

Hawaiian Gazette.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, February 18.—Last 24 hours' rainfall, trace. Temperature, Max. 78; Min. 69. Weather, cloudy and cool.

SUGAR.—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.58c.; Per Ton, \$67.60. 88 Analysis Beets, 8s. 9 3-4d.; Per Ton, \$76.80.

VOL. L No. 15

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1907. —SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE 2878

JAPANESE MEET AND DENOUNCE EXCLUSION LAW

Big Crowd of Kimono-Clad Aliens Gather to Oppose the Immigration Measure.

President Roosevelt, Washington.

"Sir: Hawaiian Japanese respectfully protest, in the name of humanity and civilization and also in the name of liberty, against the prohibition of their emigration to the States. It enslaves us permanently to Hawaii's capitalists."

"HAWAIIAN JAPANESE IN MASS MEETING"

Such was the message despatched last night to President Roosevelt with the banais of a great throng of Honolulu Japanese behind it. It was one of several cablegrams authorized, at the Japanese mass meeting held in the grounds of the Nuuanu avenue Japanese school, one going to the Japanese parliament, one to the Japanese Foreign Office at Tokio, one to the Japanese Ambassador at Washington, one to the Japanese Associated Press and others to the heads of the two leading political parties in the Empire.

The despatch to the Foreign Office read as follows:

"Hawaiian Japanese unanimous in firm opposition against the American Congress prohibiting them from emigrating to America. Incompatible Empire's dignity, ruinous to Japanese interest in Hawaii. Energetic diplomatic opposition requested."

There was no direct war talk at last night's meeting, the speakers studiously refraining from making clear any sentiments of hostility against America. Otherwise the speeches and the resolution passed were warm enough. The school grounds were crowded, the number of Japanese present being well over two-hundred, who cheered and applauded their spokesmen on the school lawn. The majority of those in the audience were dressed in kimonos, but few of the business men of the Japanese colony being present. K. Haga, proprietor of the Kanjo hotel, occupied the chair.

The tenor of the different speeches was much the same, the speakers deploring the fact that America, the country which had brought civilization to Japan, was about to disprove herself a leader in the world's progress by shutting her own door to a friendly people. America had forced open the door of Japan, now she would close her own. This was totally opposed to the doctrine of the equality of man, until now the doctrine of Americans. It was opposed, too, to the doctrine of Christianity, a doctrine which American missionaries had taken to Japan and which had been accepted by many Japanese.

The exclusion of the Hawaiian Japanese from the mainland meant the shutting off of competition in the labor market and the inevitable cutting down of wages. This would affect the whole Japanese community, first the laborer, then the hotel-keeper and then the merchant. Ultimately the interests of the Japanese in the Territory would be ruined.

Reverend Ito, a Buddhist priest, dwelt principally upon the ethical side of the exclusion, which was contrary to the teaching of Buddha and of Christ. To oppose the carrying out of the exclusion law he appealed to the Christian ministers throughout the Union.

Editor Nagoro, who is in charge of the English edition of the Hawaii Shingo and who is a graduate of the University of California, made the principal address of the evening and moved the adoption of the following resolution:

"Whereas the American Congress is about to enact a law prohibiting the Japanese immigration from Hawaii and the Philippines to the States, and

"Whereas the same is not an insignificant matter to be passed over unnoticed by the resident Japanese, and

"Whereas the inevitable consequence of such a law is the permanent enslavement of the Japanese laborers to the capitalists of Hawaii and the Philippines, therefore be it resolved

"That the enactment by the American Congress of any such arbitrary, oppressive and discriminating law is incompatible with the dignity of the Empire of Japan, and

"That it is destructive of the Japanese interests in Hawaii and threatens in the near future the complete obliteration of Japan's influence, rights and interests therein."

The speaker quoted the interview with W. O. Smith, appearing yesterday, in which the theory was advanced that the action of the American Congress had been taken in accordance with the provision of the treaty with Japan reserving the right for America to amend and restrict her immigration. This might apply, he said, if the restriction was to be put upon new immigrants from Japan direct, but to prohibit Japanese from going from one part of the country to another was in violation of the treaty rights guaranteed.

W. A. Kinney had told Mr. Shiozawa, the speaker continued, that the United States had practically put Hawaii and the Philippines within the Japanese sphere of influence in the measure just passed, but if the Japanese gained any solace from such an explanation they were most credulous. If Hawaii was to be a Japanese preserve why was not the immigration of the British, the Spanish and the Portuguese shut off? Why was the American government hurrying up the fortifications of Pearl Harbor and Diamond Head and talking of concentrating their warships in the Pacific if they ever intended to let go of these islands and the Philippines?

The exclusion of the Japanese was humiliating. The brothers of Togo, the conqueror of Rojstvensky, of the conqueror of Kuropatkin, of the victor of Port Arthur, were to be shut out as unworthy, while the brothers of the defeated will still be allowed to have free access to the land of the free.

This speech was interrupted again and again by cheers and the resolution was passed with a whoop.

Ezuchi, formerly an interpreter on one of the plantations, who visited the mainland recently, advanced the theory that the whole agitation on the Pacific coast against the Japanese was the work of the labor unions, egged on and financed by the sugar planters of Hawaii. He recounted the circumstances of the holding up of the Japanese immigrants on the S. S. Alameda recently, who only succeeded in getting past the immigration authorities by saying "no savey" to everything that was asked them. This "no savey" policy was what the Hawaiian Japanese had to adopt. "Keep your mouths shut and your eyes open," was the closing advice of the speaker.

During the meeting one or two of the speakers had a shot at Consul Saito, whom they accused a sitting still and drawing his salary and refusing to go to any trouble in safeguarding the interests of the Japanese here.

SUPERVISORS WERE MIFFED

Last Night's Business Preceded by Small Belligerency.

There was not the usual amount of harmony in the meeting of the Board of Supervisors last night and there were moments when Chairman Hustace wished for a gavel. It was after the clerk read the report of the committee to which was referred the matter of collecting taxes from the employees of the county. This committee, Messrs. Archer and Fern, had reported favoring the adoption of such means for collecting the taxes as the assessor suggested but in spite of that report the request was turned down by a vote of the board. Then commenced a dialogue between Supervisors Harvey and Fern which waxed so warm that Chairman Hustace was obliged to remind the Supervisor-at-Large, Mr. Harvey, that the matter was settled and he must keep quiet.

"But he has insulted me," said Harvey.

To this charge Archer demurred and the chair asked how?

"He says I am talking through my hat," answered Harvey.

The chair would not have the affair continue longer, and so notified the belligerents and the scrap ended.

There was a full attendance of members of the Board as well as the usual officials of the county. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved and the following bills were ordered paid:

Garbage department	\$ 439.53
Road department	2383.22
Road department, special	1800.00
Police department	1028.78
Auditor	71.33
Waianae road	35.50
Koolauloa	47.01
Ewa	11.65
Keepers of parks	13.20
Garbage	1.15
Road	519.85
	3457.69
	\$9719.51

Nearly all of the time of the meeting was taken up in hearing from persons who wanted sidewalks repaired and others who sought abatement of a nuisance.

Messrs. Archer and Dwight, from the committee on sanitation, reported a consultation with Superintendent Holloway on the subject of increasing the garbage rates. The committee was in favor of the increase and a new schedule of rates will be fixed.

Residents of upper Nuuanu avenue requested the installation of four small electric lights on Jack lane. The petition was referred to the committee on electric lights.

Residents of Waikiki, along the old Beach road, feel that the thoroughfare has not had the attention to which it is entitled, and ask the board to repair that portion between the John Ena road and No. 1811 Beach road. Referred to the committee on streets.

Dr. Marques, acting French Consul, communicated to the board the respects of the officers of the French ship Catinat, with thanks for the good treatment received at the hands of the county officials during the stay of the vessel at this port. The communication was placed on file.

Owing to the repairs being made to the road between Twiell and the Railway wharves, George P. Denison asked for the loan of the road roller, promising to return it in good order and to provide the necessary fuel, etc. Granted.

The Makiki ditch has been the cause of more or less heartburnings to the people residing in the vicinity of the Makiki fire station. It has been reported and investigated from time to time and finally turned over to the tender mercies of the Board of Health. That body declared it to be a nuisance and the trustee of the Allen estate now demands that the Board of Supervisors abate it at once. The correction of the fault will require a good deal of money and will take considerable time when the board decides to take up the matter.

Since the new board went into office the band has been giving concerts occasionally at the Kalia pumping station. With the wet weather the ground becomes soft and when the grass is tramped over by several hundred people the result is not the beautiful lawn the government would have. Superintendent Holloway has asked that if the concerts are to be continued, another place be selected and suggests that the Bishop Estate be asked for the use of one of the lots owned by that corporation.

Chief Thurston sent in his report, which showed that but one fire was attended during the month of January (Continued on Page Ten.)

SEGREGATION MAY BE LOST

Ashford Raising Organic Law Point Against the Statutes.

Clarence W. Ashford, the attorney, is going to Washington to try and rip up the leper segregation law.

When asked about it yesterday he said breezily:

"Yes, it is my intention to leave by the next Alameda, primarily as a health measure, in order to obtain a rest, and relief from overwork, which has induced insomnia and a nervous condition, for which my physician insists upon a total cessation of business for a time, together with a change of scene. As a secondary object, I am going to Washington to argue a couple of appeals, before the Federal Supreme Court, the most interesting of which is the Kaipu habeas corpus case, involving the constitutionality of the Hawaiian statutes providing for the segregation of lepers."

"What are the points involved in this appeal?" was asked by the reporter.

"The principal points," Mr. Ashford answered, "are, first, whether the method now provided for the condemnation and deportation of persons to Molokai as lepers, constitutes 'due process of law,' within the meaning of the Federal constitution. I contend, in behalf of Mrs. Kaipu, that our statutes do not provide due process for the ascertainment of the fact of leprosy, especially in that they make no provision whatsoever for notice to the person whose condition and liberty are involved, nor for any hearing of the matter at which such person may be present or represented by counsel, and have an opportunity of presenting a defense, etc.; and, second, that the statutes provide for 'involuntary servitude' in that they permit those transported to Molokai to be subjected to 'such reasonable amount of labor as may be approved of by the attending physician'—without having been convicted of any crime. I contend that this provision contravenes the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution, forbidding involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime, whereof the person shall have been duly convicted. Incidentally, I confidently expect a decision by the Supreme Court favorable to these views, and it is needless to remark that the result of such a decision must be to liberate every leper now confined on Molokai."

"Do you wish to see the lepers liberated?" was asked by the reporter.

"No," Mr. Ashford replied, "for that would be a great misfortune, and a serious menace to the public health. But what I have always insisted upon in my professional and political career has been, and will always continue to be, that the constitutional guaranties of life, liberty and property shall be fully accorded to all people, and no one shall suffer deprivation of either, without 'due process of law.' It is entirely competent, and by no means difficult, for our Legislature to so revise the leprosy laws as to meet all constitutional requirements, while effectively protecting the public health. In fact, the Legislature at its last session passed an act fairly sufficient to meet both these objects, but the Governor, in his superior wisdom, (the Governor's wisdom is of a very superior brand,) vetoed the bill, and it failed of passage over his veto by just one vote in the Senate. So now, if the lepers are all turned loose, and permitted to travel and reside at will throughout the Territory, the responsibility must rest primarily, upon Governor Carter, and secondarily, upon the Hawaiian Legislature, for its failure to pass a constitutional act over the Governor's veto."

"How long do you expect to be absent?" was asked.

"I hope to so far recuperate my health as to be able to return to work within two months. By the time I have finished in Washington, there will be spring weather in Canada, and I hope to visit the home of my childhood, and my more immediate relatives in that country, after taking another glimpse at New York and Boston, to note their

(Continued on Page Ten.)

WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The San Francisco Japanese controversy has been settled on these terms: When Congress passes the amended immigration bill, the San Francisco school board will abolish separate schools for the races. The President has promised, in case the immigration bill fails, to call an extra session of Congress.

LONDON, February 15.—A gigantic scheme of the distilleries to defraud the Government of revenues has been discovered here. Underground pipes have been found which connect with the duty-paid warehouse.

WASHINGTON, February 15.—Mrs. Bradley has been indicted for murder in the first degree on the charge of shooting ex-Senator Brown of Utah. The shooting occurred in a Washington hotel.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 15.—The motion to eliminate one of the proposed battleships has been lost in the Senate.

SEATTLE, Wash., February 15.—The bank at Ellensburg, Wash., has been broken into and the safe robbed of \$3000.

SEATTLE, Wash., February 15. A severe storm at Valdez, Alaska, has caused a great deal of suffering in that section.

BOLOGNA, February 16.—Carducci, the Italian poet, is dead. ST. PETERSBURG, February 16.—A son of Count Leo Tolstol has been indicted for treason because of his printing a pamphlet written by his father.

LONDON, February 16.—A bill has been introduced in the Commons granting the suffrage to all married and rate-paying women.

SUEZ, February 16.—A mutiny occurred on a Turkish transport here yesterday. Three hundred men jumped overboard and all escaped but ten, who were drowned.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Anthony Comstock, president of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, is ill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—The Senate today passed the immigration bill excluding Japanese coolies coming to the United States from Hawaii and the Philippines.

TOKIO, Feb. 17.—The Japanese public is opposed to any solution of the San Francisco trouble on the basis of restricted immigration.

The first of the above telegrams was received yesterday afternoon. It impressed some people as being good news for the planters and impressed others as being bad news for the Territory, especially in view of the private dispatches which followed, saying that exclusion would not apply to Hawaii. In that event it would be optional with the Japanese to flood this Territory and make up, as far as possible here, for lost advantages on the mainland. Some of the views expressed are more than sanguine and some quite pessimistic. One leading citizen, himself a planter, is considering the advisability, subject to further advices from Washington, of calling a mass meeting for Monday night to formulate a protest to Congress against the enactment of the measure.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—It is reported that D. M. Delmas has withdrawn from the Thaw case.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—An electric train on the New York Central railroad has been wrecked and twenty passengers killed.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—A cabinet crisis has occurred and it is expected that either Clemenceau or Briand will resign.

TOKIO, February 18.—The Nichinichi, a leading newspaper of this city, comments on the San Francisco settlement to the effect that to allow the placing of a restriction on Japanese immigration is too high a price to pay for the solution of the school question, which it holds to be only a side issue. It contends that the solution of the whole matter between the two powers hinges upon the labor question. The Nichinichi suggests that Japanese naturalization in the United States would remove the last source of difficulty between the two nations.

CARDIFF, Wales, February 18.—The steamship Heliopolis and the steamer Orianda collided yesterday, the Orianda being sunk and fourteen of her crew drowned. The bow of the Heliopolis was damaged as a result of the accident.

WASHINGTON, February 18.—The measure restricting the immigration of Japanese coolies is assured of passage in the House today.

NICARAGUA, February 18.—Nicaragua has demanded that Honduras make suitable reparation for having invaded her territory. ROME, February 18.—A meeting of fifteen thousand anticlericals was held here yesterday, at which those present expressed themselves as in favor of France in her present difficulty with the Vatican.

MACUTO, Venezuela, February 18.—President Castro is believed to be dying.

WASHINGTON, February 19.—An agreement has been reached in the Japanese affair on the following lines:

The Japanese children are to be admitted to the schools in San Francisco under certain restrictions.

Skilled and unskilled laborers are to be mutually excluded from Japan and from the mainland.

President Roosevelt will negotiate a new treaty to that effect.

TOKIO, February 19.—The news of the passage of the new immigration law by the American Congress excites no unfavorable comment here. The public is unaroused by the news.

IMMIGRATION BILL PASSES HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, February 18.—The House today by a vote of 197 to 101 passed the immigration exclusion bill which will stop Japanese coolies from going from Hawaii to the mainland.

This bill passed the Senate on Saturday.

BERKELEY, February 19.—A mass meeting was held here last night to take action to secure the removal of the State capital from Sacramento to Berkeley. A bill to that effect will be introduced into the legislature.

WASHINGTON, February 19.—The House has refused to pass the bill limiting the hours of railroad employees.

MALDEN, Missouri, February 19.—A. L. Brannon, a saloon-keeper, yesterday shot and killed Attorney D. R. Cox and Doctor J. W. Beall. Brannon himself was shot and killed as he was being taken to jail. The quarrel arose over a local option agitation.

RIGA, Russia, February 19.—Seventeen insurrectionists have been sentenced to death.