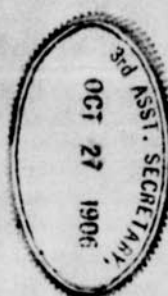


Treatment of Japanese in California.
 Encl. 4. Oct. 25, 1906.
 Japanese Embassy.
 Paragraphs of instructions received from the Imperial Govt. Refers to the anti-Japanese movement in San Francisco, especially the exclusion of Jap. children from the ordinary public schools and boycott of Jap. restaurant keepers. Alludes to provisions of treaty in the matter. Denies segregation of the Jap. and even because of their nationality. Calls to mind the previous warm friendship existing between the U.S. and Japan and looks to the Govt. of the U.S. to correct the injustice and abuse complained of.
 (Received 10/26/06.)

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To Mr. Lamm
Oct 26



IMPERIAL JAPANESE EMBASSY
 WASHINGTON

NOTES ON THE BOYCOTTING OF JAPANESE RESTAURANTS AND
 ASSAULTS ON JAPANESE RESIDENTS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

According to the reports of His Imperial Majesty's Consul in San Francisco, certain labor unions of that city, that is to say, the "Cooks and Waiters Union" assisted and encouraged by members of the Carpenters', Masons' and Cabmens' Unions have been endeavoring to enforce a boycott, from the 2nd instant, against certain restaurants conducted by Japanese subjects in that city. The restaurants which have thus been made victims of boycott, are the ones in which the food served is not cooked in the Japanese style but the cuisine is entirely European or American, although the proprietors and cooks and other employees are exclusively Japanese. Those restaurants are thus patronized no less by Americans than by the Japanese and other foreign residents of San Francisco. The boycotters linger about the restaurants and accost all customers who approach, giving them small match-boxes bearing the words "White men and women, patronize your own race". When this is not effective, they frequently stand in front of the doors of the restaurants so as to bar the entrance and prevent customers from going in.

On a number of occasions the windows of the restaurants
 have

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have been stoned, and groups of boycotters have gathered about the entrances in a threatening manner so as to frighten the customers away. A case which occurred on the 18th instant, ^{and} in which a Japanese restaurant trading under the name of "Golden Bay Restaurant" on Third Street, San Francisco, was a victim of an organized attack, has attracted particular attention owing to the size of the crowd which assembled to enforce the boycott on the premises of that restaurant. In that case, an American customer, who had just finished his lunch and came out from the restaurant, was attacked no less than the proprietor himself.

The cases of assault on Japanese residents have lately become of particular frequent occurrence, the incidents formally brought to the attention of the Consul amounting to seventeen cases within a period covering only thirty days from August 5th to September 3rd; and on the 10th instant, one Japanese was particularly harassed by a large crowd of boys which gathered to attack him. Regarding these cases of assault on peaceful residents and the boycott enforced against the restaurants, His Majesty's Consul brought the matter to the attention of the Acting Mayor and the Chief of the Police Force of San Francisco; but according to a telegram received from Mr. Uyeno on the 25th instant, there has been no perceptible abatement of the dangers of assault on Japanese residents nor any

mitigation

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of the threatening character of the boycott enforced against
the Japanese restaurants.

Washington, October 25, 1906.