

CONGRESS IS EASY TO FIGHT

By Ernest G. Walker.
(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—Just as Mr. Roosevelt's presidential aim in setting the first real live prospect of a war between the White House and Congress appears. All during the seven years of his two administrations there have been rumors of active hostilities between the legislative and executive branches. The President has been at odds with the Senate and House leaders. He has fought them without gloves, conducted crusades for legislation that he wanted and that they did not want. But there has never been open breach. Compromise has followed scuffling and the President has always gotten at least half a loaf.

But now the die has been cast and if the President chooses to press his fight the 60th Congress and the second administration of Theodore Roosevelt may close, ranged on different sides of a chasm. The cloakroom mutterings and the fierce statements of Senators and Representatives which they would not stand for in public print may bloom at last into formal and official declarations.

The quarrel is at present probably only in the incubating stage, but the House of Representatives, in most impressive manner, has adopted a resolution that reflects upon the President. It comes from legislation regarding what has been called "the black cabinet."

Gave Congress a Surprise.

When the annual message went to Congress on Tuesday, December 8, it contained a page and more devoted to the topic of "Secret Service." It was very much of a surprise that the President should discuss the Secret Service at such length or at all in an annual message. He pointed out that Congress at its last session restricted the operations of the Secret Service to the Treasury Department, having by provision in one of the appropriation laws, forbidden the transfer of Secret Service men to duty in other departments.

This struck hard at a practise the President had countenanced of allowing Secret Service men to be transferred for duty with the Department of Interior, largely for investigating land frauds. Representative Tawney, of Minnesota, the chairman of the House Appropriation Committee, is credited with having brought about the legislation to forbid such transfers. Congress had quite a splutter about it at the time. It was claimed that Secret Service men had been detailed to follow a navy officer and assist his wife to get a divorce, but the abuses most complained of was the use of Secret Service men to do work that the special agents of the Department of Justice and of the Interior Department could do, and, as claimed, could do better.

The President declared in his annual message, however, that this legislation was solely in the interest of the criminal classes and that the chief argument for it was to keep Secret Service men off the trail of offending Congressmen. It happens that a number of Republican Congressmen have at times been implicated in Western land frauds. The President recommended in his message, with fine sarcasm, that the restrictions on the Secret Service transfers should be limited so that Congressmen could not be investigated by those sleuths.

Caused Great Indignation.

Great indignation at the Capitol ensued, of course, as soon as the message was read. Senators and Representatives forgot for the time being all else in that document. They interpreted it as a serious reflection upon a great coordinate branch of the government, as, of course, there was no distinction between the good Congressmen and the bad Congressmen, when the President commented so severely upon legislation that Senate and House had solemnly enacted.

The fires smouldered for two days. The big leaders on both sides of the Capitol had to take notice of the situation. Democrats in the Senate and Democrats in the House threatened to bring forward resolutions for an investigation of the facts about the legislation, if the Republicans did not. Speaker Cannon and Senator Hale, the new leader of the north end of the Capitol, conferred again and again. A program was ultimately agreed upon and on Friday, after many, many paties, a resolution was presented by Representative James Breck Perkins, of Rochester, New York, a staunch Republican, a man of unquestioned probity, and one of the most scholarly of members of the House.

It cited the language the President had used in his message and called for the appointment of a committee of five to make an early report. In most impressive and carefully chosen words Mr. Perkins briefly recited what had been done and the necessity for some action. He spoke but three minutes and thereupon, without a dissenting vote, the House authorized the appointment of the special committee. Speaker Cannon named Mr. Perkins, Mr. Denby, of Michigan, and Mr. Weeks, of Massachusetts, Republicans, and Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, and Mr. Lloyd, of Missouri, Democrats. They have been studying the situation and formulating a report. The Senate is ready to act and is expected to go quite as far as the House in willing to go in showing its displeasure at the President's course. There has been talk that the Senate would expunge that portion of the message from the permanent Congressional Record. For the message is read in both houses at the same time, but is not printed in the records of the House proceedings. It is, however, included in the Senate proceedings.

President Has Been Busy.

With all this ferment on the Hill, the President has been "getting busy." At first he told visiting Congressmen that he looked upon the Se-

NEW YORK WORLD AFTER ROOSEVELT

NEW YORK, December 15.—The World in the course of its answer to President Roosevelt's reference to that paper in his special message to Congress today says:

"Mr. Roosevelt is mistaken. He can not muzzle the World."

"While no amount of 'billingsgate' on his part can alter our determination to treat him with judicial impartiality and scrupulous fairness, we repeat what we have already said, that the Congress of the United States should make a thorough investigation of the whole Panama transaction, that the full truth may be known to the American people."

"The World appreciates the importance and significance of Mr. Roosevelt's statement when he declared to Congress that the proprietor of the World 'should be prosecuted for libel by the governmental authorities' and that 'the Attorney General has under consideration the form under which the proceedings against Mr. Pulitzer shall be brought.'"

"This is the first time a President ever asserted the doctrine of lese majeste or proposed, in the absence of specific legislation, the criminal prosecution by the government of citizens who criticized the conduct of the government or the conduct of individuals who may have had dealings with the government. Neither the King of Great Britain nor the German Emperor would venture to arrogate such power to himself."

"John Adams' attempt to enforce the seditious law destroyed the federalist party in America. Yet Roosevelt, in the absence of law, officially proposes to use all the power of the greatest government on earth to erip the freedom of the press on the pretext that the government itself has been libeled—and he is the government."

"It is true that the World printed the public reports concerning the Panama Canal affair, which resulted from William Nelson Cromwell's appeal to the district attorney's office during the recent campaign to prevent the publication of a story which was said to be in the hands of the Democratic National Committee."

"It was Mr. Cromwell's own action which raised the issue in the campaign. It is true also that when Mr. Roosevelt made his attack upon Delavan Smith, the World called attention to certain statements which Mr. Roosevelt must have known to have been false and misleading, and appealed to Congress to end all scandal by a full and impartial investigation. If this be treason, let Mr. Roosevelt make the most of it."

"Mr. Roosevelt's lamentable habit of inaccurate statements makes it impossible to accept his judgments or his conclusions. In his message he does not state correctly even so simple a matter as the pretended causes of his grievance."

President's Word Challenged.

"The World has never said that Charles P. Taft or Douglas Robinson made any profits whatever. Mr. Taft denied that he was concerned in the transaction in any way, which denial the World published and accepted. If Mr. Robinson's denial had it succeeded in obtaining it from him, as it frequently attempted. The World has no evidence that he was associated with Mr. Cromwell and would accept his word to that effect; for Mr. Robinson is an estimable gentleman of high character, whose reputation for veracity is infinitely better than that of his distinguished brother-in-law."

Roosevelt Called Demagogue.

"If the World has libeled anybody we hope it will be punished, but we do not intend to be intimidated by Roosevelt's threats or by Roosevelt's denunciation or by Roosevelt's power. 'No other living man ever so grossly libeled the United States as does this President, who besmirches Congress, bulldozes judges, assails the integrity of courts, slanders private citizens and who has shown himself the most reckless, unscrupulous demagogue whom the American people ever trusted with great power and authority.'"

"We say this not in anger, but in sincere sorrow. The World has immeasureably more respect for the office of President of the United States than Theodore Roosevelt has ever shown during the years in which he has maintained a reign of terror and vilified the honor and honesty of both public officials and private citizens who opposed his policies or thwarted him in his purposes."

"So far as the World is concerned its proprietor may go to jail if Roosevelt succeeds, as he threatens; but even in jail the World will not cease to be a fearless champion of free speech, free press and a free people."

Secret Service paragraph of his message as a huge joke at the expense of Congress for having undertaken to interfere with his administration of the Secret Service. But Senators replied that it was a very serious kind of a joke and they did not propose to ignore it.

And so things went on and the President called Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service to his office. What transpired has not been given to the public, but it is understood that Mr. Wilkie was directed to prepare a statement and that the President will have something to say in justification of his action. Speaker Cannon and some Senators have also been called to the White House in regard to the Secret Service situation.

Word has gone out that the President intends to fight back and that he will make it uncomfortable indeed for a number of Congressmen, if anything like a censure of him is undertaken. Many think this is something of a bluff on the President's part to scare the Senate and the House and to deter them from any vigorous action. As a matter of fact the purpose of the Senate and the House apparently is to act as mildly and in as dignified way as possible, but at the same time to leave no doubt of their official disapproval.

WANT RAISE IN WAGES AND WANT IT RIGHT AWAY

Whereas, In the development of the Hawaiian sugar industry, the Japanese have contributed 70 per cent. of its labor force;

Whereas, Sixty-nine cents a day for the plantation hands is an inadequate reward for the laborers' toil under the tropical sun in the cane bushes;

Whereas, The present wages schedule is framed upon a misconceived principle, fitted for a coolie laborer or a laborer in a condition of semislavery, but utterly unfitted and unsuited for dignified and self-respecting labor;

Whereas, The prices for laborers' daily necessities have advanced at least 25 per cent. since the present wages schedule was adopted;

Whereas, The number of married men and children has rapidly increased;

Whereas, Decent, respectable houses should be provided for the married men;

Whereas, That, although the churches, chapels, temples and schools have increased, their number should be still more increased and the physical and spiritual qualities have necessitated an increased burden on the laborers; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Japanese mass meeting, held in the Asahi Theater this 27th day of December, 1908,

That the principle of wages governing the wages of the plantation hands be entirely changed from one governing the coolies' wages to that governing that of dignified and self-respecting labor, so as to enable the laborer to rise from the level of coolie to the dignity of a laborer conscious of high responsibilities as a member of a free community;

That the present wages should be immediately increased to a sum above at least \$22.50 per month of twenty-six working days, and the wages of the women be correspondingly increased;

That the Wages Conference proposed by the Higher Wages Association should be immediately held between the said Higher Wages Association and the planters;

That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association through the Higher Wages Association;

That the chairman of the mass meeting is hereby instructed to sign this resolution and to forward a copy of this resolution to the Higher Wages Association for the purpose of having it transmitted to the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association by the said Higher Wages Association.

Done at the Asahi Theater, Honolulu, T. H., the night of December 27, 1908.

Hundreds of Japanese rose to their feet with a shout last night when the above resolution was adopted with acclamation at a mass meeting held in the Asahi theater, Maunakea street, concluding a demonstrative meeting in favor of higher wages for plantation laborers on all the islands. The meeting was enthusiastic and was presided over by Fred Makino, as chairman. The opening speech contained the word "strike" a score of times, and often its use was greeted with shouts and applause. Incidentally, the Japanese newspapers who are not backing up the principal agitators in the demand for higher wages, were roasted by the speakers, the editor of a rival paper taking the opportunity to fling sarcasm at his brother editor.

The theater was packed from orchestra to doors, the gallery, even, being filled. Chairman Makino opened the meeting giving the reason for the call. At the beginning of his speech he called attention to three letters he had received from plantations on Maui, in which the writers stated that if the demand for higher wages was not met, they would strike. Mr. Makino repeated this suggestion several times and then told the people that President Roosevelt had once said that a strike is a legitimate weapon of labor. He said, however, that a strike was not wanted. Strikes should not be thought of, even as a last resort. However, the strike feature was prominent throughout the meeting and was greeted with applause.

Mr. Makino went on to say, however, that in former days, when the Japanese could have passports to go wherever they pleased, strikes would be very well for the purpose, but today the condition of the Japanese was different. The strike business, he said, doesn't pay. Should they strike now and be out of work, they could not board a steamer and go to another country as they chose. Therefore, a strike would not serve the purpose. The better way would be to attain the end sought-for in a peaceful manner, and the word strike should not be mentioned.

Then Mr. Makino turned his guns on the Hawaii Shippo, the Jiyu and the Daily Chronicle, all Japanese papers, which, he alleged, were opposing the effort to obtain higher wages. He roasted Editor Rheba and said he was unfriendly to the Japanese in this attitude. The speaker said that he owned a store, but everybody persecuted him for his efforts on behalf of the Japanese laborers, but still he advocated higher wages and would continue to do so.

Mr. Yamagi, proprietor of the Ono saloon, followed with a continuation of the roast on the Shippo. He said that this paper accused the men behind the higher wages movement as "vagrants" (the term used by the interpreter). He thought the editor of the Shippo was half asleep when he wrote that and wore colored glasses at the same time. He said that every one connected with the movement was a gentleman of high ideals. He felt

sorry that the editor of the Shippo was not on the platform to make a speech.

Mr. Tasaki, editor of the Nippu Jiji, introduced as the editor of the only Japanese newspaper consistently advocating the higher wages movement, said he was sorry all the papers were not backing the movement. The laborers, he said, were not satisfied with the present wage schedule, to wit: at the rate of \$18 a month for twenty-six working days, or 69 cents a day. To say a laborer received \$18 a month was misleading, because no laborer was able to work twenty-six days in a month. They are now becoming resident laborers of the Territory and no longer migratory as before, and this new condition demands more wages to meet the expense of maintaining their homes and growing children. That, he said, was one of the principal reasons for the higher wages demand.

In Japan, he said, the wages of under officials, were being raised and Parliament would pass a bill next session increasing the pay, for the price of necessities had risen in Japan. Laborers in Hawaii had families in Japan dependent upon them and to meet their conditions they must receive higher wages. If the demand for higher wages was complied with it would mean an increase of \$1,600,000 in the pay per annum, and that only would the laborers benefit from it, but the planters and business interests throughout Hawaii also.

The editor said that the collector of his paper had been expelled from the Pioneer and Puuone plantations because his paper advocated higher wages. "This is un-American, barbarous and savage," he said, "simply because my paper advocated higher wages it was persecuted. I rejoice because my paper was persecuted on this account." (Applause.)

The speaker said that the Hawaii Shippo was being paid \$100 a month by the planters to oppose the higher wages agitation, which he considered was a poor reward for thwarting the payment of \$1,600,000 more per year to the Japanese people. This same remark was made by all the speakers.

The speaker said he understood that real Americanism meant the establishment of a strong middle class, and therefore, unless the Japanese laborer is given more than the present wages he could not rise to the level of the middle class. The Japanese laborer is now making his home here and he should participate in the prosperity of the reverse of Hawaii. They should be given higher wages if the people here wanted them to educate their children properly, lead decent, respectable lives and become a constituent part of the great American Republic.

Mr. Nagoro was the last speaker. His address was similar to the others. He explained the resolution, paragraph by paragraph, dwelling particularly upon the increased price for necessities. He also spoke of the poor living quarters of the Japanese on plantations, saying they were conducive to immorality.

The resolution, given above, was then adopted with cheers.

"NO EMIGRATION" POLICY ADOPTED BY JAPANESE

WASHINGTON, December 14.—All Japanese immigration to the United States is to be stopped by the Japanese government. When the Japanese Diet meets, a few weeks hence, Baron Komura, Minister of Foreign Affairs, will make official announcement that the government has decided to prohibit all emigration to the United States after a given date. This will disappear the last remaining difference or possible cause of trouble between the United States and Japan.

Though the announcement in Tokio may be made upon the assumption that the Japanese government has voluntarily agreed upon this course, as a matter of fact the decision was reached through a long series of negotiations between Secretary Root and Baron Takahira, the Japanese ambassador to the United States. The order of the Japanese government will prohibit all emigration, but will, of course, leave travel free, so that merchants, students and tourists from Japan may visit America at will under the passport agreement with the United States government.

In settling the immigration matter, it is understood there is no treaty, not even an exchange of formal notes, but that none the less the so-called "yellow peril" is a ghost laid to rest.

THE TREE FOR THE CHILDREN

It was a novel, bare-legged Christmas-tree celebration which took place in the pretty park opposite the Alexander Young Hotel, Friday morning; bare-legged because few of the fourteenth hundred boys and girls who passed by the tree and received gifts of candies, dolls and toys wore shoes or stockings. It was just one of the beautiful summery, trade-windy days in Honolulu in December which are the envy of the snowclad, frosty mainland celebrants.

In the middle of the park rose a beautiful pine tree fresh from the summit of Tantalus, trimmed with Christmas toys and glittering tinsel. Beneath its branches were stacks of toys and dolls and close by were tables heaped with tin horses and soldiers, cloth dogs, horns, masks and pyramids of candy tied up in bags, a sight upon which the hundreds of little folks greedily cast their eyes. Around this treasure-trove were the "Malihinis" whose absence from their snow-clad homes on the mainland prompted them to spend their Christmas Day in Honolulu among the poor children. Nearby was the Hawaiian band, directed by Kapelmeister Berger, and close at hand was an auto in which was seated Ernest Kai's Hawaiian quintet club. So there was good cheer, music and malihini smiles for all the children who came.

A squad of police officers under Senior Captain Parker kept the crowds of Honoluluans back from the fence around the little park, and assisted in lining up the children out in the street, two by two. With spectators, young and old, autos, carriages and prospective recipients of the malihini Santa Claus, Bishop street was packed, everyone in expectation. Every window in the great Alexander Young Hotel and the parapet of the long roof garden were lined with spectators. In the little park, photographers had put up stands and upon two of these Moving-Picture Expert R. K. Bonine operated two machines and took hundreds of feet of films of what can be used as one of the best promotion pictures to be displayed on the mainland—a greensward and hibiscus Christmas in Hawaii.

From the upper part of the park to and past the tree and on to the lower park was a roped walkway. This led past the heavily-laden tables heaped with things to please the youngsters.

The "Malihini Christmas Tree" was gotten up by tourists who found themselves, possibly for the first time, far away from their own homes, with an outlook for a dismal day. A Christmas tree for the poor was the result of much thinking on their part. And so it was that Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Bryan, Miss Margaret Bryan and Mr. Cassidy, assisted by the Misses Murphy of Helena, Montana, and Baroness Molcareh, stood at the tables as hosts. The band played, and at a signal Mr. Rath of the Palama Mission started the head of the long column into the park, through the roped walkway to the tables. Mrs. Moulton distributed candy and the children passed on to others who passed out bonbons.

Mr. Jackson, the moving spirit in the celebration, looked after the boys, gave them horns, patted them on the head, blew horns himself and created enthusiasm all along the line, for soon the park was filled with the noise of horns and shouts. Mrs. Jackson and Mrs. Bryan looked after the little girls and to each child gave a doll. And so laden with candy, dolls, horns, masks, toys, the lower end of the park gradually filled. Even after the line of children who had received tickets passed by there were many boys and girls outside who looked with tearful eyes upon the scene. A tourist noticed their grief and going to Mr. Jackson said: "If you wouldn't mind I'd like to buy a hundred tickets, and—" but Mr. Jackson answered quickly, "Don't think about it, send the kids in," and in they trooped and each received something. The bags of candy gave out and buckets were brought out and the hats of the boys filled. There was something for everyone.

"Now, Captain Berger, play us something lively—play the Scout's Patrol—my favorite," said Mr. Jackson, and swinging his hat, he started the band off on another lively selection and the boys and girls shouted with him.

Then Judge Sanford B. Dole and Mrs. Dole came into the park and greeted the malihinis and expressed their thanks to them for providing such a novel treat to the young folks. Judge Dole mounted a table and spoke to the crowd, referring to the generosity of the strangers, and he said something about the Christian spirit. It was something he hoped to see perpetuated. In concluding, he asked for three cheers for the good strangers, and the crowd responded.

It was a sight to gladden the heart of stranger and resident alike to see the cosmopolitan array of nearly fifteen hundred children march past. First in line were some Portuguese, then Hawaiians, then Chinese, then Japanese, white children, colored, Porto Ricans, Spaniards, Koreans, and there were beautiful and crippled children, representatives of nearly all nationalities here, guided to the tree by the representatives of the Salvation Army, the Missions and Christian Settlements.

A FAIR EXCHANGE.

Sillies—I never send a man on a fool's errand.

Cynicus—No; it's a better plan to go yourself.—Philadelphia Record.

Colds Are Dangerous.

If more people would make an attempt to get rid of the colds from which they are suffering, as a result of this changeable weather, there would be a decided decrease in the number of cases of pneumonia. A few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will cure your cold and all danger of its hanging on until spring and resulting in pneumonia may be avoided. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

JARRETT HAS LOOK OVER HIS MEN

Saturday night at Democratic headquarters was review night, when the men whom the committee had endorsed for positions on the force had to pass in review before Sheriff-elect Jarrett and Deputy Sheriff-elect Rose. The two officers thus had an opportunity of sizing-up the men and ascertaining whether the man with a long, big-sounding name lived up to it in avoirdupois.

It is said that the new Sheriff wants big men on the force, something on the style of the present chief of detectives. The committee went over some new applications and the Sheriff-elect was enabled to arrive at a decision as to how the personnel of the new force would be made up.

The Sheriff-elect is said to have been pleased with the review and about all of them passed muster as to appearance. It is practically decided that the Deputy Sheriff will be in direct command of the foot and mounted force, and this presages the retirement of Captain of Police Parker, who has been on the force since the early '90s. The new sheriff and his deputy, however, intend to elevate the rank of the officers and propose to have a captain for each watch, instead of a lieutenant as at present. This is a return to the old monarchical style of titles, a departure from the Jeffersonian simplicity of things. (There will also be a sergeant to each watch, and the title of lieutenant will be dropped. In this connection few other police departments have so many captains on duty at any headquarters building.)

For chief of detectives—which title will also be retained—the incumbent, Jack Kalakiela, is said to be the choice of the new sheriff. All the appointments may be announced by Tuesday or Wednesday, in order to give the men who are to be retired, an opportunity to look around for new jobs before their county pay ceases.

W. R. CASTLE JR. AT ART LEAGUE

The address by W. R. Castle Jr. at the Kiloahana Art League hall last evening under the auspices of the Literary Circle of the League, was an intellectual treat. The attendance comfortably filled the assembly hall. Mr. Castle is now merely renewing his acquaintance with the League, for he was a member when this was his home. He has addressed the League before, too, a fact of which he made mention in his address last evening, recalling that some years ago he had made an address in which he had heralded the Tennyson of the Twentieth Century. But his hero had not lived up to the promise of his early performance, and so the prospectuses had been withdrawn.

Dickens was Mr. Castle's theme last evening, and he was most entertaining in his treatment of the great creator of characters, as he described him, the optimist, imbued with the hopes of and for democracy of the first half of the nineteenth century.

Interwoven with an interesting portrayal of the sources of Dickens' power, and of the course and development of his work, Mr. Castle gave much that was interesting and important in literary criticism. He concluded very appropriately with something of Dickens' love and idea of Christmas.

Following the address in the assembly room, coffee was served in the reception room.

The League and the Literary Circle in particular are to be congratulated on last evening's entertainment.

LOOKS WELL FOR THE HILD RACES

HILO, December 22.—Everything promises well for the success of the races on Friday and Saturday, January 1 and 2. The only uncertain element is the weather, and the recent heavy rains have awakened the hope that the celestial reservoirs have now been pretty well emptied and that they can not overflow for the next two weeks.

The Mauna Kea on Wednesday last brought from Honolulu the racers Bruner and Indigo, and these have been in active work since their arrival. There is every assurance of excellent sport on both days.

The jumping events will be particularly interesting. At least one steeple-chaser has been brought here from the mainland for the meet, and there are on the islands some jumpers which, horse experts say, are worthy of competing in almost any company.

The Japanese are taking a tremendous interest in the races, and there will be all kinds of entries for the Japanese events. Each of the plantations is sending its star performer to uphold its honor on the track, and large sums of money will change hands on these events, as each horse will have a large following of admiring and part owning Japanese.