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Translation.

THE ANTI-JAPANESE AGITATION.

(Editorial, Jiji, December 7, 1906.)

The sincere regard for Japan manifested by the President and the people of the United States in connection with the school question is unmistakable. Moreover, the telegrams received here from time to time prove how anxious President Roosevelt is to settle the trouble between the two countries and how entirely he is in sympathy with the representations of our Government. According to the latest Reuter telegram, President Roosevelt dwells at length on the anti-Japanese agitation in his Message to the present session of Congress. He declares that it is a mark of low civilization to abuse or discriminate against foreigners who are conducting themselves properly. Hostility to the Japanese, continues the President, is most despicable to Americans as a people, and may be fraught with the gravest consequences. He eulogizes most glowingly Japanese achievements and recalls that the people contributed one hundred thousand dollars to the sufferers by the earthquake in San Francisco. The President declares that the exclusion of Japanese from the schools is a wicked absurdity. If America hopes for great commercial development in Asia, concludes the President, she must freely and gladly extend to other nations the treatment which she expects to receive. President Roosevelt's statement is so just

and his argument so convincing that it leaves nothing to be said from the standpoint of the Japanese people. Moreover, we are rather embarrassed by his kind reference in the Message to the contribution of the Japanese people to the earthquake sufferers of San Francisco. According to another telegram, President Roosevelt has sent a personal message to the authorities of the city of San Francisco ^{of} and the State of California appealing to them in the name of all true Americans to give way to the demands of the Japanese Government. He is said to be determined to have a bill introduced in Congress which will strengthen the authority of the Federal Government and compel the various States of the Union to respect treaties concluded by the United States Government. Had the present question arisen between Japan and any other country unlike the United States in form of government, such determination and earnestness as President Roosevelt has shown would most easily have brought the matter to a satisfactory conclusion. But the national organization of the United States is such that in some cases the Federal Government is powerless to do anything with the quasi-independent States of the Union. This particular circumstance makes the President's work extremely difficult, and we are fully aware of that fact. It may, nevertheless, be pointed out that the ignoring by the people of any one locality of a treaty concluded by the Federal Government with a foreign country is a great blow to the rights of foreigners which may result in serious diplomatic complications. The system of government in the United States requires an immediate reorganization for its own good, aside from the consideration of the

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honor and interests of the foreign country concerned. We presume that this is the reason why President Roosevelt has taken this opportunity to do all in his power to strengthen the authority of the Federal Government and to thereby radically settle the Japanese question. The President's determination is evidently due, on the one hand, to his good-will toward this country and, on the other hand, to his indignation at the unkind and absurd action of the Californians. Therefore no Japanese can justly be dissatisfied with the President's utterances and acts, but should place absolute confidence in him, trusting that the present trouble will be settled satisfactorily. It should, however, be remembered that the rights of the Japanese people guaranteed in the treaty, especially the children's right to an education, must not remain undefined even for a single day, because of its bearing on our national honor and because of the actual necessities of the case. We therefore again express our sincere hope that the present question will be promptly settled by the efforts of President Roosevelt and through the uprightness of the American nation as a whole.