

TOKYO, THURSDAY, OCT. 25, 1906.

ANTI-JAPANESE MOVEMENT IN CALIFORNIA.

GRAVE DEVELOPMENT.

The *Tokyo Asahi's* San Francisco correspondent wires under date of 24th inst. as follows:—

The Japanese Consul received yesterday a reply from the Bureau of Education in San Francisco with regard to his protest. In consequence the Consul at once made another protest.

A telegram has been received to the effect that the Japanese Government is endeavouring to pacify the Japanese nation and public opinion.

The Americans here show in general a tendency to slight the Japanese opposition.

The *Chronicle* in its leading article yesterday states that Japan has the right to exclude Americans, just as America has her right to exclude Japanese. The paper ridicules Japan's indignation and approves of the measure taken by the San Francisco educationists.

America has never before aroused so strongly the indignation of Japan.

I (correspondent) believe that in the event of the school question not being satisfactorily solved, Japan will be more and more despised, the Japanese on the Pacific Coast in general persecuted, and our diplomacy affected.

RECAPITULATION OF THE SITUATION.

It is authoritatively stated that Mr. Uyeno, Japanese Consul at San Francisco, had repeatedly submitted to the city authorities oral and written protests with regard to the school question, before he submitted another written protest on the 20th inst. In this protest, he stated that apart from arguments relating to the Japanese rights proceeding from treaties and laws, it was as a matter of fact impracticable to take in the multitudinous Japanese children into one school. Not only so, but the measure taken by the authorities betrayed racial prejudice, and was a great insult to the national aspirations of Japan. He could not believe that the citizens of San Francisco really desired to take such an illiberal measure in educational affairs. In conclusion he asked the authorities to consider the question.

The Consul has also demanded orally and by written communications the protection by the American authorities of the Japanese restaurants with regard to their boycott. He is still making strenuous efforts in this connection.

THE JAPANESE PRESS.

The Anti-Japanese Movement in America.—A writer in the *Tokyo Mainichi* expresses in the strongest possible terms his denunciation of the maltreatment of the Japanese in California. American labour and the demagogues courting their support have dared to sacrifice the friendship of the two nations to the gratification of their personal greed and ambition. The voice of the partisan politicians declaring exclusion of the Japanese is diabolical, coming from the haughtiness that makes them look down other races as their slaves. A Californian Congressman has even spoken of a war with us. The writer, for one, would be delighted to see the proud savage made a test of the sharpness of the Japanese sword. It was only 50 years ago that the secluded Japan opened her doors to the enticing voice of the American Commodore sent by President Filmore. At that time America preached to us of universal brotherhood. But, think of it, my fellow country men! cries the writer, the Americans in their diabolical cruelty have insulted our compatriots and have turned out Japanese boys and girls from their school-rooms. Must our Emperor play the rôle of President Filmore and send a Commodore Perry to tell the American barbarians of the inhumanity of exclusion? Or, rather, shall we not prepare ourselves for giving the Americans a lesson in war?

In a much serener tone, the *Osaka Mainichi* tries to account for the way in which such a barbarous act as expelling our children from their schools was effected. They must have availed themselves of the existence of a law that denies the privilege of education to the Chinese in the same schools as the white children; and, including the Japanese under the general term of the law have insisted on the latter being taught in a special school of their own. If this view be right, the paper thinks that such a legal basis for the movement makes it an affair of a greater public significance than the attempts in the past. But the very fact they should search for legal cover for an act which is inconsistent with the spirit of their national Constitution reflects much shame on the moral rectitude of the American people. The paper urges that, better than leaving the affair in painful abeyance, our Ambassador and our Consul in San Francisco should be ordered to make a demand for justice of the Washington Government.

see full translation.