

JAPANESE IN THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

THE FINAL REPORT OF SECRETARY METCALF ON THE SITUATION
AFFECTING THE JAPANESE IN THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO,
CAL.

DECEMBER 18, 1906.—Read; referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and,
with the accompanying illustrations, ordered to be printed.

F. W. 1797

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I inclose herewith for your information the final report made to me personally by Secretary Metcalf on the situation affecting the Japanese in San Francisco. The report deals with three matters of controversy—first, the exclusion of the Japanese children from the San Francisco schools; second, the boycotting of Japanese restaurants, and, third, acts of violence committed against the Japanese.

As to the first matter, I call your especial attention to the very small number of Japanese children who attend school, to the testimony as to the brightness, cleanliness, and good behavior of these Japanese children in the schools, and to the fact that, owing to their being scattered thruout the city, the requirement for them all to go to one special school is impossible of fulfilment and means that they can not have school facilities. Let me point out further that there would be no objection whatever to excluding from the schools any Japanese on the score of age. It is obviously not desirable that young men should go to school with children. The only point is the exclusion of the children themselves. The number of Japanese children attending the public schools in San Francisco was very small. The Government has already directed that suit be brought to test the constitutionality of the act in question; but my very earnest hope is



that such suit will not be necessary, and that as a matter of comity the citizens of San Francisco will refuse to deprive these young Japanese children of education and will permit them to go to the schools.

The question as to the violence against the Japanese is most admirably put by Secretary Metcalf, and I have nothing to add to his statement. I am entirely confident that, as Secretary Metcalf says, the overwhelming sentiment of the State of California is for law and order and for the protection of the Japanese in their persons and property. Both the chief of police and the acting mayor of San Francisco assured Secretary Metcalf that everything possible would be done to protect the Japanese in the city. I authorized and directed Secretary Metcalf to state that if there was failure to protect persons and property, then the entire power of the Federal Government within the limits of the Constitution would be used promptly and vigorously to enforce the observance of our treaty, the supreme law of the land, which treaty guaranteed to Japanese residents everywhere in the Union full and perfect protection for their persons and property; and to this end everything in my power would be done, and all the forces of the United States, both civil and military, which I could lawfully employ, would be employed. I call especial attention to the concluding sentence of Secretary Metcalf's report of November 26, 1906.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
December 18, 1906.

APPENDIX.

NOVEMBER 26, 1906.

The PRESIDENT:

I have the honor to submit the following:

In my previous report I said nothing as to the causes leading up to the action of the school board in passing the resolution of October 11, and the effect of such action upon Japanese children, residents of the city of San Francisco, desiring to attend the public schools of that city. A report on this matter will now be made, therefore; and after describing the local public sentiment concerning the recent disturbances with regard to the Japanese, an account will be given, first, of the boycott maintained by the Cooks and Waiters Union of San Francisco against Japanese restaurants doing business in that city, and, second, of the several cases of assault or injury inflicted upon the persons or property of Japanese residents.

It seems that for several years the board of education of San Francisco had been considering the advisability of establishing separate schools for Chinese, Japanese, and Korean children, and on May 6, 1905, past the following resolution:

Resolved, That the board of education is determined in its efforts to effect the establishment of separate schools for Chinese and Japanese pupils, not only for the purpose of relieving the congestion at present prevailing in our schools, but also for the higher end that our children should not be placed in any position where their youthful impressions may be affected by association with pupils of the Mongolian race.

And on October 11 the board past the following resolution:

Resolved, That in accordance with Article X, section 1662, of the school law of California, principals are hereby directed to send all Chinese, Japanese, or Korean children to the Oriental Public School, situated on the south side of Clay street, between Powell and Mason streets, on and after Monday, October 15, 1906.

The action of the board in the passage of the resolutions of May 6, 1905, and October 11, 1906, was undoubtedly largely influenced by the activity of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League, an organization formed for the purpose of securing the enactment by the Congress of the United States of a law extending the provisions of the existing Chinese exclusion act so as to exclude Japanese and Koreans. The league claims a membership in the State of California of 78,500, three-fourths of which

membership is said to be in the city of San Francisco. The membership is composed almost entirely of members of labor organizations. Section 2, article 2, of the constitution of the league is as follows:

The league as such shall not adopt any measures of discrimination against any Chinese, Japanese or Koreans now or hereafter lawfully resident in the United States.

Yet, on October 22, 1905, at a meeting of the league held in San Francisco, as reported in the San Francisco Chronicle of October 23, 1905, a resolution was adopted by the league instructing its executive committee to appear before the board of education and petition for separate schools for the Mongolian children of San Francisco.

Prior to the action of the League, the board of education, as I am informed, received many protests from citizens of San Francisco, whose children were attending the public schools, against Japanese being permitted to attend those schools. These protests were mainly against Japanese boys and men ranging from 16 to 22, 23, and 24 years of age attending the primary grades and sitting beside little girls and boys of 7 and 8 years of age. When these complaints became known to Japanese residents, I am informed that some of the older pupils left the primary grades.

On the day when the order of October 11 went into effect, viz, October 15, there were attending the public schools of the city of San Francisco 93 Japanese pupils. These pupils were distributed among 23 schools of the primary grades. There are eight grades in the public schools of San Francisco, the first grade being the lowest and the eighth the highest—graduates of the eighth grade going into the High School. Of this total of 93 pupils, 68 were born in Japan and 25 in the United States. Those born in the United States would, of course, under section 1 of Article XIV of the Constitution of the United States, be citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside, and as such subject to the laws of the Nation as well as of the State.

The ages of the pupils attending the public schools on the day when the order went into effect ranged from 7 to 20 years. A list of pupils attending the schools, which list gives the name of each pupil, name of school, age of pupil, grade, place of birth, and sex, is hereto attached and marked "Exhibit A" (p. 15). It will be observed that those born in the United States occupy about the same position in the different grades as American children of the same age, while those born in Japan are very much older. It will be noted that the Japanese students were distributed among the grades as follows:

Grade.	Japanese born.		Native born.	
	Number.	Age.	Number.	Age.
Eighth.....	1	20	1	14
	1	19		
	2	18		
	5	17		
	3	16		
	3	15		
	1	14		
Seventh.....	2	17	0	0
	3	16		
	2	15		
Sixth.....	1	20	1	13
	1	19	1	12
	1	18		
	4	17		
	2	16		
	2	15		
	1	14		
Fifth.....	2	18	1	11
	1	17		
	1	14		
	2	13		
	2	12		
	1	11		
Fourth.....	2	19	1	13
	1	18	1	11
	1	17	1	10
	1	15	1	9
	3	13		
	2	12		
	1	11		
	2	10		
Third.....	1	16	2	10
	1	15	1	8
	2	12	1	7
	2	8		
Second.....	1	7		
	1	10	1	12
	1	9	1	10
			1	9
			4	8
			1	7
First.....	1	11	1	8
	1	8	2	7
			2	6

The number of schools in San Francisco prior to April 18 was 76. Of this number 28 primary or grammar schools and 2 high schools were destroyed by fire, and 1 high school was destroyed by earthquake, leaving 45 schools. Since April 18 27 temporary structures have been erected, making the total number of school buildings at the present time 72. A map showing the location of the public schools in San Francisco attended by Japanese pupils up to the time the order of the board went into effect is herewith submitted, and marked "Exhibit B" (p. 17). The portion of the map marked off with red ink indicates the burned section of San Francisco.

The Oriental School, the school set apart for the Chinese, Japanese, and Korean children, is in the burned section. There is only one Japanese student attending this school at the present time, and there are no Japanese children attending any of the other public schools. I visited the Oriental School in company with the Japanese consul and found it to compare favorably with many of the new temporary structures erected in the city. The course of instruction is exactly the same as at the other public schools, and competent teachers are assigned for duty in this

school. Nearly all of the pupils attending this school have to be taught the English language.

An examination of the map attached hereto will at once clearly show that it will be absolutely impossible for children residing in the remote sections of the city to attend the Oriental School. The conditions in San Francisco are such, owing to the great conflagration, that it would not be possible even for grown children living at remote distances to attend this school. If the action of the board stands, then, and if no schools are provided in addition to the one mentioned, it seems that a number of Japanese children will be prevented from attending the public schools and will have to resort to private instruction.

I found the sentiment in the State very strong against Japanese young men attending the primary grades. Many of the people were outspoken in their condemnation of this course, saying that they would take exactly the same stand against American young men of similar ages attending the primary grades. I am frank to say that this objection seems to me a most reasonable one. All of the political parties in the State have inserted in their platforms planks in favor of Japanese and Korean exclusion, and on March 7, 1905, the State legislature past a joint resolution urging that action be taken by treaty or otherwise to limit and diminish the further immigration of Japanese laborers into the United States.

The press of San Francisco pretty generally upholds the action of the board of education. Of the attitude of the more violent and radical newspapers it is unnecessary to speak further than to say that their tone is the usual tone of hostility to "Mongol hordes," and the burden of their claim is that Japanese are no better than Chinese, and that the same reasons which dictated the exclusion of the Chinese call for the exclusion of the Japanese as well.

The temper and tone of the more conservative newspapers may better be illustrated by an epitome of their argument upon the public school question. That argument practically is as follows: The public schools of California are a State and not a Federal institution. The State has the power to abolish those schools entirely, and the Federal Government would have no right to lift its voice in protest. Upon the other hand, the State may extend the privileges of its schools to aliens upon such terms as it, the State, may elect, and the Federal Government has no right to question its action in this regard. Primarily and essentially the public schools are designed for the education of the citizens of the State. The State is interested in the education of its own citizens alone. It would not for a moment maintain this expensive institution to educate foreigners and aliens who would carry to their countries the fruits of such education. Therefore, if it should be held that there was a discrimination operating in violation of the treaty with Japan in the State's treatment of Japanese children, or even if a new treaty with Japan should

be framed which would contain on behalf of Japanese subjects the "most-favored-nation" clause, this could and would be met by the State, which would then exclude from the use of its public schools all alien children of every nationality and limit the rights of free education to children of its own citizens, for whom the system is primarily designed and maintained, and if the State should do this the Federal Government could not complain, since no treaty right could be violated when the children of Japanese were treated precisely as the children of all foreign nations.

The feeling in the State is further intensified, especially in labor circles, by the report on the conditions in the Hawaiian Islands as contained in Bulletin 66 of the Bureau of Labor, Department of Commerce and Labor. The claim is made that white labor has been almost entirely driven from the Hawaiian Islands, and that the Japanese are gradually forcing even the small white traders out of business.

Many of the foremost educators in the State, on the other hand, are strongly opposed to the action of the San Francisco Board of Education. Japanese are admitted to the University of California, an institution maintained and supported by the State. They are also admitted to, and gladly welcomed at, Stanford University. San Francisco, so far as known, is the only city which has discriminated against Japanese children. I talked with a number of prominent labor men and they all said that they had no objection to Japanese children attending the primary grades; that they wanted Japanese children now in the United States to have the same school privileges as children of other nations, but that they were unalterably opposed to Japanese young men attending the primary grades.

The objection to Japanese men attending the primary grades could very readily be met by a simple rule limiting the ages of all children attending those grades. All of the teachers with whom I talked while in San Francisco spoke in the highest terms of the Japanese children, saying that they were among the very best of their pupils, cleanly in their persons, well behaved, studious, and remarkably bright.

The board of education of San Francisco declined to rescind its resolution of October 11, claiming that, having established a separate school for Chinese, Japanese, and Korean children, the provisions of section 1662 of the political code became mandatory.

BOYCOTT.

A boycott was maintained in San Francisco from October 3 to October 24 by members of the Cooks and Waiters' Union against Japanese restaurants doing business in that city. Nearly all of the leaders of labor organizations in San Francisco, interviewed on this subject, disclaimed any knowledge of any formal action being taken for the boycotting of these restaurants. They admitted, however, that there was

a decided sentiment in the unions against patronizing Japanese restaurants, and that that sentiment was created and fostered by speeches in union meetings and by personal action of the different members, with the object of not only preventing union labor men, but the public as well, from patronizing these restaurants.

The secretary, as also the business agent, of the Waiters' Union, Local No. 30, headquarters at 1195 Scott street, San Francisco, said that no resolution against Japanese restaurants had been past by their union, but that it was urged in their meetings and by different members of the union to themselves refrain, and to keep the public as well, from patronizing such restaurants; that for three weeks in the early part of October men were employed by the Cooks and Waiters' Union to stand in front of Japanese restaurants on Third street and distribute match boxes on which was pasted a label as follows: "White men and women, patronize your own race;" that this was not, strictly speaking, a boycott, as a boycott must be instituted thru the labor council.

Perhaps a better idea of the feeling in labor organizations against the Japanese restaurants and the methods that were resorted to for the purpose of preventing white people from patronizing those restaurants can be gained by reading the following extract from the minutes of the meeting of the executive board of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League, as reported in the San Francisco Chronicle of June 25, 1906:

TO SEND PROTEST TO LABOR UNIONS—EXCLUSION LEAGUE COMPLAINS THAT WHITE MEN EAT IN JAPANESE RESTAURANTS.

The executive board of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League at the meeting held Saturday evening listened to complaints that many wage-earners, laborers, and mechanics patronize Japanese restaurants, while eating houses conducted by white persons are as easy of access and more inviting than those of the Mongolians. Secretary Yoell was instructed to communicate with all central labor bodies in this city, informing them of that state of affairs—apprizing them of the fact that among the patrons of Japanese restaurants are supposed to be men who hold membership in unions affiliated with central councils.

The league requests the councils to urge upon all affiliated unions to enforce the penalties imposed by their laws for patronizing Japanese or Chinese. The league also offers to supply proof of the flagrant violations complained of, and proposes to have the offenders photographed in order to submit copies of the photographs to the central councils and thru them to their affiliated unions. In this way the league hopes to accomplish a double purpose—to deter union men from patronizing Asiatics, or establish the fact that the offenders are not union men, and thus refute what is said to be a persistent slander against union men.

The attention of councils and unions is also to be directed to the fact that many berries sold in San Francisco are grown and shipped to market by Japanese and Chinese, and wage-earners are to be cautioned against the danger of their health and that of their families in eating berries picked and packed by unclean and unhealthy Asiatics.

The plans for holding a series of mass meetings in coast and interior towns in California were discust at length, but final arrangements were deferred until the project shall be approved by the league, which will hold its next convention on Sunday, July 1.

As a matter of fact, a most effective boycott was maintained against nearly all of the Japanese restaurants located in San Francisco for a period of at least three weeks. Pickets were stationed in front of these restaurants and every effort was made to prevent people from patronizing them. At times stones were thrown and windows broken, and in one or two instances the proprietors of the restaurants were struck by these stones.

I personally interviewed the restaurant keepers and took down their statements. George Sugihara, a restaurant keeper at 177 Third street, stated that the boycott commenced on October 3 and continued until October 24; that on the first day the boycotters distributed match boxes on which was written "White men and women, patronize your own race;" that at about noon of the second day a large number of men came to his place of business and asked the people who were about to enter his restaurant not to patronize the Japanese restaurants; that customers attempting to enter his place of business were sometimes restrained by force, and that blows were also struck; that on or about the 10th or 15th of the month the boycotters came three times a day—morning, noon, and evening; that sometimes they threw bricks and stones into his place; that one of the waiters asked them the reason why they did these things and they replied, "Ask the policeman;" that it was very seldom that a policeman was seen on the scene; that he complained to the policeman on the beat; that sometimes the policeman spoke to the boycotters and appeared to be friendly with them; that whenever a policeman appeared who was unfriendly to the boycotters the boycotters left; that on one occasion when he asked the boycotters how long they intended to keep up the boycott they replied, "Until the end—until the Japanese give up their business, pack up their goods, and return to the place whence they came."

Mr. Sugihara also said that there was an agreement to pay the boycotters for the purpose of declaring the boycott off; that all the facts were known to Mr. S. Imura, president of the Japanese union, and that the proposition to pay cash to the Cooks and Waiters' Union was made by Mr. Imura, representing the Japanese union, and that the amount to be paid was \$350; that he, Sugihara, did not know the name of the person to whom the money was to be paid; that he was present on October 25 or 26, when \$100 of the \$350 was paid; that he saw the money paid; that it was paid by Imura, as president of the Japanese union; that he did not know the name of the man to whom the money was paid, but would recognize him if he saw him again.

The windows of the Golden Gate restaurant, H. Sugiyama, proprietor, 256 Third street, were broken on October 17 or 18. Mr. Sugiyama stated that whenever any customers left his place the boycotters threw stones at them, and struck them as well; that his customers were all white people; that it was impossible for him to stand at the cash register



near his window, as they broke his windows; that one of the stones struck him on the side; that on the first day of the boycott he went to the Japanese consul and applied for assistance, and that the consul said he would write a letter to the chief of police; that on the second day he went to police headquarters, at the corner of Pine and Larkin streets; that he did not remember the name of the officer whom he saw, but that he was directed by that officer to go to the southern station; that three or four days after his visit to the police station a special policeman and the regular policeman on the beat came to his place at the noon hour and remained from 12 to 1 and watched the place; that there was no violence after the policemen came, but that the men with the match boxes were always there; that when the policemen came there were five or six of the boycotters present at the noon hour.

S. Imura, proprietor of the White Star restaurant, 596 Third street, corroborated the statements made by George Sugihara and H. Sugiyama as to the breaking of windows and assaulting of customers. Y. Kobayashi, restaurant keeper at 20 Ellis street, stated that his restaurant was boycotted for three days only. I. Kawai, restaurant keeper at 1213 Folsom street, stated that his restaurant was boycotted for twenty-one days. M. Shigegawa, of 336 Third street, stated that his restaurant was boycotted for three weeks. Y. Noda, of 1905 Geary street, stated that his restaurant was boycotted for about a month. G. Nishi, of 1625 O'Farrell street, stated that his restaurant was boycotted for four days. R. Tamura, of 705 Larkin street, stated that his restaurant was boycotted for two days, and O. Matsumoto, of 1469 Ellis street, stated that his restaurant was boycotted for two days.

These restaurant keepers were all examined by me at the Japanese consulate in San Francisco. They all said that they were not assaulted by the boycotters, but that the efforts of the boycotters were mainly directed toward preventing customers from entering their places of business. The restaurant keeper who was struck with the stone said that he did not think the stone was thrown at him, but that it was thrown for the purpose of smashing the windows and frightening his customers.

It appears that the Japanese restaurant keepers of San Francisco have a union of their own, of which S. Imura is president. They made application, so they say, to the Cooks and Waiters' Union of San Francisco for admission to membership in that union, but their application was denied. After the boycott had been maintained for a few days the Japanese restaurant keepers held a meeting for the purpose of discussing the boycott and of devising some way of stopping it. They discuss first the obtaining of an injunction, and appointed a committee. This committee visited the Japanese-American Association located in San Francisco and asked the association to consult a lawyer. They were informed that a test case would cost \$500, and that if the test case failed it would cost each restaurant keeper \$200 for each case tried.

A second meeting of the Japanese restaurant keepers was then held, at which the matter was again discussed. The impression seemed to prevail that even if an injunction was obtained it would take too long, cost too much money and be ineffective. They then determined to pay money to the boycotters and appointed a committee for that purpose. The committee consisted of S. Imura, G. Sugihara, Y. Kobayashi, and Mr. Nakashima. The sum of \$350 was collected by this committee from the restaurant keepers, in amounts ranging from \$17.50 to \$25. An arrangement was entered into with the leader of the boycotters, whose name was only known to S. Imura, for the payment of the sum of \$350 for the purpose of declaring the boycott off. Imura declined to give the name of the man to whom the money was paid, claiming that he had promised not to do so, but if necessary he would furnish the name to the Japanese consul.

Before leaving San Francisco the consul informed me that W. S. Stevenson was the man to whom the money was paid. One hundred dollars was paid by check at the Japanese-American Bank on Sutter street in San Francisco, the check being made payable to the order of W. S. Stevenson. There were present at the time this check was paid, S. Imura, G. Sugihara, and some members, so Imura said, of the bank, probably clerks. The balance of \$250 agreed upon was to have been paid on Monday, October 29, but the man Stevenson did not call for the money, and I was informed that it had not been paid up to the time of my departure from San Francisco. The boycott stopped with the payment of the money.

All of the restaurant keepers united in stating that their business had fallen off at least two-thirds during the period of the boycott. The correspondence between the Japanese consul and the chief of police is hereto attached and marked "Exhibit D" (p. 31).

There have been a number of boycotts of white restaurants in San Francisco, Oakland, and other cities in California in the past five or six years growing out of labor disputes. These boycotts have been maintained for weeks at a time, and during their maintenance threats have been made and acts of violence have been committed. Pickets have been stationed in front of the restaurants and the names even of customers entering the restaurants have been taken down and reported.

I saw the chief of police, as also H. H. Colby, captain of police in charge of the district in which most of the Japanese restaurants are located, and was informed by both of these officers that as soon as their attention was called to the disturbances on Third street, officers were detailed at each of the Japanese restaurants at each meal hour, and that the officers were instructed to arrest if any violation of the law was committed, and that after the officers were so stationed there were no disturbances or violations of the law.

The chief of police assured me that every effort would be made by



him to protect the Japanese restaurants in San Francisco, and that all violators of the law would be promptly arrested and punished. The acting mayor of San Francisco also assured me that he would cooperate with the police department of the city, and would see that everything possible was done to protect Japanese subjects and prevent violations of law.

I am satisfied, from inquiries made by me and from statements made to me by the Japanese restaurant keepers, that the throwing of stones and breaking of windows was not done by the men picketing the restaurants, but by young men and boys who had gathered in front of the restaurants as soon as the boycott was instituted.

ASSAULTS.

Assaults have from time to time been made upon Japanese subjects resident in the city of San Francisco. I was informed by the chief of police that upon receipt of a communication from the Japanese consul he at once instructed captains of police to make every effort to stop these assaults, and, if necessary, to assign men in citizens' clothes to accomplish the purpose. The correspondence between the Japanese consul and the chief of police and the acting mayor of the city is hereto attached and marked "Exhibit E" (p. 33).

I deemed it best, in order to get at the exact facts, to take the statements of the Japanese who claimed to have been assaulted. These statements were taken at the Japanese consulate in San Francisco by Mr. J. S. McD. Gardner, interpreter in the immigration service at San Francisco, and Mr. K. Kawasaki, a Japanese student in the senior class of the University of California. Since these statements are in the words of the victims themselves and show, as nothing else could, such grounds as there are upon which to found a complaint of violence, they are here given in full:

S. INATSU, 121 Haight street. I am a student and a member of the Japanese Y. M. C. A. On October 28, at 7.15 p. m., I was attacked on the corner of Laguna and Haight streets by about eight young men, from 18 to 20 years of age; they rushed up behind me and struck me in the face and then ran away. I looked around for a policeman, but could not find one. I went to the Y. M. C. A. and was treated by the doctor there. I made complaint about the matter to the Japanese association, but not to the police department.

T. KADONO, 121 Haight street. I am a student and a member of the Japanese Y. M. C. A. On the 5th day of August, 1906, on Laguna street, between Haight and Page streets, at 10.40 a. m., on my way to church, I was attacked by about 30 people, men ranging from 15 to 25 years of age. They followed me down the street and beat me over the head and face with their fists. I tried to resist them, but they were too strong for me. They made my nose bleed. I went to St. Thomas Hospital for medical treatment. I complained to the superintendent of the Japanese Presbyterian Mission and was advised by him not to make any complaint to the police. I was laid up for a week on account of this attack. I have the blood-stained shirt, which I can produce if necessary.

C. OBATA, 1823 Sutter street. I am an artist. On September 20, 1906, at about 1.45 p. m., on Sutter street, between Pierce and Steiner, in front of the skating rink, as I was on my way home, I was attacked by about twelve young men, ranging from 16 to 20 years of age. They beat me and threw bricks and stones at me. I picked up a stick and started to go for them, and then they ran away, three of them falling down as they ran. A special policeman came along at this time, and the people told him that I knocked the three people over; so he took me to the police court, where I was dismissed. This finished the case. I was released on bail, as I had been arrested for disturbing the peace.

I. IKEDA, 1608 Geary street. I have a fruit store. About a month ago—October 5, 1906—some bad boys came to my store and stole fruit and threw stones into the store. On September 2, 1906, down in the wholesale district (I do not know the name of the street), as I was driving my wagon some men started to throw fruit at me, then pieces of brick, hitting my back. The reins of my rig got loose, and I was obliged to stop and get down to fix them. I had no sooner gotten down than somebody came up and hit me in the face, and gave me a black eye. I made complaint about this to the Japanese association. I could identify the man who hit me.

K. KAI, 1815 Sutter street. I have a provision store, Masu & Co. On September 6, 1906, about twenty young men from 18 to 21 years of age came to my store and stole a bunch of bananas. My clerk, S. Ichishita, ran after them and asked them what they were doing. Whereupon some of them turned on him and beat him so badly that he was laid up in bed for two days. On the 8th of September, 1906, as a white person was buying fruit in my store, someone threw a stone into the store, which hit my wife on the leg and hurt her quite badly. I made complaint about this to the Japanese association.

S. IKUSA, 578 Cedar avenue. I am a restaurant keeper. On August 29, 1906, about 8 p. m., some children, about sixteen of them, stood in front of my restaurant and broke the windows; they then pulled down my sign and ran away with it. I made complaint about this to the Japanese association.

Y. SASAKI, 121 Haight street. I am a member of the Japanese Y. M. C. A. and a student. On August 8 or 9, at 4 p. m., at the corner of Steiner and Sutter streets, I was attacked by about ten young men, ranging from 16 to 20 years of age, who were playing baseball. They called me bad names, and when I paid no attention to them they threw the baseball at me, but mist me. They then ran after me and beat me over the head and on the face, causing my nose to bleed and stunning me. Then they ran away. I lookt for a policeman, but could not find any, so returned home. I made no official complaint of this to anyone.

Y. FUJITA, 121 Haight street. I am a student and a member of the Japanese Y. M. C. A. On August 18, 1906, at about 11.30 a. m., on the corner of Haight and Lyon streets, about eight young men, ranging from 18 to 22 years of age, threw stones at me, but mist me. They ran after me and beat me on the head, knocking me down. Some people on the street saw this and offered to help me. When the young fellows saw this they ran away. I met a policeman and complained to him. I do not remember the policeman's number, but he told me that he would help me, and took my name and address; but as the young men had run away he let the matter drop.

K. KIMURA, 121 Haight street. I am a student and a member of the Japanese Y. M. C. A. On September 6, 1906, at 11.30 a. m. on Webster street, between Haight and Walla streets, as I was walking along, five young men, about 18 years of age, stuck a big stick, about 6 or 7 feet long, between my legs and lifted me up, throwing me on my face and cutting my mouth badly. After I had fallen they ran away. I made no official complaint of this to anyone.

R. KOBAYASHI, 1274 O'Farrell street. I am secretary of the Japanese association of San Francisco. On August 16, 1906, at 9 p. m., as I was walking up Post street and



had turned into Laguna street, three unknown men jumped out of the darkness of Cedar avenue and hit me on the neck from behind two or three times. I stooped, and started to fight them back. One of them tried to hit me in the face, but mist; then one of them drew a revolver and threatened me. Just at this time some friends of mine came along, and the three men ran away. I reported this attack to the chief of police next morning, and he told me that he was very sorry and would try his best hereafter to protect the Japanese.

Y. SHINOHARA, corner Eleventh avenue and Fulton street. I work in a saloon. On September 15, 1906, at 10 p. m., on Sutter street, near Webster, three men, ranging from 26 to 30 years of age, grabbed me and knocked me down, and then ran away. I was not badly hurt, so went home and went to bed. I did not make any complaint about this matter to anyone.

N. AKAGI, 115 Church street. I have a furniture store. On October 20, 1906, at 7 o'clock p. m., on Page street, between Steiner and Pierce streets, as I was delivering goods to my customers, two young men, about 17 or 18 years of age, knocked the merchandise out of my hands and slapped my face. I took no action, and did not report this case to the police.

On October 30 I applied to Weidenthal & Goslinger, electrical workers, 151 Church street, to make electrical connections at my store. On November 3 the manager of the establishment flatly refused, saying that he was a member of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League and could not work in a Japanese establishment; otherwise he said he would be fined \$50 by the league. On this account my store is still without electrical connections.

I. TAKAYAMA, 1401 Scott street. I am a laundryman. On September 12, 1906, as I was on my route delivering, at the corner of Laguna and Eddy streets, about 11 a. m., 4 men, aged from 27 to 36 years, with gas pipes about 4 feet long, accosted me and struck my wagon with such force that 2 holes, about 3 by 4 inches, were made in my wagon. They threatened me with bodily violence and I hurried away.

About a month ago, as I was delivering laundry work on Scott street, 70 or 80 school children threw stones at my wagon, like stones of rain, and several holes were made. So continuous was this act on the part of the school children that I desisted from calling in that section of the city, thereby losing seven or eight customers. On September 9, on O'Farrell street, near Laguna, several hoodlums attacked my person, as well as Mr. Kawasaki, of the Japanese association. This was about 2.30 p. m. The matter was reported to the police department. For the last three or four weeks they have annoyed me continuously at my place of residence. During the afternoon or in the middle of the night rotten fruit, stones, etc., have been thrown into my shop. The night watch has not been very effective. I did not report this case to the police.

G. N. TSUKAMOTO, 3500 Twenty-third street. I am proprietor of the Sunset City Laundry. Soon after the earthquake the persecutions became intolerable. My drivers were constantly attacked on the highway, my place of business defiled by rotten eggs and fruit; windows were smashed several times. I was forced to hire, on September 6, two special policemen at great expense, and for fully two weeks was obliged to maintain the service. The miscreants are generally young men, 17 or 18 years old. Whenever newspapers attack the Japanese these roughs renew their misdeeds with redoubled energy.

S. TAKATA, 1158 Haight street. I am a lodging-house keeper. On August 28, 1906, about 9 p. m., my window was smashed by a person or persons unknown. Again on August 30, about 11 p. m., some one broke my large front window. I reported these incidents to the Japanese Association, but not to the police.

T. TAMURA, 1612 Laguna street. I have an employment office in San Francisco. On August 5, about 7 p. m., a large number of youngsters past thru the streets with drums and trumpets denouncing Japanese. One hour later, a gang of rough

looking laborers, thirty or forty strong, came to my place and smashed my windows. I telephoned to the police department several times, but to no avail. On the afternoon of the succeeding day a policeman called and inquired what was the matter. That same night all the remaining windows were completely broken by persons unknown to me.

M. SUGAWA, 1722a Devisadero street. I am a shoemaker. On August 17, 1906, at 8.40 p. m., as I was passing on Sutter street, near Scott, three boys, 21 or 22 years of age, attacked my person. I nearly fainted. Upon rising to my feet they again assaulted me. This time they smashed my nose. I grabbed the coat of one of the trio, and after having my nose dressed at one of the nearby hospitals, I went home. The next day a policeman came, requesting me to give up the coat. I at first refused, but finally, upon his assuring me that it would be deposited at the police station, I gave it up. I reported the matter to the police. When the case came up for trial the youngster was dismissed on the plea of insufficiency of evidence.

Dr. S. HASHIMOTO, 1615 Gough street. I am a physician. Toward the end of August, as I was on my way to visit a patient, in a great hurry, I was surrounded, on Castro street near Market, by a group of boys, ranging in years from 15 to 25. The number was soon increased to fifty. Seeing the situation was hopeless I ran with all my might. I was struck on the leg by a flying missile and my valise was injured. I did not report the case to the police.

I. IKUDA, 1608 Geary street. I am a clerk in a Japanese store. On November 2, 1906, as I was driving my wagon on Davis street, between Vallejo and Broadway, five or six laborers, apparently over 28 years old, appeared from the baggage cars and threw potatoes and eggplants at me and my horse. Soon they began throwing pieces of brick, and I was forced to turn back a block or so. Since September 8 such incidents occurred five times. None of these events were reported to the police because it would be of no avail.

These attacks, so I am informed, with but one exception were made when no policeman was in the immediate neighborhood. Most of them were made by boys and young men; many of them were vicious in character, and only one appears to have been made with a view of robbing the person attacked. All these assaults appear to have been made subsequent to the fire and earthquake in San Francisco, and my attention was not called to any assaults made prior to the 18th day of April, 1906.

Dr. F. Omori, of the Imperial University of Tokio, one of the world's most distinguished scientists, and, as stated by Prof. George Davidson, of the University of California, one of the greatest living authorities in seismography, sent to San Francisco by the Japanese Government to study the causes and effects of the earthquake, was stoned by hoodlums in the streets of San Francisco. Prof. T. Nakamura, professor of architecture in the Imperial University of Tokyo, was also stoned in the streets of San Francisco by young toughs and hoodlums. Doctor Omori was also assaulted when visiting Eureka, Cal. Neither of these eminent gentlemen made formal complaint of these assaults, and wisht that no official recognition be taken of them. I attach hereto copy of letter of Professor Davidson, calling the attention of the press of San Francisco to these assaults, as also copies of letters of the postmaster of San Francisco, the mayor of San Francisco, the governor of the State, and the



mayor of Eureka, expressing their great regret for these assaults and apologizing that they should have been made. See Exhibit F (p. 36).

I know that these assaults upon the Japanese are universally condemned by all good citizens of California. For months the citizens of San Francisco and Oakland have been terrorized by numerous murders, assaults, and robberies, both at day and night. The police have been powerless. The assaults upon the Japanese, however, were not made, in my judgment, with a view of robbery, but rather from a feeling of racial hostility, stirred up possibly by newspaper accounts of meetings that have been held at different times relative to the exclusion of Japanese from the United States.

The police records of San Francisco show that between May 6, 1906, and November 5, 1906, 290 cases of assault, ranging from simple assaults to assaults with deadly weapons and assaults with murderous intent, were reported to the police of San Francisco. Of the number so reported, seven were for assaults committed by Japanese, and two complaints were made against Japanese for disturbing the peace. The Japanese population in San Francisco is about 6,000. The total population of San Francisco to-day is estimated to be between 325,000 and 350,000.

While the sentiment of the State of California, as manifested by the public utterances of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League, by articles in many of the leading newspapers in the State, by declarations of the political parties in their platforms, and by the passage of a joint resolution by the State legislature on March 7, 1905, is in favor of the exclusion of Japanese coolies, yet the overwhelming sentiment in the State is for law and order and for the protection of Japanese in their persons and their property.

The chief of police of the city of San Francisco, as also the acting mayor of the city, assured me that everything possible would be done to protect the Japanese subjects in San Francisco, and they urgently requested that all cases of assault and all violations of law affecting the Japanese be at once reported to the chief of police.

I impress very strongly upon the acting mayor of the city, as also upon the chief of police, the gravity of the situation, and told them that, as officers charged with the enforcement of the law and the protection of property and person, you look to them to see that all Japanese subjects resident in San Francisco were afforded the full protection guaranteed to them by our treaty with Japan. I also informed them that if the local authorities were not able to cope with the situation, or if they were negligent or derelict in the performance of their duty,

then the entire power of the Federal Government within the limits of the Constitution would be used, and used promptly and vigorously, to enforce observance of treaties, which, under the Constitution, are the supreme law of the land, and to secure fit and proper treatment for the people of a great and friendly power while within the territory of the United States.

If, therefore, the police power of San Francisco is not sufficient to meet the situation and guard and protect Japanese residents in San Francisco, to whom under our treaty with Japan we guarantee "full and perfect protection for their persons and property," then, it seems to me, it is clearly the duty of the Federal Government to afford such protection. All considerations which may move a nation, every consideration of duty in the preservation of our treaty obligations, every consideration prompted by fifty years or more of close friendship with the Empire of Japan, would unite in demanding, it seems to me, of the United States Government and all its people, the fullest protection and the highest consideration for the subjects of Japan.

Respectfully submitted.

V. H. METCALF.

EXHIBIT A.—List of Japanese pupils mentioned on page 16 of this communication.

Name of pupil.	Name of school.	Age.	Grade.	Place of birth.	Sex.
Joe Tsukamoto	Agassiz primary	9	Second	United States	Boy.
Minie Tsukamoto	do	8	do	do	Girl.
George Tsukamoto	do	13	Fourth	Japan	Boy.
Hideo Okamoto	Columbia grammar	12	do	do	Do.
G. Mitani	Clement grammar	9	Second	do	Do.
K. Furukawa	do	17	Eighth	do	Do.
C. Yamakawa	do	17	do	do	Do.
Y. Niita	Crocker grammar	20	Sixth	do	Do.
B. Takenaka	do	15	do	do	Do.
H. Segawa	Denman grammar	15	Eighth	do	Girl.
T. Takahashi	do	11	Fifth	do	Do.
U. Takashi	do	13	do	do	Do.
F. Fusaye	do	16	Sixth	do	Do.
O. Okawara	Dudley Stone primary	10	Third	United States	Do.
M. Okawara	do	7	First	do	Do.
H. Amemiya	do	16	Third	Japan	Boy.
T. Ishimaga	do	19	Fourth	do	Do.
I. Matsuda	do	18	do	do	Do.
J. Kimishima	do	15	do	do	Do.
M. Hayashi	Emerson primary	10	do	United States	Do.
Hi. Hayashi	do	7	Second	do	Do.
K. Izaki	Fremont grammar	16	Eighth	Japan	Do.
K. Izeki	do	16	Seventh	do	Do.
F. Sadakuru	do	17	do	do	Do.
H. Ota	Grant primary	16	do	do	Boy.
C. Ogawa	Hamilton grammar	15	Eighth	do	Girl.
K. Hayashi	do	12	Sixth	do	Boy.
J. Nakagaki	do	17	Fifth	United States	Do.
M. Makai	do	17	Sixth	Japan	Do.
F. Kawamura	do	16	Sixth	do	Do.
N. Togasaki	Hearst grammar	17	Seventh	do	Do.
H. Shimosumi	do	14	do	do	Do.
K. Togasaki	do	11	Sixth	do	Girl.
K. Fujii	do	17	Fifth	United States	Boy.
K. Togasaki	do	17	Eighth	Japan	Do.
G. Fugimeaga	Henry Durant, primary	8	Third	United States	Girl.
K. Tsukamoto	Horace Mann, grammar	17	Sixth	Japan	Boy.
C. Tanaka	James Lick, grammar	13	do	United States	Do.
W. Washizu	do	14	Eighth	do	Girl.
E. Yoshioka	John Sweet grammar	15	Third	Japan	Boy.
T. Tanaka	do	15	Sixth	do	Do.
K. Orisaka	Laguna Honda, primary	14	Fifth	do	Do.
T. Tanaka	do	12	Fourth	do	Do.
T. Tanaka	Noe Valley primary	19	do	do	Do.
Arimura	Pacific Height grammar	11	do	United States	Girl.
B. Sato	do	15	Seventh	Japan	Do.
E. Enomoto	do	18	Fifth	do	Boy.
S. Inoeye	do	17	Fourth	do	Do.
S. Shigeuchi	do	16	Eighth	do	Do.
T. Yamama	do	16	do	do	Do.
I. Yasuhara	do	15	do	do	Do.
B. Kitahara	do	18	do	do	Do.
M. Arimura	do	12	Third	do	Girl.
		12	do	do	Boy.

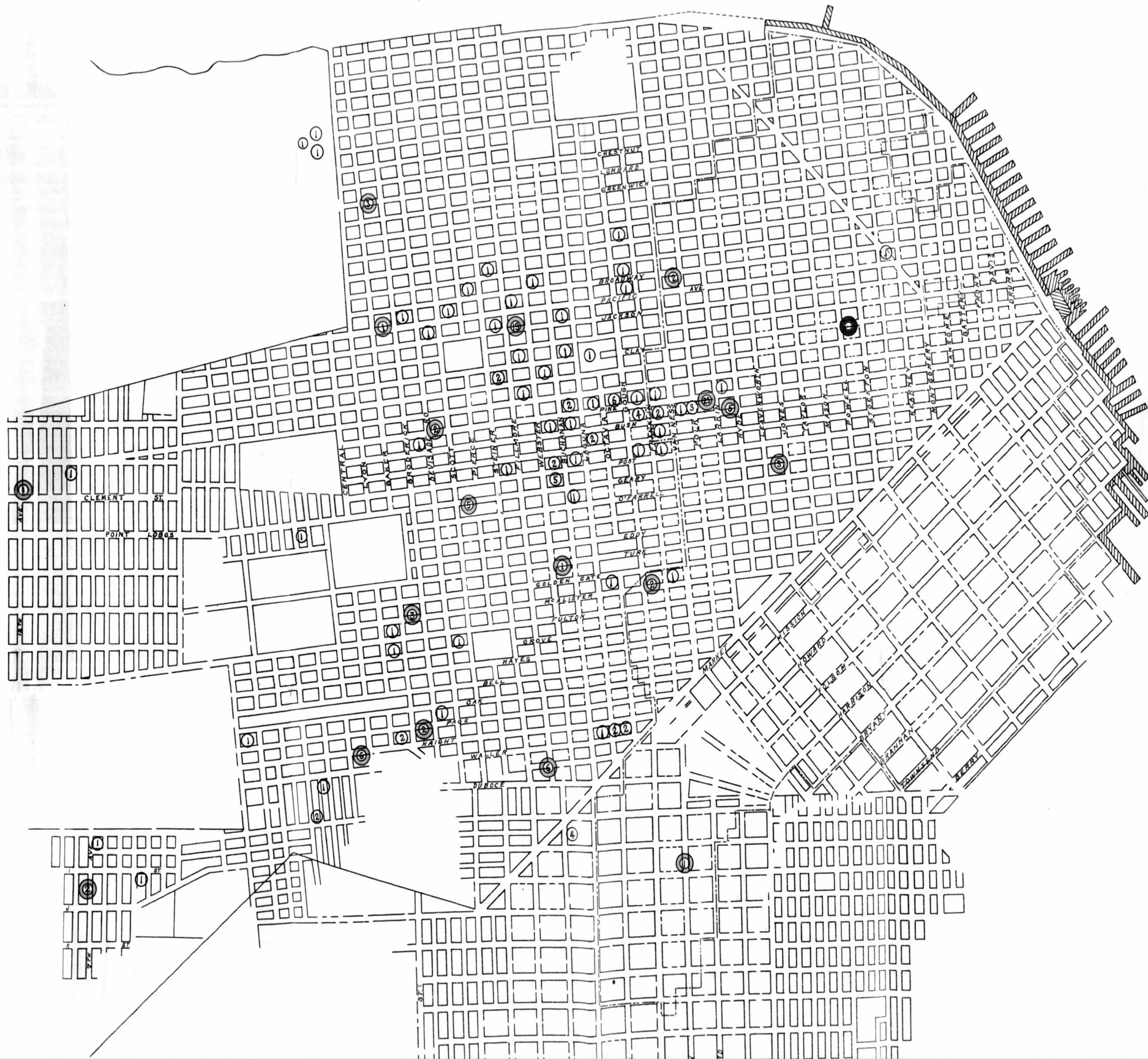
EXHIBIT A.—List of Japanese pupils mentioned on this page of this communication—
Continued.

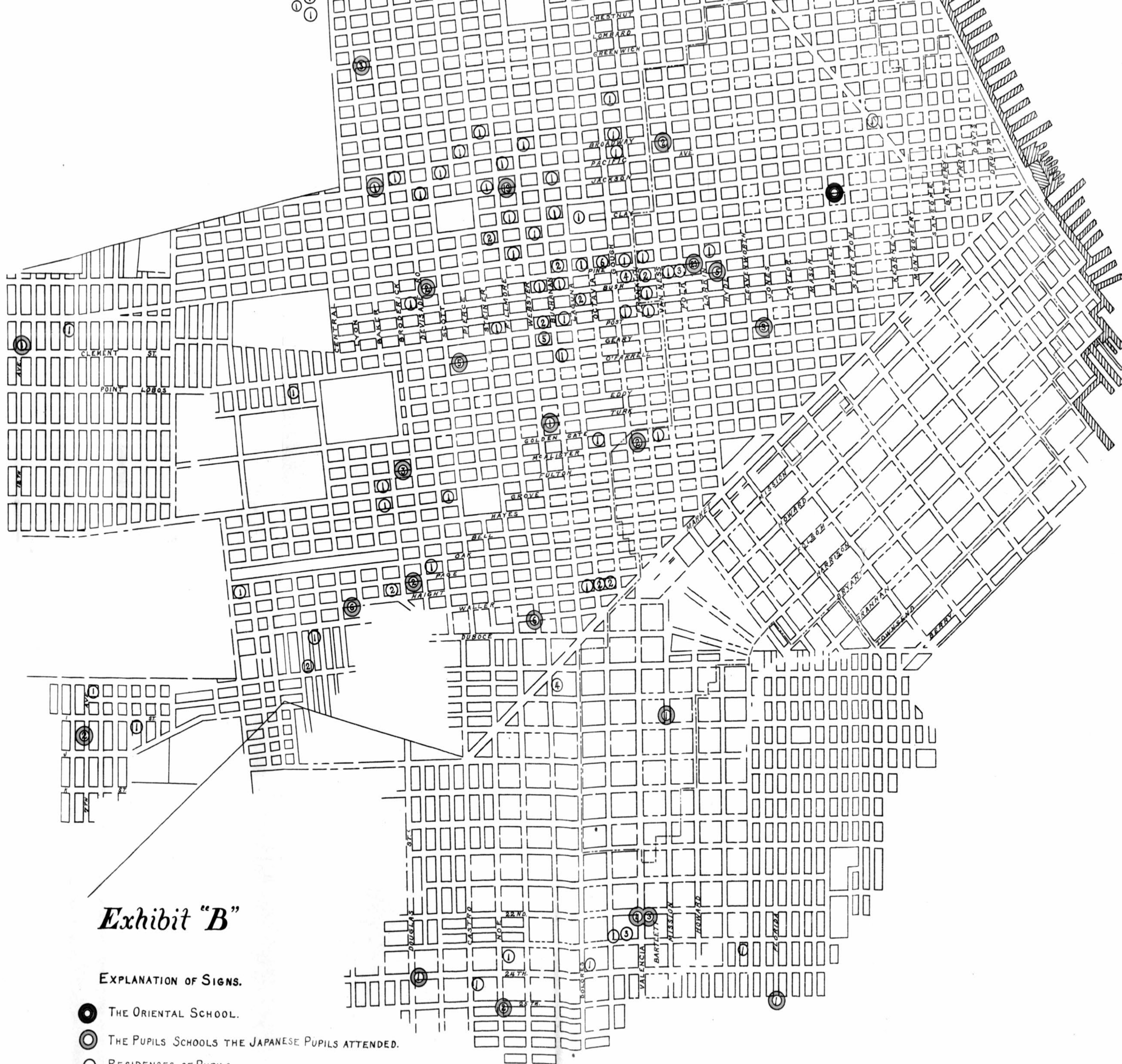
Name of pupil.	Name of school.	Age.	Grade.	Place of birth.	Sex.
N. Gozawa	Pacific Height grammar	17	Sixth	Japan	Boy.
C. Tonai	do	17	do	do	Do.
T. Itow	do	16	do	do	Do.
Y. Ochi	do	18	do	do	Do.
T. Kimura	do	18	Fifth	do	Do.
S. Ono	do	18	Eighth	do	Do.
K. Kojimoto	do	20	do	do	Do.
W. Watanabe	do	19	do	do	Do.
H. Tanaka	do	17	do	do	Do.
R. Homma	do	15	Seventh	do	Girl.
T. Tanaka	Redding primary	12	Fifth	do	Boy.
T. Takada	do	13	do	do	Girl.
M. Takagi	do	7	Third	do	Do.
F. China	do	8	do	do	Boy.
K. Muneno	do	8	do	do	Do.
B. Nakada	do	7	do	United States	Do.
J. Nakada	do	9	Fourth	do	Do.
T. Yamabata	do	13	do	Japan	Girl.
H. Nakana	do	10	Second	do	Do.
S. Otani	do	10	do	United States	Do.
H. Suzuki	do	12	do	do	Do.
S. Takahashi	do	8	do	do	Do.
H. Otani	do	8	do	do	Do.
K. Takada	do	12	Fifth	Japan	Boy.
I. Nikuni	do	8	First	do	Girl.
W. Suzuki	do	11	do	do	Do.
M. Yoshimura	do	6	do	United States	Do.
K. Matsuda	do	8	do	do	Do.
S. Yoshimura	do	6	do	do	Do.
M. Aoki	do	13	Fourth	Japan	Boy.
K. Aoki	do	10	do	do	Girl.
T. Takada	do	10	do	do	Boy.
T. Yatabe	do	11	do	do	Do.
J. Yano	Spring Valley grammar	19	Sixth	do	Do.
F. Ogawa	do	14	Eighth	do	Do.
I. Agi	Sutro grammar	17	do	do	Do.
R. Tachimi	Winfield Scott primary	13	Fourth	United States	Do.
S. Tachimi	do	10	Third	do	Do.
S. Tachimi	do	7	First	do	Do.
T. Yatabe	Marshall primary	8	Second	do	Do.

Résumé of Japanese attending public schools in San Francisco as mentioned in foregoing communication.

Number of pupils
 Number of schools they attended.
 Number of pupils at—
 6 years old
 7 years old
 8 years old
 9 years old
 10 years old
 11 years old
 12 years old
 13 years old
 14 years old
 15 years old
 16 years old
 17 years old
 18 years old
 19 years old
 20 years old







Number of pupils at—	
First grade	7
Second grade	10
Third grade	12
Fourth grade	16
Fifth grade	11
Sixth grade	13
Seventh grade	7
Eighth grade	17
Number of pupils born in—	
Japan	68
United States	25
Number of—	
Girls	28
Boys	65

EXHIBIT C.

[Translation.—From the Japanese American of October 31, 1906.]

WELCOME TO HONORABLE METCALF.

Honorable Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor is to arrive here early this morning, and we chose this occasion as the best opportunity to express our hearty welcome and satisfaction.

It is indeed to be regretted that the historic relation of the two nations, sealed and stamped with such untarnished friendship and brotherhood amounting, as we may safely assume, to virtual alliance, is now imperilled by the short-sighted actions of the political demagogues whose eyes can never see anything but the attainment of the selfish ambition thru the whims of ignorant laborers. Among countless measures of injustice and prejudice the question of separate schools is of supreme importance. The injurious effects of this discrimination are very wide and far-reaching.

Firstly, the measure is a virtual exclusion of Japanese from the only wholesome means of assimilating themselves to American life. Japanese in this country want to adopt American life in its best and most real spirit, and no better means can be had to this end than the association of children in schools. The exclusion of Japanese children from the public schools, and their banishment from the society of American children, is decidedly against the welfare of this country just as much as it is against the interest of the Japanese colony itself.

Secondly, the separation of the schools is in fact a measure to prohibit the education of Japanese children. To walk over miles of desolation thru the burned district every day, among every possible form of danger, is indeed an impossible task even for the strongest adult. But suppose they do it, what benefit can they attain from attending a school such as now actually provided by the board of education? We do not enter into a detailed description, as the facts talk louder than the voice.

Thirdly, the measure constitutes a gross violation of the treaty rights. It is discrimination and injustice, indignity and disgrace in every sense and spirit.

The movement is, however, local. It is an intrigue of the corrupt politicians, who have stirred up the innocent ignorant masses to sentimental agitation for the simple purpose of using them as political tools. We know well that such is not the general sentiment of the American people. We still trust the United States as our most confidential ally. And this, our belief, has been simply proved by the steps and measures taken by the President, to whom our respect and reverence can never be sufficiently expressed.



The Secretary, in his personality, is the type of the true Californian and of the true American. His knowledge of the real conditions of the State can never be disputed. Now he comes here with the heavy task of investigating the real grounds of the present controversy. We trust him to find a successful solution of the impending difficulties. The Japanese colony here, under the prejudice of the public authorities, is utterly powerless to redress its own grievances. We rely on the sense of justice and reasons inspired by the highest sense of humanity. Our hope of salvation and for the destiny of the entire Japanese colony here in California hinges upon the way in which this controversy is settled.

[From the Soko Shimbun, October 26, 1906.]

LET THE WORLD KNOW.

In order to have a fair judgment concerning the segregation of the Japanese children from the public schools in San Francisco, it is better to let all the nations know the situation of the Japanese on the Pacific coast. We know there are people who believe that we are not entitled to enjoy equal rights on account of being Japanese. But we feel assured that the majority of people whose minds are not contaminated with trickery and falsehood would decline to listen to such selfish confidence in a superiority which results to their own advantage. We protest against the line of arguments used and denunciations made by labor orators who endeavor to draw a clear-cut distinction implying that the Japanese physically and mentally are inferior to white people.

The people of Japan, living under their gentle government, can not allow the people of San Francisco to discriminate against innocent school children on the pretext of racial difference. It is the foundation of our civilization and of our ideals to enjoy the blest liberty of equal rights. We can not keep the mass of the people of Japan in dense ignorance of the prevailing situation, nor oppress the little innocent creatures with such unbearable burdens. The telegrams from our foreign office are significant, in that the nation, as a whole, is deeply interested in the matter of the treatment received in the hands of the educational authority in San Francisco.

Altho the hearts and wishes of our people rest with the people of America in the hope of fair adjustment of the present complication, yet the people of Japan are at the climax of indignation. We believe it is not time for us to take any revenging measures, but we must defend ourselves against the insolence of excluding our children from the public schools in San Francisco. The question may be well settled by referring the matter of pertinent opinions of the leading publicists of the world.

[From the Japanese American, October 25, 1906.]

OUR NATIONAL DIGNITY BESMEARED—TO ARMS, OUR COUNTRYMEN!

To be candid in the matter, we confidently expected that in reply to the protest of our Imperial Majesty's consul in re separate school, the San Francisco board of education would render a solution that is, in the main, satisfactory to us. Granting that the members of the board have neither the intellectual nor moral capacity to grasp the straight-formed wherefores of the consul's protest, we, nevertheless, thought it was not unreasonable in us to hope that in view of the overwhelming public opinion in Japan, in view of the inalienable friendship and comity existing between the two nations, in view of the undisputed status of our Empire in the family of the great powers—of all of which the board is supposed to have some knowledge—the board would favor us at least with a formality of reconsideration. And what manner of answer did we receive?

Not only did they fail to give us a shadow of satisfaction, but, relying upon the ambiguous provision of the political code, they most insolently ignored the legitimate

protestations of our imperial consul. And from the broadsides of the local yellow journalism it would seem that our national prestige is daily dwindling away.

The calamity of the poor little creatures may be borne; the disgrace of Japanese residents in America may be endured; but—let none on earth or in heaven trifle with the honor of our beloved Empire; let none with impunity treat slightly our national dignity—the indispensable foundation of our national existence.

The school question of San Francisco may seem to some a matter of insignificance; but viewed in the light of a nation's dignity it is a question of most far-reaching consequences. Upon it depends our country's status in the estimation of the world; upon it depends the very existence of our Empire.

Patriotism demands the maintenance of our dignity pure and unassailed. And every loyal Japanese must aver himself presently with the weapon of righteousness in order to repel the assaults of the defamers.

The question is no longer confined to a handful of school children; it has assumed into national proportions. We doubt not for a moment that every resident Japanese, backed by the sympathetic outburst at home, will participate in the struggle with that vigor and tenacity which have won for us the heights of Nanshan and the impregnable redoubts of 208-Meter Hill.

[From the New World, October 25, 1906.]

THE GENERAL MASS MEETING.

What manner of meeting is this, that is held in the midst of mountainous ashes, fanned by the vernal breezes that threaten to devour the wasted lands of the Golden Gate? It is the ebullition of 70,000 dauntless heroes that hail from the blessed land of Yamato burning with the fire of indignation and clamoring for instant retaliation.

What, then, is the cause of all this turmoil that sways the ranks of the Japanese? The story is long, but the time is short. Their property has been plundered; their lives and limbs imperiled; their national flag daubed with mire! By inmates of insane asylums that had escaped the notice of the guards? No! No! by organized mobs and officials of an organized community!

Personal indignities may be overlooked; property right may be invaded with impunity; but when national dignity is called to question the sword of Masamune is unsheathed for action!

Dulce est pro patria mori!

[From the Soko Shimbun, October 25, 1906.]

RETALIATION.

The separate school and restaurant questions are certainly examples of flagrant violation of the treaty of 1894. The State authorities having taken no adequate measures to suppress such wrongdoing, they must certainly bear the responsibility, and may, so far as we are concerned, be deemed as wrongdoers themselves. What are we to do under the circumstances?

One of the home newspapers is reported to advocate immediate retaliation against America and American goods. Would such procedure be a wise one? It is true that our military and naval forces are able to cope with any adversary on the Pacific today. But we must even keep in mind that our martial prowess is not an instrument for destroying international friendships of long standing.

Fifty-four years ago, when our country entered the family of nations, America acted as our godfather, and for the last half century the growing intimacy was never for a moment questioned.

Let us not, then, act rashly in any attempt to sever the ties of this deep-rooted amity. Let us confide in the justice of the American Government. When such amicable settlement is unattainable, then, and then only, should we talk of retaliation.

[From the Soko Shimbun, October 23, 1906.]

THE MANIFESTO OF THE GENERAL MASS MEETING OF THE JAPANESE COLONY.

Any important question which concerns our welfare should be settled by public opinion. The opinion of an individual or small minority should have no weight in settling serious affairs.

* * * * *

The school question and the boycott of Japanese restaurants in San Francisco would seem to a casual observer to be of a trivial nature, affecting only a small portion of our people in San Francisco; but one will soon realize that the questions at issue are great problems of national importance when he considers its causes, the motives, and the effects upon our future development at home and abroad. Any unnecessary delay would inevitably tend to aggravate the situation.

It is needless to repeat here how long we have been suffering under such unjust treatment and unfair discrimination at the hands of public officials as well as of private individuals in San Francisco.

Our occupations are hampered, our residences are assailed, our lives and property unprotected, the dignity of our Empire impaired, international comity toward our Empire ignored. Can we, under such conditions, claim that we are the subjects of Japan, with which the United States is on the most cordial terms?

We have suffered much hitherto without murmuring, but incessant persecutions, after the terrible experiences of the earthquake, have placed us in the last extremities of endurance. If ever there was a time when patience ceased to be a virtue, this certainly is that time.

Under such circumstances we should not depend on our consul or on the Japanese Association of America alone, but we, Japanese residents in California, should stand together and take concerted action against the most unjustifiable treatment at the hands of the unscrupulous elements in California. As a first step let us have a general mass meeting of our colony in order to shape public opinion among us.

Then let us proceed to inform our Government, as well as the people at home, of the exact situation. At the same time let us appeal to the sober-minded citizens of the United States and, first of all, to the Chief Executive of the United States, the undaunted friend of the oppressed and suffering. The proposed mass meeting should be as representative in character as possible, and every corner of California should be equal to the occasion. Let every delegate pour out his heart's contents without shirk or reservation.

[From the Japanese American, October 31, 1906.]

GREETING TO SECRETARY METCALF.

The Honorable Secretary Metcalf, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, will arrive here to-morrow. We greet him with great honor. We consider his coming to San Francisco as a favor extended to us by the Government of the United States. We hope that the opportunity will soon be afforded to us to express our great gratitude for the Secretary's personal effort for the impartial investigation of the present deplorable conditions in this city and the attitude of the latter toward our people, especially toward our children, who have recently been expelled from the public schools. Finally, we desire to express our solicitude for his health during his long journey.

The friendly relations which existed between the United States and Japan ever since Commodore Perry's first visit to our native country are so brotherly and sincere that they are generally accepted by the whole world as an unwritten alliance between the two nations. We are always proud of this fact, but to our great regret the local authorities of the city of San Francisco, in order to court favor with the Union Labor party, has taken hasty action against a people of a friendly nation.

We believe that there are many reasons which support the objection of having separate schools for our children. Among them the following are the most important which will attract serious consideration:

First. The separate school will greatly deter the Americanization of our children. Americans, as a nation, are a people composed of all the nationalities of the world, and the Japanese, too, since they have come to live on the American soil, will be and should be Americanized under the influence of American civilization. Furthermore, the Japanese children who are involved in the present question are mostly American natives, and therefore are destined to be first-class citizens of the United States at maturity. Should the authorities refuse to educate these children under the principle of Americanization, it will surely bring deplorable results to the very foundation of the nation.

Second. The action taken by the board of education is a hostile one against Japanese, and hence the separate school is, in fact, by no means as adequately provided as other schools. Even if this were true it would be impossible for every Japanese child in the city to go to one special school from every direction and from great distances. In other words, it seems a complete refusal of education to the Japanese children.

Third. The action taken by the board of education is the refusal to recognize a right already conceded under the existing treaty between the United States and Japan. Under this treaty we, the Japanese in the United States, are entitled to receive similar treatment with the subjects of Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy; yet the city authorities have taken an action to discriminate against children, and at the same time receiving the children of the subjects of other treaty nations. It is morally a disgrace to our nation. We must stand for the right and dignity of our country.

We are of the opinion, however, that the public sentiment of the United States is not in sympathy with the action taken by the San Francisco board of education. The historical friendship existing between the United States and Japan is not so easily to be forgotten. No one on earth has greater confidence in the sincerity and uprightness of the President of the United States than the Japanese. Secretary Metcalf is the man who knows the people of this coast better than any other man. Here rests our confidence in his coming to this coast to investigate all conditions and affairs. We have withdrawn a lawsuit against the board of education from the circuit court in order to express our confidence in the coming of the Secretary and his Government's action. We greet the honorable Secretary with great hope and the confidence of a child in his parent.

[From the Japanese Daily New World, October 31, 1906.]

INVESTIGATIONS BY THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

Secretary Metcalf, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, has already left Washington for San Francisco. The main purpose of his present trip is said to be an investigation into the true condition of affairs in regard to the segregation of Japanese school children.

The Japanese on the Pacific coast have on innumerable occasions been subjected to most intolerable indignities and persecutions, but never before did the incidents receive any direct investigations at the hands of the Federal Government.

President Roosevelt is a man of great wisdom and unquestioned rectitude. In the bright pages that adorn the history of the nation he has ever worked for the interests of the Republic and the cause of humanity—ever in the path of righteousness. Never in his brilliant career has he been moved by personal bias or racial prejudice, and it is not difficult to surmise that the present mission of Secretary Metcalf was prompted by the same love of justice that has won for him the admiration of the

world. And the Chief Executive did not err in his choice of his personal representative, for the holder of the portfolio of Commerce and Labor is said to be one of the ablest and greatest men that California ever produced.

With a thoro investigation by such a fearless man as Secretary Metcalf, the unpardonable misrepresentations concerning the Japanese will undoubtedly receive full ventilation, and it is our paramount duty to furnish him with true accounts of the existing conditions.

[From the Japanese American, October 27, 1906.]

ATTITUDE OF OUR PEOPLE TOWARD THE SCHOOL PROBLEM.

The segregation of the Japanese school children from the public schools in San Francisco is a menace to the prestige of our Empire and a great insult to Japanese. Even if we should admit that the segregation does not affect the dignity of the nation, yet there are other grave reasons to which we must give serious attention, because it concerns the intellectual and moral development of future generations, to whose enlightenment all humanity, without distinction of race or color, must contribute its best.

Education is the foundation of national existence. The educational system of a nation is an index of the degree of the civilization of that nation. We can easily gauge the progress of a people by the ratio of its school attendance.

Considered from every point of view, we must try our best to secure a favorable consummation.

[From the Japanese American, October 27, 1906.]

COMMENT ON JAPANESE MASS MEETING.

A mass meeting of the Japanese residents of San Francisco, held in the Jefferson Square Hall on the evening before last, was an unprecedented success as a meeting of this kind. Not only did it attain its aim, but every member present gave serious consideration to the matter, preserving calmness and sobriety, notwithstanding the suffocating heat due to the too closely crowded hall.

The general feature of the meeting justifies us in commending it most highly as worthy of the subjects of the Empire of the "Rising Sun."

We are quite satisfied with the attitude of our colony as regards this matter, and we believe there will be an immediate solution satisfactory to us. We earnestly hope that every one of our number will exert his best ability and all stand together in the spirit of the meeting for the consummation of our purpose.

[From the Japanese American, October 26, 1906.]

The grand mass meeting which was held last night by the local Japanese colony aroused such intense concern thruout the State that numerous telegrams conveying the sentiments of Japanese residents have been received at headquarters. The following are a few of them:

1. "Congratulate you on to-day's mass meeting. Hope it will be a fight to the end. M. Tan, Santa Rosa."
2. "For the protection of our general interests, fight to the bitter end against the unwarranted discrimination of the San Francisco officials. Will give all possible support. Japanese Association, Los Angeles."
3. "For the cause of Yamoto people fight to the utmost. D. Nishikata, Los Angeles."
4. "Compliments to the mass meeting of the Japanese colony. Earnestly pray for its merited success. F. Yamasaki, secretary Branch Japanese Association."
5. "Fight to the bitterest end for the sake of our compatriots. G. Yuasa, Los Angeles Branch Japanese Association."

6. "From the depth of our hearts we approve the general mass meeting of the Japanese colony and hope for its triumph. Japanese Association, Watsonville."

7. "We pray for the success of the mass meeting. Japanese Association, San Jose."

[Letter from Iino, Los Angeles branch of the New World.]

"Representing the readers of the New World in southern California, let me approve the noble purposes of the general mass meeting in regard to separate schools and the persecution of Japanese residents. At the same time allow me to tender a vote of thanks for the untiring efforts of the members of the committee.

"LAST NIGHT'S MASS MEETING.

"In order to institute a systematic fight against Japanese exclusion, a grand mass meeting of the Japanese colony was held last evening at the Jefferson Square Hall. As the question at issue was a most pressing one, added to the fact that upon its proper solution depended our national honor and prestige, the air was filled with the irresistible ardor of indignation. So great, indeed, was the resentment of the people that long before the appointed hour there was not standing room in the spacious hall. Excluding the late arrivals who jammed the corridors, the force was over 1,200 strong.

"Mr. K. Abiko, the president of the Japanese association, presided at the meeting. After a brief opening address he introduced Mr. G. Ikeda, the secretary of the association, who read the following:

"The resolution of the San Francisco board of education segregating the school children of Japanese parentage is emphatically an act which besmears the dignity and honor of the Japanese Empire. It is a most cruel sword that cuts off the parts of the moral and intellectual development of these tender innocent creatures.

"Can we, remaining lukewarm, suffer the national honor to be trampled upon—the honor that has cost us the noblest blood of half a million brothers? Can we without a murmur assent to an act which virtually demolishes the fountain head of our future prosperity? This is no time for idle speech. The hour of action has come.

"Fully cognizant of the situation it is the purpose of this association, supported by every manly member of the community and aided by the diplomatic negotiations of the Imperial Government, to devise an adequate mode of procedure in order to raze to the ground the false breastwork of the enemy, thus forever securing to our children the blessings of education.

"Let every man in whose veins runs a single microbe of patriotism, whose love for his compatriots, whose affection for the tender children have not deserted him, let him by every means at his command contribute his share to a speedy and fair solution of this most stupendous question." October 25, 1906. Japanese Association of America.

The above declaration was received with thunderous applause. Then followed powerful speeches by U. Suzuki, M. Tsukamoto, D. Aoki, S. Imura, Rev. K. Ki, Rev. N. Okubo, J. Kato, B. Yamagata, K. Kiyose, F. Taniguchi, Dr. K. Kurosawa, A. Matsugaki, K. Yukawa, Rev. Z. Hirota, and others.

When the speeches were concluded Mr. Kiba, secretary of the association, read the opinion of Mr. T. Hozumi. Finally Mr. Togazaki introduced the following resolution:

"RESOLUTION OF THE MASS MEETING OF THE JAPANESE COLONY.

"Resolved, That we most emphatically oppose the establishment of separate schools for Japanese children. (2) We delegate and charge the Japanese Association of America with the task of opposing any such attempts and to give all possible

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assistance for the speedy realization of our purpose. (3) We appropriate funds for all necessary expenditures incident to the proper solution of this question."

The resolutions were adopted in the midst of deafening applause, and after three cheers for the Japanese residents, and also for the Empire, the meeting closed at 10.13 p. m.

[From the Japanese Daily New World, October 22, 1906.]

LEGAL, PROTEST AND DIPLOMATIC CONFERENCE.

It is not true Americans, but the immigrants from Italy and other small countries of Europe who are desirous of excluding Japanese from California and other States on the Pacific coast. The antiforeign feeling in America originated some hundred years ago, when the English colonists endeavored to push the French and German invaders out of the land, and the French tried to kick out the Irish immigrants coming after them.

Irish and Italians, thus pushed toward the western part of the United States, have organized a formidable body with the aid of the Spanish and Portuguese and followed the example of their predecessors in excluding oriental races. They succeeded in checking the entrance of the Chinese by means of legislation. As for the Japanese, they thought it too difficult to treat them like Chinese, the former having become an important element of the international community bound by treaty with the United States on equal terms. Hence the idea was given up to exclude Japanese by means of legislation, and measures were taken to humiliate and persecute them at the hands of the authorities.

The board of education at the request of these people took advantage of the letter of the law of the State of California and excluded the Japanese children from schools where white children are in attendance, upon the assumption that Japanese are of the Mongolian race. This conduct of the authorities is on one hand a malicious abuse of the friendly nation in the Orient, and on the other hand it is a manifest violation of the treaty made under the highest authority of the United States to which the authorities of the State of California and San Francisco are subject. As for this malicious and violent conduct of the authorities we must induce our own authorities to take every means to secure from the former a proper remedy for what has been done.

[From the Japanese Daily New World, October 25, 1906.]

THE JAPANESE MASS MEETING.

The mass meeting of Japanese residents was nothing but a congealed expression of wrath against the ultrachauvinism of the authorities of San Francisco. Since the earthquake and fire the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League has been taking every opportunity of persecuting our people. For the past few months the league did its utmost to stir up the ignorant classes and young boys against the Japanese. When night came these boys have been accustomed to make their appearance in great numbers and in many places in the Japanese quarter or adjacent to it and attack Japanese stores or knock down the Japanese on the streets who were passing by. They were so bold as to break into Japanese stores, even in daylight, and rob merchandise stored there.

But the city authorities never gave ear to complaints of Japanese, who were therefore forced to subject their fate to the will of the god. This antiforeign feeling of the people of California has led the authorities at last to take measures for humiliating a nation friendly to America. Japan is a country with which the United States of America made a treaty embodying the terms of the most favored nation clause. But this stipulation of the treaty has been utterly violated by the hostile and unlawful conduct of the board of education. Further, the majority of the people of Cali-

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fornia seem to consider this conduct justifiable. The Call and the Chronicle, the influential papers of this city, are endeavoring to stir up the people by their vicious statements.

What measure shall we take on this occasion, when everything is very unfavorable to Japan and Japanese? The mass meeting is the best way to decide what measure we Japanese residents shall take against the very barbarous conduct of the authorities. We are very glad to hear that the influential Japanese here are now under way to arrange the meeting for us.

[From the Japanese Daily New World, October 20, 1906.]

We are very sorry to know that Japanese children are suddenly excluded from the public schools because of race prejudices and forgetfulness of true Americanism. It is far better to let race problems be decided by eminent ethnologists rather than by municipal authority and politicians. If the board of education be controlled by the agitation of ignorant laborers rather than by true Americanism, then when the Japanese Exclusion League ask them to exclude Japanese children permanently from the public school they will do it.

[From the Japanese American, October 13, 1906.]

THE IMPORTANT TREND OF AFFAIRS.

All the political parties in California have resolved that the Japanese should be excluded, and the candidates for the coming election show strenuous efforts in favor of exclusion of Japanese. It would seem that the popular opinion among the people in California is in favor of exclusion of Japanese. But it is not so in its true sense.

On August 8 Representative Hayes consulted the members of "Fruit Growers' Association," inducing them to hire white laborers for picking fruit instead of the Japanese. He said white laborers would gladly accept the position of the Japanese. But the members discredited the suggestion, stating that the exclusion of the Japanese means the failure of fruit industry. It was further said that there are great difficulties in employing white laborers, for they are all under the influence of unionism, which is detrimental to the developments of the agriculture and fruit industry. The fact is, the term "Japanese exclusion" has become a tool in the hands of unscrupulous politicians.

We must take these facts into consideration and try not to provoke the faithful employer of Japanese. We must be faithful and earnest also. It is our duty to be proud of being efficient laborers and show them the spirit of Japanese. We have no hesitation in saying that the exclusion of Japanese is detrimental to the development of the agriculture and industry in California. Don't you see the reason why the people in San Jose and Saratoga are not in favor of the exclusion of Japanese? It can be plainly seen that the people foresee that the exclusion of Japanese is impossible. Under these circumstances we desire to bring your attention to these facts and let the people realize that we are earnest and faithful workers.

[San Francisco Call, November 13, 1906.]

THE JAPANESE DIPLOMATIC GAME.

The tone of the person in authority lecturing an unruly child as to what is good for it characterizes the pronouncements of the Eastern press in relation to the treatment of the Japanese by San Francisco. Some of them, like the New York Evening Post, get real angry over the matter. The Post in the extremity of its indignation intimates that it is all due to the fact that General de Young wants to run for United States Senator. To the local mind the connection is not clear, but perhaps in New

York they have superior means of information concerning the aspirations of California statesmen, and especially as to the way in which these aspirations shake whole continents to their center and threaten to involve all America in floods of gore.

We are not greatly alarmed at the outlook, notwithstanding the inky disturbance of the Eastern mind. There is about as much chance of war with Japan as there is of General de Young's going to the Senate. The pending protest is nothing more than a pawn in the diplomatic game. It is something like the time-honored dispute over fisheries on the Atlantic coast. In the solemn game of diplomacy it is the ancient policy to cultivate and even cherish open sores. The contending dialecticians trade one wrangle against another. The Newfoundland fisheries quarrel, for instance, is equal to one Alaska boundaries dispute. Such is the arithmetic of diplomacy. Great Britain and the United States have arrived at the conclusion that this kind of diplomacy is rather silly, and they are closing the old disputes wherever possible.

But Japan wants an offset to our claim that American trade is not being fairly treated in Manchuria. Further, the Japanese do not want extreme measures taken against their seal poachers in the Aleutian Archipelago. In default of a better argument, they have picked up this absurd and technical plea that Japanese "children" meet with discrimination in the public schools of San Francisco.

There is no discrimination. The segregation of Japanese students in one school is a police regulation due to the fact that they are not children in the true sense. As a rule they range in years from 15 to 25. It is not fit that they should be permitted to associate with children of average school age, and it will not be permitted.

[San Francisco Chronicle, November 11, 1906.]

OUR JAPANESE COLONY—HAWAII ALREADY DOMINATED BY AN ASIATIC CIVILIZATION.

Out of 154,001 inhabitants found in the Hawaiian Islands in 1900 but 28,819 were Caucasians. There were 86,728 Asiatics, of whom 61,111 were Japanese. The remainder were of the perishing island races. Of the male population over 18 years of age, 63,444 were Asiatics, out of a total of 85,136, and of these, 43,753 were Japanese. From 1900 to 1905 the arrivals of aliens in the islands were 48,086 Asiatics and 1,726 of all other nationalities. Of the Asiatics, 38,029 were Japanese. The departures of Asiatics, however, during that period exceeded the arrivals by 4,421, and the departures of Japanese exceeded the arrivals by 4,284. Of the 42,313 Japanese who left Hawaii between June 30, 1900, and December 31, 1905, an unknown number—larger than 20,641—came to the Pacific coast. This was in opposition to the efforts of the Japanese consul, acting under orders from the Japanese Government. The Japanese are getting to be regardless even of their own Government, and with increasing vigor express their determination to go where they please. As matters now stand, the Chinese population is decreasing, the Koreans are increasing, and the Japanese probably about hold their own, their tendency being to make Hawaii a halfway house to this coast, rigorous and systematic recruiting being evidently in progress.

The total result of the oriental movement has been to produce a great dearth of labor on the sugar plantations, with a corresponding decrease of profit in their operation. Not only are higher wages paid than formerly, and better living and quarters furnished, but there are at times serious losses from lack of ability to get labor at any price. This shortage of agricultural labor is not so much due to the departure of orientals as to their engaging in occupations other than those for which they were imported. Of those engaged in domestic service, laundries, restaurants, barber shops, and similar occupations 50.97 per cent were Asiatic; of those engaged in trade and transportation 48.68 per cent were Asiatics, and of those in mechanical pursuits 49.17

per cent. Of the total engaged in gainful occupations 75.63 per cent were Asiatic, the Japanese greatly preponderating.

According to a report of the United States Commissioner of Labor, published in the September bulletin of the Bureau, the orientals, and especially the Japanese, are now in almost complete control of the clothing trades, boots and shoes, food products, and of the production of coffee and rice. They are rapidly getting control of all the building trades and tin work. White mechanics are leaving the islands. In 26 occupations for which the Territory requires licenses there were 2,529 Chinese and Japanese license holders to 1,629 of all other nationalities. As long ago as 1899 there were 753 Asiatic holders of merchants' licenses to 360 of all other nationalities. There is now no merchandising license required, so that exact figures can not be given, but the report states that the Asiatics are rapidly acquiring a monopoly of the smaller retail trade. They have not yet done much in the finer retail trade requiring large capital or in the wholesale trade, but that is coming.

The Japanese have capital, and Japanese capitalists recognize that there is a jobbing trade all ready for them to take over. That the commerce of Hawaii will soon be as completely in the hands of the Chinese and Japanese as that of the Straits Settlements now is inevitable. The agricultural industries, except sugar, are now substantially in the hands of orientals, either as tenants or owners. They are already beginning in the sugar industry, not as yet as owners or lessees, but as contractors for the production of cane. As the Japanese, whenever they are ready, can command both the capital and technical skill, it seems inevitable that the entire sugar industry will in time pass into their hands—at first as contractors, next as lessees, and finally, very likely, as owners. It seems inevitable because a race which will work long hours and have a low standard of life can, and therefore will, economically exterminate any race which has a high standard of life, and insists on working short hours. The mass of the Hawaiian population is non-Caucasian. Of the non-Caucasians the Japanese is the dominant race. No human power can long prevent the assimilation of the civilization of any country to that of the mass of its inhabitants. For all practical purposes Hawaii is to-day a Japanese colony.

What are we fighting for on this coast is that California and Oregon and Washington shall not become what the Territory of Hawaii now is. If the Japanese are permitted to come here freely nothing can prevent that except revolution and massacre, which would be certain. No words can describe the intensity of the hatred with which the white mechanics and small merchants of Hawaii regard the Japanese, who have taken their work from them by doing it at prices for which they can not do it except by accepting the Japanese standard of life. Our workingmen hate the Japanese because they fear they will supplant them. The Hawaiian workingmen hate them because they have already been supplanted. Being but a small minority of the population the whites of Hawaii can not help themselves. The white men of the Pacific coast are determined that the Orientals shall never be enabled to do here that which they have already accomplished in Hawaii. It will be prevented by whatever measures are found necessary.

What we are now endeavoring is to prevent it by such wise action on the part of our own and the Japanese Government as shall keep the races apart. Just now our race feeling has shown itself in the provision that the children of the races shall be kept separate in the schools. It is said that the Japanese will contest it in the courts, and if defeated there will make it an "international question." We trust they will not do so. It would be found that there is no power on earth which could compel the people of this State to tax themselves against their will to educate aliens whom we do not want here at all. To attempt to enforce the coeducation of the races in the face of the determined opposition of those who pay the bills would be inhuman, for it would result in scenes which we trust we may never witness. The example of Hawaii should be sufficient to assure the early passage of an exclusion act.

[San Francisco Chronicle, November 6, 1906.]

JAPANESE IN SCHOOLS—REASONS WHY THEY ARE OBJECTIONABLE TO OUR PEOPLE.

The most prominent objection to the presence of Japanese in our public schools is their habit of sending young men to the primary grades, where they sit side by side with very young children, because in those grades only are the beginnings of English taught. That creates situations which often become painfully embarrassing. They are, in fact, unendurable.

There is also the objection to taking the time of the teachers to teach the English language to pupils, old or young, who do not understand it. It is a reasonable requirement that all pupils entering the schools shall be familiar with the language in which instruction is conducted. We deny either the legal or moral obligation to teach any foreigner to read or speak the English language. And if we choose to do that for one nationality, as a matter of grace, and not to do the same for another nationality, that is our privilege.

We do not know that the Japanese children are personally objectionable in grades composed of pupils of their own age. We do not know whether they are or not. There is, however, a deep and settled conviction among our people that the only hope of maintaining peace between Japan and the United States is to keep the two races apart. Whatever the status of the Japanese children while still young and uncontaminated, as they grow older they acquire the distinctive character, habits, and moral standards of their race, which are abhorrent to our people. We object to them in the familiar intercourse of common school life as we would object to any other moral poison.

While we deny any moral or legal obligation to give, at public expense, any education whatever to any alien, and consequently if we choose to give as a matter of grace to one and deny it to another, we have also as a matter of grace provided separate schools for the Japanese. In all the Southern States separate schools are provided for white and colored children. To say that we may exclude our own colored citizens from the schools attended by white children, but shall not exclude the children of aliens from such schools, is not only absurd but monstrous.

We deny that the Federal Government has any control whatever over the schools of this State, or any authority whatever to officially deal with them. The tenth amendment to the Constitution declares that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people." If the control of public education is not one of the powers by that clause expressly withheld from the Federal jurisdiction, then there is no such power thus withheld, and there is nothing in which the jurisdiction of Congress is not supreme. Secretary Metcalf, now here, is not, as a United States official, entitled to any information whatever in regard to our schools. What is given is given as a matter of courtesy.

Section 2 of Article VI of the Constitution of the United States says: "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land." Obviously no treaty can be made by the United States except under its "authority." Any treaty made in excess of that authority is void in that particular. If the United States has no "authority" over the schools of California it can not be clothed with such authority by any contract of its own with a foreign nation. To suppose otherwise would be to suppose that the President and Senate alone could, under guise of a treaty with a foreign nation, usurp every power now held by any State government, and even abolish those governments. If the power of the President and Senate to enact by treaty that which Congress and the President can not enact by law exists, it has no limit. It does not exist. Therefore, whatever engagements the Federal Government may have made with Japan with respect to our schools—if it has made any—are utterly void.

[San Francisco Argonaut, November 10, 1906.]

THE JAPANESE IN OUR SCHOOLS.

After the fire of April 18 the San Francisco School Department temporarily housed Japanese and other Asiatic children in the schoolhouses with the white children. As soon as it was possible, however, the school board provided a separate building for these Asiatic children, in compliance with the school law of California. This led to a formal remonstrance from Tokyo thru the Japanese ambassador at Washington. It was followed by a protest from the Japanese consul at San Francisco, and the institution of proceedings in the Federal court to compel the San Francisco school board to admit a Japanese pupil to be seated side by side with the white children in the San Francisco schools. These formal court proceedings were presumably with the approval of the Japanese consul, as a Japanese attorney assisted his learned white brother at the bar.

President Roosevelt at once directed a dispatch to be sent by Secretary Root to the Japanese Imperial Government, apologizing for the action of the San Francisco school authorities, and explaining that the local exigencies due to the recent calamity, and the present labor disturbances had probably led to this action. The implication in this dispatch was that the Federal Government would at once take steps to remove the causes complained of by the Japanese Government, and the corollary was that the Federal Government would thus right a wrong. Pending action by the Federal Government toward removing the wrongs alleged to be due to the action of the school officials of California, the Japanese Government has refrained from further action. In accordance with this same course, and probably at the direction of the Japanese Imperial Government, the suit brought in the Federal court under the direction of the Japanese council against the San Francisco school board has been dismissed.

In the meantime Secretary Metcalf, head of the Department of Commerce and Labor, has been sent post haste to San Francisco by President Roosevelt to investigate the matter. Secretary Metcalf has held conferences with the Japanese consul, the United States district attorney, Federal Judges Henshaw, Gilbert, and Ross, and the San Francisco school board. He has expressed no opinion, and has given out nothing for publication. As the Secretary is a discreet man, and particularly on these vexatious Asiatic topics, we are convinced that he will keep his own counsel until he reports to the President. The only significant utterance made by the Secretary was when he asked President Altmann how California defined the word "Mongolian" in that clause of her statute where it provides that separate schools shall be provided for "Indian children" and for "children of Mongolian or Chinese descent." From this it is evident that the Administration will probably hold that the Japanese are not Mongolians.

It seems to us that President Roosevelt need only look out of his windows to note that we need no more race troubles. If he goes along Pennsylvania avenue from the White House to the Capitol he will see more negroes in a mile than he can see of Japanese in San Francisco in ten. Yet already ominous troubles are beginning here over a few score thousand Japanese. In fifteen years from now, if the Administration assumes this welcoming attitude toward the east coast of Asia, we shall have millions of Asiatics on the west coast of America. Are not the thousands of idle and lazy negroes, whom President Roosevelt may see any day in Washington, an object lesson of the undesirability of further race problems in the United States. Yet the Washington negroes are far superior to the negroes of the black belt. We have had the negroes with us for a couple of centuries, and our troubles with them seem but to have begun. We have had the Japanese with us for less than half a century and we are having more trouble with them already on the Pacific coast than with any other race, not excluding the Chinese.

It was on December 18, 1865, that the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution went into effect abolishing slavery. It was in July, 1868, that the fourteenth amendment went into effect, making the negroes citizens, giving them civil rights, and enumerating certain of those civil rights. This amendment also cut down the representation in Congress of such States as denied to negroes the right to vote. But no Southern State, as a result of this penalizing, ever enfranchised the negro. It was on February 26, 1869, that the fifteenth amendment was proposed by Congress. It declared that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." It went into effect March 30, 1870, ratified by thirty States. It was rejected by California, Oregon, New York, and seven other States.

It is thirty-six years since the fifteenth amendment gave to negroes the right to vote. Does President Roosevelt think that negroes freely exercise the right to vote in the Southern States? We do not think so. It is thirty-eight years since the fourteenth amendment gave to negroes civil rights. Does President Roosevelt think that negroes are granted equal rights in theaters, hotels, railway trains, or street cars in all the States, Southern or Northern? We do not think so. It may be said that the Federal courts can coerce the States into giving "equal rights" to the negroes. We do not think so. But if there may be those who doubt the soundness of our judgment, we may add that the United States Supreme Court in the celebrated "Slaughterhouse cases" decided that the fourteenth amendment does not deprive the States of police powers; that court upheld the right of the States to regulate their domestic affairs; it decided that there is a citizenship of the States as well as of the United States; it decided that the States could vest certain privileges and immunities with their citizens.

This decision was opposed by many extremists, as the war feeling still ran high. Congress thereupon passed a measure known as "the civil rights bill," which was intended to extort from the white citizens of the Southern States the recognition of the negroes' "equal rights." This law, when brought up before the Supreme Court, was declared to be unconstitutional. In the light of these facts, we do not believe that the Federal Government can coerce the State of California in this matter of its school laws.

Since the fire we have not had at hand a copy of the treaty with Japan. It is true that treaties are a part of the supreme law of the land, but we do not believe that even the Constitution could empower the Federal Government to force Chinese or Japanese or other Asiatic children into the California public schools. We believe that the conduct of the public schools is purely a domestic matter with which the Federal Government has nothing to do. That Government is a government of delegated rights, and the States never delegated to it the right to control their public schools.

But, even if this reasoning is wrong, we assure President Roosevelt, Secretary Root, and Secretary Metcalf that it is immaterial to the people of California what construction may be put on treaties and laws in so far as they affect the right to enter the public schools of this State. The people of California will never permit children of Asiatic descent to sit at the same desks and occupy the same rooms with their white children. The Government of the United States is powerful, but it is not powerful enough for that. If it should attempt to force into the public schools of California the children of alien, semi-servile, and pagan races, it may perhaps do so under the Federal law, for the citizens of this State are law abiding. But the attempt will only result in the schoolhouses of this State being turned over to the Chinese, Japanese, Ceylonese, Filipino, and Lascar proteges of the Federal Government; and the white men and white women of California will educate their children in schools of their own.

EXHIBIT D.

CONSULATE OF JAPAN,
1274 O'FARRELL STREET,
San Francisco, Cal., October 16, 1906.

To the CHIEF OF POLICE,
City and County of San Francisco.

DEAR SIR: Your attention is respectfully directed to the fact that the Cooks and Waiters' Union of this city, assisted and encouraged by members of the Carpenters', Masons', and Cabmen's unions, are endeavoring to enforce a boycott against Japanese restaurants. Your attention is particularly called to the following:

White Star Restaurant, at the corner of Third and Brannan streets.
Grand Restaurant, 403 Third street.
Port Arthur Restaurant, on Third street.
Golden Bay Restaurant, on Third street.
Anglosia (?) Restaurant, on Third street.
Horse Shoe Restaurant, Folsom, near Eighth.

Since the 2d of the present month these restaurants, which are conducted by Japanese, have been subjected to almost constant annoyance from the sources mentioned. The boycotters linger about the restaurants and accost all customers who approach, giving them small match boxes bearing the words "White men and women, patronize your own race." When this is not effective they frequently stand right in the doors of the restaurants and try to prevent customers from going in. On a number of occasions the windows of the restaurants have been stoned, or groups have gathered about the entrances in a threatening manner for the purpose of frightening customers away.

As a result of these offensive methods the business of the Japanese establishments has greatly dropt and it is feared that they will be unable to stand such intolerable harassing unless your department shall find means to protect them.

I respectfully direct your attention to the matter and venture the hope that you may find it possible to so control the disorderly elements who are causing this trouble that the persons and property of Japanese business men in this city may be made secure.

Trusting that some prompt action may be taken, I beg to remain,
Yours respectfully,

K. UYENO, Consul of Japan.

CONSULATE OF JAPAN,
1274 O'FARRELL STREET,
San Francisco, Cal., October 18, 1906.

To the CHIEF OF POLICE,
City and County of San Francisco, Cal.

DEAR SIR: Referring to my communication to you of the 16th instant, relative to the action of the Cooks and Waiters' Union in boycotting certain Japanese restaurants in this city, I beg to now report that I was called upon to-day, at 1.30 p. m., by H. Sugiyama, proprietor of the Golden Bay Restaurant, at 256 Third street.

Sugiyama stated that between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock his place had been besieged by a mob of boycotters who assaulted people entering and coming from his restaurant. He states that several customers were knocked down and that the window glass of his place were broken by stones. Twice he ran out and blew a police whistle, but no officer came to his assistance. In fear of his life he left the place and came to report the facts to me.

I urgently ask that the matter have your prompt attention, and that steps be taken which will prevent the repetition of similar outrages. So violent and numerous

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have become the annoyances to which the Japanese restaurant keepers of this city have been subjected that they not only fear that their business will be ruined, but that their lives are in peril.

Trusting that your department will take vigorous action in the matter, I remain,
Yours, respectfully,

K. UYENO, *Consul of Japan.*

OFFICE CHIEF OF POLICE,
San Francisco, Cal., October 16, 1906.

TO COMPANY COMMANDERS:

Complaint is made by the Japanese consul that his people are being continually annoyed by white persons, and in some instances assaulted and their property damaged. This last applies particularly to parties boycotting Japanese restaurants.

Instruct the officers under your several commands to see that no further cause for complaint on these grounds be afforded the consul.

J. F. DINAN, *Chief of Police.*

SAN FRANCISCO, *October 29, 1906.*

TO COMPANY COMMANDERS:

The above order is republished for your information, with instructions to see that its mandates are complied with.

J. F. DINAN, *Chief of Police.*

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF POLICE,
San Francisco, October 18, 1906.

Hon. K. UYENO,

Consul of Japan, No. 1274 O'Farrell Street, City.

DEAR SIR: Replying to your communication of the 16th instant relative to the actions of certain unions in the boycotting of Japanese restaurants, would respectfully reply that the same experience has been had by restaurant keepers of other nationalities, including our own, and the only manner in which the unions can be stopt from boycotting is by injunction proceedings in the superior court, restraining them from interfering with the business of the restaurant proprietors. However, your communication has been referred to the captain of the district where the boycotting is reported as being carried on, with instructions to see that no disturbance be allowed or assaults committed and that the law governing the same be enforced.

Respectfully submitted.

J. F. DINAN, *Chief of Police.*

CAPTAIN'S OFFICE, POLICE DISTRICT NO. 2,
San Francisco, October 22, 1906.

J. F. DINAN, *Chief of Police.*

SIR: Replying to the attached communication of the Hon. K. Uyeno, consul of Japan, of the 18th instant, relative to the boycotting of certain Japanese restaurants and the breaking of the windows at 256 Third street, will state:

On the day the windows were broken the officer had to attend police court and expected to be at his place of detail before the noon hour, but was delayed and did not get back until after the damage was done. I have detailed an officer at each of the Japanese restaurants at each meal hour, and have had no trouble with the exception of this one instance.

Officers have been instructed to arrest if any violation of the law is committed.
Respectfully,

H. H. COLBY, *Captain of Police.*

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OFFICE OF CHIEF OF POLICE,
San Francisco, October 25, 1906.

Hon. K. UYENO,

Consul of Japan, No. 1274 O'Farrell Street, City.

DEAR SIR: Upon investigation of the subject contained in your communication of the 18th instant, we have found that all Japanese restaurant keepers in business in that part of the city covered by the recent fire have been assigned a detail of officers to remain in the immediate vicinity of their place of business during meal hours, and that the one, Mr. H. Sugiyama, located at No. 256 Third street, was assaulted while the officer was attending court.

In the future where an officer is assigned to such a detail and has cases in court, another will be sent to relieve him, so that an occurrence of this kind will be prevented in the future.

Respectfully submitted.

J. F. DINAN, *Chief of Police.*

CONSULATE OF JAPAN,
San Francisco, Cal., October 26, 1906.

Hon. J. F. DINAN,

Chief of Police of the City and County of San Francisco, Cal.

DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 25th instant, informing me of the measures adopted by your department for the protection of the Japanese restaurants, at present being boycotted by the unions of this city.

I am much gratified at the assurance given me that adequate protection will be given in the future, and sincerely trust that the abuses to which my countrymen have been subjected during the last few weeks may not be repeated.

Yours, respectfully,

K. UYENO, *Consul of Japan.*

EXHIBIT E.

CONSULATE OF JAPAN,
San Francisco, Cal., August 17, 1906.

The CHIEF OF POLICE,

City and County of San Francisco.

DEAR SIR: I beg to introduce to you the bearer of this letter, Mr. R. Koba, who is the secretary of the Japanese Association of America, with headquarters in this city. I respectfully ask that you will listen to the statement which he desires to make concerning an assault committed upon him last evening by boys on Laguna street.

In this connection I would state that one of the secretaries of consulate was also menaced by young roughs in the same vicinity about the same time. As unprovoked assaults of this kind upon my countrymen have been quite frequent of late, I have to earnestly ask that steps be taken by your honorable department to afford them the protection to which they are entitled.

Trusting that you will find it possible to do this, I beg to remain,

Yours, respectfully,

K. UYENO, *Consul of Japan.*

OFFICE CHIEF OF POLICE,
San Francisco, Cal., August 17, 1906.

Hon. K. UYENO,

Consul of Japan, No. 1274 O'Farrell street, City.

DEAR SIR: Your communication of even date, introducing Mr. R. Koba, was presented this afternoon, and his statement as to the assault on him last evening by

boys in the neighborhood of Laguna street listened to, and he was instructed as to what steps would be taken by this department in relation thereto, as well as advice given him as to the best methods to pursue for the final punishment of the guilty parties, not only in his own case, but any other of his countrymen who might thus be annoyed.

For your information, I take the liberty of stating what was told to Mr. Koba: "That the company commanders of this department, thruout the city, will be instructed immediately to have all officers on street duty in their several districts pay particular attention to your people, and to see that none are molested by our people, young or old, and, if necessary, to detail officers in citizens' clothes thruout that part of the city where such annoyances are most frequent; that Mr. Koba call at the office of the bond and warrant clerk, in the O'Farrell street police station, on O'Farrell street, west of Devisadero, where he can have what is known as John Doe warrants sworn out and registered at that station, after which he could have any of the guilty parties arrested by simply pointing them out to the first officer he saw."

Of course you can readily understand the difficulties at present surrounding us: First, the reduction of our force by nearly one-fifth; then the strikes, involving this unfortunate city, which, of course, calls for a large detail of officers, and last, but not least, the peculiar provision of our laws bearing on misdemeanor offenses, which requires that an officer must be an eyewitness, or else clothed with a warrant, before he can make an arrest of parties guilty of these classes of crime.

Hoping that you will advise any others of your people thus assaulted as to the steps necessary in such cases, and, better still, that no more occasion may arise for such complaints,

I beg to remain, yours, respectfully,

J. F. DINAN, *Chief of Police.*

OFFICE CHIEF OF POLICE,
San Francisco, Cal., August 22, 1906.

JOHN MOONEY, Esq.,
Captain of Police, Commanding Company E, City.

SIR: Complaint is made by the Japanese consul that his people are being annoyed and in some instances assaulted by white men on the streets in your district, particularly in the neighborhood bounded by Gough, Fillmore, O'Farrell, and California streets.

You will therefore instruct the officers under your command to see that this is stopt, and if it can not be done by men in uniform, assign men in citizens' clothes to accomplish the purpose.

J. F. DINAN, *Chief of Police.*

OCTOBER 29, 1906.

Captain MOONEY:

The above order is republished for your information and attention.

J. F. DINAN, *Chief of Police.*

Hon. JAMES L. GALLAGHER,
Acting Mayor of the City of San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 27, 1906.

DEAR SIR: Your attention is directly directed to the fact that during the past few months Japanese residents of this city have been subjected to repeated and unprovoked assaults at the hands of hoodlums and rough characters on the streets. I have had occasion to call the attention of the police authorities on many occasions to these abuses.

Their occurrence is most frequent during the evening hours, and to such an extent have the abuses been carried that many of my people are intimidated and afraid to pursue their usual occupations. Even the members of my consular staff have been insulted and threatened upon the streets, and the consul himself has no guaranty that he would be free from annoyance and molestation when he moves about the city.

In the early part of this month I submitted to the police department a detailed list covering seventeen assaults of this character which had taken place between the dates of August 5 and September 6.

Not being able to secure thru the regular police channels the protection demanded, the Japanese Association of America, having headquarters in this city, has incurred the expense of employing several special officers to patrol the quarters most affected, and those officers are still retained. Notwithstanding these precautions, the complaints which reach this consulate show that the abuses still continue and that unprovoked assaults of a more or less violent character are of almost daily occurrence.

In this connection I would further invite your attention to the boycott at present being carried on by the Cooks and Waiters' Union of this city against the keepers of Japanese restaurants, during the course of which many acts of violence have been committed and the property interests and personal safety of the Japanese proprietors placed in jeopardy.

I feel quite confident that your honor will agree with me that these acts of injustice call for the vigorous exercise of every power of the city government for their suppression; and my purpose of addressing you at the present time is to ask that such measures be taken as will at once secure to my people in this city every right and privilege to which they are entitled by treaty stipulation.

Trusting that your honor will be pleased to give this matter your earnest consideration and that early means may be found for the removal of all cause for complaint on the part of the Japanese residents, I remain,

Yours, very respectfully,

K. UYENO,
Consul for Japan.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO,
Executive Department, October 27, 1906.

Hon. J. F. DINAN, *Chief of Police.*

DEAR SIR: Inclosed please find copy of letter received at this office. Will you kindly call the attention of the officers to the matter contained therein, and I trust remedy the evil.

Yours truly,

JOHN J. DOYLE, *Mayor's Secretary.*

(The foregoing is a copy of a letter referred to this department by Acting Mayor Gallagher.)

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF POLICE,
San Francisco, Cal., October 29, 1906.

Hon. JAMES L. GALLAGHER,
Acting Mayor of the City and County of San Francisco.

DEAR SIR: I am just in receipt of your communication of the 27th instant, with copy of the letter from the Japanese consul, relative to the alleged assaults on his countrymen and the annoyances reported to him by restaurant keepers thru the acts of boycotters.

In reply, beg to say that numerous complaints have been received from Mr. Uyeno during the past three months on these same subjects, all of which were given prompt attention, as per reports of the officers, copies of which are inclosed herewith for your information.

So that you may be fully advised on this question, so far as the police department has been involved, I take the liberty of handing you herewith copies of all correspondence had with the Japanese consul relative thereto.

In conclusion will state that, so far as the assaults are concerned, instructions were issued to company commanders to have patrolmen give protection to the Japanese on their respective beats. As to the restaurant keepers, an officer was assigned at each of the Japanese restaurants located in the burned district of the city, where, it was claimed, the annoyance was being carried on, with instructions to be at such places during mealtimes and to see that no violation of the law in any particular was committed.

Owing to the unsettled conditions that have existed since the fire, it has been a very hard matter to afford particular attention to any one nationality, as you, as well as Mr. Uyeno, must certainly know that no race has been exempt from annoyances, as well as assaults, such as he complains of.

Hoping that I have made myself understood in this matter, and assuring you that Mr. Uyeno's people, as well as all others, will be furnished with all the protection it is possible for this department to afford,

I remain, your obedient servant,

J. F. DINAN, *Chief of Police.*

EXHIBIT F.

[Copy of letter of Prof. George Davidson, of the University of California, to the San Francisco Examiner and other papers.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 11, 1906.

GENTLEMEN: Your attention is respectfully directed to a condition of affairs which, I feel certain, will call forth not only your earnest protest but that of every fair-minded citizen who loves the good name of his city. I refer to the repeated insults which have been heaped upon the party of Japanese scientists, at present visiting this city, by boys and hoodlum gangs in the streets.

Dr. F. Omori, of the Imperial University of Tokyo, and one of the greatest living authorities in seismography, was especially sent here by the Japanese Government to make a study of the recent disaster. He is accompanied by Dr. T. Nakamura, professor of architecture in the same institution, and the two are assisted by Mr. R. Sano and Mr. M. Noguchi. These gentlemen, in the pursuit of their investigations, have had occasion to visit all quarters of the city to make numerous notes and photographs. It has been while so engaged that the annoyances, to which your attention is drawn, have taken place.

On Saturday forenoon last Doctor Omori, while taking certain photographs on Mission street, near the post-office, was attacked by a gang of boys and young men, some of them wearing the livery of the postal service, and his hat was crushed in by a stone as large as an egg.

On Tuesday last Doctor Nakamura was assaulted in a similar manner while making an examination in the ruined district, and sand and dust were thrown over him and his assistants.

Insults of a similar kind, but varying in degree, have been suffered by these gentlemen not less than a dozen times since they began their work in this city.

They are naturally surprised that such treatment should be extended to friendly strangers, more especially in view of the extreme courtesy and kindness with which they have been received by the official scientists and representative men of this community.

While I recognize the fact that acts of this kind are not countenanced by the better element of the people, and that it is extremely difficult to control the acts of irre-

sponsible hoodlums, I believe that something may and should be done to create a public sentiment which will frown down the rougher element which in this vicious way brings disgrace upon the community.

GEORGE DAVIDSON,
Professor of the University of California.

[Copy of letter of the postmaster of San Francisco to Dr. F. Omori.]

SIR: I am informed by Mr. Giichi Aoki, in a communication under date of June 9, that you were subjected to certain indignities on the public streets of this city at the hands of boys employed in the San Francisco post-office.

Immediately upon the receipt of this information I instructed my personal representative to call at the headquarters of the Japanese Association of America and express to you my deep regret that any employees of the postal service should have conducted themselves toward a visiting foreigner in a manner unbecoming Americans, and particularly servants of this Government. I further regret that my representative was unable to see you personally and offer to you directly my apologies for the misconduct on the part of the employees of my office.

The matter is receiving careful investigation at my hands, and I assure you that when the names of the boys guilty of this outrage are definitely ascertained they will be immediately dismissed from the public service.

Again regretting the necessity for this communication,

I beg to remain, very respectfully yours,

_____, *Postmaster.*

(Sent in care of Japanese Association of America.)

[Copy of a letter of Mayor E. E. Schmitz, of San Francisco, to Dr. F. Omori and Dr. T. Nakamura.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 21, 1906.

GENTLEMEN: I have learned thru the daily press that you were stoned by some hoodlums, while in pursuance of your investigations relative to the destruction of our public buildings by the earthquake. I am very sorry, indeed, that you should have received such treatment at the hands of any of our people here in San Francisco, and assure you that every effort will be made in order that no recurrence of the act may take place.

I know, as reasonable men, that you appreciate the fact that it is impossible for the authorities to absolutely prevent anything of this kind happening. It might have happened to you in any other country, and it might happen to me, but I wish here to officially express my regret for the occurrence of the outrage, and assure you that I will do everything in my power to have whatever amends you desire.

Very truly, yours,

E. E. SCHMITZ, *Mayor.*

(Sent in care of Pacific Japanese mission.)

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, June 21, 1906.

Rev. Dr. HERBERT B. JOHNSON,
2428 Milvia street, Berkeley, Cal.

DEAR SIR: I received your letter of June 18, and have written to both Dr. F. Omori and Dr. T. Nakamura, and have expressed to those eminent gentlemen my sincere regrets for the recent unfortunate occurrences.

Very truly, yours,

GEORGE C. PARDEE, *Governor.*

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EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, June 21, 1906.

Dr. F. OMORI (care of Herbert B. Johnson, D. D.),
2428 Milvia street, Berkeley, Cal.

DEAR SIR: Altho I have no official knowledge of the matter, I am unofficially informed that certain indignities of a personal nature were offered to you in the city of San Francisco.

Our laws do not permit the governor of the State to take any official action in such cases, which are directly under the authorities of the cities or counties in which they occur.

Personally and officially I desire to assure you that the assaults upon you meet with reprobation of all good citizens of this State; and I sincerely hope that the wanton act of young hoodlums will not be taken by yourself or your Government as reflecting the disposition and sentiments of even the small minority of the people of my State in whose name I apologize to you for the unfortunate occurrence.

Hoping that you will not judge San Francisco (for whose sorely stricken citizens your Government and people so promptly extended such great sympathy and material aid) by the utterly inexcusable actions of the persons who so wantonly assaulted you, I am,

With great respect, very truly, yours,

GEORGE C. PARDEE,
Governor of California.

EUREKA, July 7, 1906.

Dr. F. OMORI,
Professor of Seismology, Imperial University of Tokyo, Japan.

SIR: As the representatives of the executive authorities of the city of Eureka, and with full confidence that he is representing the undivided and unanimous sentiment of the citizens of this city, the undersigned begs to deplore the ruffianly and inexcusable assault committed upon your person last evening in this city.

That this assault was the result of unfortunate mistake due to the labor troubles now prevailing on this coast does not in any wise excuse its heinousness and brutality; and the writer, in offering you on behalf of this community a full apology for the regrettable occurrence, wishes to express his sincere desire to make to you any possible amends and to assure you that the people of this community do not uphold nor countenance such outrages and unlawful acts, but on the contrary deeply deplore the unfortunate occurrence.

Trusting that your further stay in this community will be free from disagreeable incidents and will result in your securing valuable information on the subject now interesting you, I beg to express to you my distinguished consideration and to subscribe myself,

Yours, most respectfully,

A. W. TORREY,
Mayor of the City of Eureka.

For correspondence on this case subsequent to this date,

SEE 311.942 C 12