

WAR SUSPENSION OF GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT ASKED

Hawaii Hoochi Believes That Securing This For Hawaii Would Settle the Labor Problem

PROPOSES TO BRING MEN FORMERLY HERE

Planters' Bureau Sees Little Chance For Lack of Transportation

A temporary, war-time suspension of the Gentlemen's Agreement, under which suspension those Japanese laborers who have gone back to Japan might now return again to Hawaii, would solve Hawaii's labor problem, in the opinion of the Hawaii Hoochi, the Japanese daily of which Fred Makino is principal owner and editor.

The Hoochi's article, in full, is: "We have repeatedly discussed the labor supply problem of Hawaii, and our conclusion as to the solution of the problem has always been to induce those Japanese who previously have resided in Hawaii and who have returned to their native country to come to Hawaii again. The Hoochi has been conducting a study and investigation of the labor supply problem and has found the number of Japanese who returned to Japan and also found that most of these Japanese are desirous of coming to Hawaii again."

"In the following table we will show the number of Japanese who have left Hawaii and the number who came back during a period of five years and five months from January, 1913, to May 1918. The table does not include the number of women who have left and arrived during the same period. The figures refer only to men who had been laborers here."

Excess of Departures

Table showing Excess of Departures from 1913 to 1918. Columns include Year, Departures, Arrivals, and Total.

The number who did not come back

Table showing Excess of Departures from 1914 to 1918. Columns include Year, Departures, Arrivals, and Total.

The number who did not come back

Table showing Excess of Departures from 1915 to 1918. Columns include Year, Departures, Arrivals, and Total.

The number who did not come back

Table showing Excess of Departures from 1916 to 1918. Columns include Year, Departures, Arrivals, and Total.

The number who did not come back

Table showing Excess of Departures from 1917 to 1918. Columns include Year, Departures, Arrivals, and Total.

The number who did not come back

Table showing Excess of Departures from 1918. Columns include Year, Departures, Arrivals, and Total.

Table with columns for May, 1918, and 1917. Shows numbers for Total and back.

More Than Eight Thousand

From the above table, the total number of Japanese who did not come back to the Territory is 8382, and when we add to this figure the number of departures less arrivals during June, July and August of this year, the total figure will be somewhere near 9000.

Cannot Now Return

"Now, the question is whether these nine thousand Japanese do not desire to come back to Hawaii any more. It is not that these laborers do not wish to come to Hawaii again. In reality they are wishing to come back to Hawaii, but they are prevented to do so by the rules of the Japanese foreign department, which require any person returning from any foreign country to ask for a passport in one and one-half years from the date of his return if he wishes to leave again. Those laborers have permitted this time limit imposed by the foreign department to lapse and they are assuming various occupations in Japan, having no chance to get a passport to come to Hawaii. This fact is clearly proven by numerous letters they are sending to their friends in Hawaii asking for the latter's help to secure for them some way of getting a passport. There is no doubt that the Japanese are liking Hawaii."

Labor Needed Now

"In the face of such circumstances the great war has been started and when the United States entered into the great conflict a general shortage of labor arising from departures of European immigrants and the conscription of draftees has come to be felt throughout America. Hawaii has not escaped from this tendency and now a labor shortage has arrived."

Every person wishing for the development of Hawaiian industries is desirous of this labor problem, and especially the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, which represents the most part of the capitalists in Hawaii, is eagerly concerned to find a measure to supply this local shortage of labor.

There are some who propose to import Porto Ricans. Some are inclined to bring Mexican laborers, while some others want to import Chinese coolies. Notwithstanding, there was none who could see the advisability of inducing the return of those Japanese who had been in Hawaii once before, and even if there was anybody who saw to it he did not venture to propose it. This is very much to be regretted."

Japanese and Chinese Supply

"Mr. Albert Horner, Hawaii representative of the War Trade Board, has advised the central government to import Chinese laborers into Hawaii. It is said that his ground for this proposal is that China has surplus labor and therefore the importation of Chinese is easy, while Japan is feeling a shortage of labor. At a glance his reasoning looks plausible, but a closer examination reveals that his ground of argument is very weak from the start. Although the mines and factories in certain districts in Japan have felt a shortage of labor, and welcomed laborers from Korea and China, Japan as a whole does not feel any labor shortage. The reason why this shortage was felt in certain districts is due to the fact that Japanese laborers do not like to work in those mines and factories because the wages paid were very low while the work to be done is very severe. When once granted the right to emigrate, the Japanese laborers will certainly prefer to remain in home country. As a practical example, the number of emigrants to South America now reaches a large figure. This shows clearly the true situation."

Americanizing Hawaii

"That the federal government aims that the Americanization of Hawaii is fully understood by the people of Hawaii. Consequently, immigration of Europeans has been practised and small farmers have been encouraged. Under such circumstances, the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association which represents the capitalists in Hawaii can not propose to import Oriental labor unless it may become criticized as opposing government policy to Americanize Hawaii."

"In reality, however, it is to the interest of the capitalists to import Oriental laborers who are diligent and obedient and who are contented with cheap wages. The capitalists in Hawaii are not unaware of it. They are fully aware of it but they do not venture to talk of it for they well know that such a proposal will bring an unsuitable political problem to them."

"When they import Oriental laborers, granting that they can do so, they will try to import laborers other than Japanese, who now comprise a majority of the plantation laborers, in order to divide the power among various races. This can be deduced from the attitude of the planters, who never refer to the importation of Japanese while showing inclination to assist any importation of Chinese laborers."

"Of course the above is only an assumption. If this supposition of ours is mistaken we cordially ask for pardon of the planters."

Fear Through Misunderstanding

"That the planters fear the influence of the Japanese laborers is due to their incomplete understanding of Japanese. Japanese laborers have worked diligently for the past thirty-six years for the industry of Hawaii and yet they never did try to destroy the industry. They were European laborers they would eventually have caused troubles many a time with the capitalists during this long course of thirty-six years. During this thirty-six years, Japanese plantation laborers once went on a strike, if it was properly called a strike. Their object in this strike was a raise in their wages and they observed strict discipline in their conduct and never attempted to destroy a industrial establishment. Should this only strike be remembered, not only Japanese but also Chinese laborers have to share the same criticism, for they struck on the Kula plantation. Truly Loyal Today."

"On the other hand, when Japanese laborers have learned American participation to the great war they are bound to be loyal to the United States."

PROMOTION LAWS CAPABLE OFFICERS

Those of Hawaiian Regiments Who Make Good May Be Advanced, Says Merriam

Many of the officers of the First and Second Hawaiian Infantry regiments may soon be promoted, all depending upon the ability they have exhibited since they were brought into Hawaii, but they are prevented to do so by the rules of the Japanese foreign department, which require any person returning from any foreign country to ask for a passport in one and one-half years from the date of his return if he wishes to leave again. Those laborers have permitted this time limit imposed by the foreign department to lapse and they are assuming various occupations in Japan, having no chance to get a passport to come to Hawaii. This fact is clearly proven by numerous letters they are sending to their friends in Hawaii asking for the latter's help to secure for them some way of getting a passport. There is no doubt that the Japanese are liking Hawaii."

The officers of the national guard entered the army service with the ranks they held in the guard. Time alone will tell whether or not they will be capable of retaining these ranks, or even of retaining commissions. Boards of army officers are now looking over the records of officers, principally first and second lieutenants, and these will be brought before the boards for examination. Each company is to have a total of six commissioned officers in future, instead of three as at present. There will be three first lieutenants and two second lieutenants. Second lieutenants who pass the board's examinations will be qualified for promotion to the grade of first lieutenants. Otherwise they may retain their present grades, if not qualified for advancement. Some may be dropped. First lieutenants are also eligible for promotion upon the same conditions. Some may fail at this time to pass the tests for advancement and still be able to retain their present rank. This would mean that men of lower rank would pass over them. In addition to these officers, the schools for officers at which enlisted men are students, will provide additional commissioned men to fill out the companies to required strength."

as they possibly could and are endeavoring to do their utmost for the full development of the industry, notwithstanding that they are confronted with hard living caused by a great advance in general prices. However, prices advance and whatever be their suffering from hard living, Japanese laborers will never strike to demand higher wages under present war exigencies. Laborers with such a beautiful, sacrificing spirit will not be found in the world outside of the Japanese. In the face of such facts, the planters need not fear the influence of Japanese laborers, especially when importation is made of fewer than ten thousand returned immigrants. The Literary Test

"The immigration laws of the United States put forth that aliens who come back to the United States after six months from date of their departure are to pass an examination as to their literary ability. If they fail to answer properly the questions given by the immigration officials they are refused entrance to the United States. Although there may be some among Japanese immigrants who might fail to pass this examination, the great majority of them can read and write and it may be reckoned that those who fail to pass the examination are very few."

"But, if Porto Ricans or Chinese are imported, the expense of their importation will run to a great amount and there will be a large percentage of failures to pass the examination. In case of importation of Japanese there is a possibility of very few such failures and at the same time the Territory will not have to spend a single cent, while, on the other hand, importation of European laborers means expending of several hundred dollars per head out of the public fund."

"Past experience proves that such immigrants stay on the plantation only until they can pay enough money to pay their passage to the mainland. This money was spent uselessly and general public was made to pay for it. With importation of Japanese, however, what is necessary to be done is only to suspend the application of Root-Takahira Agreement to Hawaii and Japanese laborers will arrive in Hawaii paying their passage with their own money. In this way importation of Japanese has a twofold merit. As to the necessary negotiation with the Japanese government and the manner of inducing immigrants to come to Hawaii, there are courses to be naturally taken."

"We hope that Governor McCarthy, Mr. Horner, the Planters' Association and the public in general will see the correctness of our argument and will start a movement to import Japanese immigrants, for there is no better possible way to get a supply of labor for the industry of Hawaii."

Supply Is Ready

"At the labor bureau of the Planters' Association it was said that this matter was not a new suggestion by the Japanese newspapers and the probability was that no action would be taken on the subject. It is not a shortage of labor at the source of supply that confronts the planters." It was said. "We can get all the Filipinos and Porto Rican labor required if we could have the transportation for them. It is not plain that there is any more transportation for these Japanese, than there could be for Filipinos. The latter could be brought here without any national or international changes in the labor situation. So also with the Porto Ricans. If the Japanese steamers could bring Japanese here, not only Filipinos but also Chinese laborers would be well supplied."

Need Is Acute

E. Faxon Bishop, head of the committee on labor of the association, said: "It is certain that we must get labor from some source. The association has not considered this plan. It has not asked the government to amend any laws. It has let the question of Chinese labor alone and so is not likely to take up Japanese."

HARBOR FOR KAPAA URGED BY GOVERNOR

Wants Survey Made To Get Estimate of Cost—Willcox Offers To Buy Bonds To Aid Project

The Kapaia homesteaders are to have a harbor, if the wishes of Governor McCarthy as outlined yesterday to the board of harbor commissioners by Commissioner D. E. Metzger, are carried into effect. Governor McCarthy is taking a great interest in Kapaia since his recent visit to the Garden Island, which gave him the opportunity to see what the homesteaders there have accomplished. Mr. Metzger told the harbor board that the Governor returned from Kapaia convinced that a harbor should be established at Kapaia. A preliminary survey was made some time ago, Commissioner Metzger said, with the result that an estimate was submitted which showed the effect that it would cost \$250,000 or more to establish a harbor at Kapaia. But Governor McCarthy, he said, was inclined to the opinion that an adequate harbor could be created for a much less amount. The Governor thought it would be desirable to have a careful survey of the harbor, which would estimate made as to what can be done. Mr. Metzger suggested that it would be possible to use for this purpose a part of the \$18,000 appropriation made by the legislature of 1917 for wharves and harbors on Kaula. He added that while the Governor was on Kaula, George Wilcox, who was not present at the meeting yesterday, and Mr. Wakefield, at his own request, had asked to be permitted to make an investigation and report back to the board. He had not yet submitted his report. On this statement the discussion of the project was postponed until the next meeting of the board.

Commissioner Watkins replied that the matter of a harbor for Kapaia was brought up some time ago by Commissioner Wakefield, who was not present at the meeting yesterday. Mr. Metzger, at his own request, had asked to be permitted to make an investigation and report back to the board. He had not yet submitted his report. On this statement the discussion of the project was postponed until the next meeting of the board.

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SPORTS

DETROIT TIGERS GO UP ANOTHER RUNG

Red Sox and Cleveland Win Again But Boston Has Safe Margin

Table showing American League Standings. Columns include Team, P, W, L, Pct.

Yesterday's Results: At St. Louis—Boston 8, St. Louis 4. At Cleveland—Cleveland 10, Philadelphia 1. At Chicago—Washington 3, Chicago 2. At Detroit—New York 5, Detroit 3 (first game); Detroit 6, New York 2 (second game).

How Series Stands: Boston 3, St. Louis 0. Cleveland 3, Philadelphia 0. Detroit 3, New York 1. Washington 2, Chicago 1. Today's Games: Boston at St. Louis. New York at Detroit. Washington at Chicago. Philadelphia at Cleveland.

They can't head those Red Sox off they keep winning pretty regularly even if the Indians are going the same Boston maintains its lead in the American League by four and a half games over Cleveland. A double-header and three singles were staged in the American League yesterday and they were mostly close contests. The present series closes today. Boston took its third game in a row yesterday from the Browns at St. Louis, this game going to the Red Sox by an 8-4 score. St. Louis hasn't been able to take a game in the present series. Cleveland is also going great guns, for the Indians yesterday defeated the Athletics the third time in succession, Philadelphia remaining winless so far in the series. Yesterday's score: Cleveland 10, Philadelphia 1, which was quite a decided affair, it seems. White Sox Can't Win

Washington, now playing at Chicago, repeated on the White Sox, winning out again yesterday in the closest game of the day in the American League by a 3-2 score. The Griffith crew has gotten away with two of the three games of the series to date. At Detroit the Yankees and Tigers broke even for the day, each winning a game of their double-header. New York won the first battle of the afternoon by a 5-3 score, but the Tigers turned the tables on the visiting team and carried off the second contest, 6-2. Three of the four games have gone to Detroit. The Tigers yesterday moved up in the league standing, going from seventh to sixth place and forcing the Browns down to the station just outside of the cellar door.

The new series will open tomorrow, all the clubs still playing in the West. The series will take in the games of August 2, 3, 4 and 5 and will be as follows: Washington at Detroit, Philadelphia at Chicago, New York at St. Louis and Boston at Cleveland. The series will be particularly interesting.

Both Seek Workers: Outside of the sugar industry and the pineapple industry there is no great demand for unskilled labor it is held. There is a considerable conflict between the sugar and the pineapple industry and something of a contest to secure field workers. So far as the canneries go a large part of the labor is women girls and boys and some other city labor that would in no event go to the plantations, but with field labor it is different and both industries are very short.

Written To Planters: It is learned that Wallace R. Farrington has sought the means to "extend his activities" as the government representative here. He is a "dollar a year man", however and is without funds to carry on the work. To secure such funds he wrote to the Planters' Association setting forth the case. What had been done in the organization of the school boys was good so far as it went but was not adequate. There was room for expansion if funds were available. He asked from the Planters' Association an appropriation of \$1000. Plantations Interested: To this letter he received a reply, a "Planters' Association representative said, to the effect that the association approved of the idea but could not make the appropriation as an association. That it was a matter to be settled by the various plantations. The plantations on the island of Hawaii were making some individual appropriations to secure labor and if the association should act similarly appropriations would be duplicated."

Private Catton Tried: Private Francis Catton, a draftee, against whom charges were preferred by Capt. H. G. Field, selected draft officer, was tried before a military court at Fort Shafter on Tuesday. Among the witnesses was Captain Field. Among the charges was one alleging that he failed to report for induction after being permitted an extension of time to do so, the language of the private, at a time he "phoned the selective draft office, saying he could not report on the day he was called, being quoted: 'The action of the court has not been made public.'"

Keep It Handy: Immediate relief is necessary in attacks of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy should always be on hand. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co.—Adv.

SPORTS

CUBS INCREASING LEAD OVER GIANTS

Chicago and New York Coming Together in New Series Which Opens Today

Table showing National League Standings. Columns include Team, P, W, L, Pct.

Yesterday's Results: At Boston—Chicago 5, Boston 4. At New York—New York 1, Pittsburgh 0 (first game); Pittsburgh 4, New York 2 (second game). At Brooklyn—Brooklyn 7, St. Louis 1 (first game); Brooklyn 2, St. Louis 2 (second game). At Philadelphia—Cincinnati vs. Philadelphia, no game reported.

How Series Ended: Pittsburgh 3, New York 1. Chicago 2, Boston 1. Cincinnati 2, Philadelphia 1. Brooklyn 2, St. Louis 2. Today's Games: Chicago at New York. Pittsburgh at Boston. Cincinnati at Brooklyn. St. Louis at Philadelphia.

The Cubs gained half a game on the Giants yesterday, for Chicago was victorious in its single game with Boston, while New York and Pittsburgh broke even in their double-header. The Cubs remain at the head of the National League just four full games ahead of the Giants. In the new series which opens today Chicago will play New York in Gotham. The fur should fly. With one exception, the games yesterday in the National League were close affairs. It was by a mere one run lead that the Cubs, playing in Boston, defeated the Braves 5-4. Chicago took two of the three games played with Boston in the series which closed yesterday. Leaders Meet Again

At New York the Giants and visiting Pirates came together twice. The home team blanked Pittsburgh in the first game, 1-0, while in the second contest the Pirates turned around and whipped the Giants, 4-2. The series gave Pittsburgh three of the four games played. Brooklyn, playing at home, made quite an advance yesterday, for the Dodgers defeated the visiting Cardinals in both games of the double-header. The first was a close affair, won by the home crew, 2-1, but in the second battle the Cards were badly trounced, 7-2. Brooklyn captured three of the five games of the series. There was no report from Philadelphia, where the Reds and Phillies were scheduled to close the series. Of the three games played in the series on Monday yesterday Cincinnati got off with two.

because of the fact that the league leaders and runners up will come together.

Several of Honolulu's business men who were called to the Colors this week, including Capt. J. F. C. Hagens, and Captain J. K. Butler, and also Col. Charles F. Mettler, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., who was recently detached from the local ordnance depot, were given an Aloha send-off at the Ad Club luncheon yesterday. Captain Butler is secretary of the club. Captain Hagens expressed himself as being proud of the honor and opportunity to serve the country, and said he hopes to return to Honolulu, his home, after the war and the enemy is defeated. Captain Butler said he also expects to return here—also his home. Colonel Mettler spoke of the satisfaction he had gained from his work owing to the spirit of cooperation which he had encountered during his residence in Honolulu.

Dr. Chris O'Day told of his recent visit to the mainland, of the great activity in shipbuilding, the training of the great army at Camp Lewis, and there was nothing in Germany's vaunted efficiency that could equal the efficiency of the American people after they were aroused to action. A musical program was rendered by Miss Fidler and her young pupil, Miss Bon Towse.

TRUSTEE MAY CHARGE FOR SPECIAL SERVICES: In a decision handed down by the supreme court yesterday in the matter of the estate of John E. Egan, deceased, Chief Justice Ashford reversed and the judge referred to the court below with instructions to allow the compensation for sale of the stock and bonds claimed by the trustees. The decision of the supreme court settles an important question, as follows: "Where the trustee of an estate who is a stockbroker and who, as such, sells stocks and bonds of the trust estate in order to liquidate the outstanding indebtedness of the estate and the sale is approved by the court, the trustee is entitled to reasonable compensation for the services rendered in addition to the statutory compensation prescribed for routine services," says the decision.

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DOCTOR PRATT GIVEN TOKEN OF REGARD

Board of Health Employees Present Him With Vase

On his retirement yesterday as president of the board of health, Dr. J. S. B. Pratt was presented with a beautiful silver vase by the employees of the bureau. The presentation was made by Miss Mae Weir in behalf of her fellow workers. The following note accompanied the vase: "Accept this little gift with much aloha, and may success be with you in your new duties—From the employees of the board of health. On the vase was engraved: 'Presented to Dr. J. S. B. Pratt by the employees of the board of health—July 31, 1918.'"

Private William Aki, Second Hawaiian Infantry, a draftee from Hilo, was buried at Schofield Barracks, yesterday morning, full military honors being accorded the body. The headquarters company, of which he was a member, turned out as an escort. The young man died of pneumonia.