



THE CHINESE BASEBALL TEAM OF HONOLULU.
The Chinaman is not abused in Hawaii simply because he is a Chinaman.

ATHLETIC CHINESE.

They Are Factors in Amateur Sports in Hawaii.

Honolulu, Feb. 15.—A striking example of the adoption of American ways by the Chinese of Hawaii was given in the field meet sports of the Chinese Athletic Club of this city on the Chinese New Year. The Chinese Athletic Club itself is an example of the same thing. In fact, Chinese athletics, Chinese in athletics and Chinese athletic organizations are factors of considerable importance in amateur sports in Hawaii, and form some of the strongest bonds of mutual good will and the most active means of mutual understanding between the races.

It is a frequent, almost a universal, observation of visitors to the Hawaiian Islands that the Chinese of Hawaii seem different from those of California and other parts of the mainland of the United States. They seem less separated from the white race, and their Oriental characteristics seem less repugnant.

It is a favorite belief of those in Hawaii interested in such things that the difference is not in the Chinaman, but in his environment. Coming here, he met with no unfriendliness, no physical violence because he was a Chinaman, no discriminating laws. Though there has never been a single case of a Chinese marrying a white woman of pure blood, intermarriage with Hawaiian women has been frequent, and the results are said to be almost invariably beneficial. The children of such unions usually have the best qualities of their parents, and these intermarriages gave permanence to Chinese residence here. They gave the feeling of a common interest in the country, and no doubt did much to break down the barriers that in America have prevented the Chinese from feeling the effect of environment as other aliens have, or from adopting our customs and our life.

It first manifested itself in the schools, where Chinese youths felt the emulation which prompted competition with companions of other races. Then, as there were schools established especially for the education of the Chinese youth, these schools emulated distinction in athletics, and sought the laurel in competition. For many years Mills Institute, a school primarily for Chinese, has annually sent representatives and teams to compete with pupils of similar age from Kamehameha School, an institution for Hawaiian youths, and with St. Louis College, the High School and the Punahou Preparatory School, in which there were pupils of many races. In these contests the Chinese, while by no means the leaders, maintained a creditable record.

But these were only the beginnings. A Chinese tennis club, a Chinese athletic club, an athletic department in the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association, Chinese enrolled in practically every one of the athletic organizations of the city, and a few Chinese athletes who excel in some particular branch, give an idea of the diffusion of the athletic spirit among the Chinese.

The Chinese Athletic Club is distinctly animated by race pride and an ambition to demonstrate race capabilities and to foster the athletic spirit among the Chinese and develop athletic ability among them. It was organized something over a year ago, Philip Wong, an Hawaiian born Chinese, being one of the moving spirits in its organization and its first president. It has from the first maintained an amateur baseball team, which has several times defeated the best team that could be mustered in the two companies of the 10th Infantry, United States Army, stationed at Camp McKinley. It

is expected to have a team in the football league next year, and a cricket team is in training.

The field day meet at the Chinese New Year was the most ambitious effort in athletics the Chinese have ever attempted here. There were fifteen events, including both field and track contests, and nearly one hundred different contestants. The attendance, which was about twelve hundred, was composed almost entirely of Chinese, and included many of the most substantial Chinese merchants of the city. The prizes were confined entirely to garlands of flowers, and these were presented to the victors by Mme. Chang Tso Fan, the wife of the Chinese Consul. A box had been arranged for her in front of the grandstand, and there, surrounded by a bevy of young girls, all but one of them of Chinese parentage, though all wore European dress, Mme. Chang bestowed the garlands of victory on each winner in turn.

It is believed that this field meet is the first of the kind ever held anywhere, certainly in America. It was under the auspices of a

Chinese athletic club, the contestants were all Chinese, the spectators were largely Chinese, but the games and sports were all American. It is one of the features of athletics among the Chinese of Hawaii that it is purely amateur. There has never been the suspicion of professionalism attaching to any Chinese contestant.

IN HONOR OF STEUBEN.

The German Baron Who Aided Revolutionary Patriots.

Utica, N. Y., Feb. 24.—The fact that an appropriation has been made by Congress for a monument to Baron Frederick William Steuben, to be erected at Washington, and the selection of the sculptors, Albert Jaegers, Adolph S. Weisman and Henry Herring, to compete for the honor of making the design, become of interest to German residents of this country who a few

years ago were engaged in erecting a monument over Baron Steuben's grave, in the town of Steuben, Oneida County. They finally succeeded in this object, and when the monument is completed in Washington it will be the second one to this great general, who gave so willingly of his talents and means to the struggling colonists in their war of the Revolution.

After the close of the Revolutionary War Baron Steuben spent considerable time in New-York, living on a farm that was then in what was known as Jones's Woods, near the East 57th-st. of the present day. After long delays on the part of Congress to pay him his salary, a grant was finally made to him of a tract of 16,000 acres of land that came to be known as Steuben Patent, and was situated in the northern part of this county. Here the baron built a small, plain house, furnishing it with his camp utensils and the remains of his military chest, and the closing years of his life were mostly passed in this place. He died in 1794.

He had often requested that he be buried under one of his own trees, and that his grave should be left to become overgrown with such shrubs and trees as might spring up naturally. He was buried under a fine oak, without any military display, and here his body rested for a number of years. The settlement of the tract, however, made it necessary to lay out a highway through that region, and it was decided to make a new grave, and a wood lot was chosen near by for his final resting place. The plot contains five acres, and this was set aside with the provision that it remain forever in its natural state. To a Welsh Congregational Society in the neigh-



BARON STEUBEN'S MONUMENT.
At Remsen, Oneida County, N. Y.

borhood was given the perpetual lease of fifty acres of land adjoining, on the sole condition that the woods be protected and that the plot should be kept fenced. This trust has been faithfully kept.

In 1872 several German societies in New-York City erected a monument over the grave of the dead warrior, and bears only the word "Steuben" as an inscription. The dense woods upon all sides give it a strange appearance, and the visitor is struck with the loneliness of the surroundings.

GALLEGOS AT HOME.

Unlike Other Spaniards—Legends of Their Land.

"For you must know that Galicia is so poor and mean a Country, that there's no place for bragging." That was the comment of a visitor in 1692 to the country in Northwestern Spain from which the Isthmian Canal Commission is making an effort to secure laborers for the Panama Canal. Some one has said recently of Galicia that "it possesses one-third of the harbors of Spain, and little commerce for them, the most hardy race of people in Spain, and the poorest, the remains of one of the Apostles and the worst government in the peninsula." Things have not changed greatly among the crafty but not clever Gallegos in the last two centuries.

It has been argued that the Gallegos would make especially good workmen for employment in the canal zone, because they are Spaniards, Spaniards, or persons of Spanish ancestry, have been distributed through the tropical regions of the American continent and have thrived. While living in the Iberian Peninsula, the Galicians seem more closely allied to the Portuguese than the Spaniards, racially. They are not Spanish in tongue, habits or manners. Apparently, however, they are well adapted to physical labor on the canal, for, besides being strong and able to work hard and long under a hot sun, they are accustomed to going away from home to perform manual work. In the harvest season one travelling in the Spanish stage coach often passes Galicians trudging along seeking employment in the harvest field. Being passionately fond of the damp, hilly country of Galicia, however, they gladly turn back again when the

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TYPES OF GALLEGOS WHO MAY BE BROUGHT FROM SPAIN TO WORK ON THE PANAMA CANAL.

Their ability to labor hard and continuously under a burning sun is said to be remarkable.

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