

THE DEMOCRAT

VOL. I

HONOLULU, T. H., MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1910.

No. 6

ELECTION OF KUHIO MEANS GOVERNMENT BY COMMISSION

The Territory of Hawaii stands in imminent danger of losing its present system of autonomous government and having substituted therefor government by commission.

The Democrat does not claim that this is an original discovery. For two years and more the Advertiser has been saying that government by commission was coming, and the Advertiser is liable to be right, for once in its wild career, unless the voters of Hawaii do something at this election to head off what is now on the way. Unless Kuhio is defeated, commission government will undoubtedly come.

But now the Advertiser, although it began talking government by commission long before McCandless became the candidate of the Democratic party for delegate to Congress, is trying to make it appear that government by commission will come if the Democrats win. Such poppycock is worthy of the Advertiser, is about what one would naturally expect from that vacillating sheet. What are the facts in the matter?

The first actions tending toward the substitution of commission government for Hawaii were taken by Roosevelt when that voluble Republican was wielding the Big Stick at Washington. And President Taft has carried the idea further during his administration.

Notwithstanding the fact that, in its editorial of this morning's issue, the Tiser tries to make it appear that Democratic success will bring about government by commission, that paper on Sunday claimed, in its Bystander column, that President Taft's announced intention of appointing a negro as collector of internal revenue in Hawaii might be looked upon as the first step toward commission government.

Consistent, isn't it? For President Taft is a Republican—and there has as yet been no Democratic victory in Hawaii. It is apparent, then, that the Advertiser admits that commission government is already on the way and that the success or failure of the Democratic party in this Territory has nothing whatever to do with it.

As a matter of fact, the presence in Washington of such a man as Jonah Kuhio Kalaniana'ole will do more to bring about commission government than anything else. When the administration at Washington considers the fact that Hawaii has for years been sending to the National Capital a man so incompetent that he is unable to do his own work but has to have a private secretary to do it for him while he amuses himself and poses as a freak about Washington, it might be justified in thinking that we are incapable of self-government. Only by sending a competent man to Washington, a representative who will represent the whole Territory and not the Special Interests, can we hope to persuade Congress and the President that we are capable of attending to our own business instead of having to have it done for us from Washington by a commission appointed for that purpose.

Kuhio's continuance as delegate to Congress is a menace to autonomous government in Hawaii. Something

must be done to head off the evil that is on the way. It is up to the voters. If they will elect the man who is capable of representing them and who will represent the common people as well as the rich men, the taro-planter as well as the sugar-baron, it will be a demonstration of the fact that the voters of this Territory are not as incapable as Kuhio's presence in Washington as our representative would indicate.

As a matter of fact, it is not the Hawaiians who will be responsible for commission government, if it comes, but the Special Interests. They want it, and for years they have been working in secret to bring it about. It fits in admirably with their own plans and wishes. It is the voters, the common people, that they are afraid of. They know that the people are getting tired of the domination of Big Business that is without regard for anyone but its own votaries, and they are preparing in advance for the day when the people will say they have had enough of the crooked methods and devious ways of the Special Interests.

This is the situation, then: Roosevelt wanted to bring about government of Hawaii by commission. President Taft wants the same thing. The Special Interests of Hawaii want it. The Advertiser wants it. Kuhio's presence at Washington threatens to bring it about.

Let the voters elect a competent man to represent them in Congress if they hope to head off what is now on the way. A vote for Link McCandless is a vote against government by commission.

ADVERTISER CLASSES THE HAWAIIANS WITH NEGROES

Verily, whom the gods destroy they first make mad. The Advertiser, not satisfied with having insulted the Portuguese, has now reached the point in its madness where it has begun handing out the most atrocious insults to the native Hawaiians.

In its Bystander column yesterday the morning sheet had the impudence to class Jack Kalakiela with the negroes!

Referring to President Taft's threat to appoint Charles A. Cottrill, a negro of Toledo, Ohio, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Hawaii, the Advertiser says:

"I don't know whether the President had heard of McCandless and his speeches and wanted to frighten us by dangling Mistah Cottrill before us, or whether he got wind of the nomination of Jack Kalakiela and supposed the people here would stand for anything after that."

A little farther on the Morning In-sult adds:

"If Hanapi can be elected to the Senate, if Rathburn is fit to be a representative, if Pacheco should be chosen a supervisor, then we are in a position to thank the President for sending Mistah Cottrill as internal revenue collector, T.

GOVERNORSHIP OFFERED TO CARL SMITH AS POLITICAL REWARD

An unholy Republican pact has just come to light which has for its ultimate object the seating of Carl Smith, of Hilo, either in the gubernatorial chair as the successor of Governor Freear, or on the bench of the United States District Court in place of Judge Dole. One of these positions, according to the frame-up, is to be given to the Hilo attorney if he succeeds in winning the island of Hawaii for Kuhio.

It is for this reason that the Republican leaders of the Big Island, and particularly Smith himself, are bending all their efforts toward securing a plurality for Cupid, even at the expense of the other Republican candidates. Indeed, the other candidates are being freely sacrificed. The dictum has gone forth, "Kuhio must win, no matter who else loses." The Big Island must give Cupid a majority even if, in order to get it for him, the Republican leaders have to throw over every other man on the ticket.

Reports received from Hilo are to the effect that Smith, in his wild ambition to earn for himself one of the juicy plums promised him if he succeeds in carrying his county for Kuhio, is freely knifing the other Republican candidates. He realizes that the Republican ticket has no hope as a whole or even in large part. Somebody must be sacrificed. And this accounts for the dissensions among the Republicans of Hawaii.

The voters of the Big Island are asked to wear the collar of Carl Smith, to bow themselves to his will, to submit their judgment to his. Mr. Smith is ambitious, as is evidenced by his hope to be appointed Governor of this Territory or else to preside over the United States Court. In fact, considering the qualifications of Mr. Smith for either of these important positions, one might say that Mr. Smith is very ambitious.

Governor Carl Smith! Think of it! Or Judge Smith, of the United States District Court! Think of that!

Mr. Smith could hardly expect to gather in either of these plums on his personal popularity in the county in which he lives. But he does hope, according to authoritative Hilo reports, to pick one of them as a reward for placing his collar around the necks of the voters and towing them in an obedient line to the polls, there to cast their votes for Jonah Kuhio Kalaniana'ole.

The Republican bosses, of course, are not taking into account in this matter the wishes or preferences of the people of the Territory. What have the people to say about it, anyway? Neither the Governor nor the judge of the federal court is elected by vote of the people. They are appointed by the President of the United States, and the President is not in the habit of asking the people of Hawaii what they want done. He does

McCants Stewart as attorney general and Jack Johnsing as high marshal of the 'Hawaiian possession'."

And there you are. Because a candidate on the Democratic ticket is a native Hawaiian, the Advertiser classes him with the negroes. Those may be the Advertiser's real views, but they are

as he pleases, which is usually what the Special Interests of Hawaii please.

The Special Interests may have access to the ear of the President; the people have not. Their wishes make no difference to the Republican administration at Washington. And the Special Interests are all Republican, as well they may be, for it is Republican policy and Republican administration of Republican laws that have created and fostered them.

They, then, have a right to expect to be allowed to name governors and judges. And so what is to prevent their carrying out their promise to Carl Smith of Hilo if he succeeds in delivering the goods, in delivering his island over to the Republican party in so far as the vote for delegate is concerned.

A delightful prospect it is for the dear public!—Carl Smith of Hilo, an attorney whose brilliancy, wit and merit have for some strange reason failed as yet to win any great amount of appreciation from either his colleagues or the people,—Carl Smith, of Hilo, the Republican wardheeler, to be elevated to one of the highest, most honorable and most important posts in the Territory in return for delivering the vote for Kuhio.

But are the voters going to stand for it? Are they going to consent to wear the collar of Carl Smith? Are they going to sit calmly by and see a man like that placed in authority over them as a reward for political treachery?

The voters have no choice as to who shall be Governor—but they do elect the delegate to Congress, and by defeating Kuhio they can also defeat the ridiculous pretensions and vaulting ambition of Carl Smith.

It is plain evidence of the desperation of the Republican party leaders when they even for a moment consider elevating a man like Carl Smith to any important position in return for political services. Their cause is a forlorn one and their hope is even more forlorn.

But whatever else they lose, they must retain Kuhio at Washington. For they know that if a man not under the control of the Special Interests, not owned by the System, were to be sent to Washington, he might tell some mighty unpleasant truths about things that have been done in Hawaii. They are afraid and, to prevent such disclosures, they are willing to sacrifice all the rest of their ticket if they can only re-elect Kuhio.

But the prospects are now, only a week before the election, that the head of their ticket is one of the weakest candidates on it. His weakness and the strength of his opponent are daily becoming more apparent. The control of Hawaii by the Special Interests is due to receive a big setback a week from tomorrow.

mighty poor politics, as the Advertiser and the Republican leaders and Special Interests whom it represents will find out for themselves when the Hawaiian voters get a chance a week from tomorrow to write on their ballots their reply to the nasty insinuations of the morning sheet.

THE DEMOCRAT

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H. A. JUEN

E. P. IRWIN Editor

MONDAY OCT. 31, 1910

TERRITORIAL TICKET

DELEGATE TO CONGRESS:
ELELE:

L. L. McCANDLESS
(Linekona Eliwai)

SENATORS—NA SENATOA:

J. S. KALAKIELA
B. G. RIVENBURGH (Livini)
W. S. EDINGS (Eikini)
E. K. HANAPI

REPRESENTATIVES 4th DISTRICT:
LUNAMAKAAINANA APANA EHA:

SOLOMON MEHEULA
FRED TURRILL (Wela ka Hao)
G. K. KEAWEHAKU (Gabriel)
E. H. F. WOLTERS (Walaka)
F. C. BENEVEDES (Palakiko)
E. K. RATHBURN

REPRESENTATIVES 5th DISTRICT:
LUNAMAKAAINANA APANA 5:

GUS KALEOHANO
J. K. LUKA
DAVID KUPIHEA
EDWARD LIKE
J. M. POEPOE
SAM KAOHELE

COUNTY TICKET

MAYOR—MEIA:

JOSEPH J. FERN (Keo Pana)

SUPERVISORS—NA LUNAKIAI:

IOELA KIAKAHI
W. H. McOLELLAN (Makalena)
M. C. PACHECO (Kahuna Nui)
ROBERT PAHAU
H. H. PLEMER (Palima)
LESTER PETRIE (Pikale)
M. E. SILVA (Manuela Kiliva)

SHERIFF—MAKAI NUI:

WM. PAUL JARRETT
(Haalilio Opio)

AUDITOR—LUNA HOOIA:

J. C. ANDERSON
(Keoni Anekona)

CLERK—KAKAUOLELO:

CHAS. BAKER (Kale Beka)

ATTORNEY—LOIO:

WADE WARREN THAYER
(Kea)

TREASURER—PUUKU:

R. H. TRENT (Kalena)

DEPUTY SHERIFFS:

NA HOPE MAKAI:

Honolulu:
CHAS. H. ROSE (Kale Loke)

Ewa:
J. KUHIMANA

Waialua:
THOS. CLARKE (Kalaka)

Waianae:
R. GILLILAND (Kililana)

Koolauloa:
HENRY K. KALAWAIA

Koolaupoko:
R. W. DAVIS

**"CLOSED INCIDENT" IS
NOT CLOSED AT ALL**

Chief Justice Hartwell's appointment of W. B. Lymer to be judge of the district court has already hurt the Republican cause badly. It shows very clearly the supreme contempt in which the Chief Justice holds the wishes of the people, and illustrates in a most illuminating way the urgent need for a change such as that advocated by the Democrats, who contend that district magistrates should be elected by popular vote of the people, not appointed by a Chief Justice who has never during his whole career shown any regard whatsoever for the people.

Nothing is to be said against the character or personality of William B. Lymer. He is undoubtedly an estimable young man. But his youth, inexperience and lack of knowledge of human nature and of the country and people totally unfit him for the position to which he has been appointed. The announcement that the Chief Justice intended to appoint him aroused a storm of protest and the Chief Justice was clearly given to understand that it was not the wish of the people that such an appointment be made. To all of which Chief Justice Hartwell contemptuously refused to pay any attention. "The incident is closed," he says.

Perhaps the C. J. thinks the incident is closed, but he is badly mistaken. It is not closed. The voters will remember when they come to cast their ballots and they will remind Mr. Chief Justice Hartwell that though he may be supreme on the bench and in the courtroom, his views do not carry much weight outside of it. It is time that the appointing power were taken away from a man who abuses it, and given back to the people to whom it by right belongs.

**SHINGLE'S CHANGE
OF HEART**

The Advertiser of Nov. 5, 1909, had the following:

"Honorable R. W. Shingle had no sooner assured himself that he was a member of the House of Representatives than he began to plan what he would do in the session. He is expressing an idea that the Municipal Act should be remedied without delay, an amendment for which he will work being one to do away with the salary attachment to the office of Mayor, and the cutting out of the clause making it obligatory on the Mayor to drop all private business during his term. Shingle also suggests amending the act so as to make Trent perpetual treasurer."

With a nice juicy political plum in sight, Mr. Shingle appears to have experienced a remarkable change of heart.

KUHIO TURNED DOWN

What do you think of this: Kuhio (Hawaii's prince, according to the big Republican posters announcing him as such, but a "patented" prince, nevertheless) wrote the chief justice recommending his young Republican friend Elia Long for appointment as district magistrate of Honolulu, with the result that he got "turned down" for one of Frear's imported pets—a man who has not yet made his mark except by grace of Frear's favor. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

Just fancy, one who had not yet cast his first vote receiving the appointment to the most important district magistracy in the Territory! Has he yet made his mark? Sane Republicans cannot support such show of official favoritism. We are surely receding to the days only a few years since, when kindergartners were in flower.

**ANOTHER DEMOCRAT
IS DISCHARGED
FOR HIS FAITH**

They say that Link McCandless has an axe to grind. It is admitted that he has. But who hasn't? Every mother's son of the Republicans has an axe to grind, and they are trying to grind it for all they are worth.

Democratic employes of Republicans are receiving the axe for expressing themselves honestly. Waterhouse and Kopke of the Kalihi Poi Factory discharged one of their faithful employes the other day, it is said, for expressing himself openly on the soapbox stump. Democrats, Republicans and Home Rulers are some of the poi factory's best customers. The factory is well patronized by Waianae Democrats, as well as along down the country. Cannot the compliment be returned by retaliation? That which is good for one is good for the other.

TO THE PORTUGUESE

When your delegation called on the Government to plead for the cessation of the importation of Japanese laborers, did J. M. Camara go along with you or not?

Is it not a fact that Camara is still in favor of the Planters' Policy—Cheap Labor?

How about A. D. Castro? Did he keep his promises made in 1906? What has he ever tried to do for you? What did Castro do in the case of Judge Robinson? Who whitewashed this matter? You all know.

PORTUGUESE VOTER.

Much as one believes in keeping the courts out of politics, the recent "closed incident" of the chief justice makes one feel, to the contrary, that such "incidents" should not be. Elect the district magistrates! A plank in the Democratic platform advocates it, and it is a plank well set, too.

POLITICAL PARAGRAPHS

The sentiment of the crowd is clearly shown in the moving-picture theaters when pictures of candidates are thrown on the screen. The cheers for Democratic men are loud and prolonged, while the noise made when the face of a Republican is thrown on the sheet would ordinarily not awaken a colicky kid.

A vote for the Democratic ticket is a vote for freedom of thought. A vote for the Republican ticket is a vote for sugar subservience and the doubtful blessing of the sugar barons.

Since the Bulletin has brought up the talk of "conspiracy", it may be mentioned that the greatest and most damnable conspiracy on foot is that of the sugared Republicans to capture absolute control of this Territory and its affairs, to flood this group of islands with the easy pickings of overpopulated foreign sections and to suppress the Hawaiian and keep him working at poor wages.

The plantations can afford to pay Hawaiians decent wages and they can at any time get all the Hawaiian labor they need if they will but pay decent living wages. It would have proved cheaper had the plantations in the first place offered decent wages to the Hawaiians and Portuguese and others willing to work on the plantations, instead of experimenting with Porto Ricans, Filipinos and Russians.

If it is true as inferred by the Advertiser that Senator Coelho of Maui has publicly referred to the Portuguese as "European pauper," then, of course, it must be an "Advertiser truth." But in another part of the same issue the allusion is altogether different and has no reference whatever to the Portuguese. Coelho is part and parcel of Portuguese—about 50 per cent,—and it is evident that the Advertiser has twisted actualities into vicious unrealities to suit its own political purposes.

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"The Two Jacks"

IMPORTING A POPULATION

BY EDWARD P. IRWIN,
In the Pacific Monthly

(Continued from Saturday)

From that time on the number of Chinese in the Islands rapidly increased. They acquired a foothold and some of them were admitted to citizenship as early as 1842. By 1852 forty-five Chinese had become citizens of the Kingdom of Hawaii.

The first assistance of immigration to Hawaii occurred in 1865, when 199 male Chinese, 43 women and 8 children, recruited by William Hillebrand, Royal Commissioner of Immigration, arrived in the Islands. By the terms of the contract into which they had entered, they were to have free passage to the Islands, lodgings, food, clothing, medical service—and the enormous wage of four dollars a month. As a special favor their masters allowed them Sundays off and three Chinese holidays a year. They were contracted to serve five years, at the end of which time they were to be allowed to return home if they wished.

But, as a matter of fact, few of them were able to go home at the end of their five years' contract. Though nominally free men working for a wage, they were virtually slaves. If they wearied of their work in the fields and ran away from the plantations, they were pursued like criminals by the police and when caught, as they usually were, they were punished by being made to serve their masters for a longer term of years. They were not infrequently encouraged to get into debt at the plantation stores and were then compelled to work out the debt by longer service—at four dollars a month. So that in many cases there was no more chance for them to return to China than if they had actually been bought at a slave auction, as were the blacks of the South in ante-bellum days. It was peonage, pure and simple.

But this beautiful system came to an end in 1898 when Hawaii became a part of the United States. The days of easy and cheap labor were ended, and the planters had to look elsewhere than to China for their field hands.

At the time of annexation there were in the Islands about 29,000 Chinese—to be exact, 25,742 males and 3,465 females. Though there have been many children born of Chinese in Hawaii, the number has for a decade been gradually decreasing through the return of the Celestials to their own country.

Yet the Chinese still play an important part in the life of the Islands. Usually honest, industrious and thrifty, many of them are wealthy while none is poverty-stricken. They have largely displaced the native Hawaiians as tillers of the soil, and though many are still working for the plantations, a large proportion are independent market gardeners or merchants and mechanics. Those who were citizens of the Kingdom became, by virtue of the Organic Act,

citizens of the Territory, and they and the younger generation of Chinese born in the islands very eagerly exercise the right of franchise.

Starvation Wages.

For decades the planters have been paying a labor wage upon which a white man would starve, and it goes sadly against the grain with capital, to raise wages. The planters say they cannot afford to pay higher wages than they now pay—yet Ewa plantation in 1909 netted approximately \$1,000,000. The plantation could have paid every one of its field and mill hands double the wages that were paid and still would have cleared many hundreds of thousands of dollars. The Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company cleared during the year 1909 a million and a half dollars—yet could not afford to pay its laborers a fair wage. The plantations of the Island of Kauai netted over a million and three-quarters dollars—but when the question of increasing wages was brought up the planters held up their hands in horror and had terrible visions of imminent bankruptcy.

To the disinterested observer it is obvious that, if the plantations were absolutely prohibited from importing European or Asiatic labor, and were obliged to turn to white American labor, the planters as well as the community at large would be much better off. But the planters cannot yet see it that way. This may be partly, perhaps, because of the fear the planters have that with the coming of white immigration from the States would come also the ultimate breaking up of the great estates of thousands of acres. The ideal and ambition of the average American is to own his home and sit under his own vine and fig tree. Not forever would he be content to be another man's man. He wants to be his own master and to reap the harvest where he has sown.

Conditions in Hawaii in regard to land ownership are much as they were in California at one time. A few individuals hold in fee, or under long lease, nearly all of the valuable agricultural land, and they are by no means eager to loose their hold. At present it is very difficult for one not on the inside to get possession of land upon which he can build a home and make a living. It is true that the Territorial Government has at last adopted a policy of setting aside Government lands for homesteaders, but this is done under conditions that do not attract the white man. Moreover, most of the land which the Government is able to break up into homesteads is not of a quality nor in a location favorable to small farming. Under a new act of Congress, however, amending the Organic Act, this condition is to be materially changed for the better.

Next, the Japanese-Labor Problem.

When the Chinese stepped out, his cousin from next door stood ready to step in. The Japanese became the field laborers, and with their advent in large numbers was created a situation which is even yet serious. They poured in in eager thousands, until today there are no less than 72,000 of the sons and daughters of Nippon in Hawaii, almost outnumbering all other races combined. Gradually they have driven the white man out of many lines of work. Until the Federal Government stepped in and began constructing fortifications and erecting military posts and naval stations, upon which citizen labor is used, it had been for several years almost impossible to find an American mechanic. They had been driven out of the country by the cheaper but infinitely less efficient Japanese. Today on the plantations the blacksmiths, carpenters, engineers and even the sugar-boilers owe allegiance to the Mikado. Some plantations have gone so far as to employ Japanese chemists. The white population of the Islands dwindled steadily from 1900 to within the past two or three years. Now, since the beginning of what is virtually the military occupation of the Islands, it is again increasing, though few American mechanics are employed, except on Government works.

The Japanese came in as cheap laborers and cheap laborers they have remained. All their efforts to get a fair wage have failed. Last year nearly all the Japanese employed on the plantations of the Island of Oahu went on strike for higher wages. The strike was

probably the most peaceable in the history of labor troubles. But the planters were horrified and dozens of the strikers were arrested and charged with all kinds of crime, from illegal imprisonment to conspiracy. Some of them are still serving long jail sentences. After all, they had but followed the example of the American working-man.

Now the Japanese, too, have been excluded, not by any exclusion act on the part of the United States, but by prohibition on the part of the Government of Japan at the request of the American Government. No more Japanese laborers are coming in, and some of those who were here at the time the prohibition of emigration from Japan to the United States went into effect have drifted away. But the total Japanese population in Hawaii is decreasing very little, if at all, births among the resident Japanese being probably enough to make up for emigration and deaths.

This has its political as well as its sociological aspect, for many of the Japanese children born on American soil and therefore eligible to become, by the simple act of election, American citizens, are reaching their majority. Some have already become voters, for a good many Japanese came to Hawaii before annexation. Within five years, it is predicted, there will be more of these Japanese-Americans than there will be Hawaiian voters. There is a possibility of the Legislature of Hawaii in the not far-distant future being largely composed of Japanese.

(To be continued)

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LESTER PETRIE
CHAS. H. ROSE
W. W. THAYER

JACK S. KALAKIELA
W. H. MCCLELLAN
WM. P. JARRETT
R. H. TRENT

AT KAIULANI TRACT

W. S. EDINGS
J. J. FERN
M. C. PACHECO
M. E. SILVA
CHAS. BAKER

EDWARD HANAPI
ROBERT PAHAU
H. H. PLEMER
J. C. ANDERSON



W. S. EDINGS
For Senator



M. E. SILVA
For Supervisor



E. K. RATHBURN
For Representative, 4th District



R. H. TRENT
For City and County Treasurer



B. G. RIVENBURGH
For Senator



JOSEPH J. FERN
For Mayor



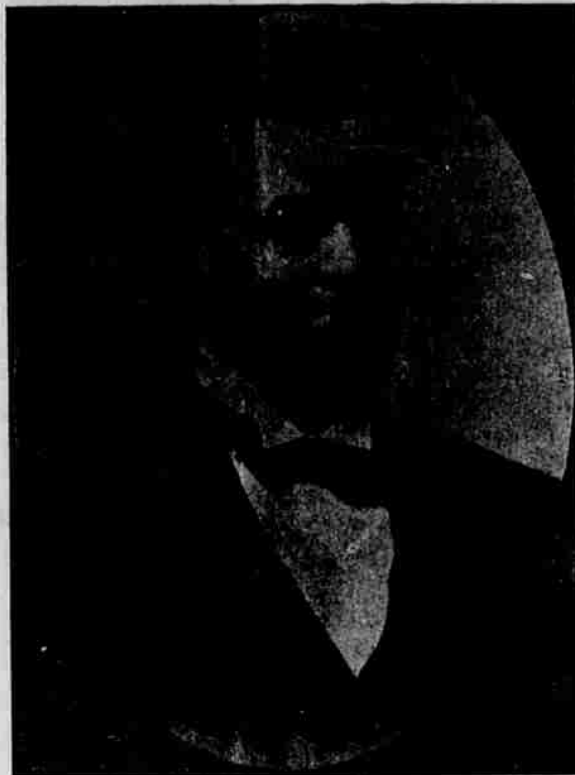
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For Senator



G. K. KEAWEHAKU
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ROBERT PAHAU
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