

The Pacific Commercial Advertiser

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, May 14.—Last 24 Hours' Rainfall, .03. Temperature, Max. 79; Min. 69. Weather, fair.

SUGAR.—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.92c. Per Ton, \$78.40. 88 Analysis Beets, 10s. 6 3/4d. Per Ton, \$84.40.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1909.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

JAPANESE MASS MEETING BACKS UP STRIKING FIELD LABORERS

Ewa Men Stop Work for a "Holiday" -- Sheriff Warns Waipahu Men Not to Molest Chinese.

A thousand Japanese, more or less, who crowded into the Asahi Theater last night, adopted a mass meeting resolution proposed by Makino and Negoro, which in substance was that the Japanese of Honolulu were united in their support of the strikers and would remain so until the strikers "finally won their victory."

The meeting was full of bombastic speech, intended to inflame the minds of the auditors, and there were frequent thrusts not only at the Japanese press which is not in line with the views of the agitators, but at all three of the daily English newspapers. Among the speakers were Messrs. Makino, Negoro and newspaper editors conducting the strike agitation in their papers. Mr. Lightfoot, adviser of the High Wage Association, made a speech which was interpreted into Japanese by Negoro. He said:

Lightfoot's Speech.

"I am not going to say anything to you about the reasons for the strike. You know the reason why you struck better than I. You know that for the work you do in those hot cane fields, in the sweltering heat of the tropic sun, you are not getting money enough. You know that on many of the plantations of the Hawaiian Islands the stockholders are getting all the way from 20 to 30 per cent. for their investments, which means that for every \$100 they put in a year they are getting from \$20 to \$30 back again. Now if the plantations were not making enormous sums of money, if they were losing money, I believe the Japanese of the Territory would come to the help of the planters and say, 'We will be willing to work for less wages until you make money,' but when they are making millions upon millions you should share some of those profits."

"You know it is your right and they know it is your right. I believe that the Japanese of this Territory love to do the right, and when they find out what the right is, they will do it in spite of everything."

"When, a few years ago, the Japanese thought it right to go to war with Russia, they did not stand and say, 'Shall we go to war?' but they went and they fought, although they lost thousands of their citizens, yet they fought to the bitter end. When every one of you is dead, your children and grandchildren will say this, 'My ancestors fought at Port Arthur and they went up and took those terrible guns and had to do it over the bodies of their comrades by thousands.'"

"And I believe, also, that your sons and grandsons will point with pride to the fact that their fathers and grandfathers inaugurated this strike for higher wages in the Territory of Hawaii in the year 1909."

"But that is not what I came here to say to you tonight. I want to talk to you for a few minutes, if Mr. Makino will let me, about the newspapers."

"Now I am not going to tell you anything about my dear friends of the Hawaii Shippo, nor of the Chronicle. I wish I had the pictures of the editors here, for I think you would say that they had long ears like the other donkey. Now, the P. C. Advertiser and the Honolulu Star and the Bulletin are keeping themselves very busy about this strike situation. I don't know whether the Japanese whistle, but we have a saying in England that when little boys go through a graveyard at night they whistle to keep up their courage. Now, these good haole newspapers of ours, knowing they are going to get a licking, whistle and make a big noise to keep up their courage."

"There is another reason why they whistle and make a big noise, and that is to try and scare the Japanese strikers and their sympathizers and friends away, but unless I make a big mistake, the kind of men they have to deal with are not easily scared."

"They have another reason, and that is to give our friends of the Shippo and Chronicle some ideas so they can put something in their newspapers. They tell you that 300 Hawaiians are going to Aiea to work in the cane

fields and mill. Just imagine! Did any of you ever see 300 Hawaiians working in a cane field or mill? If you find three Hawaiians working in a cane field, bring them here and we will put them in a glass case and send them to the Bishop Museum. We are not very much afraid of the 300 Hawaiians."

"Now the next way they are trying to scare us is this: They say they are going to send to Europe for Europeans to work in the canefields. They have done that before, but where are the Europeans today? The next way they try is this: They say this strike has nothing to do with the laborers, but is the work of the agitators Makino and Negoro. Call them agitators or leaders it makes no difference as long as the strike is a success and just believe me they will lead you to victory."

"Now just another word about these newspapers. In this morning's Advertiser there is a letter from a man who I am sure has very long ears, who says that we ought all to be arrested for conspiracy. Now that is as stupid as ridiculous and only a fool would talk that way. But if they want to arrest us let them bring their policemen and soldiers to arrest the thousand men whom I see before me tonight and a pretty time they will have to do it."

"You are fighting a good fight; you are fighting for your rights; you are fighting a fight which is just. Continue until you win!"

Sheriff at Waipahu.

Sheriff Jarrett and interpreter Townsend went to Waipahu late yesterday afternoon, and on arrival found a big meeting of Japanese strikers—estimated at about a thousand men. The Sheriff sent word he was coming to the meeting and on arrival there the crowd opened up and let the officers in and then closed around them. The Sheriff said he had merely come to the laborers to caution them against threatening the laborers of other nationalities and instanced the Chinese laborers who, rumor had said, were being intimidated. He told them that it would be wise to leave the other nationalities alone. At the conclusion of his short speech the leaders consulted and then notified the Sheriff that they would abide by his advice and no intimidation would be offered. The Sheriff then visited the Chinese and Korean camps and notified them that they could continue to work without fear of molestation.

Rice and Vegetables.
A hundred bags of rice arrived at Waipahu yesterday from Honolulu and two carloads of vegetables came in from other plantations the day before, all for the strikers.

It is stated on good authority that the Japanese storekeepers at Waipahu, when the strike was decided upon, withdrew credit and announced that they would do business on a cash basis only.

The strikers have made demands upon the Japanese house servants working at Waipahu to join the strike and this request was acceded to, even the two or three clerks in the big plantation store failing to show up for work.

Took Away Ford Islanders.
It is said that at the first meeting of the Japanese to consider a strike at Aiea the first vote was not in favor of the strike, but later everything went the way the agitators wished. The Ford Island Japanese refused to join their striking brethren. During the night some of the strikers procured big boats and rowed over to the island, visited the quarters of the hundred men working under a Japanese contractor and before morning every one of the hundred had been rowed to the mainland and are still with the strikers.

Letter to Manager Ross.

The following letter was sent to Man-

There is no change at the Oahu (Waipahu) Plantation. Manager Bull has replied to the strikers and he does not accede to their requests. Extra police protection has been afforded the Chinese laborers who are still at work and who have been threatened with violence if they do not line up with the strikers, or at least stop work.—F. Klamp, of H. Hackfeld & Co., agents for Oahu Plantation.

"There is no change in the situation at Ewa Plantation where all the Japanese laborers struck today. I do not know that they will return to work Saturday as intimated. We have no assurance that they will or even on Monday. We have enough men of other nationalities working to move the cut cane to the mill and grind it, but the standing cane will have to remain standing."—T. H. Petrie, secretary of Castle & Cooke, agents for Ewa Plantation.

Manager Ross received a reply from the committee of the Honolulu Plantation strikers thanking him for his courtesy in answering their letter of demands, and stating that the demands came from them voluntarily and not from or through outsiders. They add also that they have heard that the strike-breakers, who went down to the plantation today to keep work going were receiving \$1.25 per day, and that, under the circumstances, they feel that they should be paid the \$1 per day they have demanded.—Richard Ivers of W. G. Irwin & Co., agents for Honolulu (Aiea) Plantation.

ager Ross of Honolulu plantation yesterday:

Aiea, City and County of Honolulu, May 14, 1909.

Mr. George Ross, Manager, Honolulu Plantation Co., Aiea.
Dear Sir: We have the honor to acknowledge your favors of the 12th and 13th inst., and we thank you for the courteous tone of your communications. We sympathize with you of the difficulties confronting in consequence of the strike. But as the request for the increased pay is our own desire, free from outside influence, we beg to respectfully request you to consider and grant our request.

We respectfully submit that our request is not unreasonable nor unfounded for we learn from the newspaper report that you have offered \$1.25 a day to the natives in Honolulu, and we also know that the Chinese, who are now working in your plantation, is being paid one dollar a day and given board and lodging besides. We respectfully offer that if you give us one dollar a day for ordinary field hands, and proportional increase for other laborers,

(Continued on Page Four.)

\$14,000 TO GAIN MORE THAN \$2,000,000

At last night's mass meeting of the Japanese Higher Wage Association, Negoro made the statement that he had figured out the increase which the Japanese would obtain by striking all over the Islands, estimating it as over two millions. He said it was worth while spending \$12,000 to \$14,000 just to gain this amount of increase, and urged all Japanese to stick to the strike and win out, if possible.

PROMOTION COMMITTEE INVITES BURROUGHS TO VISIT VOLCANO

Through the courtesy of the Hawaii Promotion Committee, Joan Burroughs, the famous student of nature and author of many books on the subject, will probably make a week's visit to the volcano of Kilauea. Yesterday, through Secretary H. P. Wood, an invitation was issued the venerable nature-lover to take the trip at the expense of the Committee. If Mr. Burroughs accepts the invitation he will doubtless leave on the Mauna Kea next Tuesday. Mr. Burroughs is not at all certain when he will return to the mainland, being unable to secure any definite booking on the steamers. He had expected to make a stay not to exceed two weeks here and his plans were to that effect, but he has discovered that he will be lucky if he secures steamer accommodations within a month.

WM. REDMOND THE IRISH LEADER.



LIQUOR BOARD HOLDS MEETING

Woolley Makes Suggestions to the Commissioners at Hearing.

A meeting of the Board of Liquor License Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon in the throne room at the Capitol and expressions of opinion heard from John G. Woolley, representing the Anti-Saloon League and Attorney E. C. Peters in the behalf of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association and R. J. Buchly of Peacock & Co., Ltd.

Mr. Woolley and Attorney Peters made a number of suggestions to the members of the Board which they thought would have a beneficial effect upon the regulation of the liquor traffic on the Island of Oahu.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Woolley stated that the Board must realize that they were dealing with a dangerous business, an acknowledged peril to the public, and that they were vested with large powers of executive discretion in the enforcement of the laws. He stated that he was opposed to a wholesaler holding a retailer's license, and that a man conducting a retail saloon should give it his personal attention, and that a wholesaler should not conduct a string of saloons as a side issue. The second objection, voiced by Mr. Woolley, was that no rectifier should have a retail license, and he added that he had been informed that liquor of very poor quality was being placed on the market in Honolulu. Mr. Buchly denied that the rectifiers had any hand in the manufacture of impure spirits, and stated that it was under the full control of the officers of the Federal Government.

The Sunday Privilege.

Mr. Woolley also stated that the Sunday privilege should be either entirely abrogated or greatly curtailed. He said that he was not "speaking as a fanatical temperance reformer" but insisted that at the very least the cases in which the privilege had been abused, and the law flouted, should receive the earnest attention of the commission, and the penalties of revocation of license invoked with merciless vigor when it was found that the law had been violated. He said that the bona fide meal clause in the law relating to the serving of intoxicating liquors by restaurants should receive more attention and that the "sandwich scheme was a farce and a disgrace."

Emphatic objection was raised by Mr. Woolley to the granting of a license to conduct a resort in proximity to the reservation at Lilehua. He said that it was rumored that such an application would be made. He declared that it was the expressed command of the Congress of the United States that liquor should not be sold upon the reservations, and that in granting the license the Board of License Commissioners would be abetting an evasion of the law promulgated at Washington.

Attorney Peters stated that The Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association was anxious to cooperate with the Commissioners in the enforcement of the law and that it was distinctly to their advantage to have the regulations applied with energy and effect.

Following the discussion the Board went into executive session to consider twenty-three applications for renewals of liquor licenses.

"PRINCE BERT" HOPES TO MAKE \$2,000,000

Bert Peterson was frequently in the company of the Col. Parker party while the latter was in New York. Mr. Desky states that Bert looked fairly prosperous. He is living with Charles Eagan, a son of General Eagan, who was at one time a resident of Oahu. "Bert said he had some plans and schemes which he hoped would make him worth a couple of million in two years," said Mr. Desky yesterday.

TORNADOES SWEEP OVER TWO WESTERN STATES DOING IMMENSE DAMAGE

Sweeping Reforms Proposed in British Laws Against the Catholics--Dreadnoughts for Italy--Filipino Delegates Chosen.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

KANSAS CITY, May 15.—Tornadoes in Kansas and Missouri last night killed five people and injured fifty-five. Immense damage was done to property.

THE BILL TO REMOVE CATHOLIC DISABILITIES

LONDON, May 15.—The bill introduced by Redmond in the Commons, removing the civil disabilities of Roman Catholics, provides for the alteration of objectionable clauses in the accession oath of British sovereigns, in which the ruler is pledged to oppose the Church of Rome; and repealing all acts prohibiting the residence in Great Britain of Jesuits and other monastics and their acquisition of property.

DREADNOUGHTS FOR ITALY

ROME, May 15.—The Cabinet has approved the naval program calling for the expenditure of \$52,800,000 for the building of four Dreadnoughts and several cruisers.

PHILIPPINE DELEGATES

MANILA, May 15.—The Legislature has elected Benito Legarda and Manuel Quezon delegates in Congress.

THE SULTAN'S HORDE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 14.—Eight millions of dollars have been found in the Yildiz palace, formerly occupied by the Sultan Abdul Hamid. This immense fund will be used to pay the expenses of the military expedition that marched on the capital and overthrew the Sultan.

OUT SEEING THE ELEPHANT.

NAIROBI, East Africa, May 14.—Kermit Roosevelt became separated from his hunting party yesterday and was lost. He wandered about all night, and there was great consternation in the camp until he was found this morning.

KAISER AT VIENNA.

VIENNA, Austria, May 14.—Kaiser Wilhelm and the Empress of Germany arrived today and were welcomed with fitting ceremony by the venerable Emperor of Austria.

FRENCH STRIKE DECLINES.

PARIS, May 14.—The number of strikers is decreasing and the general tendency is toward the general success of the government policy resisting the strikers.

NAVAL CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Admiral Harris will succeed Admiral Pendleton, the retiring commandant of the Philadelphia navy yard.

ONE SHIP AT MESSINA.

MESSINA, Sicily, May 14.—The United States battleship North Carolina arrived here today.

SOME ADVICE FROM A FEW DISSATISFIED

Commenting on the mission of A. J. Campbell, as agent of the Immigration Board, to Europe in search of settlers and laborers for Hawaii, some of the Portuguese whose relatives came out as immigrants a couple of years ago state that whatever policy the board decides upon, there should be no overstatement of what advantages there may be here, and no under-rating of the cost of living and opportunities to make a living.

Some of the Portuguese arriving here two years ago are making an effort to return home, and have written back that they do not want their little places there sold. They state that in their native land they have a little home and truck garden at least, goats which supply the household with milk, and that the embroidery and fancy-work produced by the women find a ready market in New York. They claim that in Hawaii they do not have the same advantages, and the cost of living is higher than at home, and it is hard to make enough money to keep a large family. There is no market for embroidery.

Save the ten per cent penalty on your taxes by paying them today.

BARON ROTHSCHILD IS ON NIPPON MARU

Baron Rothschild, a young man of the Austrian branch of the famous European family, is a passenger on the Nippon Maru, bound for the United States, where, it is said, he will go grizzly-bear hunting. The Baron is accompanied by a valet and by Captain Schwicker of the Austrian Navy.

"Mr. Oskar Rotsberg and valet" is the way the Baron is booked on the passenger list of the Nippon. The youthful scion—he is scarcely out of his teens—of the multi-millionaire family is reputed to have a great dislike to notoriety; ergo, the assumed name. Young Rothschild has been on a hunting expedition in India with Captain Schwicker for some time past, and is said to have suddenly developed a thirst for the blood of the great American grizzly. After leaving India the young Baron spent some time in Java. Just how long he intends remaining in the States is not known.

HUMANE SOCIETY AGENT.

The Humane Society yesterday appointed Miss Rose Davison as its agent and has commissioned her to act in all matters pertaining to cruelty to children and animals. She begins her duties today.