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HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1897.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1861.

NO ARBITRATION

Minister Shimamura on Indemnity Claim.

WILL BE SETTLED PROMPTLY

Cases of Japanese Emigrants Investigated.

Government Against Government. Officials Not Considered—Will Sit Next Week.

The big cruiser Naniwa, of H. I. J. M.'s navy, was signaled early yesterday morning, and arrived in the harbor about 10 o'clock. Directly her anchors dropped there was a booming of cannon. The Hawaiian flag was first saluted with 21 guns, which was answered by the shore battery, then followed a salute of 13 guns to the American Admiral, which was answered by the guns of the Philadelphia, and then there was a stir along the water front. Some old and young men, who have "gone down to the sea in ships," figuring out that the saluting was not properly balanced; only 13 guns to the American flag and 21 to the Hawaiian was too great a difference for these wiseacres, and from the amount of speculation indulged in one would suppose the Admiral would demand an apology at once. As the Naniwa had not been blown out of the water up to the time the Australia saluted, the men who knew it all wondered all the harder, and told their friends about it, and the report of the supposed insult was carried to the Coast to be published in the "Frisco" papers. But there was no insult, reports to the contrary notwithstanding. According to the salute necessary was given. In naval etiquette, the port is first saluted with 21 guns, following this comes the salute to the warships, according to the rank of the commander, regardless of the flag of the country to which it belongs.

The Naniwa is by no means the largest warship in the Japanese navy, but it is one in which that Government takes particular pride, owing to her work in the China-Japan war. She came here in 1893, making the trip in something like 11 days. Her armament consists of eight heavy guns, six of which are quick-firing; six quick-firing guns of smaller caliber; 10 machine guns, and four torpedo tubes. The officers are:

T. Kuro-oka, captain; R. Kajikawa, commander; R. Yonehara, gun lieutenant; Y. Fujimoto, torpedo lieutenant; K. Isobe, navigating lieutenant; K. Korano, chief surgeon; U. Suigimoto, assistant surgeon; T. Akiyama, chief paymaster; Y. Yamasaki, second lieutenant; S. Horuchi, third lieutenant; M. Fukuda, fourth lieutenant; Y. Watanabe, chief engineer; M. Yamasaki, first engineer; F. Ueno, second engineer; G. Shigemura, R. Snyetsugu, assistant engineers; J. Arima, M. Tashiro, H. K. Naozshima, sub-lieutenants; S. Saito, S. Kusshima, assistant paymasters; T. Matsushita, K. Morinaga, midshipmen.

In addition to the officers, there is a crew of 350 men. The mission of the Naniwa was to bring to Honolulu the following gentlemen, who will investigate the matter of rejecting the 638 Japanese laborers, who came here nearly a month ago:

M. Akiyama, a counselor from the Japanese Office of Foreign Affairs; C. Saito, director of the Tokio Emigration Company, Limited, of Yokohama; S. Sagawa, manager of the Morioka Emigration Company.

In order that the progress and result of the investigation may be properly recorded, the following representatives of the Japan vernacular press, accompanied the commissioner:

Y. Jishikawa, M. Nishi, Furuya, Seki and Suzuki.

In the afternoon Commissioner Akiyama and Captain Kuro-oka called on Minister Shimamura, and later, the Minister returned the captain's visit. A representative of the Advertiser called on Minister Shimamura for the purpose of securing such information regarding the commissioner's visit as he was at liberty to give to the press.

"Commissioner Akiyama comes here merely to work in conjunction with me in securing a settlement of the claims of my Government for what we consider the unjust treatment of our people in refusing to allow a number of Japanese emigrants to land here. Our claims will be presented to this Government through the Minister of Foreign Affairs. We do not treat with individuals, but with Governments. The fact that Mr. Castle was called away from the country at this time is of no consequence in the course of the investigation. This matter is one to be settled by the Government, through their representatives, not by the heads of departments. So far as we are concerned, the Custom House is unknown. The investigation was made by Minister Cooper and Collector General Castle, or by his deputy, and their report submitted. The result of that investigation was kindly furnished me by

Minister Cooper, at my request, and forwarded by me to my Government. The men examined here and refused landing were examined by the Japanese Government on their return, and I have in my possession all of the papers connected with the case at both ends of the line.

"I have received instructions from my Government, through the office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and on the lines laid down the investigation will be made. While the instructions are in a measure simple and explicit, they cannot be acted upon hastily—they require careful reading to be perfectly understood. Of course, I cannot show them to you, nor can I tell you what they are, for publication. I will say, however, that I confidently believe the Hawaiian Government will very promptly acquiesce in our demands when they are presented.

"It is not for Minister Cooper or any individual to say whether or not the Hawaiian Government will yield to the demands of Japan—it is for the Government—the President and his Cabinet to decide.

"No, I do not think the matter will be left to arbitration, even if this Government should decline to settle. The monetary claim is a mere pittance, and I have not the slightest doubt that it will be promptly met.

"Any one who knows anything about international law would not suggest arbitration in an affair of this kind. It is of too little moment, but, of course, we intend that our people will be given justice, and they will receive it through peaceful negotiations. There will be no war, no abrogation of the treaty. Such stuff may do to fill up the newspapers with, but to men who are familiar with the customs adopted in such cases as this it is laughable. Japan has no intention of abrogating the treaty, while it has the power to amend it or make a new one. You understand that a new one can be made at any time either Government deems it advisable. If the Hawaiian Government expresses a wish to take such an extraordinary step, I presume it may do so without seriously affecting Japan. There are so many other countries than Hawaii, and Japan is such a large territory, that I doubt if we would be affected by the abrogation, though it would certainly be very unpleasant. The two Governments have really been on such friendly terms that it is hard to contemplate such a condition of affairs.

"As to the position occupied by Commissioner Akiyama in the negotiations, I will say that he has no paramount powers, nor is he credited as Japan's representative above me; I am the Minister and will conduct the negotiations, assisted, of course, by him. As we wish to consult before opening negotiations, it is probable nothing will be done in the matter until next week. By that time the commissioner will have learned whatever he wishes to know, and will rest in the meantime. One thing I would like to impress upon the people here, and that is that Japan is for peace. Some of the Japanese newspapers seem to have worked themselves into a turmoil over the affair, and, to read them, one would suppose the entire Japanese navy would center at Honolulu. Such is not the case. Japan is not anxious for war with a nation as friendly as Hawaii has been. The Government fully understands that such a course would strain its relations with another and greater power that is also friendly—the United States.

"My Government understands that Hawaii is a ward of the United States, and as such is a part of it, except as to form. It believes, too, that if it is necessary for the United States to be consulted as to the justice of our claims, the decision would be in our favor. But it will not come to that point. Hawaii will pay the debt, and will be willing, if requested, to amend the existing treaty so that a recurrence of this affair is not probable."

FOR ABROGATION

Senator Perkins Says Treaty is Not Reciprocal.

HAS PRESENTED TWO PETITIONS

Like Spreckels, He Will Work for His State.

He Believes Hawaii Has Best End of the Bargain—He Quotes Statistics

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The fight for and against the abrogation of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty is getting hot. Senator Perkins today presented to the Senate two huge petitions from California, one favoring and the other opposing the treaty's abrogation. The petitions were referred to the Foreign Relations and the Finance Committees.

A lively debate is sure to be precipitated over the abrogation of the treaty, whether the proposition comes from the Finance Committee or as an amendment proposed by Senator Mills. To offset this, Senator Chandler will doubtless repeat his former argument that the United States ought not to jeopardize its ascendancy in the Pacific, while Senator Morgan will insist that the existence of the treaty gives his country a command of the Hawaiian situation not to be willfully thrown away.

The news of the possible action of the Finance Committee has greatly excited the Pacific Slope. Senator Perkins has already filed the petition of the California State Grange in favor of abrogating the treaty, and yesterday he received the petition of a large number of representative merchants, manufacturers and capitalists in San Francisco, taking the opposite view. This petition denounces the United States as the losers by the operations of the treaty.

Senator Aldrich is said to be strongly opposed to the treaty's continuance, and it is considered probable that the tariff bill to be reported from the Finance Committee will provide for its abrogation. Mr. Mills of Texas will make a speech in support of this proposition.

The possible abrogation of the treaty brings up the important question of whether the right granted to the United States in that treaty to exclusively use Pearl River harbor and establish a coaling station there would also fall to the ground at the same time.

Senator Frye, who has given the question considerable thought, said that morally the United States would have to abandon the harbor, but legally it could keep possession.

"At the time of the negotiation of the treaty," said Mr. Frye, "the Foreign Relations Committee was unanimously of the opinion that the cession of the harbor was for all time, but Minister Carter asking an opinion of the State Department, was informed by Secretary Bayard that the right to the harbor expired with the treaty. Personally, I do not think we could hold the harbor and look any other nation in the face. I don't believe, though, that the treaty will be abrogated."

Senator Mills, who has been fighting for the repeal of the treaty for 23 years, said that the Pearl Harbor question did not enter into the question at all. "We will keep the harbor, if need be," said he. "We have already given the Hawaiians some \$70,000,000 in remitted duties and that ought to pay for any harbor on earth. The treaty was illegally negotiated in the first place.

"The House of Representatives is empowered to raise revenue and it should have been consulted when there was a proposition to release millions and millions of revenues. The ratification of the treaty by the Senate was an act of usurpation. I shall certainly do all I can to secure its repeal."

In this connection it is interesting to know that Secretary Sherman believes that the abrogation of the treaty would not carry with it the loss of Pearl Harbor. When the subject was last before the Senate he made his position very plain. "We have an absolute, undeniable, unqualified grant," said he, "which was originally paid for \$23,000,000, to say nothing of given. We have paid and doubly paid for that harbor; we own it now; it is in our possession."

Although a two-thirds vote is required to ratify a treaty, the abrogation can be secured by a majority vote. Whether this majority vote can be obtained is of course a matter more for speculation than certain prediction at this time.

Of these 11, Messrs. Aldrich, Allen, Caffery, Cullom, Hansbrough, Mills and Pettigrew are still in the Senate. Circumstances then, however, were much different from what they are at the present time. The amendment was offered in opposition to the Finance Committee, and the Democrats, with two exceptions, stood by their party. If the proposition comes before a session with the indorsement of the Finance Committee it will have a much

FACTS PRESENTED

Mr. Thurston Submits His Arguments to Committee.

DUTY WOULD DERANGE TRADE

Financial Phase Not the Only One.

Should Treaty be Abrogated—Hawaii Must Seek for Other Markets.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Lorin A. Thurston, ex-Minister from Hawaii, and at present a special commissioner from that country, has submitted to

better status in court, so to speak, and besides this the development of the beet-sugar industry has done much to stimulate opposition. Three years ago there was no one more antagonistic to the abrogation of the treaty than Senator Perkins. Mr. Perkins is now inclined to think that a majority of the Senate favors abrogation and he included himself in this majority.

While several causes are operating to bring about the abrogation of the treaty, the most important is the belief that the United States is getting considerably the worst of the bargain. Senator Perkins says: "Reciprocity ought to reciprocate, but in this case it does not seem to do so. Under the treaty all the sugar produced in Hawaii comes in free of duty. The amount has steadily risen until in 1892 it aggregated \$8,000,000, and last year was nearly \$12,000,000.

"This represents the amount of money we pay the sugar growers in the islands. In the new tariff the duty on sugar is \$30 a ton. As we remit that duty in favor of the Hawaiians, it means that we present them with a bounty of \$30 a ton on all the sugar they produce.

"There is no reason why we should make that discrimination in their favor.

"They take goods from us, to be sure, but only about \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000 a year, so that the balance of

NOT YET READY.

Admiral Miller is Allowed to Wait a While.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The revocation of the order that Admiral Beardslee be relieved of the command of the Pacific station by Admiral Miller at once, and the issuance of a new one providing that Beardslee stay at Honolulu until July, was taken by the annexationists today to mean that the policy of the administration as to the course there would be then matured and the new commandant would receive instructions before leaving. The fact is, Miller requested the change, as he wishes to stay two months here. He has had appointed as his stay secretary Lieut. Philip Andrews of Columbia. The transfer of the officer will be made at once. Representative Barlow of the Sixth District has presented to the House the largest petition on the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty yet developed. It is from the farmers of San Luis Obispo County, asking the abrogation of the convention. All the members of the House have letters and telegrams (taking sides on the treaty, those against being principally from the country districts and those favoring from the mercantile bodies of San Francisco. Senator Perkins today had a strange telegram from the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, demanding that he support the treaty. It took the ground that control of the islands must not pass to a foreign power in the interest of the safety of the Western Coast and that trade of San Francisco would suffer if there should be a change of relations. Among other telegrams taking similar ground was one from Louis Sluss. Perkins says his investigations lead to the belief that the free entry of Hawaiian sugar is practically a bounty of \$30 a ton, which, as sugar is produced by peon and contract labor, is really the amount of the cost of production, which gives the producer too great an advantage over California beet sugar producers. While the Senate Finance Committee has informally considered the sugar schedule, nothing definite will be done until the latter part of next week.

ADMIRAL MILLER NOT COMING WILL GO TO ENGLAND—Commander Howland May Come

NEW YORK, April 28.—The Sun's Washington special says: The indications are that Rear-Admiral Miller, recently assigned to the command of the Pacific naval station, will not go to Honolulu in July to relieve Rear-Admiral Beardslee, as provided in orders issued recently by the Navy Department. The decision of the President to send Admiral Miller to London as special representative of the United States at the Queen's Jubilee, will act as an abrogation of his assignment to the Pacific station. When the President and Secretary Long return they will take up the question of selecting another successor to Admiral Beardslee. Great care will be taken in making the selection. Several names are under consideration, but it is understood that the inclination of President McKinley and Secretary Long points to Commodore Henry L. Howland. He is well acquainted with the people of Hawaii, and is popular there. He has the reputation of being a man of judgment and courage. The name of Commodore George Dewey may also be considered.

HAWAIIANS SEEKING ANNEXATION

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Two Hawaiians—W. N. Armstrong and W. A. Kinney—are here to learn the prospects for annexation. They say that they are in no sense representatives of the Dole Government, but came to Washington on their own hook. They will see Secretary Sherman and probably President McKinley. They will also canvass the Senators on the chances for ratification of the treaty of annexation.



ADMIRAL JOSEPH N. MILLER.

trade is immensely in their favor. While the value of our purchases from them has increased at the rate of \$1,000,000 a year our exports last year to them were only \$200,000 larger than they were in 1892. This is the nub of the whole matter, so far as our imports and exports are concerned. As for our own interests, I know that at the Watsonville sugar factory, in my State, during the five months and a half of the sugar campaign, there was paid out \$4,400 a day to farmers for their sugar beets, while \$1,200 a day additional was paid out for labor, lime and fuel. While I am aware that there is a very strong protest in San Francisco against abrogating the treaty I feel that the people of the State would rather have the treaty abolished, and I must also consider their interests."

"It is said that the abrogation of the treaty and the consequent imposition of the sugar tariff on the Hawaiian product would bankrupt the planters of the Islands," remarked the correspondent.

"It would do nothing of the kind," promptly responded Mr. Perkins. "These plantations now pay 25 per cent on the money invested. With the duty on sugar they would pay 10 or 12 per cent."

MRS. DOMINIS TO BE THERE.

She Has Not Yet Raised a Question of Precedence.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Mrs. Dominis, formerly Queen Liliuokalani, has engaged rooms for herself and party at the Albemarle, and will be here during the Grant monument ceremonies. The former Queen is now in Washington. She will arrive Monday.

It is rumored that her grand chamberlain has communicated with the committee in charge of receiving distinguished guests, but any arrangements that have been made for the reception of the former ruler of the Hawaiian Islands have not been divulged.

Mrs. Dominis will not travel on either of the special trains, and therefore no question of precedence in her case will disturb the transportation committee. Should the committee on plan and scope, which has the disposal of the seats at the tomb, recognize the former monarch and place her near the President, there may be jealousy in the diplomatic corps.

The Spanish cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa passed in at Sandy Hook at 7:55 a. m. today. She will represent Spain at the Grant monument celebration.

Butler Committed for Trial.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 27.—Frank Butler, who was arrested on the ship Swanhill February 2, upon the arrival of that vessel at San Francisco, on a charge of having murdered several men in Australia, was arraigned before a magistrate today and committed for trial.

HAVEMEYER IS DEAD.

Was Vice-President of Sugar Trust and a Multi-Millionaire.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Theodore A. Havemeyer died at 3 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Havemeyer was vice president of the sugar trust, and was born in New York city in 1839. His brother, Henry Havemeyer, is the president of the company. Theodore, at an early age, began work in his father's refinery, and learned all the details of the sugar-refining industry. He was admitted to partnership in 1861, and soon afterward opened a refinery of his own. To his millions made in sugar he added hundreds of thousands, made in the banking business and by wire dealings in real estate.

His wife was a daughter of the Chevalier de Looser, the Austrian Consul General to New York. He leaves nine children.

Lecture at Punahou.

Rev. J. M. Monroe, pastor of the Christian Church of this city, delivered an interesting and eloquent lecture before the students of Oahu College yesterday afternoon on "The Civil War in America." Mr. Monroe speaks from an intimate knowledge of the subject, having served under the command of his friend, General Garfield, and having been dangerously wounded at the battle of Vicksburg.

According to the newspapers an Ohio husband became the happy father of seven children not long ago. Of the seven all lived but one. It is to be hoped that he laid in a supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, the only sure cure for croup, whooping cough, colds and coughs, and so insured his children against these diseases. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.