

PINKHAM REPORT WAS NOT ENDORSED BY LABOR

(Continued from Page 1.)
misunderstanding on this point the report on small farming is given here-with, with the tables compiled to the present moment.

(Report already printed in the Advertiser.)

This is added. This is my own: None have been more surprised, pained and disappointed than the committee at the showing made by small and diversified farming.

We believe this report will be a new incentive to both the Federal and Territorial Governments to make renewed and persistent efforts to discover exportable products that may be raised by persons of moderate means.

These experiments must demonstrate not only that certain things can be grown, but grown with commercial success, before people with little money chance their all with little probability of escaping dire poverty.

The government must also discover the means of conquering the enemies of such vegetation, as the individual has neither the means nor scientific knowledge necessary.

We dwell and I wish to impress this point, on exportable products for it is an indisputable axiom that a farming community cannot exist upon the requirements of a farming community, but must rely on its commercial relations with manufacturing, trading and urban populations.

The most enthusiastic advocate (however much we may admire his optimism) of small farming and diversified agriculture should remember in discriminate advocacy can only act as a boomerang by inducing indiscreet attempts, loss of money, poverty stricken, dissatisfied and complaining citizens.

It was impossible for this committee to ignore small farming or diversified agriculture in its investigation, for the committee was ordered to report on the industrial situation, which is, practically, strictly agricultural.

As to manufacturing in the Hawaiian Islands a few words dispose of that subject.

The Honolulu Iron Works are the only manufacturers of even comparative magnitude to works in the United States and depend, practically, solely on the patronage of the plantations.

Catton, Neill & Co., Ltd., are next in size and importance.

The Oahu Railway and the Hilo Railway shops do some constructive work at times.

A few planing mills do strictly local work.

Beyond repair shops, the above sums the entire situation as to manufacturing in the Hawaiian Islands, except a limited amount of leather produced from local hides.

Catering to shipping, either by repairs or supplies, was once an important item in business, but has since become almost a thing of the past since the advent of the great steam freight carriers that require but small crews, come fully provisioned and make very limited stops in the ports of the Territory.

We now come to the principal subject we were directed to investigate, that of labor.

When I met your representatives last July, your uppermost thought and the

Unusual New Cottons for Spring.

Already the bright faces of pretty Spring cottons are peeping up from the counters—radiant and fresh.

Other new goods are trooping in.

It is just the turn of year and one of the most interesting times to watch the store if you want to be first with the new ideas.

Silk finished organdies are soft and filmy, in white grounds with detached flowers in large patterns—roses, pansies, violets, etc.

Mercerized poplins come in beautiful soft pongee effects—tans, pinks, blue, champagne, cream and white.

Voiles of cotton are among the newest and prettiest Spring fabrics and have a beauty you can't imagine—they must be seen to be understood. Laced, plain, shot, and striped, in graceful clinging effects.

Knicker suitings in the woolen effects for skirts and shirt waist suits.

Colored linen suitings in stylish nub shot effects for shirt waist suits.

EHLERS, FORT STREET.

subject of this preliminary conference was the aggression of the Japanese.

I was not a stranger to most of you gentlemen.

Two years ago, the subject of the aggression of alien labor and its support by the patronage of the Territorial Government was brought to my attention and the drawing of a bill to protect the rights of citizen labor was assigned to me.

This was no easy task, as such bills had been successfully attacked in the courts. Had I followed the lines usually demanded by radical men, who know what they want as partisans, regardless of constitutional and material bounds, failure was inevitable. However, careful consideration and conservatism were my guides, so we have sound reason to believe our citizen labor law is unassailable.

The penalty clause in the law was drawn by judicial authority. The bill was quietly handed to Senator Crabbe, presented to the Senate and House and passed.

One year ago, I was requested to draw the memorial and other presentations in the joint representations of the Trades and Labor Council and Builders and Traders' Exchange Committees to the Federal Government relative to the rights of citizen labor as against alien labor in the patronage of the government of the United States.

The record shows how the work was performed.

Governor Carter, Acting Governor Atkinson and the heads of departments are and have been executing the citizen labor law to the best of their knowledge and belief. That there are infractions of the law no one will deny.

The spirit of the movement (of which the citizen labor law is a part) to assure the citizen workingman a livelihood in the Hawaiian Islands is daily infringed upon by workmen themselves by their own patronage of aliens for the reason the standard of living of the alien is such the workingman can save money by patronizing the alien. Some of the most rabid critics are the most guilty in this respect.

When a workingman thus favors his own pocket-book, he is acting on the principle so objectionable to him when exercised by the Federal and Territorial Governments, the employers of labor and men of considerable and large means.

The workingman must learn to be fair in his judgments and give time for public sentiment to add to its influence in the forming and execution of the spirit of the movement.

The movement has gained great headway in the Territorial Government and is the law.

The movement is before the Congress of the United States, the slowest body in the nation to take action on any proposition.

The movement is gaining great force among the planters, even if there occasionally exist selfish individuals, and it lies with you gentlemen to give it a greater impetus with them by removing obstacles.

From the amount of constructive work done by myself for and in behalf of citizen labor, it seems to me the views and efforts presented to you, endorsed by all but one of the committee, should be given immeasurably more weight and receive more support than efforts to create suspicion, dissatisfaction and distrust.

No words I can use will better bring before you the situation we are considering tonight than quotations from the report presented for your approval.

"No person is competent to judge, advise or legislate for the Hawaiian Islands unless he has visited or studied them in all their physical, material and racial aspects."

"No basis of opinion predicated on conditions obtaining in a continental, temperate zone country can be justly or practically applied to a small, distant, semi-tropical country, like the Hawaiian Islands."

Fourth: "To show the legitimate advantages the Territory possesses for the alien without interfering with the opportunities of the citizen."

The aliens were brought here for strictly agricultural purposes, those which the white man refuses to fill.

The advantages to the alien were very marked in that he came from an overworked country, where low wages prevailed to one where he received as wages three to eight times the amount to which he was accustomed.

Although his cost of living was enhanced it became possible for him to save in many instances several times the amount of wages paid in his own country.

It is impractical to point out the steps by which so many aliens deviated from the intended agricultural services.

It is doubtful if an unbiased, studious and reflecting person can object to the alien in the positions the white man refuses to fill, namely, field and common work in the Hawaiian Islands.

If the alien can be so placed as to be compelled to confine himself to the above employments he betters his own condition and advances rather than interferes with the welfare of the citizen and white man.

Fifth: "To find some means to readjust these problems without destroying practically the only industry that enables the Territory of Hawaii, its government and its inhabitants to exist, and without which they cannot exist at the present time, and at the same time restore the opportunities for livelihood, both in labor, professions and business that have disappeared by alien absorption."

It must be remembered that Japan is a sensitive nation; a nation that has wonderfully advanced in all the arts and practices of civilization and has, and is, rapidly advancing in national importance. No local disturbance of the equilibrium can alter that fact.

Under the terms of treaty and law no class legislation, regulations or determinations can be applied to the Japanese.

cases that do not apply to all nationalities.

No nation or people would willingly or passively permit themselves to be absorbed or outnumbered within a few years by a nationality invited for a special purpose to reside within their borders, nor willingly permit their citizens to be pushed to one side that the strangers might ambitiously take their places.

There is one law in nature that prevails the world over, the law of competition.

The Japanese have and are applying this law in the Hawaiian Islands. Were this law of competition applied in directions where the citizens and Territory could not be injured, but greatly benefited, there could be no valid objections.

So long as a large population of one nationality dominates the one industry that produces 96% per cent of the income of a Territory, that nationality has opportunities of its own to exploit other occupations, professions and business, gathering from day to day a force that may become commercially irresistible.

Remove its domination in that leading industry and the preponderating nationality will begin to lose ground rapidly in all directions until proper equilibrium is restored. To remove that domination requires utmost fairness, diplomacy and wisdom.

Any factor that may be introduced into the Territory of Hawaii to furnish this imperatively necessary relief must be one, be it alien, that will refrain from indulging in the same aggressiveness as now characterizes the present dominating nationality, and under stipulations that would prevent such a possibility.

To most, if not all, of this committee sufficient proof has been presented to demonstrate the fact the white man will not undertake to displace in the cane fields these aliens, and even if he would, he is not available.

It is useless to demand of any industry more than its returns can ordinarily afford, for such concession would mean eventually bankruptcy and in the Hawaiian Islands the practical destruction of most of the population.

This committee believes that it is well to consider if a nationality can be found that is available and willing to come to the Hawaiian Islands, under severe restrictions, and confine themselves to such agricultural labor and domestic service as the white race will not accept or perform.

This committee believes the remedy for the ill pressing both industry and white men in positions that by right are his, is the introduction of an element that from its standards and efficiency by legitimate competition will overcome the aggressive nationality that threatens the citizen population.

This committee believes that in spite of past failures, carefully considered attempts should be made to further ascertain the possibilities of European labor, and if favorable, introduce and test their efficiency experimentally. The committee is of the opinion some means should be found to permit the plantation to safely import such labor.

This committee believes the representatives of the planters producing 96% per cent of the income of the people of the Territory and the citizen labor representatives should come together and reach an agreement by which the interests of all will be protected.

That all agreements should be made a matter of record and that the enforcement be under some mutually agreed stipulations.

This committee believes that but one nationality is or can be made available to meet the exigencies of the case, and that nationality is the Chinese.

This committee believes this nationality, the Chinese, should have not over ten years of access, as by that time the varied productive capabilities, political and social problems of the Hawaiian Islands will have reached some determination.

That the periods of residence of the individuals should be further limited to terms of five years, or a maximum of ten years, if after five years he should elect to remain longer.

Without this temporary assistance of the Chinese this committee believes the Japanese aggression will continue indefinitely.

This committee believes that with a thorough understanding made and carried out in good faith by all, including the executive of the Territory and Federal authorities, the citizen may be restored and protected in the vocations he will accept and our practically only present industry and support be preserved.

This committee recognizes the fact that its recommendations can only be carried out by the consent or enactment of the Congress of the United States.

Now I go on further: Gentlemen, this report, as originally drawn, used much stronger language as to the Japanese situation in these islands and probably expressed your sentiments more forcibly.

We cannot but regard the international relations between the United States and Japan, and our language should be such the administration will not be embarrassed.

This report deals with a deeper question than the special grievances some of you have, or which may affect the special trade or trades that you state have been infringed upon.

This report will have an influence on the policy of the United States toward its tropical possessions.

The discussions on the platform, in legislative halls and in the press, relative to the principle, rights and conditions in outlining possessions, have preceded on the assumption the factors of necessary means of existence in a tropical country were similar to those of the temperate zone mainland.

It has been assumed that in the Hawaiian Islands there is an equal variety of employments corresponding to those of the mainland, so that if commercial or legislative disturbance affects one or more industries, the others will be in a normal state and that displaced labor can easily adjust itself by a change of employment.

This is a most fallacious premise to be applied either in argument or fact to the Hawaiian Islands.

It is wrong, gentlemen, for you to entertain such representations.

Few, if any, of you have visited every portion of these islands, hence, from personal observation, you are unable to judge.

It was for this very purpose you were invited to send your representatives on this committee. This committee has proven to you that the Hawaiian islands have no minerals, no forests, no fuel on which to base manufactures, no fibres on which to base textile manufactures. If we had, isolated as we are, we could not compete in the markets of the world.

The misleading part of all this public discussion is that because experimentally we can raise some products, in almost every instance no complete commercial estimates based on past and present facts as to the products are given. Without these there can be no sound progress.

It is as unwise, fool-hardy and disastrous as to send a perfectly equipped ship into mid-ocean without a compass.

You have at present but one sail—sugar—and everyone knows it. Let the crew mutiny or disagree, throw overboard the sextant and compass, and it is a question if the ship does not wreck itself and the whole passenger list suffer and perish.

There are a few men in this world who care nothing for money or ease, and while I cannot use the name of a gentleman, whom I profoundly respect, I may with propriety, in my own language, repeat the essence of a conversation, as follows:

"From my observation of nearly twenty-five years in all parts of the islands and knowledge of conditions, particularly the sensitive and artificial position of the Hawaiian Sugar Industry, although I believe in the family and homes, were it in my power today to replace all the labor on the sugar plantations with families in their own little homes, I should fear to do it. I should fear I might commit a sin toward humanity, for should sugar fail, the want and suffering would be appalling, for the country is not in a position at present to supply its own food."

"I desire to see those here secure homes; raise their large families and furnish labor for the plantations and industries. I deprecate educating children into discontent. I hope other steady, contented white labor may be secured, but it can only be secured gradually."

"I know of no available agricultural, continental white labor obtainable. I believe some desirable white labor might be obtained from the island possessions of Portugal. These islands are about our only present resource."

Some of the laboring men denounce the plantations financially. It has been shown you, and your president went over every figure carefully and critically, that out of \$60,574,701.63 invested in equipping the plantations, \$48,124,004.64 went to skilled labor, the products of skilled labor and citizen labor.

Your president can certify that for over half the time the plantations have

Special Sale Of ALPACAS All During This Week.

Compare our prices with others then come and examine the goods. It will show you that this is the best place to buy.

Black and blue alpacas, width 42 inches. Reduced from 75 cts. to 25 cts. a yard.

White alpacas, width 42 inches. Reduced from 75 cts. to 45 cts. a yard.

Crepons reduced from \$1.50 to 75 cts. a yard.

A. BLOM, PROGRESS BLOCK FORT STREET.

W. Matlock Campbell THE CONTRACTOR, BUILDER AND REAL ESTATE AGENT

Can now be found at

122 KING STREET IN BULLETIN OFFICE BUILDING

Between 12:30 and 2:30 p. m. or at mill office, 3128 Bere-tania avenue from 9 to 10 a. m.

Will build you a house or sell you a lot in any part of Honolulu, or modernize your old home. TERMS REASONABLE.

SMOKING AND HOUSE JACKETS For the Holidays. New line of swell TIES, SHIRTS, Etc.

J. Lando 1056 Hotel Street.

been in existence, as now organized, gradually and was reached without re- they have paid no dividends to stock- holders; they have not failed, however, to pay their employees.

With a boom and a shortage of sug- gar, the plantations will make large sums of money. They will return ex- treme depression. Labor could not have a better time to re-adjust its re- lations.

The main question before us is the supply of labor and the re-adjustment of the balance of power in the islands, for not only local reasons, but nation- ally reasons, including national de- fence.

The present situation came about

(Continued on Page 3.)

GREAT OPPORTUNITY

FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN.

SHOES

ALMOST GIVEN AWAY

IN THIS UNPARALLELED CLEARANCE SALE

Note prices, then come and examine the goods.

SALE BEGINS MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16TH, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

LADIES' SHOES.

Lots.	Pairs.	Former Prices.	Now Selling.
1-2	27	36 50	22 50
3-4-5	36	6 50	2 50
6-7-8	40	6 00	1 50
9	24	6 50	2 50
10	36	6 50	2 50

11	12	6 50	2 50
12	24	4 50	2 50
13	24	4 50	2 50
14	18	4 50	2 50
15	12	4 50	1 00
16-17	28	6 00	1 00
18	24	6 50	2 50
19	18	6 50	2 50
20	24	6 50	2 50
21-22	24	6 50	3 00
23-24	24	6 50	2 50
25	20	6 50	2 50

26	30	2 50	1 50
27	30	4 50	3 00
28	24	4 50	3 00
29	36	5 00	3 00
30	75	3 00	1 50
31	26	3 50	1 50

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.

Lots.	Pairs.	Former Prices.	Now Selling.
1	47	33 50	11 50
2	36	3 00	1 50
3	20	2 75	1 50
4	100	2 50	1 50
5	50	2 50	1 50
6	12	2 75	1 25
7	25	2 75	1 25
8	40	2 75	1 00

9	27	2 00	1 00
10	18	1 75	1 00
11	50	1 00	50
12	25	2 00	1 25
13	20	1 50	1 00

They are the finest goods that can be made and are great bargains.

OTHER BARGAINS EQUALLY AS TEMPTING.

Manufacturers' Shoe Co., Ltd.

1051 FORT STREET.