls of Clyde last week for San Francisco where he will undergo an operation for cataract.

J. S. McCandless returned on Wednesday from Honolulu to superintend the drilling of a second well at the Oloa Mill.

REDUCTION IN SUGAR BELIEVED TEMPORARY

NEW YORK, May 15.—M. G. Wansar & Co. say of sugar: "The reaction can not last much longer. The influence of solid buying by those who must have sugar to supply the consuming trade will soon make itself felt and the course of prices from then on will be governed by actual supply and demand conditions. We believe those conditions will compel higher prices. The consumption on the Continent does not show an important falling off, but the Great Britain and United States figures are disappointing. That there has been a real decrease to the extent statistics indicate is a fact that at present cannot be determined. Invisible stocks of refined—that is, those sugars in the hands of the distributors—have been larger than was supposed; therefore, stocks in first hands, which are the visible supplies upon which statistics are based, have not gone out so rapidly. We believe the reduced meetings of our refiners so far this year are partly explained by the large shipments made during January. The sugars were not needed then, but they were cheap, and it paid the distributors to carry them. Later on, when statistics may reasonably be judged with more accuracy, we will probably find that the higher cost has caused only a very slight curtailment of consumption in the United States."

COL. MACFARLANE FINANCED DITCH

Col. George W. Macfarlane, who went to the coast several months ago to syndicate the Kohala Ditch Co., returned yesterday from the Siberia and is registered at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel. He returned here to complete the details of the syndicate arrangements. The financing of the proposition was done through the Anglo-Californian Bank and other financial friends in San Francisco.

As soon as the actual cost of construction is known, which will be ascertained towards the end of the year, the bonds of the Ditch company will be issued. Engineer O'Shaughnessy has the whole work well under way, and the ditch will be constructed within the estimated time.

As to hotel matters Col. Macfarlane says he has a proposition to acquire the Royal Hawaiian Hotel again but has not perfected arrangements. The sale of the Hawaiian Annex at Waikiki beach is a matter of the Macfarlane estate being cleared up. Col. Macfarlane is foreclosing on a mortgage which he holds. The beach property will probably remain in the hands of the Macfarlanes.

A CREDITABLE CADET.

Clarence K. Lyman, Hawaii's first representative at the United States Military Academy, at West Point, and who graduates in about two weeks, has made a record that he may well be proud of and one that is a credit to Hawaii and its schools. After the January examinations he was number forty-four in a class of 115 members and will no doubt graduate within one or two numbers of that point. He stands second in conduct, having received but six demerits during the past year, and is thirteenth in infantry, artillery and cavalry drill regulations. He is the ranking first lieutenant of the battalion organization. Calvin P. Titus, of Pekin fame, is a classmate, standing five numbers lower than Lyman. Young Lyman will spend the three months furlough granted the graduating class before joining their regiments, at his home in Hilo.

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE. WEATHER BUREAU.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY.

Station, Honolulu, T. H., Month, May, 1905.

Date	Temperature			Precipitation*	Character of day
	Deg. Fahr.	Min.	Mean		
1.....	78	63	70	.20	Clear
2.....	78	68	73	.05	Pt Cl'dy
3.....	79	68	74	.04	Pt Cl'dy
4.....	78	68	73	.01	Pt Cl'dy
5.....	76	68	72	.03	Cloudy
6.....	78	66	72	.01	Pt Cl'dy
7.....	77	68	72	.05	Pt Cl'dy
8.....	80	68	74	.02	Clear
9.....	80	69	74	T	Clear
10.....	80	67	74	.06	Pt Cl'dy
11.....	79	69	74	.02	Pt Cl'dy
12.....	79	70	74	.01	Pt Cl'dy
13.....	78	68	73	.06	Clear
14.....	78	70	74	T	Clear
15.....	79	70	74	T	Clear
16.....	79	67	73	.01	Clear
17.....	78	69	74	T	Pt Cl'dy
18.....	78	69	74	.01	Pt Cl'dy
19.....	78	68	73	.01	Pt Cl'dy
20.....	79	69	74	.02	Pt Cl'dy
21.....	78	68	73	.02	Clear
22.....	79	68	74	.06	Pt Cl'dy
23.....	79	66	72	.12	Pt Cl'dy
24.....	80	68	74	...	Clear
25.....	78	66	72	...	Pt Cl'dy
26.....	78	64	71	.06	Pt Cl'dy
27.....	79	66	72	.01	Pt Cl'dy
28.....	79	67	73	.06	Pt Cl'dy

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

North German Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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29.....	80	70	75	...	Pt Cl'dy
30.....	79	68	74	T	Pt Cl'dy
31.....	79	68	74	T	Pt Cl'dy

Mean 78.6 67.8 73.2

Note.—"T" indicates trace of precipitation. *In inches and hundredths.

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

(Reduced to sea level; inches and hundredths.)

Mean, 30.06; highest, 30.16; date, 17; lowest, 29.94; date, 26.

TEMPERATURE.

Highest, 80; date, 24; lowest, 63; date, 1.

Greatest daily range, 15; date 1.

Least daily range, 8; date, 5.

Mean for this month in 1890, 75 deg.; 1891, 74 deg.; 1892, 76 deg.; 1893, 76 deg.; 1894, 75 deg.; 1895, 76 deg.; 1896, 75 deg.; 1897, 75 deg.; 1898, 74 deg.; 1899, 75 deg.; 1900, 76 deg.; 1901, 76 deg.; 1902, 74 deg.; 1903, 74 deg.; 1904, 75 deg.; 1905, 73.

Mean of this month for 16 years, 75.

Absolute maximum for this month for 16 years, 87.

Absolute minimum for this month for 16 years, 60.

Average daily deficiency of this month as compared with mean of 16 years, 1.7.

Accumulated deficiency since January 1, 278.

Average daily deficiency since January 1, 1.8.

PRECIPITATION.

Total this month, 1.24.

Greatest precipitation in 24 hours, 0.44; date, 22 and 23.

Total precipitation this month in 1877, 5.20; 1878, 0.23; 1879, 2.17; 1880, 0.18; 1881, 1.93; 1882, 1.26; 1883, 0.64; 1884, 0.35; 1885, 11.29; 1886, 1.54; 1887, 5.49; 1888, 1.45; 1889, 1.27; 1890, 2.03; 1891, 0.36; 1892, 4.89; 1893, 1.42; 1894, 0.27; 1905, 1.24.

Average of this month for 19 years, 2.27.

Deficiency of this month as compared with average of 19 years, 1.03.

Accumulated deficiency since January 1, 10.34.

WIND.

Prevailing direction, N.E. (70 per cent); total movement, 6667 miles; average hourly velocity, 9.0; maximum velocity (for five minutes), 28 miles per hour, from the northeast on the 13th.

WEATHER.

Number of clear days, 5; partly cloudy, 21; cloudy, 1; on which 0.1 inch, or more, of precipitation occurred, 22.

MISCELLANEOUS PHENOMENA, (dates of).

Auroras, none; halos; solar, none; lunar, none.

Hail, none; sleet, none; fog, none. Thunderstorms, none.

Note.—Rainfall to 1894, incl., from McKibbin record; all other data to 1904, incl., from records of Territorial Meteorologist; 1905 data from U. S. Weather Bureau records.

ALEX. McC. ASHLEY, Section Director, Weather Bureau.