

The 25 special deputy sheriffs who were fired to guard the voting machines on lection night will have to wait for their ay until County Commissioner Mackey eturns from Wyoming and the commis ioners have an opportunity to decide as o the necessity of their employment. It coms that County Clerk Eldredge deemd it advisable to have the machines

juarded on election night so that they

stion: but my very earnest hope hat such suit will not be necessary, ad that as a matter of comity the clt-mes of San Francisco will refuse to sprive these young Japanese children & education and will permit them to

Sixth

Fourth

was very small. The government has already directed that suit be brought to test the constitutionality of the act in

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 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 through them to their affiliated unions. In this way the circles. The Peery estate receives from Mr. McIntyre approximately \$1,550 a

13 12

foot frontage for its 50 feet, or over A number of other important plans are on the tapis for "Upper Main," but they are not ready yet for announcement.

for the exclusion of the Japanese as

conservative newspapers may better be illustrated by an epitome of their ar-

gument practically is as follows: The public schools of California are a state

and not a federal institution. The 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 es-

The temper and tone of the

alike to share in,

vindows; that one of the stones struck him on the side; that on the first day of the boycott he went to the Japanese 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 head-quarters, at the corner of Pine and Larkin streets; that he did not rémem-ber the name of the officer whom he saw, but that he was directed by that officer to go to the southern station: officer to go to the southern station: that three or four days after his visit

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. Kawasaki, a Japanese student the senior class of the University California. Since these statements are in the words of the victims themselves and show, as nothing else could, such

und a complaint of violence, they

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

vear:

STATEMENTS OF JAPANESE.

p. m., I was attacked on the corner of Laguna and Height street by about

se association, but not to the police

T. KODONO.

"T. Kodono, 121 Height street.

age; they rushed up behind me d struck me in the face and then

eight young men, from 18 to 20

are here given in full:

department."

ANTI-JAPANESE VIOLENCE.

The question as to the violence gainst the Japanese is most admiraput by Secy. Metcalf, and I have hing to add to his statement. I am atirely confident that, as Secy. Metalf says, the overwhelming sentiment of the state of California is for law and er and for the protection of the Jap-se in their persons and property. h the chief of police and the acting mayor of San Francisco assured Seey. Metcalf that everything possible ald be done to protect the Japanese the city. I authorized and directed in the city. Metcalf to state that if there was failure to protect persons and property, then the entire power of the government within the limits Constitution would be used of the notly and vigorously to enforce the observance of our treaty, the supreme law of the land, which treaty guaraneed to Japanese residents everywhere a the Union full and perfect protection their persons and property; and to s end everything in my power would done, and all the forces of the Unit-

the concluding sentence of Secy. Met-calf's report of November 26, 1906. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

d States.

METCALF'S REPORT.

The President: I have the honor to submit the fol-

In my previous report I said nothing as to the causes leading up to the ac-tion of the school board in passing the resolution of Oct. 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 not 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 boy-cott maintained by the Cooks and Waiters' union of San Francisco against Japanese restaurants doing usiness in that city, and, second, of he several cases of assault or injury inflicted upon the persons or property

eems that for several years the of education of San Francisco 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, passed the following resolution:

BOARD RESOLUTIONS.

"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 SENTIMENT OF STATE. congestion at present prevailing in our schools, but also for the higher end that our children should not be placed placed in any position where their youthful impressions may be affected by association with pupils of the Mon-

And on Oct. 11 the board passed the following resolution:

Resolved. That in accordance with article X. section 1662, of the school of California, principals are hereof directed to senf all Chinese. se, or Korean children to the oriental public school, situated on the south side of Clay street, between Powell and 2011 Stre Oct. 15, 1906."

EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

action of the board in the pasand Oct 11, 1906, was undoubtedly largely influenced by the activity of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion 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 ex-isting Chinese exclusion act so as to txclude Japanese and Koreans. The league claims a member-

States SAN FRANCISCO PRESS. The press of San Francisco pretty generally upholds the action of the board of education. Of the attitude of the more violent and radical newspa-

the state, on the other hand, are strongly opposed to the action of the San Francisco board of education. Japanese are admitted to the Univer-sity of California, an institution main-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, say ing that they would take exactly the same stand against American young tained and supported by the state. They are also admitted to, and gladly men of similar ages attending the pri-mary grades. I am frank to say that 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 this objection seems to be a most reasonable one. All of the political parties in the state have inserted in their platthey all said that they had no objec-tion to Japanese children attending the forms planks in favor of Japanese a Korean exclusion, and on March 1905, the state legislature passed a joint primary grades: that they wanted Jap-anese children now in the United States to have the same 3chool privileges as esolution urging that action be taken by treaty or otherwise to limit and diminish the future immigration of Japanese laborers into the United children of other nations, but that they were unalterably opposed to Japanese young men attending the primary The objection to Japanese men at-

public

Many of the foremost educators in

tending the primary grades could very readily be met by a simple rule limit-

ing the ages of all children attending those grades. All of the teachers with whom I talked while in San Francisco

nations. The feeling in the state is further intensified, especially in labor circles, tensified, especially in labor circles, by the report on the conditions in the Hawalian islands as contained in Bui-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 Ha-walian islands, and that the Japanese are gradually forcing seen the small are gradually forcing even the small white traders out of business. FOREMOST EDUCATION.

their countries the fruits of such The orinetal school, the school set apart for the Chinese, Japanese, and Korean children, is in the burned seccation tion. There is only one Japanese stu-dent attending this school at the pres-ent time, and there are no Japanese ent time, and there are no Japanese children attending any of the other pub-lic schools. I visited the 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 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 absoluting improve the called

sentially 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 for-eigners and aliens who would carry to Therefore, if it should be held that there was a discrimination operating 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 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 primar-ily 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

isague hopes to accomplish a double purpose-to deter union men from pat-ronizing Aslatics, or establish the fact that the offenders are not union men, and thus refute what is said to be a The "News," however, is enabled to quiet the rumors which have been floating on the street in the past persistent slander against union men. "The attention of councils and unions

few days in relation to Z. C. M. I. pur-chasing property in the neighborhood of "Lower Main." No such movement has been made nor is any such plan is also to be directed to the fact that many berries sold in San Francisco are grown and shipped to market by Japase and Chinese, and wage-earners are be cautioned against the danger of contemplated. The institution is fully their health and that of their families in eating berries picked and packed by unclean and unhealthy Asiatics. satisfied with its present holdings, and believes the general activity in trade and real estate in Salt Lake is large enough for all sections of the street

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

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 sta-tioned 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.

INTERVIEW WITH RESTAURANT KEEPERS.

I personally interviewed the restau-rant keepers and took down their statements. George Sugihara, a restaurant keeper at 177 Third street, stated that the 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 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 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 were sometimes restrained by force, and that blows were struck; that on or about the 10th or 15th of the month the boycotters came three times a day-moruing, no and evening; that sometimes th they threw bricks and stones into his plac 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 com-plained to the policeman on the beat; that sometimes the policeman spoke to the boycotters and appeared to friendly with them; that whenever 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.

TO PAY BOYCOTTERS.

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 state

Japanese union, and that the proposi-

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 Oct. 25 or 26, when \$100 of the \$350 was

paid: that he saw the money paid: that 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

CUSTOMERS STONED.

The windows of the Golden Gate res-

taurant, H. Suglyama, proprietor, 256 Third street, were broken on Oct. 17 or

18. Mr. Sugiyama stated that when-ever any customer left his place the boycotters threw stones at them, and

him' if he saw him again.

whom I taiked while in San Francisco spoke in the highest terms of the Jap-anese 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 Fran-

to pay cash to the Cooks' Waiter' union was made by Mr. Imura, representing the Japanese union, and

to the police station a special police man 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 boy. otters present at the noon hour.

SUGIHARA CORROBORATED.

and struck me in the face and then ran away. I looked around for a po-liceman, 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 Japan-S. Imura, proprietor of the White Star restaurant, 596 Third street, corrobo-rated the statements made by Sugihara and H. Sugiyama as to the breaking of vindows and assaulting of customers . Kobayashi, restaurant keeper at 26 Ellis street, stated that his restaurant was boycotted for three days only. I. am a student and a member of the Japanese Y. M. C. A. On the 5th day of August, 1996, on Laguna street, be-Kawai, restaurant keeper at 1213 Folson street, stated that his restaurant was boycotted for 21 days. M. Shigegawa of August, 1996, on Laguna 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 was foo strong for me. They of 336 Third street, stated that his res taurant 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 with their lists. I then to resist them, but they were too strong for mc. They made by nose bleed. I went to St. Thomas hospital for medical treat-ment. I complained to the superinof 705 Larkin street stated that his res aurant was boycotted for two days and O. Matsumodo of 1469 Ellis stree stated that his restaurant was boy

cotted for two days. These restaurant keepers were all examined 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 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 ustomers,

JAPANESE UNION.

It appears that the Japanese restau rant keepers of San Francisco have union of their own, of which S. Imur 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 boy cott had been maintained for a few days the Japanese restaurant ke held a meeting for the purpose of dis cussing the boycott and of devising some way of stopping it. They dis-cussed 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 consula lawyer. They were informed that test case would cost \$500, and that a the test case falled it would cost each restaurant keeper \$200 for each case

A second meeting of the Japanese

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

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

MONEY PAID.

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,

to the Japaneso consul

restaurant keepers was then held.

145 p. m., on Sutter street, between Pierce and Steiner, in front of the skatng rink, as I was on my way home, was attacked by about 12 young mer 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 over; so he took me to the police court where I was dismissed. This finished

C. OBATA.

"C. Obata, 1823 Sutter street. I am in artist. On Sept. 20, 1906, at about the case. I was released on bail, as ad been arrested for disturbing the peace.

I. IKEDA.

"I. Ikeda, 1608 Geary street. I have

ruit store. About a month ago-Oct. 5, 1906-some bad boys came to my store

as they ran. A special policeman came along at this time, and the people told him that I knocked the three people

I have the

endent of the Japanese Presbyterian

nission and was advised by him no o make any complaint to the po

lice. I was laid up for a week on account of this attack. I have th

blood-stained shirt, which I can proie found eight tons of coal there; and i on sorry he did not have sense enough o drive back to the yards without deliv-ring that order, that the coal might have one given to parties more in need of it. there are a good many such cases in Salt _ake."

The ore a good many such cases in Salt .ake." The Utah Fuel company is receiving 30 to 40 cars daily at this point, and the short Line is having in cars here every day, so the situation is not so bad as it is 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 f an immense storage bin with a ca-pacity of 30,600 tons. Over this bin, which is L20 feet in length, has been con-structed a great bosis with a standard age track. Over this trestle trains of ceal can be this trestle trains of coal can b

while tracks from No. 8 mine tipple run down on to the treste by gravity, per-mitting coal taken directly from the mine to be dumped, after which the cars are can back to the mine slope, also by grav-

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 dis-missed 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 Vergié De Brotha refused to answer the questions put them leat they should incriminate themselves. Atty. Soren X. Christenson represented Welshon and Atty. Newton acted for Weishon and Atty. Newton according the two girls charged with llegal regis-tering. They were expected to appear tering, and state the facts in the matter. Much time was wasted by the attorneys arguing over the answers which the witness should give. The at-torneys for the defendant raised tinuous objections and desired judge to properly instruct the wit After several fullle attempts on part of the prosecuting attorney secure convicting evidence, the case was ordered dropped.

tole a bunch of bananas. My clerk, I Ichishita, ran after them and asked my wife on the leg and hurt her quite badly. I made complaint about this to the Japanese association." S. IKUSA.

identify the man who hit me." K. KAL "K. Kai, 1815 Sutter street. I have a provision store, Masu & Co. On Sept. 6, 1905, about 20 young men from 18 to 21 years of age came to my store. them what they were doing. Whereup-on 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, sorieone threw a stone into the store, which hit

"S. Ikusa, 578 Cedar avenue. I am

restaurant keeper. On Aug. 29, 1906, 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.)

this to the Japanese association. I could money and be ineffective. They then determined to pay money to the boy-cotters 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 \$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

ing my wagon some men started to throw fruit at me, then pleces 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

Fotten down than somebody came up and hit me in the face and gave me a black eye. I made complaint about

and stole fruit and threw stores into the store. On Sept. 2: 1906, down in the wnolesale district (I do not know the name of the street), as I was driv-

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 in for coal in a way that suggested he was on his last legs, and finally he was ent up a couple of tons. When the drivr of the wagon reached that citizen's bin

THE COAL SITUATION.

Dealers Declare That Conditions Have Been Greatly Exaggerated.

Prominent coal dealers regret the dis-

osition of morning papers to exaggerate

guarded on election night so that they could not be tampered with before being removed to the city and county build-ing. He consulted Commissioner Mackey about the inter and the latter was fav-trable to the idea so Mr. Eldredge asked sheriff Emery to appoint 25 men to guard the machines. The men put in their claims for \$2 each build the absence of County Clerk Eldredge ind were held up until his return. When he came back Commissioners dur-tions the other commissioners dur-ing the absence of County Clerk Eldredge ind were held up until his return. When he came back Commissioner Mackey had yone to Wyoming and it is said that he cold the other commissioners mackey had yone to Wyoming and it is said that he held the other commissioners and the had to recollection of Clerk Eldredge speaking to him about the proposition at all. The matter will have to wait until hes returns when it will be thrashed out. The commissioners approved the bond of County Auditor-elect Frank Hegh-botham in the sum of \$16,000, with John Dern and Col E. A. Wall as sureites. They also approved the bond of Justice of he Peace Dana®T. Smith in the sum of twith W. Frank Hills and M. E. Cal-aban as sureites. The apolntiment of R. J. Poulton as a pectal deputy in the auditor's office was confirmed.

Third Second

THE ORIENTAL SCHOOL.

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 een 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 attendboth civil and military, which I could lawfully employ, would be employed. I call especial attention to ed by Japanese pupils up to the time the order of the board went into effect hibit B" (p. 17). The portion of the map marked off with red ink indicates the burned section of San Francisco.

The White House, December, 18, 1906.

November 26, 1906.

ing:

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 configura-tion, that it would not be possible even for grown children living at remote dis-tances to attend this school. If the acof Japanese residents. 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 private instruction,