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THE TRUTH TOLD OF THE MOLOKAN LAND MATTER

Privileges the Molokans Were Granted Are Available for Portuguese and Others—Great Advantages Shown.

If you want to organize for settling up a fine tract of land you may have the chance given the Molokans—or a better one.

It is not true that land settlement privileges were offered to the Molokans which were and are not available to Portuguese, or Americans, or Hawaiians, or any people eligible to American citizenship.

It is not true that the Molokans were under alien disability of acquiring public lands, for before coming here they had taken out their first papers for citizenship.

It is not true that the government gave the Molokans lands, as it only contracted to give them lands under certain conditions at a future time. All the time the Molokans were at Kapaa they held but the status of employees of Makee Sugar Company.

The Molokans had voluntarily proposed, as one of the conditions of their settlement at Kapaa, that they should not receive fee simple title to their homestead plots until they had occupied them for five years, and during that time have maintained the plantation lands they had engaged to cultivate at an equal standard of cultivation to that obtaining at the beginning of their contract.

Moreover, the Molokans had volunteered the condition that none of the lands they contracted to cultivate would be cultivated by alien labor.

All of these facts, with more detail, were made clear by Land Commissioner J. W. Pratt yesterday to an Advertiser reporter, in reply to a question as to whether there were any truth in the charge made by Mr. Silva, in a political speech, that the Molokans had been offered conditions of settlement which were denied to Portuguese.

"There is no truth whatever in the charge," Mr. Pratt said. "The Kapaa lands are now open to application for settlement thereon by Portuguese, or any other citizens, or aliens qualified and willing to acquire citizenship before receiving title.

"Not only the Kapaa lands, but others. The Portuguese on Hakalau plantation have homesteads available there upon precisely similar conditions to those the Molokans were accorded. It is important that the terms of such homestead settlement should be understood.

"Even the Portuguese who are now on the way out from Madeira are in the same position as the Molokans were for acquiring homesteads. The Molokans all had taken out their first papers of citizenship, therefore were in the same standing as any persons not born on American soil.

"In relation to Kapaa, the Molokans, in their contention that they should be given a low rate of valuation on the land, put forward the following considerations:

"First—That, in order to show that they were not speculators, they should occupy the land for a term of not more than five years before getting title.

"Second—That they would cultivate all the arable land which they were allowed to settle on themselves, but

would not employ any alien labor in or upon the land.

"Third—That they would crop the regular area of sugar cane which had been cropped annually theretofore, and would sign a contract to deliver a crop from such area as had been cropped before—sugar cane alone, apart from other crops they might raise upon their own homesteads.

"The advantages of such an arrangement are manifest and should be conspicuously set forth for public information. They are these:

"1. The advantage to the country of having these people establish an actual home before they claimed title.

"2. Exclusion of the employment of aliens. They would be a community of citizens before they got their title.

"3. The contract which they made with the plantation was an assurance to the government that the lands would be continued in cultivation on the same standard as before.

"It was in view of these considerations that Fred W. Macfarlane, John Emmeluth and Sub-Land Agent Edward Deverill of Kaula were appointed as a special committee to appraise the land with recognition of the conditions of the agreement with the Molokans. The committee made a report and special appraisal of the lands for a settlement thereupon by a colony of Molokans. Upon the area of 5200 acres they put a valuation of \$30,000.

"Further, the committee recommended that the government reserve the right to all the surplus water, over what they used on their lands also the right of way through these lands for conveying the water to where it was required to be utilized.

"I have told the Hakalau people, they having asked me the question, that they would be given the same benefits in every way that the Molokans had been offered. And I told them that if they rendered the same conditions they would receive the same terms. The land would be similarly appraised at a special rate.

"Now, I want to say that there was no break between the government and the Molokans. There was eighteen months of the lease to Makee Sugar Company to run. All that the government did in the matter did not cost \$300, even including my trip to Los Angeles. No contract between the government and the Molokans had been reached. The discouragement to the Molokans came at Kapaa, where they were to have been mere employees until the lease fell in.

"The land is, however, still available for application by Portuguese or others who are willing to enter into an agreement for settlement like that of the Molokans.

"Col. Spalding claims the right to hold the land for one year after the termination of the lease, which will be on May 1, 1907. If his contention carries, the land will be available for settlement one year later.

"So far as I am concerned, I would recommend to the Governor that any others rendering the same considerations as the Molokans did should receive the same benefits as those people were to have had. Only, if aliens, they must take out first papers.

"Portuguese coming out, or Italians if any come, will have the same opportunity."



MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

FOR FRUIT SHIPMENT REPUBLICAN SPEECHES

Trying to Improve on Last Night's Meeting the Alameda's System. Was a Large One.

Forced draft ventilation may be installed in some of the Oceanic Company's steamships for the purpose of making them first-rate carriers of fruits from the Hawaiian Islands to the Coast. Mr. Samuel, assistant to the president of the Oceanic Company, recently agreed to investigate the matter with regard to the Alameda at the instance of J. E. Higgins of the United States Experiment Station staff of Honolulu.

Mr. Higgins, who recently went to the Coast with a shipment of Hawaiian fruits for the purpose of experimenting various methods of packing them, returned on the Sonoma last Saturday. While in San Francisco he saw Mr. Samuel with reference to making the Oceanic steamships available for the proper transportation of fruits.

"I presented to him the needs of our shippers and growers," said Mr. Higgins, "in the way of equipment for shipping island fruits and urged him to take up the question of putting in a mechanically forced draft in the Alameda for a starter. He promised to take the matter up with the company's architect on the arrival of the Alameda at San Francisco to see what could be done. The Oceanic Company rendered us every assistance in getting our experimental shipment of fruit to the Coast."

Concerning the results of the shipment of fruits which he accompanied to San Francisco and cities of the northern Pacific Coast, Mr. Higgins said: "The results to me were surprisingly favorable. I think I have demonstrated that such fruits as papayas and alligator pears, can be shipped to San Francisco and to other cities in the vicinity, or to any point where we have direct communication, with profit, and that the fruit will arrive in good condition. Hilo could send papayas and alligator pears to Portland on the Mattson liners and from Honolulu shipments could be made by the Canadian-Australian steamships to Vancouver and Victoria.

"After reaching San Francisco I found I could not get refrigerator transportation for them to the north so I sent them by express through the Sacramento valley, which is very hot. Despite this the fruits arrived in Portland in good condition.

"We experimented with various methods of packing and treatment. I learned many valuable things with this experimental shipment.

"I am more convinced than ever that the small package with a single layer of fruit is the most satisfactory method for transporting papayas and alligator pears: a single flat crate.

"I saw alligator pears in from Honolulu in San Francisco market that had been shipped in large potato crates and they were in good condition, but you can not usually ship a perishable fruit packed in big crates. The crates must be small.

"In regard to bananas, I found that the best trade in San Francisco demanded the Hawaiian product every time. One of the wholesale men told

The crowd out King street, at Kamehameha IV. road last night, would have been considered a large one even on a clear night. It was unexpectedly large considering the frequent showers. When W. O. Smith was introduced by Chairman Zablan three hearty cheers were given by the audience.

W. O. SMITH.

Mr. Smith spoke first in Hawaiian, paying his respects to the many ladies present, and then went through the history of the Republican party. "The success of the County government," he said, "was due to the fact that the best men were selected for the offices. Kalaniano'le is a Hawaiian, representing his people in Congress for the fourth year. He is doing what is best for his people and he is a Republican. He is learning something all the time and is giving Hawaii the benefit of his knowledge. If he felt that he could do more by being a member of the Democratic party he would belong to it because his wish is to do for his people. The Home Rule party has no standing on the mainland and is not known there while the Republican party is the best and is in power."

CORREA AND KUHIO.

Sylvester Correa, among other things, said: "The Republican party, when speaking of Kuhio, does not say he has had enough and try to push him aside. They want him to go back because he is doing well. On the other hand the Democrats would keep him here and send, in his place, a nullihini, who is a stranger to you all." He said he would make no promise beyond saying he would do the best for the people and that he would be advised by men older and more experienced than he. That it is the Republican party that is the mainstay of the county and is putting the county ahead. Some of the Democrats were his friends and he would say nothing against them but he would ask the people to vote the straight Republican ticket.

A. M. BROWN.

Sheriff Brown was the next speaker introduced and when his name was mentioned three rousing cheers were called by the clique headed by Jim Kuphea.

The speech was practically a repetition of what he has said before, making no promises but standing upon his past record as Sheriff. "If you think I am a competent man," he said, "vote for me. ('Sure, kela,' from Kuphea and the crowd.) If you think I am a better man vote for him. He is a personal friend of mine and I do not propose to indulge in personalities, but I want to say to you that I am backed in his campaign by L. A. Thurston and the Advertiser and they will go to any end to elect him, not that they have any regard for him but that they would down Brown."

He said he was being blamed for the conditions existing here owing to a faulty license law. The blame for that can be truly laid at the door of one man, Governor Geo. R. Carter. It is his bill and he is responsible for the condition, and is it fair, I ask you, that the blame should be put on my

FIRST LADY OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY

The Widow of Jefferson Davis Is Dying in New York—Evangelist Sam Jones Dead—Burton Denied Rehearing.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

NEW YORK, October 16.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis is dying.

Varina Howell Jefferson Davis, as the widow of the ex-President of the confederacy signed her name after her husband's death, was born in Natchez, Miss., May 7, 1826. She was a granddaughter of Governor Richard Howell, of New Jersey. She was educated at Madame Grelaud's school in Philadelphia and by private teachers at home. In 1845 she was married to Jefferson Davis of Warren county, Miss. He was elected to Congress in November, 1845; resigned June, 1846, to go to the Mexican war, from which he returned severely wounded, and they went to live at his Briarfield plantation, Davis Bend, Warren county, Miss. Mrs. Davis was with her husband in Washington, where he was U. S. Senator, 1847-52; Secretary of War, 1853-57; U. S. Senator, 1857-61; and in Richmond during the time he was President of the Confederate States, 1861-5. 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