HAWAII EAGER TO BECOME 49th STATE

Majority of Island People Favor Statehood; Hawaii Contributes Liberally to Support of Federal Government, Yet Congress Withholds Favorable Action.

By WRIGHT A. PATTERSON

YAP is a loyal American citizen who lives in Honolulu. He went to American schools. He talks, thinks and acts American. But there is one American privilege he does not have, and he wants it—he wants to vote for a president of the United States. That is Yap's reason for wanting Hawaii admitted as the forty-ninth state.

Vernon C. Yap was born in the islands of Chinese parentage. His father and mother were small farmers on the island of Molokai. He has a Chinese wife and one son. His home is a small and unpretentious cottage, but typically American in furnishings and cleanliness. Yap is typical of a very large percentage of the second and third generation of the orientals in the islands, all of whom want to vote for a president of the United States.

I went to the islands to ascertain whether or not the people of Hawaii desired statehood. A sub-committee of congress had done the same thing. The members of the committee had held sessions in Honolulu and listened to statements made by 105 residents who wished to appear, of whom 90 advocated statehood.

In its report the committee stated that a "comfortable majority of the people of the islands favor statehood," that the territorial legislature since 1903 had repeatedly passed resolutions favoring statehood, and other reasons that seemed to favor admission of the islands as a state. But the committee voted five to three against the statehood bill then before congress I wanted to know why.

Oriental quarter of Honolulu, where Chinese and Japanese stores thrive and the fish markets clamor with activity.

Americanization Needed.

I talked to many people representing all classes and all races. Mr. Lorin Thurston, publisher of the Daily Advertiser, does not believe the islands are ready for statehood at this time, but will be when the orientals are thoroughly Americanized and when the dual standards of wages, of hours and of living have been overcome. He believes these will be accomplished within a few years.

Mr. Joseph Farrington, publisher of the Daily Star-Bulletin, is insistent that congress grant statehood now. Under the present territorial status he feels congress can at any time legislate the islands out of business by restricting or prohibiting exports to the American mainland, as was done in the case of sugar.

He said: "We have the population. We are a loyal people. We have the wealth and industry. We pay liberally toward the support of the federal government, and as a loyal people and taxpayers we have a right to representation."

A prominent native woman, who does not wish to be named, agrees with Mr. Thurston. She fears Japanese domination and Japanese control of state offices.

Doctor Dean, former president of the University of Hawaii, and Mr. Atherton, representing the industrial interests, are as insistent upon statehood as is Mr. Farrington.

Yap lives in a modest but comfortable cottage of five rooms. His small boy has shoes, but he wears them only on stated occasions and then under protest. Earl Thacker, one of the islands' prominent citizens, lives in a beautiful home in the Diamond Head district. His children have shoes, but they are worn only on stated occasions, and then under protest. The children of these two families typify social conditions in the islands. Children of such families attend the same schools, play the same games, compete in the same contests, without any regard to racial distinction.

Take Politics Seriously.

In a social, political or cultural way there is no race problem in Hawaii.

The island people, whether they be "haolis" (whites), orientals, Polynesians or native Hawaiians, take their politics seriously. But in politics there are no racial blocs. There are not more than 25 negroes in the islands, but a negro was elected to the island legislature. By far the largest single racial group are the Japanese, but never more than three Japs have been members of the legislature at any one time.

The Democratic national committeeman from the islands, and the present postmaster, John Wilson, is a mixture of Polynesian, Hawaiian and Scotch Irish. He served as mayor of Honolulu for nine years and is an ardent advocate of statehood as a matter of justice for the island people, believing they can better regulate their internal affairs than congress can do the job for them.

The professor, who rates as probably the top in higher mathematics at the University of Hawaii, is a Chinese woman. Teachers of all races are to be found in all of the school grades.

Japs Maintain Schools.

The one possible fly-in-the-ointment is the Japanese language schools. They are maintained by the elder Japs, those born in Japan. To these schools go the Japanese children before or after regular school hours. Here Japanese teachers teach the Japanese language, Japanese history and Japanese customs and culture.

The attendance at these schools is diminishing rather rapidly with the diminishing population of alien Japanese. In 1920 the total population of Jap aliens was 56,273. By 1930 the figure had dropped to 47,781, a decrease of nearly 1,000 a year, and the annual decrease grows larger each year. Without the influence of the elder Japs the language schools could not continue.

There has been no Japanese immigration since 1900 and it will be but a few years when all the Japanese born will have passed away and with them will pass the Japanese language schools.

The business of Hawaii is agriculture, confined to three commercial crops so far as exports are concerned. They are sugar, pineapples and coffee. For local consumption there are truck gardening, dairying and live stock raising.

Hawaiian sugar plantation viewed from the air. Fields of green cane, the sugar mill and plantation village are seen.

Sugar and pineapples demand large scale operations. They are produced on big plantations of many thousands of acres on each of which you find villages peopled by plantation employees, good schools, churches, a hospital, recreation and playground centers, plantation stores, and always the big sugar mill.

Steady Work for All.

In the fields you find Japanese and Filipino workers. Whites and native Hawaiians work in the sugar fields. Chinese serve as clerks in offices.

Help on the plantations is well paid. The work of cultivating, cutting and loading sugar cane is done largely on a piece basis by the Japanese and Filipinos and their average earnings run around $90 a month, to which is added free house rent in comfortable homes, free fuel, cut to stove lengths for cooking, free medical, hospital and nursing services. The lowest flat wage paid to anyone is $1 a day, to which is added the free rent and all the free services.

There is no such thing as seasonal labor. Every employee is encouraged to work six days of each week and 52 weeks each year if he will. In fact, a bonus of 10 per cent is paid to those who work as many as 23 days in a month.

Workers in the sugar mills, most of them white or native Hawaiians, average better than $100 per month, and they too receive free rent and other free services, excepting only those who get $150 a month or more, who are charged a small hospital fee only.

The islands have a total population of some 384,000 people. Of that number in 1930, 61,445 were foreign born aliens. The population is larger than that found in ten of the present 48 states of the Union.

The islands pay more taxes into the federal treasury than 16 states and they pay their own governmental expense, except for the salaries of the governor and the members of the legislature.

Hawaiian Status Unique.

In Hawaii you never hear a reference to "the states" or to "the United States." To the people there it is "the mainland" and "the islands." The people insist on their place as a part of the United States. They resent being considered a foreign country, and especially resent such a reference when made in the halls of congress by congressmen, as has happened on several occasions.

The people insist the islands are not a stepchild as was the case with the Philippines and is the case with Puerto Rico. The islands are not a possession of the United States, but have a territorial status and as such are just as much a part of the United States as is any state.

They are not a conquered people. They sought annexation and did so at a time, in 1898, when the islands represented tremendous value as a naval base. The people tell you they could have been admitted as a state instead of a territory at that time, but the leaders of that time did not believe conditions then existing made statehood desirable.

Conditions, they say, have radically changed in 40 years and today they are asking that the status of the islands be changed from that of a territory to that of the forty-ninth state.

Right to Statehood Cited.

To demonstrate the right of the islands to statehood the people will quote you many figures. They will tell you the islands buy mainland products to the extent of more than $70,000,000 annually; that there is in the island property values of $385,565,812; that there are shipped to the mainland from the islands products valued at over $90,000,000 annually.

They will add that the islands have 184 excellent public schools employing 2,674 teachers and enrolling 83,319 students; that with all of the mixture of races there is only 15 per cent of illiteracy; that from 1900, to 1936 the population has grown from 154,000 to 384,000; that the people of the islands own and drive more than 50,000 automobiles; that Honolulu is one of the great ocean ports of the Pacific, with close to 1,300 ships of more than 1,500,000 tonnage, arriving and departing each year.

From such investigations as I was able to make, I would say that between 75 and 85 per cent of the people want statehood and an opportunity to vote for a President, but I did not discover why the congressional comittee voted against admitting Hawaii as the forty-ninth state, unless it was the reason assigned by people in the islands—politics.

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Modern docks and picturesque Aloha tower make Honolulu harbor the American crossroads of the Pacific.

Making Snow Shoes in Maine.

Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.

WITH warmer weather gripping the southland, vacationists feel the appeal of northern climes. Each section of the country has its cool spot. Many easterners are lured to Maine, which is noted not only for its invigorating summer climate but also for its historic background.

The name of Maine may or may not be French; it certainly is not Indian, like Massachusetts or Connecticut. Of the sixteen counties, five recall the mother country, being named for English shires; five others honor American personages of the colonial or Revolutionary periods, and the remaining six retain the Indian names of the rivers within their borders.

As for the other names which have received specific legislative sanction for something over 400 cities, towns, and townships, the larger part are simply descriptive, or repetitions of towns in other New England states. Of the rest, so far as the origin of their names is known, 66 bear Old world names, so that in that delightful tale by Laura E. Richards, "Narcissa, or the Road to Rome," the roadside signpost might have pointed to Vienna, Belgrade, or even China, and kept within the jurisdiction of the County of Kennebec.

Proprietors and first settlers are known to have given their names to 58 towns; governors, generals, and Presidents to 16, 12, and 6 towns, respectively; while Indian names, which so plainly tell their own origin, number only 23.

An interesting touch of idealism was the selection of such distinctive town names as Harmony, Amity, and Hope; Freedom, Liberty, and Unity, these last three being neighbors in Waldo county.

From the beginning the economic life of Maine was founded on fish, fur, and forest. These three furnished powerful incentives for exploration and the chief rewards for settlement.

The fisheries of the Gulf of Maine were even an issue between king and parliament early in the Seventeenth century, when the English fishermen won their fight for free fishing along the Maine coast, despite the monopoly granted by James I in his patent to the council of New England.

Fisheries a Major Industry.

So it came that the earliest sites of permanent settlements were chosen not for mildness of climate, but by reason of proximity to the cold waters where dwelt the fish that could be converted into a profitable export, without license fee being paid to any patentees of the crown.

The fisheries continue a major industry. The value of the state's fishing products as marketed approximates six million dollars, the two largest items being the plebeian herring and the aristocratic lobster.

Along with the ancient business of fishing a place must be given to the popular sport of angling, for which Maine offers unsurpassed inducements, in the lakes and streams and also offshore.

Last year 35,000 fishermen and fisherwomen from outside the state, and nearly five times that number of residents, obtained licenses. The fees received went directly to hatching, planting, and protecting a new crop of game fish.

The state maintains 36 fish hatcheries and rearing stations, and from these last year went 17,000,000 trout, togue, and salmon for stocking the brooks, streams, and lakes. Nearly half of these "planted" fish were above legal size, and 10,000 weighed from 3 to 6 pounds each.

The policy of protecting wild life is enforced by a corps of 100 game wardens, who seek to be big brothers to the youth of the state in training them to be good sportsmen. In the severe winter of 1934, airplanes were used to locate deer yards and then cedar trees were cut to feed the starving deer confined there by the deep snow.

Moose are far from being extinct. They can be shot only with a camera; but deer continue plentiful, 18,933 having been killed legally in 1933. More bears are killed in Maine than in any three other states. Grouse, woodcock, and ducks complete the game offering, with pheasants promised as a future attraction.

The Early Explorers.

As early as 1605 Capt. George Waymouth and his companions on the Archangel—many of them world travelers for that day—were deeply stirred by their first views of a Maine river which the captain named St. George's (now St. George).

An exploratory trip inland "toward the great mountains," the Camden hills, convinced them of the "beauty and goodness" of the land, as recorded by Rosier in his True Relation of that "most prosperous voyage." And the author boldly affirmed St. George's "to be the most rich, beautiful, large and secure harboring river that the world affordeth."

A few years later (1614), Capt. John Smith was less attracted by this eastern part of the region he named New England. Yet he saw fit to say of this coast, "Those barren Iles so furnished with good woods, springs, fruits, fish and foule, that it makes me think though the coast be rocky, and thus affrightable, the valleys, plains and interior parts may well (notwithstanding) be very fertile."

So moderate a statement must have been exceeded by other testimony of that day, since only a dozen years later another explorer on the Maine coast, Capt. Christopher Levett, a member of the Council of New England, felt it necessary to "debunk" certain other travelogues, not preserved for the modern reader. In reporting on his voyage of 1623-4, he remarks: "Nor will the Deare come when they are called, or stand still and looke on a man, until he shute him, not knowing a man from a beast, nor the fish leape into the kettle."

And he continues: "But certainly there is fowle, Deare, and Fish enough for the taking if men be diligent," which equally well describes the Maine of 1623 and 1935.

The discovery of this part of the North Atlantic shore is usually credited to John Cabot of Bristol, on his second voyage in 1498.

The honor of making the first detailed contributions to accurate geographic knowledge of Maine must, however, be shared by a Frenchman and an Englishman: Samuel de Champlain and the aforementioned Captain Waymouth.

In 1605 both Champlain and Waymouth were sailing along the Maine coast. So near did they come to meeting that in midsummer Champlain heard from an Indian chief on the Kennebec of the presence of an English ship ten leagues to the eastward, which was undoubtedly Captain Waymouth's Archangel.

The race was on between the French and the English; and the Maine region was destined to be eventful borderland for a century and a half in the contest for control between New England and New France.

Settled by Sieur de Monts.

The first settlement in Maine was made by Sieur de Monts, who in 1603 had obtained from the king of France a trading concession for Acadia, then defined as extending from Cape Breton island to the latitude of Philadelphia. With Chaplain as his lieutenant, De Monts set sail for the New world fully equipped for his colonization venture.

Some three months later, on June 26, 1604, a small island in a sheltered river was selected as best adapted for a fortified settlement and trading post. This island was named Saint Croix and was not far above where the river now bearing the same name empties into Passamaquoddy bay. Here, on what is now also known as Dochet island, was erected a group of dwellings in part built of timber brought from France, with a storehouse, dining hall, kitchen, and blacksmith shop. Gardens were laid out, all carefully planned by Champlain.

The site of this earliest but short-lived settlement in Maine, which antedated Jamestown, Quebec, and Plymouth, was not wholly obliterated.

In 1606 Champlain found some plants still growing in the gardens he had laid out; four years later another of De Monts' associates visited the site and offered prayers for the dead. The next year a French trading expedition wintered there, but in 1613 an expedition from Virginia destroyed the deserted buildings. Nearly two centuries later these ruins played their part in international affairs and helped to save the District of Maine to the United States of America.

Before the Pilgrims.

In a speech in congress 100 years after statehood was granted to Maine, Representative Robert Luce of Massachusetts, himself Maine born, remarked that Maine might more fittingly be called the older sister of Massachusetts than her daughter. And the records of early settlement and trade well bear out this contention, even though it shatters the faith of those who have long believed in the motherhood tradition.

On Capt. John Smith's map of New England of 1614, for example, the site which is now York was named Boston, thus locating in Maine, so far as maps go, the first New World Boston—and all this before the Pilgrims even landed!

When the Pilgrims set foot on Plymouth Rock, not a few Englishmen had already been sojourning on the Maine coast and even had wintered there. The welcome of the Indian sachem Samoset was in the Pilgrims' own tongue, learned from the fishermen on the Maine coast. Indeed, thirteen years before, in 1607, the Popham colonists built a fort in "that northern colony" which mounted 12 pieces of ordnance. They also erected a church and launched a 30-ton vessel—a fine record of English piety and preparedness.

Canals Are Old

Canals are as old as human history. The Assyrians built them and the Egyptians connected the Nile with the Red sea by a canal. The Chinese constructed them more than 2,000 years ago. In the Thirteenth century they built their Grand canal, a system 1,000 miles long. In the Fifteenth century Leonardo da Vinci invented the canal lock, which was introduced into the canals of Milan.

A Little Bit Humorous

FATHERLY ADVICE

"My boy," said the business man to his son, "there are two things that are vitally necessary if you are to succeed in business."

"What are they, dad?"

"Honesty and sagacity."

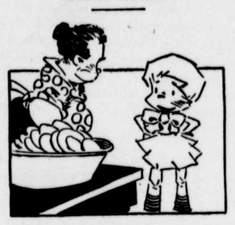
"What is honesty?"

"Always—no matter what happens, nor how adversely it may affect you—always keep your word once you have given it."

"And sagacity?"

"Never give it."—Santa Fe Magazine.

RIGHT AGAIN



"Ma, is Mr. Fulhouse very old?"

"No, dear; why do you ask?"

"I think he must be, 'cause I heard pa say last night he raised his ante."

Knew About the Ark

The teacher at a London school noticed during the Scripture lesson that a small boy at the bottom of the class seemed to be finding the questions too difficult.

"Now, Jimmy," she said, "I'll give you an easy question: What do you know about the ark?"

"Please, miss," answered Jimmy, after a moment's thought, "it's what the 'erald angels sings."

Contrary Sex

"So this fine little baby is a girl," beamed the distinguished visitor, as he walked around the baby show.

The proud father assented.

"And this other one is of the contrary sex?"

His wife's eye was on him, but with thought of the wrath to come, he replied:

"Yes, sir, she's a girl, too."—Ireland's Own.

The Way of All Toys

Sunday School Teacher — Now, Claude,, can you tell us what became of the ark?

Boy—The baby sucked all the paint off Noah, and dad stepped on the ark and smashed it.—Stray Stories Magazine.

Only One Conclusion

"My friends," said the campaign orator, "I am full of uncertainty."

A number of people in the audience looked at one another and hoarsely whispered, "He must have been eating hash."—Table talk.

Much Cheaper

Mrs. A—Do you find it more economical to do your own cooking?

Mrs. B—I do. My husband doesn't eat half so much as he did.—Montreal Star.

NO PUZZLE

"Mary has the clearest complexion in the world."

"Yes, you can easily see through it."

Streamlined

"I hear you stayed in a haunted house last night. What happened?"

"About twelve o'clock a ghost came through the wall just as if there were no wall there."

"And what did you do?"

"I went through the opposite wall the same way."

Proof

Mistress — Help! Your master's drawer has been rifled.

Servant—I didn't do it. None of my keys fit it.

No Choice

Tom—Would you rather be born lucky than rich?

Harry—Well, if I were born rich, I would consider myself lucky, and if I were born lucky I would get rich so that it wouldn't matter. But the trouble is I am born and I am neither.

Something Like That

"Dad, what does the paper mean when it says some man went to the convention as a delegate-at-large?"

"Well, my guess, son, is that he didn't take his wife along."

Anxiety

The children next door to the B—family had chickenpox. Five-year-old Agnes was very much excited about it and asked:

"Grandmother, if I get chickenpox, will feathers grow all over me?"

After the Bump

Lady Driver (to man she's just bowled over)—It was your own fault. I've been driving cars ten years and am thoroughly experienced.

Victim—I'm no beginner either. I've been walking 50 years."

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King Sent Pilgrims to America on Fishing Trip

"What induced a Scottish king to sign the Mayflower's charter to sail to America was not possible gold mines, much less religious freedom, but just Labrador's naturally abundant wealth, viz., 'fish,'" says Sir Wilfred Grenfell in "The Romance of Labrador."

"When the application from Leyden for permission for the Pilgrims to go to America was handed to King James," says Sir Wilfred, "that canny Scot asked simply, 'Why? What profit hath it?' 'Fishing, Sire,' was the improvised reply. 'By God's soul, 'tis an honest calling,' he answered. 'Twas that of the Apostles.' And he forthwith signed the charter.

All Around the House

When making cinnamon toast cut bananas in thin slices, arrange on toast, sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon and brown under the broiler.

• • •

If cherries or berries are rolled in flour before putting them into the pie crust the juice will be thickened and will not run out.

• • •

Squeeze into a tumbler the juice of half a lemon and fill with grape juice. Served cold this makes a delicious drink.

• • •

If lattices for rose bushes and vines that grow on the house are put on hinges it will be easy to lay them on the ground when painting your house.

• • •

The ribs of an old umbrella may be used as stakes to tie plants to. They are not conspicuous in a garden.

• • •

To remove mildew from a leather bag, rub with petroleum ointment and allow it to remain on bag until mildew comes off easily.

• • •

Rub the electric iron once a week with paraffin applied on a soft cloth. This will keep iron clean and smooth.

• • •

A tablespoon of lemon juice added to the egg in which fish is dipped before frying gives it a delicious flavor.

• • •

Before polishing mahogany furniture wash well with warm water and white soap and dry thoroughly.

• • •

Rhubarb may be diced, put in covered baking pans, sprinkled with sugar and cooked in a moderate oven until done. Cooked in this way its color is retained.

• • •

Fruit juices and ginger ale may be frozen into cubes in a mechanical refrigerator and used for iced drinks.

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