

Hawaiian Gazette

VOL. XXXVI, No. 71.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 3, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2312.

LABOR DAY IS CELEBRATED BY VARIOUS WORKERS WITH PARADE, ORATORY, FIELD SPORTS AND A BALL

Union Men March Amid People's Plaudits.

REVIEWED AT THE CAPITOL GROUNDS

Oratory Marks the Morning's Ceremonies—Results of Many Field Events.

FROM that moment when the slanting rays of the morning sun gilded the flags of the first body of marching men until weary feet turned from the dance toward rest for a new day's duties, yesterday was dedicated to Labor. For the second time the Territory of Hawaii saw a celebration of Labor Day, and from busy shop and mansion alike the people of the city turned out to do honor to the holiday and the men for whom it was declared.

It was a day full of events. With parade, oratory, sports and the dance the hours were filled and until tired heads ceased to toss on welcome pillows, there was only time taken from the celebration for refreshment to make certain the full of enjoyment. It was a popular holiday. No business was done in the city after the early morning hours, and those who can find no pleasure in the multitude gave to the day its measure of honor in excursion and luau, in picnic and social gathering. None was so pressed by duty that time could not be taken for the celebration of the annual day of testimonial to trade and union, and those whose working hours were shortened by the recurrence of the holiday spent the time in the many ways devised by expert committees, whose endeavor for weeks has been the preparation of a program which would leave nothing to be desired by those who wished to enjoy an outing.

That the day was appreciated by the men and women whose lives are full of toil, was shown by the zest with which they entered into the day's events. The streets were crowded with eager throngs who had early taken points of vantage for the purpose of viewing the turnout of the union men. It was a typical holiday crowd, for the people were ready to appreciate the display offered them and they were unstinted in applause. When the speechmaking began from the bandstand in the Executive grounds there were several thousand people about the stand, and the crowds did not diminish during the exercises.

Even before these had been completed there was a movement toward the park and when the afternoon came it was to find the vanguard of the throng which was to see the events on the sports program in possession of stand and quarter stretch. There were five thousand people in the park during the afternoon and they seemed to find in the races and the ball game enough to interest them until dinner time, and a late dinner it was too for most of the people of the city.

Then at night there was a ball at the drill shed which was a fitting ending to a day of pleasure. The dancing floor was crowded until late in the night and the men and women who had been all day engaged in various forms of enjoyment capped it all with two steps and square dances. It was a jolly closing function for a day of restless pleasures and the first Labor Day of the new century will be a memory full of bright spots for all Honolulu.

PARADE OF THE UNION WORKMEN

Labor passed in review before Gov. Dole, Gen. Breckenridge and the officers of the Territory and the army and navy who had earlier reviewed the military, soon after the parade was formed. The feature of the morning was the display of the men of the unions of the city, who marched to show their fealty to the idea of union, and their appreciation of the holiday which is so peculiarly their own.

As soon as the parade was formed in Miller street the route was taken up through the Executive building grounds, so that the reviewing party might see it with the men fresh for the march, and every feature in the best shape. It was just a little past nine o'clock when the notes of a march sounded and the grand marshal ordered the ad-

vance. There was a general movement down the line and with swinging step the band led the procession into the grounds.

There was just space enough for the men to get straightened up before they were in front of the reviewing stand, which was the Ewa portico of the Executive building. Gov. Dole and Gen. Breckenridge were at the front, back of them being the various officers, Mrs. Dole, Miss Adams, Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. White, and as the swinging column passed them the salutes of the commanding officers were in evidence and the men bore their arms and tokens at a present.

The regular soldiers with Maj. Davis commanding followed the band and marshals, and the two batteries under command of Captains Slaker and Ketcham showed their form in marching past the reviewing party, their khaki uniforms showing in contrast with the white of the band and the black of the leaders of the parade. Immediately following them came the men in whose honor the day was made a holiday. In turn the workmen with their unique devices, the floats representative of their trades, and their attractive costumes, saluted and their appearance attracted the undivided attention of the members of the reviewing party.

Out of the grounds the procession passed to meet upon the streets new thousands of the people who had gathered to cheer them in their passing. The greatest crowds had gathered along Fort street, but as well there were hundreds at each crossing of the streets and the people living along the line of the march did all in their power to show appreciation of the men in line and the day they were celebrating.

At no time was there an absence of enthusiasm and the attention given the paraders and the floats was worthy of the endeavor of the committee to make the turnout an attractive one. The men the women along the route were unstinting in their applause for the pretty picture of industry given in the working displays and even the mercantile feature of the parade did not fail of applause and vocal reward.

The parade committee had not had time to bring into execution their plan of posting placards at the places where the different parties forming the parade were to line up, so the procession did not start at the appointed time. Final-

ly, however, the march began. Five mounted policemen riding ahead to clear the road. With flowing banners and martial music the long gaily bedecked body turned in through the mauka palace gate and went through the grounds, turning into King street by the makai gate. The Grand Marshal, Matthew Heffern, rode ahead, and right after him came the band, cheering the march of the parades with gay music. The laborers' big banner, bearing the emblem of a brawny arm holding a hammer, waving close behind them. Hereupon came the assistant marshal, his aides and other officials, followed by a carriage in which were seated Mr. Lorrin Andrews and Mr. T. McCants Stewart, who were amongst the orators of the day. Two companies of United States regulars marched after them, and Mr. Francis Murphy and Franklin Austin, also speakers, followed in a carriage.

Now came the main feature of the parade, namely, the floats and procession of the various labor unions. The Plumbers marched ahead, twenty-four strong; they were dressed in white and all carried small Japanese paper parasols, making a very pretty display, and incidentally shielding themselves from the hot sun.

The Electrician Union's float was the first one in the procession. It was gaily decorated with red, white and blue bunting, and equipped with a dynamo, electric fans, meters, bells, a telephone and all such paraphernalia as belong to this trade. Every now and then the bells would ring out during the march. The electricians followed, twenty-four in number, dressed in white, with carnation leis around their hats. In his hand each man held a brass tube, such as is used in electric chandeliers and on the end of the tubes were alternately red, white and blue electric globes, so ordered, that the color-scheme of red, white and blue could be seen from any direction. Twenty-four carpenters dressed in khaki and white and circa, twelve plasterers headed by their banner, preceded the painters' float. This consisted of a canvas house erected on a long wagon; when the parade started its white canvas sides shone forth in virgin beauty, but during the march busy painters applied their craft to it, and when the float finally turned up by the Capitol building, the house was painted; this being undoubtedly a rec-

ord as far as house painting is concerned. After the float followed two clowns mounted on donkeys. The Painters Union followed their leaders, and Schuman rubber tire rig closed up this part of the procession. Now came the Portuguese band. After them wheeled the sailors' float, an enormous model of a ship, mounted on a bunting draped carriage, the sixty-four sailors which followed, dressed in tasty blue and white uniforms, and headed by the Stars and Stripes, formed a very pretty part of the display. Sixteen molders with Japanese parasols followed their float, which was conspicuous by a furnace vomiting yellow flame and smoke. Then came the Union Ironworkers' float, the biggest one in the procession. It consisted of an enormous boiler, upon which men were hammering in rivets, producing a noise almost as strong as that of the Portuguese band. Another float belonging to the same union was gotten up by Cotton and Nell. This float, which was smaller than the first one, resembled it much in the general make-up. These floats were followed by the Boilermakers' and Iron Ship Builders' Union men.

The letter-carriers and many others, who should have come in this part of the parade, were conspicuous by their absence, but in their place a host of vehicles, representing different business houses in town, followed.

First came a sausage wagon, the man in charge offering the multitude dogmeat in different shapes. When his talk got too much for the soda water people in the Hawaiian Soda Water Works wagon behind him, a well directed squirt from a siphon would shut him up temporarily. Miller's candy wagon caused great joy amongst the younger members of the crowd, as candy came flying by the handful from its voluminous casks. Then came, what probably was the most expensive outfit in the parade, namely, John Nott's two wagons with plumbers' fittings. A carriage, filled with lawnmowers, around which was twisted rubber hose and bunting, came next.

Then came the most imposing, and to many certainly the most attractive, number of this part of the program, namely the Hawaiian Beer Co.'s float and wagons. The float consisted of a big red-painted canvas house, upon the front of which "Home Industry" was written in large letters. Upon the first of the beer wagons

stood a benevolent personage, clad in fantastic raiment and a still more fantastic wig. He was easily the favorite of the parade, as he, with liberal hand, distributed foaming schooners whenever a stop was made. A parcel delivery wagon, draped in bunting followed, and Lewers & Cooke's display ended the parade. This display, which was more noticeable because of its extent, consisted of fifteen or sixteen wagons loaded with all kinds of material, which the firm carries, split posts, glass, wallpaper, paint, lumber of all kinds, etc., etc. The firm evidently intended to live up to the motto, which they had on their first carriage, "What we do not carry, is not worth handling."

Notwithstanding its length, the procession must be said to have proceeded with very few hitches, and it was enjoyed with fun, music, noise and laughter till the minute it reached back to the Capitol building, where it dispersed.

Nautical School at Manila.

The Navy Department has received the report of Lieutenant R. H. Townley of his administration of the nautical school at Manila, from which place he was detached and ordered home. He recommends the use of the Bancroft as a practice ship and says among other things:

"The students are natives and in general are obedient, zealous, studious and ambitious. Their most marked characteristics are an imitative aptitude and a retentive memory in all practical and mechanical work. The greatest difficulty is in enforcing regularity of attendance, which is so essential in progressive instruction."

"I would recommend that hereafter the number of cadets to be admitted be apportioned to the various provinces of the islands in proportion to the population and that the appointments be made by the governor or by some suitable officer of the province, the appointees to be subject to the general admission examination to be held at the school. As the young men of the entire archipelago are eligible to admission to the school, this plan, in my opinion, would afford the best means of giving general and equal representation."

Labor day passed off most satisfactorily. The parade was good, the exercises appropriate and sobriety was the rule. No laboring man has any cause, as a citizen, to feel anything but pleasure at the way in which the day was celebrated.

RALLY OF THE CHINESE

They Met to Oppose Exclusion Law.

AN ADDRESS BY JAMES W. GIRVIN

Congress Will Be Asked to Admit 5000 Chinese Per Annum to Hawaii.

The leading Chinese of Honolulu had a labor day meeting of their own yesterday at the rooms of the United Chinese Societies. Five hundred were present to hear an address by James W. Girvin on the Exclusion Law. Lin Shin Chow presided and W. Quai Fong acted as Mr. Girvin's interpreter. There was much enthusiasm among the Celestials present over what they believed to be the prospects for introducing more Chinese labor here and for getting the enacting clause out of the Exclusion law. It was decided to draw up a petition to Congress for the relief of the Hawaiian labor market by the admission of 5,000 Chinese annually; also a memorial against the reenactment of the Geary law.

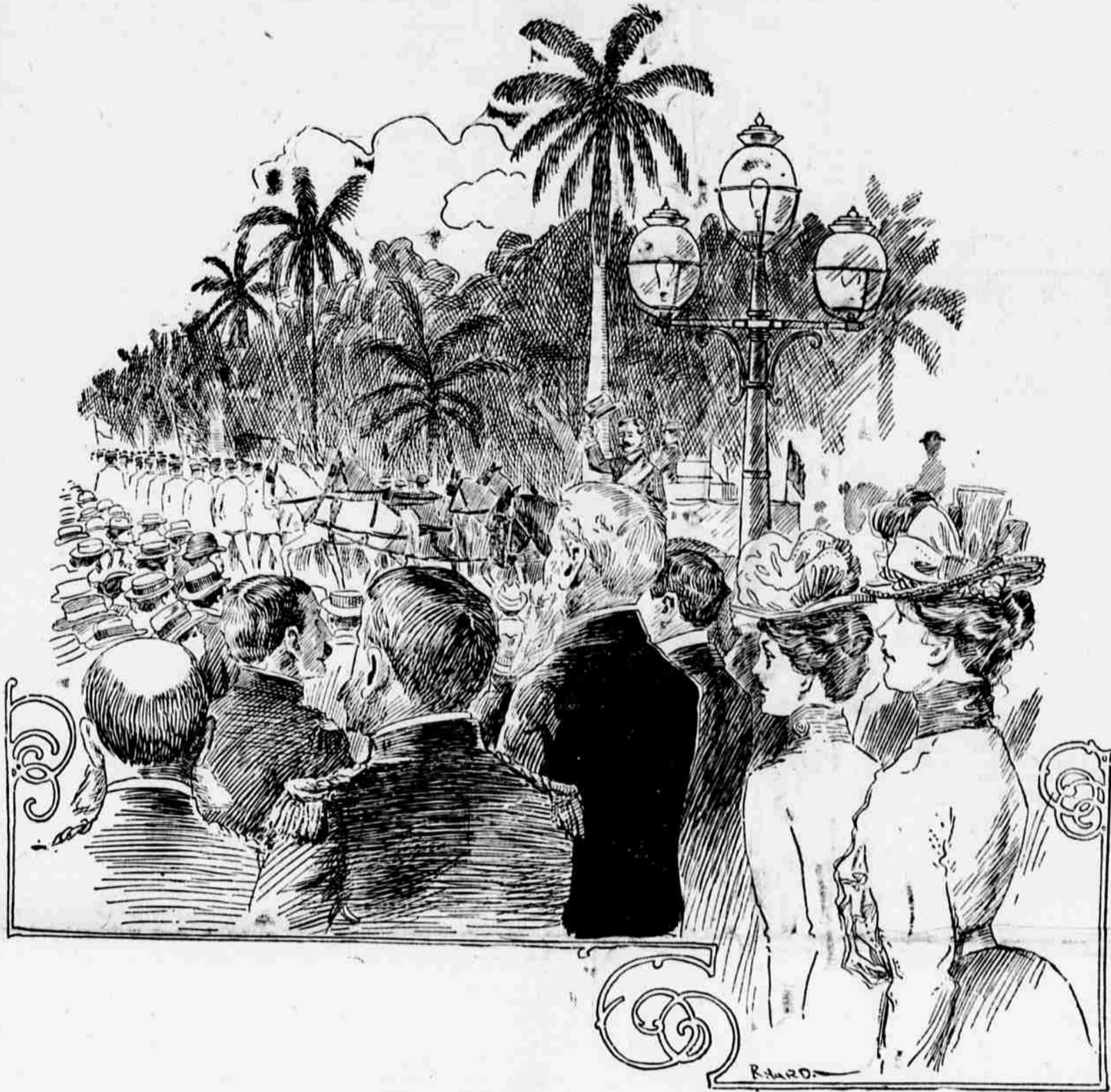
Mr. Girvin's address was quite lengthy and concluded as follows:

Now, in Hawaii, which was annexed to the United States by joint resolution of Congress, which went into effect on the 14th day of August, 1898, we have all the benefits (?) of this exclusion law. To show you with what avidity the Chinaman is pursued by the American official, and how glad the American official is to get a job, it was ordered that the exclusion act be put into immediate effect, even before the United States government had supplied the machinery to carry it out. The first step was to repudiate all permits to return issued by the independent Hawaiian government. This was the most dastardly attempt on record. Some of the States of the Union have repudiated their obligations to pay their debts for goods had and delivered, but this attempted repudiation of contracts made by an independent sovereign nation was carrying the repudiation scheme beyond the boundaries of the repudiating country. The weak Chinaman on his return to the country of his adoption, was refused landing, and that, too, by an officer of the Hawaiian government, there being no United States Collector of Customs, into whose hands congress had placed the enforcement of the exclusion act. The Chinese appeal to the Supreme Court on writ of habeas corpus, but this availed them nothing. Not only this, but the Hawaiian officials (who were largely paid by taxes collected from the Chinese) employed the best obtainable counsel to defeat the Chinaman. Finally, on seeing the failure of all attempts to secure the rights which nature and the Hawaiian government had granted to these rejected returners, I wrote a personal letter to President McKinley, explaining the whole matter (since Congress had placed in his hands the governing of Hawaii), and asked him to place it in the department where it belonged for immediate remedy. The reply came immediately, and by the following mail came an order to "honor all permits issued by the Hawaiian government," and a ruling from the Attorney General, diametrically the opposite of one he had made a few weeks previously. You thus had a sample of what you were to receive from American officials, whose decisions have the force of law, until overruled.

Then came the organ act which went into effect on the 14th of June, A. D. 1900, which really supplied the machinery for enforcing the exclusion act. Under it the Chinese laborers in Hawaii were given one year in which to register under penalty of deportation on failure. Here we see some more of the nefarious effects of this exclusion act. A people who had been given the rights of residence and the pursuit of happiness by an independent sovereign power, are forced on the accidental annexation of the "rights of sovereignty" of Hawaii to register, or wear a tag on their necks like a dog under the ban of the dog-tax law. I am right in calling it the accidental annexation of Hawaii, as all the best thinkers of America and Hawaii know that but for the victory of Dewey at Manila, Hawaii would not have been annexed for many a year.

You have witnessed the enforcement of the exclusion act for some time, and unfortunately have noticed some very heartrending scenes. Such, for instance, as the carrying off of a wife by a United States officer, and her screaming and crying at being deported, to be placed on a vessel for deportation. Her husband had the right to live here and she had not. The husband and his family following all crying at the unnatural outrage. The anti-bellum days when slavery in the South was legal never witnessed

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REVIEWING THE LABOR PARADE.