

Translation.

THE REPORT OF AMBASSADOR AOKI AT WASHINGTON.

("Hochi Shimbun", October 29, 1906).

The strong public sentiment in this country concerning the anti-Japanese agitation in the United States took the Washington Government by surprise, and our Ambassador Aoki's representation called forth its formal explanation of the situation. According to Ambassador Aoki's telegram received at the Foreign Office the day before yesterday, the American Government regards the agitation at San Francisco as a purely local affair, but President Roosevelt has assured our Ambassador that the American Government will do everything in its power to secure protection and respect for Japanese rights and privileges. The Attorney-General has also been instructed to take suitable steps as to the acts of violence committed in San Francisco. The telegram states that the American Government desires Japan to recognize that the relations between Japan and the United States are not those of ordinary international friendship, but there exists a specially cordial friendship.

We appreciate President Roosevelt's desire to maintain the friendship existing between Japan and the United States and his distinguished efforts to settle the anti-Japanese agitation prevailing at San Francisco. But this is what we naturally expect of him. We have always entertained unpleasant feelings on account of the American people's occasional attempts to discriminate against the Japanese people. The recent exclusion of the Japanese school children, and the unanimous adoption at the mass meeting held at San Francisco on the 12th inst. of a resolution to introduce a bill excluding all Japanese as well as Koreans from the United States,-- these are insults to Japan's honor and must be regarded as acts ignoring our treaty rights. Though the fact that the American people

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regard the Japanese people as the equals of Koreans is due to their ignorance of international relations, it is also due to a contempt of our nation constantly entertained by them.

At this juncture we hold it highly important to refer to the Japanese-American Treaty and to see what provisions there are as to the rights of the people of both countries. Article I of the Treaty between Japan and the United States reads as follows:-

"The subjects or citizens of each of the two High Contracting Parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel or reside in any part of the territories of the other Contracting Party, and shall enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and properties.

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In whatever relates to rights of residence and travel; the possession of goods and effects of any kind; the succession to personal estate by will or otherwise, and the disposal of property of any sort and in any manner whatsoever, which they may lawfully acquire, the subjects or citizens of each Contracting Party shall enjoy in the territories of the other the same privileges, liberties and rights, and shall be subjects to no higher imposts or charges in these respects than native subjects or citizens, or subjects or citizens of the most favored nation."

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All other Articles provide that Japanese subjects shall be accorded the treatment shown to the people of the most favored nation, ^{that} and they shall be regarded as the equals of European and American peoples.

In spite of these provisions, our countrymen in the United States are not accorded the treatment due them as provided in the Treaty, but are regarded as an inferior race

race. We hope that our Ambassador to the United States will take this occasion to confer with the American Government and cause it to strictly adhere to the provisions of the Treaty in future.