

JAPANESE PROTEST
DECLARES BURNETT
BILL UNJUSTIFIED

Big Association of Hawaii
Nipponese Forwards Its Memorial
To President Wilson

PROPOSED LEGISLATION
VIOLATES AGREEMENTS

Exclusion By Laws Flagrant
Usurption of Famous Root-
Takahira Understanding

Through General Secretary M. Nigoro, the Japanese Association of Hawaii has just forwarded to President Wilson its protest against the passage by congress of the Burnett Immigration Bill. The measure was put through the house of representatives, after Congressman Burnett, father of the legislation, had made a bitter attack against Asiatic immigration, during which he singled out the so-called picture brides of Japan and charged them with being immoral and dissolute.

The Japanese Association of Hawaii takes particular exception to this phase of the anti-Asiatic legislation, and in its memorial to the President the organization asks him to use his "constitutional power of veto" to defeat the bill should it be passed by the senate, where it is pending at the present time.

The appeal, dated April 15, is made to the President on the grounds of justice and amity, and the text of the memorial is as follows:

Text of Memorial
S. R.—We have the honor to respectfully protest against the Japanese exclusion and the so-called picture bride clauses of the Burnett Immigration Bill which, to our regret, has passed the house of representatives, and is now before the senate for further consideration, and most respectfully pray that your Excellency will exert your powerful influence to prevent the passage of the Bill through the senate with those objectionable clauses, and should they be retained when passed, we have the honor to pray you most earnestly to use your constitutional power of veto.

The treaty of 1911 between Japan and the United States provides in its Article 1 as follows, viz: "Art. 1. The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have liberty to enter, to reside in the territories of the other to carry on trade, wholesale or retail, etc."

That this treaty and this provision give Japan the right of unlimited immigration of her subjects into the territories of the United States, with the reciprocal right in the American citizens to immigrate into the dominions of Japan, is patent on its face, because no one can maintain that a man, however poor he may be, cannot carry on a retail business, for a business is retail, however small and insignificant the store it is carried on may be, if goods are sold in retail; and, under the treaty, the United States cannot deny to a Japanese the right of entering her territories if he proposes to carry on a retail business therein, either independently or in partnership, though he might intend to, and does in fact, perform manual labor under a contract of employment, because, under the terms of the treaty, the right to demand admission into the United States territories depends upon the question whether it is a business man, either retail or wholesale, and whether he would do something else besides the business of retail or wholesale, and, for instance, as the performance of manual labor under contract of employment, after he is admitted, is entirely immaterial; and that this is a true and correct interpretation of the treaty is shown by the fact that, in order to prevent such wholesale immigration the United States demanded of Japan and Japan gave an assurance that effective restriction on Japanese immigration will be imposed by Japan herself. This assurance was given on February 21, 1911, by the then Japanese ambassador, Mr. Uchida. It declares that Japan will maintain the restrictive policy of emigration of her subjects into America, which she had been then enforcing for three years last preceding. If the treaty did not mean the right of unlimited immigration of the Japanese into the United States territories, such declaration would not have been asked by the United States. Therefore, the exclusion of Japanese by the domestic laws of the United States is a most flagrant violation of Article 1 of the present treaty between Japan and the United States.

The Root-Takahira Understanding of 1908 had been concluded by exchange of notes between the then Japanese ambassador, Baron Takahira, and the then American secretary of state, Hon. Elihu Root, both dated at Washington, District of Columbia, November 30, 1908. The understanding contains the following stipulations, viz: "2. The policy of both governments, uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies, is directed to the maintenance of the existing status quo in the region of the Pacific."

"5. Should any event occur threatening the status quo above described."

It remains for the two governments to communicate each with the

TWO FIGHTS CAUSED
BY ATTEMPTED THEFT

Filipino Arrested and Chinese
Is Knocked Out

Two fights were caused by one attempted theft last night. B. Portonata, a Filipino, was detected trying to steal a shirt from a Chinese store at King and River streets. The Chinese proprietor pursued the Filipino. The Filipino knocked the Chinese to the ground and kicked him. And Portonata was arrested and charged with assault and battery. One fight. Wah Ah Look, a Chinese clerk employed by the store, hearing of the theft, ran to search for the thief. Charlie McGrun was standing in the crowd. Ah Look directed a blow at him; but missed, because Mr. McGrun ducked. And Mr. McGrun ended that fight by knocking Ah Look out.

MUKDEN STILL UNDECIDED
(Special Telegram to Nippon-Jiji)

TOKYO, April 20.—The Chinese garrison at Mukden has not yielded to the revolutionists but will remain neutral.

other in order to arrive at an understanding as to what measures they may consider it useful to take.

Japan's Honor At Stake
The status quo referred to in the understanding, in our opinion, is not limited to the territorial arrangement, but it extends to the immigration arrangement, then in force, between Japan and the United States. The status quo in the Pacific region, therefore, would be destroyed by the passage of the Burnett Immigration Bill with the exclusion clause in it, because such legislation would upset the existing immigration arrangement, and seriously impair Japan's honor, prestige and reputation in the eyes of the world; and such legislation will be an aggression of a most malicious nature.

Mr. Elihu Root, then American secretary of state, wrote to the Japanese ambassador, referring, inter alia, to the declarations or stipulations quoted above, as follows, viz: "I am happy to be able to confirm to your Excellency, on behalf of the United States, the declarations of the two governments."

The United States is pledged to the faithful observance of the declarations. As the Burnett Immigration Bill changes the status quo by its Japanese exclusion clause, the advent of it is an event contemplated by the declaration numbered 5 in the Root-Takahira Understanding, and according to that agreement it behooves that the Government of Japan should in order to decide whether to make it a law, is a measure which they consider useful and wise to take under the circumstances. Should the bill be made a law, without such preliminary step, the solemn pact between the two honorable nations of the earth would be summarily converted into a scrap of paper.

Must Respect Agreements
Further, we have the honor to point out that the so-called "Gentlemen's Agreement" would be grievously violated by the United States if the Japanese exclusion law is passed, because the fundamental understanding lying beneath the Agreement is that the United States shall refrain from passing any law that will exclude the Japanese in consideration of Japan's faithful carrying out its terms. There may not exist any agreement to that effect for very obvious reasons, but that such is the understanding is incontrovertible. To ignore such agreement or understanding is no less reprehensible than the condemnation of written international agreements into scraps of paper.

We are also afraid that the exclusion of Japanese in defiance of the treaty, the understanding and the agreement, would automatically bring about the collapse of the Root-Takahira Understanding, and the loss of applicability of Japan's open door policy in the far east as far as the United States is concerned.

In this critical hour of the world's history, when the United States is the only neutral Power of any consequence, any action on her part that might impair her neutrality is to be deeply deplored. These words are not spoken as the subjects of Japan or of any nation, but from the standpoint of the world citizen, and trust that they will not fall on deaf ears.

Earnest Appeal for Veto
With regard to the picture bride clause, we respectfully protest against it as a violation of the most fundamental of the rights of man, namely, the right to take wife from any where and from among any race. This right might be weak if we propose to take wife from uncivilized corners of the world, but the force of it is irresistible because we insist that our right should be preserved to take our wives from our home country, selected by our parents and the closest relatives and friends, who have only our welfare at heart. We trust that this representation will strongly appeal to your Excellency's great, good, noble and responsive heart, and that the same will not fail to produce the result for which it is advanced.

For the sake of the preservation of the sanctity of international treaties, and for the principles of mutual respect by the nations of the earth, one with another, and of the freedom of civilized marriage, we have the honor to earnestly appeal to your Excellency to denounce the Burnett Immigration Bill of the Japanese exclusion and the so-called picture bride clauses.

We have the honor to avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our highest respect to your Excellency.

GOVERNOR CALLS
FIGURES ABSURD

Says Maole Stream's Daily Flow
Measured But 22,000 Gallons
On March 29

The figures of the flow of the Maole stream in Hillebrand glen, as given out by Harry Murray, manager of the city water department, are absurd, was the statement of Governor Pinkham yesterday afternoon, after reading a statement made by the water department manager.

The flow of the Hillebrand glen, or Maole stream, was measured and was flowing on March 29, last at the rate of 22,000 gallons per diem, said the Governor. "This at the point where it is proposed to divert the water for number four reservoir. On April 1 the discharge at that point was 40,000 gallons daily. The nearest rain gauge showed in March 1916, a rainfall of 14.37 inches. This is more than the average rainfall for the past twenty-six years, which was 13.51 inches. I think I have said enough to show that it is best to call a halt until more definite data can be obtained."

Governor Pinkham has finished his report on the Hillebrand glen water project, and it will be taken up formally at a meeting of the Oahu Loan Fund commission which is to be held Tuesday morning.

The commission will consider the project, which has been under consideration for some time, to drill a tunnel through the mountain opposite reservoir number four, run a ditch under the Nuuanu road by other means conserve the water that is now said to be running to waste.

Manager Murray yesterday said that the assertions that the reservoir is not in a sanitary condition are absurd, but it is understood that Doctor Pratt and other authorities who have investigated the surroundings of the reservoir have found the conditions most unsatisfactory, and have so reported. Their report is included by Governor Pinkham in his report on the whole project, now before the commission.

Official Rainfall Data
The true elevations above sea level of the three rain gauges in the upper Nuuanu Valley have been carefully obtained by a line of true levels, which was run in connection with the investigations of the available water supply for the City of Honolulu.

The available records of the rainfall extending back to the year 1901 observed by the U. S. Weather Bureau and the U. S. Geological Survey have been carefully compiled by James T. Taylor, C. E. engineer of the Honolulu Water Commission, and are as follows:

Rain Gauges
1. Pali road, near Pali, makai of road, elevation 1136.16 feet.
2. Luakaha, (upper) near Nuuanu Dam Spillway, elevation, 1110.93 feet.
3. Luakaha, (lower) near Luakaha Weir, elevation, 880.96 feet.

Rainfall
Luakaha, 1901 to 1915, average 152.62; Reservoir No. 4, 1905 to 1915, average, 153.23; Nuuanu Pali, 1913 to 1915, average 128.43.

Showing the average of the three rain gauges to be 144.76 inches or 12.06 feet of rainfall.

The above data is interesting as it is the first time that the true elevations of the rain gauges have been determined and published.

This data will appear in the future Bulletins of the U. S. Weather Bureau.

JAPANESE PAPERS
SCOUT WAR THEORY

Nipponese Editors of Honolulu Do
Not Expect Break Between
America and Germany

(Concluded From Page 1)
ing on of future submarine warfare in the Mediterranean so far as Germany was concerned, and was in relation to the destruction of the liner Persia and the loss thereby of two Americans, including the American consul general at Aden. This assurance "guaranteed" that privately owned ships of any character, freight as well as passenger vessels, would be immune from attack by submarines without warning and would not be sunk without giving the passengers and crews every opportunity to leave their ships in safety, provided they made no attempt to escape after being hailed.

LOCAL JAPANESE
PAPERS SKEPTICAL

That Germany will refuse the demands made by President Wilson but that there will be no going from the United States and Germany, is the belief of the Hawaii Shimpo, in an editorial published yesterday morning the Shimpo says:

"Germany will never give a guarantee to the United States to cease attacking unarmed merchantmen, carrying American passengers, with her submarines, for it is of vital necessity that Germany put an end to the supply of munitions now going from this and other neutral countries to Great Britain and France. But we do not believe that the United States and Germany will ever come to actual hostilities.

Policy Monopolizes Finances
There are to many politicians among the Americans who are attacking President Wilson, and asserting that his policy is always of feminine. His policy may be weak, if the politicians so please, but it has succeeded in monopolizing the financial power of the world, held before the war by Great Britain and France. The United States can only succeed by a policy of calmness and patience. We doubt that the United States will appeal to arms."

When, however, America takes the next step, she must face the troublesome situation in Mexico, to say nothing of the presence of millions of Germans in this country as American citizens in name only. We sympathize with the condition of America."

The Hawaii Shimpo doubts if the two countries will ever fight, and dwells upon the Democratic policy since the sinking of the Cunard liner Lusitania.

RUSSIAN FORCES
TO HELP ALLIES

Vladivostok May Have Been Base
From Which Reinforcements
Started

(Concluded From Page 1)
for food, and has been compelled to drive out the civilian population of the town, in order to conserve its supplies.

SLAVS MAY HAVE
LEFT VLADIVOSTOK

Some weeks ago the correspondent of the Associated Press at Harbin, Manchuria, announced that Russian troops were passing through that city eastbound on the Transiberian railway, their destination being Vladivostok. At this point, the correspondent announced, the Japanese troops for service at some point on the Western European front, it was believed at the time that these men would be sent either to the Persian Gulf, as reinforcements for the British in the Trigris valley, or to be added to the army of the Allies at Salonika, to be used in the offensive against the Bulgarians and Turks in the Balkan campaign. It is probable that the troops which have landed at Marseilles are those which embarked at Vladivostok, no mention of which have been made since the despatch from Harbin.

SOLDIERS SLAY
IN BERLIN RIOT

PARIS, April 21.—According to an unconfirmed despatch to the Fouriers news agency last night, two hundred people of Berlin were shot down by troops during a demonstration that took place before the building of the German Reichstag, at the time of the interpellation by Herr Leibknecht, the socialist member and leader. The people refused to disperse when ordered to do so by the police, and the troops were called out, and after trying in vain to hold the crowds back fired into the mass of people, killing approximately two hundred.

TWO MORE BRITISH
VESSELS TORPEDOED

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LONDON, April 21.—The British bark Ravenhill, and the British steamer Cairngrove, has been sunk in the war zone by submarine attacks, according to the statement issued last night by the Lloyd's agency. The Cairngrove was unarmed but her crew managed to make its escape. The men of the Ravenhill also reached shore in safety. The Danish steamer England, was captured and taken into Swinemund, by a German submarine.

DYES WILL BE IMPORTED
WITH KAISER'S SANCTION

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, April 21.—The German ambassador last night notified the state department that the Kaiser's government has consented to permit the exportation of 15,000 tons of dyes to this country. The stipulation is made, however, that the products shall not be re-exported to Great Britain. "This is the single exception to the policy adopted by the imperial government," says the communication.

WAR RISK BUREAU
READJUSTS RATES

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, April 21.—The United States war risk bureau yesterday reduced the insurance rates upon shipping generally, but doubled them on all vessels bound for the Far East through the Suez canal. Steamers plying in the Pacific from the western coast ports to the Orient will pay from twenty-five to fifty-five cents less for their insurance than they have been paying.

CANNOT BE CONFIRMED

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—The department of justice officials here said today that they had no knowledge that Consul-General Bopp was implicated in the alleged India plots.

M'KINLEY HIGH SCHOOL
WILL RAISE FLAG TODAY

After many years of endeavor the McKinley High School has finally succeeded in securing a flag pole, which has been set in position in the grounds, fronting Thomas Square. To commemorate the acquisition and to raise the American flag there for the first time, there will be interesting exercises there at half past four o'clock this afternoon. The flag has been presented to the school and the name of its donor will be announced at the exercises, in connection with which a brief address sermon, bearing on the raising of the flag and the religious memories of the day—Good Friday—will be made. The Hawaiian band will be in attendance.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE
By Merchants' Exchange

San Francisco—Arrived, April 17, str. Dairen Maru, hence April 7.
Kahului—Sailed, April 18, Str. Melrose for Astoria.
Hilo—Sailed, April 17, Str. Anyo Maru for San Francisco.
Hilo—Arrived, April 16, Str. Wilmington from Eureka.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 18, 1:30 p. m., Str. Lurline, hence April 11.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 19, 9 p. m., U. S. A. T. Logan, hence April 11.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 20, str. Texas from Port Allen, April 11.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 20, str. Hlonida from Hilo, April 12.
Yokohama—Arrived, April 20, str. Seiyo Maru, hence April 1.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED
Str. Helene from Hawaii, 4:15 a. m.
Str. Mauna from San Francisco, 7:20 a. m.
Str. Mauna Kea from Hilo, 7:25 a. m.
Str. Georgian from Tacoma, in offing, 6:50 p. m.
Str. Seattle Maru from Yokohama, off port, daybreak.
Str. Makura from Victoria, a. m.
Str. Kinua from Kauai, a. m.
Str. Helene from Port Ludlow.
Str. Georgian from offing, a. m.
Str. Asia Maru, from Orient, a. m.
Str. Nihaun from Hawaii, ports.
Str. Claudine from Maui, 4:05 a. m.

DEPARTED
Str. Mokoli for Koolau ports 6:55 a. m.
Str. Hamakua for Hawaii, 4:30 p. m.
U. S. S. Columbine for cruise, 5:10 p. m.
Str. Mauna Loa for Kauai, 5:15 p. m.
Str. Mikahala for Maui and Molokai, 5:20 p. m.
Str. Likelike for Kauai, 5:20 p. m.
Str. Maui for Hawaii, 5:45 p. m.; on reef, and returned to port, 7:20 p. m.
Str. Makura for Suva, Auckland and Sydney, early p. m.
Str. Mauna Kea for Hilo, 10 a. m.
Str. Wilhelmina for San Francisco, 10 a. m.
Str. Wallele for Hawaii.
Str. Kitap for Sound.
Str. Maui for Hawaii.
Str. Asia Maru for San Francisco.
Gas, schr. Lanai for Maui, 5:45 a. m.
Str. Seattle Maru for San Francisco, 10 a. m.
County of Linnithgow for Everett, 10:30 a. m.
Tug Intrepid and barge Mohican for Hilo, 11:30 a. m.
Str. Kinua for Kauai, 5 p. m.
Str. Mauna and barge Bennington for Maui, 8:30 p. m.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED

By str. Mauna from San Francisco, April 18.—Miss Alpaugh, Miss E. S. Bartlett, F. F. Bergardus, Mrs. G. Billings, Mrs. A. B. Bergardus, Miss Sadie R. Bromley, Miss Kittie Brown, C. C. Closterman, Mrs. C. C. Closterman, Miss Marie Edgar, Miss Frances V. Elliott, F. D. Evans, Fedia Fidler, Miss M. W. Gantner, Mrs. H. W. Gantner, Mrs. Wm. Hoppe, Mrs. Wm. Hoppe, E. E. Johnson, Mrs. C. E. Johnson, Miss Edith J. Jones, W. H. Koecker, Marc Klaw, L. Fidler Lenov, Wm. Mett, C. D. Miliken, Mrs. G. C. Milner, Mrs. W. F. Moseman, A. Polinovsky, Miss M. Potting, Miss M. F. Potter, Miss C. A. Potter, Miss Gertrude Prochaska, F. J. Ryan, A. Selner, Miss Maud Stuart, Miss Nellie Stalder, Wm. H. Stuart, Mrs. W. H. Stuart, Mrs. Amy Sullivan, Miss T. Theilmann, Mrs. Maude Wells, Miss Edith West, Mrs. W. H. West, G. White, Kaji Yamada, Miss Polly Young.

By str. Mauna Kea, April 18. Hilo.—L. W. de Via Norton, F. E. Parker and wife, Miss Parker, Master Parker, Dr. N. R. Carter, Miss Waggoner, Mrs. Stephenson, Lieut. Huntley, Lieut. Lyerly, Miss A. E. Welsh, Miss L. B. Schultz, George F. Marshall, Wm. Hoff, Miss M. Marshall, R. P. Guay, W. H. Shipman, George H. Vicars, Miss Jack son, Mrs. Lewis, Frank New, Miss L. Pahee, Miss McCulloch, E. W. Ellis, Miss L. M. Giddings, W. P. Alexander, Master W. Myer, F. D. Chandler, R. A. Young, H. B. Marrines, Mrs. George Otani and son, Ah Tai, Mrs. A. Sakai, T. Toyama, T. M. Datta, W. T. Barkow, J. R. Yates.

Lakaina.—T. Kurakawa, W. E. Shaw, William Sealy, W. L. Decoto, W. O. Aiken.

By str. Makura from Vancouver, Apr. 19.—Mrs. Annie McEneaney and child, Miss Maud Whitehead, C. A. Cawley, Mrs. V. Small, Miss Anna Moore, Miss Rose G. Weaver, George Armstrong, Mrs. E. Hahn and child, Miss Marie Hahn, Mrs. G. Morash, Miss Eleanor Morash, Justin Grey, Mrs. Frances A. Wildfield and four children, Mrs. H. R. Allen, Mrs. Laura Kearns, George J. Alexander, Miss J. Barton.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED

By str. Mauna Kea for Kauai, April 18.—Mrs. Cassa, Mrs. Schroeder, G. H. Trollock, Hans Gettel, R. Nakayama, M. Osaki, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Bernat, J. D. McBurney, George Angus, A. P. Taylor, George H. Vicars, James de Franco, W. O. Aiken, W. Stephenson, D. Olesch, Koon Lepek, D. F. Hopkins, Mrs. Hopkins, A. S. Downey, George E. Winter, C. D. Miliken, G. R. King, C. O. Smith, George Bustard, Mrs. Edmon

Honolulu Stock Exchange
Thursday, April 20, 1916.

Table with columns: Name of Stock, Price, etc. Includes Mercantile, Sugar, and Miscellaneous sections.

Table with columns: Name of Stock, Price, etc. Includes Bonds section.

Table with columns: Name of Stock, Price, etc. Includes BETWEEN BOARDS section.

Table with columns: Name of Stock, Price, etc. Includes SUGAR QUOTATIONS section.

Table with columns: Name of Stock, Price, etc. Includes NOTICE section.

Table with columns: Name of Stock, Price, etc. Includes DIVIDENDS section.

Table with columns: Name of Stock, Price, etc. Includes PASSENGERS ARRIVED section.

Table with columns: Name of Stock, Price, etc. Includes PASSENGERS DEPARTED section.

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