

Enclosure with Mr. Wright's No. 120.

Another American Sensation.

Japanese Government Alleged To Be Purchasing Lands In Three States.

(OUR SPECIAL CABLE SERVICE.)

San Francisco, October 31.

Quite another sensation has been sprung in the United States in connection with the Japanese question now so prominently before the public.

It is now alleged that the Japanese Government is purchasing large tracts of land in the States of Texas, Louisiana and California for the purpose of colonizing same with retired soldiers.

The allegation is pooh-poohed by Washington authorities, who claim it is another trick of the labor leaders on the Pacific Coast to try and justify their stand on the Anti-Japanese controversy.

Controversy Over.

Japanese To Be Freely Admitted To Schools In San Francisco.

(OUR SPECIAL CABLE SERVICE.)

San Francisco, November 1.

The controversy over the segregation of Japanese school children in the public schools of San Francisco has ended in a victory for Japanese diplomacy, and this morning over 100 Japanese children attended the schools with American children.

The San Francisco Board of Education, after a long conference with Mr. Metcalf, formerly United States Secretary of Commerce and Labor, yielded to the urgent desire of President Roosevelt to withdraw the order segregating Japanese children, though they claim that they still have the right, under the present laws now existing in the State of California, to segregate all Oriental races.

President Roosevelt has telegraphed his thanks and congratulations to the Mayor of San Francisco over the happy termination of the controversy.

Declares Treaty Inviolable.

Secretary Metcalf Assumes Inflexible Attitude Towards San Francisco Authorities.

(OUR SPECIAL CABLE SERVICE.)

San Francisco, November 2.

Mr. Metcalf, formerly Secretary of Commerce and Labor, who is now here as the special representative of President Roosevelt, has assumed an inflexible attitude and informed the authorities of San Francisco that the treaty between the United States and Japan is inviolable, and that he looks to them as good American citizens to see to it that no discriminations be made in the future against Japanese subjects.

It is believed now that the anti Japanese feeling, heretofore so strong in California, will die out.

The San Francisco Affair.

San Francisco, November 6.

Mr. Metcalf, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, inspected the Japanese quarter to-day. He summoned to the Japanese Consulate the proprietors of the Japanese restaurants and a number of other who sustained damage from the outrages committed by Hooligans. The Secretary was very sympathetic.

He also inspected the segregated elementary school and declared that the arrangement was unfair.

San Francisco, November 6.

Consul Uyeno has given a dinner party in honor of Mr. Metcalf. The latter will inspect the Japanese Settlement. Everything is progressing satisfactorily.

San Francisco Affair.

San Francisco, November 8.

Japanese Consul Uyeno interviewed the Secretary of Commerce and Labour to-day.

It appears that the feelings of the educational authorities here have become conciliatory and they are evidently waiting for instructions from the Washington Government as to how the affair shall be formally settled.

The Japanese Consul will interview Mr. Metcalf again on November 5.

San Francisco, November 8.

The newspapers here have changed their tone a little and are publishing statements not unlike excuses, saying that the Japanese school children were segregated simply owing to the insufficiency of school buildings after the recent earthquake, and that there was no other motive behind the course pursued.

San Francisco, November 8.

The boycott and persecution of the Japanese restaurants have already ceased through the judicious use of bribes to the managers of the union from certain white sympathisers. Mr. Metcalf has asked the Japanese Consul for written details of the affair. The documents will be submitted to Mr. Metcalf this afternoon.

San Francisco, November 4.

Mr. Metcalf has declared that the anti-Japanese question will probably be solved by Wednesday (November 7).

Washington, November 4.

The United States Government has decided that in all matters the Japanese should not be treated as Mongolians and that the rights of the most-favored-nation should be accorded to the Japanese.

A Gloomy Outlook.

London, November 14.

Advices from New York state that the attitude of the Californian authorities with regard to the San Francisco affair being still obdurate, manufacturers are not sanguine of the result of the mission of Mr. Metcalf, and fear that American merchandise will be boycotted in the Far East.

London, November 14.

According to a correspondent at San Francisco, the anti-Japanese feeling is gradually increasing there for fear that, if the Japanese cause is supported, the whole State of California will turn Democratic, and apprehension is entertained that the interference of the Central Government may end in failure. But in other States outside California, sentiment is strongly in favor of enforcing treaty obligations toward Japan.

The San Francisco Affair.

Metcalf Supports Japanese Contention.

(OUR SPECIAL CABLE SERVICE.)

(San Francisco, November 15.)

With regard to the segregation of Japanese school children at this port, it is now reported that Secretary Metcalf supports the Japanese contention to the effect that the course adopted by the San Francisco Board of Education constitutes a violation of the treaty between Japan and the United States. It is also understood that he is supported in this attitude by President Roosevelt.

The School Question.

GOVERNOR CARTER'S VIEWS.

Washington, November 27.

A Cabinet conference was held on Tuesday with regard to Mr. Metcalf's report, and it was decided that the Courts must make the San Francisco authorities submit to the view of the Central Government.

Washington, November 27.

With regard to the dissatisfaction of the Americans in Hawaii at the increased number of Japanese school children, Mr. Carter, Governor of Hawaii, has stated that the increase is not a matter for regret, because the right to the benefits of public school education for all children under the national flag must be recognised, as this right will ultimately promote the national prestige of the United States.

President Roosevelt Returns.

Secretary Metcalf Presents Report On School Controversy In Person.

(OUR SPECIAL CABLE SERVICE.)

San Francisco, November 28.

President Roosevelt has returned to Washington in good health after his trip to Panama and Porto Rico. He expressed himself well pleased with the work already done on the Canal.

Secretary of Commerce and Labor Metcalf presented the report on the San Francisco school controversy in person to the President, who eagerly asked for same shortly after his arrival.

President Alton of the State Board of Education in California states that a wrong impression in regard to the stand taken by the San Francisco Educational authorities has been given to the public. The Japanese children are not denied an education in the public schools, but the authorities insist on providing a separate school for Japanese children, and the position taken by the Board is for the best interests of all concerned and in strict conformity with the State laws.

President Roosevelt is expected to take some definite action on the subject within a few days.

(According to the latest American exchanges, School Superintendent Ronconvert of San Francisco said that the visit of Secretary Metcalf was entirely unnecessary, as the exclusion of Japanese children from the schools provided for the children of American citizens is in compliance with the law. Many of the so-called Japanese school children, he stated, are men of twenty to thirty years of age, and they have no right to attend schools established solely for the young boys and girls of Americans, as the school authorities would not even allow Americans of the same age to go to the schools and mingle with young boys and girls. The pupils are composed of the Japanese servant and coolie class. "We do not deny," said Super-

intendent Ronconvert, "the Japanese any educational rights, but there are separate schools for them, and those they must attend, unless the United States declares our State law in conflict with a treaty. At present we are guided solely by California law.")

The School Question.

Rumoured Change To Be Made In Treaty.

(OUR SPECIAL CABLE SERVICE.)

San Francisco, December 7th.

The Washington authorities are at present agreed on the statement of facts with regard to the test case on the school question, to be submitted for decision to the Supreme Court.

It is rumoured that a change in the existing treaty between Japan and the United States is being negotiated, under which the Japanese will recede from their school demands and the two nations will reciprocally agree to exclude labourers from American and Japanese territory respectively.

Californians severely criticise President Wheeler of the University of California and Secretary of Commerce and Labour Metcalf for having misinformed President Roosevelt concerning the facts of the school question.

The Message is generally regarded as advantageous to the Democrats.

Washington belittles the agitation.

U. S. Naval Movements.

(OUR SPECIAL CABLE SERVICE.)

San Francisco, December 7.

The battleships Oregon and Wisconsin are being rushed to the Asiatic station to be in readiness.

The School Affair.

A DEADLOCK.

London, November 29.

It is reported that President Roosevelt has stated that the report of Mr. Metcalf, Secretary of Commerce and Labour, concerning the San Francisco affair, will not be published in permanent form, and that the Central Government will abandon this question.

The reports of various correspondents at Washington unanimously state that the President will confess that the Central Government is powerless.

London, November 29.

According to a despatch from Washington, the San Francisco school affair has reached a deadlock, as the State of California does not recede in the least. It is reported that a suggestion is made in some quarters to conclude a new treaty with Japan, and restrict immigration of unskilled labourers.

Congress Will Decide.

President Roosevelt will Refer Japanese Problem To Congress For Its Consideration.

(OUR SPECIAL CABLE SERVICE.)

San Francisco, December 1.

The report of Secretary Metcalf has not yet been made public by President Roosevelt, and it is not probable that he will do so until some sort of settlement has been arrived at.

In the meantime the Federal authorities are at loggerheads with the authorities of the State of California, the latter maintaining that they will firmly adhere to the letter of the law of the State to segregate all Orientals.

President Roosevelt has expressed his determination to refer the whole question and difficult problem to Congress for its consideration.

The School Affair.

Washington, December 1.

The American military and naval officers believe that Japan has no intention of going to war, but they add that if she has, she must be designing the occupation of the Philippines, Hawaii and Alaska.

The French Press thinks that the visit of the Japanese Squadron to San Francisco is in the nature of a threat.

Washington, December 1.

President Roosevelt had an interview yesterday with influential citizens of the State of California concerning the Japanese school children. Mr. Wheeler, President of the California University, handed to President Roosevelt many documents for purposes of reference.

London, December 1.

According to a rumour, the representative of the Russian Government in Japan believes that a Japanese-American collision will be inevitable. Rumours are also current in Russian official circles that a war will break out in the Far East. The popular mind is greatly excited as a rumour was put in circulation attributing to the American Consul-General at Yokohama the statement that the Japanese would openly take up arms at once.

It is reported that the whole white population on the Pacific Coast has decided upon Japanese exclusion.

President Roosevelt is reported to have expressed his determination to treat the Japanese fairly.

It is reported that the American Government has made preparations to increase the Asiatic fleet and organise it into eight fighting squadrons and also to form two squadrons under the style of the Pacific Fleet.

Washington, December 2.

The members of the Senate belonging to the Western States of America, in a report to President Roosevelt, have stated that an attempt to compel San Francisco to admit the Japanese into the schools would necessitate the employment of troops.

The Californian Government will take measures to secure the passage of laws restricting the ages of Japanese school pupils. No great opposition is raised to the admittance of children into schools.

The Senators of the South-Western States of America state that steps will be taken to render invalid the right of entering schools granted to foreigners by treaty.

Some people here hold the view that the embroglio with Japan will grow serious, and are closely watching the attitude of Japan.

London, December 1.

The Washington correspondent of the *Times* states that the view of President Roosevelt remains unchanged and that he is determined to accord impartial treatment to the Japanese, even if to do so should necessitate interference on the part of the Federal Government with the rights of the State, and it is also reported that the President holds the treaty to be superior to the laws of the State, and supports the project of a Japanese naturalization law.

The London *Times*, commenting on this report, says that Japan is reposing confidence in President Roosevelt and shows great self-restraint. It adds that Japan has the ability to retaliate against the trade of California in just and impartial warfare.

Washington, December 1.

President Roosevelt has told the Osaka *Mainichi's* correspondent that he firmly believes that the San Francisco school question will be settled in a manner satisfactory to America and Japan.

Congressman Hayes of California, who interviewed the President, told the Osaka *Mainichi's* correspondent that the President would never precipitate war with Japan over the school question. Mr. Hayes added:—But a war is not impossible within twenty years, because the Americans are masters of the Pacific Ocean, so that if Japan is ambitious to become master, a collision between the two countries will be inevitable as Japanese susceptibilities are aroused by the present school question. I support the scheme of Japanese exclusion, but do not desire to cause complications with Japan.

Mr. Hull, a Representative for the State of Iowa, who also interviewed the President, stated that the Federal Government of the United States had no

right to interfere in the present San Francisco affair but that the affair would not cause the outbreak of war.

A Representative of the State of Illinois stated that if a war were precipitated merely over a school question, the world must be regarded as over civilised.

Washington, November 30.

President Roosevelt is determined to compel the Californian schools to grant admittance to Japanese school children, on the ground that the position of the Japanese Government is supported by the treaty. It is thought that should the forthcoming judgment of the Supreme Court endorse this view, the President will carry out his idea by force if necessary.

Washington, December 1.

In the report of Secretary Metcalf to President Roosevelt, it is stated that both the States of Washington and Oregon are opposed to the admittance of the Japanese, especially of adults into the schools. President Roosevelt will submit the matter to the Supreme Court for final solution, in conformity with the Treaties.

Washington, December 2.

Viscount Aoki, Japanese Ambassador at Washington, has issued a declaration expressing his satisfaction at the steps taken by President Roosevelt in a friendly manner, regarding the San Francisco school affair, adding that the heat of the controversy has already subsided and that the report of the excitement said to have been rampant among the Japanese people must have been grossly exaggerated by a pessimistic London news agency.

Mr. Kurino, Japanese Ambassador in Paris, has announced that the report of war being imminent between the United States and Japan is out of the question. The report of Mr. Miller, American Consul-General at Yokohama, who stated that Japan is now making preparations for warlike action, is frequently referred to.

The Washington Government has demanded an explanation of the above, but is likely to withdraw the demand.

Senator Hayes will not submit his anti-Japanese Bill until the settlement of the present segregation affair.

Washington, November 30.

Secretary Root may summon to Washington Mr. Miller, American Consul-General at Yokohama, in order to ascertain whether or not the Japanese people, who are reported to be greatly excited over the San Francisco affair, are desirous of waging war against the Republic on the strength of an invincible Navy and Army, which forces are believed to be fully competent to suppress the voice of racial prejudice.

United States And Japan.

(OUR SPECIAL CABLE SERVICE.)

San Francisco, December 3.

Congressman Hayes of California, at a large meeting of Republicans held at Oakland on Saturday, in speaking on the school question and the segregation of Japanese children, stated that a war between the United States and Japan was inevitable within a quarter of a century, both nations fighting for the control of the Pacific. His statement caused a great sensation, so much so, that when the report of same was sent to the East, President Roosevelt telegraphed Hayes and persuaded him to withdraw his statement.

Congressman Hayes also stated in the course of his remarks, that he would present a Bill at the next Session of Congress calling for the exclusion of Japanese.

Supreme Court To Settle School Controversy.

(OUR SPECIAL CABLE SERVICE.)

San Francisco, December 3.

President Roosevelt, with the consent of the San Francisco authorities and the Japanese Ambassador, has now decided to submit the school controversy to the Supreme Court of the United States, the right of the State of California to be the question at issue.

(From this cable it would appear, that President Roosevelt realizes that he is powerless to act and pass any legislation, which would affect the right of the State to enact its own laws under the Constitution of the United States. The Treaty between the United States and Japan, as already pointed out in these columns, is inviolate, so far as the two nations are concerned, but that treaty does not cover the question of education, and the United States Federal Government, under the Constitution, should not make a Treaty with any nation, the terms of which would affect the rights and privileges of any State in the Union, and prevent it from enacting its own laws.)

Roosevelt In Doubt.

San Francisco School Question Beyond The Jurisdiction Of Federal Government.

(OUR SPECIAL CABLE SERVICE.)

San Francisco, December 4.

The San Francisco school controversy is the most important one before the American public to-day, overshadowing all others.

President Roosevelt, it is now rumored, will not publish the report submitted to him by Secretary of Commerce and Labor Metcalf, and after a careful consideration of the question from all sides, he has come to the conclusion that the "school question" is a grave one, and beyond the jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

If the Supreme Court decides in favor of the San Francisco School Board, President Roosevelt will appeal to the State government of California to revise its laws, or set an age limit on pupils to be admitted to public schools.

Roosevelt's Mes- sage To Cali- fornia.

States The Attitude Assumed Towards Japanese Is Absurd And Untenable.

(OUR SPECIAL CABLE SERVICE.)

San Francisco, December 5.

President Roosevelt has sent a personal message addressed to the authorities of the city of San Francisco and to the State of California, appealing to them in the name of all true Americans, to give way to the demands of the Japanese Government on behalf of Japanese subjects as to the school question.

He has pointed out to them the attitude of the Federal Government, and states that their position, in the face of the protest of the Japanese and many Americans, is wicked, claiming that their stubborn stand on the question is untenable and absurd.

The President is determined to have a Bill introduced in the next Congress which will materially strengthen the authority of the Federal Government and force the States of the Union to respect Treaties made by the United States Government.

The Bill proposed by the President will also cover the question of naturalization of the Japanese, granting them the same rights and privileges as those accorded to emigrants from Great Britain and Europe.

Much opposition is expected to the Bill, and already plans are being formed by parties from the Southern and Western States to defeat the desire of the President.

The School Affair.

THE EXPECTED HAPPENS.

Washington, December 5.

Senator Rayner has submitted a resolution to the Senate. The gist of it is that the Federal Government has no right to interfere in the protest of a foreign Government concerning the schools of any State, and that the treaty between America and Japan contains no provisions relating to the present question in dispute, and that the only step to be taken by the President at this juncture is to inform Japan that the laws of each State of America are outside the jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

It is expected that there will be a vehement debate on this resolution.

EXPERT OPINION.

London, December 4.

The American specialists on international law are nearly unanimous in their opinions that the American-Japanese treaty is insufficient to determine the Californian question.

It is reported that if the Japanese are adjudged not to be Mongolian, the State of California will make another special law to exclude the Japanese from the schools.

ROOSEVELT'S RESOLVE.

Washington, December 5.

President Roosevelt has stated that he will employ all possible force, both civil and military, in the Japanese question.

The President's message contained one thousand words in praise of Japan.

The Representatives elected from the State of California were astonished at the attitude of the President.

San Francisco, December 5.

President Roosevelt is strongly determined in his attitude on the Japanese school question. It is reported that in case of necessity Clause 2 of Article 6 of the Constitution will be made applicable and the position of the Federal Government and the State Governments defined as regards treaties with foreign countries. It is expected that the incident will afford another opportunity of adding lustre to the personality of the President.

U. S. Congress And Senate.

The San Francisco School
Question Predominant.—
President Roosevelt
Criticized.

(OUR SPECIAL CABLE SERVICE.)

San Francisco, December 6.

The San Francisco school controversy is now engaging the attention of the United States Congress and Senate.

President Roosevelt is severely criticized in Congress by members from California and the Southern States. They claim that even though he is President of the United States, he has no power whatever to interfere with the right of States, and that they will bitterly oppose any legislation introduced by any of his friends which will tend to lessen or in any way diminish the full rights of States.

The position assumed by President Roosevelt on the school question, is now believed by many of his friends to be an untenable one, and to complicate matters, the Senate has demanded all corroborative data in connection with the affair, including the report made by Secretary of Commerce and Labor Metcalf.

The members of the Cabinet and President Roosevelt are somewhat anxious and flurried on account of the prominence given the question in both Houses, and the request that Metcalf's report be given to the Senate.

American Workmen Mob Japanese In Washing- ton State.

(OUR SPECIAL CABLE SERVICE.)

San Francisco, December 6.

A body of workmen in the State of Washington, yesterday attacked and mobbed a large body of Japanese workers, injuring several.

It is not known just what started the trouble, but it is believed to be over some labor question.

Many of the riotous Americans have been arrested, and they will be vigorously prosecuted by the authorities, in order to put a stop to the tendency displayed in some of the Western States to mob Japanese laborers.

Japanese Investigating American Torpedoes.

(OUR SPECIAL CABLE SERVICE.)

San Francisco, December 6.

Agents of the Japanese Government are now investigating American-made torpedoes in the Government Brooklyn Naval Yard.