

No.



AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Yokohama, Japan.,

May 4, 1907.

Subject: Newspaper clipping: The  
Japanese in America.

THE HONORABLE,

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have to report that the following is a quotation from the 'Japan Chronicle', of May 2d, 1907, entitled "THE JAPANESE IN AMERICA. VIEWS OF A JAPANESE CONSUL."

"Mr. Uyeno, Japanese Consul at San Francisco, arrived in Tokyo on Sunday last from the United States. Mr. Uyeno is credited with a statement to the effect that Japan and America are to be congratulated on the peaceful settlement of the San Francisco Japanese education question, thanks to the efforts of President Roosevelt. Certain restrictions have been adopted in the qualification for admission to schools in regard to the age and other details of children, but in these restrictions the Japanese are not discriminated against, and they should not be specially objected to. Japanese children are now attending school as they did before the dispute.

The exclusion of the Japanese children from the schools was the outcome of the anti-Japanese fever, so that, (as its root, the anti-Japanese movement, remains unabated) it is almost certain that a repetition of the school trouble will be seen sooner or later. The wide spread of anti-Japanese spirit in San Francisco is due to the fact that the labor party has obtained a strong footing in municipal administration. Mr. Schmidt, Mayor of San Francisco, was formerly a music-master, and was nominated for the Mayoralty by the Labor Party. The great majority of the Municipality

Council are representatives of the labor party. If San Francisco people wish to observe international moral obligations, they are not likely to revive the school agitation. An opinion is growing in more intelligent circles condemning the system of vesting in a State an independent legislative power, the result of which was the present outbreak of anti-Japanese agitation in San Francisco. People are beginning to advocate the advisability of the centralisation of legislative power in the Federation Government. If the present situation is maintained, there can be no doubt that the existing friendship between the two countries will increase in cordiality.

Referring to the prohibition of the transmigration of Japanese laborers into America from Hawaii, Mr. Uyeno states that it is a blow to the Japanese, but nothing can be done in the matter as the whole of the dominions of the United States are ruled by American laws. The legislation has not been adopted in exchange for the concession made by the San Francisco authorities on the school question, as alleged. This prohibition applies equally to Japanese coming from Canada and Mexico. The Japanese living in the district under the jurisdiction of the San Francisco Consulate number about 50,000, the majority of whom are working on the railways, or farming."

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

*Henry B. Miller*  
CONSUL-GENERAL.