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Sale Starts Tomorrow at 8 o'Clock

SAN FRANCISCO AND ITS TROUBLE WITH THE JAPANESE

BY FREDERICK J. HASKIN.
(Copyright, 1908, by Frederick J. Haskin.)

San Francisco, May 22.—Here at the Golden Gate the question of Japanese immigration is more acute than at any other place in the Union. To this port a large majority of the Japanese in the United States have come. Here the American Asiatic Exclusion League is conducting the movement for a law which will as effectually debar the Japanese and Koreans from coming here as the Chinese exclusion act which reflect and mold the opinion of the Nipponese in America. Here is the most prosperous city colony of Japanese on the continent, and from San Francisco the large rural Japanese population of California is financed and recruited. Despite the prohibition of Japanese immigration from Hawaii, and despite the Tokyo promises of restriction, the Japanese population of San Francisco is steadily increasing.

This threat of the federal government to use the civil and military forces of the nation against the sovereign state of California caused a great hue and cry. But even many of those who criticized the president severely at that time for his action now praise him for having so conducted the affair as to avoid war at a time when the United States was hopelessly unprepared for the issue. The coming to Washington of the San Francisco delegation, headed by the notorious Mayor Schmitz, the fury of eloquence in congress and the wild talk of the jingoes in Japan is all a part of the history of the time.

California and San Francisco yielded to the entreaties of the government at Washington and did not insist on the exclusion of all Japanese pupils from the schools, public opinion being placated by the exclusion of the men of mature age who had been in classes with little girls. These grown pupils were the cause of the trouble and when the cause was removed the situation was relieved and the anti-Japanese movement dropped in intensity from its California base.

Then, as luck would have it, the loyal subjects of King Edward VII residing in British Columbia took up sticks and proceeded therewith to de-labor certain loyal subjects of King Edward's imperial ally, the mikado. This proved very embarrassing to Japan, and Tokyo began to be much milder in the tone of its utterances.

This review of the beginning of the agitation of the Japanese question is of momentous significance when considered in connection with subsequent events. Since that time the United States has transferred the greater portion of its naval force from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. That there is a denial by official Washington, but then did not official Washington deny that the fleet would go to the Pacific at all? This same official Washington denies that the fleet will stay in the Pacific, but—since the time that the president sent a message to congress jumping on the Californians for their attitude toward the Japanese there has been a strong movement for a Japanese exclusion law. This agitation has been kept submerged by official pressure because of the effort being made to bring about a peaceful settlement of the question which would save the face of the Japanese under the "most favored nation" agreement.

The same Japan which was so threatening when the school question first arose has since consented to restrict immigration to America if no exclusion bill be passed. The agreement was accepted, but the Japanese continue to come in. The laxity of the Japanese officials in enforcing the restriction agreement has been the subject of diplomatic correspondence which originated from Washington. When Washington writes a note to Tokyo now it is entirely different in tone and spirit from the notes that were written when the great fleet was in Atlantic waters. Now, nobody knows these things better than the Japanese in San Francisco. Their voice is all for peace. The Japanese vied with the Native Sons in pre-

paring to welcome Admiral Evans and his fleet to the frolic at the Golden Gate. They contributed over \$2,000 to the entertainment fund, and spent good American gold for red, white and blue bunting to decorate their shops and homes. The Japanese newspapers in San Francisco declared that they were as glad to see the fleet and as proud of its accomplishments as were any other residents of America. The Japanese consul-general published an article on the coming of the battleships which began with the word "Welcome." Nevertheless, in the vast crowds which cheered the hills about the bay on that memorable April day there was scarce a man who did not turn to his neighbor to say: "That will keep the Japanese on their own side of the sea."

It is the presence of the fleet and the cessation of threats from Japan that makes the difference in the situation here. Little is said nowadays about the Japanese in San Francisco but there has been no change in feeling among the Americans of the city. As in every other Pacific coast city they declare that the Japanese must be kept out of the country, that they are more dangerous and much more undesirable than the Chinese, and that if the Japanese government will not restrict the immigration as promised, then this government must enact an exclusion law for the protection of the American civilization and institutions of the western states.

Opposition to Japanese immigration is based wholly upon economic and industrial arguments. The white laborer cannot compete with the Japanese laborer, because he cannot have as cheaply. But here in San Francisco it is confessed that antagonism has much to do with the anti-Japanese feeling. The San Francisco did not spring from an economic clash over wages, it grew out of a race question developed in the schools. When the San Francisco position on the school question was made known in the last congress the race question was the predominant feature of the southern Democrats of the house and senate, familiar with race questions, rushed to the support of the Californians.

San Franciscans repeat and ratify what was said at that time by the then governor in a message to the legislature: "In common with the people of the east, who have had no experience with these unassimilable people of Japan and China the president does not understand the racial differences between the Japanese and the people of Caucasian blood." It is exactly the same argument used by southerners in the Japanese question against attacks from other states on their attitude toward the negro: "You do not understand the difference between a white man and a negro."

It is very fortunate that the economic feature of the agitation against the Japanese has been emphasized. In Japan it is admitted that Americans may object to an influx of laborers who will destroy standards of wages, but every Japanese holds that he is the equal of any man on earth and a racial discrimination against his people is an unpardonable offense. As a matter of fact, the race antagonism does not enter into the question, and San Francisco openly admits it.

Leaders Seek Peace. In the meantime the 12,000 Japanese who are living here are finding employment and making money. The majority of them are held to be unsatisfactory as servants or laborers, but still they have the jobs. The leaders of Japanese here are trying to do all in their power to smooth over old quarrels. The leaders of the anti-Japanese agitation are content to let bygones be bygones, but they are no less determined in their opposition to permitting any more Japanese come in.

Building Permits. E. E. Lillard, erect dwelling, Mildred between East Ninth and East Tenth, \$1,600; Oregonian Publishing company, repair office, Sixth and Alder, \$3,000; Joe Meyer, erect dwelling, Powell, between Mary and Milwaukee, \$3,000; W. De King, erect dwelling, Dekum, between Union and Garfield, \$2,000; A. J. Lee, erect dwelling, East Eighteenth, between Going and Wygant.

MAYOR WILL SPEAK AT STREET CARNIVAL

Accompanied by Tom Word, He Will Address Morris Street Throng.

Mayor Lane will make his first public appearance as a campaigner this evening at the Catholic Young Men's carnival on Morris street. The mayor, Tom Word and others will deliver addresses to the carnival crowd, and the leading issues of the campaign will be handled by each of the speakers. Tomorrow night the big boxing tournament will take place. Some of the best men in the Multnomah club are to be pitted against each other on the mat as well as in the squared circle.

AUTO WILL CARRY CANDIDATES TO HALL

District Attorney John Manning, Tom Word, candidate for sheriff; Oglesby Young, candidate for railway commissioner; A. King Wilson, candidate for the legislature; John A. Jeffrey, candidate for congress, will deliver addresses at the Young Men's carnival and street fair, Williams avenue and Morris street, this evening.

Tomorrow night the same candidates will speak at the Odd Fellows' hall, corner of Villa and Hubbard streets, Montavilla, and in Gray's hall at Gresham. Part of the candidates will go to Montavilla and the others will go to Gresham. As soon as the speakers have finished in one place, they will be whisked in an auto to the other point, and by this arrangement two important localities will be addressed in one evening.

Bonafide Sale. Opens at Rosenblatt & Co.'s tomorrow morning. Bonafide reductions on suits, hats, furnishings, etc. Don't forget location, Third and Morrison.

Churches of Christ. (United Press Leased Wire.) Columbus, Ohio, May 25.—A thousand or more delegates from various parts of the country are here to attend the fifty-seventh annual meeting of the churches of Christ. The sessions will continue until Thursday. Among the prominent speakers to be heard at the convention are Rev. Fred E. Hagan of Japan, Jasper Moses of Mexico, George V. Muckley of Kansas City, Mrs. Helen E. Moses of Indianapolis and Mrs. Ida Withers Harrison of Lexington, Kentucky.

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JUNIOR PROM WAS A GREAT SUCCESS

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
University of Oregon, Eugene, May 25.—The junior "prom," which closed the gaieties of junior week end Saturday night, was one of the most enjoyable of social affairs. The special feature of the evening was a "May-pole" dance by members of the junior class. A large May pole had been set up in the center of the armory and the dance made a very pretty sight. Many visitors from out of town were present and all enjoyed themselves.

The patronesses were: Professor Luella Clay Carson, Mrs. Zieber, Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Dearborn, Mrs. Sheldon and Mrs. Friendly of Eugene; Mrs. Snow, Mrs. Goddard, Mrs. Linton and Mrs. Beach of Portland; Mrs. Dixon of Pendleton and Mrs. Taylor of Vancouver, Washington.

Relief Corps and the ladies of the G. A. R. attended as bodies. Special music was rendered by a male quartet and a large choir. Rev. James Moore, Methodist Episcopal pastor, preached one of the ablest memorial sermons ever heard in Woodburn.

Victoria Day Observed. (United Press Leased Wire.) Toronto, Ont., May 25.—The anniversary of the birth of the late Queen Victoria was observed throughout Canada today, the national holiday, being the only rival of Dominion day. Reports show a general observance in Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Vancouver and other chief cities of the Dominion. In this city the day was made an occasion for athletic sports and military and patriotic exercises.

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