

# JAPAN'S "PEACEFUL PENETRATION" OF THE PACIFIC COAST STATES

## What It Has Done in Hawaii; What It Is Doing In California, and What It May Do In the Nation.

CONCLUDED

Dr. Gulick claims American citizenship, but I am at a loss to understand his reasoning. It would seem since the Japanese make poor citizens and the Japanese Government is deliberately violating the intent of the agreement, a staunch American citizen would urge our Government to cancel at once the "Gentlemen's Agreement," to stop the importation of "picture brides," to bar further Japanese immigration and to encourage the individual States to pass alien land laws.

In other words, the first care of an American citizen would naturally be for the protection of American institutions and the American franchise, rather than solicitude to meet the demands, inconsistent and probably harmful to us of a foreign Nation, however friendly we might be with that Nation.

### The Plan Increases Japanese Immigration

It has been suggested already that the bad faith of Japan in shipping to us each year 10,000 or more Japanese in violation of the letter and spirit of the Gentlemen's Agreement is not a good reason for formal recognition by us of the Japanese as immigrants and citizens, even if thereby we receive annually a smaller influx legally than is now forced on us illegally. While Dr. Gulick claims the admissions will be smaller, the facts contradict him. He has published tables showing the highest allotment to Japan annually under the percentage plan as 5,800. But this estimate is for 1918 and preceding years based on the assumption that the plan had been put into effect in 1910. He offers no figures for the future in which we are really concerned, so far as I have read, except in an article published in the New York Independent in May, 1919, wherein he declares that Japanese immigration under this plan in 1935 will not exceed 5,400.

I have carried Dr. Gulick's tables beyond 1918, where he stops them, and far into the future—two hundred years—which is short enough time to consider in the life of a great nation like this. The details of those tables will be reserved for another article. This summary will suffice for present purposes.

If the Gulick plan were in force on July 1st, 1919, and no immigrants were admitted in excess of the "allotment" to each race, the Japanese immigration for each of the years 1919, 1920 and 1921 would be cut down to 2,500. In 1922 it would be 7,500—the census for 1920 being then available with the record of native-born. In 1923 or 1924 the allotment would be increased by 10 per cent of the number of present residents, who would have become naturalized, say less than 25 per cent, 50,000; and each year thereafter it would be increased by 10 per cent of the number of those immigrants coming in five years before, who had become citizens.

The annual immigration in either 1923 or 1924 would therefore jump to a figure in excess of 12,500 and would steadily increase thereafter, reaching 16,000 in 1933 and 23,000 in 1943.

### Increase in Japanese Population

The increase in total Japanese population is, however, the important and the alarming feature. At present the records in California show a net annual increase of Japanese population, due to excess of births over deaths, of between 3½ and 4 per cent. Assuming that this increase will be only 2 per cent in the future, and that the total Japanese population in 1933 will be 300,000 (the present population is estimated at 250,000), the population including immigration would double in less than twenty years. In 1943 it would be 875,000.

In forty years from 1923, the

\* Japanese population of the United States under operation of the Gulick plan will be, in round figures, 2,000,000 in eighty years, 10,000,000 in 140 years, 100,000,000 in 160 years, 216,000,000.

Long before then the white race will have succumbed in the economic competition and the world's glorious Republic will have become a province of Japan!

Results under the Gentlemen's Agreement as now operated by Japan will be slower of attainment, but equally certain in the end!

### All Asiatics Eligible

The bill makes all Asiatics on admission to the United States eligible for citizenship. The effect of this in the territory of Hawaii would be to create at once a citizenry of Japanese almost equal in number to the voters of all other races combined and four times as numerous as those of the Caucasian or any other race.

These Japanese would manage Hawaii—not as a territory of the United States but as a province of Japan. The testimony offered on this score in these articles is convincing. Another effect of this provision would be to permit the newly made citizens in Hawaii to come to the mainland and swell the number of their race in California. They would come, as they are eager to settle in California because of its superior advantages in many ways. They could come many thousands strong and still leave enough of their race in Hawaii to control it. They are not supposed to come to the mainland now under the "Gentlemen's Agreement."

There are many Asiatics who are less desirable as citizens and immigrants than the Japanese. Our objections to the Japanese are based on grounds which are in a measure creditable to them; but certain other Asiatics, while not offering the danger in economic competition which we find in the Japanese, are objectionable on other grounds—sanitary, physical and mental.

### The Student Provision

The student provision permits any number of "students" to come in, and no provision is made as to their occupation while here, or as to their return. Under this provision many thousands of Japanese could come into the United States, attend school for a few months and then distribute themselves through the country as laborers. This is so patent that it seems strange it would have escaped the attention of the framers of the bill.

An Asylum for the Persecuted Again it is proposed that any alien claiming religious persecution in his own country, either in overt act or through law or regulation, shall be admitted into this country on application and become at once eligible for citizenship.

This country cannot longer afford to serve as an asylum for every one claiming persecution elsewhere, however unfitted he may be for American citizenship, if we are to maintain a standard of citizenship which will insure the perpetuity of the Nation.

Under the provision named we would have to admit without question every Russian Jew, every Armenian and every Christian Asiatic who might be persecuted in his own country. There would be in all of these classes individuals who would make desirable citizens, but it would be unwise to pledge ourselves to admit every one who applied.

It cannot be doubted that the responsible heads of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ of America, and nearly all—possibly all—of the one thousand National Committeemen who stood sponsors for the "new Oriental Policy" and the percentage

plan for restriction of immigration put forth in the name of the League of Constructive Immigration Legislation had no knowledge of the facts given to the public in these articles and no conception of the results which may be feared from any encouragement of Asiatic immigration.

### Suggested Safeguards

Consideration of the facts presented in these articles naturally suggests the following as points worthy at least of careful thought on the part of Uncle Sam in connection with the immigration problem:

Why commit the United States to a policy as to peoples or their respective quotas when that policy not only does not represent their comparative value to us now as material for up-building the Republic, but, even if right now, might call for changes in the future?

If it be wise to restrict immigration, and our experience indicates that it is wise to do so, why not decide on the number we care to admit each year, and select them from the most desirable who present themselves, regardless of the number of their respective races who are already here? Let each applicant be judged on individual merit.

If the Japanese now in our midst threaten our labor, our industries and our economic life, why not adopt such protective measures as are feasible? Why not prevent, so far as can be done, the movement of Japanese from Hawaii to the mainland; stop at once the importation of "picture brides," and encourage the States to pass alien land laws which will forbid the sale and lease of land to those ineligible to citizenship?

Why not cancel the "Gentlemen's Agreement" at once, since it is not being kept in good faith, and forbid by laws, similar to those enforced by Canada and Australia, the admission of all undesirable Asiatics?

Why not make such Asiatics as, for any reason, are poor, or undesirable, or dangerous material for American citizenship, ineligible to that privilege?

Why not decide now and for all time that our immigration policy, our naturalization policy and all our National policies shall be based, not on what someone else desires or demands, but on what is best for the comfort and happiness of the loyal American citizen, for the maintenance of the American home and for the preservation of the American Nation?

And if the necessities of the Nation at any time demand an amount of labor in excess of that to be had at home, or that can be secured from desirable immigration, why not admit the necessary number of Chinese, restrict them to the occupations for which they are needed, and otherwise protect our people from economic competition, and send them back to China at the end of a fixed number of years? This is somewhat similar to the plan followed by the Allies in utilizing Chinese labor in France during the war.

Against these suggestions there will be raised at once the objections that all or any part of the measures proposed will hurt Japan's pride, and must not be attempted. There does not occur to me any other objection that might be offered.

They should not hurt Japan's pride, for they are based on economic and not on racial grounds. They are in effect the same measures which she enforces against the Chinese and Koreans, who are, too, of the yellow race, and for precisely similar reasons. They are measures enforced against Japan by Canada and Australia, notwithstanding that Great Britain is Japan's ally. And the Paris Conference declined to consider Japan's demand for recognition of the question under the head of "Racial Discrimination", because Australia most vigorously protested, and because Japan's claim was inconsistent and untenable.

And if, notwithstanding all this, Japan shall insist that her pride will be hurt if we protect ourselves in the manner indicated, and that we must not do it, then it would seem to be up to the American Nation to say, very politely, that, much as it pains us to run counter to the susceptibilities of our good friends in Japan, our first care must be for the perpetuity of American institutions, and the freedom and happiness of our people, as the first consideration of Japan must be for her own people and their ideals.

"Ever Occur to You?" says the Good Judge



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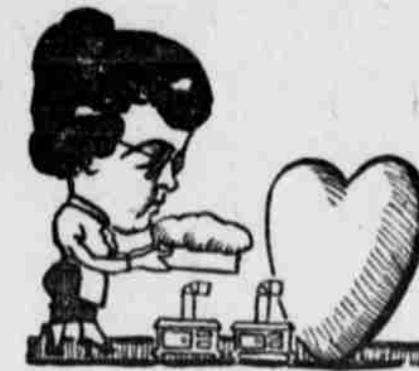
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The SPRINGFIELD NEWS

Cotton Still One-Animal Crop in Many States of the South

Plow and cultivator are still pulled by one horse or mule on nearly all cotton farms in the states of the Atlantic coast and in Alabama and Louisiana, the cotton specialist of the bureau of crop estimates, United States department of agriculture, has determined. One-animal plowing and cultivating prevails on 72 per cent of the cotton farms of Mississippi, 64 per cent in Arkansas, 46 per cent in Tennessee, 14 per cent in Texas, 10 per

cent in Oklahoma, and 6 per cent in Missouri, while in California all plows and cultivators are drawn by more than one animal. The investigation did not discover the extent to which tractors are used.

Riding plows and cultivators are used on 18 per cent of the cotton farms in Arkansas, 27 per cent in Tennessee, 68 per cent in Missouri, 70 per cent in Oklahoma, 76 per cent in Texas, and on all cotton farms in California, but on only small fractions of the cotton farms in other states.