

Proceedings

OF THE

Asiatic Exclusion League

SAN FRANCISCO

DECEMBER, 1907

Proceedings of the Asiatic Exclusion League

Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth St., San Francisco, Dec. 8, 1907.

The Japanese and Korean Exclusion League met at the above date and place and was called to order by the President, O. A. Tveitmo, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Roll Call and Minutes.

On roll call of members absentees were noted. On motion the minutes of the previous meeting were adopted and approved as printed.

Report of Executive Board.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 8, 1907.

To the Officers and Members of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League.
Delegates:

In compliance with your request at the last meeting, your Executive Board has had printed blank-form petitions in sufficient numbers to accommodate upwards of 600,000 signatures. These blanks are being sent to all civic, fraternal and labor organizations in every county of our State, with a request that they be filled out and returned to your office, where they will be put in form and sent to the present Congress.

In this connection we respectfully request of the delegates present that the utmost promptness be used in every respect, so that we may be able to forward our petitions at the earliest possible date.

Communications.

During the past month we have been in receipt of a vast number of communications asking for information relative to our question, and in all instances these requests have been immediately complied with. We also desire to report that all this correspondence has been received from the Atlantic and Middle West States, and principally from the leading educational institutions of our country.

We are in receipt of many letters from Public and High School debating societies, professional men and merchants, the following questions being principally the information asked for:

"Why should Japanese immigration be restricted the same as Chinese? Is it the only solution of the problem, and if not, what would the League advise?"

"Is the feeling against the Japanese as bitter as it was, or is this bitter feeling confined to discontented, socialistic labor agitators?"

The above questions have, on the whole, been the theme of most academic debates. In all these instances, your Executive Board has called the attention of our citizens on the other side of the Rockies to the fact, that our question is not only one of the very important questions at present confronting the American people, but at the root of it all, is the racial question that concerns all the white people of the earth; also that rigid exclusion is the only solution of the Oriental immigration problem. We have also impressed upon our correspondents that the feeling against the Japanese in California has never been such that it could be termed "bitter," but that it is a settled, cool determination, general, comprehensive and convincing in its character; that there are no discontented, socialistic labor agitators in California; that

is, agitators of any influence or consequence, but that we could safely say that 95 per cent of California's citizens are unanimous in their petitions and prayers for the rigid exclusion of all Orientals; also that it ought to be apparent to any student of human history that a rigid exclusion policy is conducive to the happiness of both races. That the Caucasian, Mongolian, Malay and Ethiopian can never dwell together in peace under the same fig tree, and that peace is essential to the prosperity and happiness of all people. That the League and its thousands of members, object to the Japanese laborer on economic grounds, because he is the cheaper man, and, being the cheaper man, would destroy our standard of living and, consequently, undermine our civilization. That we object to the Japanese immigrant because he cannot be assimilated and become a real American; that he will always remain a Mongolian, Malay, even to the hundredth and thousandth generation, no matter under what flag or sun he may live.

President Tveitmoe reported that he had met Dr. John Graham Brooks, Professor of Political Economy, Harvard University, and discussed the oriental immigration problem with him at some length. The President of the League informed your Executive Board that he had interested the doctor in our movement to the extent that his name now appears on the regular mailing list of the League.

Committees.

Organization—The League has now 225 affiliated organizations consisting of labor, civic, fraternal and benevolent societies, the same being confined to this State. This does not include Branch Leagues in Victoria, Port Townsend, Seattle, Bellingham, Nanaimo, Spokane, Everett, Tacoma, Portland, Anaconda and Denver. Your committee is visiting non-affiliated organizations, urging them to co-operate and assist in our movement, and thus far reports good progress.

Publicity and Statistics—As previously reported, this committee is sending out the general petition ordered at the last meeting to 721 organizations in the State, including civic and labor bodies, fraternal and benevolent societies, and it is our desire that so soon as all blanks are filled out that they be immediately returned to the office of the League for proper preparation before being sent to the present Congress.

Our newspaper clipping bureau has obtained very valuable information from interior cities and towns, as well as from States neighboring on the Mexican border, and a large amount of data is being furnished to our friends and sympathizers throughout the entire country.

THE MENACE OF ASIA.

Condensed From International Cyclopaedia.

The following condensed statement—with tabulations—is intended to assist the investigator in forming correct conclusions as to the immensity of the danger confronting the people of the Pacific Coast in the first place, and ultimately the people of all the States of the North American Continent:

Area and Population.

Asia has, including islands, an area of 17,000,000 square miles, equal to about one-third the land area of the globe.

The population is estimated at upwards of 850,000,000, of whom more than 600,000,000 are Mongolians, or of Mongolian descent.

The following table shows in detail the area of the principal divisions, their population and its density:

	Area.	Population.	Inhabitants Per Sq. Mi.
China.....	4,277,170 Sq. Mi	450,000,000.....	105
British India.....	“ “	300,000,000.....	190
(Inc. Burmah).....	1,550,160 “ “	50,000,000.....	340
Japan.....	147,655 “ “	15,000,000.....	88
Anam.....	170,000 “ “
		815,000,000	

The foregoing are the peoples whom the representatives of the white races on the Pacific Coast must fear and guard against.

Let us now compare the area and population of the United States and of the Pacific Coast States with China, British India and Japan.

Those three divisions of the Asiatic Continent have a combined area of something over 6,000,000 square miles, with a population of 800,000,000 and a mean density of 212 persons to the square mile.

The United States with an area of 3,756,884 square miles, and a population of 87,000,000 has but 25 inhabitants to the square mile, while North America, as a whole, has but 14.

Concentrating our attention upon the Pacific Coast States, we find the following:

	Area	Population...	Inhabitants Per Sq. Mi.
Washington.....	68,180 Sqr. Mi.....	518,103.....	8
Oregon.....	96,030 “ “	413,536.....	5
California.....	155,980 “ “	2,000,000.....	13
	321,190 “ “	3,031,639	

A total area of 321,190 square miles, with a population of 3,031,639, and a density of something less than nine inhabitants to the square mile.

Comment on the above figures would be superfluous.

Inhabitants—Races.

Within the limits of the Asiatic Continent are included all the five great races of man. The number, however, of Amerinds, or Red Men, is inconsiderable, and the absolute proportion of the Negroids so small that, roughly speaking, the entire population of Asia and the islands may be said to consist of the three great races, the white, the yellow and the brown. Of these races, the yellow—the most typical Asiatic of them all—is the one with which the people of the Pacific Coast are most concerned. It numbers seven-tenths of the population of the Asiatic Continent. The race is divided into two great groups. The Northern, or Sibiric, the Southern, or Sinitic. The former includes a large variety of Stocks, occupying Southern Siberia and Central Asia, some of whose branches extend so far west as the Magyars of Hungary, and part of the people of the Balkan regions of European Russia, but who are now Aryanized as to speech.

To the Siberian Branch also belong the Japanese, the Koreans in part, and the nations of the Liu Kiu Islands. In Turkestan and the region of the Caucasus are minor peoples of mixed origin, who belong by language or by blood to the Siberian branch of the yellow race.

The Southern branch, the Sinitic or Tibeto-Chinese, embraces the Chinese proper, with many variations in language and much mixture of blood—

the Thibetans, the minor peoples of the southern slope of the Himalayas, the Annamese, Burmese, Siamese, Cambodians and many others. Some ethnologists make the Malays and Polynesians, and even the Amerinds subdivisions of the yellow race.

Civilization.

Chinese civilization may be considered as the first great achievement of the yellow race, but the characteristics of that civilization inveterate conservatism, general apathy and unlimited submission, must not be considered inherent in the race, the Japanese branch having recently demonstrated otherwise.

It must also be remembered that the Siberian branch of that race are more notable for what they have done in Europe than for the part they have played in Asia, excepting the history-making achievements of the Japanese since their awakening.

The mighty empires of Genghis Khan, Timur the Lame, and Baber, were not enduring; while on the other hand the invasion of the Bulgarians, Finns and Magyars into Europe have produced lasting results.

Upon these historical achievements of the yellow race we base our belief that the migration of the yellow and brown peoples to the Pacific Coast pre-shadows the coming struggle for the supremacy of the Pacific and the possession of our own homes and firesides.

COMMUNICATION.

Asiatic Exclusion Committee, Jr. O. U. A. M.

Mr. F. C. Pattison, Chairman, and Mr. M. G. McClinton, Secretary-Treasurer of the Asiatic Exclusion Committee of the State Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., submitted the following statement in reply to an article published in the November issue of the "World of Today" magazine, with a request that the League make the same a part of their record. After careful consideration, your Executive Board recommends that the request be complied with.

Dr. Hutchinson and Asiatics.

Dr. Woods Hutchinson, a well known sociological writer, contributed to the November number of "The World To-day" an article setting forth his varied experience with the Oriental problem.

Dr. Hutchinson, after an extensive experience on the Pacific Coast, from Vancouver to Los Angeles—seven years, two of them as State Health Officer of Oregon, arrived at the following conclusions:

That no class of people on the Pacific Coast desires an unlimited or even a large immigration of Mongolians; that the immigration of Chinese and Japanese—up to a quarter or half a million—would be of great commercial value and not detrimental to the social or moral life of Americans. That there is no American labor on the Coast below the skilled mechanic; that there is only a small supply of Italians and Greek laborers, etc., in the State; and that Chinese are preferred to them, or even Mexicans. That the Mongolian laborer is more reliable; and are commendable—both Chinese and Japanese—for their moral character, the rarity of crime among them, and their high sense of honor. The learned doctor further says that the yellow peril exists only in the imaginations of walking delegates, thick-necked demagogues, and congressmen. That Japanese labor does not interfere with white labor and that Oriental influence upon our social or political life is nil. Orientals also—especially Japs—are moderate in their use of alcoholic stimulants and show not the slightest desire to intermarry with the white race.

These assertions made by so prominent a gentleman as Dr. Hutchinson,

If permitted to pass unchallenged, must undoubtedly work an injury to the people of the Pacific Coast. The doctor is very broad in his statements, nearly every paragraph of his article being not only eulogistic of the Japanese, but a detraction of the American laborer.

Acting under instructions from the State Exclusion Committee of the Jr. O. U. A. M., the writer has endeavored to present testimony in refutation of the doctor's assertions and show how unreliable and unworthy of consideration is the matter given so wide a publicity by "The World To-day." Considering his conclusions seriatim, we learn that: "No class of people on the Pacific Coast desires an unlimited, or even a large immigration of Mongolians!"

Let us hear what the learned Pundit, Dr. N. Krishna, Ph. D., of Bombay, has to say:

"While I was in the West, and a guest for a short time at Stockton, Cal., of the last convention of the California State Federation of Labor, I met a banker, who begged me to supply him with about 2,000 Hindu workingmen who would work for \$1.50 or \$1.75 per day at the start. I therefore asked the reason why he did not employ American workingmen. He told me that he did not wish to employ American workingmen as they wanted from \$2.50 to \$4 per day. In Seattle I personally visited more than eight Japanese labor agencies. In Portland I met a Japanese gentleman who is supposed to be the richest Japanese in America, and in California I talked with more than thirty of the leading Japanese merchants and labor importers, and found that they are begged by the American capitalists—and offered a good commission—to get as many people as they can, not only from Japan, but from China and India also. To strengthen the testimony of the Pundit we submit an extract from a report to the Commissioner General of Immigration (p. 66, Report of 1906):

"Two extensive schemes to secure foreign labor have come to light during the past year. * * * The evidence is at hand to show that some individual or corporation is engaged in importing numbers of Japanese laborers to work on the railroads of the Northwest. The plan is cunningly devised and persistently, accurately, and so far, successfully carried out."

2. That the immigration of Chinese and Japanese—up to a quarter or half million—would be of great commercial value and not detrimental to the social or moral life.

So far as this proposition relates to the effect upon our social and moral life, it is best answered by a reference to the reply to a proposition discussed further on. In regard to the advisability or necessity of having half a million Mongolians in the country, the doctor is hardly clear. Does he want half a million more in addition to those already here, or will he be satisfied when those here reach that number? Complete data upon this particular subject is not available for California, but as the conditions in this State are rapidly approaching those existing at the present time in Hawaii, we cannot do better than quote from p. 374 of the "Third Report on Hawaii," published by the Bureau of Commerce and Labor:

"In 1900 the number of Japanese in Hawaii was 61,111; males 47,508, females 13,603. From July 1, 1900, to December 31, 1905, there arrived 38,029; males 29,156, females 8,873. From June 14, 1900, to December 31, 1905, 42,313 Japanese left Hawaii, of which number over 30,000 reached the mainland. Now it is significant that during this period (1900-1905) the immigration into Hawaii of all other peoples but Chinese, Japanese and Koreans was only 1,726."

The number of Japanese in Hawaii of native birth was 4,881 (in 1900), and if the percentage of increase in previous years held good until 1905,

there would have been 13,000 native born Japanese in the Territory, and by January 1908, there would be exceeding 20,000.

The Japanese have a larger per cent of married females than have the Caucasians; this with a higher birth rate and a lower death rate will naturally give them a greater natural increase than any other nationality in the islands, and as this proportion is being carried to the mainland, we may in the future look to see the whites outnumbered by Asiatics, not only in California, but throughout the Pacific Coast States, including the British Province of Columbia.

The complete Orientalization of the Hawaiian Islands and the rapidly increasing tendency to the Orientalization of California has created an acute labor problem—on the plantations in Hawaii and on the farms and fruit lands of California—for the employer it is one of securing a sufficient and stable labor force; for the white wage-earner and small merchant it is a problem of survival in the face of an increasing, irresistible, and disastrous competition of Asiatics with their lower standard of living.

From the viewpoint of the people of the United States, the problem is one of securing a working population with the civic capacity necessary to the upbuilding of self-governing American commonwealths.

3. The assertion that there is no skilled labor on the Coast below the skilled mechanic is a prevarication. Thousands upon thousands of native born Americans, boys born upon our Eastern and Western farms are scattered throughout the Pacific Coast and inter-mountain States, looking for the labor which is theirs of right, but finding that the keen competition of the Japanese is depriving them of their birthright.

What is to become of this vast army? Are they to become hoboes and criminals because Asiatics are preferred as laborers? Or shall they assert themselves and drive the unspeakable and unassimilable Jap into the Pacific Ocean? Let Congress decide.

Forty thousand idle men in San Francisco to-day—(Dec. 1, 1907), 45 per cent of whom are native born, and yet the great corporations say there is a scarcity of labor! Yes, we admit it—there is a scarcity of the dollar a day and bread and water kind—and what are we going to do about it? Echo answers what!

The fourth proposition, that there is only a small supply of Italians and Greeks, again shows Munchausen-like proclivities of the doctor. Not only are the Greeks and Italians numerous—16,000 Italians and 10,000 Greeks in San Francisco alone—but they stand as a breakwater between the Asiatic and the American laborer. They are as much superior to the Japanese in agriculture and horticulture as the average American—Dr. Hutchinson, for example—is superior to the native of Timbuctoo. Do we need examples to prove our assertions? Look at Asti, in Sonoma county. Ask Mr. Andrea Sbarboro why he employs Italian-Swiss instead of Japs. Seek information from the Italian vineyard colony in Bernardino county and study the answers. Ask every fair-minded fruit grower in California, except John P. Irish, as to the capabilities (for good or evil) of the Jap, and we will abide by the replies.

Let us hear from some of the leading horticulturists of the State on this vital question. One says, "If we have to pay \$1.50 to \$1.75 for this wretched Jap help, where is the supposed saving in allowing the Orientals to come here? Good white help will not come in and compete with Japanese.

"I live in dread of the coming season. There is no questioning the fact that the Japanese are thoroughly organized and in complete control of the labor proposition.

"If a people were ever cursed with a class of labor more worthless or

more rotten and less to be depended upon than California is with the Japanese, I have yet to find it in my travels.

"It is my opinion that before another year has passed, the farmers and supporters of the Chinese Exclusion Act will understand what a great mistake was made in not also excluding the Japanese.

"It is a well known fact that in sections where fruit, beets and hops are the principal staple, the Japanese invasion is something astounding. They have almost a monopoly of the industry named. Why? Because they are so constituted that they will live on what the average white man will throw to his dog."

The farmers, the most conservative class in the country, and a class who never take hasty action on any subject, are alarmed at the state of affairs presented by the question of Oriental immigration. A Santa Rosa correspondent says:

"Orientals are not wanted in the Cotati district of this county. Cotati has a 'Progressive League,' and at a largely attended meeting of that body, which is composed chiefly of farmers, a vote was carried, whereby real estate men and others were instructed by the League's executive committee that Orientals must not be rented farms or allowed to buy homes in that section. The residents pledge themselves to withdraw their patronage from any person opposing the club's wishes."

Dr. Hutchinson says that "They are also commendable—both Chinese and Japanese—for their moral character, the scarcity of crime amongst them and their high sense of honor."

In Pendleton, Oregon, on West Alta street, just back of Tallman's drug store, is a building occupied as "Noodle Parlors" by a Chinaman named Yung Teck Coey.

Drunken men, cursing, drinking, telling ribald jokes; women fallen from all that is good and clean; profligate Japs, and sodden, sullen, opium-soaked Chinese.

What do you think of such a place being frequented by boys and girls, school children whose ages run from ten to sixteen years?

What would you say—would you do—were you to learn that your son or daughter—or their school companions with whom they daily associate—had been found in such a place and ejected by the police?

These conditions exist in Oregon, where the doctor was a State Health Officer, and they exist in every community where Japs or Chinese congregate in any numbers. Search the police records of Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, New York, or any other Mongolian center and you will find—what? Bestiality, vileness, filth.

Young women throughout the State are becoming objects of vicious assaults of a felonious nature at the hands of Japanese, and if continued much longer, scenes similar to those of the South will be enacted here.

The utter impossibility of reconciling Japanese notions of morality, if they have any, with Occidental scruples had a full demonstration when a Jap student working at Mill Valley was placed under arrest for sending an unspeakably obscene letter to a young Miss of 14 years of age. His excuse was "that such things are not bad in my country." Other Japanese looked upon the incident as a joke, but City Marshal Staples of Mill Valley said that if the contents of the letter had been made known they would have invited a lynching bee.

The citizens of Santa Ana have complained of the shocking immodesty of Japanese laborers. School children complained to their parents of having seen Japanese walking about their camps absolutely nude.

Mr. Langdon, the present District Attorney of San Francisco, said, publicly, in New York: "The Japanese are tricky, dishonest and do not know

their place. It is not a case of impassioned race prejudice with the Californians; they know their ground and they have given the Japanese a fair trial."

The United States Navy is getting rid of the Japanese servants; and if a Jap visitor boards one of the vessels of war he is closely watched by one of the ship's police. Such is the view taken by our Government of Japanese honesty.

So far as the criminality of Japs is concerned, their disregard of our laws is becoming an important problem in the police departments of all California cities.

Leaving San Francisco out of the question, because here is supposed to be the center of hostility to the Japanese, we would direct attention to Los Angeles, a city where unionism is comparatively weak, and walking delegates in little evidence, while the Jap lives there in great numbers and in undisturbed glory.

More than 15,000 Japs in Los Angeles county and from 3,000 to 7,000 in the city, according to the time of the year.

If we are to believe police reports, many of these people show themselves to be absolutely immoral and are rapidly forming a large percentage of the element that demands constant watching.

The desk sergeant's books at the police station shows an increasing number of Japanese names, the principal offences being drunkenness, gambling, and assault upon the person. The increasing tendency to insanity among these people is also a cause of alarm.

The lodging houses kept by the Japanese are the worst things the police have to contend with. Nearly all of them are bawdy houses of the worst possible type.

"Blind pigs" in Jap restaurants are numerous, no less than thirty of them being raided one evening. Two patrol wagons were engaged for three hours in hauling liquor to the police station. In every corner cases of beer, barrels of wine and butts of "sake"—Jap whisky made from rice—were piled until the station looked like a wholesale liquor house. It is hopefully expected that these raids will stop the Sunday liquor traffic in the City of Angels. On one Sunday alone 105 men and women were arrested for drunkenness and the police of Los Angeles assert that two-thirds of the cases are the result of liquor bought in these Jap restaurants and bawdy houses, where drinks are defiantly sold in open violation of the Sunday closing law.

If these things can happen in the virtuous city of Los Angeles, what is going on right here in San Francisco? Ask the few white residents who remain in the eight or ten blocks of which Bush and Laguna streets are the center.

At Vacaville, where the Japs outnumber the whites by about three to one and in consequence conduct immoral and gambling houses in defiance of American law, a constable "not afraid of his job" after many fruitless night watches, finally (in the middle of November), managed to raid one of these houses and capture the whole bunch (17) without a get-away. Later in the evening eight more were captured in another joint. It is safe to say that a true transcript of the records of the various police departments of California would show that Japanese, irrespective of numbers, are causing the peace officers more trouble than are the people of any other nationality.

Among the gentlemen who have expressed themselves very vigorously upon the evils and dangers of Japanese immigration, we find Professor Edward T. Ross, formerly of the chair of Sociology and Economics at Leland Stanford, Jr., University, Ex-Governors Henry T. Gage and George C. Pardee, of California, Archbishop Riordan, of San Francisco, Ex-Secretary of State Richard Olney, and hundreds of publicists and laymen, who are neither walking delegates, demagogues or Congressmen.

Mr. Duncan E. McKinlay, in his testimony given before a sub-committee of the House of Representatives, February, 1906, speaking relative to competition of Chinese, said: "I went out there (California) in 1884, and it was a pretty tough place to go to. You had to be in some line of industry in which there was not Chinese competition. I was a mechanic. But in all avenues of labor close to the soil, so to speak—for instance, cigar making and brush making, and sewing upon overalls, and making rough shirts, and making rough shoes, and working in the vineyards—the Chinese had absolute control, and the country workingman was absolutely excluded, because at that time whenever the wages would rise above the Chinaman's level of wages, \$15 or \$20 a month in the cities and \$10 on the ranches, there would be another influx and they would lower the level."

The California State Labor Commissioner in the Twelfth Biennial Report said "that the more intelligent citizens realize the gravity of the situation (Oriental competition) from both the economic and racial sides. The general persistency with which the Japanese are breaking into many industries, their frugality, their ambition, and their lack of business morality, render them more formidable than the Chinese." In a subsequent report Mr. Stafford said that there were 51 Japanese restaurants in San Francisco whose employes generally work twelve hours a day while 76 per cent of the white restaurant employes worked but ten hours per day. Again he stated that nine per cent of the Japanese restaurant employes worked from fourteen to fifteen hours per day.

These statements confirm the assertions made by the Hon. Everis A. Hayes in a speech delivered in the House of Representatives March 13, 1906.

This committee would regret very much if they did the doctor an injustice, but it seems very clear that his official intercourse and private experience with Mongolians upon the Pacific Coast must have been of a very limited nature, or he must have held a brief from the Mongolian emigration companies like his distinguished compeer—the attorney of the Pacific Mail S. S. Company, John P. Irish.

Respectfully submitted,
Executive Board Japanese and Korean Exclusion League,
By A. E. YOELL, Secretary.

The report of the Executive Board was, on motion, received and unanimously adopted.

Unfinished Business.

The report of the committee on the revision of the Constitution was at this time, in accordance with Section 12, called up for final action.

The first proposition, viz., "Strike out all of Section 2 of Article II," was, on a motion to adopt, discussed at length by Delegates Steckmist of San Jose, Lindstrom, Summers, J. D. Grahame, Benninger, Williams, Gallagher and others, and when put to vote the motion was duly carried.

Proposition No. 2—"Strike out the words 'Japanese and Korean' wherever they occur, and the word 'Asiatic' be inserted in lieu thereof." On motion, the recommendation was unanimously concurred in.

Good of the League.

Under this heading many delegates spoke of the general petition and the getting of signatures for the same, and several delegates reported having already completed lists and forwarded them to the office. Many others volunteered to do all in their individual power to obtain signatures at the earliest possible date.

Respectfully submitted,
A. E. YOELL, Sec'y-Treas.,
Asiatic Exclusion League.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

The Immigration Act.

HOW IT WORKED ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Immediately after the passage of the Immigration bill containing the Japanese passport provisions it was learned that the Harriman interests were importing Chinese and Japanese from Shanghai and Yokohama, respectively, and landing them at Guaymas and Salinas Cruz. In this connection it may be said that the Chinese when imported under "contract to labor" have a tendency to stick to their work, but the Japanese desert almost immediately after reaching the work camps and make their way across the border into Texas, Arizona, Colorado and New Mexico, great numbers finally finding their way to California.

Of 2,182 Japs arriving at Mazatlan, advices from Mexico informed us that they had nearly all made a bee-line for the border, and this case is only one of many others, it being safe to say that 75 per cent of the total arrivals in our sister republic find their way, "by hook or by crook," into the United States.

The influx by way of British Columbia is also large, Dominion reports saying that of 6,000 landed at Vancouver, 2,000 quickly crossed the boundary line into the State of Washington. The capture of Japanese smugglers and the bands they are piloting across are of frequent occurrence, but punishment by fine or imprisonment has no deterrent effect, because the remuneration is so large and there are always persons ready to run the risks.

The Japanese Consul at Vancouver claims that he has repeatedly warned his countrymen to stay away from British Columbia because there was no employment for them, yet it is a fact that there are four Japanese immigration companies in Vancouver alone which are doing a large business importing their countrymen. Their plan is obvious—to run them into the United States.

Many hundreds of Japanese leave Canada "in transit" for Mexico, and in Mexico they leave "in transit" for Canada, but by some "hocus pocus" they arrive in this country.

Some one is also doing a land-office business in the procuring and sale of false passports, not only at San Francisco, but at every other port of entry on the Pacific Coast and at the border stations. Californians had supposed that the "Heathen Chinese" possessed a monopoly of the ways that are dark, but the immigration inspectors at San Francisco quickly discovered that Japanese cunning equals if not excels that of the Chinese. In May, 1907, a Japanese presented a passport dated back some thirteen years, and was asked upon what steamer he had crossed the Pacific at that time.

The answer came glibly and promptly, "The Korea." As the Korea's keel had not been laid at that time, the officials decided that the little brown gentleman was lying. Further investigation uncovered a plot whereby the Japanese Government might keep faith with our Government and the Japanese coolie still effect a landing.

In this country there are, or were, many Japanese holding passports from Japan to the United States. A Japanese syndicate is believed to have collected, by borrowing or purchasing, a large number of these now-precious documents, which were sent to Honolulu for distribution—presumably for a consideration—among the Japanese who lacked the necessary permission of their own government to come to the mainland of the United States.

Of 208 Japanese laborers who arrived at San Francisco under contract to work for the Western Pacific Railroad, only one was deported, and that because he was suffering from trachoma. There was no pretense made by the Japanese contractors that the immigrants were not consigned to them, but, on the contrary, they took special care to identify each laborer and to hand to him the amount of "show money" necessary for his landing. The passports of these coolies were issued to them by the Japanese Government and were all indorsed in English, "Immigrant laborer," and were taken from the immigrants, when landed, by an agent of the Japanese Association of America.

Having shown, however slightly, the devious methods by which these troublesome Asiatics have gained admittance since the President's proclamation, it may be well to present a resume of the conditions existing in Hawaii; conditions which are rapidly developing in California and which threaten to cause an upheaval, not alone industrial and racial, but political, social and moral.

From a total Asiatic population of less than 6,000 in 1878, the number had increased to 18,000 in 1884, and formed over 22 per cent of the population. During the next six years their numbers had increased to over 41,000, forming 38 per cent of the population. In June, 1900, the number of foreign born Asiatics had increased to over 77,000, or more than 50 per cent of the entire population of Hawaii. It is now over 100,000, or, according to a recent consular report, there are in the Territory one white person to every 157 persons of Asiatic birth or descent.

During the period mentioned the arrivals of immigrants of the Caucasian race has been more than offset by the departures of whites to the mainland.

The figures of the Bureau of Immigration show that from July 1, 1900, until December 31, 1905, no less than 48,086 Chinese, Japanese and Koreans arrived in Hawaii, 38,029 being Japanese. During the same period 42,313 Japanese left Hawaii for the Orient and the Coast, and it may be safely assumed that mighty few of them returned to the Orient.

It is an utter impossibility for the most careful statistician to keep track of our honorable little friends. As an illustration that the President's proc-

lamation has had no appreciable effect upon the influx of Japanese, it is only necessary to present the monthly statements of the Commissioner General of Immigration for the months subsequent to the promulgation of the President's remarkable philippic against the people of California, and especially the people of the Fifth Congressional district of that State:

	1906.	1907.	Increase.	Decrease.
January	911	5,275	4,364	...
February	1,294	3,389	2,095	...
March	1,383	3,400	2,017	...
April	1,739	2,123	384	...
May	2,124	2,203	139	...
June	1,958	2,224	266	...
July	1,643	1,724	81	...
August	2,037	1,816	...	221
September	1,794	1,294	...	500
October	684	1,616	932	...

This table shows that during the first four months of 1907 there was an increase of 8,860 over the corresponding months of 1906. After the President's proclamation there is an appreciable falling off until October, and then we have an increase of 932 over October, 1906. These gains and losses in Japanese immigrants have been periodical, subject to the sentiment prevailing on the Coast. When Governor Henry T. Gage, in a special message to the California Legislature, called attention to the increasing menace of Japanese, there was a great falling off, but nothing being done in the matter by Congress, immigration of Japanese laborers soon exceeded previous numbers. So in 1902, 1905 and 1907.

The figures of the Bureau, upon which the computations of the Exclusion League are based, do not show how many Japanese have surreptitiously entered the United States, nor how many have dropped off "in transit" from Mexico and Canada.

In June, 1907, a San Antonio, Texas, report stated that 4,000 Japs were awaiting an opportunity to cross the Mexican border, while at the same time some 1,200 bound for Vancouver on the steamer Kumeric anticipated easy ingress into the United States via Canada.

IMMIGRATION CONTRACTS.

The following copy of Japanese Immigration Contract was obtained by Mr. Fitzgerald when, as State Labor Commissioner, he conducted an examination of the Japanese in Hawaii and California:

"The.....Company will contract accepting the request for transportation of....., who is a free emigrant having the purpose to land in San Francisco, North America, and to secure for him work there within the limitations prescribed by the Immigration Laws.

"First. The emigrant shall perform everything that is needed for get-

ting the passport, and must be responsible for all expenses needed for the voyage and should have the money which is necessary when landing.

"Second. The maturity of the contract is three years from the date that the emigrant starts.

"Third. If the emigrant gets sick or loses the means to get along, Mr....., the agent, will help him and provide him with the means to get back to Japan in case it is necessary.

"Fourth. If the emigrant is sent back at the expense of the Japanese Government, the company shall pay all the expenses of the emigrant.

"Fifth. The emigrant shall pay ten yen to the company as its fee. If the emigrant has a child who does not exceed the age of 15 years, the charge for it will be half price, and if the child is not exceeding 10 years of age, he or she will be carried free of charge.

"Sixth. The emigrant shall procure two sureties to the company according to Sections 3 and 4 hereof, and they will be responsible for all the expenses that have been paid by the company under the provisions of Sections 3 and 4.

"Seventh. The two sureties are responsible in all matters pertaining to the emigrant.

"This contract is made in duplicate, one to the emigrant and one to the company.

"Dated.....

"Signature of Emigrant.....

"Signature of Sureties.....

"The first clause of this contract is a gracious concession to American sentiment, demanded by the publicity of a printed document."

Another form of contract was recently obtained in Seattle, which reads as follows:

"Betweenof commonwealth of Canada (hereinafter called the employer), by his agents, Messrs.....of Yokohama, Japan, of one part, and.....aged.....years, a native of Ken, Japan (hereinafter called the employe), of the other part.

"Art. 1. The undersigned employe engages of his own free will by this contract to proceed to Canada, to be employed there by the undersigned employer or his heir, or successor, as seaman or fisherman on board the ship or vessel of the employer, or any other work assignable to him.

"The length of engagement is fixed at three years, to terminate when he shall have completed the full term of labor.

"Art. 2. On his part, the employer engages to give the employe wages at the rate of \$15 a month, suitable living and sleeping accommodations of six feet by three when employed ashore, and sufficient rations suitable for Japanese.

"The undersigned employe engages to submit to the discipline in force

in the district, and faithfully carry out all reasonable orders which may be given him by his employer, his agents or overseers."

At an investigation held in Vancouver, B. C., by Commissioner Mackenzie King, Mr. W. J. Bathgate, the son of a former Cabinet Minister of New Zealand, who resided ten years in the Mikado's kingdom, gave the following testimony:

"Speaking from an intimate knowledge of Japanese life and character, he declared that the adoption of Canadian nationality by Japanese was adoption in name only; his allegiance still continued to the Emperor and his native land—patriotism was his cult. This statement becomes more significant when he added that the garrison towns were the most fertile fields of the immigration agents. Every Japanese, it appears, has a seal which identifies him from the cradle to the grave, and when he uses it together with his signature, he has given the greatest symbol of his sincerity and dares not act contrary to his agreement."

Mr. Bathgate said he could tell the commissioner there were certainly emigration companies existing in Japan. The principal two would be called the Tokio Emigration Company and the Nippon Sissi Company. As far as he knew, the report of the United States Commission into its Oriental Immigration question was right when it stated that there was an association of Emigration Companies, and it was a recognized fact that they had sub-agencies in all countries. There was a solicitation in houses there for the supply of labor in the same way as there was for the supply of material in other business. He had experienced that in his own household.

Mr. Bathgate pointed to the fact that in Japan, when making a contract with a Japanese, a seal was used, and he would not accept a Japanese signature without the seal. It was what bound the contract. Every Japanese had a seal; it was the means of identification adopted by the Government. When the seal was used, a Japanese would not dare to regard it as other than binding. Most of the Japanese who were in British Columbia must have put in their three years' conscription military service. It was the garrison towns which were one of the best fields for the employment agents. "You have seen some of the world, why don't you see more?" was their temptation. Nominally, white people were admitted to the interior of Japan, but so many obstacles were placed in their way that they could not get there. A white firm would have to amalgamate with a Japanese firm in order to commence business there."

This testimony corroborates former statements received by the office of the League and assures us that our campaign is a just and patriotic one.