

SELECTED TRANSLATIONS FROM *THE YAMATO* (RENAMED AS *THE YAMATO SHIMBUN* IN 1896 AND CURRENTLY PUBLISHED UNDER THE NAME OF *THE HAWAII TIMES*), THE OLDEST EXISTING JAPANESE NEWSPAPER IN HAWAII, 1895-1898

By

Katsuhiko JINZAKI

FOREWORD

The newspaper which is today published under the name of *The Hawaii Times* is in actual fact the oldest existing Japanese newspaper in Hawaii. Initially it was known as *The Yamato* and was devoted to the interests of Japanese colony at the Republic of Hawaii, published semi-weekly or tri-weekly at the Yamato Shimbun Sha, Honolulu. Since the oldest remaining copy of *The Yamato* is No. 2 dated October 19, 1895, it is presumed that this newspaper issued its first number on October 16, 1895 by combining *The Hawaii Shimbun* with *The Kazan*. *The Yamato* was renamed *The Yamato Shimbun* presumably in August of 1896, and was continued from October 3, 1906 as *The Nippu Jiji*.

The following is writer's translation of selected articles from the issues of *The Yamato* and *The Yamato Shimbun* from October 19, 1895 to August 2, 1898.

Each issue of *The Yamato* and *The Yamato Shimbun* usually consists of four or six pages; and the front and the last pages are

filled with advertisements. After reading and study of the existent issues covering the above-mentioned period, I selected and translated from the original Japanese script such news, editorials and some advertisements and announcements, which in my opinion could prove to be useful for present-day scholars and students interested in the contemporary conditions which then existed in the Japanese community in Hawaii.

In the first two chapters of my article, "The Process of Acculturation of the Japanese and the Japanese-Americans in Hawaii, 1895-1925,"¹⁾ I gave in brief a history of the Japanese people in Hawaii from 1860 to 1895; so I will not repeat here. It may not be out of place, however, to herewith summarize the conditions of the Japanese in Hawaii around 1895 when *The Yamato* made its first appearance.

By 1894 the number of Japanese sugar plantation laborers, about 13,000, represented approximately three-fifths of the total plantation laborers in Hawaii.²⁾ Many of the Japanese who had finished the term of contract labor were moving to urban districts in order to get better jobs. In 1895, the population of the Japanese, which had increased to 22,463, represented more than one-fifth of the entire population in Hawaii at that time; Chinese a little less than Japanese; native Hawaiians less than one-third of the entire population.³⁾ Thus the Japanese in Hawaii were gradually gaining ground in property, trade and interests. Japan's growing international strength accelerated by her victory in the Sino-Japanese War in 1895 and by revising her unequal treaties in 1894, frightened the Government of the Republic of Hawaii which then had been in power since the 1893 Revolution overthrew the monarchy. The Hawaiian Government tried to cut down the Japanese immigrants. However, mainly because of the planters' influence, the Japanese immigrants between 1895 and 1900 increased rather than decreased. Statistics by the

Hawaiian Collector General of Customs show that 9,195 Japanese arrived at Honolulu in the years 1895-1896, the first full years of the Private Contract Immigration period.⁴⁾ The economical improvement, the increase of the population plus the proportional increase of the Japanese women within the population⁵⁾ were laying the foundation of the Japanese community in Hawaii. The decision taken by this community at the period was to stand alone and be a Japanese society, instead of seeking to amalgamate and become a part of the larger Hawaiian-American community. Undoubtedly they would have liked to assimilate into the American-dominated society. However, their pride or inferiority complex, their sensitiveness and unsociability, the idea of their being Japanese "subjects", the disparity in economic power and the difference of cultural patterns between the two communities, and the discrimination in treatment effected almost complete alienation of the Japanese community. The Japanese people in Hawaii kept to the traditional Japanese life and values, and they organized Japanese institutions. The Japanese-language newspaper was one of the most important institutions in helping support an organized society of the Japanese; and it was also of primary importance in emphasizing the Japanese nature of the community.

As I have already described, the selected translations are those of *The Yamato* and *The Yamato Shimbun* from October 19, 1895 to August 2, 1898, in other words from the early period of the rise of the Japanese community to the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. In selecting I ascertained that the translations should emboss the life of the Japanese people at the period—their ideas, thoughts, activities, attitudes, institutions, and way of life in general. Since there are some missing copies, my translations may not cover the whole sequence of events and affairs; but I believe they can and will give clear and factual picture of the life pattern of the

Japanese community in Hawaii, especially in Honolulu, for the nearly three years.

Selected translations of articles have been arranged in chronological order. The mark of # is put before each heading. The date within parentheses after each heading shows that of publication of the newspaper in which the article was printed. Then after the dash the type of article is listed viz., news, an editorial, an advertisement, an announcement, or a contribution. Words or sentences enclosed in brackets are either by way of a better understanding of articles, or my own personal opinions.

Lastly I wish to express my gratitude to Dr. F. Hilary Conroy and Mrs. Suzanne A. Edgar. Dr. Conroy of the University of Pennsylvania kindly gifted me with a duplicate copy of the microfilm of *The Yamato* and *The Yamato Shimbun*; he also advised me regarding translation. Mrs. Edgar has read the entire manuscript and has given me the benefit of her learning and wisdom, although of course she is not accountable for any discrepancies. Without their help, this translation would not have been possible.

TRANSLATION

WE ARE SUBJECTS OF JAPAN (Oct. 19, Oct. 23, Oct. 26, and Oct. 29, 1895)—news

The following is an outline of the address made by Bunnosuke Shimizu, the editor of *The Hawaii Shimpo*, under the title of "We Are Subjects of Japan," at the Yamato Club Oratorical Meeting held on the twelfth of the month.

"The other day the steamship *Riyo* carried Japanese cargo to San Francisco without unloading it, and then the steamship *Koptick* refused the Japanese returnees to board. The inconvenience and misery we Japanese residents suffered as a result of these affairs

were not of an ordinary type. Now that the steamship *China* does not bring the mail for the Japanese, it is beyond description how inconvenienced and uneasy we feel. By the revision of the treaty last year [1894] Japan and Hawaii are on an equal footing. It was only to protect the welfare of our nation that our Government tried to get rid of the unequal treaty.

.....

“On the other hand, when we observe the policy of the Hawaiian Government towards the growing Japanese immigration since last year, we can judge that there is a tendency to gradually cut down immigrants from our country. Viewed in the light of the increase of Chinese immigrants, judging from the fact that Hawaiian Government encouraged the importation of Portuguese immigrants, and in respect to the sanction procedure of Japanese immigrants, it is virtually doubtless that the Hawaiian Government has the intention to shut out Japanese immigrants.

.....

“Japan is not now what she used to be. It should be realized that the subjects of Japan are honorable and respectable people and should therefore do the best in order to improve the humiliating conditions of the Japanese in Hawaii.”

I HAVE THREE MEASURES (Oct. 23, 1895)—news

This is an outline of the speech made by Hamon Mizuno, the editor of *The Yamato*, at the same Yamato Club Oratorical Meeting.

“We are in the wrestling ring of Yellow-White rivalry named Hawaii. I might be going too far in speaking thus, but it is impossible for us to co-exist and co-prosper with the Whites. To my extreme regret, we 25,000 Japanese are being trampled down by the Whites whose population is only less than one-sixth of that of the Japanese. If we don't fight against them with all possible measures, we shall be doomed to the result of the second ‘John must go’

like the Chinese in the United States.

.....

“Three plans I suggest as a concluding remark are 1) to improve ourselves, 2) to request the Japanese Government to appoint a minister instead of a consul and to let him act as a guardian, 3) men of standing should try to keep in contact with the Whites.

REGULATIONS OF JAPANESE COMMERCIAL UNION (Oct. 26, 1895)—news

[The Japanese Commercial Union was established in 1893, but it had not included all the merchants until the conventions in October of 1895. Since cholera was prevailing then, ships did not unload the Japanese goods at all; the result was the extreme shortage of the merchandise indispensable for the daily lives of the Japanese in Hawaii.]

The convention of thirty-two merchants in Honolulu was held and its regulations were revised in order to stand up in unity against the American-dominated community and in order to try to import Japanese goods by any means. The regulations consist of thirty-nine articles. [Among them, article 29 illustrates the severe attitude the leaders had to take.] Article 29 provides:

The members of the Union should have no commercial dealings at all with the Japanese stores in Honolulu which do not join the Union. A member breaking a contract should be fined \$50.00 as a penalty.

SUBSCRIPTION TO *THE YAMATO* (Oct. 26, 1895)—advertisement

one copy	5 cents
one month	35 cents
three months	1 dollar
six months	1.75 dollar
one year	3 dollars

‡ NEWLY-ACCREDITED CONSUL-GENERAL HISASHI SHIMAMURA ARRIVES (Nov. 6, 1895)—news

In succession to the former Consul-General Saburo Fujii, Mr. Hisashi Shimamura is to arrive today at Honolulu on board the *Koptick*.

‡ A JAPANESE FREIGHTER IS TO COME (Nov. 6, 1895)—news

In compliance with the Honolulu Japanese Commercial Union's request, a freighter of the Nihon Yusen Company is to set sail for Honolulu on the fifth of November.

‡ JAPANESE CHARITY SOCIETY (Dec. 21, and Dec. 25, 1895)—news

A general meeting of the Japanese Charity Society was held on December 19 and officers were elected. Its foundation amounts to \$7,000.

Officers elected :

President	Kenji Imanishi
Vice-President	Jukichi Uchida
Secretaries	Unosuke Kobayashi and Takeo Hirose
Accountants	Yoshitaro Yoshikawa and Takeshi Kizumi

Copies between December 28, 1895 and May 5, 1896 are missing.

‡ REPORT ON JAPANESE LANGUAGE PRIMARY SCHOOL BY TAKIE OKUMURA (May 5, 1896)—contribution

I have keenly felt for a long time the necessity of establishing a Japanese language primary school at Honolulu. Fortunately public-spirited men of the locality supported the undertaking, and Mr. Hideo Kuwabara, who is an inspired and experienced teacher, gave his willing consent to stand on the platform. Thus we were able to establish the Japanese Language Primary School within the campus of the Emma Hall Kindergarden on April 13. Incoming pupils were 30.

Founder, Takie Okumura
Christian Minister

STEERAGE PASSENGERS LANDING PROHIBITED (May 9, 1896)
—editorial

“Steerage passengers from Asia are forbidden disembarkation until further notice.”

The above is a resolution of the Medical Department of the Republic of Hawaii. This resolution cannot be altered even by the President. It would have been reasonable if the word “Asia” was substituted for the “plague-stricken district.”

JAPANESE CHARITY SOCIETY (May 16, 1896)—news

President Imanishi of the Japanese Charity Society resigned, and Vice-President Uchida, M. D., accepted the post of president on condition that his term expires in September.

JAPANESE LANGUAGE PRIMARY SCHOOL (May 23, 1896)—
advertisement

1. School-entering age: over six years old
2. Instruction is free.
3. School hours: 3.00–5.00 (p. m.)

Those who want to enter are requested to report themselves to the School.

Japanese Language Primary School

Within the campus of the Emma Hall Kindergarden
at Nuanu Avenue, Honolulu

COLLECTION OF SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR JAPANESE GRAVE-
YARD (May 23, 1896)—advertisement

There is not enough room to bury in the Japanese graveyard. We approached the Government and secured a vacant lot of 3,368 square feet for the burial-ground. We invite subscriptions for the land cost and the new equipment for the graveyard.

SAKE TARIFF BILL (June 2, 1896)—news

The *Sake* Tariff Bill was laid before the Senate. The Bill went

through the second reading and has been referred to the Judicial Committee.

JAPANESE BENEFIT PLAY (June 2, 1896)—news

The charity performance of Japanese *shibai* will be given tonight. The play is "Chushingura," Loyal League of Forty Seven *Ronins*.

SAKE TARIFF BILL (June 4, and June 6, 1896)—editorial

Sake ranks first on the list as regards the amount of imported goods from Japan. The amount of imported *sake* reaches approximately 15,000 tons per year.

The imported duty for *sake* ran into \$20,000. The Wine Bill has already been passed and the wine whose alcoholic content is less than 18 degrees is to be duty-free. Thus it is that upon whisky, gin and brandy a tax of \$3.50 per gallon will be assessed as before, and this will not apply to beer since beer is less than 14 degrees in alcoholic content.

As for the *Sake* Bill, the Judicial Committee amended the original bill by altering the wording from "Japanese *sake*" to "alcoholic liquors brewed from materials except grapes," and from "more than 9 degrees in alcoholic strength" to "more than 14 degrees." At any rate, if this original bill passes, the tariff on *sake* will be four times as costly as it is now. It seems that Japanese *sake* is unfairly ranked.

SAKE BILL PASSED THROUGH SENATE (June 9, 1896)—news

The *Sake* Bill, modified at the Senate, got through the Conference of Elder Statesmen by a unanimous vote.

JAPANESE MERCHANTS AT THEIR WIT'S END (June 9, 1896)
—news

The *Toyo-Maru* and the *Koptick* are so delayed in arrival that Japanese merchants in Hawaii are at their wit's end because the stock has run short.

TOYO-MARU SAILED IN (June 11, 1896)—news

Yesterday afternoon at 2:30, the *Toyo-Maru* steamed into the port in safety. The amount of goods for Japanese merchants was 610 tons.

JAPANESE COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION STARTED MOVEMENT (June 13, 1896)—news

The Japanese Commercial Association held a council the day before yesterday at the Japanese Consulate, and after carrying on careful deliberations over the countermove for the *Sake* Tariff Bill they decided to hand in a petition to the President of the Republic of Hawaii.

SAKE BILL (June 16, 1896)—news

The *sake* tariff was further raised from 60 cents to one dollar per gallon. The representatives of the Japanese Commercial Association met the President and expounded the Association's view on the bill. The President accepted the petition and immediately applied the presidential power of prohibition, but the *Sake* Bill passed through both the House of Representatives and the Senate by an overwhelming majority.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF JAPANESE LANGUAGE PRIMARY SCHOOL IN JUNE (July 2, 1896)—news

Receipts		Expenses	
Balance carried	\$ 1.80	Salary for a teacher	\$ 15.00
Regular donation	\$ 3.50	A box of chalk	\$ 0.25
Irregular donation	\$ 13.75	Total	\$ 15.25
Margin of textbooks	\$ 1.60		
Total	\$ 20.65	Balance	\$ 5.40

SUMO (July 7, 1896)—news

Sumo shows were held for nine days beginning on June 25.

HINODE CLUB (July 14, 1896)—news

The day before yesterday the Hinode Club had a general meeting and after discussion they decided to separate the Hinode Club's newspaper from the Club. It is said that the newspaper office will in the near future move somewhere else and the newspaper will become independent of the Club.

Copies between July 16, 1896 and October 3, 1896 are missing. [*The Yamato* was renamed *The Yamato Shimbun* presumably in August, 1896.]

YEN EXCHANGE RATE (Oct. 3, 1896)—news

Per Japanese 100 yen:

Gold coin \$52.50

Silver coin \$53.50

JAPANESE LANGUAGE PRIMARY SCHOOL (Oct. 6, 1896)—news.

The Japanese Language Primary School at Honolulu gave lessons in the morning during the summer vacation. As the public schools begin today, the Japanese Language Primary School will give lessons from 2 to 5 in the afternoon from today on.

JAPANESE SHOULD BE RESTRICTED TO ONE-THIRD (Oct. 12, 1896)—news

It is said that the Hawaiian Government issued an order to the planters that they should try to restrict Japanese plantation laborers to one-third of all the plantation laborers in Hawaii. In order to cope with the present situations we should try to found an organization which helps to promote the welfare of the Japanese in Hawaii.

TOYO-MARU WILL SHORTLY ARRIVE (Oct. 29, 1896)—news

The *Toyo-Maru* will shortly arrive with about 700 Japanese laborers on board.

EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY (Nov. 5, 1896)—news

November 3 was the first Emperor's Birthday since Consul-General Shimamura's arrival at his post. The Consulate performed

the ceremony of congratulation in the morning. Japanese primary school children sang the national anthem in unison and a Japanese national flag was given to each child.

MISFORTUNE OF NIHON-IMIN COMPANY (Nov. 14, 1896)—news

The Nihon-Imin Company (the Japan Immigration Company) was to let 645 contract laborers and 93 non-contract laborers and their families immigrate into Hawaii. While the contract laborers were permitted to land, 53 non-contract laborers plus their 40 families were refused entry. On the occasion of custom examination the custom examiners asked them, "Is this your money?" Non-contract laborers all naively answered, "No; it is borrowed from the emigration company. After landing I have to return it to the company." Thus 53 laborers and their 40 families were denied disembarkation for the reason that they were in contravention of the stipulation that any non-contract laborers coming to Hawaii shall possess a fairly and legally gained sum of money exceeding 50 American dollars.

TOYO-MARU CASE WILL LIE (Nov. 17, 1896)—news

Fifty-three non-contract laborers on board the *Toyo-Maru* instituted suit against the Government of the Republic of Hawaii. Today from 10:00 a. m. the Supreme Court of the Republic of Hawaii will hold court.

FIFTY-THREE LABORERS WON SUIT (Nov. 19, 1896)—news

Judgement has been given in favor of the 53 plaintiffs and they were permitted entry.

AMOUNT OF IMPORTED LIQUORS (Dec. 5, 1896)—news

The amount of imported wines and *sake* in the Republic of Hawaii from January to the end of November this year is as follows:

Japanese <i>sake</i>	183,000 gallons
Wines	134,000 gallons

MR. SOGABE AT HONOMU (Dec. 24, 1896)—news

Rev. Sogabe, who is now staying in Honolulu, is devoting his energies to constructing a church for Japanese people at Honomu [on the island of Hawaii], and he is to inaugurate a Japanese language primary school and a kindergarden there.

PRIZE-CONTEST FOR TREATISES (Jan. 9, and Jan. 12, 1897)—announcement

The Yamato Shimbun Company starts a prize-contest for treatises as a measure for the promotion of morals of the Japanese people in Hawaii.

MUTSUMI-GUMI NEWLY FORMED (Jan. 19, 1897)—news

A new society called Mutsumi-Gumi was organized. Its members number about forty, comprising Japanese carpenters, painters, fishermen, cooks, and waiters.

THE SHIN-NIHON WILL BE ISSUED (Jan. 23, 1897)—news

The Hinode-Shimbun went out of existence on the 16th of this month. Instead, a lithographed semi-weekly newspaper named *The Shin Nihon* will make its first appearance today. Its proprietor and editor is Mr. Goro Sato, the former proprietor and editor of *The Hinode-Shimbun*.

BUDDHIST PRIEST, MR. TAKIBUCHI, CAME (Jan. 26, 1897)—news

A Buddhist priest of the *Shin* sect, Mr. Yukai Takibuchi, came to Honolulu by the *Riyo* in order to engage in the missionary work. A temporary preaching hall was built at Fort Street. It is rumored that there have been many donations of money and in kind.

KONA-HANKYO (ECHOES OF KONA) (Feb. 6, 1897)—news

Several leading Japanese at Kona [on the island of Hawaii] have issued the *Kona-Hankyo (Echoes of Kona)*, a weekly magazine written in Japanese, edited by Dr. Saburo Hayashi.

SERMON OF *SHIN* SECT PREACHER (Feb. 6, 1897)—news

Mr. Takizawa, a preacher who belongs to the *Shin* sect of

Buddhism, is now preaching the sermon twice a week. At each meeting about 140 believers sit under the priest.

SHINSHU-MARU AFFAIR (Mar. 9, 1897)—news

Japanese passengers who came over the sea to Hawaii on board the *Shinshu-Maru* number 670 : 6 saloon passengers, 190 contract laborers and 474 non-contract laborers. Among them, 183 contract laborers and 351 non-contract laborers were refused permission to land.

MEETING OF PROMOTERS OF YOUTH SOCIETY (Mar. 11, 1897)—news

From 8 p. m. of the coming 15th a meeting for establishing a new Youth Society will be held at the Shuraku-Tei. At the meeting a rulemaking committee will be elected.

SHINSHU-MARU AFFAIR (Mar. 13, 1897)—news

The court will sit on the *Shinshu-Maru* affair on the morning of 15th at the Supreme Court of the Republic of Hawaii.

SUPREME COURT'S DECISION (Mar. 18, 1897)—editorial

“The measure taken by the Collector of Customs concerning the Japanese laborers entering the Republic of Hawaii is an administrative disposition, not a judicial decision. Therefore none can appeal to the law for the measure.”

This is the gist of the Supreme Court's decision. Is the judicial power not independent in the Republic of Hawaii?

459 BROUGHT BACK ON *SHINSHU-MARU* (Mar. 20, 1897)—news

As the result of the third Government's investigation of the Japanese laborers on board the *Shinshu-Maru*, 459 persons—146 contract laborers and 313 non-contract laborers—were ordered to return to Japan.

SAKURA-MARU AFFAIR (Mar. 25, 1897)—news

The *Sakura-Maru* arrived in the harbor the day before yesterday. Out of the 316 Japanese laborers on board the ship, 163 persons

were denied entry as being unqualified to live in Hawaii.

FIRST GENERAL MEETING OF YOUTH SOCIETY (Mar. 25, 1897)—news

The first general meeting of the Youth Society was held. Fifty persons gathered and Mr. Kotaro Ueda was elected chairman.

PETITION TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT (Apr. 1, 1897)—news

Nineteen committee members who were elected to consider a counterplan concerning Japanese laborers' entry refusal affairs decided to submit a written petition to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Japanese Government.

KINAI-MARU AFFAIR (Apr. 14, 1897)—news

Out of the 680 immigrants who came to Hawaii by the *Kinai-Maru*, again 560 laborers were refused entry.

CONSUL SHIMAMURA RAISED TO RANK OF MINISTER (Apr. 24, 1897)—news

Consul Shimamura at Honolulu was raised to the rank of a Japanese Minister in Hawaii, and the Consulate was raised to Legation.

ARMORED CRUISER *NANIWA* ARRIVED (May 5, 1897)—news

Yesterday morning armored cruiser *Naniwa* of the Imperial Japanese Navy arrived in the harbor with Commissioner Kurooka on board.

ENGLISH CLASS OF YOUTH SOCIETY (May 27, 1897)—news

The Youth Society is to offer an English course.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTER (June 5, 1897)—news

The former cook-training center was absorbed into a new vocational center consisting of a men's section and a women's section. The former gives lessons in cooking and waiting on both Thursday and Saturday evenings; the latter teaches the art of sewing *kimono*, foreign-style dressmaking and knitting on both Tuesday and Friday evenings.

TEMPERANCE UNION (June 10, 1897)—advertisement

We are going to organize a temperance union. If you want to join the Union, please apply for membership.

WELCOME AND FAREWELL PARTY IN HONOR OF IMPERIAL WARSHIPS (June 20, 1897)—announcement

The training warship *Hiei* of the Imperial Japanese Navy is scheduled to arrive in the harbor this coming 24th; and the armored cruiser *Naniwa* is said to be leaving the harbor for Japan upon the arrival of the *Hiei*.

Accordingly we want to give a welcome and farewell party in the precincts of the Legation in acknowledgement of services of the warships. Your attendance is requested, so please put your name in the subscription-list.

TRAINING WARSHIP *HIEI* ARRIVES (July 29, 1897)—news

The training warship *Hiei* will arrive in the harbor this morning.

YEN EXCHANGE RATE (Aug. 5, 1897)—news

Per Japanese 100 yen:

Gold coin	\$49.00
Silver coin	\$49.50

WELCOME AND FAREWELL PARTY IN HONOR OF IMPERIAL WARSHIPS (Aug. 5, 1897)—announcement

Welcome and farewell party in honor of Imperial Warships will be held from 5:00 tomorrow afternoon.

JAPANESE MEDICAL DOCTORS HAVE LARGE PRACTICE (Aug. 19, 1897)—news

Since Drs. Kobayashi, Mori, and Iga have performed surgical operations helping one another, Japanese doctors are favorably commented upon and have a large practice. American physicians are envious of Japanese doctors' fame and are eagerly watching for a chance to find out any errors made by Japanese physicians and to take away their diplomas under the pretext of such errors.

INSTITUTE CLASS IN FOREIGN TRADE (Aug. 21, 1897)—news

A few leading members of the Youth Society are exerting themselves in opening an institute class in foreign trade by collecting attendants at the class.

TWO CLASSES OF YOUTH SOCIETY (Aug. 24, 1897)—news

The preparatory committee for two classes in English and foreign trade sat last night at the Japanese Language Primary School at Nuanu Avenue, and decided to have each class twice a week.

NANIWA LEFT HARBOR (Sept. 7, 1897)—news

As mentioned in the previous number, the armored cruiser *Naniwa* left the harbor for Japan at six o'clock this morning.

JAPANESE CHARITY SOCIETY (Sept. 28, 1897)—news

The autumnal general meeting of the Japanese Charity Society was held last Saturday and officers were elected as follows:

President	Chiyokichi Shinkuni
Vice-President	Shigeyoshi Kuwabara
Secretary	Hideo Kuwabara
Accountant	Takeshi Kizumi

JAPANESE CONTRACT LABORERS AFTER HAWAII'S ANNEXATION TO U.S. (Sept. 28, Sept. 30, and Oct. 2, 1897)—editorial

If the Republic of Hawaii is annexed to the United States, Japanese contract laborers will be prohibited to come to Hawaii by the Constitution of the United States.

As the price of raw sugar imported in San Francisco is \$67.50 per ton, the planter yields such a large profit as to gain \$27.00 per ton even if the expenses at the plantation and in transportation are deducted. But such a large profit is given because planters employ extremely low wage laborers from the Orient.

So the planters do not want the abolition of Japanese contract laborers' immigration, but on the other hand if the planters object

to the annexation, the United States Government will annul the Mutual Assistance Treaty between Hawaii and the United States, and will levy a tariff of \$26.00 per ton on sugar.

Accordingly, though for a time planters objected to the annexation in fear of the discontinuance of the contract laborers' immigration, once they knew that the United States Government would impose a high tariff on sugar if they objected to the annexation, they came to approve of said annexation.

Planters should take some measures concerning the contract laborers' immigration after the annexation. Planters seem to credulously believe that the United States Government will make an exception to the rule. We believe, however, that a special treatment is next to impossible in the light that the United States Government will issue a ban on the Chinese migration from Hawaii to the mainland of the United States even after the annexation.

JAPANESE LANGUAGE PRIMARY SCHOOL AT HILO (Oct. 9, 1897)—news

A project has been afoot to establish a Japanese language primary school at Hilo [on the island of Hawaii] since the end of last year. The scheme, however, was not carried forward because a group of promoters was unable to agree on terms with promoters who were eager devotees to Buddhism. This time leading promoters have resolutely decided to exclude those of devotees to Buddhism, and they have also decided to undertake to build a new school in the near future.

Copies between October 28, 1897 and December 6, 1897 are missing.

SUBMARINE CABLE (Dec. 6, 1897)—news

The Pacific Telegraph Company held an executives' meeting and resolved to lay a submarine cable first from San Francisco to Honolulu and then from Honolulu to Japan and Australia. It will be 18

months before the cable from Honolulu to San Francisco is laid.

Copies between December 14, 1897 and February 1, 1898 are missing.

MR. HAMON MIZUNO RETURNED (Feb. 1, 1898)—news

Mr. Hamon Mizuno, the proprietor of *The Yamato Shimbun* and the deputy in Honolulu of the Morioka Emigration Company, returned to Honolulu.

Copies between February 1, 1898 and May 5, 1898 are missing.

RELIEF SOCIETY FOR JAPANESE IMMIGRANTS (May 5, 1898)

—news

The Relief Society for the Japanese immigrants whose establishment we reported the other day formulated the regulation of the Society and submitted it to the Japanese Legation. The relief fund, which it is hoped will amount to \$15,000 will be collected from the members within this year. As one of its activities the Society is planning to build a hospital for the Japanese.

ON JAPANESE LANGUAGE PRIMARY SCHOOL (May 26, 1898)

—editorial

Japanese children at Honolulu use a strange kind of language, which is mixed up promiscuously with English, Hawaiian, Chinese and Japanese.

In order to improve the situation, we suggest that the Japanese Language Primary School provide instruction following the pattern of educational principles in Japan. And we also propose that management and possession of the School be transferred from Mr. Okumura to the public, and that the School be operated by a proper educational committee.

Copies between May 26, 1898 and June 23, 1898 are missing.

NOTICE OF SUSPENSION OF PUBLICATION OF *THE YAMATO*

SHIMBUN (June 23, 1898)—announcement

The Yamato Shimbun, which is published by our newspaper office, will be printed with type in a large-size paper on and after the issue of July 2. In order to arrange this, there will be no issue of the paper on Tuesday and Thursday of next week.

PRICE OF RICE WENT UP (July 12, 1898)—news

The Japanese people in the Hawaiian Islands number more than 25,000 and they represent nearly one-fourth of the whole population there. Thus the decline of purchasing power of the Japanese people has considerable influence on business conditions of the Islands. The decline of purchasing power of the Japanese people is caused by the factual increase in the price of rice.

MINISTER SHIMAMURA LEAVES FOR JAPAN (July 12, 1898)
—news

Minister Shimamura leaves today for Japan.

SUCCESS OF DIPLOMATIC PROBATIONER HIRAI (July 26, 1898)—news

The pending Japanese-Immigrant-Laborers-Repatriation-Case which had been made a diplomatic issue between Japan and Hawaii since the spring of last year was at last settled yesterday.

Through the good offices of Mr. Hirai, the Government of the Republic of Hawaii agreed to pay indemnities of \$75,000 to the Japanese Government.

FOOTNOTES

- 1) Katsushiro Jinzaki, "The Process of Acculturation of the Japanese and the Japanese-Americans in Hawaii, 1895-1925," *Nagasaki Daigaku Kyō-yōbu Kiyō*, III (1963), 73-103.
- 2) Republic of Hawaii, "Number and Nationality of All Laborers on Hawaiian Sugar Plantation, January 1, 1894," *Biennial Report of the President of the Bureau of Immigration, 1894*, Table A.

- 3) Matsuzō Nagai *et al.*, *Nichi-Bei Bunko Kōshō-shi (A History of Japan-American Cultural Relations)*, Vol. V, *Ijūhen (Immigration)* (Tokyo: Yōyōsha, 1955), pp. 543, 550.
- 4) Republic of Hawaii, *Report of the Collector General of Customs, 1895*, p. 20.
- 5) Republic of Hawaii, Department of Public Instruction, *Report of the General Superintendent of the Census: 1896*, p. 34.