

Translation.

THE REPLY OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.

("Kokumin Shimbun", Oct. 27, 1906).

On the 25th instant the American Ambassador at Tokyo conveyed to our Foreign Office the reply of the American Government relating to the anti-Japanese agitation at San Francisco. Our issues of to-day and yesterday contain summaries of the said reply, but it may be convenient for reference if we summarize it still more briefly. It is entirely a local affair, says the reply, and does not represent the policy of the Federal Government. The exclusion of the Japanese school children is unavoidable on account of the insufficiency of school accommodation after the earthquake. It is not to be regarded as a persecution directed against the Japanese people specially. The American Government promises to refer to the Department of Justice the alleged outrages done the Japanese people, and immediate investigations will be made. The American Government hopes that Japanese sentiment will be pacified, as it will do its best to allay the San Franciscans' hostile feelings toward Japanese. We appreciate on the whole the sentiment of the American Government. If our readers peruse again our successive issues for several days past, they will ascertain that what we have expected of the people and Government of the United States coincides with the sentiment expressed in the reply referred to. We repeat with emphasis that on the whole we appreciate the sentiment of the American Government.

We desire to express two hopes in connection with the reply of the American Government. In the first place, we hope that the promise and the spirit of this reply will be carried out by the American Government. The promise to allay the hostile feelings of the San Franciscans is good so far as it goes. We however hope that every effort will be made to make the local people ~~though~~ thoroughly understand the

the will of the central government so far as it is within the scope of the right of the Federal Government and as much as the moral influence of the President and the Secretary of State can effect. On more than one occasion, for instance, Japanese Exclusion Laws have been passed on the Pacific coast of Canada. But each time they have been rejected by the Canadian Government and the British Colonial Office on the ground that <sup>they were</sup> it is injurious to the international relations between Japan and Great Britain. We hope that the American Government will not be behind the Canadian Government in this particular matter.

In the second place we hope that both our Government and people will rely upon America's assurances in a manly way and not cause any unnecessary trouble. On an occasion like the present one the nation often gets highly excited, and there is danger of getting off the track. Moreover, some people are always ready to take advantage of such an occasion for estranging the cordial friendship existing between Japan and the United States. We therefore hope that our nation will always maintain its mental equilibrium and believe that the President of the United States will do what he says, placing absolute confidence in his honor.

When a man knows another man thoroughly, nothing can sever the ties of their friendship. How could the strong friendship between the two great nations be injured by any little affair like the present one? But carelessness is a great enemy. It would be a matter of profound regret, should this great enemy be left to do as he pleases.

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THE REPLY OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.

(Editorial Notes, the "Yorozu Chocho", Oct., 29, 1906).

The reply of the American Government as to the persecution of Japanese should suffice to pacify the feelings of our people. We are glad and thankful that, faithful to the dictates of friendship and morality, the American Government is going to take the proper steps.

We hope that the spirit of the explanation will be carried into effect and that the trouble in a section of the Pacific coast will not estrange Japan from the United States, or affect the cordial international relations existing between the two countries.