

# FOURTH OF JULY ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR PINKHAM

Mr. Chairman, Officers and Men of the National Guard of Hawaii and Citizens and Friends:

One hundred and forty years ago this day there gathered, in impressive assemblage, in the city of Philadelphia, fifty-six distinguished men, representatives of the thirteen colonies of America, charged with the weightiest responsibilities, and prepared to announce certain fundamental principles of rights and government that were to mark a profound advance in the welfare of mankind, and they then and there signed a Declaration of Rights and Independence that brought forth the United States of America.

As a premise these founders of the Republic declared:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

"That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

"When a long train of abuses and usurpations evince a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government and provide new guards for their security.

"To prove this let facts be submitted to a candid world."

The Declaration specified as follows:

Six charges of abolishing, re-

fusing passage and refusing assent to laws.

Eight charges of interference with legislative bodies, elections, courts, trials by jury and deportation for trial.

Four charges of unjust military imposition in times of peace.

Five charges of inciting and prosecuting war.

Three charges as to foreign jurisdiction, immigration and taxation.

These twenty-six charges were, at the moment of the signing of the Declaration, reduced to the responsibility and the ability of the new nation to properly legislate for themselves and execute their own laws within their own borders, to expel foes and defend themselves and their rights on the land and on the seas.

In the Declaration there was still one remaining charge, to wit: "For cutting of our trade with all parts of the world."

The curtailing of the trade of the United States of America by means other than normal competition has been a live issue for the greater part of the one hundred and forty years of our national existence, and is today a most vital issue.

It brought about war thirty-six years after the assertion of independence.

The enterprise of the ship builders, owners, mariners and traders of the United States had, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty, placed our merchant marine in the highest and commanding rank of the world.

So aggressive and eager were

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PRETTY WEDDING  
AT THE HIGHLANDS

GARDEN PARTY FOR  
MRS. A. ISENBERG

## Governor Pinkham's Address

(Continued from page 1.)

we for distant commerce, and so proudly flew the American flag in every port, that we pried open, by a show of force, the commerce of the Orient, and so wide open we now wonder at the result, and no spot under our flag has more occasion to seriously wonder and reflect than this mid-Pacific Territory of Hawaii.

Internal strife, within the States of the Union, gave an opportunity for international ethics to permit a theoretically friendly nation to borrow a rebellious flag and, under it, carry on every act and characteristic of sea warfare, privateering and piracy that our earned supremacy might be superseded.

It effectuated its object, and made the American flag unknown in the ports of the world, where, a generation before, it had been the most prominent and respected of any ensign afloat.

A revival of the American merchant marine, or its flag, has been impossible from the mania that has in the past, largely affected the press, the universities and the claimed intellectuals of the Atlantic coast, an aggregation that denied and disputed the facts and means by which the great maritime nations, or successors, had built up and were maintaining their supremacy over the world seas.

An internal empire of opportunity within our borders was so engaged in its own development, it ignored the former valued sea trade, ships and steamships, and care only for the traffic and marine of its great inland waters, and these it brought to the very perfection of magnitude and economy.

Of themselves the islands of Hawaii might sink to the oceans, deepest depths and their loss in money value would not be felt as nations now contemplate losses.

If the United States of America is to regain and hold a secure and commanding position in the trade of the Pacific Ocean your islands must be the base of its protection.

What the policies of competing maritime and naval nations are to be we will be obliged to determine by inference, as definite notification can scarce be expected, but we can justly hope the wilful blindness and inaction of the last half-century may not continue longer among our leaders, legislators and people.

The United States of America, while desirous of continuing a just altruism in our international contact with various peoples, has at last aroused itself to the fact that words, spoken or written, carry no guarantee, and that the only guarantee of rights and justice is the absolute power to enforce rights and repel injustice and aggression.

Situated as these islands are, and having had before our very eyes examples of what unpreparedness might and would mean to us, the citizens of the Territory of Hawaii have acted, and, to an unparalleled degree, taken steps to organize and bear their share of responsibility.

This day Kauai shows to the public its military organization and its voluntary share in the maintenance of a nation, for only

certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." In the year 1776 the opportunity for the full enjoyment of these right could not be doubted, for North and South and toward the unexplored West lay illimitable resources apparently a reserve for ages. The year 1916 finds our economists, our sociologists, our philanthropists and inter-related departments of government wondering if these unalienable rights can be provided for and insured to "those created equal."

That great vision of material prosperity, family founding and social permanence and intellectual independence the Declaration had fixed in men's minds, hearts and expectation, recedes and becomes more elusive as free and cheap land disappears and modern commercial and industrial conditions and cost of publicity places limitations on independent individual activities.

Social workers are investigating, experimenting, classifying and advising.

Institutions are doing effective work in the prevention and amelioration of disease, suffering and temporary want. It cannot be said all of the great wealth of this and other countries is indifferent. Its benevolences add to the numbers requiring opportunities.

Will a condition, not a theory, and an overcrowded world forcing relentless competition in every direction compel the adopting of a revised Declaration of Rights and Independence embodying such restrictions as will preserve a worthy society equivalent in its standards to the education we provide and the education we force on our youth. I have no present opinion, but the world is reflecting deeply, saying much and writing more. Hawaii is near enough to these problems to also reflect.

Kauai is endowed with such natural attractions that, I apprehend, have become so familiar to the residents and majority owners of the lands the impress is not ever present. It is well, however, to value the beauties and scenery of your island, for I believe the leisure world has fixed its attention on these Islands and intends to enjoy here nature's handiwork and nature's choicest climate and brilliant sea.

Only yesterday a diplomat in passing with me said: "I have lived all over the world and such a climate exists nowhere else nor more attractive scenery or foliage."

Not first here but on the island of Oahu must be begun the refinements travellers are attracted to. To date our accomplishments appear rather crude and meager, but that is but temporary. Kauai, in Kukuilono Park, has set us an example and I hope but few weeks will pass before we take steps to profit thereby.

The Government has its limitations and cannot prematurely exercise control or enter into obligations, but I believe the outcome of the land problems on Kauai, which are the largest the Territory has or will have in its control, will be that which is best for the majority of the people and their pursuit of happiness. And with favorable markets all will prosper.

No address in Hawaii on this day is complete without some reference to the record of the Unit-

cate it would be acceptable. The magnitude of the operations should convince us of their seriousness.

I cannot bring myself to enumerate the selfish advantages. There are a host ready to do that.

Officers and men of the Fourth Regiment of the National Guard of Hawaii: I am pleased I am permitted to address you.

The United States has formerly been given over to those who preach peace, safety and protection by universal brotherhood and love. No examples are in evidence that success would attend such standards of permanent peace, but the theory has left a hope, like a multitude of hopes, that do not materialize. We have yet to find, particularly among peace agitators, those who are willing to surrender one jot of their beliefs or convictions and surrender is fundamental to unity. Thus we are forced back to consider human nature as the world has always found it, and is finding it today and will in all time to come.

The United States of America has had a reaction, though hopelessly slow in reaching the point. It does not believe in war unless forced to war, but it now realizes the importance of an unprepared nation. It realizes it is organized men, organized material, organized practice and association and an ever readiness that compels a respect and fear in those who would impose on the United States of America. That the United States desires war or an excuse for trying conclusions with any other nation is not to be believed. That it is prepared, official statements openly disprove. That preparation is to be and is being made is in evidence.

Hawaii has a right to a foreword on this subject, for here the National Government is establishing its greatest posts and cannot speed the work too rapidly. Our resources of men for soldiers are relatively limited, but the Territory of Hawaii has been the leader of all the political divisions of the Union to organize in numbers and available equipment, for Hawaii realizes what unpreparedness may mean to us, to everyone of us. Enforced hunger would easily effectuate what bullets could not. Fiscal periods have their fixed dates, and five hundred and thirty legislators rarely legislate or appropriate in haste. The first of July come, the Army Bill has passed so you and we may expect more rapid movements. An anxious year has passed and in many respects an anxious year has begun for our organization and its needs have surpassed expectation, but I think the financial nerve of the past will carry through.

It is with the profoundest respect and gratitude that I here testify to the patriotism of the officers and men of the Fourth Regiment. You are engaged in a serious undertaking and it will continue serious and permanent just as long as armies, navies and transport are maintained by other nations, particularly on the borders of the Pacific Ocean.

I am glad I have been able to be with you today and witness your maneuvers, and the games and exercises with which you add zest to your organization.

You are soldiers, and a soldier is more than an ordinary man for he has the incentive to be a man among men. He, even if of com-

ports of the world, where, a generation before, it had been the most prominent and respected of any ensign afloat.

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This day Kauai shows to the public its military organization and its voluntary share in the maintenance of a nation, for only complete regular and citizen organizations can guarantee national existence.

I desire to make a few remarks on the force and reliability of words. Our revered Declaration stated "all men are created equal," a statement that seemed indisputable, yet in eighty years, in what now seems undue haste, our country divided on this question, and, in the conflict, sacrificed hundreds of thousands of lives and expended billions upon billions of treasure to decide if this statement were correct. The strongest arm decided the Declaration to have been correct when announcing "All men are created equal."

It was also declared "that they are endowed by their Creator with

tions on independent individual activities.

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No address in Hawaii on this day is complete without some reference to the record of the United States Government in its relations to these Islands.

In protection, encouragement and financial favors none greater than those granted could reasonably or even unreasonably be asked. No other place on earth has been equally favored. In public works relating to harbors, buildings, light-houses and every civil provision no other spot in the whole country is more favored. Movements to preserve the phenomena of nature are being encouraged.

When we turn to the military and naval preparation and establishments it is for us to accept with profoundest appreciation the activities and judgment of the national authorities and extend our aid in every direction they indi-

human nature as the world has always found it, and is finding it today and will in all time to come.

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You are soldiers, and a soldier is more than an ordinary man for he has the incentive to be a man among men. He, even if of common rank, represents the United States of America. Officers, you represent duty and I believe you find your reward in the pursuit of duty and I wish I had the words to express what I feel about duty, if it be but to stand for years as a sentry guarding your land and the safety of your homes.

On this day our whole country celebrates, but this year the day has a deeper significance than it has had for many decades and men realize the seriousness of national life, that it has all the responsibilities of the highest individual life.

As we salute Old Glory, may our resolves be firm that no nation shall trail that flag in the dust nor the hopes it has inspired in mankind.