

five Special Officers.

The 25 special deputy sheriffs who were fired to guard the voting machines on election night will have to wait for their pay until County Commissioner Mackey eturns from Wyoming and the commis ioners have an opportunity to decide as to the necessity of their employment. It seems that County Clerk Eldredge deemed it advisable to have the machines guarded on election night so that th could not be tampered with before being removed to the city and county build-ing. He consulted Commissioner Mackey about the matter and the latter was fav-rable to the idea so Mr. Eldredge asked Aberiff Emery to appoint 25 men to guard he machines. The men put in their claims for \$2 each be machines. The men put in their claims for \$2 each out they went to the commissioners du-ing the absence of County Clerk Eldredge and were held up until his return. When he came back Commissioners that he had one to Wyoming and it is said that he old the other commissioners that he had or recollection of Clerk Eldredge speaking to him about the proposition at all. The matter will have to wait until he returns when it will be thrashed out. The commissioners approved the bond of County Auditor-elect Frank Hegin-botham in the sum of \$15,000, with John Dern and Col. F. A. Wall as sureties. They also approved the bond of Justice of he Peace Dana[®]T. Smith in the sum of 500 with W. Frank Hills and M. E. Cal-aban as sureties. The appointment of R. J. Poulton as a mercial donuty in the sufficience was The appointment of R. J. Poulton as a pecial deputy in the auditor's office was onfirmed.

schools any Japanese on the sc age. It is obviously not desirable young men should go to school children. The only point is the e children. The only point is the e-sion of the children themselves. number of Japanese children a ing the public schools in San Fraz-was very small. The governmen already directed that suit be broug-test the constitutionality of the i-question; but my very earnest is that such suit will not be nece with as a matter of comity th that as a matter of comity t give these young Japanese ch to the schools. ANTI-JAPANESE VIOLENCE. Fourth the question as to the violence in at the Japanese is most admira-in put by Secy. Metcalf, and I have whing to add to his statement. I am stirely confident that, as Secy. alf says, the overwhelming sentiment of the state of California is for law and Third er and for the protection of the Japstese in their persons and property Both the chief of police and the act ing mayor of San Francisco assured Sey. Metcalf that everything possible would be done to protect the Japanese in the city. I authorized and directed Second Secy. Metca was failure was failure to protect persons and property, then the entire power of the ideral government within the First federal government within the limits of the Constitution would be used The number of schools in San Fran The number of schools in San Fran-cisco 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 comptly and vigorously to enforce the ervance of our treaty, the supre of the land, which treaty guaranted to Japanese residents everywhere in the Union full and perfect protection or their persons and property: and to his end everything in my power would be done, and all the forces of the Unitof school buildings at the present time 72. A map showing the location of the public schools in San Francisco attendtates, both civil and military, which could lawfully employ, would be mployed. I call especial attention to ed by Japanese pupils up to the time the order of the board went into effect the concluding sentence of Secy. Me all's report of November 26, 1906. THEODORE ROOSEVELT. is herewith submitted, and marked "Ex-hibit B" (p. 17). The portion of the map marked off with red ink indicates The White House, December, 18, 1906. burned section of San Francisco.

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The ownership of the real estate north of the bank was long in Levi W. north of the bank was long in Levi W. Richards, but was taken in under fore-closure by Messrs Hills and Peery some years ago at something less than \$750 per foot front, at a time when there was general depression in real estate circles. The Peery estate receives from Mr. McIntyre approximately \$1,550 a foot frontage for its 50 feet, or over \$77,000

A number of other important plans are on the tapls for "Upper Main," but they are not ready yet for announce-ment. The "News," however, is en-abled to quiet the rumors which have been deating on the stread in the past

temper and tone of the

FOREMOST EDUCATION.

The objection to Japanese men

alike to share in.

The

"The league requests the councils to urge upon all affiliated unions to enurge upon all affiliated unions to en-force the penalties imposed by their laws for patronizing Japanese or Chi-nese. The league also offers to supply proof of the flagrant violations com-plained of, and proposes to have the offenders photographed in order to sub-mit copies of the photographs to the central councils and through them to their affiliated unions. In this way the league hopes to accomplish a double purpose-to deter union men from pat-ronizing Asiatics, or establish the fact

33). I deemed it best, in order to get at 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 immigra-tion service at San Francisco, and Mr. K. Kawashit a Japanese student in 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 head-K. Kawasaki, a Japanese student in the senior class of the University of California. Since these statements are quarters, at the corner of Pine and Larkin streets; that he did not remem-ber the name of the officer whom he in the words of the victims themselves, and show, as nothing else could, such rounds as there are upon which ound a complaint of violence, they are here given in full: STATEMENTS OF JAPANESE. "S. Inatsu, 121 Haight street. I am a student and a member of the Japan-ese Y. M. C. A. On Oct. 28, at 7:15 m., I was attacked on the corner of Laguna and Height street 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 treat-ed by the doctor there. I made com-plaint about the matter to the Japanse association, but not to the police department."

METCALF'S REPORT.

November 26, 1906. The President: I have the honor to submit the fol-

sing: It my previous report I said nothing to the causes leading up to the ac-tion of the school board in passing the resolution of Oct. 11, and the effect of In my such action upon Japanese children, residents of the city of San Francisco, esiring to attend the public schools of that city. A report on this matter describing the local public sentiment concerning the recent disturbances white regard to the Japanese, an ac-trust will be given, first, of the boy-out maintained by the Cooks and Waiters' union of San Francisco Waiters' union Igainst Japanese restaurants doing business in that city, and, second, of the several cases of assault or injury ficted upon the persons or property

d Japanese residents. It seems that for several years the board of education of San Francisco had been considering the advisability t establishing separate schools for Chinese, Japanese, and Korean children, and on May 6, 1905, passed the following resolution;

BOARD RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the board of educaon is determined in its efforts to effect vate instruction. the establishment of separate schools for Chinese and Japanese pupils, not may for the purpose of relieving the congestion at present prevailing in for schools, but also for the higher

ad that our children should not be baced in any position where their jouthful impressions may be affected Wassociation with pupils of the Mon-

And on Oct. 11 the board passed the Resolved That h

That in accordance with X, section 1662, of the school California, principals are heredirected to send all Chinese, Jappublic school, situated on the south ide of Clay street, between Powell and Mason streets, on and after Monday, Oct. 15, 1906."

EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

The action of the board in the pasthe action of the board in the pas-nge of the resolutions of May 6, 1905, and Oct. 11, 1906, was undoubtedly argely influenced by the activity of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion bague, an organization formed for the purpose of securing the enactment by the Congress of the United States of a ave extending the provisions of the acextanding the provisions of the ex-ting Chinese exclusion act so as to clude Japanese and Koreans. The league claims a member-

THE ORIENTAL SCHOOL.

The orinetal school, the school set apart for the Chinese, Japanese, and Korean children, is in the burned sec-tion. There is only one Japanese student attending this school at the pres-ent time, and there are no Japanese children attending any of the other pub lic schools. I visited the orienta oriental school in company with the Japanese consul and found it to compare favor-ably 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 oupils 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 child-ren residing in the remote sections of the city to attend the oriental school. The conditions in San Francisco are such, owing to the great conflagra-tion, that it would not be possible even for grown children living at remote dis-tances 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 pri-

SENTIMENT OF STATE

I found the sentiment in the state strongly opposed to the action of the San Francisco board of education. very strong against Japanese young men attending the primary grades. Japanese are admitted to the Univer-sity of California, an institution main-tained and supported by the state. They are also admitted to, and gladly welcomed at, Stanford university. San Many of the people were outspoken in their condemnation of this course, say-ing that they would take exactly the men of similar against American young men of similar ages attending the pri-mary grades. I am frank to say that this objection seems to be a most rea-sonable one. All of the political parties 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 objec-tion to Japanese children attending the primary grades: that they wanted Jap-anese 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. in the state have inserted in their plat-forms planks in favor of Japanese and Forean exclusion, and on March Rorean exclusion, and on shared i, 1905, the state legislature passed a joint resolution urgins that action be taken by treaty or otherwise to limit and diminish the future immigration of Japanese laborers into the United

SAN FRANCISCO PRESS.

States.

The press of San Francisco pretty generally upholds the action of board of education. Of the attitude of the board of education. Of the attitude of the more violent and radical newspa-pers 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 dic-tated the exclusion of the Chinese call

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 been floating on the street in the past few days in relation to Z. C. M. I. purmany berries sold in San Francisco are chasing property in the neighborhood of "Lower Main." No such movement has been made nor is any such plan grown and shipped to market by Japa-nese and Chinese, and wage-carners are to be cautioned against the danger of their health and that of their families contemplated. The institution is fully satisfied with its present holdings, and in eating berries picked and packed by unclean and unhealthy Asiatics. belleves the general activity in trade and real estate in Salt Lake is large

The plans for holding a series of mass meetings in coast and interlor towns in California were discussed at enough for all sections of the street length, but final arrangements were de-ferred until the project shall be ap-wroved by the league, which will hold its next convention on Sunday, July for the exclusion of the Japanese as

conservative newspapers may better be As a matter of fact, a most effective boycott was maintained against nearly illustrated by an epitome of their ar-gument practically is as follows: The all of the Japanese restaurants located in San Francisco for a period of at least three weeks. Pickets were stapublic schools of California are a state and not a federal institution. The state has the power to abolish those schools tioned in front of these restaurants and every effort was made to prevent people entirely, and the federal government would have no right to lift its voice in from patronizing them. At times stones were thrown and windows broken, and 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 In one or two instances the proprietors of the restaurants were struck by these stones. action in this regard. Primarily and es-sentially the public schools are designed

INTERVIEW WITH RESTAURANT KEEPERS.

for the education of the citizens of the I personally interviewed the restau-rant keepers and took down their state-ments. George Sugihara, a restaurant keeper at 177 Third street, stated that the boycott commenced on Oct, 3 and continued until Oct, 24; that on the first day the boycotters distributed match boxes on which was written "White men and women, patronize your own race;" that about noon of the second day a large number of men came to 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 edu-cation. Therefore, if it should be held that there was a discrimination operat-ing in violation of the treaty with Japing in violation of the treaty with Jap-an in the state's treatment of Japanese children or even if a new treaty with Japan should be framed which would contain on be-half of Japanese subjects the "most-favcred-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 na-tionality and limit the rights of free education to children of its own citiday a large number of men came to his place of business and asked the people who were about to enter his restau-rant not to patronize the Japanese restaurants; that customers attempting to enter his place of business attempting to enter his place of business were some-times restrained by force, and that blows were struck; that on or about the 16th or 15th of the month the boycotters education to children of its own citi-zens, for whom the system is primar-lly designed and maintained, and if the came three times a day-morning, noon and evening; that sometimes they threw bricks and stones into his place: state should do this the federal govern-ment could not complain, since no treaty right could be violated when the children of Japanese were treated pre-cisely as the children of all foreign 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 feeling in the state is further intensified, especially in labor circles, by the report on the conditions in the the boycotters and appeared to be friendly with them; that whenever a Hawailan islands as contained in Bulpoliceman appeared who was unfriendly letin 66 of the bureau of labor, depart-ment of commerce and labor. The claim is made that white labor has been almost entirely driven from the Hato 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. "Unwaiian islands, and that the Japanese are gradually forcing even the small white traders out of business. til the end-until the Japanese give up their business, pack up their goods, and return to the place whence they came."

TO PAY BOYCOTTERS.

Many of the foremost educators in the state, on the other hand, are Mr. Sugihara also said that there was an agreement to pay the boycot-ters 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 proposi tion to pay cash to the Cooks and Waiter' union was made by Mr. Imura representing the Japanese union, and that the amount to be paid was \$250; that he, Sugihara, did not know the name of the person to whom the money was to be paid; that he was present on Oct. 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 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.

CUSTOMERS STONED.

The windows of the Golden Gate restending the primary grades could very readily be met by a simple rule limit-ing the ages of all children attending Third street, were broken on Oct. 17 or 18. Mr. Sugiyama stated that when-ever any customer left his place the those grades. All of the teachers with whom I talked while in San Francisco whom I taiked while in San Francisco even spoke in the highest terms of the Jap-anese children, saying that they were ameng the very best of their pupils, cleanly in their persons, well behaved, studious, and remarkably bright. The board of education of San Fran-nea boycotters threw stones at them, and struck them as well; that his customers white people; impossible for at the cash all were that was stand to stand at the cash register near his window, as they broke his

to go to the souther 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 al-ways there; that when the policemen came there were five or six of the boyotters present at the noon hour.

saw, but that he was directed by that

vindows; that one of the stones struck him on the side; that on the first day of the boycott he went to the Japanese

SUGIHARA CORROBORATED.

S. Imura, proprietor of the White Star estaurant, 596 Third street, corrobo-tated the statements made by Sugihara nd H. Sugiyama as to the breaking o ndows and assaulting of customers . Kobayashi, restaurant keeper at 2 Ellis street, stated that his restaurant was boycotted for three days only. I Kawai, restaurant keeper at 1213 Folson street, stated that his restaurant was boycotted for 21 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. Matsumodo of 1469 Ellis street stated that his restaurant was boycotted for two days. These restaurant keepers were all ex-

amined by me at the Japanese consul-ate in San Francisco. They all said that they were not assaulted by the boycotters, but that the efforts of the boycetters were mainly directed toward preventing customers from entering their places of business. The restaur-ant 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.

JAPANESE UNION.

It appears that the Japanese restau-rant 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 to membership in that union, but their application was denied. After the boy-cott had been maintained for a few days the Japanese restaurant keepers held a meeting for the purpose of dis-cussing the boycott and of devising some way of stopping it. They discussed first the obtaining of an injunc-tion, and appointed a committee. This committee visited the Japanese-American association located in San Francis-co 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 oven 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 consist-ed of S. Imura, G. Sugihara, Y. Koba-yashi, and Mr. Nakashima. The sum of \$250 was collected by this committee of \$250 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 pur-pose 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 necessary he would furnish the name

MONEY PAID.

to the Japanese consul.

Before leaving San Francisco the con-sul 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,

T. KODONO.

"T. Kodono, 121 Height street. am a student and a member of the Japanese Y. M. C. A. On the 5th day of August, 1996, on Laguna street, between Haight and Page street, be-tween 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 by nose bleed. I went to St. Thomas hospital for medical treatment. I complained to the superin-tendent of the Japanese Presbyterian to make any complaint to the police. I was laid up for a week on ac-count of this attack. I have the blood-stained shirt, which I can pro-duce if necessary."

C. OBATA.

"C. Obata, 1823 Sutter street. 1 am an artist. On Sept. 20, 1906, at about 1:45 p. m., on Sutter street, between Pierce and Steiner, in front of the skat-ing rink, as I was on my way home, I was attacked by about 1 They first, as I was on my way home. I was attacked by about 12 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 failing down as they ran. A special policeman come is 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.

"I. Ikeda, 1608 Geary street. I have a fruit store. About a month ago-Oct. 5, 1906-some bad boys came to my store and stole fruit and threw stones into the store. On Sept. 2, 1906, down in the wholesale district (I do not know the name of the street), as I was driv-ing my wagon some men started to hirow 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 cotten down than somebody came up and hit me in the face, and gave me a black eye. I made complaint about his to the Japanese association. I could dentify the man who hit me."

K. KAL

"K. Kai, 1815 Sutter street. I have a provision store, Masu & Co. On Sept. 5, 1998, about 20 young men from 18 to 21 years of age came to my store and stole a bunch of bananas. My clerk. . Ichishita, ran after them and asked them what they were doing. Whereup-on some of them turned on him and beat him so badly that ne was laid up in hed for two days. On the 8th of Sep-tember, 1906, as a white person wea 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.

"S. Ikusa, 578 Cedar avenue. I am a about 8 p. m., some children, about 16 of them, stood in front of my restau-rant and broke the windows; they then pulled down my sign and ran away

(Continued on page eight.)

THE COAL SITUATION.

Dealers Declare That Conditions Have Been Greatly Exaggerated.

Prominent coal dealers regret the disosition of morning papers to exaggerate he coal situation, particularly as there is ow claimed to be much more coal in priate bins than there was a year ago, Said in official of the Utah Fuel company oday: "I know of one instance very recently where a citizen kept telephoning n for coal in a way that suggested he was on his last legs, and finally he was sent up a couple of tons. When the drivr of the wagon reached that citizen's bin e found eight tons of coal there; and f am sorry he did not have sense enough o drive back to the yards without deliv-ring that order, that the coal might have cen given to parties more in need of it. here are a good many such cases in Sait

The utah Fuel company such cases in said cake." The Utah Fuel company is receiving 20 to 40 cars daily at this point, and the Short Line is hauling in cars here every day, so the situation is not so bad as it a painted. The Union Pacific is building extended storage facilities at Rock springs which will prevent future short-ages hereafter, and in referring to this improvement, the Cheyenne Tribune says: "The system is the scheme of General Superintendent W. L. Park and consists" if an immense storage bin with a ca-pacity of 50,000 tons. Over this bin, which is 1.270 feet in length, has been con-structed a great thest with a standard and the status of coal can to

this trestle trains of coal can be and they been track. Over while tracks from No. 9 mine tipple run down on to the trestle by gravity, per-mitting coal taken directly from the mine to be dumped, after which the cars are un back to the mine slope, also by grav-ity."

WELSHON IS DISCHARGED.

Prosecution Failed to Make a Case of Illegal Registering.

The preliminary hearing of Frank Welshohn, charged with securing illegal votes, was heard this morning before Judge Diehl. The case was dismissed upon the recommendation of Asst. County Atty. Job Lyon. The two chief witnesses for the state. Buella chief witnesses for the state. Buella Leon and Vergie De Brotha refused to answer the questions put them lest they should incriminate themselves. Atty, Soren X. Christenson represented Welshon and Atty. Newton acted for the two girls charged with illegal regis-tering. They ware oversided the tering. They were expected to app this morning and state the facts in matter. Much time was wasted by tha attorneys arguing over the answers which the witness should give. The attorneys for the defendant raised tinuous objections and desired judge to properly instruct the wit After several fullle attempts on part of the prosecuting attorney to secure convicting evidence, the case was ordered dropped.