JAPANESE IMMIGRATION

HEARINGS

BEFORE

THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION

JULY 12, 13, AND 14, 1920.

PART 1

HEARINGS AT SAN FRANCISCO AND SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA.

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1921

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

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JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Monday, July 12, 1920.

The committee met at 10 o'clock a. m. in room 1209, St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, Calif., Hon. Albert Johnson (chairman) presiding.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Phelan, we will open these hearings by asking for a statement from you. This trip to the Pacific coast is in response to requests which have extended over several years past. This summer we are able to be present for a few weeks, and we have with us a majority of the committee, and we would be glad to hear from you any preliminary statement you desire to present, and then later, when it comes to verifying certain facts and securing still further information, we may have to take more of your time.

STATEMENT OF HON. JAMES D. PHELAN, A SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Senator PHELAN. Mr. Chairman, I suppose you understand that this is a question that covers a wide field, and I am pleased to hear you say that you will give me an opportunity later if it is necessary to introduce some supporting statements by others more competent to testify in substantiation of what I have to say. A great deal of this matter here will be of no use to-day [indicating papers].

The CHAIRMAN. The committee has just received a half a dozen copies of a report entitled "California and the oriental," issued by the State board of control. That will be made a part of the record.

(The report referred to (Exhibit A) appears at the conclusion of this day's proceedings.)

Senator PHELAN. I have not yet received a copy, but I have read the governor's letter transmitting the report of the State board of control to the Secretary of State in Washington, and I consider it a very convincing document and carefully prepared, and doubtless in every respect true. Those who differ with the views of myself and the governor will doubtless in their testimony before you impugn some of the statements made.

I would be very much interested to hear how they can disprove the facts which have been brought forth by this report. For a long time in California those who dissented, and I may say they are very few, called out for facts, and now the facts have been produced in an official document, which I say confirms everything that has been said growing out of observation and study. I myself, before I made any statements affecting this situation, verified them. I visited the immigration station at Angel Island to verify and have the truth and as near as possible vouched with my own eyes as to the picture brides, and I then sounded the alarm. It was at first denied; then it was confirmed. In the matter of the smuggling of Japanese over

the border, I visited Tia Juana, Mexicali, Calexico, and Andrade. There I had the testimony of the immigration inspectors themselves, and yet that was disputed and is still being disputed. I heard that with the connivance of the Japanese consul in southern California Japanese were smuggled ashore from passenger ships en route to South America temporarily laying to in Los Angeles Harbor, where, under the regulations of the department, no one could visit the ships.

The consul certified bona fides of certain "relatives and friends" who wished to see them on board, and they arranged, by providing them with money and charts, how to make serreptitious entry into California. That I had officially verified, yet it was stoutly denied. In the matter of the acquisition of large tracts of land in southern California, on the southern border, I made that discovery and gave it to the public. And by these means my only object here is to give you information in order to have a sound public sentiment behind this movement. It has been denied. It is true. When you are dealing with people who falsify, use subterfuges, evasions, prevarications, and untruths you have to be very careful. I notice there was announced in the papers that a certain Col. John P. Irish is going to testify before you. He is a well-known character in California, and, if I may say, during his entire residence in this State—I think he is an immigrant from some Middle Western State—he has always allied himself with what in a public sense is a wrong cause. In other words, he is a clever gentleman who lends his talents for the advocacy of the other people's cause, and I suppose he does not lose anything by it except in the way of public esteem. He has issued a circular here called "The anti-Japanese pogrom—Facts versus the falsehoods of Senator Phelan and others."

The CHAIRMAN. What is a pogrom?

Senator PHELAN. A pogrom, as I understand it, is the persecution and slaughter of the Jews in Russia, and I suppose it would apply to any race that is being persecuted and slaughtered. It is a very strong word. I am not aware that there are Japanese here being persecuted or slaughtered in California. In fact, I am not aware of a single outrage by which the people have manifested their feeling. The Japanese have the equal protection of the laws. The courts are open to them and there has been no allegation of that kind. If urging their exclusion from California is regarded as persecution, then the same would apply to the Chinese; it would apply to the reds and the anarchists and the unfit of all races and all classes. It is not persecution; it is preservation.

That is the word which should dominate our councils, the self-preservation of a people. And when we find this occupation by a foreign people, unassimilable with the white races, coming here to destroy, it is a mere assertion of the fundamental right of self-preservation that fixes the policy, and in every instance the method by which we have attempted to rid ourselves of this evil, as we believe, has been legal. Your very presence here to-day would indicate that there is no such thing as a pogrom. You are here to investigate for the purpose of recommending legislation, and that is the only course the State of California has pursued, and that is the only course the Federal Government has pursued. I will take his pamphlet up seriatim. I just picked it up this morning. As these are

the allegations made against the bare facts—denying their authenticity—I may simplify matters by mentioning them in order. This gentleman says:

Senator Phelan began his pogrom by publishing that an American company had sold to Japanese 800,000 acres of land on the Mexican side of the Imperial Valley.

The American company at once proved this to be a lie. It had not sold land anywhere to Japanese.

Mr. Phelan then changed his statement and charged that the Mexican Government had sold 800,000 acres of land adjoining our boundary to Japanese, and that this was a violation of the Monroe doctrine.

The Mexican Government immediately replied with proof that it had not sold land anywhere to Japanese, and as Senator Phelan had claimed that under the Monroe doctrine the United States can dictate to the States of Central and South America what private parties may own land in their jurisdiction, President Carranza very promptly and properly repudiated the Monroe doctrine.

I was visiting southern California and there I learned that one of the large Japanese steamship companies——

Mr. VAILE (interposing). This document can be made a part of the official record in connection with Senator Phelan's testimony?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

EXHIBIT B.

THE ANTI-JAPANESE POGROM—FACTS VERSUS THE FALSEHOODS OF SENATOR PHELAN AND OTHERS.

[By Col. John P. Irish.]

Let it be repeated that the present anti-Japanese agitation, like the anti-Chinese movement of years ago, has the same psychology as the Russian anti-Jewish pogrom, which always starts with the lie that Jews have murdered Christian children to use their blood in the rites of the synagogue. The leader of the anti-Japanese pogrom is Senator Phelan. An election is approaching. He has made no record of any benefit to the State in the Senate, so he must divert attention from his uselessness as a Senator by attacking the Japanese and trying to stampede the State by lying about them.

It is my purpose to take up his public statements and those of his helpers in this ignoble work and prove them false, not by my word but by official and other indisputable authority.

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In November Mr. Phelan published in the Chico Enterprise that he had been approached by a Japanese, who presented a letter from our ambassador to Tokyo, and who proposed that we should surrender the whole Imperial Valley to the Japanese.

But the Senator had furnished a clue to test the truth of the story by naming a letter from our ambassador, and soon changed the story; and in its new form it was published in the California Cultivator of January 31, 1920, as follows:

"When I left Washington an American representing powerful Japanese organizations said to be backed by the Japanese Government proposed that Americans be ousted from the Imperial Valley and it be turned over to the Japanese."

Notice that in this last version no names are mentioned and no clue given, not even finger marks. As no Japanese and no American can be thought of to be fool enough to go to Mr. Phelan with such an idiotic proposition, the statement has the face of a lie in both versions.

In November he made a speech to the Chamber of Commerce of Oakland. After some vagrant vituperation of the Japanese, he ventured upon a specific statement to call attention to the "horrible condition of Merced County, overrun by Japanese, who own there 5,000 acres of the best farm land in the county."

I immediately wrote to the recorder of Merced County to let me know the acreage owned by Japanese. In reply he sent me the 1910 report of the county assessor, just made to the State controller. The assessor says there are 185 Japanese in Merced County. They own 795 acres of farm land and 36 town lots. There are 27 Japanese children in the primary schools and 2 in the high school. The white neighbors of the Japanese all say they are good people to do business with, and unobjectionable.

On the 18th of last December Mr. Phelan made an anti-Japanese speech to the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco, in which he said that Japanese births in California were three to one white birth.

The official report of the State board of health, sent to me by Mr. Ross, registrar of vital statistics, shows for 1910:

White births	50,898
Japanese births	4,378

The records of the board of health show more white births in the single year 1910 than Japanese births in the full 10 years preceding. His speech on that occasion strung other lies on this birth rate lie, like beads on a string.

In their statements made to the Committee on Immigration of the United States Senate, both Senator Phelan and Mr. McClatchy said that there were in California 20,000 picture brides and that "they usually each give birth to a child once a year." The official report of the California Board of Health for 1910 records 4,378 Japanese births in the State for that year. So that of the imaginary picture brides, 20,000 in number, reported by Phelan and McClatchy, more than 10,000 must have been asleep at the switch.

After Gov. Stephens refused to call an extra session of the legislature to pass anti-Japanese laws, Phelan said in Washington that the governor had received a letter from the Japanese Association warmly thanking him for his refusal, and Phelan published the letter.

I wrote the governor's office asking if he had received such a letter. The answer was: "Phelan's statement is an absolute lie."

There are men in San Francisco who know the inside facts about this little comedy. When those facts are made public, as they undoubtedly will be, the Senator will have to face an embarrassing situation. In the meantime, it is sufficient to say that the governor never received the letter.

Recently a questionable item in a naval appropriation bill was before the Senate. Mr. Phelan demanded its passage as necessary to the defense of this coast, for he said, "the largest Japanese warship lies in the harbor of Honolulu."

A few days later the Associated Press published from its agent in Honolulu that no Japanese warship was in Hawaiian waters, nor had been for a long time. Commenting on this, the New York Sun said maybe Senator Phelan does not know where Hawaii is.

The Senator has uttered other defamatory statements, and every one is a lie. They are as thick in his record as cooties in a battle trench. I leave him now to attend to the cases of his companions in falsehood and exaggeration.

I dislike to say that Mr. V. S. McClatchy, of the Sacramento Bee, intentionally lies, but his bitter prejudice and hatred had fed his credulity until he has become a "carrier" of falsehoods, as some people are "carriers" of typhoid. Mr. McClatchy has published that during the 12 months ending June 30, 1910, 9,678 Japanese were found to be illegally in this country and were arrested and deported.

Now, the official report of the Commissioner of Immigration shows 9 Japanese deported for being illegally in the country in the year ending June 30, 1914.

The commissioner's report for the next year, ending June 30, 1910, shows 117 contraband Japanese were apprehended and deported. So, for the full year covered by Mr. McClatchy's statement, the official report shows only 126 Japanese illegally in the country and deported.

I wrote the Commissioner General of Immigration asking the foundation for Mr. McClatchy's statement, and that official seems to think that his official

report, above quoted, is sufficient answer. The circumstantial evidence is against the truth of McClatchy's figures, since the arrest of so large a number could not have escaped the notice of the newspapers and of the Japanese consul. Mr. McClatchy follows his apocryphal figures with the statement that "No account is taken of the picture brides who arrived." This is not true. They all had to land at the immigration station and be registered, undergo a physical examination, and their names and those of their husbands recorded.

In Mr. McClatchy's statement to the immigration section of the Commonwealth Club he said the Japanese on landing at first drive white labor out by working for low wages and then proceed to conquer everything. This statement is not true. I am a farmer, and know, as do all farmers, there was no white labor to drive out. Instead of working for low wages, the Japanese in California are paid the highest farm wages in the world, and they are the most industrious and skillful land people in the State.

The glaring falsehoods of Hon. John S. Chambers I have already answered. The lies in the newspapers are too numerous to mention. One in the Call may suffice. That paper, under infuriating headlines, published that Japanese stevedores in loading an American cargo of vegetable oils had maliciously punched holes in the tin containers with loading hooks, and the oil leaked out, and this was done to damage American commerce. The owner of the oil in San Francisco and the officers of the ship at once exposed the story as a malicious lie, as did Lloyd's, whose surveyor in Kobe watched the loading and certified to the proper condition of the cargo. Then it was shown by the same parties that Japanese stevedores use no loading hooks. But did the Call correct the lie? Not up to date.

Another member of Phelan's pogrom gang publishes that Japanese have leased 10,000,000 acres of land in the Sutter Basin. Go to the maps in the office of the State reclamation board and you find that in the whole Sutter Basin, from the mouth of Butte Slough to the confluence of the Sacramento and Feather Rivers, there are only 60,000 acres. But people who don't know what or where Sutter Basin is, read that 10,000,000 lie and rush to join the anti-Japanese pogrom.

Senator Phelan has published a study of the "hybrids," as he calls them, half Japanese and half white children. I refuse to accept his as an expert opinion.

During the anti-Chinese pogrom there were long and hot discussions over Chinese and white hybrids, impossibility of assimilation, etc. But the multimillionaire Chinese, Ah Fong, of Honolulu, had a bevy of charming daughters by his wife, who was half and half Portuguese and Hawaiian. The Ah Fong girls were the toast of the Pacific, beautiful and accomplished, and they all married well, to white gentlemen, several of the husbands being officers in the American Army and Navy.

It is demonstrated by the foregoing that politicians are trying to stampede the people of California to do an act of dishonor against an industrious, cleanly, and law-abiding people. The proposed initiative measure has to go back to the cruelties attending the expulsion of the Jews from Spain to find an equal in cruelty, inhumanity, and dishonor. It violates our treaty with Japan and the fourteenth amendment to our own Constitution, and is a proper offspring of the disgraceful lies from which it comes. I stand for American honor, decency, and fair play; I stand for what is called our Christian civilization and wonder if there is enough of its spirit in California to save the honor of the State.

JOHN P. IRISH, *Oakland, Calif.*

Senator PHELAN. And it was told to me that a large Japanese steamship company which profits by the traffic in passengers between the Orient and the Occident, very much after the manner that the Atlantic steamship companies profited in other years by the traffic between the southern parts of Europe and the United States, their only interest was to carry passengers, and then they found that it was desirable, in view of the attitude of the United States, to put them upon their lands in Mexico; so their idea, I was informed, was to get a large tract of land there for the purpose of colonizing it with Japanese.

Mr. SIEGEL. Is there any objection, Senator, to giving the name of that company?

Senator PHELAN. I will have to depend upon my memory. I think it is under the control of the Asano Co. I will verify that and let you know.

Mr. SIEGEL. They are Japanese merchants?

Senator PHELAN. I think they are steamship owners also. However, I will verify that. It is a large Japanese steamship company. I immediately communicated with Washington, and I have here a letter from the Secretary of State. I was specific in this when I said that the people who were approached by the Japanese were the California & Mexico Land & Cattle Co., and had positive information that the attempt was being made to purchase this land. I never stated that consummation had been made. I said that negotiations were being made, and for that reason appealed to the department to stop it. If it were consummated, that probably would have been the end of it; but my information was that the negotiations were going on, and I never, as is stated in this article [indicating Exhibit B] held that the Mexican Government had sold the 800,000 acres. I had my eye on the 800,000 acres belonging to the California & Mexico Land & Cattle Co., and so I could not have shifted my statement and said that it belonged to the Mexican Government. So that, in the terse language of the circular, "that is a lie."

Mr. RAKER. Was there an arrangement with this cattle company to dispose of their holdings to Japanese?

Senator PHELAN. Yes. The negotiations were going on when this discovery was made, and then some of the members of the board of directors of the cattle company, more patriotic than others, stopped it and said that it would never do to put a colony of Japanese on our very border, and for patriotic reasons, as I understand it—that was my information and I got it very direct—they stopped it.

Mr. RAKER. The membership—all of the stockholders, as well as the directors of this cattle company—are residents of California, are they not?

Senator PHELAN. All Americans.

Mr. RAKER. Their headquarters are at Los Angeles?

Senator PHELAN. Mostly in Los Angeles. Here is a letter which was transmitted to me by Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President:

MARCH 21, 1919.

CALIFORNIA-MEXICO LAND & CATTLE CO.,
Care of Mr. Harry Candler,
Los Angeles Times Building, Los Angeles, Calif.

GENTLEMEN: Advices have reached the Department of State that your company is endeavoring to negotiate the sale to a Japanese company of some 800,000 acres of land, situated in Lower California, Mexico, just south of the American border.

It is presumed that the land in question is the same tract concerning which Mr. T. E. Gibbon, as attorney for the California-Mexico Land & Cattle Co., addressed the department under date of June 21, 1917. Mr. Gibbon at that time made inquiry as to the department's attitude toward the proposed sale or lease to Japanese of a large tract of land owned by the company in Lower California, situated immediately south of the international boundary line.

I beg to bring to your attention the reply which the department made to Mr. Gibbon, under date of August 2, 1917, and for that reason I quote the following therefrom:

"The department has given careful consideration to the above-mentioned matter, and it does not feel that the present is an opportune time for a project to be undertaken such as you describe. The proximity of the tract of

land in question to the international boundary line and the probability of any foreign interests present becoming involved should raids across the boundary occur make it inadvisable, in the opinion of the department, for your company to proceed with the project. The department regrets that it can not see its way clear to give the matter favorable consideration."

In this connection I desire to add that the attitude of the department has undergone no change since it wrote to Mr. Gibbon on August 2, 1917, in regard to the matter.

I inclose herewith, for your further information, a copy of Senate Document No. 694, Sixty-second Congress, second session, entitled "Lands on Magdalena Bay," and a copy of Senate Report No. 998, Sixty-second Congress, second session, entitled "Purchase of land at Magdalena Bay," both of which documents have a vital bearing on the policy of this Government with respect to the subject matter of this letter.

In conclusion, I shall appreciate it if you will favor me with a reply to this communication. I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

FRANK L. POLK,
Acting Secretary of State.

Mr. RAKER. Now, the Gibbon spoken of in that letter is the gentleman living in Los Angeles?

Senator PHELAN. Yes; and he has written a book on Mexico.

Mr. RAKER. And from whom the committee can get the correspondence had between himself and the Department of State and the directors of the company and others?

Senator PHELAN. Yes. I wish to say before we get through that we have another problem in California; that California will have to meet another problem in Mexico. I wish to reiterate a statement heretofore made and denied in this pogrom circular and which has been circulated all over California——

Mr. VAILE (interposing). Are you advised as to the reply Mr. Gibbon made to this letter from the Secretary of State?

Senator PHELAN. The information I have is not in writing. It is verbal. It is that the company respected the opinion of our Government and called the trade off. But these negotiations were denied by everybody until it was verified by this correspondence. The Japanese consul in the Imperial Valley laughed at it. He said that no such thing was going on, and that is what I want to warn you against, that you can not believe these people, and that it is highly desirable to have verified statements. If they make a statement, they will have to prove it; and if we who are advocating the exclusion of the Japanese from California have anything to say on the subject, we are bound to verify it before we give it out, because, no matter how true it may be, if you can not verify it, I suppose their statement is as good as anybody else's unverified statement.

Mr. RAKER. That whole correspondence may go in as exhibits?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. If it would not interrupt your trend of thought, have you, from your investigations, been able to get any evidence whereby you could tell us or where we can get any clue or information as to who is financing this circular and distributing it to all of the voters in California. It takes some money to do that, and somebody must be behind it.

The CHAIRMAN. I would not ask the Senator to make a guess. There are others who will appear here whom we may ask.

Senator PHELAN. The Secretary of State inclosed certain public documents, but I will call to your mind that Senator Lodge, of the

Committee on Foreign Relations, submitted this report in July, 1912, when the Magdalena Bay controversy was on. It was also denied and pooh-poohed then that there was anything going on at Magdalena Bay, which is a very important naval station, potentially. Senator Lodge in his report goes on to say:

[Senate Report No. 996, Sixty second Congress, second session.]

On April 2, 1912, the Senate passed a resolution requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to transmit to the Senate any information in the possession of the Government relating to the purchase of land at Magdalena Bay by the Japanese Government or by a Japanese company. On April 30, 1912, the President replied to this resolution of the Senate by transmitting a statement in regard to the subject of inquiry from the Secretary of State.

On the 16th of May, 1912, the Senate passed a second resolution asking for copies of the correspondence relative to the American syndicate interested in lands on Magdalena Bay. On the 23d of May, 1912, the President replied to this resolution by transmitting the correspondence asked for by the Senate.

These messages and the accompanying correspondence were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. After careful consideration of the subject thus referred the Committee on Foreign Relations reports that it appears from the correspondence and from all the information that the committee has been able to procure that the Government of no other country has concerned itself with acquiring or has made any attempt to acquire possession of Magdalena Bay and the land about it. It appears further, however, from the evidence that the corporations or persons who have or claim to have title to the lands surrounding Magdalena Bay have made efforts to form a syndicate and to promote the sale of these lands upon the basis of the existence of some national value to a foreign nation in Magdalena Bay as distinct from any commercial value which that bay and the adjoining territory might possess. The fact that such an idea has formed the basis of a negotiation between the possessors of the title to the lands about Magdalena Bay and the citizens, subjects, or corporations of a foreign power seems to the Committee on Foreign Relations to afford an appropriate occasion for an expression of the view of the Senate of the United States regarding this and similar cases. For this reason the committee recommends the adoption of the following resolution:

[S. Res. 371, Sixty-second Congress, second session.]

Resolved, That when any harbor or other place in the American Continents is so situated that the occupation thereof for naval or military purposes might threaten the communications or the safety of the United States the Government of the United States could not see without grave concern the possession of such harbor or other place by any corporation or association which has such a relation to another government not American as to give that government practical power of control for national purposes.

I may say that that resolution was adopted and is known as the Lodge resolution, and it touches the Monroe doctrine, notwithstanding the statement in this pogrom circular.

[Senate Document No. 694, Sixty-second Congress, second session.]

LANDS ON MAGDALENA BAY.

To the Senate:

I transmit herewith a report by the Secretary of State submitted in response to the Senate resolution of May 16, 1912, calling upon him "to send to the Senate copies of letters from the attorney or others for the American syndicate interested in Magdalena Bay and copies of letters written in reply to the same by the department officials, referred to in the letter of the Secretary of State as published in Senate Document Six hundred and forty."

WM. H. TAFT.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 23, 1912.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 21, 1912.

THE PRESIDENT:

In response to the resolution adopted by the Senate on May 16, 1912, calling upon the Secretary of State "to send to the Senate copies of letters from the attorney or others for the American syndicate interested in Magdalena Bay, and copies of letters written in reply to the same by the department officials, referred to in the letter of the Secretary of State as published in Senate Document Six hundred and forty," the undersigned, the Secretary of State, has the honor to submit herewith the copies requested.

The Department of State has had no other correspondence on this subject with any other person connected with the American syndicate.

Respectfully submitted.

P. C. KNOX.

ALLEN & CAMMANN,
New York, August 9, 1911.

HON. PHILANDER C. KNOX,
State Department, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. KNOX: I trust you will excuse me if I seem to be rather pressing in regard to the tract of land concerning which I spoke to you, in Lower California, taking in Magdalena Bay, but, as I explained to you, the representatives of the Japanese are waiting to hear from us, and my clients are, as I explained to you, very anxious to deal with them unless the Government have very valid reasons to object.

Thanking you for your attention and courtesy in this matter, I beg to remain,

Yours, very truly,

FREDERICK H. ALLEN.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, August 17, 1911.

MY DEAR MR. ALLEN: Fom your letter of the 9th instant I see that you desire some early expression from me upon the subject of our conversation when I had the pleasure of seeing you at the department, during which you explained to me that an American syndicate, which you represent, had an opportunity to sell to a Japanese syndicate an enormous tract of land in Lower California, taking in Magdalena Bay.

It is difficult for me categorically to answer the inquiries you make, but I ought not to disguise the fact—very likely fully realized by you—that such a transfer would be quite certain to be interpreted in some quarters in a manner to cause a great outcry. Such a result would be so obviously a cause of regret to the Government of the United States that it appears unnecessary for me to make further comment in response to your request to know the feeling of the Federal Government in the premises.

I am, my dear Mr. Allen,

Very sincerely, yours,

P. C. KNOX.

MR. FREDERICK H. ALLEN,
63 Wall Street, New York City.

KNICKERBOCKER CLUB, 319 FIFTH AVENUE,
August 20, 1911.

DEAR MR. KNOX: I beg to thank you for your courteous letter of the 17th. There are some phases of this matter I should like to discuss with you verbally, and if you will be so good as to give me an interview on Tuesday I will go on to Washington to-morrow afternoon to meet you. Will you kindly send me a telegram to-morrow to my office, 63 Wall Street, letting me know if Tuesday suits your convenience.

Yours, very truly,

FREDERICK H. ALLEN.

Hon. PHILANDER C. KNOX,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. KNOX: Referring to our [illegible] passed between us concerning the property of the [illegible] fornia, I believe that we have thus [illegible] United States Government will see its [illegible] have had in case of a sale of the entire [illegible] stated by you in your letter to me of August 17, [illegible]

We have initiated a negotiation with [illegible] have spoken to you, upon a part of [illegible] per cent interest in the company [illegible] interest; we, that is the [illegible] majority of the board of [illegible] Mr. [illegible] of the company.

The whole attitude of the Japanese [illegible] any way incite any feeling [illegible] We believe that such a plan [illegible] part of the United States Government.

The syndicate in control of the property [illegible] slide to obtain laborers and colonists from [illegible] California, and are now fully [illegible] the beginning of development [illegible] Japanese, as they can settle [illegible] the territory with their own laborers [illegible] tions as obtain in Lower California.

Our Japanese friends are [illegible] the Government as to its attitude [illegible] Government will not be averse to [illegible]

Mr. Shimada, a member of the Japanese [illegible] International Peace Commission, is now in Washington [illegible] people with whom we are to [illegible] with the enterprise. He [illegible] knows this matter is [illegible] nection with it whatever or [illegible] stations at Magdalena Bay or [illegible] me in a personal interview [illegible]

I had intended to go to Washington [illegible] unfortunately, confined to my bed, [illegible] that Mr. Shimada will only be in Washington [illegible] had some conference on the subject [illegible] writing him also in regard [illegible]

Yours very sincerely,

Mr. FREDERICK H. ALLEN,
63 Wall Street, New York City.

SIR: I acknowledge receipt of [illegible] refer to previous correspondence [illegible] of the Chartered Co. of Lower California [illegible] negotiations between you and [illegible] which were developed somewhat in the [illegible] Assistant Secretary of State this morning.

In reply you are informed that as [illegible] ment has nothing to add to the suggestion [illegible] 17, 1911.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

MY DEAR SIR: As President of the Japanese Association of America and as a farmer intensely interested in the agricultural development of this State, I have the honor of addressing to you a letter setting forth certain facts which I beg to call to your attention.

I am deeply concerned with the present unfortunate agitation against the Japanese, and especially Japanese farmers in California. As one who is engaged in an extensive agricultural operation in the Sacramento Valley, I am convinced that this agitation is not backed by any considerable number of California farmers, but is mainly the work of those politicians who have other fish to fry.

Well, I have some fish to fry with the Japanese with respect to their monopoly of the fishing trade on the southern coast.

The Japanese in California are ready to accept any reasonable proposition for the readjustment of their condition. This can be accomplished without unnecessary and harmful agitation. Recently the Japanese association has adopted a resolution urging the abolition of what has been vulgarly termed "picture marriage." The resolution is not an empty promise, but is an expression of earnest intention to put an end to the practice, which has been criticized by many Americans. We are going to take the necessary steps to attain this end.

I cite this resolution simply as an example of our willingness to heed American criticism and to reform our condition.

The Japanese association is sincerely appreciative of the influence which you have been exercising to check the unnecessary agitation against the Japanese and wish to express to you its sense of gratitude. It seems almost criminal that while the nations are endeavoring to establish a world organization looking toward the amicable adjustment of international relations, a few men, eager to promote their personal ends, should stoop to stir up agitation against a population which is law-abiding and unobtrusive and willing to adjust its condition to American standards.

The Japanese association ventures to hope that your good offices will be employed to forestall the further unfortunate developments of the situation, which has already become bad enough. It also wishes to assure you that it is willing and ready to listen to any criticism which may be brought against the Japanese and to assist in the solution of the problem in all possible manner. If in your judgment there is anything that we as Japanese ought to do at this critical moment, we shall consider it a privilege to be advised. With apologies for the liberty I have taken in addressing you, I beg to remain,

Yours, most respectfully,

GEORGE SHIMA.

Mr. Shima begins this letter by saying, "As president of the Japanese Association of America." It seems to me a very reasonable letter; and yet, because I gave it to the public, the Japanese association has seen fit to deny its authenticity.

I have not spoken to the governor, but he is quoted in some of the newspapers as saying that he never received the letter. Of course, that does not mean that the letter had never been written. His secretary might not have given it to him, but the governor was allowed to be put into the position before the public of receiving thanks from the Japanese association for checking anti-Japanese legislation. When he received the facts, it must be said to his credit and honor that he gave to the public a remarkably convincing statement, but the governor's friends and the association's friends denied the authenticity of this letter. Mr. John P. Irish says in this pogrom:

After Gov. Stephens refused to call an extra session of the legislature to pass anti-Japanese laws Phelan said in Washington that the governor had received a letter from the Japanese association warmly thanking him for his refusal, and Phelan published the letter.

I wrote the governor asking if he had received such a letter. The answer was, "Phelan's statement is an absolute lie."

That is not the ordinary courtesy with which governors address their constituents or their inquirers, so the presumption is that such language was not used.

There are men in San Francisco who know the inside facts about this little comedy. When those facts are made public, as they undoubtedly will be, the Senator will have to face an embarrassing situation. In the meantime it is sufficient to say that the governor never received the letter.

There is no statement made there that the letter was not written, but what the colonel has in mind is a little comedy that has been framed up by him and his friends to discredit this publicity which I have given concerning the attitude of the Japanese Association of America by intimating that these letters which have fallen into my hands—I may say that they come as voluntary offerings to me from people who are interested in the cause. How they got possession of them I do not know, and I did not initiate anything either directly or indirectly to acquire the private correspondence of the Japanese association, yet I have received several copies of letters emanating from that source. This is one of them. I believed the matter to be of such importance that I was entitled to give it to the public.

Mr. VAILE. What objection was made to the publicity given to that letter? It does not seem to be objectionable to me.

Senator PHELAN. Because public opinion in California is so sensitive on this question that the receipt by the governor of a letter from the Japanese Association served to discredit the governor and, hence, the Japanese who were playing with the governor at that time did not want it given out and the governor, if his secretary ever received it, did not want to give it out because he was incubating then his report. It was subsequently delivered.

The CHAIRMAN. I have received a letter from G. Shima, Berkeley, Calif. We have asked if he can arrange to come here to-day. We can get to the very fountain head of this letter itself.

Senator PHELAN. Yes. But the defense they have formed is that this letter and other letters were written so they would fall into my hands and I could be made sport of as having given them out as public documents.

Mr. TAYLOR. Have you any objection to giving the source of these letters.

Senator PHELAN. Yes; I can not do that very well. They came through the mail to me from a gentleman who subsequently called on me and said that he had secured these letters and asked as a matter of public benefit that they be given out, but that his identity be not revealed. I suppose they were in some way or another taken from the office of the association, but that is only my surmise, and they may have been intercepted in the mail, or they may have come from the governor's office. There are so many ways by which a letter written in one place and mailed to another place, and in receipt or transmission may fall into the hands of people who might be there innocently or looking for the correspondence, so it is only a matter of speculation as to how this man got it. He gave it to me, however.

Mr. SIEGEL. Is that the original letter?

Senator PHELAN. It is a copy.

Mr. SIEGEL. A carbon copy?

Senator PHELAN. Yes.

Mr. TAYLOR. This man who sent it to you was not a party to a frame-up?

Senator PHELAN. Absolutely not. There is no reason why it should be framed up. There is nothing of a serious character involved. Here is another letter which I got in the same way, and it has given Dr. Gulick many sleepless nights. He asked me twice where I got the letter, never denying its authenticity, so that if it is framed up the doctor has never denied it. It is neither rich nor rare. This letter to Dr. Gulick was written by K. K. K. That is a Japanese by the name of Kawakami. I have his record. He is a university graduate, and he is attached to the consulate here, as I understand, and is very active in the affairs of the association. He is a most active propagandist and seems to be a leader. This letter is addressed to Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, Federal Council of Churches, 105 East Twenty-second Street, New York City, N. Y.:

MY DEAR DR. GULICK: Upon my return home I find the situation in California very unsatisfactory. I am deeply concerned with the future development of the situation. I am afraid that the Japanese question is going to be a political issue again. Of course, Senator Phelan and the Hearst papers are factors which have brought about this new condition. Mr. V. S. McClatchy, of the Sacramento Bee, has added strength to the agitation already started by Phelan and Hearst. V. S. McClatchy is a young brother of C. K. McClatchy. He has taken a flying trip to the Orient, covering both Japan, Korea, and China in perhaps a month and a half. Upon his return home he began to write articles in the Sacramento Bee violently attacking the Japanese. Before he came home his elder brother, C. K. McClatchy, took very conciliatory attitude toward us, and even went so far as to promise a support for our proposition to secure the extension of lease. When V. S. came back he prevailed upon his older brother to change his attitude. I am wondering whether you have read the articles which have been appearing in the Bee, and especially the one attacking your proposition on immigration.

When I was in New York you intimated to me that you would like to come to California to present your proposal before the California public. I wonder whether you still think that idea advisable in spite of the fact that you have been made an object of severe criticism both in Washington and California.

I have not followed the newspapers very closely, and I am at a loss to know whether your immigration bill has already been presented to Congress.

I shall be greatly obliged if you will send me a copy of such a bill if it has already been formulated.

If you still think that your trip to California will do much good, I think we can find the way to bring you here. I should be interested to have your opinion on this matter.

Yours, very sincerely,

K. K. K.

Dr. Gulick is evidently on such terms with the Japanese Association and with Mr. Kawakami that he proposes to bring Dr. Gulick to California and the intimation is that it is to be at the expense of somebody for the purpose of enlightening the California public on this subject.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me clear up one or two things: There is a Japanese Association of America that has headquarters here in San Francisco?

Senator PHELAN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that extend to Oregon and Washington?

Senator PHELAN. I think they have separate associations in each State, that is, branches of the same association. They were all brought here in convention not long ago on the subject of the atti-

tude of the Japanese Government toward the picture brides, and there has been much dissatisfaction on the part of the Japanese, who are eager for brides, on account of the attitude of the Japanese Government, which has announced its intention to prevent any more of them coming.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Mr. Shima is the president of that society?

Senator PHELAN. Mr. Shima is the president of the Japanese Association of America in California.

The CHAIRMAN. He is spoken of as the potato king or potato grower?

Senator PHELAN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. He speaks of himself here [indicating paper] as a farmer whose whole life has been devoted to the development of the apparently waste land of the delta at Stockton.

Senator PHELAN. That needs correction, of course.

The CHAIRMAN. I will ask you if you know who Aaron Shapiro is?

Senator PHELAN. Attorney for the California Prune & Apricot Growers' Association. He is a very reputable attorney.

The CHAIRMAN. He goes on to say that George Shima, the potato king of California, has recently acquired large holdings of potato land in Oregon.

Senator PHELAN. Yes; Mr. Shapiro has a very extended knowledge of these subjects. He came to Washington on business in connection with the war. That is where I met him. I do not know his position on the Japanese question. He at one time represented the potato growers, but he represents the farming industries of the State in a general way, and he knows what he is talking about from the inside. Now, as to the statement that George Shima has taken unused land and developed it, it is their defense that the Japanese have taken over unproductive land and made it productive. As a matter of fact, the delta lands of the Sacramento and San Joaquin region are the most fertile lands in the world—alluvial lands—and they have cultivated them to exhaustion—have no knowledge of scientific farming—so much so that there is a firm of Americans who have taken the lands abandoned by the Japanese, which had been cultivated to exhaustion, and by scientific farming and cultivation have brought them back to their original fertility.

Mr. VAILE. Is that the firm, Rindge & Pabst, at Stockton?

Senator PHELAN. Yes. I am so informed. The Japanese take the best lands. If they reclaimed the bad lands it would be to their credit, if nobody else would reclaim them. I was diverted from my statement by Congressman Raker. I would like to finish the line along which he first directed me. I said that K. Kawakami is a most active propagandist, and, by a strange coincidence, which amuses me very much, there fell into my hands another letter, from a mysterious source, which I suppose is also authentic, and probably will be denied, but I am satisfied from the source from which I got the letter, a man who is deeply interested and concerned in the solution of this problem, that it is perfectly true. It is a letter from K. K. Kawakami to none other than Col. John P. Irish, dated December 29, 1919. Col. John P. Irish is the author of this pamphlet which has been mailed to voters in the State, in which he has stigmatized me in various ways as an untruthful person, but I have told

you that his pen has always been at the disposal of others who are willing to employ it. There is no personal reason why he should be opposed to me, so he is really acting as an active or paid attorney. Here is the letter:

MY DEAR COL. IRISH: Your pamphlet has just come out and I am inclosing a copy in this letter. I shall send you 100 or so to-morrow. I thought I would submit the proofs to you, but I went over the copy very carefully and I am quite sure that everything is all right. There is one place which I had to change. I marked that point in the pamphlet. If you are going to write letters to Congressmen and Senators at Washington, in sending your pamphlet, I shall be glad to have you bring your stationery to my office and dictate your letters to my secretary.

Thanking you for your interest in the question, I am,

Yours, very sincerely,

K. K. K.

(St. J. Inc.)

So, there is evidence for what it is worth of the chief propagandist of the Japanese Association, correcting Col. Irish's proofs, directing him what to do, and telling him that if he is going to write any more letters to come to his office to write them. He probably wants to exercise his authority as employer over employee, getting the kind of letter he wants. That letter is initialed "K. K. K.; St. J.," evidently the mark of the sender.

Mr. VAILE. Is that the original letter?

Senator PHELAN. No; this is a copy.

The CHAIRMAN (addressing secretary of Japanese Association of America). Mr. Kanzaki, will you bring that gentleman here?

Mr. KANZAKI. Yes.

Senator PHELAN. Now, they will spring their trap. I will call this to your mind [reading from Exhibit B of this date]:

There are men in San Francisco who know the inside facts about this little comedy. When those facts are made public, as they undoubtedly will be, the Senator will have to face an embarrassing situation.

Then this pogrom circular goes on to say:

In November Mr. Phelan published in the Chico Enterprise that he had been approached by a Japanese who presented a letter from our ambassador to Tokyo and who proposed that we should surrender the whole Imperial Valley to the Japanese.

But the Senator had furnished a clue to test the truth of the story by naming a letter from our ambassador, and soon changed the story, and in its new form it was published in the California Cultivator of January 31, 1920, as follows:

"When I left Washington an American representing powerful Japanese organizations, said to be backed by the Japanese Government, proposed that Americans be ousted from the Imperial Valley and it be turned over to the Japanese."

What was published in the California Cultivator I do not know, but the statement which I made was that I received a Japanese who asked an appointment and who bore a letter from the American ambassador in Japan, Mr. Morris, commending the Japanese to my courteous consideration, and in the discussion which followed he proposed a solution of the Japanese question in California, that the Japanese, instead of spreading all over the State and invading the rural communities, be segregated in the Imperial Valley, which is the most productive valley of all, and in the delta lands of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers which are the most productive of all, and to which the Japanese have shown great partiality. So, on its face, it is not so ridiculous. If we have the Japanese here and

can not get rid of them, we can prevent others from coming. I do not know how we can get rid of those who are here. It might be better to segregate them. When this was proposed residents of the Imperial Valley arose and declared that they would fight to the last ditch against the Government or interests of any government which would attempt to admit the Japanese into the Imperial Valley.

Mr. SIEGEL. When you say "he," whom do you refer to?

Senator PHELAN. That is the gentleman who bore the letter. I received the Japanese who was commended to me, and he made the statements to me. I immediately wrote a personal letter to my ranch superintendent in Chico and told him the story, never intending to have him give it out, but he gave it out. Col. Irish was in Chico at the time and branded it as a lie, and now he comes back in this widely circulated circular intimating that I lied there. So I think I have nailed his lie as a lie.

Mr. SIEGEL. What was the gentleman's name?

Senator PHELAN. I will produce it. I have it in Mr. Morris's letter. My files have just arrived from Washington and I have not had a chance to get at them.

The CHAIRMAN. There has been no effort in any of these communities where there are some Japanese to segregate them on street cars, or matters of that kind?

Senator PHELAN. No; there has been no attempt made to segregate them on the street cars or otherwise. You will recall that during the administration of President Roosevelt there was a proposition to segregate them in separate schools. You will find on your visit to the interior that in some regions 60 to 70 per cent of the school children occupying the same classrooms with white children are Japanese, and in many cases the Japanese school boy is so large that he is not in the same aged class with the young girls of his age, and complications have arisen, which were testified to at that time, and very properly for that and other reasons the school authorities were anxious to segregate. I think the last assembly of the Senate failed to act—adopted a resolution favoring the segregation and they put it in a diplomatic way, saying that the school boards will be authorized, providing there is no room in the schoolroom for both races, to erect new schoolrooms for the separate use of the Japanese or orientals and the white children.

So that is in the mind of the rural districts, but it caused friction then, and President Roosevelt, who had considerable respect for the power of the Japanese as soldiers at that time—they had, as you will remember, beaten Russia, as they had before beaten China. They were a conquering and militant race, and still are, and President Roosevelt thought that California should not stir up any friction between the Governments, and that it would be better to sacrifice the school children of California—eastern people thought it would be better to sacrifice California than to have a conflict with the Japanese. California should not be sacrificed for the peace with Japan. We will fight rather than yield. Here is another item in this pogrom of Col. Irish:

In November he [Phelan] made a speech to the Chamber of Commerce of Oakland. After some vagrant vituperation of the Japanese, he ventured upon a specific statement to call attention to the "terrible condition of Merced County, overrun by Japanese, who own there 5,000 acres of the best farm land in the county."

Then he goes on to say that he wrote to the county assessor there and found that there were 185 Japanese in Merced County and that they owned 395 acres of farm lands and 36 town lots. I wish that Dr. Elwood Mead would be called as a witness here. He is head of the land-settlement board of California, a most excellent project, by which the legislature has provided for the purchase by the land-settlement board of land and then selling it to bona fide farmers over long periods of time on easy terms, with the view of settling California with desirable people. That is a splendid solution of the problem, and if this board would be provided by the legislature with money to buy Japanese land and put white farmers on it that would be one way of meeting the local problem.

Mr. RAKER. That was in Merced County?

Senator PHELAN. I am quoted by him as saying Merced County.

Mr. RAKER. This record shows that the Japanese owned 8,720 acres and had leased 2,900 acres [indicating report of State board of control].

Senator PHELAN. Well, I am very glad to offer the report of the State board of control in refutation of the statement of Col. John P. Irish.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to say here that we were delayed a little in starting this hearing awaiting copies of this report. I am sorry that we have not now a sufficient number of extra copies to hand to all members.

Mr. PHELAN. Dr. Elwood Mead told me that in Merced County the Japanese owned nearly 6,000 acres of land to the north and to the south of a large tract of land bought by the land-settlement board, a tract of over 5,000 acres which the board bought for white settlers. The Japanese were waiting like wolves to gobble it up and had they succeeded it would have destroyed that section for white settlement. There is the whole problem. If the Japanese occupy the soil of California it excludes the desirable element, the element which stands for our institutions and our citizenship and our churches and our schools and in time of national danger, for the country's defense. If the Japanese are to be permitted to step in, as in this instance in Merced County, and take 5,000 acres and add it to their holdings, Merced County would be to that extent in a national and patriotic sense the poorer.

There would doubtless be a great production of vegetables and fruits there, but, of course, the white farms, as I have instanced in that case in Stockton, just now are quite as capable of producing all of these things, and, at the time, their presence in the community is of enormous value to the State as a political entity and a part of the American Union, and, even if the Japanese produce more, they could not offset by mere production the value, presence, growth, and development of an assimilable race of people who are willing to take up arms for their country in case of trouble and who are willing to contribute to what is known as western civilization, which the Japanese there do not. They occupy a farm theretofore occupied by white men, women and children, and the house is reduced to a hovel while the orchard blooms. There is no home life; no community life. As in Florin, where a few years ago happy homes dotted the smiling land, children, young men growing to manhood, and the elders maintaining American homes,

you will now see nothing but these Japanese hovels and intensive cultivation.

The CHAIRMAN. I have here a letter from Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, secretary of the national committee for constructive immigration legislation, in which he states that Mr. Kanzaki can introduce the members of the committee to Buddhist priests, temples, and Japanese schools. I do not know as the committee should look into matters of that kind, but are there Buddhist priests and Buddhist temples in California?

Senator PHELAN. I understand that there are 76 Buddhist temples in California and the worship is called Shintoism, which is known as emperor worship, in which they believe that he is of divine origin, a divine being, and they will fight for him, and they owe their allegiance to him, notwithstanding the laws of other countries, and that is one of the dangers of Japanese immigration, that they carry with them their temples and idols and superstitions.

Mr. VAILE. In your opinion do you consider that that danger would be aggravated by the presence of the provision in our own Constitution that there be no interference with freedom of worship?

Senator PHELAN. They are perfectly free in worshipping what they feel like after coming here, and they will do it, and Christian missionaries can preach Christianity right here in the fields of California as well as going over there, because they carry with them, as I say, their religion. They are entitled to their religious beliefs. It is a matter, however, which interests the California people and, of course, it is a very serious thing, because it affects civilization and morals. The Japanese are an immoral people. They have no conception of the relations which obtain between people in the western world. I would like to read to you in connection with that something from Dr. Sidney L. Gulick. He says:

> It is not to be assumed that the education they (Japanese children) receive in the public schools, which they leave at 14 or 15 years of age, is adequate to prepare them for citizenship during the six or seven years after they get out from under the influence of their American teachers. Most of the boys will be isolated from English-speaking Americans; they will be associated chiefly with men of their own race, imbibing, therefore, the oriental ideas as they approach manhood. The mere fact, accordingly, of American birth, public-school education, and the requisite age should not be regarded as adequate qualification for the suffrage; for it is to be remembered that during the entire period of schooling not only have they been in oriental homes but the Japanese at heart have been diligently drilled in Japanese schools by Japanese teachers, many of whom have little acquaintance and no sympathy with American institutions or a Christian civilization.
>
> If, as Asiatics, they maintain their traditional conceptions of God, nature, and man, of male and female, of husband and wife, of parent and child, of ruler and ruled, of the State and the individual, the permanent maintenance in Hawaii of American democracy, American homes, and American liberty is impossible.

There could be no more eloquent condemnation of the Japanese immigration than from the lips of this Dr. Gulick whith reference to Hawaii, and we are getting into the same condition as Hawaii.

The CHAIRMAN. Was that statement made by Dr. Gulick before the Senate or House committee?

Senator PHELAN. That was taken from the governor's report.

The CHAIRMAN. From one of his books?

Senator PHELAN. It is from one of his books which he has written on Hawaii—Oh, That Mine Enemy Might Write a Book.

Mr. RAKER. That statement with reference to Hawaii would apply to the United States, where they are located?

Senator PHELAN. Absolutely, yes; what we see now with reference to Hawaii is what is coming in the United States of America—continental United States. We have an example, if we take into consideration the immigration of Japanese-picture brides. That has been the cause of the large increase here during the last two years according to the statistics here. The Japanese population of California on April 5, 1910, was 41,356, and on December 31, 1919, it was 87,279, an increase from 1910 to 1919 of 45,923, or 111 per cent. This increase consisted of 25,592 net by immigration and 20,321 net by birth.

Mr. VAILE. It is still, however, a small per cent of the total population of California.

Senator PHELAN. Yes; but growing all the time.

Mr. VAILE. What is the total population of the State of California?

Senator PHELAN. I think it is admitted to be 3,200,000.

Mr. SIEGEL. Are you sure of those figures? The Director of the Census told me a few weeks ago that the estimate of the population of the State of California would be about 3,000,000.

Senator PHELAN. I have not seen the census figures. We have been calling it 3,200,000; but that is not important, it is the percentage of increase.

Mr. RAKER. In addition to that, that statement only applies to those who entered legally and those born here, and does not include those who entered by the Canadian border, smuggled in on the waters, and those who came in from the Mexican border.

Senator PHELAN. Yes; it is difficult to get an accurate account, even by census figures, because it was a matter of general knowledge in the southern and this part of the State that the Japanese were evading the enumeration and that the figures are not accurate. The policy was to allay alarm by giving the appearance that they were numerically of no consequence. They admitted in their most recent statement 69,000 Japanese in California. The figures in the report of the State board of control are 87,279. The census figures are not available and if available I would look upon them with suspicion, because the enumerators both in southern and northern California said that they could not enumerate the Japanese; that they were evading the enumeration and as these men were paid but a small amount for each name—4 cents—it would have cost them several dollars to get an elusive Japanese; they would have to chase all over the country for him, so the enumerators failed in their task.

I asked the Director of the Census to make a special compensation for the purpose of getting the Japanese enumeration and he said that there was no law for it; that these unfortunate enumerators got only so much per name, and that they would not go to the trouble of ferreting out people running away from enumeration. So the census figures will be misleading.

Mr. RAKER. Is not this the fact, from your observation and from the record made by the governor and the facts as they exist, that the menace exists and the mere fact of the numerical number would neither increase nor decrease that question?

Senator PHELAN. The menace exists and, in the life of the State, a period of 50 or 100 years is small, of course. We must look into the

future. If we assert that "After us the deluge" and that we do not care, that we will survive, but the next generation will have difficulty in eking out an existence, and, finally, as is the case in southern California, as I understand it, the white man will soon be working for Japanese bosses. The Japanese are a masterful race, and their object is to control and not work for wages, so they do not meet the problem of labor on the farm. They do business with the farmer, take his crop on a share or a lease or purchase his land and that does not necessitate any more demand for labor in the fields.

The fact is that labor of desirable character will stay away from the lands and they will get control. I have a letter here from Dr. Pomeroy, county health officer of Los Angeles County, Calif., inclosing charts and diagrams entitled, "County health office, Los Angeles, Calif.—Annual increase in California population without enumeration," and that shows that in the year 2010, 90 years from now, the Japanese, at the ratio of birth now, will have passed the white population.

Mr. VAILE. In that connection I will call your attention to the comment that the State board of control makes in its report in that respect. The board of control calls attention to the fact that the—

Japanese are a new race here, most of the adults are comparatively young and of the family-raising ages, while among the whites, a race long resident in California, there is necessarily the usual proportion of elderly persons.

Now, that condition would also apply to the Japanese in half a century?

Senator PHELAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. VAILE. So that we could not estimate that the same degree of fecundity would carry along in the period that is mentioned in those charts?

Senator PHELAN. Let us read the letter. This letter is addressed to "Hon. James D. Phelan, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.," of the date of September 2, 1919:

DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in forwarding you blue prints of charts showing the great growth of the Japanese population in Los Angeles County and the State of California.

2. I inclose also tables explaining the figures which I have had expressed graphically and to show exactly how we worked this data out.

3. In addition I inclose a brief report of some data other than population, which may be helpful in analyzing the Japanese situation in Los Angeles County. I wish to state that my assistant, Dr. William L. Holt, is responsible for the statistical work presented.

4. Trusting this material will be useful to you, and assuring you of my cooperation at all times, I am, yours very sincerely.

J. L. POMEROY, M. D.,
County Health Officer.

Mr. VAILE. Do you happen to know what the birth rate, practically is in Japan?

Senator PHELAN. Well, I have heard it stated that the white birth rate is about 16 to the thousand and the Japanese about 60 to the thousand—that is in California.

Mr. VAILE. What I am trying to get at is the comparison between countries where the people have lived for a long time, with relation to the portion of elderly people to the proportion of small children.

Senator PHELAN. There are 700,000 acquisitions to the population of Japan by birth each year.

Mr. SIEGEL. As I recall it, figures produced by you at one time showed a birth rate of 4 to 1; in other words, the Japanese birth rate was 4 Japanese to 1 white child.

Senator PHELAN. What is that, 4 to 1?

Mr. SIEGEL. In proportion to the population, 4 Japanese children born to 1 white child.

Senator PHELAN. I stated that?

Mr. SIEGEL. At one time before our committee. You produced some figures somewhere.

Senator PHELAN. That there were——

Mr. SIEGEL (interposing). Per thousand population. In other words, your figures indicated at that time, if I recall it aright, that in proportion to the population, 4 Japanese children were born to 1 white child, at that rate. Those figures confirm that—those Los Angeles figures.

Senator PHELAN. Oh, yes; I remember what you refer to. I have it here, and I suppose you want to get it into this record.

Mr. VAILE. Your statement would be much more than confirmed by the report of the State board of control.

Senator PHELAN. I will read this to you.

Mr. VAILE. We can make deductions by making calculations from these reports. What I am anxious to get is a comparison between old existing populations.

Mr. RAKER. It shows that the matter has been progressing very rapidly. The report of the State board of control shows that in 18 selected agricultural counties of the State the average births of Japanese have risen from 3.2 per cent of the total births in 1910 to 12.3 per cent in 1919.

Senator PHELAN. The percentage of white births has decreased from 1906, when it was 98.4, to, in 1917, when it was 90.6. That is the decrease of white births in California. There was a decrease of 8 per cent in the white births during that period. While there was a decrease in the population of white births, there was a marked increase in Japanese births, shown by the registered births in California, bureau of vital statistics of the State board of health, as follows, from 1906 to 1917: 134, 221, 445, 883, 718, 995, 1,467, 2,215, 2,874, 3,342, 3,721, 4,108; in less than 10 years there was an increase of 3,000 per cent.

The CHAIRMAN. I would suggest that we take a recess unless you want to complete your statement immediately. We will ask you to be present again. We may have to call upon you for an evening session.

Senator PHELAN. I know you will have much to do and others to hear. I will conclude to-day and then come back later.

(Recess.)

The CHAIRMAN (after recess). Senator Phelan, do you wish to proceed? Bear in mind that the hearings will be continued on this general survey and on any of its aspects.

Senator PHELAN. I am aware of the fact that you want to hear other witnesses. I have some matter here and I would like to ask leave, if there is no objection to insert such documents as I have which would be of value to you in the record.

The CHAIRMAN. We will be very glad to have them.

Senator PHELAN. If there are any questions now to be asked I would like to hear them.

The CHAIRMAN. Personally, I would like to make this one inquiry: I am not informed, but I think the record might show, even if the governor's pamphlet does show, the proposed California legislation, which is a State matter, and then later we will take up the proposed national legislation suggestions. I am not so sure but what the governor's pamphlet will show the proposed State legislation.

Senator PHELAN. I will ask that that be inserted in the record as well as the form of an initiative submitted to the voters.

Mr. VAILE. That is in the governor's pamphlet which is in the record now.

Senator PHELAN. Now, the Federal legislation—I can briefly tell you what has been proposed there. I introduced a bill—I believe it is now in the Committee on Immigration in the Senate—providing for the inclusion of Japanese in the prohibited zone in Asia. The immigration bill of 1916 did not include Japan or China in the prohibited zone, because in the case of China there was an effective exclusion law, and in the case of Japan there was the so-called gentlemen's agreement by which Japan undertook to bar laborers from coming to this country by refusing them passports. As the committee is undoubtedly aware, the gentlemen's agreement has not been an effective exclusion agreement.

It is not an actual exclusion law which is enforced by the United States, needed as a matter of domestic policy to keep out undesirable persons, whereas under the gentlemen's agreement the Emperor might let down the bars to-morrow by revoking it, and hence we would be exposed to all of the dangers of Japanese immigration and oriental penetration, as it is called. Another bill that was proposed by me was to provide funds for guarding the border, which I believe is 180 miles long, from the Pacific to the most easterly point in Arizona, and across which it is impossible to adequately guard against the coming in of Japanese and others from Mexico unless it is fully patroled. They do not pretend to patrol it. They have not the money, so the department needs the sustaining hand of Congress to protect our borders against the coming in of undesirables who make our exclusion laws a laugh and mockery. They will come in if we fail in vigilence, even though exclusion laws are passed. I also introduced a constitutional amendment providing that only persons should enjoy the rights and privileges of American citizenship, both of whose parents are eligible to citizenship. That was inspired by the fact that the Japanese do not lose their racial identity, but that it perseveres through all generations.

It is their misfortune that they do not assimilate or blend with our peoples. It is biologically impossible. It means mongrelization and degeneracy. The Japanese who are evading the California State law providing for the ownership of land are using corporate forms and infants born on this soil to take possession of the prohibited land, and it became necessary to amend the laws of California to deal with the situation. An amendment to the Constitution which would deny citizenship to the children of those who themselves are ineligible to citizenship is perhaps the only remedy. All through the country—the land laws of the States of Washington and Oregon are being foiled by these insidious and evasive methods of the elders seeking the use of lands and driving off the white population. They take the

infants and use them as a legal lever to take the lands. Now, those are the three principal Federal propositions, and I hope the committee will take testimony concerning all of them so that we may best be able to get action by Congress at its next session, and you have in the governor's report the proposed State laws, which do not concern you so much.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think that these problems could be solved satisfactorily by proper treaty negotiations?

Senator PHELAN. The Japanese are a sensitive people. They are a masterful people, exceedingly clever, and they don't want to be put into the same category with the Chinese, who are excluded. They regard themselves as superiors, and they desire that whatever changes which are to be made in the treaty concerning their status be such that they may negotiate and get the best terms possible out of the Federal Government.

Mr. SIEGEL. The original treaty agreement between Japan and the United States, when in writing, has been maintained.

Senator PHELAN. I claim that the United States has observed its treaty obligations.

Mr. SIEGEL. Well, Japan has observed its treaty obligations up to date, as far as written documents are concerned.

The CHAIRMAN. Down to the question of the gentlemen's agreement?

Senator PHELAN. But you are not including the gentlemen's agreement.

Mr. SIEGEL. I am not including that, because none of us know what the gentlemen's agreement is. We are all surmising what it is supposed to be.

Senator PHELAN. Japan on her part agrees to deny passports to laborers coming to this country, but she is the judge of whether a man is a laborer or not. Of course, we have claimed that people have come in here as students, as professional men, travelers, merchants, and art dealers, and others who are in fact laborers. They come in under those disguises. They also come in surreptitiously over the border and through the ports under various disguises, carrying passports, and the only way to meet it is by exclusion. Under the Chinese exclusion law the Chinese are registered, so that if they have no identification they may be deported. The Japanese should also be registered, otherwise you can not identify them.

Mr. SIEGEL. But at the present time no person can come from Japan or any other country unless the United States consul vises the passports.

Senator PHELAN. I do not know whether that is true. I do not think it is true, or is a mere formality and not a check.

Mr. SIEGEL. The laws of the United States are generally in effect on that until 1921.

Senator PHELAN. The war measure act?

Mr. SIEGEL. Yes. And unless our consuls are not doing their work properly in Japan no person can come over here without that being done.

Senator PHELAN. I understand that under the immigration law of 1916 the passports issued by Japan to its own nationals are visèd by the United States consul.

Mr. SIEGEL. Yes. When [illegible] a provision giving the State Department the power [illegible] son could come into this country without [illegible] and we extend it the same [illegible] son could come into this country [illegible] States consul.

The CHAIRMAN. But the [illegible] to hold out everyone. He has some discretion [illegible] is not supposed to usurp the immigration law.

Senator PHELAN. There is this trouble [illegible] our consular and diplomatic representatives [illegible] friction. They seem to be more courteous [illegible] other country, to avoid friction, and to a great [illegible] by the Japanese Government officials [illegible] consuls would question any passport [illegible] Gentlemen's agreement.

Mr. SIEGEL. Do you [illegible] the articles by Henry W. Taft, appearing [illegible] the New York Times, suggesting the appointment [illegible] matic commission between the United States [illegible] purpose of settling this trouble?

Senator PHELAN. No, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. His suggestion is the appointment [illegible] mission of the United States and a like commission [illegible] in the East he has been delivering speeches and [illegible] those lines. Now, I have in my hand here a statement [illegible] missioner General Camanetti handed me Tuesday last [illegible] ton, showing the number of Japanese arriving and departing [illegible] classes and months, July, 1919, to February, 1920. We [illegible] of this into the record. I will show it to you, Senator. [illegible] to those figures, more have left than have arrived [illegible] channels, of course.

(Statement referred to by Congressman Siegel [illegible]

EXHIBIT G

Japanese arriving and departing, by classes and months, July, 1919, to February, 1920

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1919-20				
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	6[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	6[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
January	6[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Senator PHELAN (reading from Exhibit G). "Japanese arriving and departing, by classes and months, July, 1919, to February, 1920. Immigrant aliens admitted, 5,834." That is referring to Japanese?

Mr. SIEGEL. Yes; absolutely.

Senator PHELAN. "Nonimmigrant aliens admitted, 4,093." Now, that is to say, they have not been certified as immigrant aliens. What are they?

Mr. SIEGEL. Those are what are called students, etc.

Senator PHELAN. That is a suspicious figure—4,093 students as against 5,834 laborers. "Emigrant aliens departed, 3,003." That is to say, they go back there for the purpose of getting a wife or looking after their property, with the intention to return, and that is another question. Japan is trying to hold them there for a my service, giving them a very limited period—I think 60 days the law is—and they make their arrangements to return, so they can not be said to have departed in any case, because their intention is to return. "Nonemigrant aliens departed, 7,998." What class would you call them?

Mr. SIEGEL. Merchants, students, and so on.

Senator PHELAN. And every fellow who sells a peck of beans is presumed to be a merchant, according to this. "Aliens debarred, 144." This classification is very remarkable, showing 7,998 nonemigrant aliens departed in the period between July, 1919, and February, 1920. There is not such a great number of merchants, students, scholars, and diplomats. They must be in the laboring class, and they may have ownership in a grocery store or something like that and call themselves merchants. Their whole system is so infested with evasions and falsifications that the bare figures can not mean anything. We should have the actual testimony of the immigration officers.

Mr. SIEGEL. We are getting that testimony and we are getting the figures to June 30, 1920. They have been ordered by wire.

Senator PHELAN. I read in the paper this morning that those in authority over the Japanese in the country have warned them to curtail all of their activities, as follows:

1. Sunday labor to be avoided except in circumstances where its necessity is recognized among Americans.
2. Close all shops on the Sunday holiday as the American business houses do.
3. Adopt the policy of doing away with female labor as far as possible. And when it is unavoidable take care that in their dress and the kind of work performed the dislike of Americans be not aroused.
4. Pay special attention to the dress of children and strive to avoid arousing the hatred of Americans.
5. Do not allow children out of doors after 9 p. m.
6. In labor camps, if sanitation, bedding, etc., need improvement, attend to it immediately.
7. Do not be addicted to talking and laughing on benches placed on the sidewalks.
8. Give particular attention to Japanese language schools to avoid the danger of American misunderstanding at this particular juncture.

That is all done in order to prevent your committee from acquainting yourselves with the normal life and customs of the Japanese. This clipping goes on to say:

Japanese associations throughout the State have developed a keen interest in the approaching investigation and its probable attendant results, and the chief reformations which the Japanese would bring about relate principally to the conditions of life and industry among the Japanese.

Now, the Japanese in California, of course, are now on their good behavior. There is a gentlemen's agreement and these things are

happening, legislation and reformatory measures are being considered, yet I would not like you to lose sight for a moment, nor do I desire to lose sight, in making these side comments upon the essential fact that the Japanese are here in very large numbers, probably 100,000 in California, and they are coming in over the border and coming in under the gentlemen's agreement, and the problem is with us. The Japanese are here.

By the exclusion law of 1879 the Chinese, who were then numerous as the Japanese are now, have constantly diminished in number, and if the original exclusion is put on the Japanese now this problem, in 20 years, should solve itself, because the Japanese in time will scatter into other parts of the country where labor requirements will bring them. I have no proposition before Congress or before this committee for interfering with those who are here. They came in under the treaty, and I do not suppose we will disturb them. What we desire now is to prevent this continuing problem, so that time will eliminate these aliens who are unassimilable and incapable of making their lives with us and supporting American institutions.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not mean to infer here that all of the Japanese on the Pacific coast have been unpatriotic in our time of stress, or that they have occasion for covering up offenses that would not be condoned by the people, or that they are not generally doing their best to be agreeable? They do not assimilate, isn't that the danger?

Senator PHELAN. Of course, I will not say there are no Japanese, but they are very rare, who have assimilated American ideas. They are really Japanese in spirit and they owe their allegiance to the Mikado. There may be men among them who are capable of assimilating American ideas, but the objection which lies against them in the second degree is that they are incapable of assimilating with our people and bringing up American families, contributing to our common stock and community life. I suppose there are individual Japanese who have a very sincere regard for American institutions, and the hope is that they will introduce these reforms in their own land, and I believe there is a very considerable party there that is remaking Japan, which is their real place. But in California we say they are incapable of assimilating and are undesirable for the life of the State, and a menace which is alarming to-day. The presence here of a hundred thousand Japanese, on account of their acquisitive ability, taking over the best American land and driving the American settler off the soil into the cities or other parts of the country, wherever they go.

I look at it largely as a California problem. Of course, there are other elements which are objectionable. There are anarchists and those who by life and training do not understand the rule of the majority and the obedience due to the laws.

Mr. SIEGEL. Do you have any figures in regard to crime, as far as the Japanese are concerned, as compared to the other residents of the State of California?

Senator PHELAN. I do not believe that the Japanese are conspicuous at all in the commission of ordinary crimes. In that respect they take their place with all other members of the community.

Mr. KLECZKA. Has this gentleman's agreement ever been reduced to writing or attached to any treaty as an addenda or memorandum?

Senator PHELAN. The gentleman's agreement—I think that was brought out in my testimony before—was a verbal exchange, I think, between the ambassador of Japan and the State Department, whereby these things were to be done—the limitation of the issuance of passports to laborers.

The CHAIRMAN. You will find it at page 185 of the extended House hearing.

Senator PHELAN. In the report of the Commissioner General of Immigration, 1918, page 125, chapter 4, under the head of "Japanese immigration," is a reference to the so-called gentlemen's agreement, and I was informed by the immigration authorities at Washington that that was the only printed reference to it, and he discusses it as something that consists of an understanding between the two Governments. It is as follows:

> The Japanese Government has always maintained a policy opposed to the emigration to co[illegible]ental United States of its subjects belonging to such classes; but it has [illegible] that passports granted by said Government to such subjects entitling them to proceed to Hawaii or to Canada or Mexico were being used to evade the said policy and gain entry to continental United States. On the basis of the above-quoted provisions the President, on March 14, 1907, issued a proclamation excluding from continental United States "Japanese or Korean laborers, skilled or unskilled, who have received passports to go to Mexico, Canada, or Hawaii and come therefrom." Department Circular No. 147, March 26, 1907, which has been continued in force as rule 21 of the Immigration Regulations of July 1, 1907, outlined the policy and procedure to be followed by the immigration officials in giving effect to the law and proclamation.
>
> In order that the best results might follow from an enforcement of the regulations, an understanding was reached with Japan that the existing policy of discouraging the emigration of its subjects of the laboring classes to continental United States should be continued and should, by cooperation of the Governments be made as effective as possible. This understanding contemplates that the Japanese Government shall issue passports to continental United States only to such of its subjects as are nonlaborers or are laborers who, in coming to the continent, seek to resume a formerly acquired domicile, to join a parent, wife, or children residing there, or to assume active control of an already possessed interest in a farming enterprise in this country; so that the three classes of laborers entitled to receive passports have come to be designated "former residents," "parents, wives, or children of residents," and "settled agriculturists." With respect to Hawaii the Japanese Government of its own volition states that, experimentally at least, the issuance of passports to member of the laboring classes proceeding there would be limited to "former residents" and "parents, wives, or children of residents." The said Government has also been exercising a careful supervision over the subject of the emigration of its laboring class to foreign contiguous territory.

Now, that is the only reference to the gentlemen's agreement that I have been able to find. It is an agreement by which Japan limits its passports to certain classes of Japanese. I do not suppose there is any binding agreement by which we could insist upon its enforcement, because if the Emperor decided not to comply with that agreement, all Japanese would fall under the general immigration laws, applicable to all immigrants. The treaty could make exclusion very effective. The thing would be to negotiate it. Perhaps Japan is ready to negotiate, but the fact remains that the Japanese people are very eager to leave Japan for the purpose of making settlement in this hemisphere, in South America and North America, the temperate zones, where they find their best development and they find the

means of getting rich quick and on the other hand, while it is of great benefit to the Japanese immigrant to be permitted to come to these countries and get rich quick, it is also of very great benefit to the home Government to have as tributaries these Japanese in these various parts of the world.

They cut rates on their imports and exports, carrying them in their own ships to these countries, so they are exceedingly favored and promoted; and it seems like Japan cares little whether she owns California, if she can use California, where she has her people in colonies, ruled by consuls, which is a sort of imperium in imperio. All of this money goes back to Japan through various agencies. They have their own storekeepers and their own banks. That is why great commercial enterprises are encouraged by Japan—shipbuilding, and everything in which they are engaged. So it is in one sense Japan exploiting this country just as much as though she did not have any agreement in effect with us. There are 12,000 Americans in Hawaii to 150,000 Japanese. They even import their own rice over there, and yet some American States, like California, are producing rice in great quantities. They ship in other produce in the way of foodstuffs.

The business between these Japanese in their own country and this country gives Japan control of the seas. She has ships running to every port of this country and South America, carrying a great percentage of all of the commerce on the seas, and it is simply because she has these "colonies" and she gives them preferential treatment. It would be impossible for America to boycott the Japanese ships and put them out of business. Military men consider it a great danger to have domiciled in California and Hawaii men of military training, and if their command comes from Tokyo instead of from Washington you will see where we are nursing a treacherous alien within our own borders. That is the military view. I am only taking now the economic view.

Mr. RAKER. If the Japanese Government evaded the gentlemen's agreement, the general exclusion law now on the statute books would be applicable, and all Japanese would be excluded from the United States.

Senator PHELAN. Unless they could pass the tests.

Mr. RAKER. Well, supposing they passed the other tests, and the Japanese Government should evade or fail to stand by the gentlemen's agreement, the United States would be in a position then to enforce the present immigration law, which would exclude them.

Senator PHELAN. It would exclude them because they could not pass the literacy test?

The CHAIRMAN. No; you mean it would reinstate the——

Mr. RAKER (interposing). In other words, if it was not for the gentlemen's agreement now, the Japanese would be excluded from the United States, except as to the excepted classes, such as merchants and officials and such like.

Senator PHELAN. Why should they be? You would have to have congressional action to include Japan in the barred zone. They are excluded now. When the immigration act was before Congress, due to the pressure through the sensitiveness of these people and our desire to keep on good terms with them and get along without fric-

tion, we yielded to their suggestion that they would keep out those we did not want, provided we would not include Japan in the barred zone, and that excluded Japan. On the map there you will see that Japan is excluded, and therefore, if the gentlemen's agreement was abrogated, Japan would be in the same position as all other countries.

Mr. RAKER. That is what I say.

Senator PHELAN. Well, then, the only obstacle in the way of Japanese coming to this country would be the literacy test; but they are drilled pretty well in schools over there and they might pass the literacy test.

Mr. RAKER. They are all pretty well educated in their own language?

Senator PHELAN. Yes; so they might pass that test. In Australia they have a literacy test, but I understand it is the policy of the Government there to exclude Japanese absolutely, and they tell the immigration officers to impose a test which is impossible for anybody to pass. Japan, realizing that now, does not bother Australia. They ask them to read a text of Sankrit or Greek, and they can not, and are therefore excluded, and I was told by the Department of Immigration that if any official admitted a Japanese in Australia his own head would be cut off. They make the literacy test absolutely impossible for them to pass.

It is a case of maintaining on the face of the law a deception in order to save the pride of the Japanese. It can be quoted in the British Parliament or the Diet of Japan that there is a general literacy test there, but in its enforcement it is rank discrimination as against the Japanese, and they are kept out, and it is effective. We do a lot of talking and meeting and expressing words of compliment in the exchange of notes, and we are subject to this method, which is an insidious method, of diplomacy, of getting something, where it is the intention of our Government to accomplish another purpose. We have never had the directness to say that we do not want the Japanese and exclude them as these aliens should be excluded by right.

Mr. SIEGEL. And the best possible diplomat up to recently was one who could lie best for his Government and obtain the most for it.

Senator PHELAN. I hope you are not making any reflection upon the Japanese.

Mr. SIEGEL. I am not making any reflections against anybody at all.

Senator PHELAN. It is possible by diplomacy to accomplish things without friction and avoid war, but we do not want all of the diplomats to be one one side of the ocean. I think that California and the Pacific coast, which has the problem to solve, shows its earnestness and the Japanese will finally realize that is the serious purpose of this Government to protect its Pacific coast lands from what is called peaceful invasion, just as it would protect the Pacific coast against warlike invasion. We do not want our people driven off the soil and we desire to hold and safeguard the desirable class of citizens. A Senator told me that his brother sold his farm in Louisiana for $20,000 and intended to come to California, and then he found that he would have to compete with Japanese and was warned away.

I met a man from Massachusetts in the interior of the State as I was going through, a man with a young family, and he told me that he had settled here, but that he was going to return. I asked him why, and he told me that because when he came here he thought he could live the life of a countryman, with his family growing up about him, and have pleasant communication with his neighbors, but that the land that was sold to him was surrounded by Japanese, that there was no community life, and that he had to go 7 or 8 miles to find an American with whom he could carry on a conversation in English, so he has packed up and gone back. Of course, in both of these instances the Japanese were eager to take the land and took it undoubtedly. So they get possession of the land. Our people give up. The Japanese are unremitting in their labor. They have no holidays, and are very successful. Nothing can be said against their industrious habits, but they are not made of the stuff from which American citizens are made. We have other obligations than the acquisition of mere wealth.

Mr. SIEGEL. I want to say to you in all fairness that the committee is desirous and sees the necessity of giving the matter serious consideration. You can see that by the fact that members have come here from all parts of the country for the purpose of going to the bottom of it. California is still a part of the Union, the Union contains California, and this year particularly, being the seventieth anniversary of its becoming a State, we are here to do what is right in the matter.

Senator PHELAN. Thank you. Are you through with me now?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; but we may take the liberty of calling upon you later.

Senator PHELAN. I was asked by a newspaper man if I had a clipping containing a Japanese statement published in some paper in Seattle. It is a threat by some editor in Seattle, who says that I must beware and that there is personal danger involved in criticizing the Japanese, and because I gave it to that newspaper man I will leave it with you. It is as follows, republished with comment by the Sacramento (Calif.) Bee:

The Taiheku Nippe (Great Northern Daily News), a Japanese daily of Seattle, in its issue of June 9, prints a diatribe against Senator James Phelan and Americans who are alive to the menace of the present Japanese movement into California and the rest of the Pacific coast. The article bears the following rather blustery heading:

"Senator Phelan beware—Flouting 100,000 Japanese in America not a small matter—The World War was started by the act of a single youth—Japanese will not tolerate treatment based on race prejudice."

The editor of this Seattle paper voices the belief Japan would have ground for war if Congress should permit the amendment to the Constitution against naturalization of persons whose parents are ineligible for citizenship. Yet the Japanese exclude Chinese from their soil for "economic reasons."

Following are some extracts from the article in the Japanese paper:

"We often hear distinguished visitors from Japan talking as if we who have lived 10 to 20 years in America know nothing about it, asserting that the cause of the anti-Japanese sentiment is an economic, not a race question.

"We assert that it is a race question from first to last. It is race prejudice. It is not fundamentally an economic question.

"The recent proposition of the Phelan party to amend the Constitution of the United States so as to debar the descendants of Japanese from citizenship is clear evidence of race prejudice. * * *

"At the same time the victory of these anti-Japanese Members would raise dark, unhappy clouds between Japan and America. The rejection of 100,000 Japanese residents may be a small matter. But it can not be said that it is any smaller, either in character or gravity, than the *assassination of the Crown Prince of Austria-Hungary by a single youth.*

"The conduct of the anti-Japanese Members is like that of Akutaro (bad boy) constantly abusing the little dog by beating him with a stick. Who can guarantee that he will not finally turn and bite? America seems to have its anti-Japanese Members (of Congress). Unfortunately there are in Japan also silly militarists and lovers of war."

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Senator.

We will now hear from Col. John P. Irish.

STATEMENT OF MR. JOHN P. IRISH.

(Mr. Irish first duly sworn by Mr. Raker.)

The CHAIRMAN. Do you desire to make a statement?

Mr. IRISH. I desire to traverse the statement made by Senator Phelan in this examination. I will appear again. In the first place, it was not my desire or wish to introduce personalities before this committee. If I am compelled to use them, it will be because Senator Phelan has introduced them.

The CHAIRMAN. Before we get started, let us have your address.

Mr. IRISH. My address is 1904 Adeline Street, Oakland, Calif. I am a farmer. I am president of the Delta Association of California, representing 250,000 acres of land and hundreds of farmers.

The CHAIRMAN. Dr. Gulick, who sends us suggestions as to various witnesses, refers to you as "a large employer of Asiatic labor, who has strong opinions as to the character of the anti-Japanese agitation of Senator Phelan and Mr. McClatchy."

Mr. IRISH. Let me say that I do not know Dr. Gulick, nor does he know me. I have never employed Japanese or Chinese, except in domestic labor in my house, so I am not a large employer of Asiatic labor.

The CHAIRMAN. We were quoting his statement sent to the committee.

Mr. IRISH. Yes. Dr. Gulick does not know me very well. I have never——

The CHAIRMAN (interposing). Now, this circular about the pogrom, was that sent to the members of the committee?

Mr. IRISH. I think I have sent that to every Member of Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. And in that statement you call attention to lies.

Mr. IRISH. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And in that way the matter becomes introduced into the record. Proceed.

Mr. IRISH. Yes. Now, the Senator, in introducing his statement, spoke of me as lending my talents without cost to me, and later on he spoke of me as being in the employ of the Japanese. Now, these things are intended by him to bias this committee and are insinuations and are absolutely false. I am in nobody's employ, nor have I received a dollar from anyone, nor would I have received it, if it had been offered. Now, as to the sale of 800,000 acres of land on the Mexican side of the Imperial Valley, a passing reference was made to the exchange of correspondence in 1917 between Mr. Gibbon and the State Department in Washington and to the fact that it was

dropped. I think the committee will find when they get to Los Angeles and examine that correspondence that the matter ceased then—in 1917. I have been advised by a leading member of that company that the whole thing stopped there, and it was not recalled in 1918 or 1919. I have already replied to the Senator's statement or insinuation that I am in anybody's employ.

Now, as to Shima's letter to the governor thanking him and the letter from Kawakami, which was read as being sent to me: It was never received by me or sent to me. It became evident to the Japanese here that the Senator was using a private detective to pry around the offices of Japanese here. In the office of a Japanese the Shima letter to the governor was written in shorthand and thrown into the wastebasket and the wastebasket was carried out by the janitor. In due time that letter turned up in the hands of the Senator in Washington, showing that there was a system of espionage maintained upon that office, and that was the purpose for which the letter was written and put into the wastebasket. I wrote to the governor's office asking if there was such a letter received there, and I received an answer saying, as is stated in this circular, that the statement was absolutely false.

Mr. RAKER. Have you that letter from the governor?

Mr. IRISH. Yes; at home.

Mr. RAKER. Will you produce it?

Mr. IRISH. Yes. I will be here again. Now, the letter from Kawakami to me was written for the same purpose, to demonstrate that there was espionage being carried on upon his office. That letter was never sent to me, and I never received it. He is not my employer, as the Senator has volunteered to say, nor is there any such relation between him and me. Kawakami, by the way, is a very highly talented publicist, has written many books, is very highly educated, and has written much on Asiatic questions.

The CHAIRMAN. In English?

Mr. IRISH. Yes. He is a fine English scholar. Now, as to assimilation: No one has explained what they mean by assimilation. I am not informed as to what they mean. There are highly accomplished Japanese in California with whom we associate socially, financially, and industrially.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you read Dr. Gulick's chapters on assimilation in his book?

Mr. IRISH. No, sir; I have read very little of his books. If they mean blood assimilation, that is on the knees of the gods. Mr. Edwin Arnold, author of The Light of Asia and The Light of the World, married a Japanese lady and it proved to be a happy union; Lafcadio Hearne did the same thing, and a nephew of John Pierpont Morgan married one recently. But that is all on the knees of the gods. Now, with reference to Mr. Shima's land in Oregon: I am a farmer. I own 600 acres of land in the delta. I know every island and every camp and hundreds of Japanese in the delta. The farmers need clean potato seed. Potatoes produce unusually large crops in the delta. Mr. Shima, being a very large farmer, has bought a tract of land on the Deschutes in Oregon, sage brush land, entirely unimproved, for the purpose of there, in that isolated place producing clean potato seed for use in California. Machinery is doing a large part of the

work to break this land up, but the intention is to employ Indian labor there, not to settle the land, but to cultivate it.

The CHAIRMAN. American Indians?

Mr. IRISH. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you made a contract with Mr. Shima or any of his companies?

Mr. IRISH. For seed potatoes? No; but we expect that when he gets to producing them that he will provide us with them. This seed is very greatly needed here. You will see by the reports that the potato crop is going to pass away unless we get clean seed, and Mr. Shima has set out to try to supply us with clean seed and I hope he will do it. Now, the statement was made by Senator Phelan that the Japanese have cultivated the delta lands to exhaustion. The opposite is true. I am a farmer, have been a successful farmer; my feet have always been upon the land. The most successful cultivators of soil in California are the Japanese. They are variety farmers, and they maintain the fertility of the land by rotation of crops and by fertilizing. They are great believers in fertilization and they buy hundreds and hundreds of tons of fertilizers. I have had a Japanese farmer on my land as lessee for 11 years. The land is now producing better crops and of better quality and quantity than when he went onto it and it is maintained in splendid condition. That is one reason why the landowners desire Japanese for lessees, because they maintain the fertility of the soil.

The CHAIRMAN. You are reported to us as a large farmer.

Mr. IRISH. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Does he say landowner?

Mr. IRISH. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, where is the largest body of your land?

Mr. IRISH. It is all in one body, 600 acres on an island in the San Joaquin River, about 35 miles below Stockton.

The CHAIRMAN. All under cultivation?

Mr. IRISH. All under cultivation.

The CHAIRMAN. You are leasing pieces of it?

Mr. IRISH. I lease half of it to a Japanese farmer, and for the last three years I have leased the other half to a Chinese farmer, Toy Gong, of Stockton.

The CHAIRMAN. And they employ labor of every kind?

Mr. IRISH. Yes. I think they have in the last two seasons paid Japanese and Chinese farmers $100 per month. On the Rindge lands they are paying this year Japanese laborers $5 per day.

Mr. VAILE. How many men do they employ?

Mr. IRISH. It depends on the crop. Potatoes, onions, and beans can not be produced without a hoe. I suppose two-thirds of the potatoes raised in California are raised in the delta and practically all of the late onions and a large proportion of the round beans, not the flat beans, and when potatoes, and onions, and beans are raised it requires very much more labor than other crops; for instance, I have known my man on my ranch to have 200 Japanese there in finishing up his onion crop with the hoe. I have a large acreage of barley that requires very little labor. Next year it will probably go into beans and onions instead of barley, and the next year we will plant potatoes again.

The CHAIRMAN. Dr. Gulick in referring to you as a large employer of Asiatic labor was in error?

Mr. IRISH. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. They are employed on your place?

Mr. IRISH. Yes; employed on my land.

Mr. RAKER. What other farming are you doing outside of this?

Mr. IRISH. I am concentrated entirely on this ranch in the delta.

Mr. RAKER. Well, personal farming and supervision; what farming are you doing outside of this?

Mr. IRISH. I have sold all of my ranch lands outside of that.

Mr. RAKER. Your farming operations consist solely in renting one-half of your place to a Chinese and the other half to a Japanese?

Mr. IRISH. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. On a cash rental?

Mr. IRISH. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Upon which you do not direct the method or plan of planting or harvesting or selling of the crop?

Mr. IRISH. I absolutely supervise the whole business. I spend half of my time there. I have a house there and live there half of the time. I supervise the marketing of the crops. My men are skillful farmers, but they advise with me about the farming of the land. I wish to say another thing, that I will lease my land cheaper to a Japanese than to any so-called white lessee.

Mr. RAKER. Why?

Mr. IRISH. Because of their superior management of the soil. They maintain the fertility of the soil better. They fertilize it more highly, maintain it by rotation of crops, and I never get more than $20 per acre from a Japanese lessee. Other men have got $40 from other kinds of lessees and have repented of it.

Mr. RAKER. Do you provide in your lease that you have the right to superintend and direct the character of the crop that is planted?

Mr. IRISH. I have to be consulted about it.

Mr. RAKER. What I am getting at and trying to get into the record is so that it will appear specifically whether or not you simply are a lessor of your property and thereby just sort of kind of claim to be a farmer.

Mr. IRISH. No; I am an actual farmer. I am 78 years old and I think I can go on land and outwork you. Now, that statement that they exhaust the soil. They do not. Now, I believe I have answered about the letters written from Kawakami to me which fell into the Senator's hands through some channel, through the same channel through which he acquired the letter to the governor. It is a mysterious source and he declines to disclose it.

Mr. SWOPE. Who dictated that letter?

Mr. IRISH. I don't know.

Mr. SIEGEL. You say you never received the letter?

Mr. IRISH. No, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. What about the other letters? Weren't they written?

Mr. IRISH. What other letters?

Mr. SIEGEL. The letters which Senator Phelan read to-day.

Mr. IRISH. The letter to the governor was written in stenographic notes and put into a wastebasket and the wastebasket turned over to the janitor and the stenographic copy fell into the hands of who-

ever sent it to Senator Phelan, but it was put into the basket because there was a belief that he was maintaining espionage upon that office.

Mr. SIEGEL. Did you look at the copy produced by Senator Phelan to-day?

Mr. IRISH. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. Did you notice that the writing below was not stenographic but in ink?

Mr. IRISH. I don't know about the ink there.

Mr. SIEGEL. Well, it was not signed by the initials.

Mr. IRISH. I don't know anything about it. It was said to be a carbon copy.

Mr. VAILE. When you say a stenographic copy you mean shorthand notes were put into the basket?

Mr. IRISH. Yes; that is my recollection of it.

Mr. SWOPE. You do know it was placed there for that purpose?

Mr. IRISH. Yes.

Mr. VAILE. Do you know who dictated it?

Mr. IRISH. No, sir.

Mr. VAILE. Were you present when it was done?

Mr. IRISH. No, sir.

Mr. SWOPE. Then, it is just your belief that it was placed there?

Mr. IRISH. I was told.

Mr. SIEGEL. Who told you that it was placed there?

Mr. IRISH. I might resort to the policy of concealment that the Senator has and say I am not authorized to state who it was. It was placed there by Mr. Kawakami.

Mr. SIEGEL. At which place?

Mr. IRISH. At his office in the Chronicle Building.

Mr. SIEGEL. Is that the office of the consulate here?

Mr. IRISH. No, sir; private office.

Mr. SIEGEL. What is his business?

Mr. IRISH. Newspaper writer, publicist, writer of books.

Mr. VAILE. Did Mr. Kawakami tell you that a carbon copy was put in the waste-paper basket or stenographic notes?

Mr. IRISH. My recollection is it was stenographic notes. Maybe both were placed there; I don't know.

The CHAIRMAN. The point as to how they got there is immaterial, but somehow they got into the hands of Senator Phelan, in the belief that he would use them.

Mr. IRISH. Yes; and they went into his hands promptly.

The CHAIRMAN. And attracted considerable attention?

Mr. IRISH. Yes.

Mr. BAKER. When did you and this gentleman who proceeded to dictate this letter have this conversation, before or after it was put into the wastebasket?

Mr. IRISH. I did not know about and never heard of the letter until after it was published, and then Mr. Kawakami told me the history of it.

Mr. VAILE. The history of it being put in the wastebasket was not made public until after Senator Phelan published it?

Mr. IRISH. No.

Mr. VAILE. You did not know the purpose of this scheme?

Mr. IRISH. No, sir; I was not advised.

The CHAIRMAN. Why was such a method as that adopted?

Mr. IRISH. Because the Senator was suspected of espionage upon this office.

Mr. VAILE. Well, it is like the story of prophets with visions which we know about before the thing has happened.

Mr. IRISH. Well, I don't know anything about that.

Mr. VAILE. Did you discuss this matter—about the Senator having espionage upon the office of this gentleman who dictated this letter?

Mr. IRISH. When?

Mr. VAILE. Before the letter was dictated.

Mr. IRISH. No, sir; I didn't know anything about it.

Mr. VAILE. When did you get that information, Mr. Irish?

Mr. IRISH. When the letter was read in Washington I talked to Mr. Kawakami about it.

Mr. VAILE. Why did he come and talk to you about it?

Mr. IRISH. Well, it was very natural that he should talk to me. There was no conspiracy about it.

Mr. VAILE. Did he talk to anyone else besides yourself?

Mr. IRISH. He knows me very well, and it was perfectly natural that he should talk to me. I asked him about the letter, and then he explained it to me.

Mr. VAILE. He did not speak to you about it until you had asked him yourself?

Mr. IRISH. Until I had read the letter published in Washington by the Senator.

Mr. SWOPE. That was the first you had ever heard of the trap?

Mr. IRISH. Yes; that is the first I have ever heard of the trap.

The CHAIRMAN. This pogrom circular is published by you?

Mr. IRISH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You use "pogrom" in the full meaning of the term?

Mr. IRISH. Well, I will explain that. Any time they start a Jewish pogrom in Russia it is started by circulating a lie that the Jews have murdered children to use their blood in the rites of the synagogues. Then, they proceed to murder the Jews. Now, as I have seen it, and I have their statements to justify my position, the people of California were stampeded into this action by things being said which were not true. To that extent it would have the features of a pogrom. I wish also to state that the governor is mistaken when he says that the people of this State are unanimous, practically, upon this. I have received letters from all over California indorsing my views.

The CHAIRMAN. How many of these circulars have been put out by you?

Mr. IRISH. Probably 10,000 or 15,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Where did you have them printed?

Mr. IRISH. The Japanese association has reprinted these circulars and sent them out.

The CHAIRMAN. Who printed the first issue?

Mr. IRISH. I did.

The CHAIRMAN. Was the proof corrected by Mr. Kawakami?

Mr. IRISH. I don't know anything about that. I know the first reprint that they made was of my speech at Chico—a copy of which I will give you. They printed it and there were errors in it to which I called their attention.

(The speech referred to, marked "Exhibit H," follows:)

EXHIBIT H.

JAPANESE FARMERS IN CALIFORNIA.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." (The Declaration of Independence.)

"Observe good faith and justice toward all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all; religion and morality enjoin this conduct, and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it?" (George Washington's Farewell Address.)

On December 17, 1910, the Japanese Government announced that on and after February 25, 1920, it will stop issuing passports to women whose marriage to Japanese residents in Continental United States has been arranged through exchange of photographs. This voluntary measure, adopted by the Japanese Government, once again proves its solicitude for the maintenance and promotion of friendly relations with the United States and California.

JAPANESE FARMERS IN CALIFORNIA.

[An address by Col. John P. Irish at the fifty-second convention of California Fruit Growers and Farmers held at Chico, Calif., Nov. 10 to 16, 1919.]

The present vituperative discussion of the question of the oriental people in California goes deeply into the whole subject of productive labor on the land. When we treated our treaty with China as a scrap of paper, and by the Geary Act excluded 30,000 Chinese who were legally domiciled here, and by murdering and destroying the property of other Chinese drove them out, there was created a shortage of farm labor, and this economic vacuum drew in the Japanese, who came protected by a solemn treaty between their Government and ours.

The Japanese now here constitute a fraction of 1 per cent of our population. Against this minute element many of our people are being lashed into a fury of apprehension, hatred, and rage. There may be left amongst us those who are capable of calm consideration, and to such I venture to address myself.

The present storm was started by Senator Phelan's statement that an American company in Los Angeles had sold to Japanese 800,000 acres of land on the Mexican side of the Imperial Valley. The American company promptly proved this to be false, and proved that it had sold no land there or elsewhere to Japanese. The Senator then shifted the story to such a sale to Japanese by the Mexican Government. That Government promptly denied such sale and submitted proofs of the falsity of the charge. Not discouraged, the Senator shifted again to the charge that Japanese women in this State are having children, and declared that the Government ought to stop it.

A little retrospection ought to calm the temper of this discussion and confine it to the truth. When San Francisco was shaken to its foundations and leveled by fire, and thousands of its people had no food or shelter, their cry for help went out to the world The only country that heard and heeded was Japan. That Government immediately sent a quarter of a million in gold to the relief committee, of which Senator Phelan was a member. A few months later the San Francisco school board kicked all Japanese children out of the public schools, and its secretary gave as a reason that the Japanese children did nothing but study in school and in the examinations took the prizes and promotions that the white children ought to have.

Soon after this an organized anti-Japanese movement began, headed by an ex-convict.

The legislature began to take notice and passed an act ordering the State labor commissioner to thoroughly investigate the Japanese in the State and make a report. To pay for this work, the sum of $10,000 was appropriated.

The commissioner took ample time in the investigation. He relied on the testimony of scores of white witnesses in every locality where Japanese were

domiciled. He gave the name and address of each of these white witnesses. His report, based on their testimony, refuted every lie about the Japanese coined by the ex-convict and his followers. Now, that report was a public document, paid for by the taxpayers' money. But the influence of the ex-convict with the State government was able to prevent its publication, and the taxpayers who paid for it were not permitted to see it. In the foregoing is a record of absolute fact. Is it a record of which any decent citizen can be proud?

We have now entered upon another phase of the anti-Japanese question; and in this phase the same old lies, refuted by that report, are in use once more, and the politicians, who eat their bread in the sweat of the taxpayers' face, are shouting them from the housetops.

Since that report was made what have the Japanese been doing? Nothing but working, and by their industry adding to the wealth of the State.

In our country the normal flux and change of affairs always following a war has been displaced by abnormal conditions. The hands of men are raised against our Government. Anarchists advocate destruction of our institutions. They destroy life and property by bombs. The I. W. W. teach murder and arson as commendable occupations. Organized labor under this radical leadership strikes destructively. In our own State tons of food have rotted on the docks because the stevedores refuse to move it and claim the right to mob and murder any who will move it. Seventy-five per cent of the local tonnage of this State is affected by water transportation, and all water-borne tonnage has been forbidden for months by a strike which threatens death to all who would take the strikers' place.

Are there any I. W. W.'s amongst the Japanese? No. Are there any Japanese anarchists? No. Are there any Japanese bomb throwers? No. Are there any Japanese mobs busy murdering men who want to work? No. Are there any Japanese groups teaching resistance to our laws and the destruction of our institutions? No. Then, what are they doing? They are at work. "But," cries the alarmist, "they should not be allowed on the land."

Why not? The Japanese have had but little independent access to the good lands of California. They found the sand and colloidal clays of Livingston cursed and barren as the fig tree of Bethany. On that infertile spot the Japanese wrought in privation and want for years, until they had charged the soil with humus and bacteria, and made it bear fruitful and profitable orchards and vineyards. Now, white men, led by these Japanese pioneers, pay high prices for land that was worthless, and grapes purple in the sun and peaches blush on the trees where all was a forbidding waste until Japanese skill, patience, and courage transformed it.

The refractory hog wallow lands stretching along the east side of the San Joaquin Valley were abhorred and shunned by the white man. But the Japanese Sakamoto, seeing that they were in the thermal belt, began their conquest for citrus orchards. He persisted. He won, and now vineyards and orchards cover the hated hog wallow land from Seville to Lemon Cove. And Sakamoto is called a "menace" to California.

These same experiences were repeated on the bad lands of the State.

We now produce a rice crop valued at $30,000,000, on hardpan and goose lands that were not worth paying taxes on. But it was Ikuta, a Japanese, who believed those lands would raise rice, pioneered that industry and produced the first commercial crop of rice raised in the State.

The anti-Japanese agitator represents that people as parasites. The fact is that wherever the Japanese has put his hand to the pruning hook and plow he has developed nobler uses of the soil, and land values have risen rapidly.

The statement is made, and was recently published in a Chronicle editorial, that when Japanese begin to settle in a farming district that district is ruined for the occupation of whites, who get out of it as soon as they can. Of course that is a falsehood. Its refutation is seen at Livingston, where Japanese were the pioneers and now are outnumbered eight to one by white settlers who have come there since Japanese enterprise proved the value of the land.

In Sonoma County, near Santa Rosa, was a barren hillside so infertile that it hardly produced weeds. On its highest part was a spring. A Japanese secured a contract on it, dug out the spring, securing an increased flow, laboriously fertilized the sterile soil, and now gets $800 per acre from it in strawberries. In the same county is an area of sterile hardpan land called "Starvation Flat." A Japanese has taken it, sunk a deep well and is slowly and laboriously conquering the rebellious soil, and soon that area will be a picture of fertility and prosperity, and anti-Japanese agitators will point to it, as they

do to the strawberry garden on the formerly repulsive hillside, as proof that the Japanese are usurping the best land in the State. The fact is that from the reclamation of the tule swamps, promoted by Mr. Shima, to nearly every acre owned by Japanese, they wrought upon the leanest and the poorest land in the State, which white men would not touch, and by toil and sacrifice made it as good as that which was naturally the best.

Now it is proposed to expel them, not for their vices but for their virtues, and every Japanese oppressed by brutal legislation and expelled can hold his head high erect in his own country and say, "I was excluded from California for my virtues, my industry, my skill, and the benefit I was to the land and its production."

The Japanese wives are all married according to our laws. The women are amiable, good wives, mothers, and housekeepers. It is false that they work in the fields. Their children, admitted to our schools, will make good and useful Americans. But the cry is raised that though only about 1 per cent of our population, they will outbreed, outwork, and outdo the other 99 per cent of white people. If this be true it proves a degeneracy of the whites which would be a just cause of alarm. The field is open. Economic law repeals all statutes. The way to combat the Japanese is not by lying about them and depriving them of the common, primitive rights of humanity, but excelling them in industry, in foresight and enterprise.

ARTICLES I AND II OF THE TREATY BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES.

The subjects or citizens of the two high contracting parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel, or reside in any part of the territories of the other contracting party, and shall enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property.

They shall have free access to the courts of justice in pursuit and defense of their rights; they shall be at liberty equally with native subjects or citizens to choose and employ lawyers, advocates, and representatives to pursue and defend their rights before such courts, and in all other matters connected with the administration of justice they shall enjoy all the rights and privileges enjoyed by native subjects or citizens.

In whatever relates to rights of residence and travel; to the possession of goods and effects of any kind; to the succession to personal estate by will or otherwise, and the disposal of property of any sort and in any manner whatsoever, which they may lawfully acquire, the subjects or citizens of each contracting party shall enjoy in the territories of the other the same privileges, liberties, and rights, and shall be subject to no higher imposts or charges in these respects than native subjects or citizens, or subjects or citizens of the most favored nation. The subjects or citizens of each of the contracting parties shall enjoy in the territories of the other entire liberty of conscience, and, subject to the laws, ordinances, and regulations, shall enjoy the right of private or public exercise of their worship, and also the right of burying their respective countrymen according to their religious customs, in such suitable and convenient places as may be established and maintained for that purpose.

They shall not be compelled, under any pretext whatsoever, to pay any charges or taxes other or higher than those that are, or may be, paid by native subjects or citizens, or subjects or citizens of the most favored nation.

The subjects or citizens of either of the contracting parties residing in the territories of the other shall be exempted from all compulsory military service whatsoever, whether in the army, navy, national guard, or militia; from all contributions imposed in lieu of personal service, and from all forced loans or military exactions or contributions.

There shall be reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation between the territories of the two high contracting parties.

The subjects or citizens of each of the contracting parties may trade in any part of the territories of the other by wholesale or retail in all kinds of produce, manufactures, and merchandise of lawful commerce, either in person or by agents, singly or in partnerships with foreigners or native subjects or citizens; and they may there own or hire and occupy houses, manufactories, warehouses, shops, and premises which may be necessary for them, and lease land for residential and commercial purposes, conforming themselves to the laws, police, and customs regulations of the country like native subjects or citizens.

They shall have liberty freely to come with their ship and cargoes to all places, ports, and rivers in the territories of the other, which are or may be

opened to foreign commerce; and shall enjoy, respectively, the same treatment in matters of commerce and navigation as native subjects or citizens, or subjects or citizens of the most favored nation, without having to pay taxes, imposts, or duties of whatever nature or under whatever denomination, levied in the name, or for the profit, of the Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations, or establishments of any kind, other or greater than those paid by native subjects or citizens, or subjects or citizens of the most favored nation.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, ARTICLE VI, SECTION 2.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

* * * * * * *

FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Mr. RAKER. What is your real purpose in putting out this circular?

Mr. IRISH. My real purpose is this, Mr. Raker: I was here during the anti-Chinese agitation. I saw the people of this State lashed into a fury by falsehoods that no clear-witted man who will go back to the history of it will deny were lies. I saw school children when school was out pick up brickbats and stones and stone the Chinese and beat their faces into pulp, while the police looked on and laughed. We burned to death two score of Chinese in their shacks—a mob did—and when the poor wretches rushed out to escape the fire they were shot and clubbed to death. They were robbed, murdered; maltreated, as you know, all over California. I was reading Mrs. Coolidge's history of it the other day, with the feeling that these proceedings poorly illustrated our Christian civilization. Now, I see the same thing started against the Japanese in this State. I believe this country should keep its treaties. What happened under our treaty with China? Read President Taft's speech upon that subject. We see red when we talk about Germany violating the treaty with Belgium. We set the example for Germany. We shut out 30,000 Chinese who were in China on visits, and who under the treaty were authorized to return. Many of them had families and business here. Two thousand of them were on the sea coming back, and when they came here they were sent back to China.

Now, that created an economic vacuum in California. I have been handling farm land and farming for 30 years and I know something about it. In a few years following the exclusion of the Chinese farm laborers 568,043 acres of farm land were put out of cultivation. From Bakersfield to Redding banks had mortgages all over the two valleys on farm lands that could not be made productive because Chinese labor had been driven out. The Bank of California appointed Mr. Briggs to try to do something with the land upon which they had foreclosed mortgages. All over the State

that was the condition. The land had passed out of production. That created an economic vacuum which brought the Japanese here, and they trickled in very slowly and to-day there are only 24,000 Japanese farmers in California, and it is against these 24,000 Japanese that this whole movement is directed.

The CHAIRMAN. How many Japanese can you use in California?

Mr. IRISH. I am not in favor of bringing in other Japanese here. I wish that understood now, but I do stand for decent treatment and justice toward the Japanese who are here. They are here under protection of our laws and the treaty.

Mr. VAILE. Your argument on that point agrees with Senator Phelan as to fair treatment.

Mr. IRISH. Senator Phelan's idea of fair treatment and mine is not the same.

Mr. RAKER. You are not in favor of any more Japanese coming here. Please tell us why?

Mr. IRISH. If you ask me for my views on immigration, I have views on the limitation of immigration which would go far afield from Japan, and I have advocated them for years.

Mr. RAKER. Well, tell us about the Japanese.

Mr. IRISH. I do not want any more here because I do not want any more means of exciting public sentiment by Senator Phelan and others cooperating with him. But I do want decent treatment for those who are here. You propose to do away with their right to lease land. This initiative provides for the confiscation of any land leased to Japanese. If I lease a house to a Japanese to live in and he puts a garden on his back lot, as all Japanese are accustomed to do, that is using the land for agricultural purposes.

Mr. SIEGEL. That is a matter that this committee has nothing to do with.

Mr. RAKER. Then, your judgment is that there should be no more Japanese immigration?

Mr. IRISH. I am not in favor of any more Japanese immigration, and I am in favor of, as I told you, excluding a whole lot of other immigration, but that is aside from this inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. No; it gets right down to it.

Mr. RAKER. Have you read the governor's letter and the exhibits attached to it?

Mr. IRISH. No. I have written to the board of control for a copy of this document, but I have not received it yet. I have read the governor's letter. The governor is not accurate in his statements. To begin with, his letter published and sent to Bainbridge Colby places the ownership of land in the hands of the Japanese at 240,000 acres more than the board of control reports it. It was corrected in that report but wasn't corrected in the letter to Colby.

Mr. RAKER. The reason why you have not received a copy of this is, these copies we have are what the printers call a stone proof—a few advance copies produced for the purpose of this committee. Outside of the number of acres, what other points do you differ with the governor on?

Mr. IRISH. The governor says that the picture brides who come here and the children are put at arduous labor on the farms. That is not correct.

Mr. RAKER. Where can we find that that is not correct?

Mr. IRISH. I will swear to it, so far as the delta is concerned. I know the delta and every island in it. The Japanese women and children pick and pack fruit, as white women and children do every year; but what I mean is to be farm hands, handling horses, plows, and disks and things of that class—nobody ever saw Japanese women do that kind of arduous labor. That is the most arduous labor on the farm, but they do not do it. Then he says again that there are Japanese colonies in the State inhabited exclusively by Japanese. I do not know where they are.

Take the case of the Japanese settlement at Livingston: A white colony settled on that land of sand and colloidal clay, which was rebellious and unfertile. That white colony starved out and left there broken in heart and purse, and the land lay there for years as barren as the fig tree of Bethany. Sato and his colony went down there and reclaimed it. California is very spotted in its land, but much of the unfertile land has imprisoned in it all of the qualities of fertility, but they are held there and not released for plant food because of other elements. The Japanese are successful in releasing those qualities. Sato made up his mind that he could release those qualities from that land. He got his colony to work and they fought for years and until they worked humus and bacteria into the soil and it brought forth fruitful and paying orchards and vineyards. Then the white men, led by these Japanese pioneers, rushed in there and bought that land. They outnumber the Japanese 8 to 1. The Japanese there are members of the Episcopal Church, and have their own rector and church.

Mr. Lombard said to a committee of the Commonwealth Club that he loaned money at Livingston before the Japanese went there up to half the value of the land, $10 per acre, and that now he loans money there from $75 to $100 per acre, so largely has the land been increased in value by these Japanese pioneers. Sakamoto did the same thing in introducing the cultivation of citrus fruits in the refractory hog wallow lands along the east side of the San Joaquin Valley. Ikuta introduced rice cultivation in California along the Sacramento River on hard pan and goose lands that were not worth paying taxes on. He made up his mind that rice could be raised there after others had given it up and he persisted for several years. He had no help either from the State university, to which he appealed, nor from the Agricultural Department in Washington. He persisted for years until he produced the first commercial crop of rice raised in the State. Now, the white men pay $200 per acre for that land that was not worth paying taxes on before. The Japanese pioneer showed what it was worth. Our rice crop now in California is worth more than $30,000,000 per year, more than the output of our copper, silver, and gold mines. California has been the beneficiary of——

Mr. RAKER (interposing). Isn't it a fact that the experimental stations in that valley were the first to start the rice experiments and the Japanese took it up after them?

Mr. IRISH. No, sir.

Mr. RAKER. There is nothing in that?

Mr. IRISH. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much is this rice selling for compared with the Japanese product?

Mr. IRISH. I could not tell you; but a great many eat Japanese rice as against the American rice, because they demand the whole rice. But in milling our rice we mill the gluten off of it. The Japanese wants his rice with the gluten left on it, and the Chinese also, because that is the strength of the rice. We eat simply the starchy portion of the rice, which I think is a great dietetic mistake. I believe the Japanese here are starting to mill the rice their way, and I think after they do that they will create a greater market for the American rice. The Senator spoke of meeting a gentleman from Massachusetts.

Now, since I became identified with this matter in California the Country Gentleman has published a series of articles which have been repetitions of slanders against the Japanese, and in the first issue my name was mentioned unfavorably, which I did not see, but immediately I got a letter from a gentleman in Louisiana, who is the owner of a large tract of land, who could not work it himself, and he declared that it was becoming practically impossible to get white labor to work it, and he asked me to see if we could not send him Japanese, to whom he would sell or lease on long terms.

The CHAIRMAN. Were you able to do that for him?

Mr. IRISH. I don't suppose I can, because the Japanese, unless we begin shooting them, will not go outside of California.

The CHAIRMAN. They won't go outside of California?

Mr. IRISH. Well, that is the Pacific coast.

Mr. RAKER. They go to Colorado?

Mr. IRISH. Yes; some of them.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you familiar with the offer made to Japanese to go to the State of Washington from California?

Mr. IRISH. No, sir; I know very little about the conditions in Washington or Oregon. Now, three letters came to me from Texas on the same subject. The Japanese introduced the cultivation of rice in southeastern Texas, and no people are more respected in the State of Texas than they. Now, as to the Senator's speech to the chamber of commerce in Oakland. I am a member of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce and I heard that speech. In that speech he made a statement to which I called the attention of gentlemen all around me, and they will verify what I say. He said that in Merced County the Japanese own 5,000 acres of the best farm land. I said I would find out if that statement was true. I wrote to the recorder of Merced County and he sent me a statement of the farm lands owned in that county by Japanese. He sent me the 1919 report of the assessor, which is official, which showed that there are 135 Japanese in Merced County, who own 395 acres of farm land and 36 town lots. It showed that there are 27 Japanese children in the primary schools and 2 in the high schools.

The white neighbors all say that the Japanese are good people to do business with and unobjectionable. I am told that the board of control states that they own 8,000 acres of land there. Frankly, I don't believe it.

Mr. VAILE. At page 40 of the report of the State board of control, under the title "Lands occupied by orientals, both irrigated and unirrigated," is a table by counties, followed up with this footnote, "From county records, county assessors, tax collectors, farm advisers, and horticultural commissioners."

Mr. IRISH. Well, I am telling you about the 1919 report of the county assessor of Merced County.

Mr. VAILE. This table shows 8,720 acres owned and 2,090 acres leased by Japanese in Merced County.

Mr. IRISH. I know, but they did not get that from the assessor's reports, and it is impossible for them to increase their holdings that much in that length of time. There is a mistake there.

Mr. RAKER. It is a great discrepancy, 8,000 acres of ownership.

Mr. IRISH. Yes. There are other discrepancies as clear as that which appear in all of this matter. Now, as to Florin, I will leave you the names of witnesses whom I wish you would call from Florin. That is in Sacramento County. Now, as to the evasion of the census, it was published in the paper that the Japanese in San Francisco were evading the census. My recollection is that the official superintendent of the census denied it. As to the delta, I talked with Mr. Murphy, the enumerator who took the census in the delta. He told me that he had never been better treated in his life than he was in Japanese homes; that, in fact, every Japanese was called in from the field and his record taken, and it was especially impressive to him that every one signed the census return. He said he was never treated better in his life than he was by the Japanese there, and that he made an absolutely clean census of the Japanese in the delta, where there is a large number of them.

You can read anything in the newspapers, anything you please, on this subject, gentlemen. Not that they do not work as farm laborers; they do. You must not imagine that all of these 24,000 Japanese farmers are simply lessees or owners. They work as laborers. They save the raisin crop in Fresno. In the investigation in 1911 or 1912 of the beet-sugar industry, Mr. Spreckels and other owners of sugar mills said that the sugar product of California is limited to the number of Japanese here who can do the squat work in producing the sugar-beet crop. They are very largely employed in the harvesting of fruit, at which they are very expert. There is a large number of laborers who are not lessees of land at all, and they go wherever their employment calls them. Now, as to the births: I have the report of the State board of health under the seal of Mr. Ross, registrar of vital statistics, showing that in the year 1919 there were more white births in California than Japanese births for the whole 10 years preceding. Now, that is on record.

Mr. VAILE. I do not believe that matter is brought into question by this report. This report emphasizes the differences in the rate of birth between those two periods.

Mr. IRISH. To correct that you will have to talk to those who are asleep at the switch.

Mr. VAILE. Your statements as to Japanese and white births in 10 years is no showing at all, because there is more than 10 times the white population.

Mr. IRISH. Yes; there are over 3,000,000 of population in this State and 47,000 Japanese.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do you get your figures of 47,000 Japanese, men, women, and children?

Mr. TAYLOR. You do not include the women and children in that?

Mr. IRISH. No, sir; just the working people.

Mr. SIEGEL. As a matter of fact, does not each Japanese register with the Japanese consul?

Mr. IRISH. Yes. We have no expatriation treaty with Japan.

Mr. SIEGEL. As to the exact figures of the actual number of Japs in California, that must be within the knowledge of the consular agent of Japan?

Mr. IRISH. It must be. I do not know as to the operation of the consulate. I do not think I know the Japanese consul here.

Mr. VAILE. The president of the Japanese association is in the room. It is something like 83,000 as against the figures of the board of control, which are 87,000?

Mr. IRISH. Yes.

Mr. VAILE. And in your 24,000 you are speaking only of farmers?

Mr. IRISH. Yes; for the reason that this whole program is against the farmers and farm workers. It does not interfere with the business man and Japanese importers, etc.

Mr. RAKER. Now, with reference to the assimilation——

Mr. IRISH (interposing). What do you mean by assimilation?

Mr. RAKER. I mean a white girl marrying a Japanese young man.

Mr. IRISH. Suppose they do? That is on the knees of the gods. The Japanese are not in favor of that.

Mr. RAKER. Well, you will find the people of California and the Western States, and all over the Union, generally speaking, a great, big majority of them, opposed to it.

Mr. IRISH. I don't know. I can not——

Mr. RAKER (interposing). Notwithstanding the fact that we are figuring on the commercial and financial feature of it and the farming question and the question of land, the one great, big question behind this is the question of assimilation of the races.

Mr. IRISH. I know of families where the parents were one Japanese and the other American, and they have as fine children as you ever saw. Now, when these children of these parents grow up here—I have acted as bridesmaid at the immigration station for picture brides and they were very, very handsome and motherly women—and when these Japanese children are born here and educated in our schools and accomplished, and when they grow up here in California——

Mr. RAKER (interposing). Do you think that assimilation is desirable?

Mr. IRISH. That is not the issue. The issue which is raised is is it possible. I say it is possible, but I do not say it is desirable.

Mr. RAKER. What is your opinion as to whether it should be desirable?

Mr. IRISH. I remember when Abraham Lincoln and the rest of them were advocating the abolition of slavery. All of them were supposed to be answered by the question: "Do you want your daughter to marry a Negro?"

Mr. RAKER. It was a very serious question then.

Mr. IRISH. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. And it is a racial question that is before us now?

Mr. IRISH. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. And they are opposed to it.

Mr. IRISH. Yes; but that was not supposed to be the question with regard to the Negroes; that was the question of slavery.

Mr. RAKER. The racial question is something that we have to look out for for the future.

Mr. IRISH. Do you know how many native blacks from Africa come in under our law?

Mr. RAKER. About 15,000.

Mr. IRISH. We are letting them come in because we can not assimilate them? Is that it?

Mr. RAKER. We are letting them in under our laws and our Constitution.

Mr. IRISH. One at a time—I expect to appear before you again, but there is a document published here which has been partly printed in the press, and the original I am going to secure a proposition to drive the Japanese out and then to colonize the States with southern Negro labor.

Mr. RAKER. Well, that is all bunk, isn't it.

Mr. IRISH. Well, a letter sympathetic with that proposition has been written to the governor by the secretary of state and by various labor leaders.

Mr. RAKER. To drive the Japanese out and to encourage the Negroes to come here to California?

Mr. IRISH. Yes.

Mr. SWOPE. Is that letter available?

Mr. IRISH. I am trying to get it.

Mr. RAKER. Well, if you are willing to answer that question I would like to know your own opinion as to whether race assimilation is a desirable thing.

Mr. IRISH. That depends upon the race. Here we had a United States Senator a candidate for the Presidency the other day who gloried in the fact that he was a half-Cherokee Indian. It is the boast of the President's wife that she has Indian blood in her. We have another Senator who is a Paw-paw Indian.

Mr. RAKER. Do you regard as desirable assimilation between the Caucasian and the Oriental?

Mr. IRISH. I do not desire any assimilation that goes against the will of the parties to the contract. This whole question here arises from the anti-Japanese agitation. In Honolulu, the Chinese multimillionaire, Ah Fong, had a wife who was half Portuguese and half Hawaiian and they had nine daughters, the most beautiful women in Hawaii, the toast of the Pacific, highly accomplished, and all married white gentlemen. Three of them married officers in the Army and Navy and one of them is the wife of a retired admiral to-day.

Mr. RAKER. Well, assuming there will be no race assimilation where it is not desired by the parties to the contract, but assuming that it would be desired by the parties to the contract, do you think it would be desirable for the race?

Mr. IRISH. It might improve both races.

Mr. RAKER. Do you think it would? In your opinion do you think that mixture would improve the races?

Mr. IRISH. Mr. Morris——

Mr. RAKER (interposing). I am asking you about the mixture of the races.

Mr. IRISH. It is a question that does not concern me.

Mr. RAKER. It is a question that concerns the members of this committee and Members of Congress.

Mr. IRISH. What impression would it make upon this committee pro or con if I should say that I am in favor of it?

Mr. RAKER. Now, this committee is only a small part of 435 Members of the House.

Mr. IRISH. I respect them all.

Mr. RAKER. And we are here for the purpose of getting the expression of intelligent men.

Mr. IRISH. Why should I indorse it when it is not my affair? I do not think it concerns us in California. I do not want to be misunderstood. My position is for the fair and square treatment of Japanese who are here.

Mr. RAKER. I think we all agree with you there.

Mr. IRISH. And I am for giving them all of the rights they are entitled to under the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. That is what I stand for and for nothing else. I resent and will do all I can to expose the lies told about them. My personal belief is that it was German propaganda started by the Hearst and Scripps papers during the war, and when the Zimmerman letter was published by the State Department exposing this German propaganda these papers crawled down and waited until after the armistice and then they started up again.

Mr. RAKER. That was against the Japanese?

Mr. IRISH. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. You believe it is German propaganda when the people of this country are opposed to intermarriage of the Japanese and the whites?

Mr. IRISH. Who is going to force them to intermarry? That is a matter for the contracting parties.

Mr. RAKER. That is kind of evading the question. You might say the same with respect to the Hearst people and the Negro, but we need that environment in this country which is best for the young men and young women of this country. We should keep its citizens clear and pure and clean.

Mr. IRISH. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. And we ought to stand by them and put something upon the statute books so that the temptation will not surround these young men and women——

Mr. IRISH (interposing). You are injecting argument.

Mr. RAKER. I am injecting facts which appear before our eyes and appear in history.

Mr. IRISH. History may not justify all the facts that you say. Now, I wish to close——

Mr. VAILE (interposing). I would like to understand before you go whether you feel unwilling to express your opinion as to whether blood assimilation, which you say is on the knees of the gods, would or would not—not might or might not, but would or would not—improve either race.

Mr. IRISH. If you will show me the parties, male and female, who desire to assimilate and let me take a look at them, I will make up my mind whether or not assimilation will improve the breed.

Mr. VAILE. Do you decline to answer or to give your opinion as to whether the general result would be beneficial to either race?

Mr. IRISH. I do not know whether it would or would not, so I can not give an opinion about it.

Mr. VAILE. That answers the question.

Mr. IRISH. I have told you that I am personally not in favor of it. What the result will be, I don't know and you don't.

Mr. KLECZKA. You have observed these intermarriages. Based upon your observation, what is the preponderating color of the children born of whites and Japanese intermarrying?

Mr. IRISH. Light.

Mr. TAYLOR. How many instances of intermarriage do you know of in California?

Mr. IRISH. Practically, I know of only one here. But there are many. The Japanese scientist who discovered advenaline has a beautiful American wife and beautiful family of children, and I think Mr. Noguchi, who is assistant to Dr. Flexner of the Rockefeller Institute, is married to a white woman.

The CHAIRMAN. We thank you very much.

Mr. IRISH. I am very much obliged to the committee and I hope I have made myself clear and have cleared myself of the personal charges made by the Senator as to being in anybody's employ or taking anybody's money.

Mr. RAKER. There are a number of matters the colonel has expressed himself upon that I would like to question him upon.

Mr. IRISH. By the way, I would like to leave the committee a list of witnesses to be called in Sacramento.

Mr. RAKER. Before you leave, I understand that you are not receiving any compensation, directly or indirectly, for your labors in behalf of the Japanese?

Mr. IRISH. No, sir.

Mr. RAKER. You are doing it in behalf of, as you consider——

Mr. IRISH (interposing). An act of justice and to maintain the honor of my State and my country. I do not believe in violating treaties, and I do not believe in denying human beings the primitive rights of humanity.

Mr. RAKER. Just how does it happen that you are only about one man out of about 3,000,000 in the State who feels that way on the subject?

Mr. IRISH. I am not only one man out of about 3,000,000. I can show you that I have had a thousand letters in the last month from all over this State from men and women standing as I stand. I am not the one man by any means.

Mr. RAKER. But you are about the only man who will come out publicly?

Mr. IRISH. I will explain that by stating that during the anti-Chinese agitation here 12 American citizens were murdered in this State for employing Chinese. I can take you to Dinuba, a magnificent section, covered with vineyards. Those men have said privately that if the Japanese go out that country will go back to the desert, but they dare not say it in public.

The CHAIRMAN. There are about 24,000 working Japanese farmers in the State?

Mr. IRISH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you think if no more come in it will result in an economic vacuum?

Mr. IRISH. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And yet you think we have enough Japanese?

Mr. IRISH. I do not think we have enough of any kind of people, but I do not want to furnish the agitators in this State with further material to work on. Therefore, I am not in favor of bringing in any more Japanese or Chinese.

The CHAIRMAN. How about Hindus?

Mr. IRISH. The Hindus are the worst form of laborers in this State.

The CHAIRMAN. Why?

Mr. IRISH. Because they are the long-legged Bengali from Bengal, and one Japanese will do as much work on a farm as five of them.

The CHAIRMAN. But you have a few Hindus here?

Mr. IRISH. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you favor a large incoming of Mexicans?

Mr. IRISH. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. So no matter what the vacuum may be——

Mr. IRISH (interposing). Now, I have farmed for 30 years in this State and have kept cases on all forms of labor and I have seen them employed, and one Japanese will do as much as five Hindus; one Japanese will do as much work as four Mexicans; one Japanese will do as much work as two of the kind of white laborers available in this State, because he keeps at work, not long hours, they do not work 18 hours a day or on Sundays. I do not believe there is a Japanese camp in the delta of over 60 islands where any work is done by them on Sunday. They rest on Sunday.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you prepared to say that if it was not for the agitation you would favor a considerable addition of Japanese to the population?

Mr. IRISH. No, sir. I do not think I would.

The CHAIRMAN. For the reason that you can see racial trouble ahead?

Mr. IRISH. No, sir: but more ground for agitation. I stand only for the decent and square treatment of the Japanese who are here, that is all; but this initiative measure denies them the primitive rights of humanity, which I say is not a compliment to our boasted modern civilization.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the initiative ready to go on the ballots?

Mr. IRISH. They are having the petitions signed now.

The CHAIRMAN. If Congress should provide a system of registration for the Japanese here you would not object to that?

Mr. IRISH. Well, I don't know. I think that would affront their sensitiveness.

Mr. RAKER. The registration that applies to the Chinese.

Mr. IRISH. Well, I do not think that would be a good policy. I do not think we ought to everlastingly nag Japan, and it would nag Japan, and I do not think we ought to do that. The occasional coming over the border of Japanese is no violation of the gentlemen's agreement by the Japanese Government. There are 50 picture brides coming on a ship from Japan now, and there will be no more coming. Their passports were good for six months, and they are the last to come. They have forbidden more to come. I thank you, gentlemen: I am glad that Judge Raker and I have gotten along so amicably. Judge, old age is cooling the Raker blood.

STATEMENT OF MR. G. SHIMA.

(G. Shima was first duty sworn.)
The CHAIRMAN. State your name.
Mr. SHIMA. G. Shima.
The CHAIRMAN. Where do you live?
Mr. SHIMA. Berkeley, Calif.
The CHAIRMAN. How long have you lived in the United States?
Mr. SHIMA. Thirty years.
The CHAIRMAN. Where did you settle when you first came here?
Mr. SHIMA. I settled in San Joaquin County.
The CHAIRMAN. Have you been back to Japan frequently?
Mr. SHIMA. Only once; in 1900.
The CHAIRMAN. Have you a family?
Mr. SHIMA. Yes; I have three children.
The CHAIRMAN. All born here?
Mr. SHIMA. Yes.
The CHAIRMAN. I want to ask you now about the Japanese Association of America.
Mr. SHIMA. My secretary can give the answer. He is here, and he knows all about it. He is Mr. K. Kanzaki.
Mr. RAKER. Mr. Kanzaki is the K. K. man of whom Senator Phelan spoke?
The CHAIRMAN. No.
Mr. SHIMA. No. He spoke of K. K. K.
Mr. KANZAKI. This is a translation of the articles of incorporation of the Japanese Association of America [indicating]. That will give you the purposes of the organization. Article 1, section 1——
The CHAIRMAN (interposing). I do not care about all of that. We will put that into the record.
Mr. KANZAKI. Yes; but just let me read a few lines:

The objects of this association shall be to elevate the character of the Japanese in America, to protect their rights, to promote and increase their happiness and prosperity, and to cultivate a better understanding between the Japanese and Americans.

Mr. RAKER. These Japanese American Association articles, are they filed under the laws of Japan?
Mr. KANZAKI. No; filed under the laws of the State of California.
Mr. RAKER. That is a copy but not a translation.
The CHAIRMAN. We have that here, at page 92 of the report of the State board of control. Now, the Japanese Association of America includes the Japanese Association of San Francisco?
Mr. KANZAKI. Yes. We have 38 or 39 affiliated associations, and the territory covers all of California excepting nine southern counties and the State of Utah and the State of Colorado and the State of Nevada.
The CHAIRMAN. All of your societies that you have named cover all of those States that you have named?
Mr. KANZAKI. Yes; and all of California excepting the nine southern counties and the States of Nevada, Utah, and Colorado.
The CHAIRMAN. Those States are included in the Japanese association?
Mr. KANZAKI. Yes; and in those States we have 38 or 39 affiliated with the Japanese American Association as the center.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any affiliated local bodies in the State of Washington?

Mr. KANZAKI. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Are there any other organizations in the nine southern counties of California?

Mr. KANZAKI. There are several associations along the Pacific coast. One is our association, and there is one in Oregon called the Japanese Association of Oregon.

Mr. RAKER. Where is its headquarters?

Mr. KANZAKI. At Portland; and there is one in the State of Washington—I think it is called the Japanese Association of North America—which has headquarters in Seattle; and one in Los Angeles called the Japanese Association of Southern California.

Mr. RAKER. Now, your Japanese Association of America has these affiliated bodies?

Mr. KANZAKI. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Thirty-eight or thirty-nine?

Mr. KANZAKI. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. What do you call them?

Mr. KANZAKI. Each association is named following the locality in which it is located. For instance, there is a Japanese Association of San Francisco, and the Japanese Association of Stockton, and so on.

Mr. RAKER. Do the members pay dues by the year?

Mr. KANZAKI. Yes. A local association pays from $3 to $6—sometimes $12 per year—for membership fees.

Mr. RAKER. What does the local association pay to the Japanese Association of America?

Mr. KANZAKI. The local pays the Japanese Association of America 15 per cent of the fees actually received.

Mr. RAKER. You have offices here?

Mr. KANZAKI. Yes; 244 Bush Street.

Mr. RAKER. You are the chief secretary?

Mr. KANZAKI. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. And you get your salary from the association?

Mr. KANZAKI. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. When were you incorporated?

Mr. KANZAKI. I think it was about 13 years ago. But I have not the exact records now. I can bring it in if it is necessary.

Mr. SIEGEL. When did you hold your last convention?

Mr. KANZAKI. January, last year.

Mr. SIEGEL. Were all of the locals represented?

Mr. KANZAKI. Yes; except a few delegates outside of the State.

Mr. SIEGEL. Do you hold an annual meeting?

Mr. KANZAKI. Yes; in January every year.

Mr. SIEGEL. Are you connected with the Japanese association in Hawaii?

Mr. KANZAKI. No.

Mr. SIEGEL. Have nothing to do with that organization?

Mr. KANZAKI. No.

Mr. SIEGEL. Do you run a newspaper?

Mr. KANZAKI. No, sir.

Mr. RAKER. About how much money do you collect per year that goes into this treasury?

Mr. KANZAKI. I think about fourteen or fifteen thousand dollars per year.

Mr. SIEGEL. Does that include all of the branches?

Mr. KANZAKI. No.

Mr. SIEGEL. You are referring to the 15 per cent?

Mr. KANZAKI. Well, we have three sources of income—one from the 15 per cent from the locals, and the contributions from the local association, as well as each individual, who have what they call a certificate, and the local association certifies, and out of that the local association gets fees, and that fee used to be the income of the local association, but in order to support the central association they turn over all of the amount of that fee to the central association.

Mr. SIEGEL. Can you tell us the amount which the central association incorporated under the laws of the State of California in 1915; did it amount to $15,000?

Mr. KANZAKI. No, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. Does it? Yes or no.

Mr. KANZAKI. No, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. How much?

Mr. KANZAKI. Something around $13,000 to $14,000.

Mr. SIEGEL. Does it not exceed $15,000?

Mr. KANZAKI. No, sir.

Mr. RAKER. Have you a record showing that?

Mr. KANZAKI. Yes; I can bring you the Japanese reports, which I will translate in English.

Mr. RAKER. What is this money expended for?

Mr. KANZAKI. Chiefly for secretaries' salaries, because we have five secretaries. I think 80 per cent of the money is paid for the salary of the different secretaries?

Mr. RAKER. Have you a president?

Mr. KANZAKI. The president is not paid.

Mr. RAKER. Have you agents over the States in these other States?

Mr. KANZAKI. No, sir; excepting the local affiliated associations.

Mr. RAKER. Are they your agents?

Mr. KANZAKI. You can not call them agents, because they are affiliated.

Mr. RAKER. Who does the main association's business in Utah?

Mr. KANZAKI. They have a local association——

Mr. RAKER (interposing). Is that money collected——

Mr. KANZAKI (interposing). They get an annual fee of from $3 to $6, sometimes $12, and they pay in only 15 per cent.

Mr. RAKER. How much money does the local association collect?

Mr. KANZAKI. I do not remember exactly now, but usually I think the average would be $2,000 to $3,000.

Mr. RAKER. What do they expend their money for?

Mr. KANZAKI. Chiefly for the salary of the secretary. I think they use 80 per cent or more of the income for the secretary of the local association, a small sum for printing and house renting and the room rent. That is about all, usually.

Mr. RAKER. Do the secretaries of the association in San Francisco act as secretaries of the branches of these local associations?

Mr. KANZAKI. In each locality they have a local association and that association usually has a local secretary of that particular local association.

Mr. RAKER. You are the secretary of the Japanese Association of America for most of California and these three other States?

Mr. KANZAKI. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. How many members are there?

Mr. KANZAKI. I think about fifteen to sixteen thousand members. The last record was taken about three years ago and then the membership was about 14,000.

Mr. RAKER. What is the requirement for membership?

Mr. KANZAKI. Well, just to approve the policy of the organization.

Mr. RAKER. Men and women both?

Mr. KANZAKI. No, sir; only men.

Mr. RAKER. How old are the men?

Mr. KANZAKI. Usually over 20, but there is no age limitation.

Mr. RAKER. Do they have a badge to wear?

Mr. KANZAKI. In some local associations, but no regular uniform or badge.

Mr. RAKER. But they have, as a matter of fact, a president?

Mr. KANZAKI. At the annual meeting every year in January the delegates come to the center association and every local association has from one to five. The San Francisco association, being the largest, has six delegates, and there are three from Sacramento and Florin. The total number of delegates is about 48 or 49. They meet once each year and hold their convention and select 15 directors, and those 15 directors elect the president.

Mr. RAKER. How long has Mr. Shima been the president?

Mr. KANZAKI. From the beginning— that is, the last 13 years.

Mr. RAKER. Who is your counsel, or your attorney?

Mr. KANZAKI. For the last five or six years we have had an attorney called Mr. Guy C. Calden. I think he has his office in the Flatiron Building, on the corner of Sutter and Market Streets.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Mr. Shima, when did you go to Japan?

Mr. SHIMA. In 1900, just exactly 20 years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. You have the honor to be decorated by the Emperor? What is the decoration—what degree?

Mr. SHIMA. Fifth degree.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there many such decorations in the United States?

Mr. SHIMA. No; there is one in New York, Dr. Takamine.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there some in Hawaii?

Mr. SHIMA. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know Dr. Gulick pretty well?

Mr. SHIMA. Yes; I saw him once.

The CHAIRMAN. You saw him only once?

Mr. SHIMA. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN (addressing Mr. Kanzaki). Did he ever come to your society to lecture?

Mr. KANZAKI. No; I think he came once two or three years ago, and he met him about 15 minutes. He was very busy then. Then he came about four years ago. At that time he had time to see him a little longer.

The CHAIRMAN (addressing Mr. Shima). They call you the potato king?

Mr. SHIMA. Well, I don't know; they say so.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you raise potatoes now?
Mr. SHIMA. Yes; I raise potatoes every year.
The CHAIRMAN. Have you raised some in Oregon?
Mr. SHIMA. I am going to raise some in Oregon, seed for California.
The CHAIRMAN. How big a potato crop did you raise last year?
Mr. SHIMA. The last three years a very small crop. I got about a half million bags.
The CHAIRMAN. One hundred pounds to the bag?
Mr. SHIMA. Yes; 116 pounds.
The CHAIRMAN. Are you the largest potato grower in this State?
Mr. SHIMA. I don't know about any outsider. I know myself.
The CHAIRMAN. Do you go up to the State of Washington?
Mr. SHIMA. Washington? Oh, I went there once. I go to Oregon. I have just a small piece of land there for seed, which I am farming there.
The CHAIRMAN. How many acres are you putting in, in Oregon?
Mr. SHIMA. Eight hundred acres and 400 acres—1,200 acres, and then I have a partnership with an American commission merchant. He owns half and I own half.
Mr. SIEGEL. Has that land already been bought?
Mr. SHIMA. Yes.
Mr. SIEGEL. How long ago?
Mr. SHIMA. Last December.
Mr. SIEGEL. How many acres of land have you in California?
Mr. SHIMA. Oh, in 1911 I bought about—I had 5,300 acres and I sold 3,300 acres.
Mr. SIEGEL. That left a balance of 2,000 acres?
Mr. SHIMA. Yes; a little bit more; 2,100 or 2,200 or 2,300 acres. I have pasture. I have altogether about 2,500 acres.
The CHAIRMAN. How did you buy that land in Oregon?
Mr. SHIMA. Well, there is not any alien land law there. I can buy anything I want.
The CHAIRMAN. In the State of Oregon?
Mr. SHIMA. Yes.
The CHAIRMAN. Do you sell this California land to Japanese people?
Mr. SHIMA. No, sir; I want to keep it for my children.
The CHAIRMAN. You did sell some?
Mr. SHIMA. Yes; I sold my brother and let the children take a patch.
Mr. SIEGEL. Was this land in your own name or in the name of a corporation?
Mr. SHIMA. No, sir; in my own name. I bought it in 1911.
Mr. SIEGEL. And then you sold it to others?
Mr. SHIMA. I sold it to others, and I got a little money, so I bought about 2,200 acres of land more.
Mr. SIEGEL. Have you a large number of men working for you?
Mr. SHIMA. Let me see. Well, I will tell you, I think I have about 38 to 40 American men working for me and 7 or 9, I can not tell you exactly, either 7 or 9, of my countrymen working for me. I will tell you why. The reason is I don't farm myself, just only superintend. I have a small boat which hauls everything from one place to the other and the captain is an American and the cook is

an American, everybody American, all are Americans and my bookkeeper is an American and my salesman is an American, and everybody American.

The CHAIRMAN. Have they all been with you for a long time?

Mr. SHIMA. Yes; my first bookkeeper stayed with me for 9 years, and she died, so I got another man to stay with me a year and a half and he quit and I got an American who stayed with me ever since for about 4 years, and everyone who is working for me stayed a long time.

The CHAIRMAN. Your home is at Berkeley?

Mr. SHIMA. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do you do your banking?

Mr. SHIMA. Anglo-London-Paris National Bank. Then I bank in Los Angeles, at the Los Angeles Trust and Savings Bank.

The CHAIRMAN. Your potato farms are farmed by Americans?

Mr. SHIMA. The Americans are let farm the barley, but not for potatoes. If I let the Americans farm the potatoes I can not get enough rent to pay the taxes.

The CHAIRMAN. How many sacks do you get per acre?

Mr. SHIMA. Last year, unfortunately, we got a very small crop. but this year I think we will get 129 to 150 sacks an acre.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what they get in the Yakima Valley.

Mr. SHIMA. Yes; that is what they get in the Yakima Valley; I think so. I don't know how much they get there.

The CHAIRMAN. What Japanese newspapers are there in San Francisco?

Mr. SHIMA. Two.

The CHAIRMAN. What are their names?

Mr. SHIMA. One is called the Japanese American.

Mr. SIEGEL. What is the name of the second one?

Mr. SHIMA. The New World.

Mr. SIEGEL. Are they published in Japanese or in English?

Mr. SHIMA. Japanese, and a little English once in a while; where, like they say, your party is coming, they write it in English, and say you should do this or should not do that; criticism of you in the English language.

Mr. SIEGEL. Has Mitsui or his company anything to do with your concern?

Mr. SHIMA. No, sir. I have bought sacks from India, potato sacks from India, about 900,000 bags.

Mr. VAILE. These decorations, such as you have, are only given to people who have done some particular service for the Emperor?

Mr. SHIMA. No. He says: "He is a good fellow and never goes home, lives in America, and be a good citizen." That is the reason. He did not want me to go back.

Mr. SIEGEL. It was given to you because you did not want to go back?

Mr. SHIMA. That is right; because, in 30 years I was only home once, and a very good fellow.

Mr. VAILE. There are lots of people here who never went back to Japan.

Mr. SHIMA. Well, I am comparatively good fellow, and the Emperor thinks I am a very good fellow. That is the only explanation I have. I was never given any explanation, so I explain it myself.

Mr. VAILE. Didn't the Emperor's secretary, who gave you this decoration, give you any explanation of it?

Mr. SHIMA. No. I have told all that I ever heard. Everybody said different kinds of meaning, but I think that is the only reason.

Mr. VAILE. So you don't know why you got it, except for the reasons that you have mentioned?

Mr. SHIMA. Yes; being a very good fellow.

Mr. SIEGEL. Didn't you really get it for being the most successful resident who had come from Japan and now living in California, both as a business man and otherwise?

Mr. SHIMA. Yes. I am not a business man; I am a farmer.

Mr. SIEGEL. Well, as a farmer, making money in California and having come from Japan.

Mr. SHIMA. Well, I don't know.

Mr. SIEGEL. I know it is a pretty embarrassing question.

Mr. SHIMA. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. At the time you received this decoration, didn't you receive some announcement with it telling you why you received it?

Mr. SHIMA. No, sir; I never heard—that is the way I heard. One Japanese paper stated that Shima received the only decoration from the Emperor because the Emperor's teacher used to be my old teacher. When I was a boy in Japan I got a very fine teacher, and then afterwards he became the Emperor's teacher, and then the teacher always boosts me—said I did this and that, and got standing in America and things like that, so the Emperor thought he was a good fellow to give a decoration.

Mr. SIEGEL. You had a very good booster.

Mr. SHIMA. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. That helps.

Mr. SHIMA. Yes; a school teacher.

Mr. VAILE. What is the name of this decoration?

Mr. SIEGEL. Isn't it the fifth class of the Order of the Rising Sun?

Mr. SHIMA. Yes.

Mr. VAILE. Don't you support considerable charities in Japan?

Mr. SHIMA. Oh, they make me sick. Everybody comes in, and I say, "No; Mr. Shima is not here." Any time I am broke, have a poor crop, or my lands are flooded and I lose all kinds of money; they never give me anything.

Mr. VAILE. Of course, they always come for the fellow that they think has it.

Mr. SHIMA. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. And they usually know?

Mr. SHIMA. Yes: but I am too busy.

Mr. VAILE. I asked you if you did not support charities extensively in your country?

Mr. SHIMA. No, sir. I have not time to do that.

Mr. VAILE. Perhaps you support considerable charities in this country?

Mr. SHIMA. In this country I did all I could for everybody.

Mr. VAILE. You bought Liberty bonds?

Mr. SHIMA. $180,000 of Liberty bonds I have, and I advised everybody to buy Liberty bonds and Red Cross. Some time my neighbors

wounded; then we send sacks of potatoes to everybody. That is the kind of work I am doing.

Mr. VAILE. Of course, you have been asked to do a great deal of that?

Mr. SHIMA. Yes.

Mr. VAILE. You have done a great deal of it when you were not asked?

Mr. SHIMA. Yes; that is the way I feel. I feel this is my country. It makes no difference when you people say I can not assimilate. That is all right, but as I like here, and I get the money, I earn the money; the place is my home.

Mr. VAILE. Are you a member of the California Potato Growers' Association?

Mr. SHIMA. No, sir.

Mr. VAILE. You have a great many friends who are members of that association?

Mr. SHIMA. Yes; but I have nothing to do with it.

Mr. VAILE. Who helps you to get out your literature when printed in English?

Mr. SHIMA. I have got my opinions, and my friend ———. I take matters there.

Mr. VAILE. Do any of these companies ever help you to get out this literature?

Mr. SHIMA. No.

Mr. RAKER. Who is the man who owns this potato-seed land in Oregon?

Mr. SHIMA. George L. Burtt.

Mr. RAKER. Where does he live?

Mr. SHIMA. Drumm and Clay Streets.

Mr. RAKER. Is he a member of a firm of American potato growers?

Mr. SHIMA. Oh, yes; he is a merchant.

Mr. RAKER. Who is his partner?

Mr. SHIMA. He has no partner; he is alone.

Mr. RAKER. Where is his main office?

Mr. SHIMA. Drumm and Clay Streets, in San Francisco, here.

Mr. RAKER. Do you own any land near Klamath Falls?

Mr. SHIMA. No, sir.

Mr. RAKER. Have you any asparagus land there?

Mr. SHIMA. No, sir; I never raise asparagus.

Mr. RAKER. Are you and your friends interested in land, about 20,000 acres, bought south of the town of Klamath Falls about a year ago?

Mr. SHIMA. No, sir.

Mr. RAKER. Do you know anything about that?

Mr. SHIMA. No, sir.

Mr. RAKER. Never heard of it before?

Mr. SHIMA. No, sir.

Mr. RAKER. Now, you started in here as an employer of labor, yourself, didn't you? When you came to California you went out and employed other Japanese to do work for the various farmers?

Mr. SHIMA. I started this way: I started as a laborer myself, and then I started to use Chinamen first, and then the Chinamen were nearly gone. Then I started my countrymen. Then my countrymen

nearly gone. Then I started to use Hindus. Then I quit, then I gave it up, because I can not get labor enough. I said, "What is the use? I don't want to keep my business for fun."

Mr. RAKER. You employed these men and saw that farmers and everybody who was interested in the business had labor, at first Chinamen, then Japanese, and then Hindus?

Mr. SHIMA. Yes, sir.

Mr. RAKER. And you charged so much for each man you furnished a job to?

Mr. SHIMA. I can not understand what you mean. I can not take anything. I paid him.

Mr. RAKER. Didn't you ever become interested, or were you not interested in seeing that men obtained work yourself? You would find a man up there in the delta who wanted 10 men and didn't you find out where those men were and send to San Francisco and bring them up there?

Mr. SHIMA. No, sir. I never did anything like that.

Mr. RAKER. You just employed the men yourself to do the work?

Mr. SHIMA. I got a foreman. The foreman attends to all of those things.

Mr. RAKER. Did you give directions to the foreman to do that.

Mr. SHIMA. Well, I will tell you: He said he needed 10 men, and he would go and get them.

Mr. RAKER. How long did you continue that business?

Mr. SHIMA. Ten or 11 years.

Mr. VAILE. You are speaking of getting men for your own farms?

Mr. SHIMA. Yes.

Mr. VAILE. Not employing men for other farms?

Mr. SHIMA. No, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. You were never engaged in hiring labor for other people?

Mr. SHIMA. No, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. Do I understand correctly that you are a believer in the Christian religion? You are a Christian?

Mr. SHIMA. Yes.

Mr. TAYLOR. A Methodist.

Mr. SHIMA. A Methodist. Yes.

Mr. TAYLOR. You do not believe in Buddhism?

Mr. SHIMA. Buddhism. Oh, no, no, no.

Mr. TAYLOR. You don't.

Mr. SHIMA. No, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. Are a great many of your people enthusiastic Christians?

Mr. SHIMA. Yes—well, yes; I think so, a great many.

Mr. VAILE. Are you an American citizen yourself?

Mr. SHIMA. No. About 30 years ago when I came here I could be a citizen. My countryman tried and he got it, Kanako. He lived at Riverside and died last year.

Mr. VAILE. You have children born in this country?

Mr. SHIMA. Yes, sir.

Mr. RAKER. Now, to get back to the potatoes; For the last 10 years you have been dealing in potatoes?

Mr. SHIMA. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. You buy up the crop all over the State?
Mr. SHIMA. No.
Mr. RAKER. Bought it down in Fresno, Los Angeles, and wherever the potatoes were; is that right?
Mr. SHIMA. No. I got this wrong, Mr. Judge, I never bought one sack of potatoes. What I buy I buy for seed.
Mr. RAKER. Have you not been dealing in and handling potatoes for the last 10 years?
Mr. SHIMA. No. I never buy any potatoes.
Mr. RAKER. Do you belong to a corporation that did?
Mr. SHIMA. My corporation?
Mr. RAKER. Yes.
Mr. SHIMA. I never had no corporation.
Mr. RAKER. Do you belong to an association that did?
Mr. SHIMA. No.
Mr. RAKER. Then why do they call you the potato king?
Mr. SHIMA. Because everybody calls me it and I can not deny it. That is not my fault.
Col. J. P. IRISH. Didn't they call Sin Kee, the Chinese potato king, too?
Mr. SHIMA. Yes.
Mr. VAILE. The potatoes you bought you bought for seed?
Mr. SHIMA. Yes. We have to buy seed from some other country, otherwise our potatoes are no good. From the first time I brought Oregon seed, I took it into Lodi, where the sandy soil is. I planted them in January and then dug them in the latter part of May and then I planted some in the delta district. I flooded it all over and then planted in the sandy soil, seed, and then the next year it was very good, otherwise we can not never make very good potatoes.
Mr. RAKER. Are you in any way associated, outside of the potato business, in vegetables in and about San Francisco and their sale?
Mr. SHIMA. No, sir.
Mr. RAKER. Nor in Los Angeles?
Mr. SHIMA. No, sir: I never have anything to do with any other business. Ten years ago in Stockton they said, "You should raise rice," but no, I would not have anything to do with it. Every day somebody would ask me why I did not raise rice, and I would say I did not know why I did not raise rice. I did not know anything about it. I did not want to get too many things mixed up.
Mr. RAKER. You are devoting your time to this association of which you are president?
Mr. SHIMA. Yes; but that has nothing to do with the potato deal.
Mr. RAKER. What are you trying to accomplish with your association?
Mr. SHIMA. To make all of the boys lift up. I don't want anybody to steal, anybody to gamble, anybody to get drunk, and all of those things, and we do all we can to raise money and have everybody refined.
Mr. RAKER. This association of yours, which you belong to and of which you are president, has it ever been interested in building these new Buddhist temples in California?
Mr. SHIMA. No, sir; we have nothing to do with that. We are opposed to the Buddhist temple.

Mr. RAKER. About how many are there in the State now, these Buddhist temples?

Mr. SHIMA. Mr. Phelan said to-day how many?

Mr. RAKER. I am trying to get it from you. Does your organization interest itself in bringing over Japanese to the United States?

Mr. SHIMA. Some one say we should bring more Japanese—that is among my countrymen—but we do not want everybody opposed, and say, what is the use, we don't want to bring any more labor to this country. That is my own opinion. Another thing I will tell you: The last year, in November, we opposed very strongly the picture brides. I said, "The picture bride we should stop." So I talked to consuls and to half a dozen organizers to stop the picture brides coming from Japan.

Mr. RAKER. Was your association in favor of the picture brides coming here before you came to the conclusion they should be stopped, and stopped them last year?

Mr. SHIMA. Last year we stopped.

Mr. RAKER. Before that were you in favor of it?

Mr. SHIMA. Before that we never studied it over. We did not know whether to bring them or not, but we studied it and we thought they should stop. Then we talked to the consul and the consul talked to different people, and at the same time we appealed to the ambassador in Washington to have it stopped. That was the duty of our association, anything and everything, whenever there is something wrong.

Mr. RAKER. Now, what has your association done relative to your countrymen coming in surreptitiously across the border; have you tried to stop that?

Mr. SHIMA. How could I control that?

Mr. RAKER. You have here an association and want to make your people good; and if they come in unlawfully, you should be against that.

Mr. SHIMA. Yes; but that place is too far away, and it is nothing that I can control.

Mr. RAKER. How many do you think have come over the Canadian border this last 10 years that way?

Mr. SHIMA. That I don't know. How many came in, Mr. Kanzaki?

Mr. KANZAKI. I don't know.

Mr. SHIMA (addressing Mr. Kanzaki). Why don't you do this?

Mr. KANZAKI. If you extend your investigations to the State of Washington, perhaps that association has more information than our organization, because it is too far away.

Mr. RAKER. You have understood that they have been coming over the Mexican border unlawfully for the last 10 years. What have you done to advise your people not to violate the law?

Mr. SHIMA. Well, we wrote that in our Japanese book.

Mr. RAKER. You know they have been coming across?

Mr. SHIMA. I never seen any.

Mr. RAKER. Didn't you send agents or these so-called agents of yours——

Mr. SHIMA (interposing). No, sir; never.

Mr. RAKER. You didn't?

Mr. SHIMA. You say we sent our association and tried to bring them over?

Mr. RAKER. No; the other way; why didn't you send your members down there to see that they do not cross the border and follow the law?

Mr. KANZAKI. That is the business of the American Government, and the purpose of the Japanese association has nothing to do with that.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Shima, here is this organization, organized for the purpose of uplifting and making men better, making them fitted for better positions. Having thus organized an association with some 15,000 members, and this difficulty existing by virtue of these people coming over why have you not, as president of this association, taken an active part in assisting the Government in preventing them coming over?

Mr. SHIMA. We have no chance to do that.

The CHAIRMAN. Does your society keep a record of your members?

Mr. SHIMA. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How they come to the United States?

Mr. SHIMA. When and how?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. KANZAKI. This last year we took a sort of a census by the Japanese American Association, and in that investigation card we had many items, and some of the items were when they entered and where, from what port, from what State, and so on. So we tried to find out last year.

Mr. VAILE. Was this census among your own members or among all Japanese?

Mr. KANZAKI. Among our own members and those who were not members.

Mr. SIEGEL. Isn't there some rule or regulation of the Japanese Government requiring every resident from Japan to register with the consular agent?

Mr. KANZAKI. Well, there is a law of Japan that in entering America every Japanese must appear before the Japanese consul within seven days after arrival, but usually, not knowing the law very well they do not.

Mr. SIEGEL. Isn't their record kept by the consular agent and consuls as to where he belongs, where the person arriving from Japan, showing when he came from the country? Hasn't that been in existence for a long time?

Mr. KANZAKI. Well, in spite of the law many of the Japanese did not register in the past, so last year the Japanese consul tried to have a full record of the Japanese, and requested the local association to cooperate, and at that time the association was quite anxious to get the exact number of Japanese and it being a very good way of getting the status of the Japanese we cooperated and announced it in different papers and wrote to the local association to try every way to have the Japanese appear before the Japanese association and file a registered card, and to some extent that was very successful and we had a very good record last year.

Mr. SIEGEL. Did you then learn how many Japanese there were in California, in Oregon, and in the other States?

Mr. KANZAKI. No, sir; our territory is confined to——

Mr. SIEGEL (interposing). California, with the exception of the nine counties?

Mr. KANZAKI. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. You have given this question a great deal of consideration?

Mr. SHIMA. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. You understand the feeling against more Japanese immigration in the United States?

Mr. SHIMA. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. You understand that a large immigration will have a detrimental effect in the United States?

Mr. SHIMA. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Are you opposed to any further restrictive legislative ways to restrict any further Japanese immigration to this country?

Mr. SHIMA. Well, that I have not studied yet; but I think the best thing to do—I don't know just the Japanese association's opinion, but my individual opinion is I want to treat our people who are here, treat them with justice and righteousness.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you about immigration generally: Did you give any study to the question of the Hindu coming to the United States?

Mr. SHIMA. A few years ago they came in from British Columbia; but I don't know now; I have not time to study that at all.

Mr. RAKER. You say you understand the situation pretty well?

Mr. SHIMA. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. You understand there is a good deal of feeling against the Japanese in the West to-day?

Mr. SHIMA. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. You appreciate that quite keenly?

Mr. SHIMA. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Both from an economic as well as a racial standpoint?

Mr. SHIMA. From a racial point of view I think they are opposed, but I do not think from an economical viewpoint.

Mr. RAKER. From a racial point of view you are opposed to the intermarriage of Japanese with Americans are you not?

Mr. SHIMA. I?

Mr. RAKER. Yes.

Mr. SHIMA. Well, the question is this—well, I don't care about that.

Mr. RAKER. You don't care which way?

Mr. SHIMA. Whether we shall wish to marry a white girl or not; I don't care.

Mr. RAKER. Is it your belief that it would be a bad thing for your people to intermarry with our people?

Mr. SHIMA. I think a very good thing.

The CHAIRMAN. Very good?

Mr. SHIMA. Yes. I will tell you why: I was a potato grower. Any time you leave the potato seed in the same soil the seeds will rot and become weak—very bad color. Then we have to buy Oregon seed, and the trouble was the first year it was very small yield, because it did not acclimate. We have to leave it acclimate first. That is why we plant in sandy soil in California and got a small crop and dug early—in the latter part of May in California soil—and the second year got a beautiful crop, and from the third year on a larger crop.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you think that intermarriage between the white people and the Japanese would bring on a beautiful crop of men and women?

Mr. SHIMA. Yes. I will tell you another thing: You bring a Norman horse from France. That would be all right for a couple of years; then by and by all gone. Then we should change. I think you folks do not study this racial question enough. My people come over here on the Pacific coast and labor, and they can not get money enough to support a Yankee girl, because the Yankee girl is very expensive. [Laughter.] That is right. Then at some time they say the law says they can marry. Then in New York my countrymen marry American girls. I said, What kind of girl are you marrying—Irish or Italian or what kind—and they said, "American; genuine American-born American girls." Pretty nearly everybody married there in New York with no interference of the law. The law did not stop them, and there was no criticism. They get very good incomes; they are merchants, 2,000 of them there, and they are 10 per cent married to American girls. In this country they have a small income. There is no way to get married to a Yankee girl to support her. I will tell you in a hundred years when you come back you will see this warm Japanese blood mixed up with your race.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you believe these 15,000 strapping, young, virile Japanese in California should be permitted to go out and marry 15,000 young California girls?

Mr. SHIMA. Well, you have to be more careful, because sentiment is very strongly opposed. The Japanese are supposed to be the lowest class of people, so gradually I think they will go on and be all right.

Mr. KLECZKA. Did you register your children with the Japanese consul when they were born in America?

Mr. SHIMA. One.

Mr. KLECZKA. Now, are all of the children born in America registered with the Japanese consul?

Mr. SHIMA. No, sir; I think only one is registered.

Mr. KLECZKA. Perhaps, Mr. Kanzaki, you can answer that question. Does the Japanese law require that the American-born children of the Japanese should be registered with the Japanese consul?

Mr. KANZAKI. I think some of them are registered, and some are not, but the majority of them are registered.

Mr. KLECZKA. Now, does the Japanese Government exercise any control over these American-born children of the Japanese people?

Mr. KANZAKI. There is no way of exercising any kind of control over Japanese children born in this country.

Mr. KLECZKA. When the world war broke out there were many Japanese in this country who volunteered and went over to Japan?

Mr. KANZAKI. I think, if my knowledge is correct, none at all. On the other hand, Japanese not naturalized offered their services to the American Army—very, very many.

Mr. KLECZKA. Now, there is another question: Are there very many American laborers going to Japan, or have there been in the last three to five years?

Mr. KANZAKI. I think very few, though once in awhile those experienced in shipbuilding came to my office asking whether they

could find any jobs in Japan. That was the only occasion I experienced myself, and there is very few of them.

Mr. KLECZKA. Did they stay over there any length of time?

Mr. KANZAKI. I do not think so; only merchants.

Col. J. P. IRISH. May I say one thing about registration? We have no expatriation treaty with Japan, and therefore the Japanese Government, for the protection of its people here, maintains this relation with them. The Italian and the Portuguese consuls keep an eye and a hand over the Italians and the Portuguese who are here, whether they are citizens or not, when they are in trouble.

The CHAIRMAN. We will now adjourn this hearing for the present, and we will endeavor to call upon you, Mr. Shima, at your place in Stockton.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENT OF MR. GEORGE SHIMA.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Shima, did you say there were some things in your statement that you desired to correct?

Mr. SHIMA. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. About land holding?

Mr. SHIMA. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Just tell us what you want to correct.

Mr. SHIMA. At that time you said how many acres I owned personally, that is, before the alien land law was in effect. I thought about 5,300 acres. I sold 3,300, so I owned about 2,000 acres.

The CHAIRMAN. Before the enactment of the alien land law?

Mr. SHIMA. No; 5,300 acres I owned. Then I sold the last year 3,300 acres, so there is a little bit more than 2,000 acres of my own, that is, not a corporation, just individually. Then, after that I bought 5,400 acres of land in a corporation. Then I bought afterwards 6,000 acres last year, I think about November, 6,060 acres, that is the corporation, last year.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, that about corrects your statement?

Mr. SHIMA. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, are you pretty well acquainted with K. K. Kawakami?

Mr. SHIMA. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know about these charges in regard to the letters that he wrote?

Mr. SHIMA. Well, I don't know anything about it. It is Kawakami's individual matter.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know anything about a letter written by Kawakami and signed by you?

Mr. SHIMA. Yes. He asked me to sign, and I said, "What is this? I don't want to write a letter to anybody." I refused; so he asked me two or three times, and I said, "Nothing doing; I don't want to sign. In the first place we must not send that kind of a letter."

The CHAIRMAN. Kawakami wrote a letter to Gov. Stephens and brought it to you to sign?

Mr. SHIMA. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Two or three times?

Mr. SHIMA. No, no; just the same day. I said, "Why should you say 'Thank you,' anyhow?" I said, "I never asked him."

Mr. SIEGEL. Did you sign such a letter?
Mr. SHIMA. No, sir; I never signed it.
The CHAIRMAN. He said that he was asked to, but he would not.
Mr. RAKER. Where did he meet you when he wanted you to sign it?
Mr. SHIMA. At the Japanese association.
Mr. RAKER. In San Francisco?
Mr. SHIMA. Yes; in San Francisco.
Mr. RAKER. He came to your office?
Mr. SHIMA. No, sir; it was at the association office. He said, "Here, you better sign this, to write to Gov. Stephens and say 'Thank you.'" I said, "What is the use? I don't want to sign. You must not write the letter. I will have nothing to do with it. You must not do that." I said, "If Phelan asks Gov. Stephens if he can find out whether he received a letter from us or not." I says, "Surely no, because we never wrote any such letter to Gov. Stephens."
Mr. VAILÉ. They never sent it.
Mr. SHIMA. Never sent it.
The CHAIRMAN. Kawakami wrote the letter and showed it to you to sign?
Mr. SHIMA. Yes.
The CHAIRMAN. And you declined to sign it?
Mr. SHIMA. Yes. I said I would have nothing to do with it.
The CHAIRMAN. That was the letter written on or about November 7, 1919?
Mr. SHIMA. I think so. I can not remember the exact date.
The CHAIRMAN. The letter reads as follows:

NOVEMBER 7, 1919.

HON. WILLIAM D. STEPHENS,
Governor, Sacramento, Calif.

MY DEAR SIR: As president of the Japanese Association of America, and as a farmer intensely interested in the agricultural development of this State, I have the honor of addressing to you a letter setting forth certain facts which I beg to call to your attention.

Do you remember that?
Mr. SHIMA. Yes; I think that is the letter.
The CHAIRMAN (reading):

I am deeply concerned with the present unfortunate agitation against the Japanese, and especially Japanese farmers in California.

That is the letter?
Mr. SHIMA. Yes.
The CHAIRMAN. He showed you that letter?
Mr. SHIMA. Yes.
The CHAIRMAN. And wanted you to sign it?
Mr. SHIMA. Yes.
The CHAIRMAN. And you refused?
Mr. SHIMA. Yes.
The CHAIRMAN. And you told him why he should not do it?
Mr. SHIMA. Yes; and then he took the letter away. Then I said, "What did you do with that letter?" He said, "Put it in the waste-basket; tore it up and put it in the waste-paper basket." That is what he told me.
Mr. RAKER. Was that letter written in longhand or was it typewritten?

Mr. VAILE. He told you that he tore it up and put it into the waste-basket?

Mr. SHIMA. He told me that.

Mr. RAKER. But you did not see him tear it up?

Mr. SHIMA. No, sir; I didn't.

The CHAIRMAN. Is Mr. Kawakami connected with the Japanese association?

Mr. SHIMA. No, sir; but he is a member in it.

The CHAIRMAN. Is he connected with any other Japanese associations?

Mr. SHIMA. Any other place?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. SHIMA. No, sir; I think not.

Mr. RAKER. Could Kawakami, after he had shown you this typewritten letter and read it to you, and after you refused to sign it, for the reasons that you have stated, could he have, notwithstanding that, assumed the responsibility and sent it to the governor anyhow?

Mr. SHIMA. Oh, no; could not have.

The CHAIRMAN. That is just the point, he wanted to send it, showed it to Mr. Shima, and asked him to sign it, and on Mr. Shima's advice he did not send it.

Mr. RAKER. What I am getting at is to have Mr. Shima give the explanation that, notwithstanding this, Kawakami might have sent the letter anyhow.

Mr. SHIMA. Oh, no; no, because it was my name.

Mr. VAILE. It was written in Mr. Shima's—for Mr. Shima's signature.

Mr. RAKER. I know that, but I wondered if he could not have assumed responsibility, if he had shown it to you and then sent it; signed the letter and sent it.

Mr. SHIMA. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. He got you into trouble anyway, didn't he?

Mr. SHIMA. Yes. I said, "I don't want to sign it."

Mr. SIEGEL. Gov. Stephens said he never received such a letter.

Mr. SHIMA. Yes; he denied it, so Phelan should not bring that matter up now.

The CHAIRMAN. Does Mr. Kawakami belong to the Japanese Agricultural Association?

Mr. SHIMA. No, sir; not the Japanese Agricultural Association, but to the Japanese Association.

The CHAIRMAN. He does not belong to the Japanese Agricultural Association?

Mr. SHIMA. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Was he a director in the Japanese Association of America?

Mr. SHIMA. Ask my secretary.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Kanzaki, was Mr. Kawakami a director in the Japanese Association of America?

Mr. KANZAKI. Yes, sir; this year he is one of the 16 directors.

The CHAIRMAN. Does he get a salary?

Mr. KANZAKI. No, sir. I beg to correct that; he is not a member of the board of directors, but one of the executive committee.

The CHAIRMAN. And that pays a salary?

Mr. KANZAKI. No, sir; the executive committee is elected by the members of the board of directors and they receive no compensation.

Mr. SIEGEL. In order to be a member of the executive committee, must he be a member of the board of directors?

Mr. KANZAKI. Not necessarily. It used to be so before.

Mr. SIEGEL. Is he the general manager of the Japanese Y. M. C. A.?

Mr. KANZAKI. Yes; for the last two years.

Mr. SIEGEL. Has he had any trouble with the other Japanese?

Mr. KANZAKI. In a personal way?

Mr. SIEGEL. Yes.

Mr. KANZAKI. I don't think so.

Mr. SIEGEL. Did anybody disagree with him on account of his books?

Mr. KANZAKI. So far as I know, not.

The CHAIRMAN. I believe that is all. We are much obliged to both of you.

(Exhibit A, referred to in first part of proceedings, is as follows:)

EXHIBIT A.

CALIFORNIA AND THE ORIENTAL—JAPANESE, CHINESE, AND HINDUS—REPORT OF STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF CALIFORNIA TO GOV. WM. D. STEPHENS, JUNE 19, 1920.

GOV. WILLIAM D. STEPHENS, OF CALIFORNIA, PRESENTS THE ORIGINAL QUESTION TO SECRETARY OF STATE BAINBRIDGE COLBY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
Sacramento, June 19, 1920.

Hon. BAINBRIDGE COLBY,
Secretary of State, Washington D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the official report prepared and filed with me by the State board of control of California on the subject of oriental immigration, population, and land ownership.

The subject is one of such transcendent importance to the people of California, and is so potential with future difficulties between the United States of America and the oriental countries, that I deem it my duty in forwarding the report to outline in brief the history of the development of the Japanese problem in California, together with the legislation already enacted and that now pending. In doing so I trust I may be able clearly to lay before you the necessity of action by our Federal Government in the attainment of a permanent solution of this matter.

While the report deals with the problem as an entire Asiatic one, the present acute situation is occasioned specifically by the increase in population and land ownership of the Japanese. Forty years ago the California race problem was essentially a Chinese problem. At that time our Japanese population was negligible. The Chinese immigrants, however, were arriving in such numbers that the people of the entire Pacific slope became alarmed at a threatened inundation of our white civilization by this oriental influx.

Popular feeling developed to such a pitch that many unfortunate incidents occurred of grave wrong done to individual Chinese as the result of mob and other illegal violence. Our country became awakened at the growing danger, and Congress passed the Chinese exclusion act providing for the exclusion of all Chinese laborers and the registration of all Chinese at that time lawfully within the country. The statute was sufficiently comprehensive effectively to exclude further Chinese immigration and to make difficult, if not possible, the evasion of the spirit of the act. As a result of this enactment there has been a substantial reduction in the Chinese population of California.

In the meantime, however, we have been developing an even more serious problem by reason of the influx to our shores of Japanese labor. Twenty years ago our Japanese population was nominal. Ten years ago the census reports of the United States Government showed a Japanese population in California

of 41,356. A survey and computation recently made by the board of control of the State of California indicates that at the present time this Japanese population has been more than doubled—it amounting now to 87,279. The best figures available indicate that our Japanese population comprises between 80 and 85 per cent of the total Japanese population of continental United States.

The Japanese in our midst have indicated a strong trend to land ownership and land control, and by their unquestioned industry and application, and by standards and methods that are widely separated from our occidental standards and methods, both in connection with hours of labor and standards of living, have gradually developed to a control of many of our important agricultural industries. Indeed, at the present time they operate 458,056 acres of the very best lands in California. The increase in acreage control within the last decade, according to these official figures has been 412.9 per cent. In productive values—that is to say, in the market value of crops produced by them—our figures show that as against $6,235,856 worth of produce marketed in 1909 the increase has been to $67,145,730, approximately tenfold.

More significant than these figures, however, is the demonstrated fact that within the last 10 years Japanese agricultural labor has developed to such a degree that at the present time between 80 and 90 per cent of most of our vegetable and berry products are those of the Japanese farms. Approximately 80 per cent of the tomato crop of the State is produced by Japanese; from 80 to 100 per cent of the spinach crop; a greater part of our potato and asparagus crops, and so on. So that it is apparent without much more effective restrictions that in a very short time, historically speaking, the Japanese population within our midst will represent a considerable portion of our entire population, and the Japanese control over certain essential food products will be an absolute one.

Aside from the economic aspect, however, and even more important than this, is the social problem inevitably developing to an acute degree. The figures contained in the report will not be understood in their true significance without the supplementary explanation that these land holdings and land products are in well-defined locations within the State and not spread broadcast. The Japanese, with his strong social race instinct, acquires his piece of land and, within an incredibly short period of time, large adjoining holdings are occupied by people of his own race. The result is that in many portions of our State we have large colonies of Japanese, the population in many places even exceeding the white population.

These Japanese, by very reason of their use of economic standards impossible to our white ideals—that is to say, the employment of their wives and their very children in the arduous toil of the soil—are proving crushing competitors to our white rural populations. The fecundity of the Japanese race far exceeds that of any other people that we have in our midst. They send their children for short periods of time to our white schools, and in many of the country schools of our State the spectacle is presented of having a few white children acquiring their education in classrooms crowded with Japanese. The deep-seated and often outspoken resentment of our white mothers at this situation can only be appreciated by those people who have struggled with similar problems.

It is with great pride that I am able to state that the people of California have borne this situation and seen its developing menace with a patience and self-restraint beyond all praise. California is proud to proclaim to the Nation that despite this social situation her people have been guilty of no excesses and no indignities upon the Japanese within our borders. No outrage, no violence, no insult, and no ignominy have been offered to the Japanese people within California.

It is also proper to state that I believe I speak the feelings of our people when I express to you a full recognition of the many admirable qualities of the Japanese people. We assume no arrogant superiority of race or culture over them. Their art, their literature, their philosophy, and, in recent years, their scientific attainments have gained for them a respect from the white peoples in which we, who know them so well, fully share. We have learned to admire the brilliancy of their art and the genius that these people display. We respect that deep philosophy which flows so placidly out of that wonderful past of theirs and which has come down through ages that antedate our Christian era. We join with the entire civilized world in our admiration of the tremendous strides which the Japanese nation itself has made in the last two generations unparalleled as its career is in the history of nations. We respect the right of the Japanese to their true development and to the attainment of their destiny.

All these matters I am at pains to emphasize so as to convince you, and through you the people of our United States, that this problem of ours is not an insignificant or temporary one. It is not factious. It has no origin in narrow race prejudice or rancor or hostility. It is, however, a solemn problem affecting our entire occidental civilization. It has nothing to do with any pretensions of race superiority, but has vitally to do with race dissimilarity and unassimilability.

But with all this the people of California are determined to repress a developing Japanese community within our midst. They are determined to exhaust every power in their keeping to maintain this State for its own people. This determination is based fundamentally upon the ethnological impossibility of assimilating the Japanese people and the consequential alternative of increasing a population whose very race isolation must be fraught with the gravest consequences.

California stands as an outpost on the western edge of occidental civilization. Her people are the sons or the followers of the Argonauts who wended their way westward over the plains of the Middle West, the Rocky Mountains, and the desert; and here they set up their homes and planted their flags; and here, without themselves recognizing it at the time, they took the farthest westward step that the white man can take. From our shores roll the waters of the Pacific. From our coast the mind's eye takes its gaze and sees on the other shores of that great ocean the teeming millions of the Orient, with its institutions running their roots into the most venerable antiquity, its own inherited philosophy and standards of life, its own peculiar races and colors.

The Pacific, we feel, is shortly to become one of the most important highways of commerce on this earth. Amity and concord and that interchange of material goods as well as ideas, which such facilities offer, will inevitably take place to the benefit of both continents. But that our white race will readily intermix with the yellow strains of Asia, and that out of this interrelationship shall be born a new composite human being is manifestly impossible. Singularly enough, while historical facts are not always susceptible of scientific demonstration, it is true, if our study serves us, that the blood fusion of the Occident and the Orient has nowhere ever successfully taken place. Whether the cause be but a social sense of repugnance, or whether it be insuperable scientific hindrances, is utterly beside the question.

We stand to-day at this point of western contact with the Orient, just as the Greeks who settled in Asia Minor three thousand years ago stood at its eastern point. And while Mesopotamia and the country to the east thereof were the highways of intercourse between the Orient of that time and the Occident of that era, and while, historically, there was much of contact and conflict between the types representing the two standards of civilization, history does not show any material fusion of either blood or idea between these peoples.

California harbors no animosity against the Japanese people or their nation. California, however, does not wish the Japanese people to settle within her borders and to develop a Japanese population within her midst. California views with alarm the rapid growth of these people within the last decade in population as well as in land control, and foresees in the not distant future the gravest menace of serious conflict if this development is not immediately and effectively checked. Without disparaging these people of just sensibilities, we can not look for intermarriage or that social interrelationship which must exist between the citizenry of a contented community.

It may be an exquisite refinement, but we can not feel contented at our children imbibing their first rudiments of education from the lips of the public-school teacher in classrooms crowded with other children of a different race. They do not and will not associate in that relationship prevalent elsewhere in the public schools of this country. We recognize that this attitude is too deep-seated to remove. And we recognize that with this attitude goes the necessity of Japanese isolation and that inevitable feeling which socially a proscribed race always develops.

California wants peace. But California wants to retain this Commonwealth for her own peoples where they may grow up and develop their own ideals. We are confronted at this time by the problems that have arisen in the Hawaiian Islands, where the Japanese have now developed to an extent which gives them a preponderance, I am informed, in the affairs of that Territory. That mistake of Hawaii must not, and California is determined shall not, be repeated here.

This communication and the report accompanying it are prompted by a situation prevailing in California to-day which we hope may lead to diplomatic correspondence on your part with the Empire of Japan. In 1913 the legislature of this State passed a statute forbidding the ownership of agricultural lands by Japanese and limiting their tenure to 3-year leaseholds. It was the hope at that time that the enactment of this statute might put a stop to the encroachments of the Japanese agriculturist. This legislation followed some years after a proposed bill by the legislature providing for separate schools for Japanese students.

At the time of the school legislation, however, the appeal on behalf of the United States Government to refrain from enacting such a drastic law was very urgent and was supported by an assurance on the part of the Federal Government that necessary arrangements would be made with Japan stopping the further immigration of Japanese labor. These negotiations led to the so-called gentlemen's agreement. There can be no doubt that it was the intent of our Government by this agreement to prevent the further immigration of Japanese laborers. Unfortunately, however, the hoped-for results have not been attained.

Without imputing to the Japanese Government any direct knowledge on the subject, the statistics clearly show a decided increase in Japanese population since the execution of the so-called gentlemen's agreement. Skillful evasions have been resorted to in various manners. "Picture brides" have been brought in and upon their arrival set to work on the farm lands; relatives of those already here were brought in under the guise of dependents; large numbers have come illegally across the Mexican border. As to the latter, of course, it is in the nature of things impossible to give official statistics, as those who came in this manner came illicitly. The realization of this lack of entire good faith on the part of the Japanese led the California Legislature in 1913 to pass the existing law, despite the expostulation of a distinguished predecessor of yours in your present office, who made an official visit to the capitol of this State at that time.

Again I deplore the necessity of stating that the spirit of the antialien land legislation passed in 1913 has been evaded and broken through the resort to certain legal subterfuges which have almost frustrated the very purpose of the enactment. These evasions have been accomplished through the medium of corporations, trustee stock ownership, trustee land ownership, and the device of having native infant children of Japanese parentage made grantees of agricultural lands controlled and operated exclusively by their noneligible parents.

At the last session of the legislature, held in the spring of 1919, further legislation against the Japanese was proposed. At that time action was deferred mainly upon the advice of Secretary of State Lansing, who cabled from Versailles explaining to our legislature that in view of the peace conference, then in session, at which Japan was a participant, any Japanese legislation would be unfortunate and strongly implying that it might seriously affect the result of the peace conference. Again, California patriotically acceded for the good of the whole country.

I took occasion at the same time to urge the legislature of California to defer drastic action until the State had acquired reliable information on the subject through the medium of one of its important commissions, the State board of control. My views, as expressed then, and from which I have had no occasion to recede, were that the grave problem could not be effectually dealt with except through the medium of the Federal Government, and action by the Federal Government could only be secured by the presentation of reliable information.

I told the people of this State that upon the compilation of the necessary information I should deem it my duty to urge such action both by the State and Federal Government as the situation might require and the facts warrant. The accompanying report is the result of a painstaking search for the facts. In its cold, statistical way, it tells graphically our story. The human side is untouched. With this information officially presented to the people of our State, we must seek relief.

In dealing with this problem, we can not very well take precedent out of the experience of the Nation with the previous race question which so bitterly aroused all the sectional feelings of our people and led to the Civil War. There is one vital difference. The Japanese, be it said to their credit, are not of servile or docile stock. Proud of their traditions and history, exultant as they justly are at the extraordinary career of their country, they brook no sugges-

tion of any dominant or superior race. Virile, progressive, and aggressive, they have all the race consciousness which is inseparable from race quality.

And it is just because they possess these attributes in such marked degree and feel more keenly the social and race barriers which our people instinctively raise against them that they are driven to that race isolation and, I fear ultimately will reach that race resentment, which portend danger to the peace of our State in the future. In extending to them the just credit which is theirs, the thought does not occur to our people that because the Japanese come from a puissant nation, whose achievements on the field have brought it renown, that therefore our attitude should be molded by pusillanimity or temporary expediency. We have faith in the willingness and power of our common country to protect its every part from foreign danger.

We also have faith, however, in the intelligence of the Japanese Empire itself to understand our attitude and recognize that it is prompted solely by that inherent desire of every race and type of people to preserve itself. We wish to impress most earnestly upon them the entire absence of every feeling that can betoken ill will or be in the slightest degree disparaging. But with the same earnestness we insist, after this careful survey which we have caused to be made, that California is now amply justified in taking every step that will properly reduce this problem, and where the powers of the State shall fall short must appeal to the United States Government for that additional action necessary finally to solve this vexing problem.

At the present time an initiative measure is being circulated which in all probability will find a place upon our ballot at this coming election. The initiative measure is a land law even more stringent than the present one in that it not only forbids ownership, but the leasing of lands by the Japanese. It also makes more drastic the provisions against corporate ownership of land for the purpose of evading the act. The measure, if adopted, will exhaust the state's power in dealing with this great race problem. The bill, however, does not and will not, because the State legally can not, prevent Japanese control of our soil, nor can it stop further immigration.

If the measure is adopted, inasmuch as it prohibits only the acquisition of interests in real estate, it will not, I fear, forestall the ingenuity of legal counsel in enabling the Japanese to remain in control of their agricultural holdings under various forms of personal employment contracts. And in this respect I am advised that it is impossible for the State to enact constitutional legislation prohibiting personal employment contracts with Japanese on account of various provisions in our Federal constitution, recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court, and also certain provisions of the treaty between Japan and the United States.

This being as far as the State can go, however, it will and should, in my opinion, by an overwhelming majority of the voters, enact the proposed initiative legislation. And in my opinion, as an expression of protest by Californians, as a declaration of the purpose of this present population of ours to maintain its own standards and ideals, as a plea to the citizens of all the States in the Union, many of whom, because they have no contact with the problem, might seem to look upon it as an unsubstantial one at this time, every voter in this State will and should cast his ballot for the measure. And for these reasons, expressing both my personal views and, I believe, the views of the overwhelming majority of the people of the State of California, I hope for a vote at the November election that will emphasize to the rest of the nation the seriousness of the situation here to-day.

So far I have dealt with the subject only within the limits of State power. But as governor of this State I should feel myself recreant in my duty to its people if I did not, with the present evidence before me and which I transmit to you, make this solemn appeal to you as the spokesman of our country in its international relationship to use your good offices with the Empire of Japan that stricter provisions be immediately agreed upon making impossible any further evasion or violation of the spirit of the existing arrangement. How these negotiations should be initiated does not lie within my province to suggest. Indeed, I am confident that with these facts thus officially laid before you your own good judgment will dictate the next step to be taken toward the desired agreement or treaty.

Let me also add that in addition to this appeal which I make to you for further diplomatic action, I feel impelled by a sense of duty to lay before you the cause of the State of California at this time. The initiative legislation may possibly lead to diplomatic inquiries and correspondence between yourself and the Empire

of Japan. Anticipating such a contingency, I am desirous of submitting to you in an official manner this question from the Californian and the American standpoint.

Inasmuch as I am seeking on behalf of the people of California to deal with this problem in a broad and final way, I deem it proper to advise you further that we feel the full solution of this question can not be had short of an exclusion act passed by Congress. It is my purpose, after transmitting this report to you, to communicate the information to our various Representatives and Senators in Congress that they may then be equipped to take up the cause of California and urge the passage of an exclusion act effectively disposing of this difficulty.

The exclusion act should, in my opinion, provide for the full exclusion of all Japanese saving certain selected classes. It should further provide for the registration of all Japanese lawfully within the United States at the time that the act is passed, and further provide that the burden should be upon every Japanese within this country of proving his right to be here by the production of a certificate of registration. In this manner only do I believe that completely effective remedies can be found.

Japan should not take umbrage at us for adopting these measures. The like strict exclusion is to-day effective in every one of the British colonies fronting on the Pacific Ocean and having contact with the Japanese. Nor has Japan's valiant service in the late war, which she entered originally as an ally of Great Britain, obtained for her people the slightest amelioration of these drastic British colonial laws. The British white races on the Pacific will not tolerate a situation from which we are now suffering. Why, then, should we? Or why should our action seem so much more aggravated than that of Japan's ally, Great Britain?

Let me repeat that in submitting this report and transmitting this letter with its recommendations, the people of California only desire to retain the Commonwealth of California for its own people; they recognize the impossibility of that peace-producing assimilability which comes only when races are so closely akin that intermarriage within a generation or two obliterates original lines. The thought of such a relationship is impossible to the people of California, just as the thought of intermarriage of whites and blacks would be impossible to the minds of the leaders of both races in the Southern States; just as the intermarriage of any immigrant African would not be considered by the people of the Eastern States.

California is making this appeal primarily, of course, for herself, but in doing so she feels that the problem is hers solely, because of her geographical position on the Pacific slope. She stands as one of the gateways for oriental immigration into this country. Her people are the first affected, and unless the race ideals and standards are preserved here at the national gateway the conditions that will follow must soon affect the rest of the continent.

I trust that I have clearly presented the California point of view, and that in any correspondence or negotiations with Japan which may ensue as the result of the accompanying report, or any action which the people of the State of California may take thereof, you will understand that it is based entirely on the principle of race self-preservation and the ethnological impossibility of successfully assimilating this constantly increasing flow of oriental blood.

I have the honor to remain,

Yours, very respectfully,

WM. D. STEPHENS,
Governor of California.

His Excellency WM. D. STEPHENS,
Governor of California, Sacramento, Calif.

SIR: In compliance with your letter of instructions dated September 20, 1919, we submit herewith the report covering the oriental investigation made by this board.

Respectfully submitted.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.
MARSHALL DE MOTTE, *Chairman.*
H. STANLEY BENEDICT.
CLYDE L. SEAVEY.

SACRAMENTO, CALIF., *June 19, 1920.*

FOREWORD.

On September 29, 1919, the State board of control received the following letter from Gov. William D. Stephens:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.
Sacramento, September 29, 1919.

To the STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.
Sacramento, Calif.

GENTLEMEN: At the last session of the California Legislature (adjourned Apr. 27, 1919) there was adopted senate concurrent resolution 10, relating to the leasing of lands in the State to persons ineligible to citizenship.

I desire to call your attention to this resolution, and in conformity therewith request you to make a thorough investigation and prepare an accurate, detailed, and comprehensive report upon the subject. This report should include all necessary and pertinent facts and be of such nature that it may serve as an official and authentic document for the guidance of the State and National authorities in dealing with this question and in presenting California's attitude regarding the problems which have been the natural outgrowth of such conditions.

I would be pleased if for this report you would secure separate, specific, and definite information concerning aliens constitutionally ineligible to citizenship in this State, and also concerning American-born children of such aliens, as follows:

The number of said aliens and the number of said children in each race subdivision now here engaged in agricultural pursuits, together with a statement showing what relation these present figures bear to those reported in the Federal censuses of 1910 and 1900.

The total acreage of land held in fee by the separate race subdivisions of said aliens and of said children, and the extent these lands are cultivated by persons of their own race, together with a statement of the number of acres now controlled under lease or other contract by each race subdivision of said aliens and of said children and cultivated by them and so far as possible include comparisons with similar facts existing in previous years.

Such pertinent facts as you may be able to secure concerning the methods employed in securing land by lease or otherwise for cultivation, the character of the land, the tendency toward colonization in particular localities, the methods of financing such enterprises, etc.

The number of said aliens in each race subdivision engaged in separate mercantile pursuits in this State, their business occupancy of certain districts, their methods of financing, their mode of living, and their effect upon American owned establishments of like purpose.

The number of women of each race subdivision of said aliens that have immigrated into the State during the present year, also the rate of birth of the children in each race subdivision of said aliens and a comparison with previous years.

The value of the report will be not only in the reliable information furnished California and her legislature, but also in the presentation to the National Government and to the Congress of the United States the plain and authenticated facts and conditions now existing in California.

Whatever state of facts such investigation may disclose, the problems which arise from them do not present themselves exclusively to the people of California for solution, but are both Federal and State in scope.

It is my hope that this problem can be handled along broad and effective lines of mutual correct understanding and good will, and to this end it is essential that the national authority be in possession of all the facts and circumstances concerning the situation now existing in this State, and to some extent also throughout the entire Pacific coast. Inasmuch as the problem is believed to be more acute in California than in some of the other Pacific Coast States, I am of the opinion that it is the duty of California to collect, tabulate, and present such information as is herein requested.

Yours, very truly,

WM. D. STEPHENS, *Governor.*

In compliance with the instructions contained in this letter, the State board of control submits the following report as a result of its investigations.

As these instructions call for facts only, this board has not drawn any conclusions or suggested any recommendations.

In this work the board of control received generous cooperation from Federal, State, county, and municipal officers; from many civic organizations and individuals; and from the Japanese Government officials and Japanese associations in California.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

SECTION I.—POPULATION.

This section contains—

(1) Oriental population in California, based on official records.

(2) Special census of Japanese population in California, taken by Japanese Association of America at request of board of control.

(3) Figures showing oriental population in the two counties of Imperial and Solano, as taken by special census of the board of control, and a separate census by the Japanese Association of America in California.

(4) Chart (1) showing per cent of increase in population of each race in California from 1010 to 1919.

(5) Chart (2) showing per cent of excess of births over deaths for each race in California from 1910 to 1919.

(6) Chart (3) showing minor population of California in 1910 and also in 1919.

(7) Total Japanese population in United States (continental), as shown by immigration reports only and without calculations for births and deaths, for 1910 and 1919, and showing increase.

(8) Figures allocating increase or decrease in Japanese population in California and the other States of the United States, showing that approximately two-thirds of the increase falls to California.

(9) Schedule taken from United States immigration reports, showing excess of immigrant Japanese alien arrivals over emigrant Japanese departures, by years, from 1900 to 1919.

NOTE.—In order to make the report as brief as possible introductory comment preceding each section is reduced to the minimum.

Chinese and Japanese population of California, Dec. 31, 1919.[1]

Explanation.	Chinese.	Japanese.	Total.
Population Apr. 15, 1910[2]	36,248	41,356	77,604
Immigrants admitted from Apr. 15, 1910, to Dec. 31, 1919[3]	11,914	32,196	44,110
	48,162	73,552	121,714
Emigrants departed from Apr. 15, 1910, to Dec. 31, 1919[4]	11,125	7,110	18,235
	37,037	66,442	103,479
Immigration from Hawaii from July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1919[5]	103	506	614
	37,145	66,948	104,093
Registered births from Apr. 15, 1910, to Dec. 31, 1919[6]	3,741	27,828	31,569
	40,886	94,776	135,662
Reported deaths from Apr. 15, 1910, to Dec. 31, 1919[6]	7,615	7,497	15,112
Total population as of Dec. 31, 1919	33,271	87,279	120,550

[1] Figures do not take into consideration possible increase in population by smuggling or illegal entry, nor do they include the large number of arrivals from Hawaii of Japanese who acquired American citizenship by birth on the Islands or as residents when Hawaii was annexed by United States. These latter come into California as American citizens, moving from one part of United States to another, without being listed on immigration records.

[2] Determined by United States Census enumeration as of Apr. 15, 1910. See Bulletin No. 127 of the Permanent Census Bureau, pp. 7 and 25.

[3] Determined for the period from July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1919, from the annual reports of the Commissioner General of Immigration and strictly confined to "immigrant" (as distinguished from "nonimmigrant") aliens admitted, who indicated California as their intended future residence.

For the period from Apr. 15 to June 30, 1910, an approximation was made based upon that season's proportionate share of total arrivals for the year reported, and applied to "immigrants" intending to reside in California as reported for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910.

For the period from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1919, "immigrant" arrivals admitted at the port of San Francisco are used in the absence of other available data.

[4] Determined for the period from July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1919, from the Annual Reports of the Commissioner General of Immigration and strictly confined to "emigrant" (as distinguished from "nonemigrant") aliens departed, who gave California as their last permanent residence.

For the period from Apr. 15 to June 30, 1910, and from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1919, respectively, the methods described under Note 2 were employed in the determination of the number of emigrants for those periods.

[5] Determined, for the period indicated from the Annual Reports of the Commissioner General of Immigration for 1914 to 1919. For the period from July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911, the proportion of arrivals destined to California from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1911, was applied.

[6] Determined from the official records of the State board of health. To exclude period from Jan. 1 to Apr. 15, 1910, 7-24 of the total reported for the calendar year 1910 was subtracted. Figures for 1919 are subject to negligible changes.

CHART 1.

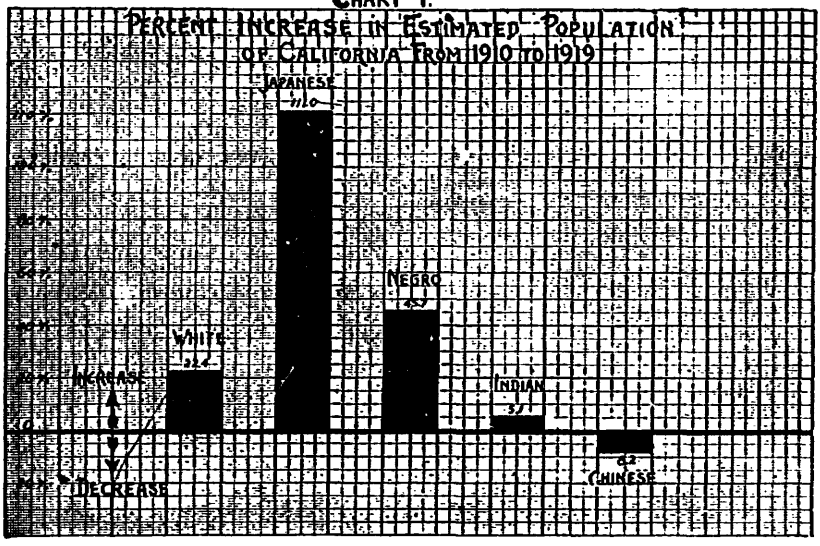
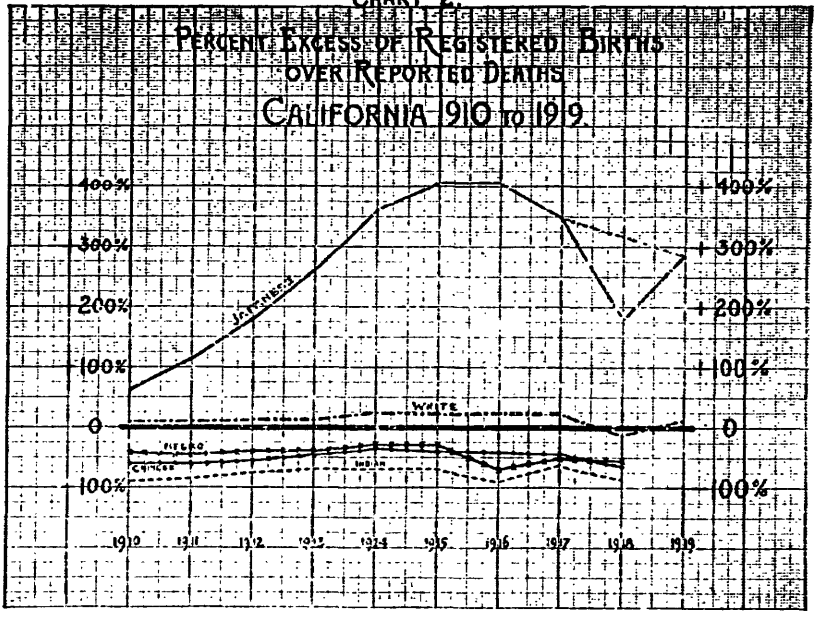


CHART 2.



The foregoing figures show the Japanese population in California, April 15, 1910, to be 41,356, and on December 31, 1919, 87,279, an increase from 1910 to 1919 of 45,923, or 111 per cent. This increase consists of 25,592 net by immigration and 20,331 net by birth. The figures for total Japanese population in 1919 being based upon reports of immigration and emigration, births and deaths, necessarily include those American-born Japanese who have temporarily returned to Japan upon business trips or for the purpose of completing an education. Because, until recent years, immigration authorities made no distinction in their records of departures between classes of American-born citizens, there is no segregation on the immigration records between an American-born citizen of American parents and American-born citizens of Japanese parents.

At the request of the State board of control, the Japanese Association of America, through its various local associations in California, made a special census of Japanese population in California during 1919, which census was completed March, 1920. The total of this census was 78,628 Japanese residing in California. To this should be added the number of American-born Japanese now temporarily in Japan for the purpose of completing their education, estimated by the Japanese Association of America at about 5,000. This makes a total of 83,628 by the Japanese census as compared with 87,279 hereinbefore given from figures of Federal Immigration Reports and Vital Statistics, State board of health.

The above figures also show that, as to the Chinese, there were in the State of California in 1890, 30 years, ago, 72,472 Chinese, and in 1919 there were 33,271. It is interesting to note this large decrease in Chinese population in comparison with the considerable increase in Japanese population, as it may reflect the effectiveness of the Chinese exclusion act in excluding the Chinese immigrants and indicates the reverse as to the so-called "gentlemen's agreement" with Japan in restricting Japanese immigration.

As to Hindus, census reports show none prior to 1910. In 1910 the census shows 1,948 Hindus in California, while in 1919 there are 2,600, an increase of 652, or 33.5 per cent.

During the period 1910 to 1919, the Japanese increased 111 per cent, the Hindu 33.5 per cent, the white population increased approximately 22.4 per cent, and the Chinese population decreased 8.2 per cent. (See charts Nos. 1 and 2, prepared by bureau of vital statistics, State board of health, and State board of control.)

From figures developed by the State board of control from the total registration of minors made by the State superintendent of public instruction, as required by act of the 1919 legislature, the minor population of orientals in the State on November 1, 1919, was as follows: Japanese 21,611, an increase of 252 per cent over 1910, the Chinese minor population was 4,805, a decrease of 17.6 per cent. The white minor population showed an increase of 18.5 per cent. (See chart No. 3, prepared by State board of control from vital statistics of State board of health and reports of State superintendent of public instruction.)

For general information and purposes of comparison, the State board of control and the Japanese Association of America each took an independent census of two selected counties, completing the work in March, 1920, with the following results:

	Japanese.	Chinese.	Hindus.	Total.
Imperial County:				
Board of control	2,220	100	495	2,815
Japanese association	2,148	.....	.....	.....
Solano County:				
Board of control	1,013	876	91	1,990
Japanese association	974	.....	.....	.....

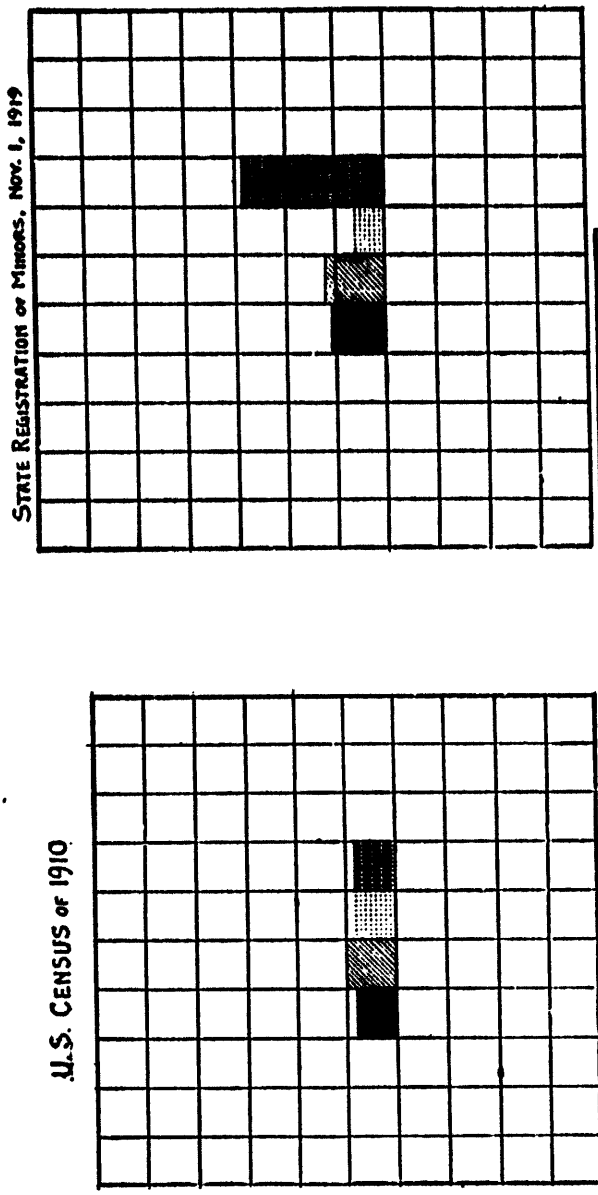
JAPANESE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES (CONTINENTAL).

CHANGES BY IMMIGRATION ONLY, BIRTHS AND DEATHS NOT CONSIDERED.

The following figures show net increase or decrease in Japanese population caused by arrival and departure of Japanese in continental United States as

CHART 3.

MINOR POPULATION OF CALIFORNIA, 1910 AND 1919.



RACE	U.S. 1910 CENSUS (MALES UNDER 21, FEMALES UNDER 20)		STATE REGISTRATION OF MINORS 1919		INCREASE & DECREASE	
	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL	NUMBER	%
WHITE	739,042	96.6	875,831	95.2	+136,789	+18.5
NEGRO	6,357	0.8	8,650	0.9	+ 2,293	+36.1
INDIAN	7,473	1.0	9,129	1.0	+ 1,656	+22.2
JAPANESE	6,139	0.8	21,611	2.4	+ 15,472	+252.0
CHINESE	5,835	0.8	4,805	0.5	- 1,030	-17.6
TOTAL	765,026*	100.0	920,026	100.0	+155,000	+20.3

* INCLUDING 180 OF OTHER RACES.

a whole, and separately for California and the reminder of continental United States:

	California.	All other States.	Total United States.
Japanese population Apr. 15, 1910	41,356	30,801	72,157
Arrivals Apr. 15, 1910, to Dec. 31, 1919	[1] 32,702	45,681	78,383
	74,058	76,482	150,540
Departures Apr. 15, 1910, to Dec. 31, 1919	[2] 7,110	56,551	63,661
Total, Dec. 31, 1919	66,948	19,928	86,876

[1] Immigrant Japanese admitted only.
[2] Emigrant Japanese departed only.

No data is available covering interstate immigration of Chinese or Japanese. The above figures concern recorded arrivals and departures only and do not take into consideration increases or decreases by births or deaths, or increases due to smuggling and surreptitious entry.

Allocation of increase and decrease in population.

	California.	All other States.	Total United States.
Dec. 31, 1919—total Japanese	66,948	19,928	86,876
Less Japanese population Apr. 15, 1910	41,356	30,801	72,157
Net increase by reason of immigration	25,592	.....	.....
Net decrease by reason of emigration	.....	−10,873	.....
Net increase and decrease	25,592	−10,873	14,719

NOTE.—Under immigration practice, every Japanese, as an immigrant alien, must designate on arrival his intended future residence in the United States, and each Japanese emigrant alien, upon departure, must designate the place of his last permanent residence in the United States.

The above figures show that, during the period named, 32,702 Japanese immigrant arrivals designated California as their intended future residence, while 7,110 Japanese emigrant departures named California as their last permanent residence. It would therefore appear that the Japanese population in California increased by immigration only, during the period mentioned, 25,592, which is the difference between these Japanese immigrant arrivals and these Japanese emigrant departures.

The Japanese arrivals, both immigrant and nonimmigrant, for all of the other States of the United States, outside of California, during the period mentioned, were 45,681, and the Japanese departures, both emigrant and nonemigrant, were 56,554, leaving a net decrease, by emigration, of 10,873 Japanese in all the States outside of California, the result in the United States as a whole, including California, being a net increase of 14,719 Japanese. It therefore appears that the Japanese population in California increased 25,592, but in all of the other States of the United States it decreased 10,873.

Perhaps, in this last-named fact may be found the reason that makes oriental immigration a live subject of continued consideration in California.

Because of the impossibility of allocating to the different States of the United States the nonimmigrant arrivals and nonemigrant departures, the following table, covering the regular immigration report, years 1910 to 1919, shows the excess of immigrants remaining permanently in continental United States. The total shown is 36,989, of which 23,708, or 64.1 per cent, falls to California.

(Observe that the dates of the periods given in the foregoing table and the following table do not coincide exactly.)

Population—Excess of immigrant Japanese aliens admitted to United States over emigrant Japanese aliens departed, July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1919.

Year ended June 30—	Total United States.	Outside of continental United States.	Continental United States.	State of California.		All other States.
				Number.	Per cent.	
1910	[1] 1,579	[1] 393	[1] 1,186	[1] 1,109	[1] 93.5	[1] 77
1911	1,224	972	252	45	17.9	207
1912	4,671	2,295	2,376	1,568	66.0	808
1913	7,569	3,846	3,723	2,390	64.2	1,333
1914	8,147	3,605	4,542	3,129	68.9	1,413
1915	7,784	2,525	5,259	3,798	72.2	1,461
1916	7,931	2,739	5,192	3,676	70.8	1,516
1917	8,203	3,094	5,109	3,196	62.6	1,913
1918	8,610	2,607	6,003	3,529	58.8	2,474
1919	7,929	2,210	5,719	3,486	61.0	2,233
Totals	60,489	23,500	36,989	23,708	64.1	13,281

[1] Excess of emigrants over immigrants. Nearly two-thirds of the excess falls to California. (This means an average of approximately two-thirds of the excess of all Japanese immigrants over emigrants coming to the United States, came to California during the 10-year period indicated above.)—From United States immigration reports.

SECTION II.—BIRTH RATE.

This section contains—

(1) Figures giving total births of Japanese and Chinese for the separate years of 1910 and 1919, and also the total births for these two races for the 10 years 1910 to 1919. Japanese increased from 719 births in 1910 to 4,378 births in 1919.

(2) Relation of Japanese births to total births in the State given both as of 1910 and the increase as of 1919, showing in 1919 that 1 out of every 13 children born in California is Japanese.

(3) Percentage of Japanese births as to total births in 18 selected agricultural counties of the State for the year 1910 and the year 1919, shown on chart 4, showing that 12.3 per cent of total births in 1919 in these counties were Japanese.

(4) Percentage of Japanese births to total births in Sacramento County for the year 1919, showing in rural parts of county in 1919 that 49.7 per cent of all births were Japanese.

(5) Table giving registered births of all races in California, with percentage of the total born to each race, for years from 1910 to 1919. This shows whites decreased in this period from 96.13 per cent of the total to 90.80 per cent, while the Japanese increased from 2.24 per cent of the total to 7.32 per cent.

(6) Statement of Japanese Association of America expressing belief that Japanese birth rate is not higher than that of other races.

(7) Relative fecundity of whites and Japanese. Tabulation from United States Census, 1910, giving total number of married white women in California. Tabulation giving birth rate among the white women shown by this United States Census as compared to the birth rate among the Japanese married women in the State of California shown on the special census in 1919 by Japanese Association of America. Percentage of births to white women shown to be 9.9 per cent, while the number of children born to Japanese women averaged 28.8 per cent.

BIRTHS.

The following data relative to births of Japanese and Chinese in the years 1910 and 1919 and showing the total births for each of the two races for the 10-year period 1910–1919, compiled from data of bureau of vital statistics of the State board of health, indicates the increases in those races for the period and the comparison between the number of Japanese births and the total births in the State:

Race.	Births, 1910.	Births, 1919.	Total for 10 years, 1910–1919.
Japanese	719	4,378	28,037
Chinese	277	432	3,822

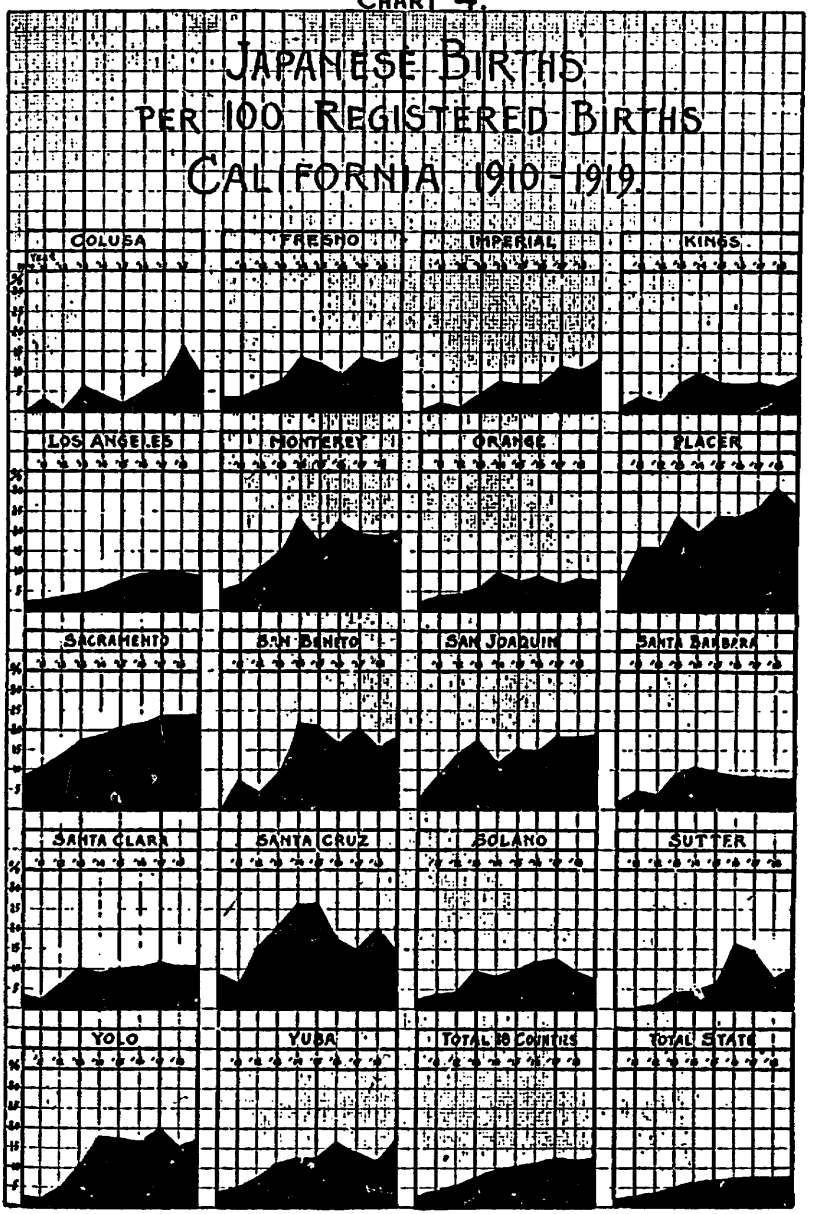
(*b*) In 1910 Japanese births represent 1 out of every 44 children born in the State. In 1919 Japanese births represent 1 out of every 13 children born in the State.

(*c*) In 18 selected agricultural counties of the State the average births of Japanese have risen from 3.2 per cent of the total births in 1910 to 12.3 per cent in 1919. (See chart 4, on next page.)

In the rural parts of Sacramento County 49.7 per cent of all births in 1919 were Japanese.

While the Japanese birth rate is far in excess of that of all other nationalities in this State, this is not infrequently true of a new people immigrating into a new land.

Also, among the Japenese, which is a new race here, most of the adults are comparatively young and of the family-raising ages, while among the whites, a race long resident in California, there is necessarily the usual proportion of elderly persons.


CHART 4.
JAPANESE BIRTHS
PER 100 REGISTERED BIRTHS
CALIFORNIA 1910-1919.
COLUSA
FRESNO
IMPERIAL
KINGS
LOS ANGELES
MONTEREY
ORANGE
PLACER
SACRAMENTO
SAN BENITO
SAN JOAQUIN
SANTA BARBARA
SANTA CLARA
SANTA CRUZ
SOLANO
SUTTER
YOLO
YUBA
TOTAL 18 COUNTIES
TOTAL STATE

The following table gives the registered births of all races in California, together with percentage of each for the years 1910 to 1919:

Registered births in California—Bureau of vital statistics of the State board of health, 1910 to 1919.

NUMBER OF BIRTHS.

Year.	Total.	Whites.	Japanese.	Negro.	Chinese.	Indians.
1910	32,135	30,893	719	232	277	17
1911	34,828	33,245	995	258	307	23
1912	39,390	37,194	1,467	319	321	29
1913	43,852	40,854	2,215	343	381	49
1914	46,012	42,281	2,871	388	418	51
1915	48,075	43,874	3,312	392	429	38
1916	50,633	46,272	3,721	199	425	21
1917	52,230	47,313	4,108	328	419	62
1918	55,922	50,986	4,218	262	413	43
1919[1]	56,019	50,898	4,378	256	432	[2]55
Total	459,044	425,820	28,037	2,977	3,922	388

PER CENT OF TOTAL BIRTHS.

1910	100.0	96.13	2.24	0.72	0.86	0.05
1911	100.0	95.45	2.86	.74	.88	.07
1912	100.0	94.57	3.73	.81	.82	.07
1913	100.0	93.19	5.05	.78	.87	.11
1914	100.0	91.89	6.25	.84	.91	.11
1915	100.0	91.26	6.95	.82	.89	.08
1916	100.0	91.38	7.33	.39	.84	.04
1917	100.0	90.59	7.87	.63	.80	.11
1918	100.0	91.17	7.54	.47	.74	.08
1919[1]	100.0	90.85	7.82	.46	.77	[2]09

[1] Subject to slight corrections by reason of incomplete reports. [2] Includes other races.

The above table shows decrease in births of whites from 96.13 per cent of the total in 1910 to 90.86 per cent of the total in 1919. The figures also show an increase in Japanese births from 2.24 per cent of the total in 1910 to 7.82 per cent of the total in 1919.

Birth Rate.

Concerning the subject of birth rate the Japanese had the following to say in their written memorial to the President of the United States, prepared by the Japanese Association of America (in California) during the President's last trip to the coast in 1919:

"Of late much eloquence has been spent in condemning the Japanese birth rate. It is alleged that the Japanese power of fecundity is notoriously high, furnishing ground for the fear that the Japanese will become the dominating race in California. The white races will be driven from the land. Hence the terrible "yellow peril"! But in reality we are not even certain that the birth rate among the Japanese is very high. We have no statistics to prove it. No one, so far as we know, has studied this subject scientifically. No one has given us statistics showing even elementary facts, such as sex distribution, marital condition, age composition, etc., of the Japanese population. Yet without these facts we can not make a comparative study of the birth rate between any two races. But let it be granted, for the sake of expediency, that the Japanese birth rate in California is higher than, say, the American birth rate. Even if this is true, it can not be established as a racial trait of the Japanese. It is probably due to their inferior social, economic, and intellectual status. The ignorant always suffer from high birth rate, which are always accompanied by high death rates. But as they advance their power of fecundity falls. This is an established fact. The birth rate among "old" immigrant races is fast falling. As the Japanese emerge from their present status their birth rate, too, will surely fall. (See Appendix, p. 203.)

RELATIVE FECUNDITY.

As to the relative fecundity of Japanese and white women, the figures following are submitted:

Married white women in California, in age groups.

[United States Census, 1910.]

Ages.	Women.
15 to 24 years	54,773
25 to 44 years	258,508
45 years and over	132,315
Total	445,596

The above figures show 313,281 married white women in California in 1910 under 45 years of age, of the usual child-bearing ages.

Married Japanese Women in California.

[Special census in 1919 by Japanese Association of America.]

Northern California, married Japanese women	8,704
Southern California, Japanese women	6,507
Total	15,211

The marital condition of the 6,507 Japanese women in southern California was not shown, but they were enumerated in a separate class from the children of both sexes ranging from 1 to 19 years of age. Inasmuch as these Japanese women are classified as above 19 years of age, it will be assumed, for purposes of comparison, that they are all married and of child-bearing ages. In so doing the possibility of overstating the birth rate is practically eliminated and the results of such comparison would be favorable to the Japanese.

The following table shows the number of children born to these white women and these Japanese women, together with percentages of births in each race:

Year.	Race.	Married women.	Number of births.	Per cent of births to mothers.
1910	White	313,281	30,883	9.9
1919	Japanese	15,211	4,378	28.8

On this basis, the fecundity of the Japanese is nearly three times that of the whites. If it were possible to select, for more accurate comparison, those white married women who were of a social, economic, and intellectual status similar to that of the Japanese, the disparity in birth rates would undoubtedly be less marked.

There are approximately three times as many Japanese men as there are Japanese women in California. Considering the high birth rate, under present conditions, what would it be were there Japanese women in California sufficient for each Japanese man to establish a household?

Japanese men and women in California—Preponderance of men over women.

Total Japanese population in California		87,279
Minor Japanese children in California	21,611	
Minor children temporarily in Japan for education	5,000	
Adult Japanese women in California	15,211	
		41,822
Total Japanese men in California		45,457

There are, therefore, 45,457 men to 15,211 women, or about 3 to 1.

SECTION III.—LAND.

This section shows—

(1) Total land area of California. Classification of these lands. Lands occupied by orientals, showing total of 623,752 acres occupied by orientals. Of this total, Japanese themselves state they occupy 427,029 acres, which is an increase of 412.9 per cent in the past 10 years. Including holdings of Japanese-controlled corporations, the total acreage occupied by Japanese is 458,056 acres.

(2) Total irrigated acreage in each county of the State and the portion occupied by orientals in each county, which ranges from 50 per cent to 75 per cent of the total in some counties.

(3) Crops produced in California in 1919, prepared by United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Crop Estimates, giving summary of kinds of crops and total values of each.

(4) Acreage planted and farm products raised by Japanese in the two years 1909 and 1919. Figures for 1909 compiled by State Bureau of Labor Statistics and those for 1919 compiled by Japanese Association of California. An increase in value of Japanese-grown products of 976.8 per cent is shown in past 10 years.

(5) The percentage of the total of each crop delivered to the canneries that is supplied by the Japanese growers.

(6) Relief map of State of California, showing principal agricultural districts occupied by orientals.

(7) Five land maps of five of the richest agricultural districts in California showing in black the lands occupied by orientals.

(8) Expression of county horticultural commissioners and county farm advisers on character of land occupied by orientals, how leased, whether whites would farm these lands, and other pertinent facts.

(9) Land legislation. California alien land law in full. Digest of alien land laws of Washington, Arizona, Mexico, Australia, Japan, Hawaiian Islands, and Philippine Islands.

(10) Japan has ample undeveloped lands for her population.

Land.[1]

	Acres.
Total land area of California	99,617,280
Consisting of:	
National forests (not including private lands within them)	18,418,643
Unappropriated public lands (July 1, 1919)	20,230,977
Indian reservations	403,011
State school lands (Dec. 31, 1919)	745,798
Private timber holdings	4,555,941
Miscellaneous	27,262,436
Farm lands	27,931,444
Total	99,617,280
Farm lands classified as follows:	
Unimproved	16,541,550
Improved	11,389,894
Irrigated	3,893,500
Unirrigated	7,496,394

Oriental occupancy is as follows:	City lots.	
Owned by Japanese or bought on contract	1,036	74,769
Owned by Chinese	546	12,076
Owned by Hindus	11	2,099
Totals	1,593	88,944

[1] Taken from official reports of United States Government, State surveyor general, Federal census, and Federal irrigation manager.

Under lease or crop contract:	Acres.
Japanese	383,287
Chinese	65,181
Hindus	86,340
Total	534,808
Total acreage occupied by orientals	623,752

NOTE.—Japanese holdings include lands owned, leased, or under contract of purchase by corporations controlled by Japanese.

Data on lands occupied by whites and orientals, Dec. 31, 1919.

Counties.	Total irrigated acreage occupied by whites and orientals.[1]	Lands occupied by orientals, both irrigated and unirrigated (acres).[2]					
		Japanese.		Chinese.		Hindus.	
		Owned.	Leased.	Owned.	Leased.	Owned.	Leased.
Alameda	3,700	1,150	2,610	.....	80	.....	.....
Alpine	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amador	1,000	.....	117	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butte	85,000	1,913	10,840	91	800	775	4,220
Calaveras	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colusa	70,000	115	22,260	820	17,610	.....	10,210
Contra Costa	30,000	765	5,681	.....	1,153	.....	1,212
Del Norte	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
El Dorado	1,500	.....	387	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fresno	575,000	11,005	15,905	1,065	360	190	510
Glenn	70,000	.....	11,095	.....	990	.....	13,915
Humboldt	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Imperial	125,000	803	33,450	.....	80	.....	32,350
Inyo	80,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kern	200,000	2,381	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
Kings	100,000	1,067	8,650	560	2,560	.....	1,000
Lake	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lassen	75,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Los Angeles	217,000	1,616	42,911	19	2,130	.....	.....
Madera	60,000	1,080	110	160	.....	63	80
Marin	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mariposa	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mendocino	1,000	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merced	170,000	8,720	2,090	10	.....	.....	.....
Modoc	90,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mono	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monterey	35,000	107	9,492	23	2,270	.....	.....
Napa	1,500	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	5,000	340	.....	513	.....	.....	.....
Orange	65,000	250	15,921	50	90	.....	.....
Placer	19,000	2,638	12,610	40	1,034	.....	.....
Plumas	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Riverside	85,000	99	856	5	.....	.....	600
Sacramento	80,000	1,550	46,096	1,705	12,905	75	2,529
San Benito	7,000	136	4,760	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Bernardino	20,000	80	63	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Diego	25,000	85	1,756	102	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Joaquin	135,000	17,738	31,884	5,703	16,125	423	3,898
San Luis Obispo	2,000	.....	13,647	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Mateo	1,000	53	1,615	.....	15	.....	2,000
Santa Barbara	20,000	.....	2,770	40	10	.....	.....
Santa Clara	50,000	811	1,281	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Cruz	1,500	313	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shasta	20,000	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Sierra	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Siskiyou	65,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Solano	5,000	678	10,965	350	1,920	.....	.....
Sonoma	1,000	1,887	850	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stanislaus	270,000	2,917	5,755	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sutter	15,000	700	16,601	.....	772	113	6,301
Tehama	20,000	.....	1,320	.....	280	.....	.....
Trinity	2,000	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....
Tulare	285,000	5,076	1,751	22	180	131	21
Tuolumne	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ventura	50,000	1,916	2,170	177	.....	.....	.....
Yolo	60,000	100	7,557	.....	640	.....	.....
Yuba	15,000	174	10,940	.....	3,158	.....	6,500
Total	3,853,700	73,709	383,287	12,076	65,181	2,067	86,340

[1] Prepared by Frank Adams, Federal irrigation engineer for California.
[2] From county records, county assessors, tax collectors, farm advisers, and horticultural commissioners.

Summary—California crop production, 1919.

[By United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Crop Estimates.]

Crops.	Value.	Crops.	Value.
Corn	$4,908,312	Peaches	$25,901,000
Wheat	33,680,107	Pears	8,008,000
Barley	42,561,876	Apricots	13,564,000
Oats	1,942,201	Prunes	31,444,000
Potatoes (white)	18,288,000	Plums	2,775,300
Hay	75,855,000	Cherries	1,820,000
Beans	21,322,252	Walnuts	11,440,000
Grain sorghums	6,747,212	Almonds	2,008,000
Sugar beets	10,632,852	Figs	2,537,500
Rice	20,877,770	Oranges	17,885,000
Cotton	21,011,000	Lemons	11,570,000
Onions	2,035,000	Raisins	25,658,000
Truck crops	11,710,000	Grapes (wine and table)	10,485,000
Cantaloupes	5,387,000		
Sweet potatoes	1,907,000	Total	507,811,881
Apples	12,568,000		

Japanese farm products, 1909 and 1919.

[Figures for 1909 compiled by State bureau of labor statistics; figures for 1919 compiled by Japanese Agricultural Association of California.]

Kinds of crops.	Acreage.		Value of products.	
	1909	1919	1909	1919
Berries	4,587	5,619	$720,741	$3,023,400
Celery	.....	3,518	.....	1,105,720
Asparagus	.....	10,057	.....	1,801,800
Seeds and nursery	652	10,817	206,770	3,360,400
Onions	.....	2,888	.....	3,150,050
Tomatoes	.....	7,915	.....	1,008,000
Sugar beets	5,633	31,224	251,050	4,801,360
Cantaloupes	.....	13,881	.....	2,822,150
Green vegetables	33,197	41,188	2,517,160	13,906,000
Potatoes	.....	17,661	.....	5,218,000
Hops	251	1,201	46,000	710,400
Grapes	9,057	51,246	245,370	8,136,000
Beans	.....	11,540	.....	2,525,000
Fruits and nuts	38,159	46,560	1,753,240	8,127,140
Hay, grain, corn	910	13,981	28,570	2,041,100
Rice	.....	24,000	.....	5,000,000
Cotton	193	13,000	17,100	1,950,000
Miscellaneous	3,722	5,001	270,955	709,750
Unimproved	.....	18,142	.....	.....
Total	88,251	127,020	6,276,856	67,147,740

Increase from 1909 to 1919 in lands occupied by Japanese, 43.9 per cent.
Increase from 1909 to 1919 in value of products, 969.8 per cent.

NOTE.—In 1909 their activities were confined to 24 counties, now in 29 counties, the additional counties being Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Yuba, Merced, and Stanislaus. The only additional crops are rice, cotton, and orchard products. Other minor crops not specifically tabulated in 1909 but covered by the groups "other vegetables" and "Miscellaneous."

Percentage of total of each crop delivered to canneries that is supplied by Japanese growers.

	Per cent.
Tomatoes:	
Sacramento district. (Fully 50 per cent is operated exclusively by Japanese, while another 30 per cent is dependent on Japanese labor with whom the American owners are in partnership on a share basis. These two, taken together, make up the 80 per cent.)	80
Turlock district	70
Santa Clara Valley district	60
Kings County district	50
Suisun district	31
Asparagus, Sacramento district	67

	Per cent.
Spinach:	
Sacramento district	78
Kings County district	90
Santa Clara County district	82
Modesto district	100
Other vegetables:	
Sacramento district	90
Santa Clara Valley district	100
Peaches, pears, apricots, plums, cherries:	
Sacramento district	7
Turlock district	6
Graton district	2
Kings County district	45
Suisun district	14
Yuba City district	9
Alameda district	8
Santa Clara Valley district	3
Modesto district	2
Contra Costa district	1

LAND.

The preceding statistics show 3,893,500 acres now being irrigated in California which comprise, very largely, the best lands in the State. Of this total, orientals, on December 31, 1919, occupied 623,752 acres, approximately 16 per cent of the total, of which 88,944 was owned in fee or under contract of purchase and 534,808 acres was held by lease or crop contract. Japanese and Japanese corporations occupy 458,056 acres of the whole total.

While it is not absolutely true that all lands occupied by orientals are irrigated, this is so nearly the fact that for all practical calculations the figures given for oriental holdings may be taken as irrigated lands. A few counties, notably San Luis Obispo and Solano, show orientals occupying considerably more acreage than the total number of irrigated acres given in the schedule for these counties. However, the very nature of the crops raised by the orientals necessitates irrigation.

With this slight qualification in mind, it is interesting to note that in some of the richest counties in the State, orientals occupy a total acreage ranging from 50 to 75 per cent of the total irrigated area, notably San Joaquin County, with a total of 130,000 irrigated acres, with orientals occupying 95,829 acres; Colusa County, with a total of 70,000, with orientals occupying 51,105; Placer County, with 19,000 total, orientals occupying 16,321; and Sacramento County, with 80,000 total, orientals occupying 61,850.

It is but fair to state again that this comparison is not absolutely accurate, because the total irrigated areas given on land schedule No. 2 are actual irrigated lands, whereas the totals of acreage occupied by orientals in each county include all acreage irrigated and unirrigated occupied by orientals. However, very little grain crops or other unirrigated crops are raised by orientals, and a very small percentage of the total acreage occupied by orientals is uncultivated and without crops of any kind; the total idle acreage uncropped being about 6¼ per cent of the total acreage occupied by orientals.

Under the schedule of Japanese farm products, the figures compiled by the State bureau of labor statistics for 1909 show the total acreage occupied by Japanese at that time to be 83,252 and the acreage shown for the year 1919 by the Japanese Agricultural Association of California is 427,029,[1] an increase in the 10-year period of 412.9 per cent. The report for crop valuations for 1909 shows $9,276,876, and for the year 1919 a total of $67,145,739, a total increase in value of crops raised by Japanese during the 10-year period of 976.8 per cent. Because of the character of the crops raised by Japanese, their activities are confined almost entirely to 29 counties in the State, those being the highly developed agricultural sections.

According to the Japanese Association of America in their memorial address to the President of the United States upon his visit to the coast in 1919, "The Japanese in agriculture constitute the most important element in number as well as in other respects," this statement having been made in reference to Japanese in California.

[1] Does not include about 31,000 acres being bought under contract by Japanese-controlled corporations.

Mr. Toyoji Chiba, managing director of the Japanese Agricultural Association of California, says, in his Truth of the Japanese Farming in California, that 58 per cent of the Japanese living in California are settled in agricultural production in the country.

Should the American farmer view with alarm this rapid increase in agricultural lands occupied by orientals, with the attendant increase in total annual crop valuations?

JAPANESE PROUD OF ACHIEVEMENTS.

The Japanese themselves point with pride to their achievements in agricultural pursuits in California and declare that their efforts in agricultural development have enhanced land values and have served to furnish an important part of the food supply of the State. In the memorial address to the President of the United States, heretofore mentioned, the Japanese Association of America points out the magnitude and success of the rice industry in California, following its statistics upon the subject with this language:

"Japanese were not the first to try rice in California, but they were the first to make it a commercial proposition. They were the first to apply with practical success the experimental results of the Government rice station at Biggs. And they were the ones who stuck to rice through all the years before the industry emerged from its uncertainties and became firmly established.

"The Japanese demonstrated success; and the American farmers, who have since been getting rich out of the industry and who now greatly outnumber the Japanese rice planters, must admit that their prosperity is founded on the structure built by the daring and persistence of the Japanese.

"There is something more. This pioneering developed a huge food production on land that in most cases will not grow anything else. It is admitted that the rice industry has been created out of nothing."

Speaking further of Japanese agricultural activities in other localities, the memorial states: "Again, vast acres along the lower Sacramento and the San Joaquin reclaimed from an original condition of swamp and tule beds; long reaches of orchard and vineyard on the east side of the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys developed from a semidesert, where at the best only crops of hay or grain were produced before; great areas of garden and orchard in the Santa Clara Valley, which, in like fashion, have sprung up on former hayfields; and many other improvements in various parts of the State testify to the pioneering of the Japanese."

Speaking of the character of the crops raised by Japanese, Mr. Chiba, managing director of the Japanese Agricultural Association, in his article heretofore mentioned, has the following to say when referring to the proportion of the total farm products of the State which Japanese raise:

"Ten per cent of the total output (in 1918) was produced by Japanese. Of this 10 per cent of farm products, those with which Japanese have most to do are truck crops, such as strawberries, asparagus, celery, and tomatoes, of which 80 to 90 per cent of the entire output in the State is produced by Japanese. But these crops all require a stooping posture, great manual dexterity, and painstaking methods of work which other laborers with long legs unsuitable for stooping, can not endure. Not only this, but this is a kind of farming which Americans and immigrants from Europe dislike to follow. Hence, it is perfectly clear that if the Japanese had nothing to do with this kind of farming, the output of such products in California would be reduced more than half. In the growing of cantaloupes, which are produced in the United States only in localities with the hottest climates, like the Imperial Valley in California and Rocky Ford in Colorado, where they are mostly produced, the heat at ripening time is intense, especially in the Imperial Valley, where it exceeds 140° F."

LAND MAPS SHOWING ORIENTAL OCCUPANCY.

On the following page is given a relief map of California, showing mountain ranges and the valley lands capable of intense cultivation. On this map has been drawn five squares, outlining five of the richest agricultural districts in California occupied by orientals.

The map shows considerable mountain areas, and of the valley lands there are but 3,863,500 acres now under irrigation. It is on these lands, the best in the State, that the oriental has colonized and now occupies 623,752 acres, of which 158,056 acres are occupied by Japanese.

On pages following this relief map are five different maps corresponding to the five districts outlined in the relief map and which show extent of oriental occupancy in each district, as follows:

Map No. 1. Rice district of Glenn, Colusa, and Butte Counties.

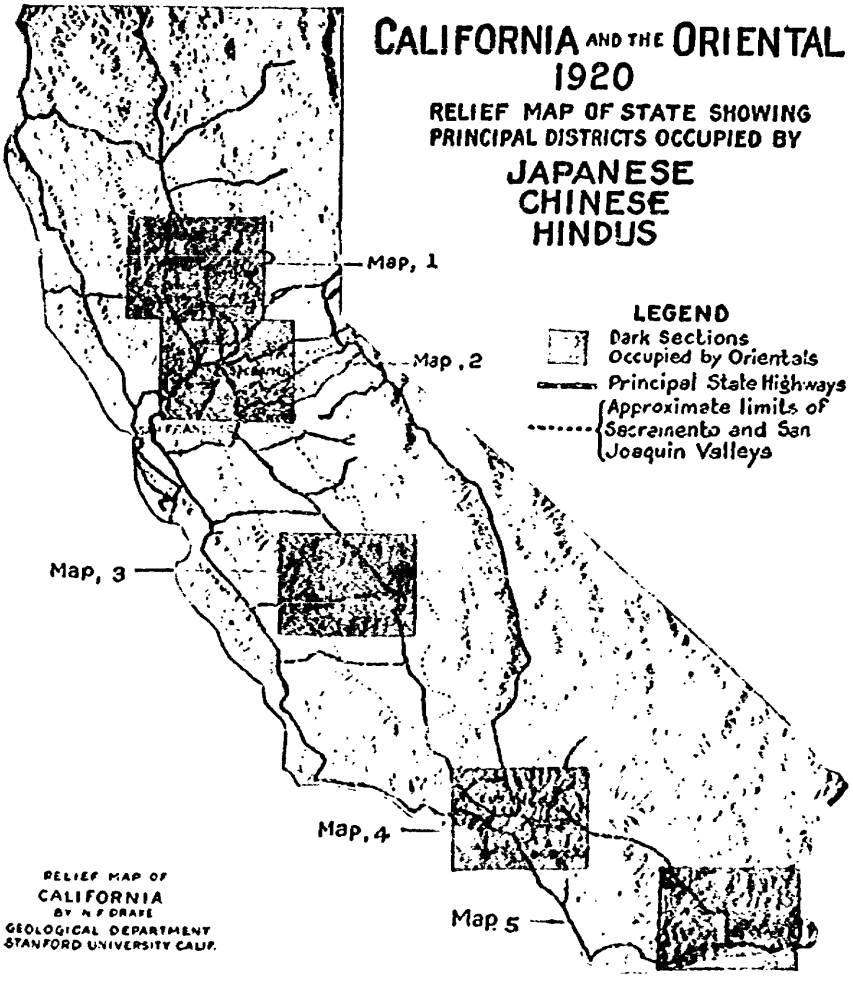
Map No. 2. Asparagus, berry, vegetable, fruit, and vineyard sections of San Joaquin, Sacramento, Solano, Yolo, Sutter, and Placer Counties.

Map No. 3. Vineyard and fruit districts of Fresno, Kings, and Tulare Counties.

Map No. 4. Vegetable and fruit districts of Los Angeles and Orange Counties.

Map No. 5. Cantaloupe and vegetable districts of Imperial County.

Black spots indicate oriental areas.



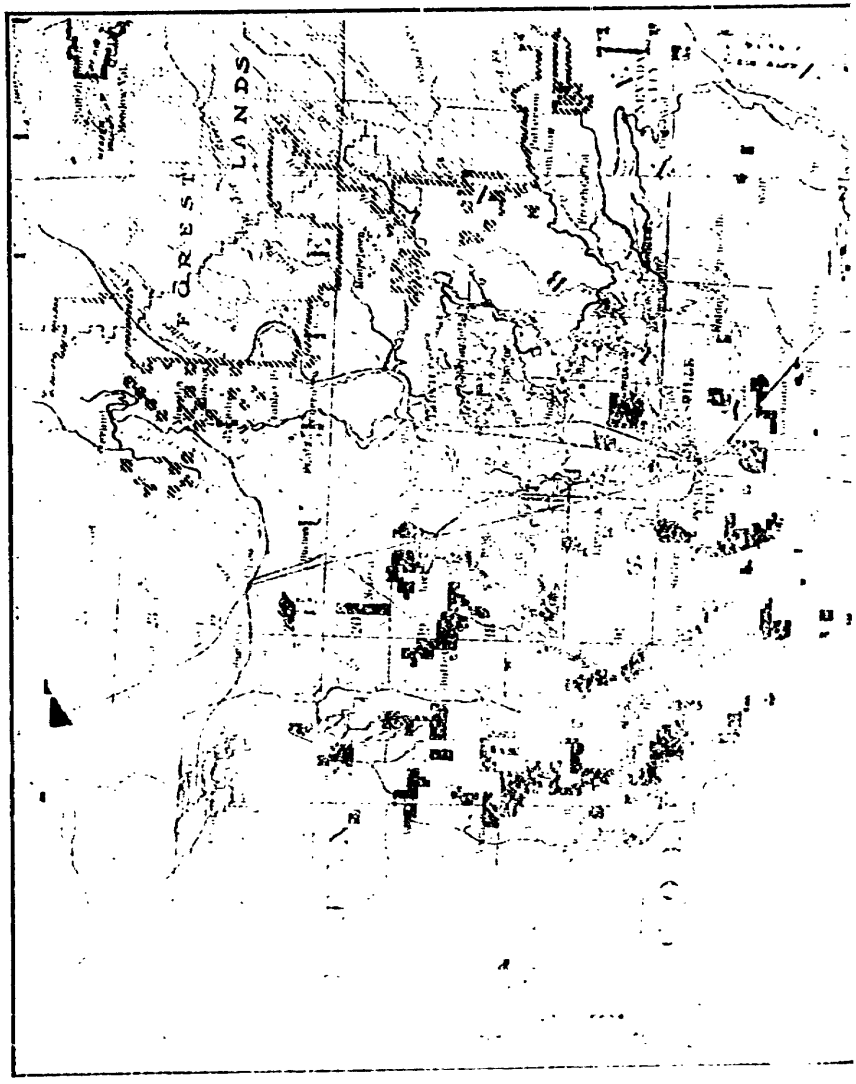
COUNTY HORTICULTURAL COMMISSIONERS CROSS THE STATE.

For the purpose of securing answers from well qualified sources to the various questions asked both by the governor and by the legislature, this board sent out a questionnaire to all of the county horticultural commissioners and county farm advisers in the State. The information returned indicated that there are 56 counties having horticultural commissioners, of which 11 report practically no

Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Lassen, Modoc, Mono, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Trinity, and Tuolumne.

Five more report very few orientals at present in the following counties: Marin, Mariposa, Mendocino, Napa, and Nevada.

This leaves, therefore, 38 counties out of the 57 having horticultural commissioners which have a real oriental problem. Some of the other counties, how-



ever, reported on some of the questions asked. The questions asked and the summary of the answers received are as follows:

Question 1. Could or would the lands now being farmed by the Chinese, Japanese, and Hindus be cultivated by native whites?

Answer, 37 "yes"; 1 "no"; 3 "could, but wouldn't"; 1 "would if necessary"; 1 "would if change were gradual."

Question 2. Give pertinent facts concerning methods used by these races in securing land leases.

Answer. 17 say "Japanese pay more rent in cash or share"; 4 say "Japanese use same means as any other in obtaining leases"; 2 say "Japanese obtain leases by clearing land and developing other lands to orchards for use of land." Others say "Japanese are aided by large fruit companies in obtaining leases"; "local banks aid them"; "shortage of labor has been the cause of Americans leasing instead of operating themselves"; "cooperation is a factor frequently used by Japanese in obtaining leases."

Question 3. What is general character of lands owned by orientals?

Answer. 25 "best land"; 4 "average"; 1 "part of county early developed was very shallow soil." Others report, "rice soils," but rice soils farmed by all races are alike in this respect.

Question 4. What is general character of lands leased by orientals?

Answer. 17 "best lands"; 13 "fruit and vineyard"; 4 "rice lands"; 2 "average lands." Others report, "best truck-garden lands."

Question 5. Is there tendency toward colonization in particular locations?

Answer. 19 "yes"; 17 "no, not yet."

Question 6. To what extent do orientals displace white labor?

Answer. 1 "80 per cent in orchards"; 3 "50 per cent"; 1 "75 per cent"; 2 "25 per cent in orchards and vineyards"; 6 "no displacement." Others report "Complete displacement to the extent of the total number of Japanese men and the women who work at all kinds of labor except the stooping work, such as weeding rice and in the beet fields and in the peat districts of delta."

Question 7. In what special kinds of agricultural labor are these races most useful and active?

Answer. 8 "in fruit"; 6 "in truck and fruit"; 5 "berry and fruit"; 3 "vineyard and fruit"; 3 "nursery, florist, and seeds"; 5 "rice." Others "in all stooping work in rice and beet fields."

Question 8. Give wage comparison with notes on living conditions.

Answer. 19 report "same wage scale," except some of these report that "Japanese work longer if on hourly scale and earn more"; 8 "higher wages demanded and received by Japanese." Others report "Japanese will work only for their own people, and that is a fast-growing tendency everywhere the Japanese is to-day." All who cover this point report "lower living conditions."

COUNTY FARM ADVISERS ANSWER IMPORTANT QUERIES.

Of the 35 counties having farm advisers, 6 of these report practically no oriental population at present; these 6 counties being as follows: Kern, Mendocino, Napa, Nevada, Shasta, and Tehama.

Eight counties having farm advisers made no report at all.

The questions asked and the summary of the answers received are as follows:

Question 1. Could or would the lands now being farmed by the Chinese, Japanese, and Hindus be cultivated by native whites?

Answer. 21 "yes"; 1 "could, but wouldn't"; 1 "yes, except the peat soil."

Question 2. Give pertinent facts concerning methods used by these races in securing land leases?

Answer. 8, "Japanese pay more rent"; 6, "Japanese pay ordinary rent"; 2, "fruit companies aid Japanese"; 1, "Japanese gain leases by refusing to harvest crop and force owner to lease"; 1, "owners want to move to town to live."

Question 3. What is general character of lands owned by orientals?

Answer. 3, "best land"; 1, "vineyard and delta"; 4, "orchards"; 2, "average"; 1, "good"; 1, "truck"; 1, "florin, poor soil."

Question 4. What is general character of lands leased by orientals?

Answer. 8, "best land"; 7, "fruit"; 3, "rice"; 1, "good"; 1, "poultry"; 1, "vineyard"; 1, "delta."

Question 5. Is there tendency toward colonization in particular locations?

Answer: 10, "yes"; 9, "no"; 1, "just starting to colonize."

Question 6. To what extent do orientals displace white labor?

Answer: 5, "to the extent of the number of aliens working in farming activities"; 1, "30 per cent of fruit"; 1, "entirely in fruit"; 1, "in all kinds of farming to the extent of equal numbers"; 1, "small displacement"; 5, "no displacement."

Question 7. In what special kinds of agricultural labor are these races most useful and active?

Answer, 5, "rice"; 10, "fruit"; 4, "beet"; 1, "hops"; 1, "truck."
Question 8. Give wage comparisons, with notes on living conditions.
Answer: 9, "same as whites"; 5, "no wages paid"; work by contract"; 2, "work only for own race"; 3, "higher wages"; 1, "lower wages." All report "lower living conditions."

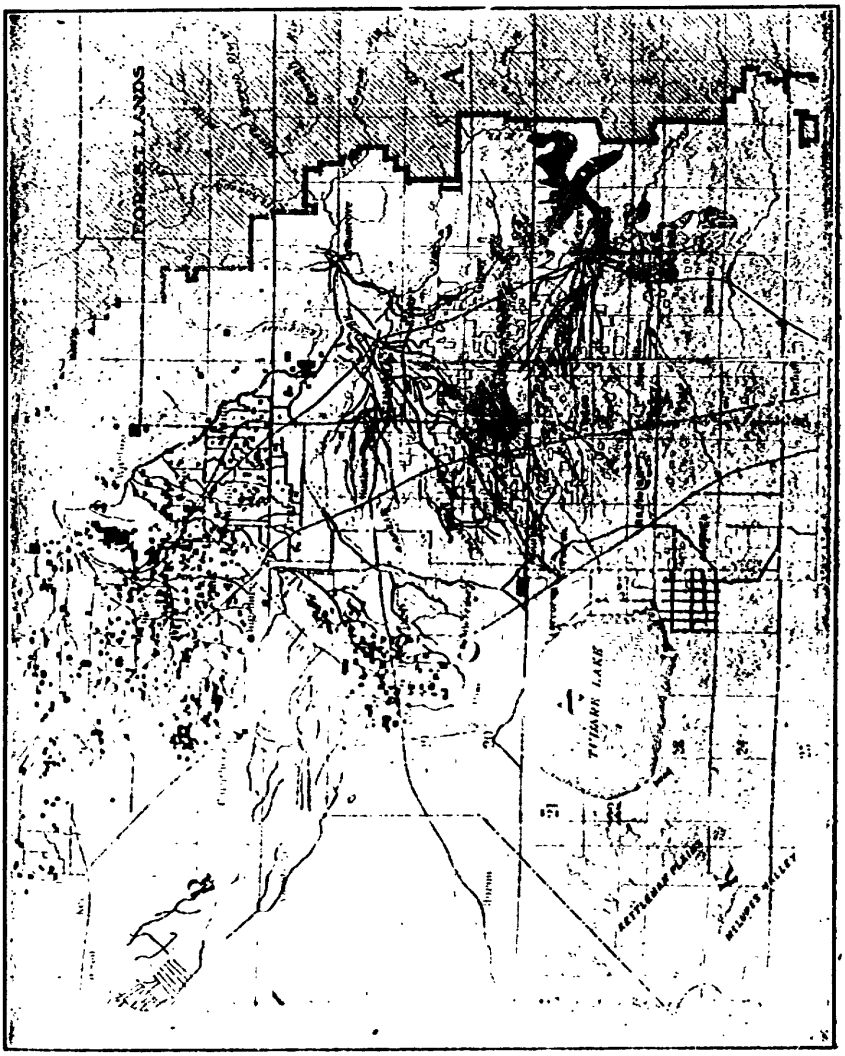


LAND LEGISLATION.

Under this head appears: (1) Alien land law of California, 1913; (2) digest of alien land laws of Washington and Arizona; (3) digest of land laws of some countries bordering the Pacific—Mexico, Japan, Australia, Hawaiian Islands, Philippine Islands.

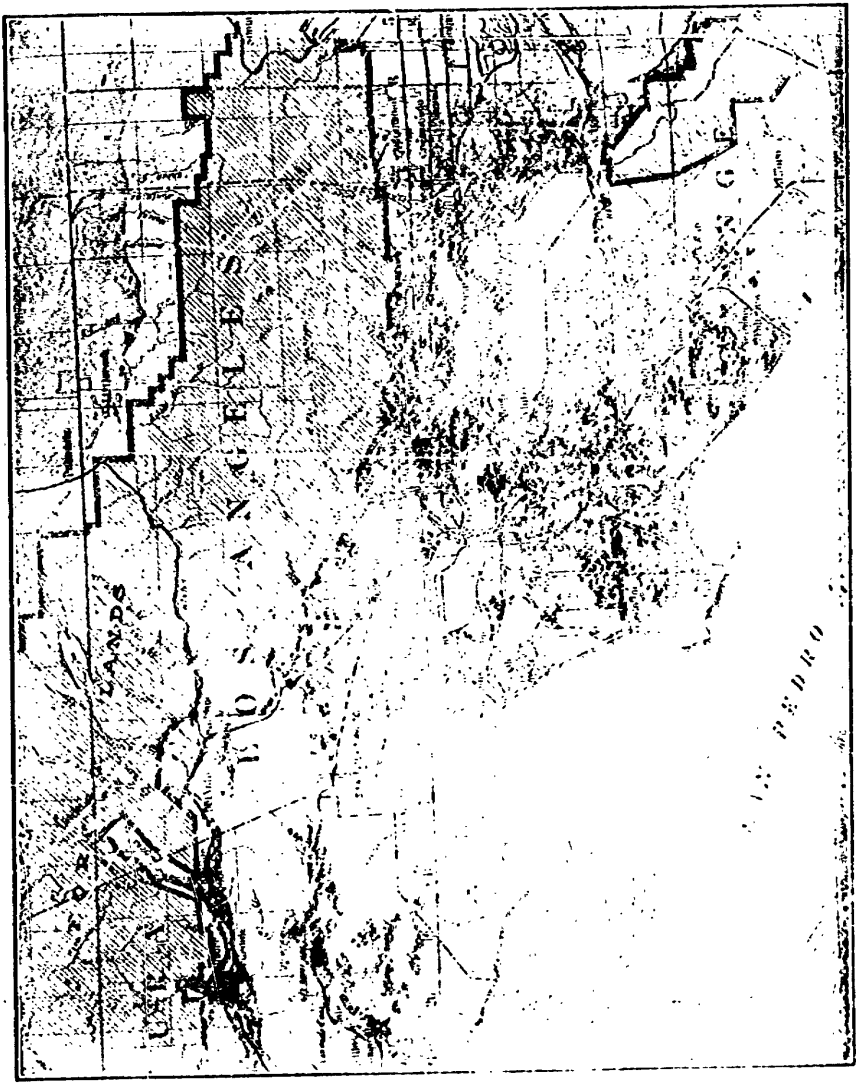
CHAPTER 113, CALIFORNIA ALIEN LAND LAW, ENACTED BY STATE LEGISLATURE IN 1913.

An act relating to the rights, powers, and disabilities of aliens and of certain companies, associations, and corporations with respect to property in this State, providing that escheats in certain cases, prescribing the procedure therein, and repealing all act or parts of acts inconsistent or in conflict herewith. (Approved May 19, 1913.)



The people of the State of California do enact as follows: All aliens eligible to citizenship under the laws of the United States may acquire, possess, enjoy, transmit, and inherit real property, or any interest therein, in this State, in the same manner and to the same extent as citizens of the United States, except as otherwise provided by the laws of this State.

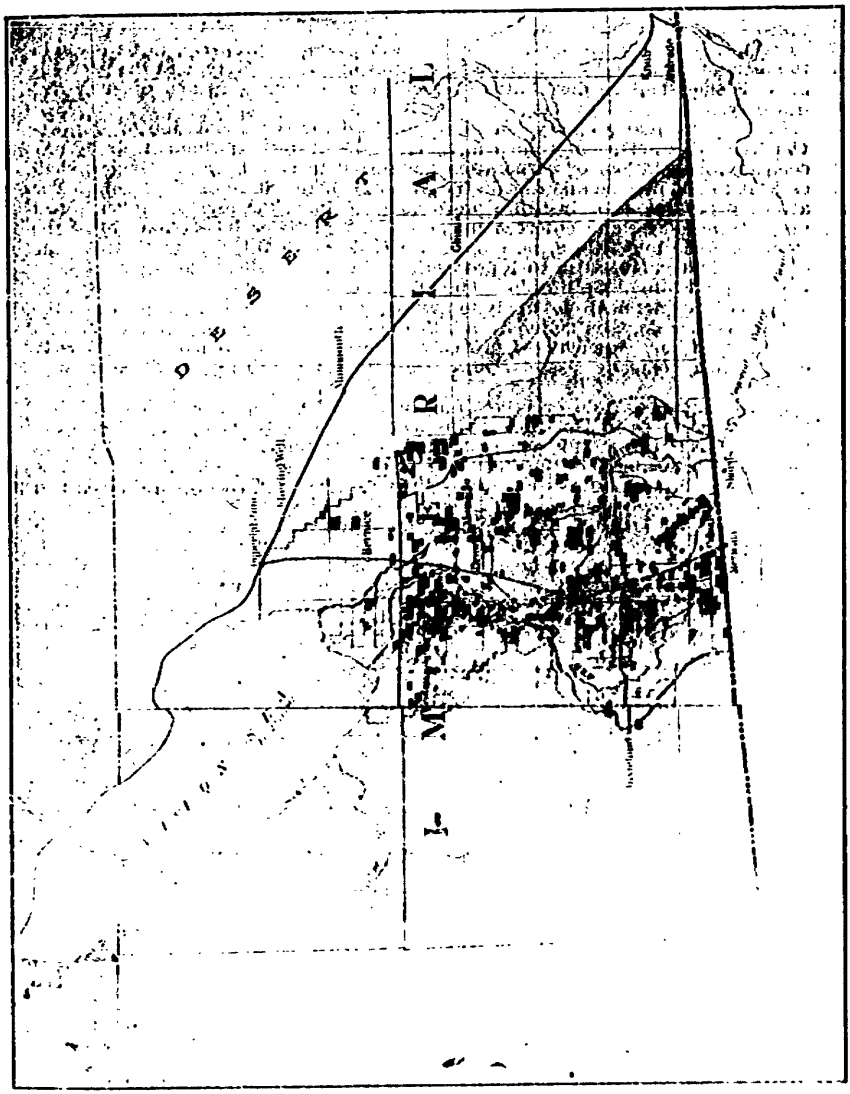
SEC. 2. All aliens other than those mentioned in section 1 of this act may acquire, possess, enjoy, and transfer real property, or any interest therein, in this State, in the manner and to the extent and for the purposes prescribed by any treaty now existing between the Government of the United States and the



nation or country of which such alien is a citizen or subject and not otherwise, and may in addition thereto lease lands in this State for agricultural purposes for a term not exceeding three years.

(The above paragraph refers to the treaty of commerce and navigation of 1911 between America and Japan. See full text as part of this report page 115.)

SEC. 3. Any company, association, or corporation organized under the laws of this or any other State or Nation, of which a majority of the members are aliens other than those specified in section 1 of this act, or in which a majority of the issued capital stock is owned by such aliens, may acquire, possess, enjoy,



and convey real property, or any interest therein, in this State in the manner and to the extent and for the purposes prescribed by any treaty now existing between the Government of the United States and the nation or country of which such members or stockholders are citizens or subjects, and not other

wise, and may in addition thereto lease lands in this State for agricultural purposes for a term not exceeding three years.

SEC. 4. Whenever it appears to the court in any probate proceeding that by reason of the provisions of this act any heir or devisee can not take real property in this State which, but for said provisions, said heir or devisee would take as such, the court, instead of ordering a distribution of such real property to such heir or devisee, shall order a sale of said real property, to be made in the manner provided by law for probate sales of real property, and the proceeds of such sale shall be distributed to such heir or devisee in lieu of such real property.

SEC. 5. Any real property hereafter acquired in fee in violation of the provisions of this act by any alien mentioned in section 2 of this act, or by any company, association, or corporation mentioned in section 3 of this act, shall escheat to and become and remain the property of the State of California. The attorney general shall institute proceedings to have the escheat of such real property adjudged and enforced in the manner provided by section 474 of the Political Code and title 8, part 3, of the Code of Civil Procedure. Upon the entry of final judgment in such proceedings the title to such real property shall pass to the State of California. The provisions of this section and of sections 2 and 3 of this act shall not apply to any real property hereafter acquired in the enforcement or in satisfaction of any lien now existing upon or interest in such property, so long as such real property so acquired shall remain the property of the alien, company, association, or corporation acquiring the same in such manner.

SEC. 6. Any leasehold or other interest in real property, less than the fee, hereafter acquired in violation of the provisions of this act by any alien mentioned in section 2 of this act, or by any company, association, or corporation mentioned in section 3 of this act, shall escheat to the State of California. The attorney general shall institute proceedings to have such escheat adjudged and enforced as provided in section 5 of this act. In such proceedings the court shall determine and adjudge the value of such leasehold, or other interest in such real property, and enter judgment for the State for the amount thereof, together with costs. Thereupon the court shall order a sale of real property covered by such leasehold, or other interest, in the manner provided by section 1271 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Out of the proceeds arising from such sale the amount of the judgment rendered for the State shall be paid into the State treasury and the balance shall be deposited with and distributed by the court in accordance with the interest of the parties therein.

SEC. 7. Nothing in this act shall be construed as a limitation upon the power of the State to enact laws with respect to the acquisition, holding, or disposal by aliens of real property in this State.

SEC. 8. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent or in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

CALIFORNIA ALIEN LAND LAW OF 1913—HOW EVADED.

The intent of this law was to prevent aliens who are ineligible to citizenship from owning land in California. This, however, does not prevent American-born children of "ineligible" alien parents from owning land, and such ineligible aliens soon resorted to the expedient of purchasing land in the names of their American-born children, thereby acquiring the entire control of the land thus owned, as though purchased direct by such aliens.

Inasmuch as very few of the American-born children of such alien parents have attained legal age, it is necessary to secure the appointment of a guardian of lawful age, or a properly qualified trustee, to act for each of such minor property holders. In many instances, the ineligible alien parent has applied for guardianship and has been appointed. Recently, however, superior courts of this State have denied petitions for guardianship filed by ineligible aliens as involving evasions of the land laws of the State. Consequently, many of these minor children are now owning and holding land in their own names without guardian or trustee, subject, of course, to the limitations of minors as to transfer, etc., of real property. (Records of superior courts for the counties of Sutter, Los Angeles, Tulare, and Fresno.)

For the purpose of acquiring alien control of land without the limitations imposed by guardianship, or the difficulties of reconveyance by minor children, the Japanese resorted to the formation of corporations. The law requires that

a majority of the stock be held by American citizens. To overcome this provision, 51 per cent of stock is issued to an American citizen, usually the attorney for the corporation or some employee in his office, who acts as trustee for the real owner of the stock, who may be an ineligible alien or a minor child, American born, of alien parents.

It is a source of deep regret that there are attorneys in the State who, despite their oath to support the constitution and the laws of this State, nevertheless sell their legal talent in aiding this breach of the spirit and purpose of the alien land law.

In all these cases the acquisition, development, operation, and control of the farms are entirely in the hands of the ineligible alien, the American trustee being almost invariably merely the holder of a naked trust without any personal investment and without participation in either the management or profits.

WASHINGTON ALIEN LAND LAW.

The ownership of lands by aliens, other than those who in good faith have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, is prohibited in this State, except where acquired by inheritance, under mortgage or in good faith in the ordinary course of justice in the collection of debts; and all conveyances of land hereafter made to any alien directly, or in trust for such alien, shall be void; *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to lands containing valuable deposits of minerals, metal, iron, coal, or fire clay, and the necessary land for mills and machinery to be used in the development thereof and the manufacture of the products therefrom. Every corporation the majority of the capital stock of which is owned by aliens shall be considered an alien for the purpose of this prohibition.—(Constitution of Washington, Art. II, sec. 33.)

An effort was made to amend this section to make it inapplicable to the conveyance of lands within cities to resident aliens. In the election of November, 1914, the proposal was voted down by a vote of 55,080 to 212,542.

ARIZONA ALIEN LAND LAW.

No person, other than a citizen of the United States, or who is eligible to citizenship under the existing laws of the United States, and no corporation, more than 30 per cent of whose stock is owned by persons other than citizens of the United States, or who have declared their intention to become such, or who are eligible to citizenship under existing laws of the United States, shall hereafter acquire any land, or title thereto, or interest therein, other than mineral lands, or such as may be necessary for the actual working of mines and the reduction of the product thereof: *Provided*, That no alien shall acquire title to any land or real property within this State except as hereinafter provided: *And provided further*, That this chapter shall not prevent an alien from leasing any land or real property within this State for a period of not exceeding five years: *And provided further*, That this chapter shall not prevent the holder (whether aliens or nonresidents) of liens upon real estate, or any interest therein, heretofore or hereafter acquired from holding or taking a valid title to the real estate in the enforcement of such lien; nor shall it prevent any such alien from enforcing any lien or judgment for any debt or liability now existing, or which may hereafter be created, nor from becoming a purchaser at any sale made for the purpose of collecting or enforcing the collection of such debt or judgment, nor preventing widows or heirs who are aliens, or who have not declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, from holding lands by inheritance; but all lands acquired as aforesaid shall be sold within five years after the title thereto shall be perfected in such alien, and in default of such sale within such time, the title of such real estate shall revert and escheat to the State of Arizona; and any person who has under his declaration to become a citizens acquired the title to or the right to possession of lands in this State, and who fails to complete his citizenship, shall be subject to all the provisions of this chapter relating to aliens.

The provisions of this chapter shall not be construed in any way to prevent or interfere with the ownership of mining lands, or lands necessary for the working of mines and the reduction of the products thereof; nor shall the provisions of this chapter be so construed as to conflict in any manner with any rights existing under and by virtue of any treaty of the United States with any other country. (Stats. 1917, p. 57.)

Some Countries Having Alien Land Laws With a Digest of Same.

MEXICO.

Only Mexicans by birth or naturalization and Mexican companies have the right to acquire ownership in lands, waters, and their appurtenances, or to obtain concessions to develop mines, waters, or mineral fuels in the Republic of Mexico. The nation may grant the same right to foreigners, provided they agree before the department of foreign affairs to be considered Mexicans in respect to such property, and accordingly not to invoke the protection of their Governments in respect to the same, under penalty, in case of breach, of forfeiture to the nation of property so acquired. Within a zone of 100 kilometers from the frontiers and of 50 kilometers from the seacoast, no foreigner shall under any conditions acquire direct ownership of lands and waters.

AUSTRALIA.

The matter of land ownership is one affecting the individual State governments. In the States of New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania restrictions are imposed upon the tenure of lands by aliens. In Victoria and Western Australia there are no such restrictions. Following is a summary of the State laws:

(1) *New South Wales.*—Under the crown lands consolidation act, 1913, an alien is not qualified to apply for an original homestead selection, original conditional purchase lease, settlement lease, original homestead lease, or original conditional purchase unless he has resided in New South Wales for one year and at the time of making application lodges a declaration of his intention to become naturalized within five years. If he fails to become naturalized within that period, the land is forfeited. This residential limit of 12 months does not, however, apply to applicants for homestead farms, crown leases, suburban holdings, and leases within irrigation areas, but any alien who becomes the holder of any of these tenures must become naturalized within three years after his becoming such holder. Failure to comply with this regulation involves forfeiture of such holding, together with all improvements thereon.

(2) *Victoria.*—Under the supreme court act, 1915 (sec. 3), every alien friend resident in Victoria may acquire, either by grant from the crown or otherwise, both real and personal property.

(3) *Queensland.*—Under the land act, 1910 (secs. 59*b* and 62), an alien can not apply for any land in Queensland unless he obtain a certificate that he is able to read and write from dictation words in such language as the minister for lands may direct. If he acquire a selection, he must within five years of such acquisition become a naturalized subject.

(4) *South Australia.*—In South Australia, Asiatics are disqualified from holding perpetual leases of lands in irrigation areas under section 19 of the irrigation and reclaimed lands act, 1914.

(5) *Western Australia.*—In this State aliens are under no disability as regards the acquisition of the freehold of lands already alienated. Every application to acquire crown lands whether by a British subject or an alien, is subject to the approval of the minister for lands, with an appeal to the governor in council.

(6) *Tasmania.*—Under the aliens' act, 1861 (sec. 2), aliens can not hold real estate. An alien, if the subject of a friendly State, may, however, occupy lands for any term not exceeding 21 years.

PACIFIC ISLANDS.

(1) *North Borneo.*—"Any alien desirous of purchasing land from a native shall address his application to the collector who if he sees fit to sanction such purchase, shall, if the native owner consents, acquire the land on behalf of the Government and shall fix the premium and quitrent at which the land shall be leased by the Government to the applicant, and such new lease shall be issued under Part II or Part III hereof."—(Ordinances of North Borneo, 1881–1914, p. 349.)

(2) For *New Guinea, New Caledonia,* the *Society Islands,* and other small islands in the South Pacific, statutes or ordinances are not available.

JAPAN.

There are three ways in which foreigners may hold land in Japan: (1) By ordinary lease, running for any convenient term and renewable at the will of the lessee. The rent of such leased property is, however, liable to a review by the courts, after a certain number of years, on the application of either party. (2) A so-called superficies title may be secured in all parts of Japan, save what may be called colonial areas, running for any number of years. Many such titles now current run for 999 years, and so far as appears they might run for 5,000. These titles give as complete control over the surface of the land as a fee simple title would do. (3) Foreigners may form joint-stock companies and hold land for the purposes indicated by their charters. Some of these charters contain provisions practically limiting membership to foreigners. They are juridical persons formed under the civil code of Japan and are regarded as just as truly Japanese legal persons as though composed solely of Japanese. Foreigners are excluded from membership in corporations subsidized by the Japanese Government.

Aside from the three classes of holdings mentioned above, in the concessions of the old extraterritorial days permanent leases are obtainable by purchase, from time to time. The rental on this property is fixed by the terms of the original deeds, at 28 yen per 100 tsubo (400 square yards) per year for the business sections and considerably less for the residence sections of the concessions. In Yokahama the rental on the Bluff lots is 12 yen per 100 tsubo. This rental is in lieu of all other taxes, and The Hague Tribunal has decided that this stipulation gives immunity from taxation to all buildings or other improvements on such lots.

These permanent leases have been the subject of much controversy; but many of the lots have already passed into Japanese hands and it is probable that this special form of ownership will ere long disappear.

A new foreign ownership law was passed in 1910, but has never been placed in operation. By this law ownership is permitted to those foreigners who maintain a household or lodging in the country, or to those foreign juridical persons who keep an office in Japan. It compels any foreign landowner who may leave the country and thus fail to maintain a household or lodging to sell his property within five years on penalty of its reversion to the national treasury. Ownership is limited to certain geographical sections.

This law has not been placed in force, because, it is claimed, it is unsatisfactory to the Government, which desires a more liberal measure. According to press dispatches, a new law is now pending before the Imperial Parliament.

UNITED STATES—PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The fourth Philippine Legislature, special session of 1910, in act No. 2874, H. No. 1104, H. Ct. R., No. 37, passed an act which is now in force in the Philippine Islands and which became a law with the sanction of the Federal Government of the United States, and is very specific in all of its sections in confining ownership and leasing of land to citizens of the Philippine Islands or of the United States, except that citizens of countries whose laws grant to citizens of the Philippine Islands the right to acquire land may acquire in the Philippine Islands a parcel of agricultural land not in excess of 100 hectares. Chapter 4, section 12, reads in part as follows: "Any citizen of the Philippine Islands or of the United States, over the age of 18 years * * * may enter a homestead * * *."

Chapter 5, section 23, reads as follows: "Any citizen of lawful age of the Philippine Islands or of the United States, and any corporation or association of which at least 61 per cent of the capital stock or of any interest in said capital stock belongs wholly to citizens of the Philippine Islands or of the United States, and which is organized and constituted under the laws of the Philippine Islands or of the United States or of any State thereof and authorized to transact business in the Philippine Islands, and corporate bodies organized in the Philippine Islands authorized under their charters to do so, may purchase any tract of public agricultural land disposable under this act, not to exceed 100 hectares in the case of an individual and 1,024 hectares in that of a corporation or association * * * : *Provided*, That citizens of countries the laws of which grant to citizens of the Philippine Islands the same right to acquire public land as to their own citizens, may, while such laws are in force, but not thereafter, with the express authorization of the legislature, purchase

any parcel of agricultural land, not in excess of 100 hectares, available under this act, upon complying with the requirements of this chapter."

Chapter 6, section 34, relating to leasing, reads as follows: "Any citizen of lawful age of the Philippine Islands or of the United States, and any corporation or association of which at least 61 per cent of the capital stock or of any interest in said capital stock belongs wholly to citizens of the Philippine Islands or of the United States, and which is organized and constituted under the laws of the Philippine Islands or of the United States or of any State thereof and authorized to transact business in the Philippine Islands, may lease any tract of agricultural public land available for lease under the provisions of this act not exceeding a total of 1,024 hectares: *Provided*, That citizens of countries the laws of which grant to citizens of the Philippine Islands the same rights to lease public land as to their own citizens may, while such laws are in force, but not thereafter, with the express authorization of the legislature, lease any parcel of agricultural land not in excess of 1,024 hectares, available for lease in accordance with this act. * * *"

Chapter 7, section 41, relating to free patents of lands reads as follows: "Any native of the Philippine Islands * * * shall be entitled, under the provisions of this chapter, to a free patent * * *."

"SEC. 120. No land originally acquired in any manner under the provisions of this act, nor any permanent improvement on such land, shall be encumbered, alienated, or transferred, except to persons, corporations, associations, or partnerships who may acquire lands of the public domain under this act; to corporations organized in the Philippine Islands authorized therefor by their charters, and upon express authorization by the Philippine Legislature, to citizens of countries the laws of which grant to citizens of the Philippine Islands the same right to acquire, hold, lease, encumber, dispose of, or alienate land, or permanent improvements thereon, or any interest therein, as to their own citizens, only in the manner and to the extent specified in such laws and while the same are in force, but not thereafter.

"SEC. 121. No land originally acquired in any manner under the provisions of the former public-land act or of any other act, ordinance, royal order, royal decree, or any other provision of law formerly in force in the Philippine Islands with regard to public lands, terrenos baldios y realengos, or lands of any other denomination that were actually or presumptively of the public domain, or by royal grant or in any other form, nor any permanent improvement on such land, shall be encumbered, alienated, or conveyed, except to persons, corporations, or associations who may acquire land of the public domain under this act, to corporate bodies organized in the Philippine Islands whose charters may authorize them to do so, and upon express authorization by the Philippine Legislature to citizens of countries the laws of which grant to citizens of the Philippine Islands the same right to acquire, hold, lease, encumber, dispose of, or alienate land or permanent improvements thereon or any interest therein as to their own citizens, and only in the manner and to the extent specified in such laws and while the same are in force, but not thereafter: *Provided, however*, That this prohibition shall not be applicable to the conveyance or acquisition by reason of hereditary succession duly acknowledged and legalized by competent courts, nor to lands and improvements acquired or held for industrial or residence purposes while used for such purposes: *Provided further*, That in the event of the ownership of the lands and improvements mentioned in this section and in the last preceding section being transferred by judicial decree to persons, corporations, or associations not legally capacitated to acquire the same under the provisions of this act such persons, corporations, or associations shall be obliged to alienate said lands or improvements to others so capacitated within the precise period of five years under the penalty of such property reverting to the Government in the contrary case.

"SEC. 122. Any acquisition, conveyance, alienation, transfer, or other contract made or executed in violation of any of the provisions of sections 116, 118, 119, 120, and 121 of this act shall be unlawful and null and void from its execution and shall produce the effect of annulling and canceling the grant, title, patent, or permit originally issued, recognized or confirmed, actually or presumptively, and cause the reversion of the property and its improvements to the Government."

HAWAII OPPOSED TO JAPANESE LAND OWNERSHIP.

Press dispatches from Honolulu, dated April 28, 1920, read as follows:

"Robert W. Shingle, territorial senator and member of the legislative commission which recently returned from Washington, in an open letter to the

Pacific Commercial Advertiser published here to-day declared that many Congressmen opposed opening of public lands in Hawaii to homesteading because of increasing number of Japanese in the Territory obtaining American citizenship.

"The United States Congress is almost unanimously averse to the granting of homestead privileges on highly developed public lands in the Territory of Hawaii, because it is by no means satisfied of the complete sincerity of Americanism in the growing class citizenship in these islands,' the letter said.

"I allude to Hawaiian-born Japanese, thousands of whom annually come into the sacred inheritance of American citizenship.

"Neither Congress nor I have any intention of calling into question the loyalty of Hawaiian-born Japanese in this Territory. However, America learned a bitter lesson of nationalization during the past five years, one which cost dear in blood and ideals.

"The problems involved in efforts to obtain a homesteading law were based upon a desire of the territorial legislature to provide some means for restoration of public lands to Hawaiians. Public lands have been leased and control obtained by others than Hawaiians. To secure a return of these lands, as expiration of leases, to Hawaiians, a rehabilitation bill was submitted to Congress and urged by the commission."

NOTE.—Since the above article was published the House of Representatives has passed a homestead law for the Hawaiian Islands in which the privilege of acquiring a homestead is confined strictly to native Hawaiians who are descendants of the original natives of the islands.

ALIEN LAND LAW OF JAPAN.

Japanese law, like the alien land law of California, prohibits aliens from owning land in fee, but permits leaseholds for varying terms of years, confined to industrial and residential purposes; no agricultural lands leased.

Legislation broadening land ownership by foreigners was attempted in 1910, following representations made by a number of foreign Governments, and was favorably acted upon by the Japanese Diet, but the law has never been promulgated, and is therefore not in force.

A similar fate attended the more recent efforts of the Japanese Parliament in the same direction, induced apparently by a desire to overcome Mexican arguments against granting Japanese the right to own land.

MILLIONS OF ACRES AVAILABLE IN JAPAN.

The impression quite generally prevails in this country that the Japanese are compelled to emigrate to other countries out of sheer necessity of making a living. It is alleged that the population of Japan is increasing so rapidly that the producing lands are not capable of supporting the population. That this is an erroneous impression is evidenced by the following announcement concerning available farm lands in Japan which was published in the Japanese American News January 6, 1920, and dated as dispatch from Tokyo, December 15, 1919:

"NEW FARM VILLAGES OPENED ALL OVER THE COUNTRY—LAND UNOWNED FOR 40 YEARS—GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO FARMERS—JAPAN'S BIG RECLAMATION SCHEME—FIVE MILLION ACRES NEW FARM LAND.

"For the past 10 years the department of agriculture and commerce has been conducting an investigation of all arable lands in the different municipalities and prefectures. The investigation, which was completed two years ago, has shown that there are 2,000,000 cho (5,000,000 acres) of farm land which can be reclaimed under the waste-land reclamation law. Work has already begun this year (1919) for the opening up of 1,500,000 cho (3,250,000 acres) for rice and vegetable fields. The Industrial Bank is to supply the necessary capital, and the scheme extends over 30 years * * *.

"The Government is to encourage agricultural settlers by grants of aid, low rates, easy payments, and practical exemption of newly opened land from taxation for 40 years."

This same erroneous impression is corrected by the statements of Carl Crow in his book entitled "Japan and America," issued 1916, from page 20 of which we quote the following:

"It is frequently asserted that every square foot of arable land in Japan is under intensive cultivation. Doubtless this is the impression one gets on coming from America, where in some places at least, the owners still count their possessions by the section and the quarter section rather than the acre. But a closer study of the area of the country and its development reveals the fact that the present area under cultivation might be appreciably increased. Though theirs is a mountainous country, the Japanese are not mountaineers, but dwellers of the plains and valleys. There they live, contented with their narrow fields; the sides of hills and mountains which would be terraced by Chinese or Igorots remain uncultivated and unproductive. The Government authorities after a careful survey of the entire country have reached the conclusion that simply by reclaiming and putting under cultivation the land which is inclined at an angle of less than 15°, the area of arable lad may be doubled."

In this same connection we quote from the April, 1920, issue of Outlook Magazine, the organ of the Interchurch World Movement, which published the following in an article by Mr. Young, of the Japan Chronicle, entitled "What the World Wants to Know About Japan":

"Japan is, of course, just becoming an industrial nation. While on the other hand the shortage of labor is becoming a serious question the growth of population is now beyond the ability of the country to feed itself. However, the claims that Japan must go elsewhere to find room for her people is sheer nonsense, for she has the whole of the Hokkaido (the north part of the main land) which is hardly populated."

A large map of the State of California, approximately 12 by 14 feet, was prepared by the Federal irrigation manager for California in conjunction with the State board of control setting out in colors all of the holdings by Japanese, Chinese, and Hindus throughout the entire State. Approximately 10,000 parcels of land were checked on the records to obtain this information. This map is available in the office of the State board of control.

SEC. IV.—FINANCING.

Orientals are financed principally as follows:

(1) Cash advances by American distributors, commission merchants, packers and canners of fruit and vegetables, fish canneries, and beet-sugar factories.

(2) Cash advances and other assistance by their more prosperous countrymen, either here on in the Orient.

(3) Bank loans from both American and oriental banks.

(4) Letter of Westfall-Lane Co. reproduced here as a fair statement of the usual financing methods.

(5) Sample copy of usual form of crop contract used with orientals.

(6) Percentage of principal crops raised by Japanese in 1917.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

The principal source of financial assistance to orientals engaged in agricultural pursuits and the fishing industry is the American distributor. American individuals, firms, and corporations engaged in the business of buying and selling or distributing fruits and vegetables, such as cantaloupes, grapes, lettuce, onions, and potatoes; packers and canners of fruits and vegetables; fish merchants and fish canneries; and beet-sugar factories; all appear to follow the practice of making generous money advances under contract in sufficiently large sums frequently to cover lease payments on land and the costs of planting, harvesting, packing, and crating.

In the fish industry the canneries usually furnish the fishing boat, fishing tackle, and equipment, the total cost of which often runs as high as $4,000 or $5,000, the canner reimbursing himself out of each catch brought in by the fishermen. Some of the larger canneries are said to have more than $200,000 so invested in boats, let out principally to Japanese.

In this manner it is stated that orientals, especially Japanese, are often able to secure practically every dollar of working capital, and being thus well financed frequently outbid whites by paying for leases of agricultural lands almost any price demanded, the average running about $50, while some cantaloupe lands in the Imperial and Turlock districts secure as high as $75 per acre per annum rental.

EXPLAINS METHODS OF FINANCING.

On page 81 is given a copy of a letter from Westfall-Lane Co., of Turlock, Calif., large distributors of cantaloupes, watermelons, sweet potatoes, and grapes, which letter is dated March 11, 1920, and outlines in detail the methods followed by Japanese in financing themselves through distributors. (This is but one of many similar statements.)

SAMPLE CROP CONTRACT.

Following above letter is a sample copy of the usual contract between the distributor and the grower, the printed form herewith given being one that Arthur Miller, 330 Washington Street, New York City, uses principally in the Imperial Valley cantaloupe territory near Brawley, Calif., this, however, being a form commonly used by all classes of distributors.

Farm advisers and others complain that American farmers, lessees, and intended growers are not as liberally financed by the interests above mentioned as are the orientals, especially the Japanese. Difficulty in securing funds for working capital is eliminating the Americans from competition with the orientals.

CERTAIN CROPS ENTIRELY CONTROLLED BY JAPANESE.

Examination of the 1917 crop statistics compiled by the Japanese Agricultural Association, copy of which is given on the following page, and also the figures for 1919 compiled by the Japanese Agricultural Association of California contained in this report under the head of "Land" shows the rapid growth of Japanese agricultural activities and that Japanese now control the berry food supply of the State, almost entirely control the vegetable supply and are making rapid inroads into fruit and raisin farming.

At present the principal fruit and vegetable distributors are American, but the Japanese have already entered the field of distribution and are operating several commission houses and distributing associations in the larger agricultural centers.

There are seven banks owned by Japanese and organized under California laws, and two branches of the Yokohama Specie Bank of Japan in this State. While the latter bank does exchange business, also, all the Japanese banks are engaged principally in extending credit to Japanese farmers and merchants. The Chinese finance themselves largely out of their own resources, the Hindu does the same to a large extent, except that some receive cash advances from rice and cotton growers' associations.

A peculiar method of deposit is practiced by the Japanese in making deposits in the Japanese banks by which they buy certificates of transmission, payable in Japan, presumably for the purpose of transferring the funds to Japan. Many of these so-called certificates of transmission are, however, in fact merely the usual certificates of deposit commonly in use in America, the difference being that they are made payable in Japan only. These certificates are said to be very commonly held and ultimately cashed at Japanese banks here in the same manner that certificates of deposit are handled. The effect of this practice is to place these funds beyond recourse by American creditors during the period that they are held as certificates of transmission, but at the same time they are subject to attachment or claim by creditors residing in Japan.

Percentage of principal crops produced by Japanese in 1917.

[Prepared by the Japanese Agricultural Association of California.]

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Celery	90	Sugar beets	45
Berries	88	Mixed vegetables	40
Asparagus	86	Grapes	34
Cantaloupes	85	Rice	25
Onions	84	Potatoes	20
Tomatoes	80	Beans	15
Florists' products	72	Cotton	15
Seeds	52	Fruits	12

NOTE.—These figures cover crops raised by Japanese in 1917. Since that year the percentage of certain of the enumerated crops raised by Japanese has very materially increased, the largest increases being in rice, grapes, potatoes, and fruits.

LETTER OF WESTFALL-LANE CO. ON FINANCING METHODS.

[John R. Westfall, Sales Manager. A. J. Eddy, Manager. David F. Lane, General Manager.]

WESTFALL-LANE CO.,
137 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
Turlock, Calif., March 11, 1920.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL, SACRAMENTO, CALIF.
(Attention F. L. Lathrop).

DEAR SIR: Replying to yours of the 27th ultimo.

I am glad to report on the Japanese situation pertaining to the agriculture and finance activities of the Japanese.

There are 3,500 acres of land leased by Japanese in this Turlock irrigation district. This would mean that some of these pople are in Merced County, with a large portion in Stanislaus County, but all are tributary to either Turlock, Keys, Hughson, or Denair as shipping points.

The principal line of agriculture that they follow is cantaloupes and this 3,500 acres is cantaloupe land or land leased for the purpose of growing cantaloupes. The majority of the land, possibly 80 per cent of it, is leased on the basis of $50 per acre cash rent, 10 per cent at about $60 per acre, and 10 per cent at from $25 to $50 per acre. The Japanese method of leasing land and financing his land is along these lines:

They lease the land on a payment of one-third to one-half cash and the majority of the leases provide for the balance to be paid about September 1. A few of the leases provide for an intermediate payment in the latter part of July or the first part of August. There are a few leases that demand all cash payment.

The Jap then goes to the shipper and asks to be financed to the extent of covering his initial payment on the lease. Sometimes he provides in his agreement with the shipper at the time of entering into the agreement that he will need money to plow his land and grow the crop. Sometimes he waits until after the shipper has put some money into the deal and then demands or asks for advances to care for crop. In this last instance it behooves the shipper to put more money into the deal to protect the first or initial investment.

The Westfall-Lane Co. practice this method of financing the Japanese, as well as other shipping organizations, but in doing so they have demanded securities by chattel mortgages on stock, implements, and crops. Some of the other companies practice the same method whenever they can get the security.

There are two or three farmers' organizations that do not make these advances, as the finances at hand will not permit it.

The next financial aid given the Japanese is that the shipper gives him credit for his shook, nails, and labels and advances 35 to 40 cents per crate—cost of picking and packing.

By tabulating these amounts and compiling them you will arrive at the conclusion that the shipper is financing these growers and taking all chances of loss, with a fixed charge of gross profits. These gross profits represent 15 per cent of the growers' sales, plus a 1 cent per crate charge for shipping fees.

If the proceeds from the sales (after all of these advances are refunded) is sufficient, a profit will be shown the grower. If the net returns from the sales are not sufficiently large, then the shipper must either fall back upon his securities covered by channel mortgages and if adequate will not suffer a loss, but if not, of course, will suffer a loss. This loss, if any, may be made up by another venture the following year and when such losses have occurred in the past this has been the custom, but in view of the fact of the widespread anti-Jap propaganda, I do not believe there will be renewals of the venture.

From an agriculture standpoint, it is necessary for us to keep a man in the field to see that these Japanese farm their land right. This may seem to you a strange statement, considering that it is generally assumed that the Japs are such wonderful farmers. They are not wonderful farmers, but are hard workers, and the success that they have made, in my estimation, is principally charged up or credited to persistent plugging and consistent attention to their lands.

The Japanese are cooperative. They usually practice this cooperativeness in what we term at this time as a "clan." These clans are made up from 5 to 20 people.

These clans pool their interest. For example: If one man loses, the others help him out; they go so far as indorsing each other's notes for advances made or for leases to be paid.

During the attention that I have given to these people, I find that these clans are transported clans from Japan. That is to say, Japanese living and operating in Provinces in Japan clique together in the United States and cooperate in their agricultural ventures. They go so far as the leader of a clan or his heirs in Japan inherit the same rights when their members are transported to this country.

This is usually what "he" means when he refers to "my friend." When a Jap succeeds in a venture he stakes his friend to lease a piece of property, and he becomes the next unit to their cooperative system. This friend is picked from the working class; that is, a laboring man. He has worked with him in the cantaloupe field or has had some agricultural experience. They also cooperate in helping one another to plow and to do all kinds of agricultural work. Especially is this true if one of their number is behind with his work.

All this sounds very lovable and brotherly, but these people have their difficulties. If a Jap attempts to lease more land than he is able to handle, he is notified by them to cut some of the land out of his holdings and get down to a basis where he can handle it economically. If he neglects his land, jeopardizing the financial responsibilities of the others, he is corrected, but, "let me say at this time" very diplomatically. If he does not take care of his land the others go in on the property, combining their efforts to get the land up to the proper condition as speedily as possible.

There is a cantaloupe organization here, called the California Cantaloupe Co. This is a Japanese organization. There are two or three companies formed this year, but at the present time have not a large acreage. These organizations are for the purpose of selling produce. The organizations formed this year were not organized until after the strong Japanese agitation started.

The Japanese agitation that we have in this community seems primarily to be among the business men and from information at hand, it would seem that quite a few of the landowners are not in sympathy with the movement.

If these landowners will lease the land to Japanese, then I think that as soon as the Japanese become financially strong, or until they will not need much credit, they will attempt to sell their own crops.

Next thing that we must bear in mind is that the Japanese organizations in California do not find much difficulty in securing financial aid among eastern commission houses. If the Japanese secure the land and also their own selling organization, they will control over 60 per cent of the entire cantaleape crop in this district.

There are at the present time 18 shipping organizations; 15 of them are white and 3 are Japs. If the Jap organizations will control 60 per cent of the crop and 15 white organizations will stay in the field and divide the white business among themselves, then there would not be sufficient number of acres for these white organizations to stay in business. First, from the standpoint of profits on the limited volume of business based upon the present rates of commission; second, that they would not have sufficient volume to cut any figure in supplying the markets.

The undersigned leases this year to Japanese, of his own land, about 250 acres. These leases are made from year to year. I have provided that all of these lands will be leased to white men from now on. I consider this, first, good business, and second, have hit upon a plan of financing the white man and have secured some of the best men in the country. I mention this at this time as simply a point of general information to impart to you.

There is no question in my mind but that all of this land now leased by Japs can be leased to white men providing you finance the white man. Also that the leasing of lands in this district for cantaloupes has been a detriment, based upon these facts: That after the crops are removed at the end of any given year, the grower is, as far as the value of his improvements are concerned, in the same position as he was a year ago. He has raised a crop and taken it off of the land. He has put nothing back and has not improved the land, such as an orchard, vineyard, or alfalfa. In other words, he is a farmer without an industry, or, at least, he does not represent any particular industry, such as vineyardist, peach grower, prune or apricot growers, or a dairyman.

You might say the same thing about a grain grower, but this land is not grain land—it is too valuable. It is not reasonable or consistent or economical that land valued at $700 per acre should be treated in this manner.

The exclusion of the Japs, even in the event that you could not secure enough whites to lease the land, would revert to the benefit of the country, as it would force owners of the land to put in permanent crops.

If there is any further information that you would like on this subject, and if it is within my keeping, upon request I would be glad to give it to you. I have only covered this subject roughly, touching upon points rather than to exhaust the subject.

Yours, very truly,

D. F. LANE.

SAMPLE COPY OF USUAL CONTRACT BETWEEN DISTRIBUTOR AND ORIENTAL GROWER.

[Arthur Miller, 330 Washington Street, New York, N. Y.]

This contract and agreement, entered into this —— day of ———, by and between ———, of Brawley, California, hereinafter referred to as the grower, and Arthur Miller, of 330 Washington Street, New York, hereinafter referred to as the distributor.

Witnesseth, that for a cash consideration mentioned in the tenth paragraph of this contract the grower hereby appoints the above-mentioned distributor his exclusive selling and distributing agent for all cantaloupes grown or owned or controlled by the grower for and during the season of 1920, and agrees to pay to the distributor as compensation for his services a commission of 10 per cent of the amount of the gross sales of all cantaloupes picked, packed, tendered, and accepted for shipment by the distributor at the shipping shed at Brawley, Calif.

The grower agrees to plant or have planted —— acres from seed to be furnished by the distributor and to deliver to the distributor at the above-mentioned shed in a properly matured condition all cantaloupes grown or caused to be grown from said acreage during the season of 1920 of merchantable quality, packed in standard crates of 12 by 12 by 23½ inches, and to contain 45 cantaloupes, or Jumbo crates of 13 by 13 by 23½ inches, and to contain 36 or 45 cantaloupes, each and every crate to contain cantaloupes of uniform size, or in pony crates of 11 by 11 by 23½ inches, and to contain 45 cantaloupes or 54 cantaloupes, or in flat crates of 4½ by 13 by 23½ inches, and to contain 12 or 15 cantaloupes; and

The grower further agrees, in consideration of the acreage advance, cash crate advance, and guarantee of freight by the distributor, that all cantaloupes not grading as merchantable quality produced from the above-mentioned number of acres are not to be packed, it being mutually acknowledged and agreed that shipments of inferior cantaloupes would have a deteriorating effect on marketing conditions, injure the confidence of the trade, and prove unsatisfactory to the customer, thereby jeopardizing the interest of both the distributor and the growers whose crops have been contracted by the distributor.

The grower agrees to plant the acreage mentioned above as early as possible as the season justifies in order to produce an early crop, and further agrees to use his best efforts to produce the best quality of cantaloupes and as early in the season as possible, to pick, grade, pack, and handle same in a strictly first-class manner, using proper care in every respect to prevent injury from any cause, to pack the same of uniform size and quality and wrap same neatly so as to produce a first-class and attractive package in every respect, and to deliver the said cantaloupes at the shipping shed on wagons or trucks provided with springs to prevent bruising; cantaloupes to be properly protected at all times after picking from the hot rays of the sun.

The distributor agrees to perform the following:

First. To provide a shipping shed through which to load all cantaloupes accepted by the distributor for shipment.

Second. To provide and sell to the grower cantaloupe seed of first-class quality at ——— per pound, to sell to the grower the following supplies at prices named, to wit: Registered paper wraps, bearing the "Crowned Lyon Brand" trade-mark, at ——— per thousand, and in consideration of this price it is hereby agreed that the grower will not use these wraps for any other purpose than shipping cantaloupes of the above-named brand, and all of which are to be handled by the above-named distributor; nails, at ——— per keg; standard, pony, and jumbo crates, at ——— each; and flat crates, at ——— each, complete, including registered labels bearing the "Crowned Lyon Brand," for which no charge is made, and it is understood that this label is loaned to the grower for the specific purpose of packing cantaloupes for shipment only through the above-

named distributor. It is also understood by the grower that the distributor shall not be liable to the grower for failure to furnish such crates or other material or other supplies if prevented from doing so by strikes or any other cause beyond the contol of the distributor.

Third. In consideration of the above clause, the grower hereby irrevocably agrees that the terms under which the above supplies are sold to him will not be violated at any time during the shipping season, and that under no circumstances will any portion of said crop be shipped through any other source than through the distributor, and hereby agrees that in the event that he violates said terms, ships or permits to be shipped any cantaloupes comprising said crop through any other source, without the written consent of the distributor, that the prices named herein for supplies and material of every kind are null and void, and that he accepts said material, seed, crates, wraps, nails, etc., at an advanced price of 25 per cent above the prices mentioned in this contract, and that his entire season's supply is to be charged to him at the said advanced prices. The said increased amounts over and above prices mentioned in this contract are to be credited to the "surplus account" of the distributor, and at the end of the season the said amounts are to be pro rated in accordance with the actual number of the crates shipped by the other growers shipping through the distributor, and it is to be paid on that basis to the growers who have not violated their contract and whose interests have been injured by the shipment of said cantaloupes through other sources by said grower.

Fourth. To advance the grower $1 per crate for all standard and jumbo crates and $1 per crate for all pony crates and 45 cents per crate for all flat crates delivered by the grower and accepted by the distributor for shipment, less a deduction of 45 cents on full-size crates and 25 cents on flat crates, which is to apply on the indebtedness of the grower for crates, paper, nails, and acreage advances, such deduction to be made until such time as the total indebtedness of the grower to the distributor is fully paid; said advance to be paid to the grower every Monday for all crates accepted from him for shipment by the distributor during the previous week. This crate advance is a guaranteed advance to the grower on all cantaloupes as a whole collectively received from the grower for the entire season as a season's average; and if the net results of the pools of all cantaloupes shipped for the grower are in excess of the total amount of crate advance paid to the grower, the balance of the net results of pools over and above the crate advance shall be paid to the grower.

Fifth. To furnish the necessary lumber to load cars and car loaders to load into the cars all crates accepted by the distributor for shipment, all at the expense of the distributor.

Sixth. The distributor further agrees to pay freight, refrigeration, cartage on all cars of cantaloupes shipped by him for the account of the grower, such charges and 16 per cent commission to be deducted from the gross sales: *Provided, however*, That in case of strikes of any character, car shortage, lockouts on any railroad or railroads over which the cantaloupes are transported, the grower agrees not to offer any cantaloupes for shipment if so requested by the distributor.

Seventh. The distributor further agrees to use his best efforts and judgment in the marketing of said cantaloupes in order to produce the best results and to create a 1-day pool from the beginning of the season and for the first 10 days succeeding shipment of the first carload and a 2-day pool for the remainder of the shipping season, which pools will include all shipments of cantaloupes made by the growers controlled by the distributor, and to send the grower a statement of the results of said pools as soon as possible after the sale of said cantaloupes.

Eighth. It is mutually agreed that the original account of sales covering any car shipped by the distributor for the account of the grower shall be open for the personal inspection of the grower and the Japanese Farmers' Association upon demand at any time within one year from date of shipment.

The distributor agrees to keep and maintain an office in Brawley, Calif., where all books of accounts and records shall be kept open at all reasonable times for transaction of business, and shall be kept and maintained till the close of the season and all accounts and settlements in full with the grower are made.

Ninth. It is understood and mutually agreed between the parties to this contract that no cantaloupes shall be received from wagons which are not in line for unloading at 10 o'clock p. m.

Tenth. It is further agreed and understood between the distributor and the grower that the distributor shall advance as a loan to the grower $20 per acre

for every acre of cantaloupes he agrees and has actually planted in cantaloupes according to this contract, said $20 being the cash consideration hereinbefore mentioned, and the same to be paid $10 on the signing of this contract and agreement and $10 on or before the 1st day of February, 1920, and that the said $20 per acre advance may be deducted, together with material and seed or any unpaid portion of same from the cash crate advance agreed upon in this contract at any time or times during the shipping season, subject to the approval of the Japanese Farmers' Association, and it is further agreed and understood that at the end of the shipping season the distributor will, as soon as possible, furnish the grower with a statement showing the average net returns for all crates received for shipment from the grower, and to pay to the grower all amounts due him for shipments above the advances, seed, and material.

Eleventh. The grower further agrees that the acreage and crate advance hereinbefore provided for shall not be made on such cantaloupes that may be planted by the grower on land upon which another crop has been planted during the same season.

Twelfth. And it is further agreed by and between the parties to this contract that the distributor shall have the privilege, upon one day's notice to the grower, of discontinuing the advance payment on all cantaloupes excepting fancy standards and fancy jumbos packed 45 to the crate, and fancy flat crates packed 12 melons to the crate. Such notice to be given to the grower in writing, or by posting written announcement thereof at the shipping shed of the distributor; and in the event of an oversupply of cantaloupes, and the distributor is of the opinion that said cantaloupes will not bring the cash advance agreed upon and the guaranteed freight charges, the grower agrees upon the one day's notice hereinbefore mentioned that the distributor shall only be obligated to pay the cash advance on 5 crates to the acre, consisting of 5 crates of standards or 5 crates of jumbos, or 15 flat crates per acre per day, and that any excess amount offered by the grower for shipment from said acreage over and above the number of crates stipulated above is to be handled by the distributor, for the account of the grower, without any guarantee cash advance, but the grower shall not be required to pack any cantaloupes in excess of said 5 crates per acre per day.

Thirteenth. In consideration of the acreage advance and guaranteed crate advance agreed upon in this contract paragraphs 4 and 10, the grower hereby irrevocably assigns to the distributor, for collection any interest of every character which he may have in any claim or claims against any transportation lines interested in the transportation of the cantaloupes accepted under this contract, and agrees to pay the distributor 10 per cent on gross amounts so collected, also legitimate expense incurred in making said collections, and by mutual agreements between the grower and the distributor, any moneys so collected due the growers are to be prorated, when finally collected, among all growers shipping through said distributor, on the basis of the total crates shipped by each grower during said season. The distributor agrees to furnish the Japanese Farmers' Association a complete list of the claims filed, showing car number and amount of claim.

Fourteenth. Distributor agrees to be responsible for and account to the grower for and guarantees the payment of all moneys due or to become due from each and every sale or sales of all cantaloupes accepted from the grower for distribution under the terms of this contract. It is mutually agreed between the parties hereto that the inspectors furnished by the distributor shall make inspection of all cantaloupes at any time, and that said inspector's decision on grade, quality, and pack shall be final and binding on both parties herein.

It is also mutually agreed by both parties hereto that the size of crate and number of melons contained in each crate is to conform to all acts of the assembly or legislature in regard to said size of crate or number of melons contained in each crate, or both.

The distributor does hereby agree to furnish the Japanese Farmers' Association with a copy of car manifest, copy of pool statement, and a copy of the original account of sales on all cantaloupes sold for the account of the grower according to the terms of the contract.

It is mutually agreed that the Japanese Farmers' Association of Imperial Valley shall act and the said grower does hereby appoint the association as his true and lawful attorney in fact to act for and on behalf of the grower in all matters pertaining to this contract.

The grower hereby acknowledged receipt of ———, being part payment of the acreage.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above mentioned.

ARTHUR MILLER, *Distributor.*
By ——— ———, *Grower.*

Witness:
———— ————.

SECTION V.—FISHING INDUSTRY.

This section discusses the following topics:
(1) Volume and importance of fishing industry.
(2) Number of fishermen of each nationality.
(3) Increase of Japanese fishermen, 1915 to 1920.
(4) How fishermen are financed.
(5) Violation of United States navigation laws.
(6) Menace of alien fishing fleet.
(7) Can fishing by aliens be prohibited by State laws?
(8) Laws prohibiting aliens fishing in Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, and Alaska.

THE INDUSTRY IN CALIFORNIA.

The fishing industry of the State has grown to enormous proportions and as a source of food supply is becoming increasingly important every day. In 1916 the total catch of fish, exclusive of shellfish, was 80,490,392 pounds, while in the year 1919 the total catch had increased to 250,453,244 pounds. As to the money value of this product we quote from the report of the State fish and game commission as follows: "The wholesale value of the fish marketed fresh at 10 cents per pound would add $5,000,000 to the total value of fishery products (canned and dried) for the year 1919, making a total valuation of $20,417,743 for the year 1919."

NATURAL RESOURCES.

It is contended that food fish is a natural resource and in common with the other natural resources of the State is regarded as primarily and inherently belonging to the citizens of the State rather than to outsiders or aliens. The report of the State fish and game commission places the total value of the investments in fish canneries alone in California at $7,708,871 up to December 31, 1919, and in these fish canning and packing establishments there are employed 8,242 persons, of which 1,751 are Japanese. Besides there are about 200 Japanese employed in wholesale fresh fish markets in California.

The orientals, particularly the Japanese, have recognized the importance of this industry and have entered the fishing business in ever-increasing numbers until to-day there are more Japanese fishermen operating on the coasts of California than any other nationality. On the pages following there is given the total number of commercial fishermen in California divided into nationalities for the fiscal years 1915–16, 1917–18, and 1918–19, as compiled by the State fish and game commission during their licensing periods. These records will show that in the 1915–16 license year there were 491 Japanese fishermen out of a total of 3,758, or approximately 13 per cent. The year 1919–20 shows 1,316 Japanese out of a total of 4,671, or 28 per cent of the total.

From the foregoing it is noted that within a period of about four years the Japanese fishermen have increased in number until they now outnumber any other nationality, having increased about 168 per cent. They also increased from 13 per cent of the total number of fishermen to 28 per cent. Of the total number of fishermen's boats operated from the coasts of California, 355 of them are manned by Japanese and 796 are operated by all other nationalities combined, the total value of the Japanese boats being $1,397,000 and the value of all the other boats being $2,055,000.

FINANCING JAPANESE FISHERMEN.

As to the method of financing the Japanese fishermen, we quote from the report of Mr. E. M. Nielsen, of the San Pedro office, State fish and game commission, concerning the Japanese in southern California:

"In most cases Japanese-owned boats are under obligation to some cannery. The cannery furnishes the Japanese with boat and equipment turning ownership

over to him but holding a mortgage on same until paid for by the Japanese. Each catch the Japanese brings in, a certain per cent is taken out and credited on the mortgage of the boat. Investigations show that very few Japanese have their boats paid up in full. Japanese boats are registered with the United States customhouse as Japanese-owned boats, that shows Japanese ownership according to the registration, but in most cases mortgages are held by some cannery.

"Located at Fish Harbor (East San Pedro) is a Japanese boat-building plant. This firm employs 14 Japanese. They have cut into the white boat builders considerable, according to information received. Plants operated by Americans claim the Japanese underbid them because they pay their help less and do not turn out as good work. This Japanese firm is now building purse seine boats both for white and Japanese fishermen."

It is clear to be seen that American canneries by financing the Japanese fisherman makes possible his operations in competition with American citizens.

VIOLATION OF FEDERAL NAVIGATION LAWS ALLEGED.

The State fish and game commission in its report calls attention to the fact that there appear to be many violations of the Federal navigation laws. Page 18, section 9, R. S. 4311, covering the Federal navigation laws, requires vessels of 20 tons or over, engaged in coastwise trade or fisheries, to be enrolled and licensed and boats of 5 to 20 tons to be licensed only. This latter class, 5 to 20 tons, includes, according to the report of the State fish and game commission, "Practically all of the fishing boats at San Pedro and San Diego," which the commission states are between 5 and 20 tons. The Federal navigation laws require these vessels to be licensed and the master of the vessel must swear that he is a citizen of the United States, as indicated by the following quotation from the United States Revised Statutes:

"The master of a licensed vessel shall swear he is a citizen of the United States and if the vessel is less than 20 tons burden 'the husband or managing owner shall swear that she is wholly the property of citizens of the United States.' (P. 43, sec. 50, R. S. 4320.) If a licensed vessel is transferred in whole or in part to any person who is not a citizen of the United States, the vessel, with her equipment and cargo, shall be forfeited." (P. 260, sec. 281, R. S. 4377.)

If all of the Japanese fishermen's boats are manned and mastered entirely by Japanese, regardless of whether native-born citizens or not, it seems apparent that in many instances these laws are being violated. Press reports of April 14, 1920, contain the statement that the United States Attorney General has instructed the United States district attorney for the southern district of California to proceed in strict enforcement of these laws and to prosecute vigorously any violations. It is stated in the same dispatches that an investigation is being made of this matter.

Immediately upon entrance of the United States into the World War all fishing boats manned by aliens were interned. Subsequently in order to avoid diminishing the fish food supply, the United States Government permitted these boats to go out to fish provided there was was upon each of these boats a duly appointed American citizen in charge of it. From this it would appear that a number of these boats are owned and manned by aliens.

MENACE IN ALIEN FISHING FLEET.

It is very significant to note that the increase in Japanese fishermen as shown above from the license year 1915-16 to the license year 1919-20 was 108 per cent or 825 persons, while all of the other nationalities combined increased but 2.07 per cent or 88 persons. This increase in the number of Japanese fishermen is confined largely to southern California waters.

For the fishing fleet, operating off our coast, to be manned by an alien people involves several factors vital to the best interests of this country, amounting, in fact, to potential dangers.

(1) Is it good public policy at any time, whether at peace or in war, to have so important a food as the fish supply monopolized by peoples of an alien race? The growth of the fish industry has made it one of the principal sources of food supply for the State.

(2) Fishing boats in their daily and constant travels in and out and up and down the coast acquire an intimate knowledge of coast line, harbors, and de-

fenses, which is not only exceedingly valuable if used for the benefit of our country, but would be extremely dangerous to us and serviceable to an enemy if made available to such enemy during a period of war.

(3) The experience of the British, in particular, during the late World War demonstrated the value of the services of the fishing fleet for patrol duty along the coast line during the war, the fishing fleet with its small boats scattered along the entire coast proved exceedingly valuable in reporting the approach of enemy boats and submarines. In the case of California with a fishing fleet manned by aliens, especially if circumstances made them enemy aliens, we would not only lose the valuable services of these boats for patrol duty during a time of war, but this same fishing fleet might become a powerful aid to the enemy.

(4) This fishing fleet provides a convenient means for illegal entry into the State. The following language appears on page 409 of the 1919 report of the United States Commissioner of Immigration: "Numerous Japanese fishing boats on the Pacific coast, operating in Mexican waters, are employed to facilitate the illegal entry of Japanese laborers."

WHAT CAN BE DONE.

Aliens can be wholly prohibited from fishing simply by the enactment of the necessary laws by the State of California. The States of Oregon and Washington both have very stringent fishing laws prohibiting aliens from practically every kind of fishing. British Columbia confines its fishing privileges entirely to British subjects only. As to Alaska, the Congress of the United States has very carefully protected this territory by Federal laws prohibiting all aliens from engaging in the fishing industry, allowing aliens merely to fish with hook and line or by gaff or spear, thus entirely prohibiting them from seine fishing or any other method of commercial fishing on a large scale.

It is, therefore, apparent that aliens are prohibited from commercial fishing everywhere on the Pacific Coast from the Mexican border to and including Alaska, except the coast of California.

Following are the laws of Washington, Oregon, British Columbia, and Federal statutes relating to Alaska:

WASHINGTON.

SEC. 58. It shall be unlawful for any person to fish or take for sale or profit any salmon or other food or shell fish in any of the rivers or waters of this State or over which it has concurrent jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases, unless such person be a citizen of the United States or has declared his intention to become such and is and has been for 12 months immediately prior to the time he engages in such business an actual resident of this State or an adjoining State, but this section shall not apply to Indians.—(Laws of Washington, 1917, p. 798.)

SEC. 5150–43. *Licenses, to whom not issued.*—No license for taking or catching salmon or other food or shell fish required by this act shall be issued to any person who is not a citizen of the United States of the age of 18 years or over, unless such person has declared his intention to become a citizen and is and has been an actual resident of the State for one year immediately preceding the application for such license. Nor shall any license be issued to a corporation unless it is authorized to do business in this State. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the issuance of licenses to Indians, providing such applicants possess the qualifications of residence hereinbefore required, nor prevent the renewal of licenses for fixed appliances by persons now holding the same.—(Remington's 1915 Code, sec. 5150–43.)

The following correspondence between the State Fish and Game Commission of California and L. H. Darwin, Washington State fish commissioner, throws considerable light on the operation of the Washington law. The principal case arising in the Washington courts upon this question is that of Consanti *v.* Darwin (102 Wash., 402), in which the court said:

"That the legislature may prohibit any but citizens of this State and of the United States from receiving a fishing license within this State admits of no doubt."

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., *February 11, 1920.*

L. H. DARWIN,
Commissioner of Fisheries, State of Washington, Seattle, Wash.:

Has section 43 of the fisheries code of Washington, providing that no license for catching food fish shall be issued to persons not citizens of the United States unless such person has declared his intention to become a citizen, been questioned in the courts? Is this law in conflict with the Japanese treaty? Is it being enforced? Wire answer collect.

CALIFORNIA FISH AND GAME COMMISSION.

SEATTLE, WASH., *February 12, 1920.*

CALIFORNIA FISH AND GAME COMMISSION,
San Francisco, Calif.:

Responding to your night letter of the 11th, supreme court this State in case of Consanti *v.* Darwin as fish commissioner upheld constitutionality of section 43 of our fisheries code, and went further and said that right of State to limit issuance of fishing licenses to American citizens was unquestionable. We are enforcing this action as against Japanese and all other aliens, and no claim has been made to my knowledge by Japanese Government that this provision is in conflict with our Japanese treaty.

L. H. DARWIN,
Washington State Fish Commissioner.

OREGON—OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE CONTAINING THE LAW.

GAME COMMISSION OF THE STATE BOARD OF
FISH AND GAME COMMISSIONERS,
OREGON BUILDING, FIFTH AND OAK STREETS,
Portland, April 7, 1920.

Mr. CARL WESTERFELD,
Executive Officer, Fish and Game Commission, San Francisco, Calif.

DEAR SIR: I am mailing you, under separate cover, a copy of the 1919–20 commercial edition of the fish laws. Section 132 provides for the qualification of the applicants for licenses. This was passed at the 1919 session of the legislature.

It has been passed upon by the United States district court in the case of Olin *v.* State of Oregon. The court sustained the law. It has been passed upon indirectly by the Oregon circuit court at Astoria and the law was sustained there. Section 134 has been passed upon a number of times by different courts and it has always been sustained under the police power of the State and that clause of the Constitution of the United States permitting States to enter into a compact upon consent of Congress.

Very sincerely, yours,

CARL D. SHOEMAKER,
State Game Warden.

FISH AND GAME COMMISSION OF CALIFORNIA.
San Francisco, Calif., April 13, 1920.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL,
Sacramento, Calif.

GENTLEMEN: You will find inclosed herewith a letter from Carl D. Shoemaker, State game warden of Oregon, about the constitutionality of sections 132 and 134 of the Oregon fish and game laws.

Section 132 provides: "No license for the taking or catching of salmon or other food or shellfish, as required by the laws of this State, shall be issued to any person who is not a citizen of the United States and who has not been an actual resident of the State for one year immediately preceding the application for such license; nor shall any license be issued to a corporation unless it is authorized to do business in this State."

Section 134 provides that: "It shall be unlawful for any person to fish or take for sale or profit any salmon, sturgeon, or other food fish in any of the rivers or waters over which the States of Oregon and Washington have concurrent rights

and concurrent jurisdiction unless such person be a citizen of the United States or has declared his intentions in good faith to become such and has been for one year immediately prior to the time he makes application, an actual resident of the State in which he seeks to obtain his license."

From Mr. Shoemaker's letter it appears that both of these sections have been declared constitutional by the courts of Oregon and also the Federal courts. I regret that he has not given us the citation of the cases in which these laws were construed, but I dare say the attorney general at Sacramento will be able to find them if they have been reported.

If there is any further aid that we can render you in this matter we will be glad to do so.

Very truly, yours,

C. A. WESTERFELD, *Executive Officer.*

REVISED STATUTES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1911, CHAPTER 89, SECTION 13.

The commissioner may issue, or authorize to be issued, to British subjects only, fishery leases or fishery licenses for fisheries and fishing to be carried on in provincial waters.

ALASKA.

United States Compiled Statutes, 1916, section 3623 (act June 14, 1900):

"It shall be unlawful for any person not a citizen of the United States, or who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and is not a bona fide resident therein, or for any company, corporation, or association not organized or authorized to transact business under the laws of the United States or under the laws of any State, Territory, or District thereof, or for any person not a native of Alaska, to catch or kill, or attempt to catch or kill, except with rod, spear, or gaff, any fish of any kind or species whatsoever in any of the waters of Alaska under the jurisdiction of the United States."

Nativity of fishermen in California.

Year 1915–16:	
Italy	1,310
United States	1,004
Japan	491
Greece	184
Portugal	152
Russia	82
Austria	67
Germany	58
Sweden	54
China	46
Norway	44
Denmark	41
Spain	19
England	17
Canada	13
Turkey	12
Ireland	10
Scotland	1
Miscellaneous	63
Year 1917–18:	
Italy	1,138
United States	970
Japan	998
Portugal	91
Greece	87
Austria	83
Germany	58
Sweden	48
China	39
Denmark	36
Year 1917–18—Continued.	
Russia	36
Norway	34
Spain	28
Azores	23
Finland	21
England	15
Canada	11
Holland	8
Miscellaneous	38
Year 1918–19:	
Japan	1,201
United States	1,185
Italy	1,152
Austria	133
Greece	123
Portugal	121
Germany	57
Denmark	46
China	45
Spain	45
Sweden	42
Norway	37
Finland	35
England	29
Russia	28
Canada	16
France	9
Mexico	9
Miscellaneous	20

SECTION VI.—LABOR.

This section treats of—

(1) Character of oriental labor, (*a*) Chinese, (*b*) Hindu, (*c*) Japanese.

(2) Do orientals work for whites as laborers?

(3) Working and living conditions of orientals compared with American standards. Americans will never adopt the oriental standards, and should not. Housing conditions, Japanese and Hindu, in various parts of California, as described by inspectors and sanitary engineer of California Immigration and Housing Commission.

(4) Effect of oriental land occupation upon the American small farmer. American farmers can not compete with orientals, especially the Japanese, with their standards.

(5) Percentage of Japanese in various agricultural pursuits.

(6) Sudden removal of Japanese not wise.

(7) Percentage that the Japanese produced of the whole total of various crops produced in the State.

(8) Japanese labor and agricultural activities thoroughly organized.

(9) By-laws of Japanese Association of America.

(10) Treaty of commerce and navigation.

(11) Orientals are increasing their commercial activities.

(12) The farm-labor problem of California can be satisfactorily handled without the use of orientals. Letters from organizations and individuals who have solved the problem with white labor are given.

CHARACTER OF LABOR.

While it has been generally considered that the presence in California of oriental laborers has its most detrimental effect upon the laboring classes here, it has more recently been thoroughly demonstrated that this is not a fact. Oriental labor does not enter very seriously into competition with the American laboring classes.

The most serious injury done by oriental laborers is to the American small farmer. Most of the oriental laborers coming to California, especially from Japan, are from the agricultural classes and upon arrival enter as quickly as circumstances will permit into agricultural pursuits. It is the usual practice of the orientals, especially the Japanese, to serve a short apprenticeship as a farm laborer, this service usually being for farmers of his own nationality; but as soon as opportunity affords, he becomes a tenant farmer, either under lease or some form of crop contract.

ORIENTAL LABORER WORKS LITTLE FOR WHITES.

As a matter of established fact, the oriental is of no appreciable value as a farm laborer to the American farmer. Very few of them, compared with the whole total of orientals in California, are in the employ of American farmers as purely farm help. The presence of oriental labor, therefore, in California can not be considered of much value to the American farmer who actually farms his own land. The oriental farm-laboring class is valuable principally to land speculators or developers who do not farm their own lands but lease them upon some crop basis to orientals. As a matter of fact, there are probably more white laborers working for oriental farmers than there are oriental laborers working for American farmers.

CHINESE.

Since the Geary Act of 1882 excluded the Chinese there has been a steady decrease in Chinese population, the present Chinese population in California being about 40 per cent of the number at the time the act was passed. Because the Chinese have been residents in California for many years, dating back as far as the mining days of 1849, it naturally follows that a very large part of the present Chinese residents of California are native-born Californians. Except for a few large agricultural corporations, the Chinese are generally engaged in small commercial enterprises supplying the needs of their own countrymen. Owing to the effectiveness of the Chinese exclusion act, the Chinese can not be considered a menace for the future.

HINDU.

The Hindu, in the opinion of the commissioner of the State bureau of labor statistics, is the most undesirable immigrant in the State. His lack of personal

cleanliness, his low morals, and his blind adherence to theories and teachings so entirely repugnant to American principles make him unfit for association with American people. These references apply to the low-caste Hindu or Sikhs. Reports from official authorities concerning these people on file in the office in the State board of control are unfit for publication.

In keeping with the above estimate of the low-caste Hindu, it is significant to note that, although he is a subject of the British Crown, he, nevertheless, has been and is now excluded from practically all of the British Provinces, including Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. In fact, it would appear that the presence in California of the Hindu is largely traceable to one large boatload from British Columbia, out of which country they were forcibly driven.

In a following page is given a copy of a letter from Attorney M. P. Shaughnessy, of the firm of Shaughnessy & Atherton, attorneys at law, Stockton, Calif., Mr. Shaughnessy being the legal adviser for a large part of the Hindus in the State of California. This letter is dated February 16, 1920, and indicates that there are about 2,600 Hindus, commonly so called, in the State, of which 2,000 are Sikhs, 500 Mohammedans, and 100 Hindus. Mr. Shaughnessy makes the following statement: "You are familiar, of course, with the fact that none of them are now permitted to enter the United States." (See p. —.)

JAPANESE.

The Japanese, therefore, constitute the principal oriental to be considered. It has already been stated that the Japanese occupy the status of farm laborer for but a short period after arrival here; that most of their service as such farm laborers is in the employ of their own countrymen here; that these farm laborers quickly graduate into independent leaseholders or crop contractors; and that the presence, therefore, of Japanese farm laborers is of little service to the American farmer, but that he enters into direct competition with the American farmer.

WORKING AND LIVING CONDITIONS.

The working conditions and living conditions of the Japanese farmer and farm laborer make successful competition by American farmers almost impossible. The Japanese farmers and every member in the family physically able to do so, including the wife and little children, work in the field long hours, practically from daylight to dark, on Sundays and holidays, and in the majority of cases live in shacks or under conditions far below the standards required and desired by Americans.

Japanese working and living conditions are shown in the accompanying report of the sanitary engineer of the State commission of immigration and housing (see p. —); reports of four different camp inspectors of the State commission of immigration and housing (see p. —); letter of H. F. Barton, special census enumerator in Imperial County for the State board of control (see p. —).

Reports of four different camp inspectors of the State commission of immigration and housing (see p. —); letter of H. F. Barton, special census enumerator in Imperial County, for the State board of control (see p. —).

IMPOSSIBLE COMPETITION.

The presence of the Japanese in agricultural pursuits under such working and living conditions works the greatest hardship upon the small farmer, especially those farmers who perform the larger part of their own work. This impossible competition is emphasized by the fact that the Japanese are in a large measure independent contractors, or landowners, and not ordinary laborers. American farmers can not successfully compete with Japanese farmers if the Americans adhere to the American principles so universally approved in America, including clean and wholesome living quarters, reasonable working hours, the usual Sunday rest and holiday recreation and, above all, refraining from working the women and children in the fields.

The Japanese practically control the production of certain classes of agricultural products, and the number of Japanese engaged in certain classes of agricultural pursuits is greater than that of any other nationality. In proof of this we quote from Yamato Ichihashi, Ph. D., instructor in Japanese history

and government and lecturer in economics at Stanford University, whose book "Japanese Immigration," published in 1915, contains charts covering these subjects.

The results shown in these charts, which were prepared in 1915, are probably more accentuated to-day, so far as the percentage of Japanese is concerned. According to chart No. 1, the percentage which the Japanese represent of the whole total of persons engaged in the growing of the following agricultural products, is as follows:

	Per cent.
Berries	83
Sugar beets	67
Nursery products	58
Grapes	52
Vegetables	40
Citrus fruits	39
Deciduous fruits	36

Chart No. 2 shows the percentage of Japanese workers in certain agricultural pursuits out of the whole total of persons engaged in these activities:

	Per cent.
Berry pickers	95
Vegetable pickers	95
Celery (hand workers)	94
Beet toppers and loaders	88
Beet hoers and thinners	85
Grape pickers	74
Pruners	72
Fruit pickers	58

JAPANESE THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED.

Japanese agricultural activities are thoroughly organized. There are 55 local associations in the State of California, 10 in the nine counties of southern California affiliated with the Japanese Agricultural Association of southern California, and 36 associations in northern and central California affiliated with the Japanese Agricultural Association and the California Farmers Cooperative Association. All of these local associations are in turn closely connected with the Japanese Association of America in California, which organization is under the direct supervision of the Japanese consul general at San Francisco, and he in turn is directed by the Japanese ambassador at Washington. The individual members in these associations pay dues monthly which range from $3 to $15 per year per member, the sum total of the dues thus raised amounting to approximately $135,000 per year in the State of California. This sum is used in such manner as seems advisable to the parent association for the advancement of the agricultural, educational, and financial interests of the Japanese.

On pages following is a copy of the by-laws of the Japanese Association of America as it operates in California (see p. —).

SUDDEN REMOVAL NOT WISE.

It is but proper to call attention to the fact that any sudden removal of the Japanese from their present agricultural pursuits in California would affect our food supply very seriously. The annual output of agricultural products by Japanese in 1910, approximating $67,000,000, consists of food products practically indispensable to the State's daily supply. The Japanese, being a race of short people, seem willing to engage in those lines of agricultural work which call for so-called "squat labor" or the class of "stoop and pick labor."

ORIENTALS INCREASING COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES.

It must be expected that the oriental, if crowded out of the agricultural field, will rapidly increase his commercial activities. This has been demonstrated in California by the increasing commercial activities of the Chinese, the race of orientals that has been longest resident in California, and who now maintain large markets and retail grocery stores, besides operating some very large fruit canneries.

In the hearing before the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, June 12, 1910, testimony was presented to show that in Seattle, on April 1, 1910, 47 per cent of the hotels and about 25 per cent of the grocery concerns were operated by Japanese.

Japanese in particular are accorded many commercial rights in America by the treaty of commerce and navigation of 1911 between the United States and Japan. A copy of this treaty is given in full on pages following (see p. —.).

The dependence of any people upon an alien population for its necessary food supply is a condition worthy of serious consideration. Many suggestions have been offered for correcting the present situation. The accompanying letter by T. W. G. Lyons, motor car dealer of Brawley, Calif., addressed to Gov. Stephens, presents one suggestion—that of bringing in Mexican labor (see p. —). Others have suggested importing Chinese labor, in bond, to be worked for a limited period of years and returned to China at the end of the period prescribed. It, however, seems to be the more general opinion that the bringing in of any cheap farm labor reduces the productive value of the labor of the American small farmer whose labor is of necessity measured by the wage of the cheap laborer with whom he is compelled to compete. The so-called shortage of farm labor is more apparent than real. Just at present, abnormal conditions prevail in all lines of business, each industry bidding against the other with ever increasing higher wages. When abnormally high wages are paid in industrial lines, the natural tendency of farm labor is to go to the city. In ordinary normal times, however, ample American farm labor can be secured if proper living conditions and inducements are made sufficiently attractive. The accompanying letter by Dr. Elwood Mead, chairman of the State land-settlement board, points out the economic value of satisfied local communities of American farmers and points to the Durham Land Settlement as an example of what can be successfully accomplished with American farmers under proper conditions. To quote Dr. Mead, who aptly puts it this way:

"Americans will do any kind of farm or garden work if there is back of it sufficient stimulus to their pride, interest, and ambition. The State land settlement act, if sufficiently extended, will settle the problem of intelligent, dependable American labor on the farm. It is the most direct and effective way of mitigating if not ending the menace of alien land ownership and of creating communities that do not amalgamate and of subjecting this State to the menace of racial antagonisms."

Dr. Mead verifies his statements with experiences in similar work by him in Australia, and also points to the methods in this respect followed by France, Germany, Denmark, Ireland, Scotland, Australia, and New Zealand (see p. —).

Following also is attached letter of Prof. R. L. Adams, Federal farm manager for California and professor of farm management at the University of California. He gives an analysis of the present condition of farm labor in California and a classification of California's farm labor needs. Prof. Adams's conclusion is that we should adhere to those classes of farm products which do not necessitate the hiring of undesirable cheap labor, including Mexicans, Japanese, Chinese, and Hindus; that there are many lines of farm enterprises that may be profitably followed in California that do not require this cheap class of labor; and that we should follow these lines, leaving to other countries the raising of those products requiring vast numbers of cheap laborers (see p. —).

AMERICAN FARM LABOR AVAILABLE.

Even during the last three years, which have been abnormal as regards shortage of labor in all lines of work, the Valley Fruit Growers Association of Fresno, with a membership of 3,000, has demonstrated beyond question that sufficient American-farm labor can be readily secured, provided comfortable housing, substantial food properly served, and some opportunity for recreation, housing, substantial food properly served, and some opportunity for recreation is provided upon the farms.

The accompanying letter by W. Flanders Setchel, president of the Valley Fruit Growers Association, outlines in detail how their plans were first started as an experiment and finally developed into an established fact, demonstrating conclusively the possibility of securing satisfied loyal American-farm labor in sufficient numbers.

FRESNO, CALIF., *April 6, 1920.*

Mr. FRANK L. LATHROP,
Farm Expert, State Board of Control, Sacramento, Calif.

DEAR MR. LATHROP: Answering your recent inquiry as to my experience as president of the Valley Fruit Growers Association of Fresno in the handling of the farm-labor problems of the raisin district and its bearing upon the Japanese-land question now being agitated so considerably.

Ten years ago the California farmer had no labor difficulties so far as quantity of available labor was concerned. This labor consisted very largely of Japanese, Chinese, and hoboes. The Japanese laborer was plentiful in numbers as was the American hobo. The Chinese, whilst still fairly numerous, were available in lessening numbers. To-day, legislative exclusion has reduced the Chinese coolie to an almost disappearing quantity, whilst opportunity has served to transform the able and hard-working Japanese farm laborers into prosperous farmers.

It is my conviction that the Japanese-land question of to-day has arisen out of the disappearance from California farms of Asiatic-coolie labor and is, consequently, closely linked with the present agitation in favor of an importation of indentured Chinese-farm laborers. Whilst desirous of avoiding any expression of opinion as to the advisability or otherwise of permitting Japanese to further acquire ownership of lands in this State, it must be conceded by all that wherever Japanese have succeeded in acquiring ownership of land they have proved themselves industrious and efficient farmers, and I have personal knowledge of numerous instances where they are regarded as entirely satisfactory and acceptable neighbors by American farmers living on adjacent properties.

The Valley Fruit Growers Association, with a subscribing-farmer membership of over 3,000, has been actively engaged in the development and distribution of farm labor in the raisin districts since the spring of 1017, and upon it has fallen the responsibility, during the abnormal farm-labor shortage of the last three seasons, of handling harvest or "stress" labor requirements, which in the ratio of increase over normal has probably an unique position among the farm problems of this State. When for the first time confronted with a realization of the dimension of its problem, this association made the mistake that numbers of farmers in other parts of the State are making to-day. It raised its voice demanding an importation of coolie labor to do that which was falsely described as not "white man's work," and active steps were taken to ascertain the feasibility of an importation of contract labor upon the theory that white men would not do the necessary work. When the contemplated importation of labor proved impossible, the association was compelled to search amongst the labor resources of this and adjoining States for the thousands of workers necessary to safely harvest the great and valuable crops of this section.

The experience of the association convincingly and finally demonstrated that even within the confines of this State there were resources in farm labor ready, willing, and but awaiting the invitation and the assurance of decent living conditions, to come forth from the cities to prove that, given proper housing and right treatment, there is no farm labor requirement in this State that is not truly "white man's work," and for which there are not white Americans available to efficiently and economically perform. As a result of practical experience the Valley Fruit Growers' Association's work has, to a large degree, been resolved into a concentration upon the task of improving the housing conditions of farm workers, and of securing the recognition by the farmers of the fact that to-day there are no inferior races available to perform coolie labor for them, but instead, there are people ready to work for and with them, kindred in blood and potentially far better factors in the upbuilding of their communities, of their prosperity and of this State. In my opinion, the normal and the "stress" farm labor problems of this State can be effectively solved by the general raising of the standards of living and housing upon the farms. To-day, in too many instances, the housing provided for farm help would be scorned by an up-to-date hog raiser as unfit for his hogs. It is such conditions that produced the typical California hobo. How could any but the most debased of American humanity be induced to regard labor under such conditions as "white man's work"? Investigation will show that wherever proper housing conditions and decent treatment are assured the workers there is no farm-labor problem.

I have observed that a number of influential farmers of this State have recently expressed themselves as favoring an importation of Chinese under

contract, for the purpose of providing a counterpoise to the recalcitrant Japanese, who apparently lack the desired docility and willingness to accept such conditions as these farmers regard as good enough for them. I do not believe the difficulties of the California farmer can be solved by any importation of any kind of labor. On the contrary, such would but serve to debase a standard already abnormally low, primarily because of the very circumstances which it is now desired to reproduce, namely, the presence in large numbers of Asiatic coolies. These same farmers who would be quite willing to accept Japanese coolies, provided they could be compelled to remain coolies. The demand for the Chinaman is premised upon the theory that he will remain a coolie, either by his own choice or, alternatively, by compulsion.

Because of, and not despite the high wages prevailing during the past two years, the farmers of California have realized a degree of prosperity such as can hardly have been even dreamed of previously. As a consequence the farmer is well able financially to provide such accommodations for his workers as will make them acceptable to human beings of his own race. The day has dawned for the California farmer when he must be prepared to compete with the industries for his share of the labor supply, and any such disturbance of labor conditions as would be brought about by an importation of cheap labor would, by its inevitable depression of wages in general, react to the direct disadvantage of the California fruit grower by its consequent reduction in the purchasing power of the masses throughout the country.

In conclusion, it seems to me that the methods employed by some of those agitating for further restriction of Japanese land occupation are such as are liable to produce incidents of international significance and of highly deplorable effect. The issue is above all one for calm and dispassionate consideration, but some phases of the agitation savor strongly of deliberate incitement of racial prejudice, and even of mob violence, and are in the highest degree regretable.

Yours, very truly,

W. FLANDERS SETCHEL.

LETTER OF M. P. SHAUGHNESSY.

[Shaughnessy and Atherton, Attorneys at Law, 511–14 Stockton Savings and Loan Society Bank Building.]

STOCKTON, CALIF., *February 16, 1920.*

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL, SACRAMENTO, CALIF.
(Attention F. L. Lathrop.)

DEAR SIR: Herewith you will find information asked for in your letter of February 3.

The number of Hindus in California is fast decreasing. About 500 of them have left for India the last year. A rough estimation of their distribution over this State is given below:

Sikhs	2,000
Mohammedans	500
Hindus	100
Total	2,600
Imperial Valley	300
Sacramento County	500
Around Willows	600
San Joaquin County	300
Fresno County	300
Scattered	600
Total	2,600

These men move around a great deal during the year for the reason that they contract farm work, which includes cultivating, pruning grapes or fruit trees, planting fruit trees, planting and harvesting rice, picking grapes and fruit, and doing work on a large scale along these lines. Therefore, during the grape-picking season great numbers of them are in Fresno County; at the time of rice harvesting there will be about a thousand of them near Willows; during the cotton season in Imperial Valley (this being when the weather is very hot)

they go to that place for that work. A number of them own land in San Joaquin County and a few in Contra Costa County.

A number of them also go to the university as soon as they acquire enough money to pay for their education, and they are studying engineering, agriculture, and medicine, for the purpose of becoming proficient in these subjects and returning to their own country, where there is a great opportunity for them.

You are familiar, of course, with the fact that none of them are now permitted to enter the United States; and none of them have been permitted to bring their wives or children here and a very few of them have married here. I do not think there are more than a dozen who have married in this country. Some of them have been admitted to citizenship and many of them have taken out their first papers.

Trusting the above information is of some assistance to you, and trusting that you will feel free to ask any further questions for the purpose of securing additional information, I am,

Very truly, yours,

M. P. SHAUGHNESSY.

JAPANESE HOUSING.

[By Edward A. Brown, Chief Sanitary Engineer, State Commission of Immigration and Housing.]

To thoroughly cover the housing conditions of Japanese would require more time than the brief amount given in the telegraphic request.

Japanese are found in all parts of California, except Humboldt County. They are in the cities, towns, and country districts. They operate large labor camps, packing-house camps, factories, etc.

This short report will deal with Japanese in labor camps, both as employers and employees, and such facts as I am familiar with in the cities.

At different times we have had requests from Japanese, through their association, to look into housing conditions where Japanese were living. Many complaints have been filed in the commission offices by Americans against housing conditions provided by Japanese employers of American labor. Inspections by the camp inspectors always proved that the complaints were justified. In the rice-growing section of California some of the largest labor camps are operated by Japanese. When the camp inspectors ordered improvements, the Japanese operators would immediately make the necessary changes. One very noticeable feature in a Japanese labor camp where both American and Japanese laborers are employed is that the quarters provided for Japanese are generally better than those provided for the Americans.

At every camp where Japanese are employed a bath is provided (Japanese type). The Japanese are very clean about their persons, not so much about the living quarters; open toilets, open drains from the kitchen sink, unscreened dining and cooking quarters, and living quarters generally littered with boxes, bags, etc. Their sleeping quarters are, as a rule, a platform built the length of the structure, and as many men as can pile onto the platform. The camp inspectors have remedied this condition, wherever found, by separating the platform into spaces and allowing for a certain number of occupants. Frequently we find the sleeping quarters darkened as much as possible by boarding over the windows in the structure and the bunks closed in by boards or burlap, a small opening being left in the wall, which has a sliding board. Camp inspectors order the removal of all such inclosures and insist that light and fresh air be permitted into the sleeping quarters.

Our experience with Japanese labor camp operators is that they will make any improvements necessary. They are smart and realize that any time they do not promptly do as told it is adding to the agitation now being carried on against them. We have but one case on record where it was necessary to prosecute a Japanese labor camp operator to get the camp up to standard.

In California there are hundreds of Japanese farmers who do not come within the labor-camp act, living in shack houses not fit for human habitation. This is a phase of the housing situation which I do not attempt to cover, as it would require a careful investigation. But until that is done, no report on Japanese housing in California will be complete.

In the cities the Japanese select some district to live in. Frequently it is a district where the former residents have been outlawed. From the first, they start to move into the better parts of the cities. A Japanese quarter in any city

of California will show the same conditions—houses crowded, ill smelling, cluttered up with various foodstuffs, a store in front and living quarters in the rear. Near Santa Monica, in Los Angeles County, is a Japanese fishing village which I had occasion to investigate. Shack houses, each a fish-drying place, open toilets, open sewers, and a stench that made the salt air from the ocean negligible, was the condition that I found. I merely use this as an example of what the usual conditions are where Japanese live.

Hindu Housing.

(By Edward A. Brown, Chief Sanitary Engineer, State Commission of Immigration and Housing.)

Hindus in California are generally employed in agricultural pursuits. They do not take to commercial life, consequently the housing problem, when we deal with Hindus, is a rural and not an urban condition. Our experience in labor-camp inspection shows that Hindus are rapidly leaving the employed list and are becoming employers. Particularly is this true in the rice-growing section of California, in Yolo, Colusa, Glenn, Butte, Sutter, and Yuba Counties; also in the cotton district in Imperial County. In the delta section of Sacramento, San Joaquin, and Contra Costa Counties numbers of Hindus are employed at what is commonly called "squat labor." In Fresno, Kings, Madera, and Tulare Counties we find Hindus employed in some of the orchards and vineyards; also in the sugar-beet section in Yolo County and the Salinas Valley. The number is rapidly growing less, for the change from employed to employer or lessee is rapidly placing the Hindu in the position of "little landlord." The Hindu will not farm poor land. He wants the best and will pay for it. Consequently the American owner who can get a big rental for his land desires the Hindu. He will pay.

The Hindu standard of living is so vastly different from ours that it is difficult to present it properly. Their methods of preparing food and serving is very primitive. Dishes, pots, and pans are unnecessary in the life of a Hindu. Sanitary conveniences are unknown. The open ground is their dump for what little garbage they have, unscreened kitchens are the rule, open toilets, and filthy camp grounds. Their sleeping quarters are generally very crowded, except where some religious rule provides privacy. (Note this report is dealing with what is commonly called Hindus, not Mohammedans, Afghans, and the other sects.) Any kind of a shack will serve as living quarters for Hindus. When the camp inspectors compel Hindu operators to furnish living quarters fit for human habitation they can not or do not want to understand. They believe the Hindu standard of living is good enough for their American employees. During the 1910 season we were compelled to prosecute eight Hindu-camp operators for violation of the camp sanitation act.

We have had but one case on record where Hindus complained against housing conditions, while our records show numerous complaints by Americans employed by Hindus against the insanitary camp conditions.

The housing conditions where Hindus operate labor camps or where they live when employed by operators of other nationalities are the same as any other labor camp. The law makes no exceptions and the inspectors demand that the legal requirements be met.

Japanese and Hindu Housing.

(By four district representatives of State Commission of Immigration and Housing.)

Antone Sear, camp inspector:

"Regarding Mr. Lubin's request concerning housing conditions, Japanese and Hindus, the only information I could give would be on conditions I found in Sacramento Valley in rice fields. In Glenn, Butte, and Colusa Counties there are a large number of Hindus and Japs. Most of these live in camps all year round. Hindus' houses are rather filthy. Japs are much cleaner, but their houses are generally overcrowded and poorly ventilated. There are no Hindus nor Japs in this vicinity (Fort Bragg)."

Elmer J. Walther, Sacramento representative:

"In Sacramento the Japanese section is, of course, confined to more or less definite boundaries. Living quarters are at a premium at the present time due principally to the scarcity of houses in cities in general. There are probably

25 Japanese hotels, boarding houses, and lodging houses, only 15 of which could be counted as of much consequence, the other 10 housing only 3 or 4 or half a dozen extra people. There are between 2,300 and 3,000 Japanese in Sacramento city permanently and probably from 600 to 1,000 transients. However, due to the good weather at present, the number of Japanese in the city is down to minimum, they being out on the farms. The Japanese hotels and boarding houses in Sacramento are for the most part poor. They are old buildings, usually without heat in the rooms and occasionally with no bathroom in the building. There usually is a toilet to each floor. There are poor accommodations for visiting Japanese, there being no first-class hotel.

"In the rural districts conditions are crowded, but they at least have bathing facilities, which the Japanese use almost daily when they have the opportunity. In the rice-growing districts I notice that the Japanese provide good accommodations for their own people, putting up more or less permanent houses with bathing facilities, etc. In the fruit-growing districts along the Sacramento River and elsewhere, as well as the vegetable-growing districts on the islands, conditions are not so good. They usually have some old cabin or cabins which have been on the place for years and which are very often in a filthy condition. The Japanese farmer usually feeds his help at his own table, and during the busy season their eating quarters are exceedingly crowded. As the secretary of the Japanese Association of the Sacramento Valley put it, 'On account of short leases the Japanese are able to obtain they do not feel justified in putting up good accommodations. It is true the tenants eat good, wear good clothes and wear diamonds, but do not build good houses.'

"What has been said of Sacramento might also be said of Stockton, with the exception probably that in Stockton there are two or three good Japanese boarding houses. One Japanese attributed the crowded conditions to the fact that people are very reluctant to lease residence property to Japanese.

"The living conditions in the rural districts in the vicinity of Stockton and Lodi, where there are a great many Japanese, are none too good. They are crowded, to say the least. The quarters of the Japanese in the farming districts, with the exception of the rice districts, seem to be of a more or less makeshift nature. They either adapt themselves to whatever old shacks may be on the place or build small cabins, no larger than is absolutely necessary.

"The Hindu housing situation in Sacramento is practically negligible. There are a few Hindus here. I think about a hundred or so would cover it. There are only two or three rooming houses in town and at the present season most of the occupants of these places are out on the farms or working in section gangs on the railroads.

"In Stockton there are more Hindus and their quarters are crowded. My experience has been that in cities the Hindus usually patronize Japanese rooming houses and restaurants.

"On the farms, especially in the rice districts, the Hindu tenant picks out the best quarters for himself and his own race and the white help and others take what is left. They, as well as the Japanese, are very particular about their baths and there is usually a Hindu-style bath house provided."

Mrs. A. S. Calhoun, Los Angeles representative:

"Answering your telegram of the 24th instant regarding housing conditions of Japanese and Hindus in cities and rural districts, I do not know any Hindus here in the city, and the city housing department informs me that there is no colony of these people here. I know that there are some in the agricultural sections, however, and Mr. Brown will write you about them.

"The Japanese in Los Angeles are well housed, and my reports say that they respond quickly to orders or suggestions from the authorities as to improvements or changes in their houses. Indeed, they are often more satisfactory in this regard than the lower class of Americans.

"The Japanese have developed two business and residence neighborhoods in the city and property has increased in those sections. Mr. Brown will also take up the question of Japanese housing in the rural district."

Arthur L. Johnson, director Fresno office:

"In reply to your telegram of this morning will state that no investigation of Hindu or Japanese housing conditions has been made from either the Fresno or Bakersfield offices since I took charge on November 1. The only Hindu camps I inspected are the camps of Mr. Keiser, near Sanger, and of Mr. Pratt (Mr. Foster, superintendent), near Clovis. (See San Francisco records for reports and complaints on these camps.)

"For report on Japanese housing in Fresno see page 9 of our 'Report on Fresno's Immigration Problem,' prepared by Miss Richardson.

"Interviewed Thomas Dupes, city housing inspector, and Dr. J. P. Cuneo, city health officer at Bakersfield, to-day and they both state that the Japanese and Hindus have caused little trouble in Bakersfield as far as housing and health are concerned. Dr. Cuneo states that there are no more than 8 or 10 families in Bakersfield and that they live in fairly respectable houses. As to Hindus, he states that there are none here except those who may pass through on their way to another town. Bakersfield being a strong labor-union town, does not attract this class of laborers, both Dr. Cuneo and Mr. Dupes assert.

"I am sorry that this is all of the information I am able to furnish you at present."

WORKING AND LIVING CONDITIONS.

[Report of H. F. Barton, Special Census Enumerator.]

IMPERIAL, CALIF., *April 13, 1920.*

Hon. STANLEY BROWN,
El Centro, Calif.

MY DEAR MR. BROWN: I will have to beg your pardon for the long delay in writing you, as I have been sick and had to have the doctor, hence the delay. However, I am feeling quite myself again.

While taking the Asiatic census I discovered several features of conditions of which I was unaware, and which I think may be of some value to you in work on the Jap question.

First, I find the Japs and Hindus are mostly proprietors, controlling far more land than they themselves can work; they hire the white man to plow and disk their land; then they hire Mexicans to work for them in their crops; thereby the Jap is proprietor and boss and not the real laborer.

The Randolph Marketing Co. have a Jap foreman on ranch No. 1 and employ Jap laborers mostly on this ranch. Americans are buying land and leasing to Japs, even before they get possession, making the Jap lease to commence as late as July 15, 1920. Americans are procuring leases from nonresidents and subletting to Japs; also a great many nonresidents are leasing to Japs through realty agencies. Resident owners are leasing to Japs and living on their land for the purpose of watching the Jap to make him live up to his contract; these are leasing mostly for crop rent. The excuse mostly given by owners for leasing to Japs is the place has gone to Bermuda grass; the Japs will kill it out; the white man won't.

I found two Japs owning 80 acres each in minor's names, one of them a baby girl 3 months old. I find the Jap women either mothers or soon will be; the men are so proud of the fact they will tell you just when the child will be born. Japs would like to be like Americans if conditions would permit. Their children of school age are attending school instead of working on the ranch. I found one Jap married woman attending the La Verne School, and her teacher, Mrs. White, tells me she is a very bright pupil. Before the age of 21 years, Jap men are leaving Japan—that is, running away—to avoid service in army and navy; in such cases they dare not return to Japan until after the age of 32 years.

Japs who have been here only a short time are very reticent, while most of those who have been here a number of years are very free to talk. Of course, there are exceptions. I gather from my conversation with them that those who are imported through their association are slaves for at least a time; also, a Jap who makes good as a busines man can get all the asistance from the association he wants. Those who are failures are deported, but I did not learn where to.

I met a number of well-educated Japs, and well-posted especially on current events and United States history. One in particular receives regularly five papers, two in Japanese language and three in the English; he is well read, shrewd, and speaks fair English—free and willing talker, but rather cautious.

The foregoing notations are what I have gathered from my conversations with the Japs, whites, and Hindus. I often had to submit to quite an interrogation myself and answer a number of questions and make explanations before Mr. Jap would answer my questions.

If I may be so bold, I would like to offer a few suggestions. First, I would say the boycott will never amount to anything more than anti-Jap propaganda.

The State should prohibit aliens from acting as guardians, trustees, or agents

of minors born in this country of alien parents. The State should prohibit any alien from becoming—or one who is at the present time, remaining— a member or stockholder or in any other way being connected with any association, stock company, or corporation, incorporated, chartered, or licensed to do business in the State.

The State of California, in connection with the other Pacific coast States, should produce evidence (of which there is plenty) sufficient to bring pressure to bear on the United States Government to wake up to the alien menace existing here at the present time. When I say alien I mean it in a universal way.

My dear Brown, here it is; use it as you see fit, privately, publicly, or chuck it in the waste basket, name and all.

Respectfully submitted.

H. F. BARTON,
Special Census Enumerator, State Board of Control.

AGREEMENT AND BY-LAWS OF JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

SECTION 1. GENERAL RULES.

ARTICLE 1. The name of this association shall be the Japanese Association of America.

ART. 2. The object of this association shall be to build up the character of every Japanese residing in the United States of America, to protect their rights and privileges, to promote their welfare; and bring about a closer friendship between peoples of Japan and peoples of the United States of America.

ART. 3. This association is organized by the local Japanese association under the jurisdiction of the Japanese consulate general of San Francisco.

Requirement and qualification of affiliation between this association and each local Japanese association shall be decided by the executive council.

ART. 4. The office of the association shall be in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California.

SECTION 2. OFFICERS AND BUSINESS STAFFS.

ART. 5. The officers of the association shall consist of a president, a vice president, four committees on finance, seven committees on management, and 15 members of the executive council.

The officers of this association shall not receive any compensation.

ART. 6. The members of the executive council shall elect a president, a vice president, and committees on management among members of each local Japanese association affiliating with this association.

The committee on finance shall be selected by the president.

The member of the executive council shall be elected by open ballot of each delegate at the regular convention of delegates in the following proportion, among the members of the local members of the local Japanese association in a district.

Two members from the first district, including Fresno, Tulare County, Kings County, and Kern County. One member from the second district, including Watsonville, San Jose, Salinas, Monterey, Palo Alto, San Mateo, and Santa Cruz. Six members from the third district, including San Francisco, Napa, and sonoma Counties. Two members from the fourth district, including Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda County, and Contra Costa County.

Three members from fifth district, including Stockton, Lodi, and Acampo.

Total: Fifteen members of the executive council.

ART. 7. Term of office for officers shall be one year, and officer may be reelected for another term.

In case of any vacancy among the committees on management, the executive council is authorized to fill the vacancy for the unexpired terms.

ART. 8. The president shall preside at the meetings of committee on management and the executive council; supervise each and every affairs of the association and represent the association in general.

The vice president shall assist the president and substitute him in case of his absence.

The committee on management shall compose a board and transact any business within its authority.

ART. 9. The members of council shall compose the executive council and elect a president, a vice president, and committees on management and conduct the

general business of the association according to the resolutions of the convention of delegates.

ART. 10. The meeting of committee on management shall be held once every month.

The special meeting of the said board may be called by the president whenever he may deem it proper for any emergent business, or at the request of more than one-third of the members of committee.

The meeting of executive council shall be held in January, April, July, and October.

ART. 11. The business staffs of the association shall be a general secretary, secretaries, and clerks, and they shall be so appointed by the president in consent with the management board.

ART. 12. The general secretary shall execute the general business of the association under the supervision of the president.

Secretaries and clerks shall attend the business in charge under instruction of the general secretary.

SECTION 3.—DELEGATE CONVENTION.

ART. 13. The delegates of each affiliation Japanese association shall consist the convention of delegates, according to the following proportion:

Japanese Association of San Francisco	6
Japanese Association of Sacramento Valley	3
Japanese Association of Fresno	3
Japanese Association of Stockton	2
Japanese Association of Oakland	2
Other each affiliating association	1

In case of a newly affiliation association whose delegate member on the first year shall be decided by the executive council and the case shall be submitted to the next regular convention of the delegates for its ratification.

ART. 14. Special convention of delegates may be called by the president whenever he may deem it proper, or at the request of more than five affiliating associations.

ART. 15. In the regular convention of delegates the important business of the association shall be considered and acted upon, the budget of income and expenditure for the corresponding year shall be considered and appropriated and reports of general affairs and finance shall be audited.

ART. 16. A majority of the total delegates at any convention shall constitute a quorum to do business.

Validity of resolutions or passage of business in the convention shall be done by a majority vote of the attending delegates.

The certificate fees, contribution and 5 per cent tax on membership fee of each local association shall be income resources to meet the general expenditure of association.

ART. 17. The income and expenditure of the association shall be settled in a yearly budget.

SECTION 5.—BY-LAWS.

The articles of this agreement may be altered or amended by two-thirds vote of the delegates assembled in any convention.

Executive council may provide by-laws according to this agreement.

TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION WITH JAPAN, FEBRUARY 21, 1911.

Treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and Japan, at Washington, February 21, 1911; ratification advised by the Senate, with amendment, February 24, 1911; ratified by the President March 2, 1911; ratified by Japan March 31, 1911; ratifications exchanged at Tokyo April 4, 1911; proclaimed April 5, 1911.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION—COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION WITH JAPAN—PREAMBLE.

Whereas a treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States of America and the Empire of Japan was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Washington on the twenty-first day of February, one

thousand nine hundred and eleven, the original of which treaty, being in the English language is, as amended by the Senate of the United States, word for word as follows:

Contracting powers.—The President of the United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, being desirous to strengthen the relations of amity and good understanding which happily exist between the two nations, and believing that the fixation in a manner clear and positive of the rules which are hereafter to govern the commercial intercourse between their respective countries will contribute to the realization of this most desirable result, have resolved to conclude a treaty of commerce and navigation for that purpose, and to that end have named their plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Plenipotentiaries.—The President of the United States of America, Philander C. Knox, Secretary of State of the United States; and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Baron Yasuya Uchida, Jusammi, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America; who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I. *Rights of domicile, trade, etc.*—The citizens or subjects of each of the high contracting parties shall have liberty to enter, travel, and reside in the territories of the other, to carry on trade, wholesale and retail, to own or lease and occupy houses, manufactories, warehouses and shops, to employ agents of their choice, to lease land for residential and commercial purposes, and generally to do anything incident to or necessary for trade upon the same terms as native citizens or subjects, submitting themselves to the laws and regulations there established.

Equality of taxes, etc.—They shall not be compelled, under any pretext whatever, to pay any charges or taxes other or higher than those that are or may be paid by native citizens or subjects.

Protection of persons and property.—The citizens or subjects of each of the high contracting parties shall receive in the territories of the other the most constant protection and security for their persons and property, and shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and privileges as are, or may be, granted to native citizens or subjects, on their submitting themselves to the conditions imposed upon the native citizens or subjects.

Exemption from military service, etc.—They shall, however, be exempt in the territories of the other from compulsory military service, either on land or sea, in the Regular Forces, or in the National Guard, or in the militia; from all contributions imposed in lieu of personal service; and from all forced loans or military exactions or contributions.

ART. II. *Dwellings, etc., to be respected.*—The dwellings, warehouses, manufactories, and shops of the citizens or subjects of each of the high contracting parties in the territories of the other, and all premises appertaining thereto used for purposes of residence or commerce shall be respected. It shall not be allowable to proceed to make a domiciliary visit to or a search of any such buildings and premises, or to examine or inspect books, papers, or accounts, except under the conditions and with the forms prescribed by the laws, ordinances, and regulations for nationals.

ART. III. *Consular officers recognized.*—Each of the high contracting parties may appoint consuls general, consuls, vice consuls, deputy consuls, and consular agents in all ports, cities, and places of the other except in those where it may not be convenient to recognize such officers. This exception, however, shall not be made in regard to one of the contracting parties without being made likewise in regard to all other powers.

Exequaturs.—Such consuls general, consuls, vice consuls, deputy consuls, and consular agents, having received exequaturs or other sufficient authorizations from the Government of the country to which they are appointed, shall, on condition of reciprocity, have the right to exercise the functions and to enjoy the exemptions and immunities which are, or may hereafter be, granted to the consular officers of the same rank of the most-favored nation. The Government issuing exequaturs or other authorizations may in its discretion cancel the same on communicating the reasons for which it thought proper to do so.

ART. IV. *Freedom of commerce and navigation.*—There shall be between the territories of the two high contracting parties reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation. The citizens or subjects of each of the contracting parties, equally with the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation, shall have liberty freely to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports, and rivers

in the territories of the other which are or may be opened to foreign commerce, subject always to the laws of the country to which they thus come.

ART. V. *Regulation of import duties.*—The import duties on articles, the produce, or manufacture of the territories of one of the high contracting parties, upon importation into the territories of the other, shall henceforth be regulated either by treaty between the two countries or by the internal legislation of each.

Equality of export duties, etc.—Neither contracting party shall impose any other or higher duties or charges on the exportation of any article to the territories of the other than are or may be payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country.

Equality of prohibitions.—Nor shall any prohibition be imposed by either country on the importation or exportation of any article from or to the territories of the other which shall not equally extend to the like article imported from or exported to any other country. The last provision is not, however, applicable to prohibitions or restrictions maintained or imposed as sanitary measures or for purposes of protecting animals and useful plants.

ART. VI. *Exemption from transit duties, etc.*—The citizens or subjects of each of the high contracting parties shall enjoy in the territories of the other exemption from all transit duties and a perfect equality of treatment with native citizens or subjects in all that relates to warehousing, bounties, facilities, and drawbacks.

ART. VII. *Rights of limited liability companies, etc.*—Limited liability and other companies and associations, commercial, industrial, and financial, already or hereafter to be organized in accordance with the laws of either high contracting party and domiciled in the territories of such party, are authorized, in the territories of the other, to exercise their rights and appear in the courts either as plaintiffs or defendants, subject to the laws of such other party.

The foregoing stipulation has no bearing upon the question whether a company or association organized in one of the two countries will or will not be permitted to transact its business or industry in the other, this permission remaining always subject to the laws and regulations enacted or established in the respective countries or in any part thereof.

ART. VIII. *Equality of imports.*—All articles which are or may be legally imported into the ports of either high contracting party from foreign countries in national vessels may likewise be imported into those ports in vessels of the other contracting party, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges of whatever denomination than if such articles were imported in national vessels. Such reciprocal equality of treatment shall take effect without distinction, whether such articles come directly from the place of origin or from any other foreign place.

Equality of exports.—In the same manner, there shall be perfect equality of treatment in regard to exportation, so that the same export duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed, in the territories of each of the contracting parties on the exportation of any article which is or may be legally exported therefrom, whether such exportation shall take place in vessels of the United States or in Japanese vessels, and whatever may be the place of destination, whether a port of the other party of any third power.

ART. IX. *Port privileges to be reciprocal.*—In all that regards the stationing, loading, and unloading of vessels in the ports of the territories of the high contracting parties, no privileges shall be granted by either party to national vessels which are not equally, in like cases, granted to the vessels of the other country; the intention of the contracting parties being that in these respects the respective vessels shall be treated on the footing of perfect equality.

ART. X. *Nationality of vessels.*—Merchant vessels navigating under the flag of the United States or that of Japan and carrying the papers required by their national laws to prove their nationality shall in Japan and in the United States be deemed to be vessels of the United States or of Japan, respectively.

ART. XI. *Equality of port dues, etc.*—No duties of tonnage, harbor, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties of whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations, or establishments of any kind shall be imposed in the ports of the territories of either country upon the vessels of the other, which shall not equally, under the same conditions, be imposed on national vessels in general, or on vessels of the most-favored nation. Such equality of treatment shall apply reciprocally to the respective vessels from whatever place they may arrive and whatever may be their place of destination.

ART. XII. *Privilege to vessels in postal service.*—Vessels charged with performance of regular scheduled postal service of one of the high contracting parties, whether belonging to the state or subsidized by it for the purpose, shall enjoy, in the ports of the territories of the other, the same facilities, privileges, and immunities as are granted to like vessels of the most-favored nation.

ART. XIII. *Coasting trade exception.*—The coasting trade of the high contracting parties is excepted from the provisions of the present Treaty and shall be regulated according to the laws of the United States and Japan, respectively. It is, however, understood that the citizens or subjects of either contracting party shall enjoy in this respect most-favored-nation treatment in the territories of the other.

Discharging at different ports.—A vessel of one of the contracting parties, laden in a foreign country with cargo destined for two or more ports of entry in the territories of the other, may discharge a portion of her cargo at one of the said ports, and, continuing her voyage to the other port or ports of destination, there discharge the remainder of her cargo, subject always to the laws, tariffs, and customs regulations of the country of destination; and, in like manner and under the same reservation, the vessels of one of the contracting parties shall be permitted to load at several ports of the other for the same outward voyages.

ART. XIV. *Extension of favored-nation privileges of commerce and navigation.*—Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Treaty, the high contracting parties agree that, in all that concerns commerce and navigation, any privilege, favor, or immunity which either contracting party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the citizens or subjects of any other state shall be extended to the citizens or subjects of the other contracting party gratuitously, if the concession in favor of that other state shall have been gratuitous, and on the same or equivalent conditions, if the concessions shall have been conditional.

ART. XV. *Protection of patents, trade-marks, and designs.*—The citizens or subjects of each of the high contracting parties shall enjoy in the territories of the other the same protection as native citizens or subjects in regard to patents, trade-marks, and designs upon fulfillment of the formalities prescribed by law.

ART. XVI. *Former treaty superseded.*—The present treaty shall, from the date on which it enters into operation, supersede the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, dated the twenty-second day of November, 1894; and from the same date the last-named treaty shall cease to be binding.

ART. XVII. *Commencement and duration.*—The present treaty shall enter into operation on the seventeenth of July, 1911, and shall remain in force twelve years or until the expiration of six months from the date on which either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the treaty.

Termination.—In case neither of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other six months before the expiration of the said period of twelve years of its intention to terminate the treaty, it shall continue operative until the expiration of six months from the date on which either party shall have given such notice.

ART. XVIII. *Exchange of ratifications.*—The present treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Tokyo as soon as possible and not later than three months from the present date.

Signatures.—In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty in duplicate and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Washington, the twenty-first day of February, in the nineteen hundred and eleventh year of the Christian era, corresponding to the twenty-first day of the second month of the forty-fourth year of Meiji.

PHILANDER C. KNOX. [SEAL.]
Y. UCHIDA. [SEAL.]

Consent of the Senate.—And whereas the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States to the ratification of the said treaty was given with the understanding "that the treaty shall not be deemed to repeal or affect any of the provisions of the act of Congress entitled 'An act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States,' approved February 20, 1907" (Vol. 34, p. 898); and

Whereas the said understanding has been accepted by the government of Japan; and

Ratifications exchanged.—Whereas the said Treaty, as amended by the Senate of the United States, has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifica-

tions of the two governments were exchanged in the city of Tokyo, on the fourth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and eleven; now, therefore,

Proclamation.—Be it known, that I, William Howard Taft, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Treaty, as amended, and the said understanding to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this fifth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

[SEAL.] WM. H. TAFT.

By the President:

P. C. KNOX,

Secretary of State.

DECLARATION.

Control of emigration by Japan.—In proceeding this day to the signature of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Japan and the United States the undersigned, Japanese Ambassador in Washington, duly authorized by his government, has the honor to declare that the Imperial Japanese Government are fully prepared to maintain with equal effectiveness the limitation and control which they have for the past three years exercised in regulation of the emigration of laborers to the United States.

Y. UCHIDA.

FEBRUARY 21, 1911.

LETTER OF T. W. G. LYONS.

BRAWLEY, CALIF., *December 20, 1919.*

Hon. WM. D. STEPHENS,

Governer of California, Sacramento, Calif.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: I herewith enclose resolutions adopted by the Magnolia-Mulberry Farm Center December 10 in regard to the exclusion of Japanese, Hindus, and Mohammedans.

If something is not done in the way of legislation to bar these races, it will be only a comparatively short time until they will have crowded out the white race from the most fertile parts of California, and I believe that it would be to the best interest of the State of California if you would cause an extra session of the State legislature at the earliest moment to consider such legislation as is necessary to eliminate this evil.

Many of the people in the State have been rather encouraged to rent their land to this class of people in order to help win the war, by the production of foodstuffs, which was so sorely needed during the war which has just come to an end.

I noticed in to-day's paper a controversy between Frank C. Jordan, secretary of state, and Senator Inman over the importation of Chinese coolies, laborers, to take the place of these Japanese, Hindus, and Mohammedans, which we desire excluded.

While I appreciate the point Mr. Jordan wants to bring out, I do not agree with him to bring in Chinese coolies as immigrants or as contract laborers, or under any other form, as we have excluded the Chinese before and they have been willing to accept that exclusion, and the Japanese people, believing themselves superior to the Chinese, would consider such act upon our part as unjust, and will probably lead to complications which I hope we will be able to avoid in carrying out our exclusion laws, but as a substitute of this class of labor, it has been my experience from employing all of such laborers that the best possible substitute we could get, and one which would be agreeable to our American people, is Mexican laborers. In other words, I believe if we had a war with Mexico, or an intervention whereby we would establish a permanent government in that unfortunate country, or annex a portion of it, or all of it, and turn loose some eight or ten million peon laborers, who are now virtually starving in that ungoverned country—I have no enmity or ill will toward these people, even though we were forced into a war with them or with the unstable government which now tries to rule them, and particularly so when it comes to

using those people or getting them into our country for laborers, for this reason: That you well know that when we took California over from Mexico, a great many of the Mexican residents of this territory had grants from Mexico, all the way from 1,000 acres of land to 100,000 acres of land, and as you well know that very little, if any, of these lands are held by their original owners. In other words, the Mexicans will never undertake to run our business or acquire our land and crowd out the white people of this country.

Furthermore, if you look at them in the right light they are to a certain extent natives of this land, being a mixture of Indian and Spanish blood. It is true that an ordinary Mexican will not accomplish in a day as much as a Chinese laborer or as much as a Japanese laborer, but if they are paid according to what they do, they accomplish the same results, as far as labor is concerned, and in this letter I say that if the white farmers, or white men in the State of California, could get an ample supply of Mexican labor, they could do all the truck gardening, raising of sugar beets, cantaloupes, vegetables, and other products which the Japanese and Hindus and Mohammedans are now doing; and as a matter of fact here in the Imperial Valley, I think I am safe in saying that these Asiatic farmers employ on an average of at least five Mexicans to one Japanese, Hindu, or Mohammedan. In other words, these Asiatic farmers are conducting their farms and depending upon hiring Mexican laborers to do the work for them in the proper season. All of the thousands of acres of cotton grown in the Imperial Valley by Hindus and Mohammedans in not one instance have I known of them picking any of the cotton themselves; they depend solely upon the employment of Mexican laborers and Negroes, and sometimes white men, to pick the cotton for them. Also they chop out all weeds and thin the cotton, and this is almost identical with the Japanese farmer; in other words, they would not be able to farm one-fifth of the territory they do farm if it was not that they employed Mexican laborers to do the bulk of their work during harvest time.

I might also state that the Mexicans are employed to do practically all of the railroad section work in southern California, and practically all the common labor in the Imperial irrigation district.

Now, if this Mexican labor could be extended up through the entire State, the white farmers could do the managing and superintending of the farms, as the Japanese and Hindus do now, and we could get along very well without our Japanese and Hindus and Mohammedans in the agricultural pursuits of the State.

Should there be any other information that you desire from this part of the State, I would be only too willing to assist in furnishing you with the same.

Wishing you a merry Christmas and happy New Year, I beg to remain,

Very truly, yours,

T. W. G. LYONS.

LETTER OF DR. ELWOOD MEAD.

LAND SETTLEMENT BOARD OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
BERKELEY, CALIF., *February 26, 1920.*

Mr. F. L. LATHROP,
Farm Expert, State Board of Control, Sacramento, Calif.

DEAR MR. LATHROP: Replying to your inquiry asking my opinion as to what will be the effect of cheap alien labor on the progress of agriculture in California, and on the building up in country districts of a high rural civilization, it is my belief that such labor is not necessary and that to increase the supply would be a political and industrial mistake.

The farm worker is a citizen and a voter. If he is a man of family, his children attend the public school and the family ought to take part in the social life of the neighborhood where they live. It needs no argument to show that a rural neighborhood of this kind is a better example of democracy than a rural neighborhood that is separated into social layers, the landowner above, the worker below.

It is not necessary to create this condition in order to utilize all the agricultural possibilities of California or to do the work on the farm. It can not be done by following the pioneer methods of development which worked well so long as land and water were both cheap.

It can be done if we adopt and use the methods followed in France for the last century of building up a nation of small landowners or do as Germany, Denmark, Ireland, Scotland, Australia, and New Zealand have done the last 20 years—buy up, subdivide, and sell to actual cultivators the large estates. This

method calls for the active aid and direction of the Government in the purchase and subdivision of privately owned land, helping settlers to form cooperative associations, to be joined together in social and other activities, which will create communities instead of a large number of isolated individuals. This kind of country life is so much more effective that we should foster it aside from the problem of labor. It is the only way to secure an adequate supply of labor and help make that labor the best kind of citizens.

The things that will withstand the influence and lure of the city is the satisfaction that comes to people from owning the land they live on and cultivate and helping neighborhoods to work together and be bound together by ties of common interests.

The Durham land settlement, the first country neighborhood to be created under the California act, has been studied by skeptical and unfriendly critics from more than a dozen countries. It was looked upon by many as a doubtful experiment at home. To-day it is a solvent undertaking, and there has not been, from all of the hundreds who have looked at the colony, a single adverse report.

When the Durham settlement was created it included 20 farm laborers' homes. Some people objected to the term "farm laborer." They said it would repel or humiliate applicants. If that is the case, it is time we created a more healthy public opinion. No labor is or should be looked upon as humiliating if it is done well, and this is especially true of anything that requires the intelligence, industry, and skill of work on the farm. It is not the term but it is conditions under which people live that counts, and the 20 farm laborers' homes at Durham will compare favorably with the homes of laborers in any industry, and the owners of those homes have a pride in their station that is a rare and valuable thing and needs to be extended. They share in all of the social activities of the community. They are making money. Not a farm laborer has ever been behind in his payments. They all find employment and there is need for more of these homes in that settlement which the board is now considering how it can meet. The farm laborers at Durham are all white, they are all Americans, and they do all kinds of work. This year a large number of contracts have been made with settlers for growing of tomatoes, spinach, and other garden products; the kind of careful, painstaking work that we have been told would be done by nobody but aliens. Durham refutes this.

Americans will do any kind of farm or garden work if there is back of it sufficient stimulus to their pride, interest, and ambition. The State land settlement act, if sufficiently extended, will settle the problem of intelligent, dependable American labor on the farm. It is the most direct and effective way of mitigating if not ending the menace of alien land ownership and of creating communities that do not amalgamate and of subjecting this State to the menace of racial antagonisms.

The 8,000 acres of land bought by the land settlement board in Merced County would have been purchased for Japanese settlers if the board had not bought it. These Japanese already own 4,000 acres to the south of this tract. They had bought 1,200 acres to the north of it. If they had secured this area it would have been a little Japan with enough people and enough business to maintain schools, newspapers, and an alien language. The realization of this menace aroused that section of the country and led them to regard the purchase of this land by the State land settlement board as a providential deliverance from a grave economic problem. The feeling of opposition to the purchase and settlement of the 1,200 acres of land is so strong that the board has been asked to buy it, and its purchase is now under consideration. If the board does buy it, it means a permanent democratic American community, farm workers and farm owners living in their own homes, meeting together in the cooperative associations. The sons of the farm laborer to-day will be the farm owners of the next decade, and California will have the rural life as patriotic and stable as that of France.

The trouble to-day is that our progress along this line is too slow. Not enough money is being furnished. What we are doing seems trivial compared to what other countries far inferior to us in wealth and landed opportunities are doing. Between 1906 and 1914 the Imperial German Government spent over $400,000,000 buying large landed estates, cutting them up into small farms and farm workers' allotments, improving them, and then selling them to settlers on payments extending over 50 years.

Between 1902 and 1911 the Government of Great Britain furnished $500,000,000 to buy 9,000,000 acres of land in Ireland, and changed a large part of that country

from a turbulent, discontented, poverty stricken body of tenants into a sober, industrious, and aspiring body of farm owners.

The purchase and settlement of the large areas of land in Denmark between 1898 and the beginning of the war changed a country menaced by bankruptcy and the loss of most of its country population into a prosperous leader in the world's agriculture.

In 1891 New Zealand had 40,000 separate land holdings used for farming and 69,000 people engaged in farm work.

In 20 years' time, under a land-purchase act similar to that of California, which operated with so little disturbance that the people of the country did not realize that a great and radical reform was taking place, the following changes had taken place:

The number of people working on farms had increased to 125,000; the 40,000 farms had increased to 84,000.

In 1890 the value of the farm products was $30,000,000, or about $45 a head for the whole population. In 1910 it had increased to $74,000,000, or more than $74 in value for every one of the people.

In 1890 there were 820,000 cattle; 20 years later, under this land-settlement policy, the number had increased to 1,800,000.

This record of agricultural growth and prosperity might be extended. It was secured without any expense to the taxpayer, because land settlement has been a solvent enterprise.

Australia is a democracy like the United States. The Commonwealth has six States and a constitution which in many of its features is a direct copy of our own. Within the past 25 years all of the Australian States have realized that if the country is to be built up and the white Australian policy maintained, the Government must take an active interest in enabling men to own farms. All of the States, therefore, have passed acts authorizing the Government to purchase privately owned lands, cut them up into blocks of suitable size, and throw them open to actual settlement on long and easy terms. Several of the States have passed acts to help create cooperative communities, village settlements, and provide homes for farm workers.

Between 1901 and 1914 the different States had bought, subdivided, and sold to settlers in small farms the following areas of land:

	Acres.
New South Wales	685,156
Victoria	567,687
Queensland	664,363
South Australia	632,715
West Australia	440,804
Tasmania	60,232
Total	3,050,957

California has great estates; it has agricultural opportunities; it has more wealth than any Australian State, but thus far its purchases amount to 15,000 acres. If there had been acquired and settled under its act an area like that of any of the Australian States except Tasmania, the question of farm labor and of rural progress would be far less serious than it is.

In the period from 1901 to 1914 the State of Victoria had provided homes for 8,887 farm laborers on 8,820 acres of land. It had provided homes for city workers on 24,004 acres of land.

In the Commonwealth Year Book of 1914 is a review of the progress of closer settlement in the irrigated areas that makes good reading for those who hope to see this policy have large extension in the irrigated areas of California. Speaking of Victoria, it said:

"The movement for closer settlement in the irrigated districts started about five years ago. The State had expended between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 pounds on irrigation works, which were not being used to their full extent. Under the Goulburn scheme, the largest of the State works, more than half the available water was being wasted. The reason was lack of people to cultivate the land as irrigation requires. Previously, in the various districts the average size of farms varied from 400 to 600 acres, while under irrigation from 20 to 80 acres will now give employment to a good-sized family and furnish them a comfortable living. The large farms of the irrigation districts could not be properly cultivated by their owners, and the only way to make irrigation a success was to subdivide these holdings and bring in farmers to cultivate the smaller areas.

To this end the State offered to buy suitable land in any district having a reliable and ample water supply, at a price fixed by impartial expert valuers, and has now purchased about 110,801 acres for this purpose. This land is sold to settlers on 31½-year terms, with 4½ per cent interest on deferred payments. These payments are calculated on the Credit Foncier basis and are equalized through the whole period. As a result, the settlers by paying an additional 1½ per cent, or 6 per cent in all, on the cost for 31½ years pay off both principal and interest. To help the settler of small capital, the State will build him a house and give 15 to 20 years to pay for it, will prepare a part of his area for irrigation and allow payments to be extended over 10 years. The cash payments required are as follows: On houses costing less than £100, £10; from £100 to £150, £15; while on houses costing more the cash payment varies from 12 to 30 per cent of the estimated cost. A cash payment of one-fifth the estimated cost of preparing land for irrigation is required. The State also makes loans to settlers equal to 60 per cent of the value of permanent improvements, these loans to be repaid in 20 years. Five per cent interest is charged on all advances, whether for houses, preparing land, or money furnished the settler. In the past five years 1,016 irrigated blocks, averaging 91 acres, have been taken by settlers, of whom 401 were from overseas, chiefly from Great Britain, and 615 were Australian. At Shepparton, one of the oldest of these settlements, there are now 234 settlers living where there were originally 25. In Koyuga there are now 46 settlers with good houses, many young orchards, fine crops of lucerne and vegetables, where in November, 1910, there was not a house, a family, or an acre of cultivated land. Under four years ago there were 27 houses in the Rochester district; now there are over 401. In Tongala there are now 100 houses, where three years ago there were 30."

Similar progress has been made in the other settlements. Houses now being erected are of a better type than the original ones. This has been made possible because the settlers now applying have, as a rule, more capital than the earlier ones and desire better homes.

Sincerely, yours,

ELWOOD MEAD.

LETTER OF PROF. R. I. ADAMS.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA,
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION,
Berkeley, January 14, 1920.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL, SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

(Attention, Mr. F. L. Lathrop.)

GENTLEMEN: I trust that the following may serve as an answer to your inquiry of the 31st ultimo. The statements are personal views and should be taken as such. They are the outcome, however, of investigations for both the State and the United States Department of Agriculture covering a period of about two and one-half years.

To fully comprehend the farm labor situation as it exists to-day, and has existed for the past three or four years, it is early necessary to recognize the presence of a number of points of view, based on the point of individual contact with the situation, if one is to successfully correlate the wide divergence of opinion. The farmers' feeling in regard to the farm labor situation is the outcome, very largely, of the fact that California agriculture has developed along specialized rather than diversified lines, so that farmers' activities have tended toward the perfecting of a very few main industries. This way of organizing the farming of the State has resulted in a very definite need for help at periods of "peak load" requirements. The development of corporation farming, with its rather different needs from the family manned farm, adds another element. Therefore, one soon finds that he can classify the various arguments for and against any proposition having to do with the changing of the farm labor supply in a way that will place the speaker in one of the five following categories:

(1) The large farm operator who hires all his farming done and makes his profit from the men that he employs. His business desire is to obtain plenty of labor and as cheaply as is consistent with the maintenance of prices for farm products. Competition among laborers results in greater ease in procuring men when wanted, less necessity for providing accommodations, and a reduction in the wage scale.

(2) The working farmer who does all his labor in person, and whose product, when placed on the market, must come into competition with products of other farmers who, if their labor is worth less than his, tend to sell at prices which will reduce the income of this group.

(3) The working farmer who at times is also an employer, and as such has the complex position of desiring to get as much for his own labor as he can, and to hire at a price which will return him as much profit on the work of others as he is able to secure.

(4) The farm worker, whose concerns—wages, hours, board, housing, and supervision—are directly affected by any marked increase or decrease in the total supply of or demand for farm labor.

(5) The members of the community, only indirectly in touch with the farm labor situation as it affects the cost of living, but rather directly concerned with the influence of the type, numbers, and ideals of a group, the size of the farm labor group in its relation to general public welfare.

Perhaps the matter can be put another way, e. g., the viewpoint depends very largely on whether the private pocketbook or the community welfare is nearest to the front in the eye of the individual. Sometimes the two are rather definitely opposed one to the other. It is evident, if one investigates the matter, that selfishness does at times rule.

I have thus far tried to abstain from the injection of personal opinion. It is obviously not for any one man to say what shall or what shall not be done, until he has time to gather the statistics and facts from a vast number of sources and to carefully weigh the many influences. I may add, however, that if California is to go on with her agriculture, as now organized, she must continue to constantly recruit a supply of labor able and willing to do the hand work necessary to the harvest of many fruits, the growing and harvesting of many field crops as rice, cotton, sugar beets, and beans, the production of truck crops in the delta, and the growing of cantaloupes and lettuce in Imperial Valley. Either the supply must be kept up or else a reorganization in our scheme of production is bound to be necessary. Such a readjustment, as matters now stand, may ultimately be best from the community viewpoint, but it certainly can not be accomplished without heavy financial losses to certain industries which have been built up with reliance on the classes of labor that thus far have been to a considerable extent available. Reliance upon labor as now available without future augmentation, greater use of machinery, or similar recommendations, will result in a change from many specialized crops of high acreage value to general crops of low acreage values, if no other relief is forthcoming. It does not necessarily follow, though, that the total available food supply will be materially reduced; rather with some crops as cantaloupes, strawberries, and certain fruits, the opposite is likely to be the case. The change can not, however, be brought about without loss to certain producers.

California's farm labor needs may conveniently be grouped into three classes:

(1) Experienced, unskilled men able to do such work as thinning and harvesting sugar beets, chopping and picking cotton, cutting asparagus, digging potatoes, thinning onions, and picking cantaloupes, melons, prunes, berries, and similar types of work.

(2) Experienced, skilled men for teamsters, irrigators, harvesters, tractors, range riding, sheep herding, pruning, spraying, and so on.

(3) Unskilled, inexperienced help for hop picking, prune gathering, hoeing weeds, cultivating crops, picking up walnuts, and the like.

The present pressing need is for men in both classes 1 and 2, but because farmers see no immediate means of getting men for class 2 work, and do think there is a way of helping out the class 1 situation, it is of the latter that most of the discussion is about. This demand, it is evident, must be met from without the country, and in my opinion, Mexico, at present is the logical source.

In conclusion may I add there still exists in my mind a question as to what the remedy should be. Are we not better off to reorganize on the basis of what we have and to quit fostering industries whose existence depends on the constant recruiting of such peoples as Mexicans, Japanese, Chinese, Hindus, or will the economic advantages of a continuation of this sort of thing more than offset the rather evident social disadvantages? It is an important question and upon its correct answering depends the future of our agriculture in many of its important phases.

Very truly, yours,

R. L. ADAMS,
Professor of Farm Management.

SECTION VII.—CORPORATIONS.

This section discusses the following topics:
(1) Very few corporations controlled by orientals prior to passage of 1913 alien land law.
(2) Many formed thereafter for the purpose of buying and leasing land.
(3) Summary of corporations in State controlled by orientals.

CONTROL OF CORPORATIONS BY ORIENTALS.

Prior to the passage of the California alien land law in 1913, there existed very few corporations controlled by orientals, and those that were in existence were principally commercial corporations. After the passage of the alien land law ownership of land by individual orientals who were ineligible to citizenship was prohibited. Orientals thereafter, for the purpose of avoiding the limitations of the alien land law, formed corporations and bought or leased land in the corporate name.

In order to comply with the provisions of the law relating to corporations having alien stockholders, the majority of the capital stock is issued to some American citizen or citizens to act as trustee. These corporations, however, are in equity owned, controlled, and operated practically exclusively by orientals. More recently the orientals, especially the Japanese, have resorted to the formation of corporations whose principal stockholders are the minor children, American-born of Japanese parents, the corporations in reality being operated by trustees who are of lawful age.

A brief summary of the farming and commercial corporations controlled by orientals, together with the acreage owned or controlled by them, is shown below, having been taken from the records of the State board of equalization and the State commissioner of corporations.

Oriental corporations.	Number.	Capital stock	Acreage owned or under contract.
(a) Farming corporations:			
Japanese	302	$9,171,500	47,781
Chinese	5	1,170,000	3,753
(b) Commercial corporations:			
Japanese	75	4,018,000	.....
Chinese	7	11,020,000	.....

NOTE.—There is on file in the office of the Board of Control a complete list of all the oriental corporations in the State of California on January 1, 1920, together with the amount of authorized capital stock of each and the number of acres (in case of land ownership) owned or under contract to purchase by each.

SECTION VIII.—PICTURE BRIDES.

In this section is discussed—
(1) International aspect as affects recognition of marriages consummated in accordance with customs of other nations.
(2) Explanation by United States Commissioner General of Immigration as to practice followed in acceptance of passports held by incoming "picture brides."
(3) Recommendations by commissioner general.
(4) Full description of so-called picture marriage prepared by the California Farmers' Cooperative Association, which is a Japanese organization. (This presents the Japanese viewpoint and includes written announcements by the Japanese consul general in San Francisco.)
(5) Correspondence explanatory of the gentlemen's agreement and the admission of "picture brides" by the United States Government, which correspondence is between Senator Phelan and Acting Secretary of State William Phillips.
(6) Code sections of the Civil Code of Japan covering marriage and adoption.
(7) "Picture bride" practice ordered discontinued by Japanese Government, but rules of adoption still remain as before, permitting same results to be accomplished through adoption.
(8) Letter of United States Government inspector in the Immigration Service explaining procedure in admitting immigrants, especially adopted persons.

(9) Number of "picture brides" arriving at the port of San Francisco from July 1, 1911, to February 20, 1920.

(10) List of vessels arriving at the port of San Francisco during the calendar year 1918, showing number of "picture brides" and recorded births after arrival.

(11) Detailed list of "picture brides" taken from ships' manifests arriving at the port of San Francisco during the calendar year 1918, address of husbands to whom destined, and dates of births after arrival.

PICTURE-BRIDE MARRIAGES.

The long-established rule among civilized nations that each country recognize as valid, marriages consummated in any other country in accordance with the customs or laws prevailing therein, does not apply to the so-called "picture-bride" marriages as most recently practiced by the Japanese.

Prior to the passage by the United States Congress of the 1917 immigration act requiring a literacy test for immigrants, marriages upon American docks immediately upon arrival of the immigrant and before admission by the United States was practiced generally by immigrants of all nations. This was the practice then followed by the Japanese, but, although now alluded to frequently as a "picture-bride" marriage, it differs very materially from the more recent practice.

When both parties appeared on the dock and were married, they were both within the jurisdiction of the United States and consummated marriage in compliance with the laws of the State in which the marriage took place. There can be no valid objection to the legality of such marriage provided the parties are competent.

Doubtless many of these marriages were initiated by the exchange of photographs between the parties, and doubtless this applies to nationalities other than Japanese. But unless the marriage consummated on the dock be considered a mere idle act, the exchange of photographs and the registration formality observed in a foreign country can not be construed as having effected marriage.

Mr. Daniel J. Keefe, United States Commissioner General of Immigration, in his report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, states:

"Passports are given these women on the ground that they are coming to continental United States to join a husband, the arrangement with Japan contemplating that where a Japanese laborer is migrating for the purpose of joining a member of his immediate family the passport may be issued. Most of the women, while they do join the husband, are farm laborers, and immediately become colaborers with their husbands on the farms where the latter are employed or which they are conducting. As these 'proxy' or 'photograph' marriages would not, of course, be recognized as valid in any of the States of this country, the men to whom these women are going are required to meet them at a seaport and go through a ceremony of marriage legal in the United States. But the bureau feels that two facts growing out of this situation should not be overlooked by those interested in the economic phases of the immigration problem: (1) The practice of furnishing the passport to these women and admitting them on the basis of the passport and a marriage performed at the port opens the way for the introduction into continental United States of large bodies of common laborers—females, it is true, but none the less competitors of the laborers of this country; and (2) this practice must necessarily result in constituting a large native-born Japanese population—persons who, because of their birth on American soil, will be regarded as American citizens, although their parents can not be naturalized, and who, nevertheless, will be considered (and will probably consider themselves) subjects of the Empire of Japan under the laws of that country, which holds that children born abroad of parents who are Japanese subjects are themselves subjects of the Japanese Empire."

And the report of United States Commissioner General of Immigration A. Caminetti, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, contains the following footnote commenting on the foregoing statement:

"The foregoing views of Commissioner General Keefe seem to the signer of this report especially significant, for they are the result of the retiring commissioner general's experience in the enforcement of the law and are in exact accord with the writer's observations, both before and since his induction into office. The writer desires, however, to state that he does not agree with the notion that

any such marriage is binding upon the United States in the administration of immigration laws; and also that there is no treaty with Japan, or other arrangement whatsoever, that provides for the recognition by the United States of the so-called marriage of a woman in Japan with a man who may be in the United States at the alleged date of the same. The doctrine of lex loci, in his judgment, is not applicable to cases of this kind for the above reason, as well as that such marriage is not consummated entirely and completely in the country permitting it, as it is apparent that a part of the so-called marriage is initiated in one jurisdiction or nation and it is completed in another and entirely foreign jurisdiction or nation."

In his report for the succeeding year, Mr. Caminetti had the following to say:

"There are perplexing matters that constantly arise in local administration that should be weeded out as soon as sufficient study of conditions will permit a proper and permanent solution. These, too, I should have been pleased to have considered in detail. One of such, against which protests have been made and which the bureau has fully investigated, should be met by positive action. Fortunately, neither the immigration laws nor other statutes intervene; practice only gave it life, and regulation should destroy it once and for all. I have reference to the practice of permitting marriages at our stations. The marriage of aliens, where both parties to a union are applicants for admission or where one is a resident and the other such applicant, should be discontinued throughout the service, and no party thereto should be admitted as the wife of a resident who has not consummated marriage with such resident entirely and completely in the country in which marriage is alleged or claimed to have taken place."

Assumption by a foreign Government, in the matter of marriage, of jurisdiction over both parties, where one of the parties is within the jurisdiction of the United States and therefore entirely subject to the laws of the United States, does not appear to be based upon any provision of domestic or international law.

The laws of the State of California are supreme as to marriage and divorce of persons within the jurisdiction of the State and can not be annulled by Federal statute or by treaty. The State laws exclusively and absolutely control domestic relations, including marriage and divorce, and the Federal Government has no power over these subjects whatever. The State, on the other hand, can compel every person within its jurisdiction, whether oriental or otherwise, to comply with its laws governing marriage.

In an endeavor to describe "picture marriage," the California Farmers' Cooperative Association (a Japanese association) says:

"When a man (Japanese) living in America desires to marry but is prevented by various reasons from going home, he writes to his parents, asking them to find a suitable woman for his bride. The parents, following the usual customs and rules, fix on an eligible person. Then they intimate to the girl's parents that they are desirous of securing her marriage to their son in America. The parents on either side spare no pains in inquiring into the character, social standing, family relations, genealogy, health, and education of the young man and woman. If this investigation proves satisfactory, both to the parents and to the prospective groom and bride, the man in America sends his photograph to the woman and receives her photograph in exchange. This 'interview' through photographs proving satisfactory to both parties, the nuptial knot is tied at a ceremonial dinner in which the groom, living in America, is naturally absent, but which is attended by the bride and the parents and relatives of both sides. This done, the parents register the marriage with the proper authorities. This marriage has been regarded as valid both by the Japanese and the American Government. In many cases exchange of photographs is not required, because it frequently happens that the prospective groom and bride were born in the same town or village and have known each other since childhood.

"If we look at it in the above light, there is nothing objectionable in the practice of 'picture marriage' which, we repeat, is a gross misnomer. It is, therefore, but natural that the American Government should regard this marriage practice, as it has regarded it, as legal and valid.

"But in view of severe criticisms directed against this practice the Japanese Government announced on December 17, 1919, that it would stop issuing passports after February 25, 1920. Commenting on this announcement, Mr. T. Ohta, the Japanese consul general in San Francisco, issued this statement:

"'This means that about the twenty-fifth of January next the Japanese consulates in America will cease to receive applications for certification necessary to secure passports for such women, because it takes about a month for the applications to reach the proper authorities in Japan. Therefore, if any Japanese in

continental United States wishes to send for his wife to whom he has been married by the procedure commonly and somewhat erroneously called "picture marriage," his application for indorsement must be in the hands of a Japanese consulate at the end of January at the latest. That means that there is only an interval of a month or so in which the Japanese consulates can accept such applications.

"'This interval, brief as it is, is provided with a view to avoiding inevitable embarrassment which a sudden prohibition of "picture marriage" would cause to those Japanese men and women who have been making preparations for marriages. It would be unjust to stop the practice all of a sudden and without warning.

"'This announcement on the part of the Japanese Government is another proof that it is earnestly solicitous of maintaining and promoting friendly relations with the United States, and especially the people of California. For the sake of amicable relations between our two countries and peoples, Japan is always willing and ready to meet America half way.

"'For my own part I have all along maintained that any and all problems pending or arising between Japan and America can be, and ought to be, settled by friendly exchange of views. The settlement of the "picture bride" question is ample proof that between our two Governments there is perfect understanding and friendly feeling.'"

It will be noted that the procedure adopted in concluding the so-called "picture marriage" is designated as a "practice" and not as a "custom." It would not appear unreasonable, therefore, to assume that the practice came into being as a direct result of the presence, in this country, of great numbers of young men of Japanese nationality who found it inexpedient to make the voyage home to do their wooing. The reasonableness of the assumption that the "picture marriage" was resorted to as an expedient rather than as a time-honored custom would seem to appear from the following letter from the Acting Secretary of State to the Hon. James D. Phelan, dated August 28, 1919, and inserted in the record of hearings before the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, House of Representatives (66th Cong., 1st sess., June 12, 13, 14, 18, 19, and 20, and Sept. 25, 1919):

Hon. JAMES D. PHELAN,
United States Senate.

SIR: Adverting to your letter of July 24, relative to the so-called gentlemen's agreement between this Government and the Government of Japan for regulating the immigration of Japanese to the United States, I have the honor to say that, after giving due consideration to certain facts and figures recently obtained from the honorable the Secretary of Labor, I have confirmed the opinion which I have held for some time on this subject; that is, that the present arrangement is working with a fair degree of satisfaction, with the possible exception of the immigration of so-called Japanese "picture brides" to the United States.

It might not be amiss briefly to review some of the salient facts bearing on this particular phase of Japanese immigration and on the general operation of the present agreement.

The understanding under which Japanese immigration to the United States is regulated has been in force since 1908. Its principal stipulation is that the Japanese Government will issue "no passport, good for the American mainland, to either skilled or unskilled Japanese laborers, except to those who have previously resided in the United States, or the parents, wives, or children of Japanese residents." From 1908 to May 5, 1917, the date on which the present immigration act went into effect, the class of aliens known as wives of Japanese domiciled in the United States were admitted to the United States only after the performance, at the port of entry, of a marriage ceremony in accordance with the laws of this country, if the applicants were otherwise admissible under the general terms of the immigration law then in force, and if they presented passports issued by the Japanese Government under the agreement above mentioned. The practice did not work satisfactorily, although for the time being it appeared to be the only solution of a delicate phase of the Japanese immigration question.

When the present immigration act containing the illiteracy clause was passed it became necessary to definitely fix the legal status of so-called "picture-bride" marriages, as a percentage of the Japanese women of this class who applied for admission had been found to be illiterate. This matter was, therefore, made the subject of correspondence between the Department of State and the Japanese

ambassador at Washington in the spring of 1917. The legal status of Japanese marriages was defined by the Japanese ambassador (Mr. Sato) in a note dated April 28, 1917, to the department, as follows:

"I beg to state that in the law of Japan it is provided that marriage is complete and takes effect immediately upon its being notified either in writing or orally to the registrar by both parties, with the participation in the act of at least two witnesses of full age, and its being accepted by him; that if a document is employed for such notification it must be personally signed and sealed by the parties and the witnesses; but it is not necessary that the parties personally appear before the registrar; that if the notification is made orally, both the parties and their witnesses must personally appear before the registrar.

"There is no provision in the Japanese law specifically for a case where one of the parties to a marriage contract lives in Japan and the other under foreign jurisdiction, nor has there appeared before the court any case involving this point, for the reason that the places of actual residence of the parties concerned form no essential requirement for a marriage to be legalized. Such being the essence of the formal marriage in Japan, a Japanese man residing in this country can marry a Japanese woman residing in Japan by personally signing and affixing his seal to the document to be presented before the registrar in Japan, and the validity of such marriage is amply attested by the issuance of certified copy of the family registry bearing the official seal of the registrar, which document the so-called 'picture bride' proceeding to this country is always provided with."

After this assurance of the Japanese Government, the honorable the Secretary of Labor promulgated the following administrative rule, which is still in force, to cover such cases:

"That the validity of these marriages be recognized, unless or until it is definitely shown that they are not legal marriages under the laws of Japan, or until it satisfactorily appears that the residence in the United States of one of the parties brings the consummation of the marriage ceremony within the jurisdiction of our laws; that proof of such marriages be required, not only by a certified record of the registrar, but also by a certified copy of the notification of marriage made out by the party to the same living in the United States; and that marriages at our ports be prohibited."

Commenting on this rule and on the Japanese marriage law, the Secretary of Labor has this to say:

"In the administration of the rule just cited, such passports, so long as the agreement is in force, are accepted, unless fraud or mistake in their issuance shall be made to appear.

"This department deems it not inappropriate to invite attention to the fact that according to information claimed as authentic, Japan is not the only country whose laws permit of the contraction of marriages while one of the contracting parties is in a foreign jurisdiction. Spain and Portugal, it is alleged, allow the marriage of a resident of one of those countries with a resident then in a foreign country, by permitting representation of the absentee by an attorney in fact, appointed by power of attorney. There may be other nations that have like systems, differing in detail, perhaps, from the system claimed to exist in Spain and Portugal, or from the Japanese method, but agreeing in effect."

With regard to the number of Japanese immigrants admitted to the mainland and Hawaii prior to and since the agreement it is interesting to note that during the 10 years immediately preceding the agreement, 142,050 Japanese were admitted, and for the 11 years immediately following the agreement 80,532 were admitted. In the year 1907, immediately preceding the coming into force of the agreement 30,824 Japanese aliens of all classes were admitted. It seems quite clear, therefore, that the agreement has had a decided restrictive influence.

A striking feature of the sex distribution of Japanese immigrants under the operation of the agreement is to be noted. Prior to the agreement Japanese immigration was largely a movement of males, 85.7 per cent of the number admitted being of that sex, but during the 11 years since the agreement only 41.5 per cent of those admitted were males. Commenting on this phase of the matter the honorable Secretary of Labor has the following to say:

"While this change is mainly due to the fact that under the agreement the immigration of males has been restricted without a corresponding reduction among females, it is undoubtedly true that the result has been more or less affected by a natural law of immigration. It is well known that under this natural law (under normal operation) every new immigration movement in-

cludes a preponderance of men, and that as immigration from a country becomes more normal or settled the women follow in increasing numbers.

"In the case of women coming from Japan this natural law has been stimulated, no doubt, by the method of marriage hereinabove discussed, but to what extent this has been done must be left to conjecture. No doubt under such a system women would come in greater ratio than would be the case where both parties to a marriage are required to be present at its celebration.

"At the same time it is obviously difficult to attempt to estimate to what extent this may be true, the difficulty arising mainly from the difference in marriage customs, as under other conditions, no doubt, the natural law above indicated would apply to Japanese in the same way that it has in almost every movement of peoples from one nation to another. And it must also be remembered that under the agreement practically no bar is put in the way of women coming to join their husbands here."

The number of Japanese wives coming to the United States is undoubtedly increasing, but the authorities who have in charge the administration of the immigration laws have not found that the Japanese Government is violating the agreement.

* * * * * * *

WILLIAM G. PHILLIPS.
Acting Secretary of State.

In view of the announced policy of the Government of Japan to discontinue the issuance of passports to "picture brides" after February 25, 1920, it would be idle to indulge in anticipations of the practical effect of this new and self-imposed restriction, were it not for the fact that the Japanese in this country, in common with a numerous element of our own and other races, have in the matter of overcoming legal obstacles in the past displayed a degree of ingenuity which points unmistakably to their ability to circumvent, should they so desire, the new restriction.

ADOPTION POSSIBLE.

Since the legality of the "picture marriage" is left intact, other forms of domestic relation equally valid in Japanese law would have to be covered by a policy of restriction in order to accomplish a substantial reduction in the immigration of Japanese of either sex. We refer by way of specific example to the subject of adoption, which is covered by section 2, Chapter IV of Book IV of the Civil Code of Japan. The following sections are quoted from the translation of L. H. Loenholm:

Article 837: A person of full age can adopt a child.

Article 838: An ascendant or a person older than the adopter can not be adopted.

Article 843: If the person to be adopted has not yet attained the age of 15 years, his father or mother belonging to the same house may act for him in the adoption.

Article 844: In order that a child of full age may adopt or a child of 15 years or upwards may be adopted the consent of his father or mother belonging to the house must be obtained.

Article 846: The provisions of article 772 apply correspondingly in the case of the preceding three articles.

The provisions of article 773 apply correspondingly in the case of the preceding two articles.

Article 772: For contracting a marriage a child must have the consent of his parents being in the same house. This, however, does not apply if the man has attained his thirtieth year or the woman her twenty-fifth year.

If both parents are unknown, are dead, have quit the house or are unable to express their intention, a minor must obtain the consent of his guardian and of the family council.

Article 773: If a stepfather, a stepmother, or a chakubo (i. e., the wife of the father of a natural child which has been recognized by the father) does not consent to the marriage of a child, the child may marry on obtaining the consent of the family council.

Article 847: The provisions of articles 774 and 775 apply correspondingly to adoption.

Article 774: A person who has been adjudged incompetent need not obtain the consent of his guardian in order to contract a marriage.

Article 775: A marriage takes effect upon its notification to the registrar. Such notification must be made by both parties and at least two witnesses of full age, either orally or by a signed document.

The foregoing citations from the civil code of Japan would seem to bear out the opinion that, for the establishment of the relation of parent and child, the requirements of the Japanese law are similar and analogous to those affecting the marriage relation. This appears to be especially the case in respect to the manner in which these relations take effect, viz, upon notification, by both parties and at least two witnesses of full age, to the registrar, either orally or by a signed document. If, as the comment of the Japanese ambassador quoted above indicates, the places of actual residence of the parties concerned form no essential requirement for a marriage to be legalized, the conclusion seems reasonable that the validity of adoption is independent of the places of actual residence of the parties concerned. It should be noted, also, that a person of full age may be adopted provided he is not an ascendant or senior of the adoptor.

In this connection the following letter received from the inspector in charge, United States Immigration Service, Los Angeles, should be of interest:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE,
Los Angeles, Calif., April 8, 1920.

Mr. F. L. LATHROP,
Care of State Board of Control,
Sacramento, Calif.

DEAR SIR: As requested in your letter of the 5th instant there is inclosed herewith copy of Department of Labor Form 547, "Sworn statement submitted by relative of arriving immigrants." During the last two years there has been filed in this office approximately 455 of these forms. Of this number approximately 170 were filed by Japanese in behalf of Japanese, and of this latter number approximately 23 were filed in behalf of adopted sons.

Answering the question contained in the second paragraph of your letter: It is not necessary for a Japanese resident in the United States to apply for permission to bring his child to this country; the child, if armed with a passport from his Government, is on exactly the same footing as would any other alien be, as for example, Mexicans, a Frenchman, or an Englishman. Of course, he would be subject to the general provisions of the immigration law relative to his health, mental and moral condition, etc. Under these general provisions of the law the Japanese child could not demand admission to the United States merely because his relatives live in this country, but, as a matter of fact, he would be admitted unless he falls within some of the excluded classes of aliens under the general provisions of the immigration act.

It may be of interest to you to advise that the Bureau of Immigration, on the 20th ultimo, directed that the use of the inclosed form or affidavit be discontinued in respect of all aliens.

Respectfully,

A. E. BURNETT, *Inspector in Charge.*

In view of the fact that of the 170 Japanese arrivals referred to in the foregoing letter 13 per cent were adopted sons of Japanese residents of this State, it is obviously unnecessary to make predictions as to the probable course of Japanese immigration into this country under the restriction announced by the Government of Japan.

Rather do we purpose to point out the inevitable ineffectiveness, under existing conditions, of a policy which recognizes as valid claims to admissibility based upon passports issued by a foreign Government by virtue of laws not of our own making.

The following pages contain statistical data concerning arrival of picture brides, and detailed information as to the number of children born of picture brides who arrived at the port of San Francisco during the calendar year 1918, and were destined to join husbands residing in California, as follows:

1. Number of "picture brides arriving at the port of San Francisco from July 1, 1911, to February 29, 1920.

2. List of vessels arriving at the port of San Francisco during the calendar year 1918, showing number of picture brides and recorded births after arrival.

3. Detailed list of "picture brides" taken from ships' manifests arriving at the port of San Francisco during the calendar year 1918, address of husbands to whom destined, and date of births after arrival.

Statistics of Picture Brides.

The figures herewith submitted are taken from data compiled for the California Farmers' Cooperative Association, a Japanese organization, which published them in a pamphlet entitled "Japanese Immigration and the Japanese in California." It is therein stated that the figures published are confined to "picture brides" at the port of San Francisco, the data for the entire continental territory of the United States being at the time available.

The figures given for the periods from July 1, 1919, to February 29, 1920, have been added by us from data gathered at the United States immigration station at Angel Island.

Picture brides arriving at the port of San Francisco.

July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912	879
July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913	625
July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914	768
July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915	823
July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916	486
July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917	504
July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918	522
July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919	668
July 1, 1919, to Dec. 31, 1919	370
Jan. 1, 1920, to Feb. 29, 1920	95
Total for 8 years 8 months	5,740

That "most of the women, while they do join the husband, are farm laborers," has been recognized by the Commissioner General of Immigration, whose report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, has already been quoted from.

That their daily occupation as farm laborers has not interfered with the natural increase of the Japanese population of the State is amply demonstrated by the high birth rate among the Japanese of California. Specific figures obtained by us as a result of following up the 524 brides who arrived at the port of San Francisco during the calendar year 1918, all of whom have remained in California, show that of this number 182, or 34.8 per cent, became mothers up to February 29, 1920.

Japanese picture brides arriving at San Francisco during year 1918, their husbands, and resident address, from record of ship manifest in office of Immigration Bureau, Angel Island, and the recorded births occurring in these families, from records of state board of health up to and including Dec. 31, 1919.

Date.	Steamer.	Total.	Recorded births.
Jan. 4, 1918	Persia Maru	11	5
Jan. 16, 1918	Korea Maru	27	14
Jan. 30, 1918	Siberia Maru	21	5
Feb. 17, 1918	Tenyo Maru	33	10
Feb. 22, 1918	Nippon Maru	3	2
Mar. 8, 1918	Shinyo Maru	25	8
Mar. 23, 1918	Persia Maru	14	4
Apr. 7, 1918	Korea Maru	16	10
Apr. 21, 1918	Siberia Maru	22	9
May 6, 1918	Tenyo Maru	28	15
May 23, 1918	Shinyo Maru	17	5
June 9, 1918	Persia Maru	30	8
June 30, 1918	Korea Maru	27	13
July 9, 1918	Siberia Maru	26	11
July 23, 1918	Tenyo Maru	32	12
Aug. 12, 1918	Shinyo Maru	24	9
Sept. 15, 1918	Korea Maru	19	4
Sept. 28, 1918	Siberia Maru	20	6
Oct. 7, 1918	Tenyo Maru	31	12
Dec. 3, 1918	Korea Maru	36	8
Dec. 13, 1918	Siberia Maru	20	1
Dec. 26, 1918	Shinyo Maru	42	11
	Total	524	182

Arrival of picture brides.

JAN. 4, 1918, ON "PERSIA MARU."

Births.	Surname.	Wife.	Age.	Husband.	Address in California.
	Takaki	Noso	28	Ikuji	306 Center Street, Visalia.
Oct. 1, 1918	Higashi	Tora	22	Kakhiro	1221 Third Street, Sacramento.
	Matsumoto	Ichi	25	Kinju	R. F. D. 6, Box 743, Los Angeles.
	Yamada	Sumi	34	K	933 F Street, Fresno.
Aug. 13, 1919	Inouye	Isono	19	Z	R. F. D. A, Box 330, San Jose.
	Nishima	Iso	20	J	R. F. D. 2, Box 234, Acampo.
	Katayama	Kosuye	21	T	P. O. Box 69, Acampo.
Feb. 19, 1918	Nakano	Fuji	22	Konkichi	P. O. Box 446, Fillmore.
	Ifune	Shigeko		Zuiho	Gardena.
Dec. 25, 1918	Kanai	Kichi	22	Noburo	P. O. Box 88, Huntington Beach.
Feb. 20, 1918	Sakonoto	Sato	40	K	158 E. Colorado Street, Pasadena.

JAN. 14, 1918, ON "KOREA MARU."

	Mori	Taine	30	Suekichi	Ukiah.
Mar. 12, 1919	Yonekura	Nami	27	Tokuichi	Stockton.
	Nakano	Midori	29	Extaro	Dinuba.
	Oto	Motono	20	Kiyoshi	Garden Grove.
Oct. 29, 1918	Kokubu	Setsu	21	M	922 S. Hill Street, Los Angeles.
	Kendo	Kou	22	K	428 N. Main Street, Los Angeles.
Jan. 10, 1919	Imamura	Konie	26	Y	R. F. D., Box 78, Newcastle.
Feb. 10, 1919	Morita	Masano	20	K	1424 Tulare Street, Fresno.
Jan. 1, 1919	Hera	Takune	21	Y	Yuba City.
Feb. 19, 1919	Nishi	Nikuyo	22	S	R. F. D., Sacramento.
Jan. 11, 1919	Yoshida	Isayo	18	Y	R. F. D. 2, Box 14k, Stockton.
	Tanimoto	Haru	18	W	R. F. D., El Dorado.
	Aoki	Mitsine			Utah.
Mar. 9, 1919	Shintaku	Kikuno	18	Z	R. F. D. 3, Box 40c, Lodi.
Oct. 1, 1918	Amano	Inuno	22	T	Fresno.
May 10, 1919	Mitori	Katsume	18	K	P. O. Box 46, Orwood.
Dec. 19, 1918	Inouye	Sayeno	20	Y	2001 College Avenue, Berkeley.
	Saiki	Kimi	28	Mihiji	P. O. Box 43, La Mesa.
	Sakusai	Koo	22	Jinsaku	Anaheim.
	Mizote	Tomoyo	21	Saito	San Mateo.
Dec. 10, 1918	Kawashima	Sei	24	Nisabuno	Brawley.
	Higashi	Tama	20	H	2100 N Street, Bakersfield.
Oct. 26, 1918	Mitsuhiro	Suye	25	M	P. O. Box 26, Seville.
	Uchiyama	Qui	35	A	Santa Clara.
Feb. 17, 1919	Nishiyama	Tome	19	T	Los Angeles.
	Wakabayashi	Yoti	27	Zenjiro	P. O. Box 202, San Francisco.
	Yoshiba	Kane	20	Nakaye	P. O. Box 71, Sangebull Street, L. A.

JANUARY 30, 1918, ON "SIBERIA MARU."

	Asakawa	Tsui	18	Hakutero	San Francisco.
	Itonaga	Miki	23	K	Stockton.
Aug. 19, 1918	Murakami	Miyo	21	Mataki	Los Angeles.
	Kaneshige	Tona	21	T	Stockton.
	Nanji	Fujiye	18	M	1905 Colton Avenue, San Diego.
Nov. 18, 1918	Sakaguchi	Kiku	32	T	671 N. Fifth Street, San Jose.
	Takeno	Tano	44	T	Elks Club, Merced.
	Mayekawa	Saki	19	O	R. F. D. 1, Box 90, Woodland.
	Hasegawa	Tsuchijo	19	S	Dorin.
	Sata	Tsuru	25	N	318 E. Second Street, Los Angeles.
Mar. 30, 1919	Nomura	Mika	19	S	P. O. Box 241, Newcastle.
	Tinkia	Sumi	19	M	P. O. Box 200, Fresno.
	Tanaka	Koyumi	19	Tonitaro	Sacramento.
	Tkezaki	Chiju	23	Kuyo	Los Angeles.
Nov. 23, 1918	Hiramoto	Yone	19	Tomiyemon	Fresno.
	Nishimura	Esa	21	Jintaro	101-S S. Park, San Francisco.
	Nakamura	Shizu	22	Yuhachi	P. O. Box 5, Fresno.
Feb. 17, 1919	Kakima	Moto	22	Kyokichi	R. F. D., Box 63, Walnut Grove.
	Yanagi	Natsuri	17	Kurakichi	Stockton.
	Shibata	Kotoya	23	Sogaro	Courtland.
	Itonaga	Miki	23	Kumoyemon	Stockton.

Arrival of picture brides—Continued.

FEBRUARY 17, 1918, ON "TENYO MARU."

Births.	Surname.	Wife.	Age.	Husband.	Address in California.
	Fuki	Sakai	22	U	Glendora.
	Hatada	Mikuno		A	P. O. Box 1, Klink.
	Sekiya	Yoshi	22	Z	612 N. Sixth Street, San Jose.
	Takei	Zishi	27	Hakatoro	R. F. D. 1, Box 190, Puente.
	Kanno	Tatsu	20	Kesuke	1331 M Street, Sacramento.
Sept. 20, 1919	Hori	Mino	19	Kuna	123 Public Market, Los Angeles.
	Nawayoye	Misaki	23	Hikewo	700 Wall Street, Los Angeles.
	Nokajima	Suna	21	Zeitichi	124 Pacific Avenue, Sacramento.
	Togusakawa	Kow	22	Taito	Los Angeles.
	Fukuda	Tsukido	18	T	219 E. First Street, Los Angeles.
Dec. 23, 1919	Arai	Haki	23	S	1222 Third Street, Sacramento.
Jan. 2, 1919	Yoshida	Fujiye	19	T	303 E. Second Street, Los Angeles.
Dec. 12, 1918	Hayashi	Tetsuno	21	M	235 S. El Dorado Street Stockton.
	Yamashita	Tsukano	23	Y	Niles.
Dec. 2, 1918	Nogami	Sakaye	20	S	Alvarado.
	Mori	Kazuye	19	M	628 Sixth Street, San Jose.
	Ishikashi	Takaye	21	W	R. F. D., Box 106, Long Beach.
	Takazumi	Naka	33	H	R. F. D. 2, Box 31, Gardena.
Feb. 26, 1919	Miyamura	Masumi	23	K	4241 N Street, Sacramento.
Jan. 4, 1919	Kuwamoto	Matsuyo	20	S	12 E. Perdido Street, Santa Babara.
	Shimamoto	Shuki	20	R	R. F. D. 12, Box 398, Los Angeles.
Oct. 26, 1919	Imamasu	Kuniyo	19	K	P. O. Box 121, Dinuba.
	Higuchi	Tuneyo	19	Y	Mountain View.
	Ishida	Kazuye	19	S	1418 Flower Street, Los Angeles.
	Nakasuji	Toku	18	T	R. F. D., Van Nuys.
Jan. 8, 1920	Ojima	Ushio	22	Toyoki	P. O. Box 18, Stockton.
	Kitaoka	Masako	22	K	P. O. Box 91, Fulton.
	Nakajima	Toshi	24	M	Fulton.
	Terada	Akiyo	32	T	Standish.
	Hasegawa	Masumi	22	A	903 E. First Street, Los Angeles.
Mar. 3, 1919	Uyeno	Asa	21	S	R. F. D., Box 220, Fresno.
	Ichiuyu	Yoshi	23	D	P. O. Box 592, Monrovia.
	Hata	Katsuyo	22	J	531 Grant Avenue San Francisco.

FEBRUARY 22, 1918, ON "NIPPON MARU."

Feb. 1, 1919	Nishida	Sozano	21	K	Visalia.
Jan. 20, 1919	Matsumoto	Taka	19	R	P. O. Box 56, San Fernando.
	Seto	Yama	19	Fukutoro	3509 Twenty-third Street, San Francisco.

MARCH 8, 1918, ON "SHINYO MARU."

	Murayama	Fude		Denzaburo	San Francisco.
	Fuji	Kikuno		Fujisuke	Do.
	Iwalde	Shina		Shigenobu	Do.
Feb. 11, 1919	Hirata	Umeno		Inokichi	Los Angeles.
Dec. 14, 1918	Fukuchi	Kiriyi		Y	P. O. Box 464, Martinez.
June 4, 1919	Yamada	Tomoyo		H	R. F. D. 1, Box 1, San Jose.
	Uyesugi	Shizuye		I	R. F. D. 1, Idaho.
Jan. 4, 1919	Kobayashi	Sumiyo		S	Box 231, Arlington.
Oct. 8, 1919	Matsuoka	Asa		K	P. O. Box 2, Crafton.
	Shimamoto	Kyo		Y	P. O. Box 141, 6 Main Street, Lodi.
	Hayami	Usa		O	820 Anacapa Street, Santa Barbara.
	Yoshimura	Shige		K	P. O. Box 21, Guadalupe.
	Hirakame	Tomie		F	542 Fifth Street, San Diego.
	Ikomo	Shige		S	P. O. Box 61, Lodi.
	Yokomichi	Haruye		Y	126 K Street, Sacramento.
Oct. 4, 1919	Kimura	Chika		Sadakichi	308 Jackson Street, Los Angeles.
	Saupei	Haru		Yeroku	R. F. D. 3, Box 1, San Diego.
	Tajima	Tomiye		Yenesaburo	P. O. Box 78, Holt.
	Takahashi	Fuke		K	345½ Jackson Street, Los Angeles.
Jan. 25, 1919	Murakoshi	Miye		Ubei	Santa Barbara.
	Okube	Katsuyo		Shuzo	Care California Rice Co., Colusa.
	Watanabe	Hisa		Matakichi	Los Angeles.
Jan. 11, 1919	Furuya	Taki		Toyoko	Guadalupe.
	Yamagishi	Kimiya		Tomekichi	P. O. Box 59, Guadalupe.
	Yago	Wai		Yoshitaro	R. F. D. 1, Box 905, Los Angeles.

Arrival of picture brides—Continued.

MARCH 23, 1918, ON "PERSIA MARU."

Births.	Surname.	Wife.	Age.	Husband.	Address in California.
Nov. 30, 1919	Shinamura	Chei		Kohachi	San Gabriel.
	Gyotoku	Toki		Tatsusaburo	Watsonville.
	Oyama	Mitsu		Toichi	San Francisco.
	Tanoue	Momeo		Nikuma	Los Angeles.
Feb. 8, 1919	Katsuki	Hisa		Fusajiro	Stockton.
	Hirose	Tochi		Gentaro	Do.
	Morita	Kou		S	Fresno.
	Nishi	Fuki		S	P. O. Box 129, Lemoore.
Apr. 27, 1919	Mayeda	Hisano		R	P. O. Box 193, Sanger.
	Konishi	Matsuye		Y	240 First Street, Los Angeles.
	Fujihara	Moto		S	220 N. San Pedro.
	Nakao	Waki		K	2919 Pine Street, San Francisco.
	Hada	Mitsuye		M	P. O. Box 331, Penryn.
Aug. 23, 1919	Nakashima	Ryu		Kamataro	4318 California Street, San Francisco.

APRIL 7, 1918, ON "KOREA MARU."

Jan. 17, 1919	Nakashima	Kimi		Yaobachi	Alameda.
May 20, 1919	Koike	Koginu		F	1419 Fourth Street, Sacramento.
	Aruma	Tora		Sugeichi	P. O. Box 52, East San Pedro.
Mar. 19, 1919	Takemoto	Riu		Toyokichi	1230 Third Street, Sacramento.
May 3, 1919	Akahori	Umeji		Mitsuo	R. F. D., Box 29, Del Rey.
	Nakarawa	Kono		Kyugoro	P. O. Box 24, Oakdale.
Apr. 6, 1919	Kondo	Towa		Hisaye	P. O. Box 255, Biggs.
	Yamaguchi	Fune		Yoshitaro	P. O. Box 574, Upland.
	Iwai	Tsuneyo		S	Marysville.
May 1, 1919	Yamane	Miyaki		Genkichi	R. F. D. 1, Box 139, El Monte.
Apr. 13, 1919	Tanaka	Yukiko		Sanjuchi	P. O. box 215, Newcastle.
May 31, 1919	Kaneko	Yasuno		Kurokichi	336 Jackson Street, Los Angeles.
July 11, 1919	Hayashi	Toyo		Chukichi	20 King Street, San Francisco.
	Nakamura	Shidzuki		Ujiro	P. O. Box 921, Brawley.
	Hajima	Tsune		Jokutaro	San Bernardino.
May 22, 1919	Inouiye	Toku		Zeneiro	919 G Street, Fresno.

APR. 21, 1918, ON "SIBERIA MARU."

Jan. 25, 1919	Aoki	Sue		Zenya	P. O. Box 318, Vacaville.
Feb. 14, 1919	Kamamaru	Kise		Bunkichi	Stockton.
	Nakazono	Sakae		Yaichi	Brawley.
	Takemiya	Kazu		Senjuro	San Pedro.
Sept. 16, 1919	Hatai	Motoyo		Hidekichi	Box 201, Fresno.
	Minamoto	Tameyo		Saichi	P. O. Box 56, Fowler.
	Kuwata	Tane		Gentaro	Los Angeles.
	Yoshinaga	Kazu		Seimitsu	R. F. D. 23, Riverside.
	Shimada	Yakuye		Torakichi	R. F. D. 3, East Park.
Apr. 21, 1919	Sakatani	Yoshi		Kanekichi	46 E. Lafayette Street, Stockton.
	Nakamoto	Tsutaro		Kaichi	P. O. Box 134, Auburn.
May 9, 1919	Takaoka	Suzuyo		Zentaro	P. O. Box 326, Sierra Madre.
	Nakamura	Hono		Masutaro	P. O. Box 70, Reedley.
May 6, 1919	Shimadu	Asa		Kenichi	Fresno.
	Morita	Kaku		Isaburo	1613 Buchanan Street, San Francisco.
Aug. 28, 1919	Kubota	Matsu		Akira	Post Street, San Francisco.
May 15, 1919	Nishihara	Shite		Shikokichi	Fresno.
	Nakashige	Fume		Yeizo	1091 Seventh Street, Oakland.
	Tanaka	Matsuye		Shigajiro	1083 Post Street, San Francisco.
	Hoshino	Kou		Imayemon	1814 Post Street, San Francisco.
	Oshika	Tsun		Shoshiro	Sacramento.
July 1, 1919	Hamaguchi	Tei		Yoshimatsu	San Pedro.

MAY 6, 1918, ON "TENYO MARU."

	Nishimoto	Sakio	20	Tarchiro	1307 Third Street, Sacramento.
	Akogi	Mura	32	Kengo	2224 Santa Clara Street, Alameda.
	Ogino	Hamyo	21	D	San Diego.
Dec. 24, 1919	Sato	Etsu	18	T	Alameda.
	Twamura	Shizu	29	J	Courtland.
	Koga	Taka	20	G	Bakersfield.
June 15, 1918	Masuda	Miki	28	U	South Park.
Feb. 1, 1919	Tawara	Sada	22	M	Post Street, San Francisco.
Aug. 5, 1919	Kojima	Tome	23	G	Main Street, Colusa.

Arrival of picture brides—Continued.

MAY 6, 1918, ON "TENYO MARU"—Continued.

Births.	Surname.	Wife.	Age.	Husband.	Address in California.
July 19, 1919	Yamamoto	Yoshino	18	Hirogi	P. O. Box 8, Castroville.
	Fukumitsu	Ichi	37	[illegible]	Marigold.
June 7, 1919	Masui	Yasuno	28	Horukichi	P. O. Box 23, Thornton.
Jan. 24, 1919	Nishikawa	Sakiyo	20	Wasaku	433 Wall Street, Los Angeles.
May 13, 1919	Shiosaki	Yetsu	24	Otomatsu	P. O. Box 644, Monterey.
	Nishi	Sho	22	Shosuke	404 E. First Street, Los Angeles.
	Niguchi	Shigeye	21	Kyuzo	R. F. D., Box 202, Anaheim.
Apr. 1, 1919	Tamura	Kiyo	20	Rukichi	P. O. Box 274, Stockton.
	Kusa	Sumiye	21	Kantoro	1401 Fourth Street, Sacramento.
Mar. 19, 1919	Matsuo	Sakaye	23	Ikuro	2370 S. Colorado Street, Pasadena.
	Hamabe	Iki	24	Kyuzo	1003 E. Fourteenth Street, Los Angeles.
	Takiguchi	Suye	37	Yosukichi	P. O. Box 82, Florin.
	Nishi	Swaye	29	Saichiro	232 Center Street, Stockton.
	Taguchi	Umo	31	Kamekichi	404 E. First Street, Los Angeles.
Feb. 26, 1919	Watanabe	Kimu	23	Kunctoro	Kings City.
Mar. 29, 1919	Serizawa	Saki	20	Gisaburo	P. O. Box 46, Pasadena.
	Ooshika	Misawo	21	Itaochi	Sacramento.
Mar. 3, 1919	Matsuura	Kimiwo	22	Shoyemon	Mountain View.
Apr. 12, 1919	Kimura	Tama	21	Yoshimatsu	Sacramento.
	Nakamoto	Wasa	24	Kyuhei	Stockton.
May 1, 1919	Okabe	Asawo	19	Umenosuke	R. F. D. 2, Box 98b, Walnut Grove.

MAY 28, 1918, ON "SHINYO MARU."

	Naitou	Mitsue		Manzo	El Dorado Street, Stockton.
	Sakata	Satsuki		Torazo	Fresno.
Mar. 21, 1919	Fukiage	Matsu		Kosaku	Del Rey.
	Inoue	Tsuru		Kamaki	San Jose.
	Shoji	Tora		Tokuye	840 California Street, San Francisco.
June 10, 1919	Kato	Tsuruye		Taranosuke	P. O. Box 28, Wilmington Street, Los Angeles.
Nov. 22, 1919	Ishikawa	Yoshiye		Yoshimatsu	P. O. Box 24, East San Pedro.
	Hamaoka	Chiye		Saizazo	P. O. Box 13, East San Pedro.
	Hayashi	Noye		M	1918 Bush Street, San Francisco.
	Ando	Miraye		Yoshio	R. F. D., Box 433, San Jose.
	Nakamura	Ai		Shinkichi	Sebastopol.
	Yuki	Sumino		Hitoshi	1333 Kern Street, Fresno.
Apr. 24, 1919	Takagi	Kiyo		Kensuke	Los Angeles.
May 16, 1919	Yanagi	Shiwo		Gonkichi	410 Grant Avenue, San Francisco.
	Nagata	Toyoko		Kichijiro	164 Harold Avenue, San Francisco.
	Matsushita	Fumi		Tetsuzo	San Francisco.

JUNE 9, 1918 ON "PERSIA MARU."

	Sakada	Sono		Kameyemon	13 Seventh Street, Oxnard.
	Oku	Masaya		Masanojo	R. F. D. 1, box 35, Lindsay.
	Yonokida	Kohani		Ichimatsu	411 Ocean Avenue, New Monterey.
	Takao	Namo		Masaichi	P. O. box 512, Vacaville.
Apr. 26, 1919	Tanaka	Kumaye		Shintaro	R. F. D. 1, box 11, Florin.
	Nishino	Kota		Kanichi	P. O. box 391, San Pedro.
	Tanaka	Kiku		Sukeichi	Washington Street, San Francisco.
	Kurisu	Hanano		Jiro	R. F. D. 8, Box 802, Los Angeles.
May 21, 1919	Kadawaki	Tsurno		Kenyo	Stockton.
	Katsuma	Yashi		Yukio	811 S. Olive Street, Los Angeles.
	Kawashima	Shidzuye		Yeiki	Los Angeles.
	Matzuno	Tomo		Matakichi	Niles.
	Shimomoto	Tamo		I	Isleton.
	Kimura	Kika		T	244 W. Colorado Street, Pasadena.
Apr. 1, 1919	Inouje	Kiyoko		Masa	133 Main Street, Watsonville.
	Kakudo	Yayo		Kohei	P. O. Box 67, Salinas.
	Hirataka	Mass		Seiji	P. O. Box, 185, Milpitas.
	Tsuchimoto	Kina		Kichimatsu	P. O. Box 152, Ducor.
Sept. 29, 1919	Hirata	Kikuko		Tadashi	R. F. D. A, Box 245, Dinuba.
	Okawa	Tora		Fusakichi	Sanville.
June 18, 1919	Yamanaka	Tora		Hachiro	R. F. D., Box 83, Florin.
	Toriyama	Shidzuno		Masaharu	R. F. D. 4, Box 1310, Sacramento.
	Higuchi	Fuku		Shiro	R. F. D. 1, Box 209, Garden.
May 8, 1919	Ono	Kawayo		Bunsaku	P. O. Box 8, Simons Street, Los Angeles.
Mar. 23, 1919	Nemoto	Shimo		Manabu	Alameda.
Apr. 15, 1919	Tanaka	Seiki		Kunisuke	1651 Post Street, San Francisco.
	Shimomoto	Fude		S	
	Shingu	Kiwa		Nobuo	Watsonville.
	Yasuda	Chiye		Tsunekichi	Sonoma.
	Mijumoto	Tsuya		Torakichi	P. O. Box 36, East San Pedro.

Arrival of picture brides—Continued.

JUNE 30, 1919, ON "KOREA MARU."

Births.	Surname.	Wife.	Age.	Husband.	Address in California.
Nov. 29, 1919	Hoshida.....	Toku.....	18	Juto.....	San Jose.
	Inamura.....	Teri.....	25	Hikita.....	Long Beach.
	Tsunoyal.....	Massaye.....	26	Yonekichi.....	R. F. D. C, Box 315, San Jose.
Nov. 7, 1919	Takemori.....	Mitsuye.....	22	Gonjiro.....	P. O. Box 646, Vacaville.
	Yamamoto....	Fuku.....	34	Iwainatsu.....	132 Main Street, Watsonville.
	Okumuru.....	Tsune.....	22	Yagoro.....	307 Decatur Street, Monterey.
	Doi.....	Kiku.....	24	Genichiro.....	P. O. Box 232, Riverside.
Apr. 28, 1919	Nakamura.....	Ikuyo.....	20	Chusaburo.....	Parlier.
July 10, 1919	Takahara.....	Masuye.....	20	Shikoto.....	1401 Fourth Street, Sacramento.
	Iwatsubo.....	Matsuye.....	23	Masutoro.....	San Bernardino.
June 15, 1919	Tashima.....	Kinu.....	22	Minogoro.....	1541 Kern Street, Fresno.
	Shimidzu.....	Sachi.....	23	Kiyoshi.....	Orwood.
	Inuzuka.....	Tsune.....	24	Yeisaburo.....	Watsonville.
	Umino.....	Naka.....	20	Gonkichi.....	Fresno.
May 13, 1919	Nagai.....	Kyano.....	22	Konosuke.....	R. F. D., Loomis.
	Yamoshita....	Mosu.....	26	Kyuro.....	R. F. D. 2, Box 1517, Sacramento.
	Mayeda.....	Chil.....	21	Yekichi.....	1855 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.
	Kawose.....	Mineyi.....	25	Gitaro.....	708 E. First Street, Los Angeles.
Aug 20, 1919	Fujiki.....	Misaye.....	23	Tomogo.....	13 San Juan Road, Watsonville.
	Ito.....	Kameno.....	43	Otoguso.....	P. O. Box 141, East San Pedro.
Aug. 2, 1919	Ishikata.....	Chiyeno.....	34	Tatsuyo.....	9201 W. Sixty-first Street, Los Angeles.
July 8, 1919	Kubota.....	Mase.....	19	Masatoro.....	Red Bluff.
Feb. 6, 1919	Shiral.....	Haru.....	31	Seitaro.....	P. O. Box 126, Redondo.
Oct. 4, 1919	Yamanchi.....	Keto.....	22	Yorijiro.....	Stockton.
June 4, 1919	Kato.....	Yane.....	18	Isaku.....	5 Beacon Tract, Stockton.
May 29, 1919	Fujii.....	Tomoye.....	19	Kakichi.....	R. F. D. 2, Box 201a, Santa Barbara.
	Nishioka.....	Yakayo.....	20	Kulatoro.....	P. O. Box 44, Walnut Grove.

JULY 9, 1918, ON "SIBERIA MARU."

July 1, 1919	Hasegawa.....	Hiro.....	.....	Tokujiro.....	Care Central Tubb, San Pedro.
May 16, 1919	Makumoto.....	Kawai.....	20	Soichi.....	323 First Street, Los Angeles.
	Ijiri.....	Ibizu.....	20	Keitaro.....	935 F Street, Fresno.
July 25, 1919	Mitsuuchi.....	Kuma.....	21	Takamara.....	P. O. Box 21, Tropico.
	Normura.....	Kono.....	36	Ichinosuke.....	1307 Third Street, Sacramento.
	Masuda.....	Wuaunni.....	19	Katsujiro.....	P. O. Box 44, Arcadia.
Sept. 1, 1919	Sasaoka.....	Masayo.....	21	Arika.....	949 F Street, Fresno.
	Kunabara.....	Takino.....	23	Shokichi.....	P. O. Box 105, Walnut Grove.
July 29, 1919	Fujii.....	Chisuye.....	18	Tadashi.....	R. F. D. 1, Box 121, Hollister.
	Kohama.....	Zuki.....	18	Kiichi.....	R. F. D. 19, Gridley.
May 30, 1919	Mitsutani.....	Kaneo.....	22	Togoro.....	R. F. D. Box 35, Kingsburg.
	Kobayashi.....	Yao.....	21	Bumfel.....	427 M Street, Sacramento.
June 10, 1919	Shibuga.....	Kazuye.....	16	Seitiro.....	P. O. Box 2, Centerville.
	Kubota.....	Sumi.....	20	Zeiji.....	6 Empire Tract, Stockton.
	Kawamoto.....	Miyoko.....	18	Runichi.....	R. F. D. 1, Box 440, Los Angeles.
Aug. 3, 1919	Takayanagi...	Hide.....	22	Tokutaro.....	528 Pine Street, San Francisco.
Sept. 18, 1919	Hayashi.....	Shima.....	20	Seichi.....	P. O. Box 163, Mountain View.
	Nchiko.....	Machi.....	23	Heigoro.....	R. F. D., Box 213, Huntington Beach.
Nov. 24, 1919	Kuroda.....	Mitsu.....	.....	I.....	Suisun.
July 21, 1919	Nishimura.....	Mikino.....	22	Chinichi.....	1410 Twenty-first Street, Bakersfield.
	Mine.....	Tsune.....	36	Shizukuna.....	R. F. D. 1, Box 22, Los Angeles.
	Matsuura.....	Tokigo.....	20	Naoichi.....	R. F. D. 7, Box 37, Los Angeles.
	Harada.....	Ryuu.....	33	Tasaburo.....	392 Tenth Street, Oakland.
	Kuramoto.....	Karu.....	26	Ladataro.....	P. O. Box 56, East San Pedro.
	Tanaka.....	Kikuno.....	30	Yochichino...	P. O. Box 72, Alvarado.
May 16, 1919	Matsumoto....	Mitsu.....	36	Masaki.....	523 S. Grand Avenue, Los Angeles.

JULY 23, 1919, ON "TENYO MARU."

	Ito.....	Tome.....	19	Chojiro.....	Long Beach.
May 31, 1919	Kino.....	Zuki.....	25	Markichi.....	633 S. Ohio Street, Los Angeles.
	Amano.....	Zoshize.....	33	Suyetuatsu.....	Care Ken, Amano, Wanto Co., Oakland.
	Iwasaki.....	Kikuye.....	29	Toyoharu.....	806 Harrison Street, Oakland.
	Fujino.....	Zumi.....	25	Suzekichi.....	Auburn.
	Uyeda.....	Kameyo.....	21	Hichito.....	R. F. D. Box 901, Los Angeles.
	Nishigori.....	Kano.....	21	Matahichi.....	2117 Haste Street, Berkeley.
	Toyofuisu.....	Tori.....	29	Y.....	1406 Fourth Street, Sacramento.
July 21, 1919	Miyake.....	Nobuye.....	21	M.....	P. O. Box 11, Los Altos.
	Mitoma.....	Ai.....	30	I.....	Clarksburg.
	Aoyagi.....	Mitsugo.....	24	K.....	Dinuba and Clarksburg.

Arrival of picture brides—Continued.

JULY 23, 1919, ON "TENYO MARU"—Continued.

Births.	Surname.	Wife.	Age.	Husband.	Address in California.
Apr. 29,1919	Nagao	Chizu	25		Sacramento.
July 15,1919	Yamagami	Tomoki	25	U	Salinas.
May 18,1919	Shiraki	Toyo	19	S	Mountainville.
	Ota	Kuni	38	M	1604 Geary Street, San Francisco.
May 3,1919	Nishimura	Wasa	29	K	1126 Third Street, Sacramento.
	Ogawa	Yuki	23	Tadaki	632 Wall Street, Los Angeles.
	Takashimada	Take			
	Minamide	Koma	17	Yasutaro	Palms, P. O. Box 46, Vacaville.
	Kuchi	Kunoge	20	Seitaro	630 Eighth Street, San Diego.
	Kawauchi	Iwaye	20	Kojiro	Care Aki Co., Santa Monica.
May 26,1919	Kaneno	Masaye	24	Nobutaro	P. O. Box 99, Folsom.
	Nataya	Yoshiye	24	Jinzo	1724 Baker Street, San Francisco.
May 14,1919	Higashi	Ayano	22	Kurasuke	P. O. Box 98, Isleton.
	Tsuruoka	Yaeno	19	Teiichi	921 China Alley, Malaga, Fresno.
	Nyeno	Tome	21	Saichi	1519 Cahuenga Avenue, Hollywood.
Aug. 12,1919	Nishimura	do	26	Keijiroo	213 L Street, Sacramento.
May 12,1919	Hasigawa	Shinobu	20	Uichi	R. F. D. 2, Box 41, Los Angeles.
	Nokura	Misawo			
May 17,1919	Kata	Kitsu	20	Zoshitaka	P. O. Box 223, Stockton.
June 7,1919	Fujimosa	Chigo	23	Gonetero	Brawley.
	Ueno	Zone	21	Jiro	234 Fourth Street, Hollister.

AUG. 12, 1919, ON "SHINYO MARU."

	Hieda	Tome	21	Kwanfei	P. O. Box 215, Kingsburg.
	Iida	Nasaye			
	Kida	Michiye	19	Kiyoji	P. O. Box 43, Wendover.
Oct. 30,1919	Akiyama	Tetsu	22	Gojiro	110 N. San Pedro Street, Los Angeles.
June 27,1919	Kazehaya	Shimaye	18	Hama	R. F. D. 2, Box 275, Long Beach.
Apr. 13,1919	Hayashi	Yayoshi			
	Doi	Iku	27	Kurakichi	147 Tulare Street, Fresno.
Oct. 23,1919	Iwamoto	Taka	25	Geunosuke	P. O. Box 300, Sanger.
	Kono	Toyo	25	Kunikichi	R. F. D. 1, Box 458, Pasadena.
	Nakamura	Kame	30	Genkichi	P. O. Box 664, Brawley.
June 22,1919	Onoda	Toki	32	Takejiro	140 Main Street, Watsonville.
	Hiramo	Hisayo	20	Santaro	Holland, Contra Costa County.
	Tanaka	Nasa	21	Makekichi	1421 California Street, San Francisco.
July 29,1919	Chibe	Isuru	29	Rugusuke	Venice.
June 26,1919	Nakakama	Miki	24	Komasuke	Pond, via McFarland, Kern County.
	Kuwada	Natsu	20	Wahichi	227 Jackson Street, San Jose.
July 14,1919	Kashiki	Take	18	Umekichi	P. O. Box 65, Imperial.
	Tsuida	Nanige	20	Motosuke	P. O. Box 914, San Pedro.
	Matobe	Chitose	21	Fuzoichi	R. F. D. 1, Box 316, Los Angeles.
Aug. 21,1919	Iwaoka	Yei	22	Kamekichi	No. 14, O. K. Co., Santa Monica.
	Idemoto	Tamano	20	Zenichi	R. F. D., Box 9, Saratoga.
	Onishi	Shimogo	18	Shoji	Heber.
	Amano	Murne	26	Yoshiwo	1542 Fillmore Street, San Francisco.
	Hirukawa	Ise	30	Yonekichi	2931 Washington Street, San Francisco.

SEPT. 15, 1919, ON "KOREA MARU."

	Fujimoto	Haru	41	Ichisaburo	Hood.
	Kega	Kikuno	28	Shimekichi	Los Angeles.
Aug. 13,1919	Mizukami	Haruno	26	Hikosabro	Do.
	Bano	Tsune	30	Yoshito	323 M Street, Sacramento.
	Yamanaka	Fusa	18	Kijiro	Box 91, Isleton.
Oct. 1,1918	Hamada	Shidzuye	22	Sadaichi	232 America Avenue, Long Beach.
	Nakata	Kaye	19	Heichi	R. F. D. 14, Box 663, Los Angeles.
	Kubo	Kiyome	18	Shigeichi	R. F. D. 93, Newcastle.
	Tatsumoto	Hana	19	Kaichi	2605 Telegraph Avenue, Berkeley.
	Nowawa	Mura	20	Yoshitaro	R. F. D. 1, Box 230, Brawley.
Aug. 25,1919	Hirayama	Kiku	19	Goro	San Lorento.
	Yamaguchi	Katsu	21	Iwoto	465 Turner Street, Los Angeles.
	Sato	Kesa	32	Shutaro	Santa Paula.
	Murakami	Tamaroo	19	Seiichi	P. O. Box 108, Los Angeles.
	Yagasaki	Tsuta	33	Yosaku	317 E. First Street, Los Angeles.
Nov. 12,1920	Hattori	Tsugi	21	Seizabuo	Knightsen.
	Kikuchi	Shige	25	Sunichiro	P. O. Box 59, Guadalupe.
	Tsuji	Takiye	22	Yoshitaro	Box 221, Vacaville.
	Yoshida	Teru	23	Hisashi	26 Sausol Street, Salinas.

Arrival of picture brides—Continued.

SEPT. 28, 1918, ON "SIBERIA MARU."

Births.	Surname.	Wife.	Age.	Husband.	Address in California.
July 14, 1919	Yamashita	Mitsue		Hichitaro	Alameda.
Aug. 9, 1919	Sugino	Ryoyo		Masami	R. F. D. 1, Box 212, Redondo Beach.
Oct. 22, 1919	Yamamoto	Yukiye		Yuji	1209 Kern Street, Fresno.
	Sakai	Yone		Mitsujiro	3767 Budlong Avenue, Los Angeles.
	Ishida	Mikiye		Yasuyuki	2801 W. Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
Oct. 13, 1919	Karamatsu	Nobu		Waichi	R. F. D. 4, Box 13b, Sebastopol.
	Toshiro	Tsuki		Yetoro	905 O Street, Fresno.
	Miyagazuku	Yuki		Gensei	P. O. Box 103, Baldwin Park.
	Hamamoto	Yayo		Yoshimatsu	P. O. Box 64, E. San Pedro.
July 5, 1919	Tsujimoto	Yasu		Sadakichi	R. F. D., 3 John Street, Riverside.
	Honda	Tsuru		Asajiro	105 Pilot Butte Avenue, Rock Spring.
	Yano	Fujiyo		Sugimatsu	19 N. Olive Street, Alhambra.
	Nakoji	Otsuma		Tsunekichi	R. F. D. 1, Box 26a, El Cajon.
	Yamaguchi	Rei		Ruichi	Stockton.
	Okimoto	Hide		Riuji	Jackson Street, Los Angeles.
July 4, 1919	Mikame	Fuku		Jinzo	P. O. Box 35, Mount Eden.
	Kobori	Kane		Sazo	R. F. D. 3, Box 53, Los Angeles.
	Yamada	Yei		Fukakichi	Los Angeles.
	Kato	Hatsu		Yuzo	Sacramento.
	Shimosawa	Tei		Tomekichi	P. O. Box 123, East San Pedro.

OCT. 7, 1918, ON "TENYO MARU."

	Fujita	Yoshi	18	Sukenobu	2409 California Street, San Francisco.
Sept. 12, 1919	Matsuoka	Sugue	20	Motoki	Roseville.
	Hoshimoto	Chie	20		Seattle, Wash.
	Uchimiya	Ren	28	Yeusuke	El Centro.
	Yakor	Tsuma	20	Kajiro	P. O. Box 14, Stockton.
Sept. 8 1919	Akaboshi	Teru	22	Yenkichi	Battery Street, San Francisco.
Dec. 3, 1919	Sonoda	Wai	23	Togara	San Luis Obispo.
	Fujimoto	Miju	32	Matabei	Freeport.
	Moruchi	Hisano	21	Heigoro	San Jose.
July 29, 1919	Otsube	Koto	21	Shotaro	Stockton.
Sept. 21, 1919	Matsuo	Naka	28	Tsurukichi	Oxnard.
	Mizusaki	Konami	26	Hachiro	Pismo.
	Shiraishi	Kikuno	24	Shobei	Rockford.
Dec. 10, 1919	Hiramatsu	Masuno	21	Minetaro	144 Hiweth Street, Los Angeles.
	Koshimidzu	Teru	31	Seisuke	708 E. First Street, Los Angeles.
July 8, 1919	Yumori	Shiko	28	Kaitsuro	P. O. Box 130, Heber.
	Minami	Shigeno	30	Tsurumatsu	San Francisco.
	Namba	Hatsuno	23	Harujiro	1019 Stockton Street, San Francisco.
	Nishimi	Ren	18	Mesuchi	103 Irilmongton Street, Los Angeles
	Ochiai	Toku	26	Sototo	46 E. Lafayette Street, Stockton.
	Akiyama	Kase	23	Kukichiro	P. O. Box 1010, Los Angeles.
Aug. 7, 1919	Hirata	Chiyo	19	Kenyo	P. O. Box 302, Garden Grove.
Sept. 4, 1919	Deguchi	Umeo	29	Kosakuo	R. F. D. 1, Box 75, Vacaville.
	Kobayashi	Ishiko	20	Yenkichi	P. O. Box 106, Clovis.
Sept. 26, 1919	Doi	Yayeno	21	Hidekichi	921 Alley Street, Fresno.
	Oka	Waki	26	Hayakichi	R. F. D., Box 200, Penryn.
Nov. 4, 1919	Nakagawa	Chisa	23	Uchi	7 D Street, Sonoma
Oct. 18, 1919	Shoda	Fusa	19	Saichi	Los Angeles.
	Fujioka	Komito	20	Yushiro	Isleton.
	Tamekazo	Tami	41	Shinkichi	641 San Fernando Street, Los Angeles.
	Iketani	Tomeno	41	Kichitaro	P. O. Box 149, Burbank.

DEC. 3, 1918, ON "KOREA MARU."

	Fukumoto	Shidzuno	18	Choichi	R. F. D. A, Box 449, San Jose.
	Suyehiro	Takeno	21	Tarawo	Los Angeles.
	Ito	Tami	21	Taisoo	129 S. El Dorado Street, Stockton.
	Ito	Tomino	26	[illegible]	R. F. D., Walnut Grove.
	Sasamoto	Haru	23	[illegible]	1625 Third Street, Freeport.
	Shinsjo	Kise	30	[illegible]	R. F. D. A, Box 146, Sanger.
Dec. 6, 1919	Okada	Kuni	21	Seusuke	2233 Hite Street, Los Angeles.
	Yoshida	Suchiyo	19	Bunyo	P. O. Box 66, Aroma.
	Tanamachi	Katsue	21	Toryo	R. F. D. 1, Box 272, Long Beach.
Sept. 26, 1919	Yamashita	Atoku	24	Kusuichi	East San Pedro.
Oct. 20, 1919	Suzuki	Yoshi	23	Daijiro	322 White Point, Los Angeles.
	Sakaki	Kochiyo	26	Gensbiro	R. F. D. 34, San Leandro.

Arrival of picture brides—Continued.

DEC. 3, 1918, ON "KOREA MARU"—Continued.

Births.	Surname.	Wife.	Age.	Husband.	Address in California.
	Morishima	Tsuru	35	Hikoyo	P. O. Box 382, Sanger.
	Kojima	Sei	30	Mataki	R. F. D., Box 66, Garden Grove.
	Maemura	Mei	31	Hirohe	231 El Dorado Street, Stockton.
	Hashimoto	Same	18	Atsushi	5350 College Avenue, Oakland.
	Shimotsu	Toyo	34	Tukutoro	1411 Fourth Street, Sacramento.
	Nakata	Ichi	22	Tusekichi	Alvarado.
	Mayegoto	Kiku	22	Gobei	R. F. D., Box 32, San Mateo.
	Matsuta	Tsuki	25	Kosuke	34 S. Center Street, Stockton.
	Yamasaki	Katsuya	42	Yoshitoro	P. O. Box 41, Nicolaus.
	Shioji	Sadano	27	Isabei	P. O. Box 57, East San Pedro.
Sept. 21, 1919	Ito	Rika	20	Shoji	301 Commerce Street, Stockton.
	Tamaki	Hanaye	25	Genjiro	411 York Street, Vallejo.
June 19, 1919	Miura	Tami	25	Otosayemon	R. F. D. 5, Box 756, Los Angeles.
	Uchimura	Yukino	19	Kanesuke	P. O. Box 113, Ventura.
Oct. 21, 1919	Okabayashi	Yoshimi	20	Minoru	P. O. Box 505, Laguna.
Oct. 1, 1919	Shima	Yoshiko	21	Tamari	R. F. D., Box 70, El Centro.
	Hasegawa	Uno	31	Wakamotsu	R. F. D., Box 191, El Monte.
	Oto	Harumi	18	Kenruko	P. O. Box 488, Brawley.
	Inabe	Kiku	19	Heisaku	Wilmington.
Oct. 22, 1919	Miyamura	Shigei	20	Tisutoro	2022 Dwight Way, Berkeley.
	Okamoto	Takeshi	27	Gengoro	P. O. Box 81, Elmira.
	Taniguchi	Kiku	22	Tyo	Belmont Hotel, Belmont.
	Fukano	Masuyo	20	Tetsunosuke	Lemoore.
	Kato	Kime	28	Jiro	245½ E. First Street, Los Angeles.

DEC. 13, 1918, ON "SIBERIA MARU."

	Tada	Satsuki		Shosaku	Summer Land.
	Dotte	Chitose		Kinsaburo	1124 Third Street, Sacramento.
	Yamani	Miyono		Shuntaro	230 W. Verdugo Road, Glendale.
	Kawamoto	Asaye		Iwamatsu	1228 Third Street, Sacramento.
	Fujita	Sasayo		Jinjiro	209 Oak Avenue, Sacramento.
	Uyenaka	Shidsuye		Taketo	P. O. Box 21, Mount Eden.
	Fujimura	Yetsu		Kichisaburo	Stockton.
Oct. 9, 1919	Fukumori	Tami		Nobuichi	P. O. Box 174, Lemon Grove.
	Nakane	Moto		Junichi	2721 Central Avenue, Los Angeles.
	Arakawa	Kame		Kamato	R. F. D. 1, Box 7, Brawley.
	Matsumoto	Kusuno		Masajiro	219 First Street, Sacramento.
	Noboritate	Hatsue		Kanetaro	P. O. Box 505, Newcastle.
	Nogami	Teruyo		Rijohei	R. F. D. 1, Box 216, Gardena.
	Tak.sugi	Tono		Wakamatsu	R. F. D. 2, Box 446, Ventura.
	Morita	Ogee		Muratora	Sacramento.
	Ogawa	Miye		Yeiichi	1739 Buchanan Street, San Francisco.
	Hososawa	Shizuka		Ryoichi	Riverside.
	Nanami	Tsune		Ichitaro	Santa Barbara.
	Ueda	Tamaye		Kuichi	309 M Street, Sacramento.

DEC. 26, 1918, ON "SHINYO MARU."

Dec. 19, 1919	Tanabe	Chiyone	20	Yusaburo	Stockton.
	Uyeno	Hatsuyo	29	Soichi	Visalia.
	Suzuki	Aino	22	Chikoshi	Santa Barbara.
	Takeda	Shidyake	21	Kumeyo	R. F. D., Elk Grove.
	Sato	Mitsu	26	Rensuke	2? Branan Street, Watsonville.
	Obayashi	Oteye	20	Ryuemon	R. F. D. 2, Box 8b, Stockton.
Jan. 27, 1920	Sakai	Sayo	22	M	Courtland.
	Zenie	Yoshi	27	J	Colusa.
	Ura	Hana	29	S	King City, Monterey County.
	Fukumoto	Asaye	33	Jutaro	P. O. Box 463, Martinez.
	Nakatani	Fude	41	Tokujiro	R. F. D. 2, Box 200, Whittier.
	Ishida	Tsui	32	Goichi	R. F. D. A, Box 221, Parlier.
	Gekyo	Kamei	22	Takamoto	132 W. Washington Street, Stockton.
Oct. 31, 919	Takechi	Yuki	21	Kumakichi	P. O. Box 5, Mount Eden.
	Sarw	Shizu	26	Shuzo	Oakland.
	Shimada	Kiku	19	Feiichi	P. O. Box 5, Grafton.
	Shiu	Sono	21	Y	Lafayette.
	Ogata	Fusano	17	K	Long Beach.
	Abe	Kiku	23	G	Oakland.
	Nishihara	Kohite	28	S	Watsonville.
	Nakamura	Same	26	T	Sacramento.
	Nishiyama	Matsu	23	S	San Gabriel.

Arrival of picture brides—Continued.

DEC. 26, 1918, ON "SHINYO MARU"—Continued.

Births.	Surname.	Wife.	Age.	Husband.	Address in California.
Oct. 28,1919	Tsuru.....	Yoshi.....	26	B.....	Sacramento.
Oct. 21,1919	Matsunaga....	Itsuyo.....	21	Genichi.....	101 Wilmington Street, Los Angeles.
	Nakamura....	Chiyono.....	19	Oriehi.....	1911 Bush Street, San Francisco.
Oct. 25,1919	Inouye.....	Kimiko.....	20	Zansocko.....	709 Oak Avenue, Sacramento.
Sept. 27,1919	Ogawa.....	Yoshi.....	23	Shutsuichi....	R. F. D. C, Box 468, Fresno.
	Akabi.....	Mitsuye.....	19	Shigeo.....	2925 Lemenet Avenue, Alameda.
	Saito.....	Kinuye.....	28	Kefuaco.....	6084 W. Sixth Street, Los Angeles.
	Okura.....	Tome.....	28	Kogiro.....	280 S. Grant Avenue, Pasadena.
Nov. 13,1919	Ota.....	Shigeke.....	18	Ochiro.....	1835 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.
	Matsushina....	Kayo.....	18	Yusike.....	Stockton.
	Manji.....	Chise.....	24	Yoshizo.....	R. F. D., Marysville.
	Honda.....	Sato.....	26	Hishakusu....	P. O. Box 26, Hebe'.
	Kishima.....	Sawaye.....	27	Shunichi.....	R. F. D. 1, Box 89, Los Angeles.
Dec. 27,1919	Matsumoto....	Fukuye.....	19	Shitaro.....	P. O. Box 427, Sebastopol.
Oct. 29,1919	Oki.....	Kiye.....	23	Hide.....	322 M Street, Sacramento.
Nov. 3,1919	Tamura.....	Katsu.....	25	Rikisuki.....	947 Cole Street, San Francisco.
	Kuroyama....	Ru.....	32	Yentaro.....	Bakersfield.
	Matsuo.....	Hisano.....	24	Terunosuke...	660 Famico Street, Oxnard.
	Ishii.....	Chiye.....	22	Rotsuyo.....	R. F. D. 1, Box 394d, Long Beach.
	Takeshita.....	Misayo.....	23	Yutaka.....	Berkeley.

SECTION IX.—GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT.

In this section is discussed—

(1) Short history of developments leading up to adoption of gentlemen's agreement.

(2) Effect of gentlemen's agreement on immigration direct to continental United States.

(3) Exclusive power given Japan under gentlemen's agreement to determine who is eligible to a passport to the United States.

(4) Ineffectiveness of gentlemen's agreement.

(5) Occupations followed by Japanese residing in California, according to Yamato Ichihashi's "Japanese immigration" and according to special census, 1919, by Japanese Association of America.

(6) Copy of rules 11 and 21 of Immigration Department covering the operation of the gentlemen's agreement.

(7) Apparent failure of United States immigration authorities to enforce strictly the gentlemen's agreement.

(8) Japanese immigrants admitted, by years, from 1900 to 1919.

(9) Japanese laborers admitted without proper passports and those admitted with passports who were not entitled to them.

(10) Circumstances reported by United States immigration authorities for admitting these Japanese laborers without proper passports.

GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT.

In recent years it has been quite common practice in America to blame Japanese for the existence of the so-called gentlemen's agreement, and for many violations of it. This appears hardly fair or just. Perhaps Japan availed herself of the opportunities afforded by the gentlemen's agreement. The real ground for complaint would seem to rest rather in what appears to have been a collapse of American diplomacy in consenting to the adoption of the gentlemen's agreement, and in the subsequent failure of the United States immigration officials to make use of even the few safeguards that did exist under the gentlemen's agreement.

CAUSE OF INEFFECTIVENESS IN RESTRICTING IMMIGRATION.

The real basis for the ineffectiveness of the gentlemen's agreement in restricting Japanese immigrant labor lies in the fact that when the gentlemen's agreement was adopted the United States surrendered to Japan her sovereign right to determine in each case what immigrants should be admitted to continental United States and what immigrants should be rejected. Under the gentlemen's agreement this determination rests entirely with Japan. When the

Japanese authorities issue a passport in due form to a Japanese emigrating to the United States, whether laborer or nonlaborer, the United States is bound to accept the immigrant as falling within the classification determined by the Japanese authorities (subject, of course, to the general immigration rules affecting all immigrants as to health, moral character, and pauperism). The burden of proof is not upon the alien to show that he is admissible, but is upon the United States to show that he is not admissible. This state of affairs is well explained by the United States Commissioner General of Immigration, report of June 30, 1919, page 200, in which he has stated this very clearly in the following language:

"MISPLACEMENT OF BURDEN OF PROOF.

"While none of the laws on immigration heretofore passed (except the Chinese exclusion laws) have contained any positive expression upon the subject of burden of proof, those laws have been so framed, and the customs and practices that have grown up and been established in connection with their enforcement have been of such a character that the Government has been placed in the disadvantageous position of having to prove in every instance that an alien is inadmissible, rather than being able to demand that the alien should prove that he was admissible. In other words, we have been in a position (exemplified so aptly by the famous Castro case) where an alien could knock at our doors, and, upon being asked who he was, could give his name and then refuse to answer any questions the purpose of which was to divulge his character and antecedents, and yet could demand admission upon the ground that we had failed to show that he was within one of the classes enumerated in the law as inadmissible.

"Obviously this situation is deplorable. A nation, no more than a man, should be placed in a position where an outsider can demand the opening of the door without giving a full account of himself and showing that he is a fit person to enjoy the hospitality that he seeks. Another object of the proposed bill is to remedy this situation. This is done by stating in so many words that the burden of proof is upon the alien applicant. (Bill mentioned above was pending before Congress.)"

DEVELOPMENTS LEADING TO ADOPTION OF GENTLEMAN'S AGREEMENT.

Following is given a short history of the developments leading up to the adoption of the gentlemen's agreement between the United States and Japan, and showing the subsequent working of the gentlemen's agreement. Thereafter, on following pages, appear figures taken from United States immigration report showing:

(1) Japanese immigrants admitted, by years, from 1909 to 1919.

(2) Japanese laborers admitted without proper passports and those admitted with passports who were not entitled to them.

(3) A tabulation of the circumstances relating to nonpossession of passports by these Japanese laborers as reported by United States immigration authorities.

Also, totals of Japanese laborers admitted upon passports although declared by United States immigration officers not entitled to them.

SHORT HISTORY OF GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT.

In the year of 1907 the immigration into this country from Japan, including both laborers and nonlaborers, reached the highest total in the history of immigration from Japan (30,226 of all classes for that year). Representations were made to Congress that Japanese immigrant laborers were securing passports from Japan to insular possessions of the United States, particularly Hawaii, and to the Canal Zone, thereafter coming to continental United States without the necessity of a passport, having come immediately from United States territory. Congress thereafter added to section 1 of the immigration act, approved February 20, 1907, a proviso reading as follows:

RESTRICTION ON PASSPORTS.

"That whenever the President shall be satisfied that passports issued by any foreign Government to its citizens to go to any country other than the United States or to any insular possession of the United States or to the Canal Zone

are being used for the purpose of enabling the holders to come to the continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labor conditions therein, it is made the duty of the President to refuse to permit such citizens of the country issuing such passports to enter the continental territory of the United States from such country or from such insular possessions or from the Canal Zone."

In the performance of the duty imposed by this proviso, the President of the United States on March 14, 1907, issued an Executive order refusing permission to enter the continental territory of the United States to "Japanese or Korean laborers, skilled and unskilled, who have received passports to go to Mexico, Canada, or Hawaii, and come therefrom."

The Executive order was reissued from time to time and in its present language avoids specific reference to the nationality of the laborers sought to be excluded.

ARRIVAL AT "GENERAL UNDERSTANDING."

The Executive order of March 14, 1907, "was followed by a general understanding between the Governments of the United States and Japan, in accordance with which the latter Government is continuing its policy of discouraging the migration of its laborers to this country." (Report of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.)

CONSTRUCTION IN FAVOR OF "PICTURE BRIDES."

The Commissioner General of Immigration, in his report for the same year, states that the law and the proclamation had been "supplemented by a general understanding with Japan, contemplating that the Japanese Government shall issue passports to continental United States only to such of its subjects as are nonlaborers or are laborers who, in coming to the continent, seek to resume a formerly acquired domicile, to join a parent, wife, or children residing therein, or to assume active control of an already possessed interest in a farming enterprise located in this country, so that the three classes of laborers entitled to receive passports became known as 'former residents,' 'parent, wives, or children of residents,' and 'settled agriculturists' * * *." (It should be noted that no provision in the law appears for wives residing in Japan joining their husbands in their United States. Nevertheless it is under this agreement that United States immigration officials have been admitting the so-called "picture brides" by arbitrarily interpreting the words "to join a wife" to mean to join a husband also.)

BASIS OF "GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT."

This "general understanding" presumably constitutes the basis of what is properly designated by the term "gentlemen's agreement," and is but a step in the development of the present mode of procedure.

JAPAN GIVEN EXCLUSIVE POWER TO DETERMINE WHO ENTITLED TO PASSPORT.

The result of the diplomatic negotiations between the United States and Japan, which culminated in the gentlemen's agreement, was to stop the entrance of Japanese immigrant laborers to continental United States who succeeded in reaching the United States by means of passports to the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines, Canal Zone, or other localities under the jurisdiction of the United States. At the same time, however, it opens the direct route from Japan to the United States wide open by giving to Japan the exclusive power of determining who is eligible to a passport. It appears altogether possible under the present policy for a Japanese in his home country to apply for a passport to the United States, stating that he is a farmer, not a laborer, and thus secure a proper passport. As a matter of fact he may be a farmer in his own country cultivating an area probably not to exceed the size of an ordinary city lot in America. His passport is not visèd nor examined by United States consul in Japan, but is passed upon the sole authority of the Japanese Government.

Arriving in America this so-called farmer of Japan may have neither the funds nor the experience to engage as a farmer here, but becomes at once a farm laborer. This same illustration would apply in any calling. In fact the occupation declared in Japan when securing the passport is no indication what-

ever of the occupation that will be followed in the United States. In keeping with this thought there is quoted on the following page statistical information and a discussion of the same from Yamato Ichihashi's "Immigration," page 21, issued in 1915, in which he shows the economic status or the different occupations of Japanese residents of California at that time. Mr. Ichihashi herein shows how frequently and rapidly Japanese here change from one occupation to another. It will also be noted from his list of occupations that out of an estimated population of 55,000, including women and children, 20,000 are listed as farm hands. How do these laborers get here?

ECONOMIC STATUS OF JAPANESE IN CALIFORNIA.

[From Yamato Ichihashi's "Japanese Immigration," page 21 (1915).]

"Below is given an estimated occupational distribution of Japanese in California:

	Number.
Officials, teachers, clergy	120
Students	1,000
Farmers	4,500
Farm hands	20,000
Merchants	4,000
Hired by merchants	6,000
Domestic servants	5,000
Railway employees	1,500
Factories and canneries	500
Salt-field hands	300
Others	3,580
No occupation	8,500
Total	55,000

"Though perhaps the best obtainable estimate, none of the above figures should be rigidly interpreted for several reasons. The majority of farmers being mostly tenants, share or 'contract,' lack permanent character. Independent farmers of to-day may become mere farm hands to-morrow and vice versa. The majority of merchants are the keepers of insignificantly small shops. They, too, come and go in quick order. Laborers are mostly unskilled, therefore they shift from one occupation to another, according to seasons, and, indeed, according to their whims and fancies. Clerks may become domestic servants at any moment. Domestic servants may take fancy to farms or to railroads. Farm hands may become gang hands, and vice versa. These, again may work in canneries. They can shift about in these various occupations without any difficulty, because, in the first place, none of the occupations require any high degree of specialized skill, and in the second place, these Japanese are mostly unmarried young men between 20 and 40.

"A knowledge of English is necessary in certain of the occupations, but that, too, need not be more than elementary. There are hardly any illiterates among them as far as their own language is concerned. Most young men are graduates of middle schools and have enough education to qualify for any of the occupations enumerated. Those with no occupation are mostly women and children. In other words, the table is set forth simply to give a normalized snapshot picture of the occupational status of the Japanese in California, and the most striking fact about this picture is the narrowness of the field of Japanese activity. Be that as it may, we will examine somewhat in detail the more important of these occupations.

"Japanese take to farms like ducks to water. Nearly 50 per cent of Japanese immigrants are engaged in horticultural and agricultural industries, either as farmers or as farm hands, the latter predominating in number. There are doubtless several reasons for this state of affairs. For centuries Japanese have been an agricultural race. Japanese labor immigrants here were almost exclusively drawn from the agricultural classes of Japan."

In further explanation of this same idea there follows a tabulation showing occupations of Japanese residing in California during 1919, which is taken from the special census furnished to the board of control by the Japanese Association of America. (Both of the tabulations of occupations by Japanese in California show the very large percentage of Japanese that are engaged in agricultural pursuits. This may be the reason why opposition to Japanese seems to be aimed at the Japanese engaged in agricultural lines.)

Occupations of Japanese in California.

[Furnished by Japanese Association of America (census taken for 1919).]

Southern California:		Northern California:	
Professional	347	Commercial—	
Merchants	1,497	Employers	3,307
Farmers	3,199	Employees	793
Nursery	280	Domestic labor	1,022
Dairy	61	Agricultural—	
Fishery	543	Employers	4,696
Miscellaneous	1,128	Employees	10,605
Clerks	713		20,423
Farm laborers	3,639	Women	9,032
Fishermen	724	Minors under 17 years	11,092
Other workmen—		Others	2,849
Indoor	1,065		43,396
Outdoor	1,432	Subsequent corrections—occupations not stated	4,704
In and out door	991	Southern California	30,528
Students	303	Total	78,628
Women	6,507		
Children—			
American born	7,139		
Japanese born	960		
	30,528		

Herewith are given copies of immigration rules Nos. 11 and 21 based upon the executive orders issued in connection with the gentlemen's agreement.

RULE 11.—*Laborers from countries which grant limited passports.*

[From "Immigration Laws—Rules of November 15, 1911," published by United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Immigration, March 10, 1913; second edition, pp. 27, 28, 29. Washington, D. C., Government Printing Office.]

SUBDIVISION 1. *President's proclamation.*—The President's proclamation on this subject, issued February 24, 1913, reads as follows:

Whereas by the act entitled "An act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States," approved February 20, 1907, whenever the President is satisfied that passports issued by any foreign Government to its citizens to go to any country other than the United States or to any insular possession of the United States or to the Canal Zone are being used for the purpose of enabling the holders to come to the continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labor conditions therein, it is made the duty of the President to refuse to permit such citizens of the country issuing such passports to enter the continental territory of the United States from such country or from such insular possession or from the Canal Zone; and

Whereas upon sufficient evidence produced before me by the Department of Commerce and Labor, I am satisfied that passports issued by certain foreign governments to their citizens or subjects who are laborers, skilled or unskilled, to proceed to countries or places other than the continental territory of the United States are being used for the purpose of enabling the holders thereof to come to the continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labor conditions therein:

I hereby order that such alien laborers, skilled or unskilled, be refused permission to enter the continental territory of the United States.

It is further ordered that the Secretary of Commerce and Labor be, and he hereby is, directed to take, through the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, such measures and to make and enforce such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carrying this order into effect.

SUBDIVISION 2. *Effect of proclamation.*—The proclamation requires that laborers, skilled or unskilled, who are citizens of a country which grants to its laborers proceeding abroad limited labor passports only, and who present at a continental port a passport entitling them only to admission to countries or places other than continental United States, shall be rejected. It does not in any particular relieve such aliens from examination under the general provisions of the law.

SUBD. 3. *Rejection or admission as affected by passport.*—If such a laborer applies for admission and presents no passport, it shall be presumed (1) that he did not possess when he departed from his own country a passport entitling him to come to the continental territory of the United States, and (2) that he did possess at that time a passport limited to some country or place other than continental United States. If he presents a passport entitling him to enter continental United States or not limited to some country or place other than continental United States, he shall be admitted, unless he belongs to one of the classes excluded by the general provisions of the law. If he presents such a limited passport, but claims that he is not a laborer, skilled or unskilled, proof of such claim shall be required.

SUBD. 4. *Right of appeal, etc.*—All laborers excluded under this rule shall be advised not only of their right of appeal where one lies, but also that they may communicate by telegraph or otherwise with any diplomatic or consular officer of their government, and they shall be afforded opportunity for doing so.

SUBD. 5. *Definition of term "laborer."*—For practical administrative purposes, the term "laborer, skilled, and unskilled," within the meaning of the executive order of February 24, 1913, shall be taken to refer primarily to persons whose work is essentially physical, or, at least, manual, as farm laborers, street laborers, factory hands, contractors' men, stablemen, freight handlers, stevedores, miners, and the like; and to persons whose work is less physical, but still manual, and who may be highly skilled as carpenters, stonemasons, tile setters, painters, blacksmiths, mechanics, tailors, printers, and the like; but shall not be taken to refer to persons whose work is neither distinctively manual or mechanical, but rather professional, artistic, mercantile, or clerical, as pharmacists, draftsmen, photographers, designers, salesmen, bookkeepers, stenographers, copyists, and the like.

SUBD. 6. *Passports to be indorsed.*—Passports presented by aliens covered by this rule shall be plainly indorsed, in indelible ink, by the officer admitting or rejecting the applicant, in such a manner as to show the fact and date of admission or rejection. The officer shall sign such indorsement, and the passport shall be returned to the presenter.

SUBD. 7. *Bonds for seamen.*—No laborer covered by this rule taken on board a vessel at any foreign port as a seaman and discharged or granted shore leave at a mainland port of the United States shall be permitted to land in such port otherwise than under a bond in the penalty of $500, conditioned for departure from the mainland of the United States within 30 days, unless such laborer has a passport not limited to a country or place other than continental United States.

RULE 21.—*Japanese and Korean laborers.*

[From "Immigration Laws and Regulations of July 1, 1907," published by United States Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, February 1, 1911; twelfth edition, pp. 41, 42, 43. Washington, D. C., Government Printing Office.]

(*a*) Aliens from Japan and Korea are subject to the general immigration laws.

(*b*) Every Japanese or Korean laborer, skilled or unskilled, applying for admission at a seaport or at a land-border port of the United States, and having in his possession a passport issued by the Government of Japan, entitling him to proceed only to Mexico, Canada, or Hawaii, shall be refused admission.

(*c*) If a Japanese or Korean laborer applies for admission and presents no passport, it shall be presumed (1) that he did not possess when he departed from Japan or Korea a passport entitling him to come to the United States, and (2) that he did possess at that time a passport limited to Mexico, Canada, or Hawaii.

(*d*) If a Japanese or Korean alien applies for admission and presents a passport entitling him to enter the United States or one which is not limited to Mexico, Canada, or Hawaii, he shall be admitted, if it appears that he does not belong to any of the classes of aliens excluded by the general immigration laws.

(*e*) If a Japanese or Korean alien applies for admission and presents a passport limited to Mexico, Canada, or Hawaii, and claims that he is not a laborer, either skilled or unskilled, reasonable proof of this claim shall be required in order to permit him to enter the United States.

(*f*) When a Japanese or Korean alien is rejected as being a skilled or unskilled laborer holding a passport limited to Mexico, Canada, or Hawaii, he

shall be allowed the right of appeal to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor under the same conditions as attach to aliens rejected under the general immigration laws.

(*g*) If a Japanese or Korean skilled or unskilled laborer is found in the continental territory of the United States without having been duly admitted, upon inspection, the procedure employed under the general immigration laws for the arrest and hearing of aliens who have entered the United States surreptitiously shall be observed, to the end that the right of such alien to be and remain in the United States may be determined; and if it shall appear that such alien falls within the class excluded by the foregoing executive order, and has entered the United States since the 14th of March, 1917, the said alien shall be deported according to the provisions of sections 20, 21, and 35 of the act of Congress approved February 20, 1907.

(*h*) In case any Japanese or Korean is detained or denied admission by virtue of the foregoing executive order, he shall, in addition to being informed of his right of appeal to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, be advised that he may communicate by telegraph or otherwise with any diplomatic or consular officer of his Government, and shall be afforded opportunities for so doing.

(*i*) The officials of the department charged with the enforcement of the immigration laws are instructed that in the execution of this rule scrupulous care shall be taken to see that the courtesy and consideration which the department requires in the case of all foreigners, of whatever nationality, are shown to those affected by this rule. All officers of this department are hereby warned that no discrimination will be tolerated, and that those coming under this rule must be shown every courtesy and consideration to which the citizens of most favored nations are entitled when they come to the United States.

(*j*) For practical administrative purposes the term "laborer, skilled and unskilled," within the meaning of the Executive order of March 14, 1907, shall be taken to refer primarily to persons whose work is essentially physical, or at least manual, as farm laborers; street laborers, factory hands, contractors' men, stablemen, freight handlers, stevedores, miners, and the like; and to persons whose work is less physical but still manual, and who may be highly skilled, as carpenters, stonemasons, tile setters, painters, blacksmiths, mechanics, tailors, printers, and the like; but shall not be taken to refer to persons whose work is neither distinctively manual nor mechanical, but rather professional, artistic, mercantile, or clerical, as pharmacists, draftsmen, photographers, designers, salesmen, bookkeepers, stenographers, copyists, and the like. The foregoing definition is subject to change, and will not preclude the Secretary of Commerce and Labor from deciding each individual case which comes to him by way of appeal in accordance with the particular facts and circumstances thereof.

(*k*) Passports presented by Japanese and Koreans shall be plainly indorsed in indelible ink by the officer admitting or rejecting the applicant in such manner as to show the fact and date of admission or rejection, the name of the officer being signed to such indorsement, after which the passport shall be returned to the person by whom presented.

ARE IMMIGRATION LAWS PROPERLY ENFORCED?

To a layman unacquainted with immigration practice it would appear as though the United States immigration authorities are not enforcing with proper care the immigration laws as to Japanese, even under the slight restrictions afforded by the gentlemen's agreement.

In this connection there is given herewith:

(1) The list of Japanese immigrants admitted, by years, from 1900 to 1919.

(2) Japanese laborers admitted without proper passports and those admitted with passports who were not entitled to them.

(3) A tabulation of the circumstances relating to nonpossession of passports by these Japanese laborers as reported by United States immigration authorities.

Also, totals of Japanese laborers admitted upon passports, although declared by United States immigration officers not entitled to them.

Excess of immigrant Japanese aliens admitted to United States over emigrant Japanese aliens departed July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1919.

Year ended June 30—	Total United States.	Outside of continental United States.	Continental United States.	State of California.		All other States.
				Number.	Per cent.	
1910	[1] 1,579	[1] 393	[1] 1,186	[1] 1,109	[1] 93.5	[1] 77
1911	1,224	972	252	45	17.9	207
1912	4,671	2,295	2,376	1,568	66.0	808
1913	7,569	3,846	3,723	2,390	64.2	1,333
1914	8,147	3,605	4,542	3,129	68.9	1,413
1915	7,784	2,525	5,259	3,793	72.2	1,461
1916	7,931	2,739	5,192	3,676	70.8	1,516
1917	8,203	3,094	5,109	3,196	62.6	1,913
1918	8,610	2,607	6,003	3,529	58.8	2,474
1919	7,929	2,210	5,719	3,486	61.0	2,233
Total	60,489	23,500	36,989	23,703	64.1	13,281

[1] Figures indicate excess of emigrants over immigrants.

Nearly two-thirds of the excess falls to California. (This means an average of approximately two-thirds of the excess of all Japanese immigrants over emigrants coming to the United States came to California during the 10-year period indicated above.)

Japanese laborers admitted to continental United States, 1910 to 1919.

Year.	In possession of proper passports.			Not entitled to passports.	Without proper passports.	Total.
	Entitled to passports under gentlemen's agreement.					
	Former residents.	Parents, wives and children of residents.	Settled agriculturists.			
1909-10	245	373	1	47	39	705
1910-11	351	268		88	25	732
1911-12	602	224		60	27	913
1912-13	1,175	178		41	13	1,407
1913-14	1,514	119		84	51	1,768
1914-15	1,545	585	1	54	29	2,214
1915-16	1,095	1,199	2	39	78	3,013
1916-17	1,647	1,115		36	87	2,885
1917-18	1,774	507		88	235	2,604
1918-19	1,265	422		43	241	1,976
Total	11,813	4,990	4	555	825	18,217

Japanese "laborers" arriving in continental United States July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1919.

WITHOUT PROPER PASSPORTS.

Circumstances surrounding nonpossession of proper passport.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	Total.
Passport limited to Hawaii, Canada, or Mexico	47	14	15	25	33	47	50	46	22	39	338
Passport limited to Brazil	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Passport limited to Chile and Argentina	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Passport limited to Peru	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Not rightfully in possession of passport	4	1	.. ..	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	8
Claimed to have lost or left passport, held at time of departure from Japan	24	28	31	13	42	20	42	29	34	28	291
Claimed to have had passport at Vancouver, B. C.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.. ..	1

Japanese "laborers" arriving in continental United States July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1919—Continued.

WITHOUT PROPER PASSPORTS—Continued.

Circumstances surrounding nonpossession of proper passport.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	Total
Left Japan without passport	25	20	58	41	59	44	6	17	21	9	300
Passport not genuine	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2
Citizens of Canada	....	....	....	....	4	31	50	43	6	22	156
Subject of British Guiana	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Seamen without passports	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Born in Mexico	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3
Held a British passport	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Residents of the United States	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	4
Servants of residents of the United States	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2
Transients	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	4	1	7
Deserting seamen	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	135	130	315
Stowaways	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	26	9	15	70
Unknown	1	....	1	....	12	2	2	6	8	35	67
Total arrivals of laborers without proper passports	101	63	108	81	153	135	173	171	292	284	1,561
Debarred	62	38	81	66	102	106	93	84	57	43	736
Laborers admitted without proper passports	39	25	27	15	51	29	78	87	235	241	825

WITH PROPER PASSPORTS, BUT CLASSIFIED AS "NOT ENTITLED TO PASSPORT."

Arrivals	49	89	62	42	91	57	41	41	90	48	610
Debarred	2	1	2	1	7	3	2	5	2	....	25
Laborers "not entitled to passport" admitted	47	88	60	41	84	54	39	36	88	48	585

SECTION X.—SMUGGLING.

In this section is discussed—

(1) Methods followed by land and by sea.

(2) Comparative ease of illegal entry from Mexico into California.

(3) Extracts from report of United States Commissioner General of Immigration dated June 30, 1919, explaining the situation on the Mexican border and probable smuggling and illegal entry.

SMUGGLING AND SURREPTITIOUS ENTRY OF ORIENTALS.

Smuggling across the border, especially the Mexican border, has proven exceedingly difficult for the United States Immigration Service to prevent. The Federal immigration patrol upon the Mexican border is entirely inadequate; the California-Mexican frontier is 180 miles in length and the physical character of the country is such that it is possible to cross the border at almost any point; and the big fishing fleet, manned principally by Japanese, with large power boats, which is constantly going back and forth from American waters into Mexican waters, provides exceedingly convenient means of unlawful entry for Japanese in particular. Furthermore, there are many Japanese engaged in agricultural pursuits in the Imperial Valley on both sides of the border, and the Japanese so engaged are passing to and fro across the line constantly. Such conditions render most difficult the checking of those who cross and recross the border. The United States Commissioner General of Immigration, in his report of January 30, 1919, declares that smuggling of Japanese across the Mexican border is carried on successfully and to a large extent, his language being as follows: "Confidential information of unquestionable authenticity shows very conclusively that Japanese smuggling across the Mexican border is carried on successfully, and doubtless to a very large extent. Southern California possesses a peculiar attraction for the Japanese, and it seems inevitable that if some effective means are not found to curb further growth the Japanese colonies in that section will expand in time into such proportions as to create a serious problem."

The commissioner general in this report points out the fact that the Japanese colonies or settlements in southern California and immediately across the border in Mexico are so intimately related to the smuggling activities that it is impossible to discuss the one without considering the other. The existence of these colonies makes unlawful entry easy for the Japanese and most difficult for immigration authorities to apprehend.

The experience of the immigration authorities with this subject has been so thorough and so intimate and the subject is so well covered in the report of the United States Commissioner General of Immigration that the matter can be best presented by quoting further from the commissioner general's report of June 30, 1919. In this report the commissioner general has the following to say concerning the Japanese who has successfully entered California and who seeks to aid his fellow countrymen to do the same:

"Once safely across the line, the contrabands find concealment at conveniently located ranches conducted by fellow countrymen, where they work for small wages until a smattering of English and an air of sophistication are acquired, when they proceed further toward their respective ultimate destinations. When any of such contrabands are arrested the resident Japanese who have given them asylum rush to the defense, and, if necessary, do not hesitate to perjure themselves as to the period of residence in the United States of the arrested alien. Vigorous measures and unremitting zeal on the part of immigration officers, resulting in the arrest and deportation of large numbers of contrabands of this class and the prosecution of such of the ringleaders and coconspirators of lesser importance as could be found in the United States, have served, temporarily, at least, to check the influx. The participation in this illegal traffic of domiciled aliens, without whose assistance it could not survive, has been discouraged to a no inconsiderable degree by the prosecution instituted during the past year. It should be understood, however, that the same situation has confronted the district on previous occasions and will again arise if there is any relaxation of vigilance. In order to keep the problem in hand a sufficient force of alert, resourceful officers must at all times be maintained.

"Numerous Japanese fishing boats on the Pacific coast, operating in Mexican waters, are employed to facilitate the illegal entry of Japanese laborers.

"The greater number of Japanese aliens arrested on departmental warrant during the year promptly claimed that they had been in this country in excess of three years, so that the Government was unable to charge them with entry without inspection, or at a place other than a regular port of entry, although there was ample reason to believe, even where the suspicion was not susceptible of proof, that they had but recently come from Mexico. When it became apparent that the Government, nevertheless, intended to proceed in appropriate cases on the charge that the aliens entered and were within the United States in violation of the so-called passport provisions of the immigration act, the defendants promptly set up the defense of residence in excess of five years, that period being the one beyond which deportation proceedings could not prevail. In a few instances, all other subterfuges failing, the arrested contraband set up the claim to ownership of extensive property or business interests. Investigation developed that a majority of such claims were purely fictitious.

"It may be added that the Japanese problem as regards illegal entries is localized, involving, as it does, that portion of this district within the confines of southern California; it is one, however, that possesses possibilities of a serious nature, easily susceptible of extension to other portions of the district.

"The force in southern California, though efficient, is wholly inadequate to handle the situation as it should be handled, and the force in other parts of the district, at all times small in proportion to the area covered, was so greatly reduced at the close of this fiscal year as to make any transfers therefrom to southern California an impossibility without letting down completely all bars to the ingress of undesirables generally over the balance of the border.

"With the reduction of this force at the close of June 30, 1919, and the further reductions which, it is understood are to be made, there will remain practically no officers available for patrol duty during the ensuing fiscal year, and consequently it is but reasonable to expect that there will be an enormous falling off of arrests. In other words, instead of apprehending some 6,000 aliens of all classes and degrees of undesirability following surreptitious entry, it is only reasonable to assume that approximately that many during the ensuing year will cross the frontier with absolute impunity and merge their identity with the alien population of the country.

"As most of the Japanese male residents in the southern part of this State, to whom the so-called "brides" are destined, are without passports, but prove by documentary evidence a residence of over three years, it is quite evident that the intent of the "agreement," at least, is being circumvented in such cases.

"Another means of evasion which is believed to be practiced to a large extent is through the production to officials in Japan of proof of a former residence in this country, notwithstanding the illegality of such residence, entitling the claimant to the desired passport and opening the way for a progressive chain of applicants, as the parents, wives, or children of resident Japanese. Because of the racial antipathy and the nonassimilative character and prolific tendencies of this class their increasing number on the Pacific coast is a menace to the peace and prosperity of our citizens, and it is felt that a strict adherence to the spirit of the so-called "gentlemen's agreement" should be required. This, it would seem, can only be attained by requiring—as is done in the case of Chinese residents—that Japanese returning to a former residence in this country, or seeking to bring in their parents, wives, or children, prove a lawful domicile here."

A descriptive map of the Mexican border district occupied by Chinese and Japanese colonies, too large to include in report, is available at any time in the office of the board of control.

SECTION XI.—CITIZENSHIP.

In this section is discussed—

(1) Status of Hindus in United States.

(2) Status of Chinese, both foreign born and American born.

(3) Status of Japanese in United States, both as to foreign born and American born.

(4) Every Japanese, wherever born, is a citizen of Japan, unless expatriated.

(5) Dual citizenship of Japanese.

(6) Once a Japanese, always a Japanese.

(7) Obligation of American-born Japanese to give military service to Japan in event of war.

(8) Statement as to Japanese citizenship in America and in Japan, showing the dual allegiance, prepared and submitted by Dr. Charles E. Martin, lecturer on international law, University of California, assisted by Y. S. Kuno, instructor in Japanese, University of California, and Max E. Baugh, graduate student international law, University of California.

(9) Copy of Japanese law of expatriation, translated by Y. S. Kuno, instructor in Japanese, University of California.

(10) Sections of civil code of Japan relating to citizenship of Japanese, domestic relations in family council in Japan, and the subject of guardianship.

(11) Digest of citizenship of aliens prepared by Prof. John Norton Pomeroy, of the University of Illinois, who is now making a digest of treaties for the State Department at Washington.

CITIZENSHIP.

The low-caste Hindus, although subjects of the British Crown, are denied citizenship by practically all the British colonies; in fact, they have been forced to leave Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. (Special report of State Bureau of Labor Statistics, Jan. 6, 1919.)

HINDU.

"The Hindu has no morals." (Quoted from special report of State Bureau of Labor Statistics, Jan. 6, 1919.) Court records and the files in the offices of district attorney and probation officers in Imperial County show an unusually high record of vicious crimes by Hindus or Sikhs in that county. (Report of State Council of Defense, Imperial County Division, Dec. 4, 1918.)

The low-caste Hindus and Sikhs are not eligible to citizenship in the United States, but in a very few cases natives of India of high caste have proven to the satisfaction of the courts their Caucasian blood and have been admitted to citizenship.

According to W. P. Shaughnessy, of Shaughnessy & Atherton, attorneys, counsel for the Hindus in California, "Hindus are no longer admitted into the

United States, nor are those who are here permitted to bring in their wives or children."

One investigator for the State board of control states that Hindus, although ineligible to citizenship and therefore not entitled to legal ownership of land under the California alien land act, nevertheless own many parcels of land in California and are purchasing more land.

CHINESE.

Chinese are ineligible to citizenship. American-born children of Chinese parents are American citizens and constitute the larger portion of our Chinese population. As a result of the effective Chinese exclusion laws and of the high mortality and low birth rate prevailing among them, this element of our oriental population is steadily declining in numbers.

The effectiveness of the Chinese exclusion law is largely due to the fact that the United States determines for itself the admissibility of applicants. In the case of the Japanese, on the other hand, the power of determining who is entitled to a passport, and therefore admissible, has been surrendered to the Japanese Government.

JAPANESE.

As to the citizenship of Japanese, the Civil Code of Japan, volume 3, article 66, reads as follows:

"A child is a Japanese if his or her father is a Japanese at the time of his or her birth."

ONCE A JAPANESE, ALWAYS A JAPANESE.

Every Japanese, wherever born, is a citizen of Japan unless expatriated. Every Japanese in the United States, whether American born or not, is a citizen of Japan and as such is subject to military duty to Japan from the age of 17 years until 40 years of age unless expatriated. The American-born Japanese holds dual citizenship: First, allegiance to Japan, with compulsory military service; and second, rights of citizenship in America. Under such circumstances a Japanese, though born in America and thereby acquiring all the rights and privileges of an American citizen, owes his first obligations of allegiance and military service to Japan. It is contended by writers on international law that because our country is cognizant of this dual citizenship with its requirement of compulsory military service to Japan, the United States, in the event of war with Japan, could not demand military service from the American-born Japanese but would be obliged to permit them to return to Japan, there to render military service in behalf of Japan. American-born Japanese would appear to be enjoying all the advantages of American citizenship without assuming the most important responsibilities of such citizenship.

Once a Japanese, always a Japanese, unless each individual Japanese renounces allegiance in the manner prescribed by the civil code of Japan and his renunciation is accepted by the Japanese Government. No matter how many successive generations of American-born Japanese there may be, none of the children born in America are relieved of allegiance to Japan unless the parent has renounced allegiance to Japan and had his renunciation accepted by the Japanese Government.

The method by which this renunciation of allegiance to Japan may be accomplished is set out in the following quotation from a letter of Dr. Charles E. Martin, lecturer on international law, University of California, dated March 25, 1920:

"About 1917 or 1918 the Japanese enacted a law of expatriation by which the status of dual nationality on the part of Japanese residing here and claiming citizenship under the fourteenth amendment could be brought to an end. Japanese who are native citizens of the United States may expatriate themselves in two ways:

"(1) Before the age of 15, through a legal representative.

"(2) Between the ages of 15 and 17 years, but never after the age of 17, unless he has presented himself for military duty.

"As compared with the practice of the United States, the Japanese law is limited in its scope. Japan will relinquish her jurisdiction over foreign-born Japanese, not through the voluntary act of the individual but only through the permission of the home Government. Many countries hold to the view that

expatriation is the voluntary right of the individual. Japan does not recognize this principle. The burden is placed upon foreign-born Americans to prove that they have retained their American citizenship, while the burden is placed upon the foreign-born Japanese to prove that they have renounced their Japanese citizenship through means provided by and with the permission of the Japanese Government. In this way the home Government has a rigid military hold on its foreign-born citizens."

Herewith a copy of "Declamation of losing nationality," provided under Japanese law for renouncing allegiance to Japan and which was furnished the board of control by Japanese Vice Consul Ishii at San Francisco.

DECLAMATION OF LOSING NATIONALITY.

(Address of domicile.)
(Name in full.)

(The reason why he or she acquired the nationality of other country.)

I hereby report the fact that I have lost the nationality of Japan on account of the above-stated reason.

(Born in America sufficient reason.)
(Date.) (Signature and seal.)
(Proof—Birth certificate.) (Date of birth.)

To the home minister.

All Japanese, including those American born of Japanese parents, are compelled to give military service to Japan at any time that service is required of them by the Japanese Government. This is set out fully in a letter by Dr. Martin heretofore referred to, and we therefore quote from his letter as follows:

"If before the age of 17 a Japanese has not expatriated himself from Japan under the Japanese law, the act of expatriation can not be effected until he has satisfied the military requirements. Japanese born in America must conform strictly to the requirements of the law in order to avoid the condition of dual nationality. Should a Japanese with this status return to Japan, he would be held for military duty as a Japanese citizen, and his American citizenship would not be recognized. Should he appeal to the American Government for exemption because of his American citizenship, it is probable that fruitless diplomatic negotiations would follow.

"Should a Japanese return to Japan and establish his residence there, repatriation would follow. Under the Japanese law a residence of one day is sufficient to effect one's repatriation. In the United States the act of repatriation involves a change of (1) home and (2) allegiance, and more especially of allegiance. Japanese law requires only a change in residence, which is satisfied with the very limited requirement of one day."

Likewise, T. Miyaoka, formerly counselor of the Japanese Embassy in the United States, expresses himself in similar language, as follows:

"Under the conscription laws of the Empire a boy of 17 is already a soldier in the Japanese Army, although his time of service under 'colors' does not commence until he is 20. A male Japanese from the age of 17 is a part of the army until he completes his fortieth year."

While it is possible for American-born Japanese to renounce allegiance to Japan, the Japanese vice consul, Ishii, at San Francisco, states that not to exceed a dozen such American-born children have signed the "Declamation of losing nationality" provided for that purpose by the Japanese law. So far as could be learned, none of these have been accepted by the Japanese Government in accordance with the provisions of the civil code of Japan.

On the following pages are found authorities as follows, covering the subject of citizenship as it relates especially to American-born persons of Japanese parentage:

Dr. Charles E. Martin, lecturer on international law, University of California (see p. 184).

Y. S. Kuno, instructor in Japanese, University of California (see p. 180).

Max E. Baugh, graduate student, international law, University of California (see p. 180).

DeBecker's Civil Code of Japan (see p. 187).

Dr. John Martin Pomeroy, of University of Illinois, special representative State Department, United States of America, now making a digest of treaties (see p. 190).

Prof. Wm. Carey Jones, dean of law, faculty of University of California (see p. 190).

LETTER OF DR. MARTIN.

MARCH 25, 1920.

DEAR DEAN JONES: Through the kindness of Mr. Kuno, instructor in Japanese, and Mr. Max C. Baugh, a graduate student in international law and diplomacy, who is writing his master's thesis on "Problems of Japanese Expansion," I have secured a reliable translation of the Japanese law of expatriation.

The doctrine of dual nationality, sometimes called double allegiance, is simplified when we regard it as the logical result of the concurrent operation of two different laws. The most frequent case of it is where a child, due to the sojourn of his parents in a foreign land at the time of his birth, is born a citizen of two countries—a citizen of the country of his birth jure soli and a citizen of his parents' country jure sanguinis. The claim of double allegiance would not arise if the country of birth or the country to which the parents belong should choose not to claim allegiance. The conflict is generally avoided by the rule which makes the child liable for the performance of the duties of allegiance under the laws of the country where he actually is.

The claim of double allegiance may be made where one leaves the country of his origin and becomes a citizen of another country through process of naturalization. In the case of Japanese who have come to the United States, no such claim could be made, for the question does not exist. By the acts of 1802 and 1804, "only free white persons" were capable of naturalization. By the act of 1870, the benefits of the law were extended to "aliens of African nativity and to persons of African descent." The law, as consolidated in the Revised Statutes, thus stands, embracing only "white persons" and persons of African descent. Naturalization has been repeatedly refused to Japanese on the ground that they are not "white" persons. (In re Saito, 62 Fed. Rep., 126; In re Yamashita (1902), 30 Wash., 234, 70 Pac. Rep., 482.)

With respect to Japanese born in the United States, the case is quite different, and the question of dual nationality is an acute one. By the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States "all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside." In the case of In re Look Tin Sing, 21 Fed. Rep., 905, it was held that a child born in the United States to alien Chinese parents who could not themselves become naturalized, was nevertheless a citizen of the United States. The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of United States v. Wong Kim Ark, 169 U. S., 649, affirmed the principles laid down in the case of Look Tin Sing and settled the question as to the children of domiciled aliens.

The citizenship of a Japanese born in the United States and subject to its jurisdiction is determined by (1) the Constitution and laws of the United States, and (2) the laws of Japan.

Prior to the promulgation of the recent Japanese law of expatriation, an American-born Japanese was a citizen of the United States under the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States (jure soli). At the same time he was a citizen of Japan under the Japanese law of nationality (jure sanguinis), which says: "A child is a Japanese if his or her father is a Japanese at the time of his or her birth." (Law No. 66, Mar. 16, 1899, Japanese Civil Code, Vol. III.) An American-born Japanese was, therefore, impressed with a double nationality.

Thus under Japanese law the Japanese Government gave full effect to claims of allegiance under citizenship by right of blood. It may be pointed out at this juncture that the United States has followed the same course, with the exception that the rights of citizenship do not descend to persons whose fathers never resided in the United States. (Rev. Stat., sec. 1993.)

While it appears that the Japanese and American laws with respect to the citizenship of the foreign born are identical, subject to the limitation in the American law indicated above, it does not follow that the legal effects are the same. For a long time the United States held to the common-law doctrine of indelible allegiance, which is that the nationality of one's country of origin follows him wherever he goes, and which forbids one to expatriate himself at will. Due to the increased emigration from Ireland and Germany to the United States, the Government was compelled to take measures designed to protect natives of Germany and Great Britain who had become American citizens

through naturalization while visiting relatives in their country of origin. Thus, we actively championed the rights of naturalized citizens of the United States sojourning in foreign countries, and in doing so we had to recognize the right of an American citizen to divest himself of his American citizenship, for we could not consistently claim the right to effect the expatriation of persons born abroad and the right to protect them as citizens of the United States if we denied the same privileges to foreign countries and to native American citizens who acquired a new nationality through naturalization. The act of March 2, 1907, deals with the expatriation of American citizens and their protection abroad. Such expatriation is declared to be effected either by (1) naturalization abroad, or by (2) the taking of an "oath of allegiance" to any foreign State. In the case of a naturalized citizen, residence of two years in the country of origin, or of five years in any other foreign State, creates a presumption that he has ceased to be an American citizen. No American citizen, however, can expatriate himself when the country is at war.

Before the promulgation of the recent Japanese law of expatriation no Japanese could rid himself of his nationality acquired by reason of his Japanese parentage. That is, as far as the Japanese law was concerned, the Japanese allegiance gained by reason of birth could not be dissolved, and the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, so far as the enforcement of Japanese municipal law is concerned, did not operate to dissolve it. The Japanese Government, therefore, held to the doctrine of indelible allegiance, which is nothing other than the common-law doctrine as it developed in England and as it was adopted in the United States. It is only another way of saying that the children of Japanese citizens born the world over are Japanese citizens by right of birth.

About 1917 or 1918 the Japanese enacted a law of expatriation by which the status of dual nationality on the part of Japanese residing here and claiming citizenship under the fourteenth amendment could be brought to an end. Japanese who are native citizens of the United States may expatriate themselves in two ways:

(1) Before the age of 15 through a legal representative.

(2) Between the ages of 15 and 17 years, but never after the age of 17, unless he has presented himself for military duty.

As compared with the practice of the United States, the Japanese law is limited in its scope. Japan will relinquish her jurisdiction over foreign-born Japanese, not through the voluntary act of the individual, but only through the permission of the home Government. Many countries hold to the view that expatriation is the voluntary right of the individual. Japan does not recognize this principle. The burden is placed upon foreign-born Americans to prove that they have retained their American citizenship, while the burden is placed upon the foreign-born Japanese to prove that they have renounced their Japanese citizenship through means provided by, and with the permission of, the Japanese Government. In this way the home Government has a rigid military hold on its foreign-born citizens.

Moreover, the Japanese law of expatriation does not do away with the possibility of double allegiance, in the case of a Japanese born in the United States:

1. If before the age of 17 a Japanese has not expatriated himself from Japan under the Japanese law, the act of expatriation can not be effected until he has satisfied the military requirements. Japanese born in America must conform strictly to the requirements of the law in order to avoid the condition of dual nationality. Should a Japanese, with this status, return to Japan he would be held for military duty as a Japanese citizen, and his American citizenship would not be recognized. Should he appeal to the American Government for exemption because of his American citizenship, it is probable that fruitless diplomatic negotiations would follow.

2. Should a Japanese return to Japan and establish his residence there, repatriation would follow. Under the Japanese law, a residence of one day is sufficient to effect one's repatriation. In the United States the act of expatriation involves a change of (1) home and (2) allegiance, and more especially of allegiance. Japanese law requires only a change in residence, which is satisfied with the very limited requirement of one day.

The American law of 1907 provides that an American woman marrying a foreigner takes the nationality of her husband; but that, when the marital relation ends, she may resume her American citizenship; if she is abroad, either by registering within a year as an American citizen at an American consulate

or by returning to the United States to reside, or, if she is already in the United States, by continuing to reside there. Conversely, if a foreign woman married to an American continues, after the marital relation ends, to reside in the United States, she is presumed to retain her adoptive citizenship, unless she renounces it before a competent court; but, if she is residing abroad, she is permitted to retain it by registering within a year at an American consulate. Under the Japanese law, a Japanese woman who marries a foreigner and thereby obtains the citizenship of her husband, is regarded as having expatriated herself. Those who have expatriated themselves on account of marriage may effect their repatriation through the permission of the State minister of home affairs, provided they are domiciled in Japan after the dissolution of the marriage.

Mr. Kuno states that the law was proclaimed in 1917 or 1918. He says that it is very difficult to ascertain the exact date of the promulgation of laws relating to foreign interests.

The translation as given by Mr. Kuno is inclosed.

Very sincerely, yours,

CHARLES E. MARTIN.

THE JAPANESE LAW OF EXPATRIATION.

[Promulgated Mar. 15, 1916. Translated by Y. S. Kuno and Max C. Baugh.]

A.

1. When a Japanese woman marries a foreigner and thereby obtains the right of citizenship or subjectship in the nation to which her husband belongs, she is expatriated.

2. When a Japanese subject obtains of his or her own accord the right of citizenship or subjectship of a foreign nation, he or she is expatriated.

NOTE.—A male subject of the Japanese empire who is over 17 years of age will not be allowed to expatriate himself until he has completed active military service in the Japanese army or navy or he is known to be free from military duty (on account of physical disability, long residence in a foreign country, etc.).

3. Those who have been expatriated on account of marriage may be allowed to be repatriated through permission of the State minister of home affairs, provided she or he domiciles in Japan after the dissolution of the marriage.

B.

1. Foreign born male or female Japanese subjects may be allowed to expatriate through the State minister of home affairs, in the Imperial Japanese Government, provided he or she domiciles in the country where he or she was born and thereby and therein obtains the right of citizenship or subjectship.

NOTE 1.—It is imperative that the step be taken by his or her legal representative when the applicant is under 15 years of age.

NOTE 2.—It is imperative that he or she, though over the age of 15 but yet under legal age, or a person adjudged incompetent, shall take this step only with the consent of his legal representative.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE.—Because the Japanese Government thus claims foreign born Japanese as subjects of the empire, though not so stated, it is reasonable to say that Japanese born in America must conform strictly to the provisions in the note under A, 2. That is, unless such native son expatriate himself from Japan before the age of 17, he can not expatriate himself until he has satisfied the military requirements.

C.

1. Those Japanese who have expatriated themselves on the ground of being foreign born or of their own accord may repatriate when they establish their domiciles within the dominion of the Japanese Empire.

Foreign naturalized subjects, their children, or foreign males or females who have been naturalized by virtue of adoption by Japanese families, or who having married a Japanese man or woman and assumed the family name of said man or woman, will under no circumstances be permitted to again become Japanese subjects if they once forfeit the naturalization right thus obtained.

CIVIL CODE OF JAPAN.

[Dr. Loenholm, Apr. 30, 1906.]

1. The enjoyment of private rights begins at birth.

2. Aliens enjoy private rights except as forbidden by law, regulation, or treaty.

3. On the completion of 20 years a person becomes of full age.

777. If Japanese in a foreign country desire to contract a marriage between themselves, they may make the notification of their marriage to a Japanese minister or consul stationed in such country. In such case the provisions of the preceding two articles apply correspondingly.

889. A parent exercising the parental power is bound to use the same care in the exercise of his right of management as in his own affairs.

Even though an act is done by a mother with the consent of the family council she remains responsible for it unless she is free from fault.

890 After the child comes of age the parent exercising the parental power must without delay render an account of his management. In such case, however, the expenses of the bringing up of the child and of the management of his property are deemed to be set off against the profits of the property of the child.

GUARDIANSHIP.

SECTION 1.—*The arising of guardianship.*

900. 1. When there is nobody who exercises parental power over a minor, or when the person exercising the parental power has not the right to management.

2. When a person has been adjudged incompetent.

908. The following persons can not be guardians:

1. A minor.

3. A person who has been deprived of public rights.

910. A person who may designate a guardian may also designate by will a supervisor of guardianship.

911. If no supervisor is designated under the provisions of the preceding article, the legal or the appointed guardian must, before he enters upon the duties of the guardianship, apply to the court to convene a family council for the purpose of appointing a supervisor. If he acts in contravention of these provisions, the family council may remove him.

If a family council appoints a guardian, it must at once also appoint a supervisor of guardianship.

912. If after a guardian has entered upon his duties the position of supervisor becomes vacant, the guardian must without delay have the family council convened and a supervisor appointed. In such case the provisions of article 911, 1, apply correspondingly.

915. The duties of a supervisor of guardianship are as follows:

1. To supervise the guardian in the performance of his functions;

2. In case of a vacancy in the guardianship, to call without delay upon the person next in order to enter upon the duties of guardianship, or if there is no person, to have the family council convened and a guardian appointed;

3. To take necessary steps in case of any emergency;

4. To represent the ward as to acts where the interests of the guardian or of a person whom he represents and of the ward conflict.

917. A guardian must without delay commence to make an examination of the property of the ward and must within one month finish it and make an inventory. Such period may, however, be extended by the family council.

The examination and the making of the inventory have no effect, unless done in the presence of the supervisor of guardianship.

If a guardian does not make an inventory according to the provisions of the foregoing two paragraphs, the family council may remove him.

921. The guardian of a minor has as to the matters mentioned in articles 879-883 and article 885 the same rights and duties as a parent exercising the parental power; but he must have the consent of the family council to change the manner of the bringing up of the ward or of his residence as established by the parent exercising the parental power, or to place the minor in a correctional institution, or to permit him to carry on business or to withdraw or restrict such permission.

923. A guardian manages the property of the ward and represents him in all juristic acts relating to it.

924. A guardian must on his entering upon his duties determine in advance with the consent of the family council the amount which shall be spent each year for the support and education or for the medical attendance and care of the ward and for the management of his property.

The amount so fixed can be changed only with the consent of the family council; but this does not prevent the expenditure of a larger amount in case of necessity.

925. The family council may allow to the guardian a reasonable compensation out of the property of the ward, taking into consideration his pecuniary condition and that of the ward and other circumstances. But this does not apply if the guardian is the husband or wife, a lineal blood relative, or the head of the house of the ward.

927. The family council must determine at the time of the guardian's entering upon his duties an amount upon reaching which the guardian must deposit all money received by him for the ward.

If a guardian does not within a reasonable time deposit money received for the ward, although the amount determined by the family council has been reached, he must pay legal interest upon it.

The place of deposit of the money is determined by the guardian with the consent of the family council.

928. A designated or appointed guardian must make a report to the family council at least once a year on the condition of the ward's property.

931. A guardian can hire property of the ward only with the consent of the family council.

932. If a guardian does not perform his duties, the family council may appoint a temporary manager and cause him to manage the ward's property on the guardian's responsibility.

933. The family council may require a guardian to give proper security for the management and the restoration of the ward's property.

THE FAMILY COUNCIL.

945. The family council consists of at least three persons appointed by the court from among the relatives of the person concerned or else from among persons connected with him or with his house.

CHAPTER VIII.—*The duty of support.*

954. Lineal blood relatives and brothers and sisters are bound to support each other.

955. If there are several persons bound to furnish support, the duty rests upon them in the following order:

1. Husband or wife;
2. Lineal descendants;
3. Lineal ascendants;
4. The head of the house;
5. The persons specified in article 954, 2;
6. Brothers and sisters.

As among lineal ascendants or as among lineal descendants, the person nearest in degree is first bound to furnish support. The same applies as among the lineal ascendants mentioned in article 954, 2.

956. If there are several persons of the same rank bound to furnish support, the burden is apportioned among them according to their respective pecuniary abilities; but as between those belonging to the house and those not belonging to it, the former are in the first instance bound to furnish support.

960. The extent of the support is determined by the needs of the person to be supported and by the condition in life and the means of the person bound to furnish support.

LETTER OF PROF. WILLIAM CAREY JONES.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SCHOOL OF JURISPRUDENCE, BERKELEY, CALIF.,
Boalt Hall of Law, March 17, 1920.

Mr. FRANK L. LATHROP,
Farm Expert, State Board of Control, Sacramento, Calif.

DEAR MR. LATHROP: I have been awaiting reports which I tried to set on foot in response to your inquiry. I have just received the inclosed from Prof. John Norton Pomeroy, of the University of Illinois, now at work on digesting treaties for the State Department, and temporarily residing here. I don't know whether this investigation of Mr. Pomeroy's is of any service to you or not.

I have one additional item to give you. In the appendix to De Becker's Civil Code of Japan, is a copy of the law of naturalization of April 1, 1899. Article 1 of this law reads as follows:

"A child is a Japanese if his or her father is a Japanese at the time of his or her birth. The same applies if the father who died previous to the child's birth was a Japanese at the time of his death."

I am at a loss to know what further help I can give you. I shall be very happy to be of any service within my power.

Very sincerely, yours,

WM. CAREY JONES.

CITIZENSHIP OF CHILDREN, BORN IN THE UNITED STATES, OF ALIENS WHO ARE INCAPABLE OF NATURALIZATION.

[By Prof. John Norton Pomeroy of the University of Illinois.]

Whatever doubts may have existed, prior to 1898, concerning the meaning of the definition of "citizens" contained in the fourteenth amendment, were set at rest by the case of United States *v.* Wong Kim Ark (169 U. S., 649), holding that a Chinaman, born of parents residing in this country, and returning, about a year after his majority, from a visit to China, was not subject to the Chinese exclusion acts; he having never gained a new residence or renounced his allegiance to the United States.

In other words, the fourteenth amendment means precisely what it says.

169 U. S. 668. "It is the inherent right of every independent nation to determine for itself, and according to its own constitution and laws, what classes of persons shall be entitled to citizenship." So long as the child remains within the United States, therefore, his political status is a question of our municipal law, for determination by our courts. When, however, he comes within the territorial jurisdiction of the country of his parents, it may be that under the laws of that country he is a citizen thereof, and subject to duties of allegiance thereto. It then becomes a question of diplomatic policy to what extent and under what circumstances the United States shall undertake to afford him protection. For numerous examples of our diplomatic practice, see 3 Moore, Digest of International Law, pp. 532 et seq.; that practice has not always been consistent; see Id. p. 534, Case of Pinto.

RIGHT OF EXPATRIATION.

169 U. S. 704. "No doubt he might himself, after coming of age, renounce this citizenship, and become a citizen of the country of his parents, or of any other country."

The policy of our laws has always favored the right of expatriation; and it was recognized (1868) by Congress as "a natural and inherent right of all people, indispensable to the enjoyment of the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuits of happiness." (U. S. Comp. Stats. 3955.)

Expatriation may, by statute, result from naturalization in, or taking an oath of allegiance to, any foreign State (U. S. Comp. Stats. 3959), or by marriage to an alien husband (U. S. Comp. Stats. 3960). Apart from these methods, there must be, in the case of native-born citizens, an actual, voluntary removal from the country, without animus revertendi. See numerous cases collected, 11 Corpus Juris, p. 784.

Can there be expatriation (apart from statute) of a native-born citizen during his minority?

There seems to be no doubt that by prompt election on attaining majority a native-born child who has been removed from this country may claim his United States citizenship; see cases of diplomatic protection extended under these circumstances (3 Moore, 543 et seq.). The best proof of such election of citizenship is by a prompt return to the United States (Id., 548, 550).

It would seem to follow logically that the mere acts (1) of the parents in taking the child to their country, even for a prolonged stay, or (2) of the child involuntarily removing, while a minor, to the parents' country, do not debar the child on his return to the United States during minority from his status as citizen. (See 169 U. S., 704: "Whether any act of himself or of his parents during his minority would have the same effect (viz. expatriation) is at least doubtful.) He is not competent to expatriate himself during minority." State *v.* Jackson (70 Vt., 504); Ludlam *v.* Ludlam (26 N. Y., 356). Conclusive

Federal authority on this point is, to be sure, lacking, but there are several cases where a returning minor was immediately readmitted to the rights of citizenship after an absence extending over a considerable number of years.

SUMMARY: WHEN JAPANESE BORN IN UNITED STATES MAY CLAIM IN UNITED STATES RIGHTS OF UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP.

I. A Japanese child born in this country who has never left this country is plainly a citizen under our laws as much as any other native-born person.

If he goes to Japan, his political status there is a matter for Japanese law and United States diplomacy.

II. If he is taken to Japan during minority and (1) returns to this country for a permanent stay shortly after majority, he thereby elects his United States citizenship, or if he (2) returns before majority for a permanent stay his remaining after majority constitutes such election. Dicta and logic support the opinion in this latter case; (3) that his rights of citizenship may always be asserted immediately upon his return to the United States.

III. The status of a Japanese child taken to Japan during minority and returning some years after attaining majority is a question of fact, depending on the circumstances of each case.

IV. However, a Japanese child may, under statute, lose his United States citizenship by foreign naturalization or oath of allegiance, or if a female by marriage to an alien.

The above memorandum relates to citizenship and the political rights flowing therefrom. Civil status, with the rights of inheritance, marriage, etc., involve the question of domicile, which is an entirely different matter.

NOTE.—The above was furnished the board of control through the courtesy of Prof. Wm. Carey Jones, dean of the school of jurisprudence of the University of California, at whose request on our behalf it was prepared by Prof. John Norton Pomeroy of the University of Illinois, who was temporarily residing in Berkeley while making a digest of treaties for the State Department at Washington.

FUTURE VOTERS.

California bears in mind that there are now 21,611 Japanese minor children born in California, all of whom will shortly become fullfledged voters, some already having acquired that right. To this number must be added approximately 5,000 American-born Japanese temporary domiciled in Japan for educational purposes who are eligible to return here at any time and who will, upon reaching majority, exercise the right to vote.

Besides these must be counted those Japanese who are citizens of the Hawaiian Islands, and therefore American citizens, and who are coming to California in ever-increasing numbers.

Considering the preponderance of Japanese population in certain California localities, the results that will follow in the future from this voting privilege merit serious consideration.

SECTION XII.—SCHOOLS.

In this section is discussed:

(1) Attendance of orientals in American public schools.

(2) Japanese language schools conducted by Japanese in California.

(3) Japanese language schools in Hawaii.

(4) Effect of these Japanese schools upon the Americanization of Japanese as pictured by Dr. Sidney L. Gulick with quotation from him.

(5) Japanese home influence nullifies American school teachings.

SCHOOLS.

Orientals attend the American public schools. In fact, in a number of districts the Japanese now constitute the major part of the attendance, whites and Japanese attending the same schools together.

JAPANESE LANGUAGE SCHOOLS.

The Japanese, besides attending the American public schools, thereby acquiring the English language and a knowledge of American customs, in many districts they also attend private Japanese schools conducted in the Japanese language in which are taught the language, laws, customs, history, and religion of

Japan. How many there are at present of these Japanese language schools was not ascertained definitely. However, in a memorial address, prepared by the Japanese Association of America in California, to the President of the United States on the occasion of his visit to California in 1910, the Japanese association stated that there were in California 75 such Japanese language schools which they designate as "supplementary" schools.

While these schools are said by the Japanese to be primarily for the study of the Japanese language, and not intended to perpetuate the traditions and moral concepts of Japan, nevertheless, when an attempt was made in the Territorial Legislature of Hawaii to require teachers in these Japanese language schools to qualify for a certificate to teach, by passing an examination in the English language, American history, and American civics, the measure introduced in the legislature for this purpose was strongly opposed by Japanese educators and editors on the ground that it would force Japanese schools in that Territory to close. This opposition defeated the bill. (See Appendix "A" of the hearings before Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, House of Representatives, p. 277.)

JAPANESE HOME INFLUENCE NULLIFIES AMERICAN SCHOOL TEACHINGS.

It seems apparent that the teachings of the American public schools do not offset the Japanese home influence, for, after years of residence in California, the Japanese still continue to congregate in racial groups, speak the Japanese language among themselves, and adhere to the customs of the mother country. There is little evidence of their assimilation. Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, author of numerous books and articles on the Japanese question, lecturer in the Imperial University of Japan, and who is by no means unfriendly to the Japanese, has expressed this very aptly in his book—The American-Japanese Problem—in which, addressing himself to the subject as it relates to the teaching of Japanese children in the schools of Hawaii, he writes as follows:

"It is not to be assumed that the education they (Japanese children) receive in the public schools, which they leave at 14 or 15 years of age, is adequate to prepare them for citizenship during the six or seven years after they get out from under the influence of their American teachers. Most of the boys will be isolated from English-speaking Americans; they will be associated chiefly with men of their own race, imbibing, therefore, the oriental ideas as they approach manhood. The mere fact, accordingly, of American birth, public-school education, and the requisite age should not be regarded as adequate qualification for the suffrage; for it is to be remembered that during the entire period of schooling, not only have they been in oriental homes, but the Japanese at heart have been diligently drilled in Japanese schools by Japanese teachers, many of whom have little acquaintance and no sympathy with American institutions or a Christian civilization.

"If, as Asiatics, they maintain their traditional conceptions of God, nature, and man, of male and female, of husband and wife, of parent and child, of ruler and ruled, of the State and the individual, the permanent maintenance in Hawaii of American democracy, American homes, and American liberty is impossible."

Concerning the Japanese language schools in California, the Japanese Association of America, in the memorial to the President above mentioned, has the following to say:

"Aside from the schools for instructing Japanese in English there are 75 so-called 'supplementary' schools for teaching children the Japanese language. These are attended by the Japanese pupils after the public schools close for the day. They are primarily for the study of the Japanese language and are not intended to perpetuate the traditions and moral concepts of Japan. Of course, these are criticized by hostile Americans. But, says Prof. Mills, 'they are supplementary schools, and at the worst there is much less in them to be adversely criticized than in the parochial schools attended by so many children of the South and European immigrants. No real problem is yet evident connected with Japanese children on American soil.'"

SECTION XIII.—APPENDIX.

For the purpose of permitting the presentation of the Japanese side of the whole matter contained in this report, there is appended hereto the following:

(1) Memorial address prepared by the Japanese Association of America (in California) and presented to the President of the United States while at San

Francisco on September 18, 1919, upon the occasion of his visit to California. This covers the whole range of Japanese relations to this State.

(2) Truth of the Japanese Farming in California, by Toyoji Chiba, managing director of the Japanese Agricultural Association of California.

Appended herewith is printed the text of the initiative measure amending the alien land law of California, which is now being circulated and is proposed to be voted upon at the general election in November, 1920.

MEMORIAL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT WHILE AT SAN FRANCISCO ON SEPTEMBER 18, 1919.

Hon. WOODROW WILSON,
President of the United States of America.
San Francisco, Calif.

MR. PRESIDENT: The Japanese Association of America, on behalf of resident Japanese in the State of California, extends greetings to you and begs to add its voice of welcome to that of the great State which you now honor by your presence. It sincerely hopes that the noble task in which you are now engaged may be fully realized, and that world peace and happiness may be the ultimate rewards of the labors for humanity to which your great efforts are devoted.

The Japanese people of this State, trusting implicitly in the lofty spirit of justice and fair dealing which have characterized your every public act and expression, take advantage of your presence in California to lay before you a few facts and figures bearing upon their relations to the community in which they reside, and they venture to ask for them your respectful and disinterested consideration.

The cry against our people may be historically traced as far back as 1887, when there were no more than 400 Japanese in the entire State. The so-called Japanese question did not, however, assume an acute character until 1900, when the school question arose. Unfortunately, that question was settled by the politicians and not determined upon its true merits. At any rate, ever since that date the Japanese "question" has become an issue of a most complicated nature—political, economic, racial, diplomatic—always resulting in the suffering of the Japanese residents. A few of the more familiar cases might be mentioned: The "gentlemen's agreement," under the workings of which America prohibits Japanese immigration, has been so strictly administered by the Japanese Government that there has been no immigration from Japan. The alien land law of this State, enacted in 1913, prohibits Japanese ownership of land and limits the terms of lease to three years.

This limitation strikes at the very foundations of farming so far as the Japanese are concerned, and the limitation is substantially interfering with all Japanese agricultural enterprises. Not satisfied with these annoying measures, innumerable anti-Japanese bills were introduced at the last session of the State legislature. One of these proposed to deprive the Japanese of the right to lease land while another proposed to segregate Japanese children in the public schools.

These facts, not to mention others, have tended to strain the historic friendly relations between the United States and Japan. We regret the situation. However, the Japanese residents on the whole have so far entertained the faith that the American Government would eventually protect them and render them justic and peace. A great deal of anxiety has in the meantime been experienced by them. This is but natural, and this unrest has been reflected across the ocean. Some of us who feel that we are better acquainted with the situation have taken the position that our best course must come from education, and we have been doing our utmost in what we characterize as an "Americanization campaign." We point out to our fellow countrymen the better elements in American civilization, urging them to strive for their own improvement and better fit themselves for American life, hoping thereby to be relieved of the anxiety created and reenforced by the constant agitation against them. Our Americanization campaign will prove fruitless unless backed by true sympathy on the part of Americans. We regret to say that even to these efforts on our part there has been given but little response or sympathy.

May we not then appeal to you, Mr. President, and ask your powerful aid in so adjusting our condition on this coast that we may engage in legitimate pursuits and live in peace?

A census of the Japanese in California, taken in September, 1918, shows the following facts: The total Japanese population is 68,983, composed of 41,842

male adults, 12,232 female adults, 7,877 male children, and 7,031 female children. Of these the farmers and their families number 19,044, while farm laborers and their families count 18,068. In other words, more than 50 per cent of the Japanese in the State are engaged in agriculture and horticulture. The remainder are engaged in commerce, in domestic service, transportation, factories, canneries, etc.

The Japanese in agriculture constitute the most important element in number as well as in other respects. And thus it happens that whatever hostility now exists is generally directed against this particular element. The status of this element may be briefly stated. The most recent investigations show the number and acreage of farms cultivated by Japanese under various methods as follows:

California farms under Japanese management.

District.	Ownership.		Tenant.		Contract.		Total.	
	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.
Northern coast	39	2,155	223	8,839	13	1,400	275	12,414
Sacramento Valley	146	6,811	1,220	117,037	14	4,040	1,380	127,908
San Joaquin Valley	10	6,315	367	57,779	28	3,503	405	67,597
Livingston	34	1,751	5	125			39	1,876
Central California	182	9,723	549	40,758			828	50,481
Southern coast	31	600	308	30,493	65	11,465	833	45,558
Total	442	27,355	2,672	255,071	120	21,608	3,780	306,037
Southern California	84	2,950	2,266	81,650			2,350	81,600
Grand total	526	30,305	4,938	336,721	120	23,608	6,130	390,637

Again, the following table shows the crops raised by the Japanese farmers, as well as their values:

Product.	Acreage.	Yield per acre.	Total yield.
Grapes	47,439	$150	$7,115,850
Berries	5,968	700	3,580,800
Fruits	29,210	150	7,381,500
Greens	17,852	300	5,355,600
Potatoes	18,830	135	2,542,050
Onions	9,251	250	2,312,750
Asparagus	9,977	150	1,499,050
Tomatoes	10,616	160	1,698,560
Celery	3,568	300	1,070,400
Cantaloupes	9,581	250	2,395,250
Beans	77,107	70	5,397,490
Rice	16,640	160	2,662,400
Seeds	15,847	160	2,535,520
Sugar beets	51,604	70	3,612,280
Hay and cereals	15,753	50	787,650
Corn	7,845	60	470,700
Hops	1,260	180	226,800
Ornamental flowers and plants	298		450,000
Cotton	18,000	100	1,800,000
Miscellaneous	5,084		491,070
Total	371,680		53,375,720

To illustrate more concretely how the Japanese farmers have achieved their present position the following illustration may be given: In 1918 Japanese farmers in the Sacramento Valley contributed more than 1,000,000 sacks of rice to the food supply of the United States and its allies. They planted 25,000 acres to rice in the five counties of Sutter, Yuba, Colusa, Glenn, and Butte. This year the total acreage devoted to the same industry has increased to 140,000, of which 33,000 acres are cultivated by Japanese. They expect to harvest 9,400,000 bushels. Of these the Japanese share is expected to reach 2,400,000 bushels.

This immensely prosperous industry, which in eight years has assumed a commanding position in the Sacramento Valley, was first put on a safe commercial basis and proved a success by Japanese. Japanese were not the first to try rice in California, but they were the first to make it a commercial proposition. They were the first to apply with practical success the experimental results of the Government rice station at Biggs. And they were the ones who stuck to rice through all the years before the industry emerged from its uncertainties and became firmly established.

The Japanese demonstrated success and the American farmers, who have since been getting rich out of the industry and who now greatly outnumber the Japanese rice planters, must admit that their prosperity is founded on the structure built by the daring and persistence of the Japanese.

There is something more. This pioneering developed a huge food production on land that in most cases will not grow anything else. It is admitted that the rice industry has been created out of nothing.

Certainly the lands on which it has been built up were next to nothing before the persistent industry of the pioneers demonstrated that rice would grow on them. It is a curious fact that rice can not be grown successfully in California except on the poorest lands. The very conditions that spoil the land for other crops are the ones necessary to the success of rice. On good soils rice grows so rankly that the heads do not mature until too late, bringing the harvest past the beginning of the rainy season. Hardpan close to the surface, the bane of land where it occurs, is essential to rice growing. Rice fields must be kept flooded through the growing season. Consequently hardpan must be present to hold the water. Most of the lands now devoted to rice are so impregnated with alkali that only salt grass grew on them before.

The growers had everything to learn. Americans were at a loss because the varieties they were familiar with in the South were not successful. And though a Japanese rice, the Wataribune variety, finally became the commonest one grown, even Japanese farmers familiar with rice growing in their own country were no better off. In Japan rice is cultivated intensively. The young plants are germinated in seed beds to be transplanted in small paddies, where they are cultivated by hand. Such methods are impossible in rice growing on a large scale as it is practiced in California.

Consequently the early rice growers, Japanese and American, lost money. Most of them quit. But one Japanese stuck to it and thereby earned the title of pioneer in California rice growing. That was K. Ikuta, who never quit, but is still growing and successfully. And 10 years ago the land now devoted to rice growing was worth no more than $10 an acre. No one will now sell the same land for less than $100. The rental on these lands varies from $35 to $45. Is not this a substantial creation of wealth for the State?

Again, vast acres along the lower Sacramento and the San Joaquin reclaimed from an original condition of swamp and tule beds, long reaches of orchard and vineyard on the east side of the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys developed from a semidesert, where at the best only crops of hay or grain were produced before, great areas of garden and orchard in the Santa Clara Valley which, in like fashion, have sprung up on former hay fields, and many other improvements in various parts of the State testify to the pioneering of the Japanese.

An American writer says:

"The most striking feature of Japanese farming in California has been this development of successful orchards, vineyards, or gardens on land that was either completely out of use or else employed for far less profitable purposes. Ignorant of the facts of the case, we have been inclined to believe in California that Japanese farmers have merely taken over lands and farms of American farmers and continued the business as they found it. The slightest study, however, shows this conclusion to be a complete error.

"The Japanese farmer in California has always been a great developer and improver. Where he has taken over lands that were in use before his time he has almost always, if not always, put them to a far higher use and made them far more valuable than they were before. But with a great proportion of the lands he now farms he has developed them out of nothing or next to nothing.

"He is the skillful agriculturist who has done so much to bring out the riches of the vast delta of the San Joaquin and the Sacramento. He is the vine planter who has transformed the poor clay lands of Florin, Acampo, and Lodi into rich vineyards. He is the horticulturist who dared to settle on the shifting sands of Livingston, in Merced County, and Bowles, in Fresno County, and

turned those wastes into valuable orchard and vineyard. He is the adventurer who had the nerve to level the formidable "hog-wallow" lands along the thermal belt in Tulare County and plant on them the oranges and vines, the proved success of which has changed these spring sheep pastures into another prosperous extension of the citrus region of California. He is the persistent experimenter who hung on in rice growing until it became a success.

"In all this and in much more the Japanese farmer was the pioneer. It must not be thought that he struck out these successes for himself alone. He does not enjoy alone the wealth he created and the prosperity he produced. In all these places his daring and industry immensely increased the value not only of the lands he had bought or leased, but as well of those of the American landholders in the vicinity. His success as a pioneer was the example that brought many times his number of American farmers to these localities to engage with profit in the industries which he had demonstrated for their benefit.

"Prosperous as the Japanese farmers in California are, it is just to say that they have produced for American farmers many times the wealth they have gained for themselves. In the enhancement of land values alone, Japanese farmers have added millions to the total wealth of the State. This means not only the enlarged value of the lands they have farmed and improved, but also the increased value of the neighboring lands. In all the once-hopeless districts in which Japanese farmers have made a success the American farmers who came after have them to thank."

Of course, these achievements are not without sacrifices. In many other places in California besides the river regions the Japanese farmers have met, fought with, and overcome unhealthful conditions. They have not overcome them without fearful losses. In Fresno County alone, in the earlier days of development when water and sanitary conditions were bad, the Japanese lost 3,000 lives. It is not too much to say that the lives of these Japanese boys were expended in the service of the State and the United States.

Furthermore, the Japanese farmer has never been content to do merely as well as the American farmer under whom he learned farming in California. When he has not been pioneering new land he has always found a way to make the soil produce a better and more profitable crop than it did before.

Perhaps the most brilliant example of Japanese agricultural pioneering in California is the colony at Livingston. That unique colony in Merced County, where Japanese and American live and work in friendly cooperation, animated by common purposes of good citizenship, still remains the highest example of Japanese settlement in California.

The Japanese of Livingston, where 85 per cent of their numbers are Christians, have in the past year organized a church and called a pastor. The new church, which is nondenominational, was organized, the Livingston Japanese explain, because the older people of the colony can not understand services in English. The idea is that eventually all, Japanese and Americans, shall go to the same church, but at present the elders who do not speak much English and the little children go to the Japanese church and Sunday school while the older children attend the American church.

The Colony Association owns 10 acres which has been set aside for the church buildings and a public park. The association meeting hall, in the park, has been enlarged and now serves for church services as well as for public meetings. American citizens of the community have presented the Japanese meeting hall with a large American flag and a portrait of President Wilson.

Let one of the colonists speak:

"The following points are, in my opinion, the most conspicuous reasons, among others, why the Japanese colonists in this place are able to keep their social order compartively systematically:

"In the first place, the pioneer Japanese settlers here bought their lands and cultivated them with their own hands.

"In the second place, I must not forget to point out the kindness of our American neighbors to us.

"The third point is the fact that most of the Japanese residents in this place are followers of Christianity.

"Lastly, there is one thing that I want to call to the attention of thoughtful Americans and Japanese in California. It is the question of the Japanese farmers in California. I do not mean to discuss the immigration problem, which has been discussed by many able persons. But we must admit the fact that because of the alien-land law, prohibiting the ownership of land by Japanese

and prohibiting land leases for more than three years, most of the Japanese in the State, with their families, are forced to wander about from one place to another without any definite aim of settling down.

"Under such circumstances must they not only earn their living but support their families and give their children education. Most of their children, being native-born citizens of this country, naturally look on this country as their own fatherland, and consequently it is needless to say that it is the duty of their parents as well as of society itself to give them a sound education and to make them good and able citizens of the United States. Education does not always give a man personality. Building up of manhood and noble personality depends largely on the conditions of the home and outside influences in childhood and boyhood. I believe, therefore, that with a strong conviction of our responsibility for the future life of our second generation we must take it as our solemn duty to give our younger generation better conditions at home and more favorable surroundings. It is undoubtedly a hard and complicated problem to fill these conditions, how to improve our home life and how and what to do to change the social conditions. If I am allowed to speak frankly, I say that we must get down to the bottom of the problem and make a complete change in the system of our life. This is the fundamental and essential point of the problem presented to us. By changing the system I mean that some of those who are in the cities or in the country already improved should go into the untouched lands, where they can build up their homes and create new society. The Japanese pioneers of Livingston followed this system when they established a colony in this place."

A brief statement may here be made concerning the anti-Japanese agitation in California. Before taking up the alleged reasons upon which the agitation is based we may be allowed to quote one of the best general statements on the subject, which was prepared by Prof. P. J. Treat, of Stanford University, an acknowledged authority on oriental history. He says:

"It was in 1905 that the first suspicion of friction appeared. And in the next nine years a series of incidents occasioned some ill feeling, but it must be remembered that the friction was always between popular groups; the official relations were always cordial.

"The occasions for controversy were found in both the United States and in the Far East. In the United States it arose from the agitation for the exclusion of the Japanese immigrants. This movement began in California about 1905. It had small basis in fact, for there were relatively few Japanese in this country, but if their number continued to increase as rapidly as it had since 1900 a real social and economic problem would be soon presented. Instead of meeting this problem through diplomatic channels, the agitators, remembering the Chinese exclusion movement of an earlier generation, commenced direct action. This took the form of the so-called 'schoolboy incident' in San Francisco. Using the excuse that the school facilities were lacking after the great fire in 1906, the school board ordered all oriental students to attend a designated school. The Japanese, recognizing the motive which prompted this action, justly resented it. And it was the more ungracious because at the time of the earthquake and fire the Japanese Red Cross had contributed to the relief of San Francisco more money than all other foreign countries combined. They had eagerly seized this opportunity of showing their appreciation of all that the United States had done for Japan in the past. The action of a local school board soon became a national and an international question. With the legal aspects we are not concerned here. The matter was settled, between the Federal Government and San Francisco, by a compromise. The Japanese students were admitted to all the schools as of old, and President Roosevelt promised to take up the question of immigration with Japan.

"When the matter was presented in proper form, the Japanese at once met our requests. Practically all thoughtful Japanese realized the dangers involved in a mass immigration of people from a land with low standards of living to one where they were high. The understanding took the form of the 'gentlemen's agreement,' under which Japan promised not to give passports to laborers desiring to emigrate to the United States, and our Government in turn agreed not to subject the Japanese to the humiliation of an exclusion act. Since this agreement went into effect in 1907 it has met every need. No one has found ground for questioning the scrupulous good faith of the Japanese foreign office in the issue of passports. In fact, the admission of Japanese, under the passport sys-

tem, has worked out with fewer abuses than the admission of Chinese under the exclusion laws which we administer ourselves.

"Unfortunately this good understanding did not quiet the agitation on the Pacific coast. In the California Legislature in 1909, 1911, and 1913 a number of measures were proposed which would have caused discrimination against the Japanese residents of the State. These were reported to the Japanese press, and even though not passed they kept alive the resentment. Japanese who accepted our views regarding immigration did not hesitate to assert that such Japanese as were admitted to our country should enjoy rights and privileges equal to those of any alien. A crisis was reached when, in 1913, a bill was proposed at Sacramento which would deny to Japanese the right to acquire land or to lease it for more than three years. The purpose of this bill was to prevent the accumulation of agricultural land by the industrious and thrifty Japanese farmers. But the danger was largely imaginary, because, due to the 'gentlemen's agreement,' very few Japanese could enter the country, and in 1913 less than 13,000 acres were actually owned by them. In spite of the efforts of the national administration, the bill was passed in a modified form, which made it apply only to 'aliens ineligible to citizenship.' This class included, specifically, the Chinese, and, by interpretation, all aliens who were not 'free white persons' or persons of African nativity or descent. The act, moreover, especially asserted that it respected all treaty obligations. Thus the responsibility was thrown back upon the Federal Government, whose naturalization laws apparently debarred Japanese from citizenship. At the time Prof. H. A. Millis, a well-known economist who had made the most careful study of the Japanese in the Western States, did not hesitate to assert that the law was 'unjust, impolitic, and unnecessary legislation.' Against this land law the Japanese Government protested, and our administration defended the legality of the act. But as an effort was made on both sides to avoid trouble, the issue was never joined, and the exchange of notes never completed. But the so-called 'alien land law' did more to disturb friendly relations than the immigration controversy seven years before. Happily, there has been no renewal of the anti-Japanese agitation in California. In 1915 Japan made a notable exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, which was properly appreciated, and since that time a better understanding has been established between the labor organizations of California and Japan."

The immigration from Japan by years since 1908 has been as follows:

1908	15,803	1914	8,929
1909	3,111	1915	8,613
1910	2,720	1916	8,680
1911	4,520	1917	8,991
1912	6,136	1918	10,213
1913	8,281		

Among the most commonly used arguments against the Japanese are the charges that they are nonassimilable, that they underbid prices, that their standard of living is lower and that their power to work is greater, and that their birth rate is higher. They say "the Caucasians and Asiatic races are unassimilable." "The leopard can not change its spots." "The Creator made the two races different and different they will remain." If this is true, it can not be answered. Is it a misfortune that the Creator did not keep them apart? But America came to Japan first. At any rate, they assert in the same breath that "The Japanese are intensely distinct and self-conscious as a race and nation. Those who come here come as Japanese. They have no thought of becoming Americans." But this is not true. The facts previously given prove it. The racial difference, even if it tends to discourage amalgamation, by no means prevents assimilation. The history of modern Japan is a clear proof that the Japanese are assimilable. The Japanese in California are assimilated to a degree unrecognized by anti-Japanese Americans. The native-born Japanese are 100 per cent American, while foreign-born Japanese are at least 50 per cent American in spite of the many obstacles put in their way. Their spiritual attitude toward, and material contributions to, the various enterprises of the late war eloquently testify to this effect.

In the early days of Japanese immigration it is true that the Japanese did underbid to a certain degree. But that is true of all immigrants until they have become familiar with American industrial life and have mastered the art of bargaining advantageously. Since 1907 the Japanese have been enjoying a scarcity value. To-day they are earning more than other races similarly

engaged. On farms the common Japanese laborer is getting $4.50 a day, while others are paid $4. This argument, if true in the past, is no longer a fact.

The above argument is, of course, based on another, namely, that the Japanese are satisfied with a lower standard of living. They say, speaking of the Japanese: "Accustomed to live on a little rice and dried fish, to sleep on a board, and to do with very few of the comforts of life, no white man can hope to hold the field against them." This picture of the Japanese is not quite true. But it is true that the prevailing standard of living among the Japanese immigrants was low in the past. They could then earn on the farm no more than $1 or $1.50 a day. On such wages they could not indulge in the standard of living enjoyed by American workingmen. This fault is nothing innate with the Japanese. They were compelled to live cheaply, because of their limited earning capacity. With their increased earning power their standards rose. Their present standards of living are not inferior; as a matter of fact, they are superior to those which prevail among other immigrant races. At this point it should be noted that as yet many Japanese men are single, as the sex distribution above given shows, and these are mostly without their own homes. Thus they spend relatively a small portion of their earnings on actual living. The rest is spent on things largely for display, good clothes, gold watches, diamond rings, etc. This is not a commendable habit, but display seems to be an inevitable accompaniment of their nomadic life. When their mode of life becomes normalized by marriage and settlement these things of display will be changed to things of living. Then their expenses of living will constitute no problem.

The Japanese Nation is characterized by industry and perseverance, so naturally the Japanese who are here possess the power of endurance and the habit of industry. But it appears rather strange that Americans should complain of these facts, for they themselves take pride in these very characteristics. Those Japanese who are even slightly acquainted with American history can not but be impressed by the degree of these qualities with which Americans have converted the once wild west into a fertile land. The Japanese, as they have been conditioned upon arrival in this country, have found that the best asset they possessed consisted in those characteristics that helped them to get on an independent footing. So they worked and worked hard, and as it is charged, perhaps overworked, as some of them still do. American farmers who complain that their Japanese neighbors work longer hours must realize that the latter are handicapped in many other respects to make them successful. The most noteworthy of these is their ignorance of the American methods of disposing of their produce. The Japanese farmers greatly lack the commercial ability possessed by the Americans. Consequently they think that they must produce more than their American neighbors. Even if this position is a mistake, they have at least thought so. Even if this position is a mistake, they have at least thought so. But why do they struggle so hard? The majority of these Japanese farmers lacked educational opportunities at home. Recognizing this, it impels them to work very hard so that they can give their children a chance to get education. It is a well-known fact that the Japanese will do anything to get an education or to enable their children to obtain it. So far as we know, the Japanese farmers work hard not so much for their own enjoyment of life but because they think of the future welfare of their children first. Of course, this is not altogether wise, and we are trying to point out to them that they, too, must develop. We are advising them as best we know how, not to work so hard as to cause their neighbors to criticize them, and to create some leisure for self-development. At the same time, it appears even to us rather strange that the Americans should complain of Japanese industry. But if Americans insist that Japanese should work no more than so many hours that can be easily accomplished. Admit them into the unions and make them obey the union rules. This simple method will do away with the problem except perhaps for those engaged in agriculture. Farmers, too, in time, might be habituated to shorter hours of labor.

Of late much eloquence has been spent in condemning the Japanese birth rate. It is alleged that the Japanese power of fecundity is notoriously high, furnishing ground for the fear that the Japanese will become the dominating race in California. The white races will be driven from the land. Hence, the terrible "yellow peril"! But in reality we are not even certain that the birth rate among the Japanese is very high. We have no statistics to prove it. No one, so far as we know, has studied this subject scientifically. No one has given us statistics showing even elementary facts such as sex distribution,

marital condition, age composition, etc., of the Japanese population. Yet without these facts we can not make a comparatively study of the birth rate between any two races. But let it be granted, for the sake of expediency, that the Japanese birth rate in California is higher than, say, the American birth rate. Even if this is true, it can not be established as a racial trait of the Japanese. It is probably due to their inferior social, economic, and intellectual status. The ignorant always suffer from high birth rate, which are always accompanied by high death rates. But as they advance, their power of fecundity falls. This is an established fact. The birth rate among "old" immigrant races is fast falling. As the Japanese emerge from their present status, their birth rate, too, will surely fall. Thus the allegation that the Japanese will dominate California and will drive the white races from the land is a reality that exists only in the mind of agitators.

Finally, we beg to state a few facts concerning the more important of our positive efforts to uplift the Japanese residents. These may be classified under four headings: An organized movement for Americanization, the protection of Japanese immigrants, religious work, and schools for immigrants and their children.

The origin of our more or less organized movement for Americanization can be traced back to 1900. We first directed our effort to what we called social education and economic development. We tried to impart to our fellow countrymen elementary facts of American civilization so that they could better fit themselves for American life. We tried to teach them that assimilation was first step for their success. Then we tried to convince them that by contributing to the national interests of America they could attain their own economic development.

In 1918, when the American Government laid down the general plan of the "Americanization campaign," we made it the foundation of our work. In fact, we joined the movement. The Japanese associations of San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, and Seattle assumed the responsibility of directing the campaign in the coast States, Nevada, Utah, and Colorado.

The San Francisco association employs a man educated in America to canvass the northern half of the State. His function was to organize, in conjunction with the local associations, work for the campaign. Meetings were held at which men and women familiar with America addressed the Japanese. These addresses are for the purpose of acquainting the local Japanese with America. The topics discussed are such as American history, spirit, politics, economics, industry, religion, education, society, customs and manners, hygiene, care of children, cooking, housekeeping, etc. Besides lectures, pamphlets on these subjects have been prepared, and these are freely distributed. We have asked the Japanese schools, churches, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., clubs, and other associations, newspapers, and magazines to help us in our campaign, and they are enthusiastically responding. The Japanese Agricultural Association is also doing most effective work. We are also making a special effort to facilitate learning of the English language. We are helping to organize classes for women and children newly arrived and securing proper teachers for them. We are also helping them to select textbooks so that they can learn the language, and, at the same time, become familiar with America. Such is the nature and scope of our Americanization campaign.

To protect new arrivals, mostly women and children, we are cooperating with every institution connected with immigration at the time of their arrival and after their landing in America. We distribute at ports of departure pamphlets on what they should know on the voyage and in America. We send one of our secretaries to the immigration station every time a ship arrives to facilitate the needs of newcomers. We do what we can for the unfortunate immigrants, acting as go-between such and the Federal Bureau of Immigration. We make special efforts to protect wives whose husbands for various reasons fail to meet them at the station. We do our best to see that Japanese immigrants are accorded proper treatment from immigration officials. Our relations with these officials have been very cordial and we are grateful.

The earlier Japanese immigrants were mostly students and for many years students formed the bulk of Japanese immigrants. They began to come to America about 40 years ago. The Christian missionaries saw a chance to do proselyting work among the young Japanese. First they taught them English and helped them to secure jobs. As the number of Japanese increased missions were established. These conducted religious meetings and schools and provided rooming facilities. The various denominations together now maintain 59 mis-

sions in America and Canada. These are doubtless helping the Japanese in many ways. But Prof. Millis says: "These missions are for Japanese alone, and a recognition of a difference between them and other races and a condition which lessens their value as an assimilative force." This indictment is, we are inclined to think, worthy of serious consideration by all who are interested in religious instruction as well as in the real Christianization of the Japanese. A stigma is attached to "mission" Christianity in the mind of many Japanese Christians, and they prefer to attend American churches and they do. The mission work, if properly instituted, will no doubt have a far-reaching influence in Americanizing Japanese immigrants.

Aside from the schools for instructing Japanese in English, there are 75 so-called "supplementary" schools for teaching children the Japanese language. These are attended by the Japanese pupils after the public schools close for the day. They are primarily for the study of the Japanese language and are not intended to perpetuate the traditions and moral concepts of Japan. Of course, these are criticized by hostile Americans. But says Prof. Millis, "They are supplementary schools, and at the worst, there is much less in them to be adversely criticized than in the parochial schools attended by so many children of the South and European immigrants. No real problem is yet evident connected with Japanese children on American soil." These are some of the more obvious facts concerning the status of Japanese residents in California.

In conclusion, Mr. President, the undersigned, in their unofficial capacity as representatives of their countrymen, have thought this a fitting opportunity for directing your attention to the status of our people on this coast. We approach you in no spirit of complaint. If we have grievances we recognize that such grievances are inseparable from the conditions which now exist and that they must be borne with patience. It is our firm belief, however, that fuller knowledge and better understanding on the part of the American people of our aims and aspirations as residents of the great State of California will tend to disabuse some prejudices and make our condition happier. We would convince the people of California that our presence and our activities are not a menace to the commonwealth, but that its dearest interests are our own. We are happy to be able to count with confidence upon your love of justice, and we ask your powerful help in so shaping public thought and opinion that every obstacle to harmony may be removed. It is the earnest desire of the Japanese people in this State to dwell in peace and good will with their American neighbors, and they desire to so direct their energies that the best interests of the State and communities in which they live may be subserved.

If it is our good fortune to impress you with the sincerity of these, our purposes and aims, we shall feel that your visit to the West has been most fortunate, and we shall remain gratified and grateful.

We have the honor to remain, sir,

Most respectfully, yours,

THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

TRUTH OF THE JAPANESE FARMING IN CALIFORNIA.

[By Toroji Chiba, managing director of the Japanese Agricultural Association of California.]

INTRODUCTION.

At the close of an unprecedented war, in which nearly 10,000,000 lives and $300,000,000,000 in treasure have been sacrificed, the people of every nation must concern themselves deeply in order that such a great calamity shall not occur again. The putting forth of our best efforts in uprooting all international complications is the duty of mankind, the responsibility of every people.

From this point of view the League of Nations has been proposed and the conception has been reached that the competitive civilization of the nineteenth century must be swept away and in its place the golden age of cooperation must be realized. We have the profoundest sympathy and respect for the contentions and standpoints of those who are putting forth their very best efforts for the realization of this ideal—President Wilson, the humanitarians of the Orient and the Occident, the world democrats, and international pacifists.

We believe that the historical friendship between Japan and America must be maintained in the future as in the past; that the waves of the Pacific must be

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made even more peaceful than before and during the Great War; and that by conducting our international relations in such a way that trade and navigation shall become more and more flourishing the prosperity of both nations and the happiness of both peoples will be promoted and, at the same time, the peace of the world and the progress of civilization will be advanced.

But in order to maintain and increase this friendliness in the international relations of Japan and America, first of all there must be mutual understanding and harmony. At the present time, however, there are a number of difficult questions, both international and domestic, which mar the mutual understanding and harmony of the two nations, estrange the feelings of the two peoples, impede their friendly intercourse, and tend to bring disaster to the welfare of both peoples. This is truly deplorable. Therefore we believe that it is the most urgent duty of every true citizen who desires justice and humanity and perpetual peace between Japan and America to think deeply on this point and devise plans to ward off the calamity in advance.

Just now among the difficult questions between Japan and America are the race question, diplomatic questions, financial questions, political questions, and social questions. The situation is very complicated, but we believe that if instigation, estrangement, misunderstanding, prejudice, and discriminatory ideas were removed these questions for the most part would disappear.

We also believe that the anti-Japanese question which is now being vehemently discussed among certain statesmen and others is being confused by lack of proper understanding of the facts about the Japanese and by prejudiced instigation by certain gentlemen and by that relic of a past age, the idea of discriminatory competition. For example, the usual arguments of those who oppose the Japanese are: (1) The Japanese are unassimilable and should be expelled in the future interests of the whites and for the preservation of western civilization; (2) Japanese laborers are to be feared because they will destroy the white man's standards of living and wages, and therefore should be expelled; (3) the Japanese are evading the California land law, buying land, encroaching on the sphere of the whites, and will ultimately invade the whole of California, therefore they should be expelled; (4) Japanese by photograph marriage are importing large numbers of women who breed like rabbits. Consequently California would in future be controlled by Japanese, therefore measures must be taken immediately to eradicate them.

Such arguments are all based on misunderstanding, prejudice, and discriminatory ideas. Whatever may be the motive and whoever may advocate such opinions, they are not worthy of our respect, and it is difficult to believe that impartial Americans will share such opinions.

But in every nation or society there are people whose business is misunderstanding, crooked argument, and instigation. The important thing is to inform the majority of the people of the exact facts and secure their impartial judgment. If this can be done, all will be well. We do not think it absolutely necessary to refute the arguments of the anti-Japanese party, nor do we recognize any absolute necessity for defending the standpoint of the Japanese, but inasmuch as the question affects the diplomatic relations of the two nations and may possibly affect the peace of the world, we believe that in the interests of international peace the best thing to do at this time is to observe and examine the facts impartially without concealment and submit them to the people of both nations for their candid judgment. And as for the California anti-Japanese question, we are convinced that instead of making it a diplomatic question between the two Governments, the opening up of a way to solve the question by mutual understanding and harmony among the individuals residing within the same State is not only the most appropriate method, but that the reaching of just conclusions on the basis of an examination of the facts and just judgment of the facts, instead of debates between the so-called anti-Japanese and pro-Japanese parties, the object in view being the welfare of California, placing the emphasis upon world-wide international sympathy and upon individual character, which transcends differences of race and nationality, in the spirit of true democracy, is the method which is most just and proper.

HOW JAPANESE FARMERS SETTLED IN STATE.

In the investigation of the facts concerning the Japanese in California, it is necessary in the first place to consider the history of their coming. Fifty years have elapsed since Japanese first came to California. But the motive of their coming was not altogether the result of overpopulation or merely because

they were impelled by conditions in the homeland. The excellent climate, broad lands and wealth of capital in California unquestionably were strong motives enticing the Japanese to California, but besides this, conditions in California at that time were such that the financial opportunities which inevitably awaited immigrants skilled in farming like the Japanese must not be overlooked. As the result of the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion law of 1884, California farms experienced a shortage of laborers year after year. But just at that time grain farming and stock raising in California were giving place to fruit and vegetable farming, and most California farmers were realizing greater profits from fruit farming than from grain and stock raising and were turning their attention exclusively to that industry, which required a large number of laborers in harvesting. Without due attention to this fact they recklessly planted fruit trees. And besides, as a result of the sudden springing up of irrigation projects, the growing of sugar beets, beans, potatoes, and other vegetables gradually became flourishing and the farmers encountered great difficulty in obtaining suitable laborers for harvesting their ripened products.

But the Japanese, who were expert farmers through years of training in their own country, active and nimble in body, possessed special characteristics as workers, which rendered them exceedingly desirable to the landlords, who experienced great difficulty in securing suitable farm workers from among European immigrants. Japanese were regarded as very valuable immigrants and efforts were made to entice them to come.

In the summer of 1888 about 60 Japanese were invited to Vacaville to gather fruit. The result was highly satisfactory, and after that there was a great demand for them in the hop fields of the Sacramento Valley, in the production of sugar beets in the Salinas Valley, and the grape harvest in central California. Gradually Japanese were induced to come from Hawaii and the mainland of Japan. It must not be overlooked that the motives of their immigration were the development of California, the labor famine which accompanied the sudden expansion of agriculture, and the urgency of financial necessity due to the shortage of farm laborers.

Among the opponents of the Japanese in California are some who, seeing that the Japanese are making special developments in agriculture, are spreading the report that the Japanese are encroaching on lands of the whites and driving them out. But the fact is that the majority of laborers who have migrated from Europe are not only unsuitable for farm labor, but they prefer work in the city rather than in the burning heat and the rain of the farm. Compared with the severe labor of the farm, city labor is easy. Wages also are much greater and life far more agreeable in every way. Labor in the city is so much more agreeable than farm labor that the large majority of European immigrants, even when they settle for a time on the land, as soon as they get a little capital and financial leeway, they tend to move to places where there are plenty of theaters, saloons, and other places of amusement. No matter how much artificial encouragement is given them to remain on the farm, there is no tendency to do so. Whether the Japanese come and settle or not, if it is left entirely to European immigrants, the rich farm lands of California probably will return to the wilds.

TENDENCY OF AMERICAN POPULATION TO CONCENTRATE IN CITIES CONSIDERED IN RELATION TO JAPANESE SETTLERS.

The tendency of population in America to concentrate in cities has become increasingly manifest in the twentieth century, and the resulting disparity in the proportion of population in city and country has given rise to many complicated social and economic problems of grave importance to America. According to the census of 1910, the population of America was 91,972,266. Compared with the population in 1900, 75,994,575, there was an increase of 15,977,691; i. e., 20 per cent. In 1900 the urban population numbered 31,109,645, and in 1910, 42,623,383, an increase of 11,911,738, or 34.8 per cent in 10 years. The rural population in 1900 was 44,884,930, increasing in 1910 to 49,348,883, an increase of 4,063,153, or only 11.2 per cent. In other words, in 1900, 40.5 per cent of the people were in cities and 59.5 per cent in the country, while in 1910 46.3 per cent were in cities and 53.7 per cent in the country.

Particularly in the flourishing Eastern and Middle States an extraordinary increase in urban population was shown, and inversely, there was a marked yearly diminution of rural population in not a few States. In Iowa, for instance, in the 10 years from 1900 to 1910 the urban population increased 19.9

per cent, while the rural population decreased 7.2 per cent. In Indiana the urban population increased 30.5 per cent and the rural population lost 5.1 per cent. In Missouri the urban population increased 22.3 per cent and the rural population lost 2.5 per cent. In Ohio there was an increase of urban population of 31.5 per cent and a decrease in rural population of 1.3 per cent. California, being a newly opened country with asparse population of only 15.3 persons to the square mile, and an agricultural State, the rural population has not shown such an extreme decrease as has occurred in the Middle and Eastern States, but the tendency to disparity of population between city and country is much more extreme than in other States.

In 1900 the urban population was 810,103 and the rural population 674,860, the proportion being 52.4 per cent in cities and 47.6 per cent in the country, but in 1910 the urban population numbered 1,469,739 and the rural population 901,810; i. e., 67.8 per cent urban and only 38.2 per cent rural. California has taken first place in the United States in the matter of disparity of urban and rural population.

The causes of this concentration in cities are many and complicated, but the principal causes, it is needless to say, are:

1. The United States has shifted its center from agriculture to manufactures, resulting in greater opportunity for labor in the city than in the country.

2. Consequently wages are generally higher in the city than in the country, and opportunities for gain in city occupations and the rate of profit have come to be greater than in agriculture.

3. City labor is less strenuous than farm labor, city occupations are less hazardous and difficult than farming, and even if one fails he soon recovers.

4. The difference in culture between city and country is extreme.

Particularly in such a country as America, with its system of widely separated villages, country life has very few opportunities to enjoy the advantages of civilization, as compared with city life. It is for the most part dreary, comfortless, and joyless.

These are the principal causes of the drift from country to city. Another very important cause contributing to the promotion of this condition in American cities is that the majority of European immigrants do not settle on farms, but flock to the city. The floods of immigrants from southern and eastern Europe are congregating in New York and other cities on the Atlantic seaboard and making extraordinary development in concentrated alien communities.

This strong tendency from country to city life and the tendency of immigrants from southern and eastern Europe to congregate in cities are now giving rise to social and financial problems full of gravity and danger to the people of the United States, i. e.:

1. The cost of production of food and other raw materials is increasing year by year, leading to an enormous increase in the cost of living.

2. This increase in the cost of living in a society largely concentrated in cities is giving rise to crimes of the poor, depraved youth, unsanitary conditions, suicide, insanity, prostitution, and other unclean and evil social conditions.

3. It is a well-known fact that anarchy, dangerous ideas like bolshevism, dissipation, idleness, vagrancy, Black Hand gangs, murders, burglary, and other villainies are largely brewed in the mixed communities of ignorant European immigrants who herd in the cities.

Such being the tendency of undesirable elements to congregate in American cities, the contribution to the social phenomena of America by the Japanese in California, who, though only 50,000 or 60,000 in number, 58 per cent of whom are settled in agricultural production in the country, not minding the hardship and toil, opening up new land, industriously laboring as expert producers in areas avoided by European immigrants, is not without significance.

FACTS OF JAPANESE FARMERS AND FARM LABORERS.

The anti-Japanese party says that the Japanese are competing strongly with Americans and European immigrants in the agricultural areas of California, but this is contrary to the facts. The principle of competition does not, in the nature of the the case, exist in agriculture. Commercial and manufacturing industries have in a large part been developed by competition. But agriculture is developed by cooperation, and we believe that in the future also the fact that cooperation is a fundamental principle of agricultural development will be unchanged. It differs from mercantile and manufacturing industries, where plans and processes are worked out in secret, in the factory or at the table. In

agriculture, which is carried out in the public view under the open sky, there is absolutely no room for secrets. Nature with her sunshine, wind, rain, heat, and cold metes out no discriminatory treatment, it is needless to say. Any one can immediately learn and imitate the superior methods of another farmer. If only he has correct ideas and operates properly, he should by no means be defeated by competition. All the more, in the case of American farming which is said to be seven-tenths commercial skill and only three-tenths skill in cultivation, the idea that the Japanese farmer, who is handicapped in language and business habits, can compete with the American farmer with his powerful commercial machinery and years of training in business cleverness, is, we think, a fanciful opinion which utterly ignores the facts. Anti-Japanese debaters are still reiterating the assertion that Japanese are content with low wages and a low standard of living and, therefore, it is utterly impossible for American farmers to stand in economic competition with them. But this opinion is based on the idea that the situation of the Japanese has not changed in ten years. It is an erroneous view wholly inapplicable to present conditions, and which a little investigation of the facts about the Japanese will dissipate completely. In fact, to-day, after the war, Japanese laborers in the harvest season for the potatoes, asparagus, fruit, and grapes of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, and the sugar beets of southern California, rarely receive less than $4 a day. Non-Japanese laborers, excepting skilled machinists, do not get more than $3.50 per day. In fact, it will be found that the facts are just the reverse of the assertions of the anti-Japanese debaters.

In daily life and manner of living, of course, some are more clever than others. In the matter of clothing, food, and housing, investigation has shown that expenses in Japanese farmers' homes, as compared with other farmers who are operating on practically the same scale, are for the most part far greater. Proof is better than argument. If this fact is doubted, an examination of Japanese farmers' homes in the vicinity of Livingston and Fresno, where there are large numbers of Japanese settlers, comparing them with the Germans, Portuguese, and Armenians, the doubt will be dissipated. This fact already has been recognized by intelligent Americans who have given attention to the Japanese question.

In the matter of comparative wages received by Japanese, American, and other laborers, in the rice harvest beginning in September, 1919, in Colusa, Butte, and Glenn Counties, where there are five rice plantations of from 1,200 to 2,400 acres, operated by Japanese or by cooperative companies of Japanese and Americans, investigation was made on the ground. These companies employed from 100 to 150 laborers each, one-third of them being Japanese and two-thirds Americans, Europeans, and Mexicans. They all worked cheerfully under American and Japanese foremen without any anti-Japanese feeling. On these plantations wage conditions varied more or less in the methods of boarding, bonus systems, etc., but the wage scale was practically the same in all, and was as follows:

	During harvest.	After harvest.
Japanese common laborers, a day, with meals	$4.00	$3.50
White common laborers, a day, with meals	3.50	3.00
White teamsters, a day, with meals	4.00	3.50

With regard to this, managers and foremen explained that throughout the year Japanese laborers receive about 50 cents a day more than white laborers doing the same kind of work. Teamsters, however, are generally white men, but their wages are the same as those of Japanese common laborers. They gave the following reasons why Japanese wages are high:

1. There are certain kinds of work which can hardly be done except by Japanese, and certain kinds which only Japanese will do.

2. When it is raining or in other circumstances of special urgency, the work can not be done in time without the Japanese. There are also circumstances where perfect work can not be done without special attention.

3. Japanese readily put their hands on the itchy place (i. e., do just what is wanted, leave nothing to be desired).

4. Harvest comes just at the busy season for fruit and other farm industries when the scramble for Japanese laborers makes it difficult to get a sufficient number of men.

5. White laborers generally dislike the strict oversight and petty scolding of white employers and tend to prefer working on Japanese plantations.

6. The season of rice harvest is short and on this account also the wages paid are far higher than those of white laborers engaged in other employments, etc.

With regard to board, one of the managers said: "Here the Americans and Japanese eat exactly the same food (western). There is not the slightest difference. The actual cost of food is a dollar a day."

ADDITIONAL FACTS ABOUT RICE PRODUCTION.

We have said that in agriculture cooperation, not competition, should be the rule. We wish to give an actual case in substantiation of this. Rice culture in California has increased until it occupies an area of 150,000 acres and is the most profitable agricultural industry in the State. This rice culture, which is now counted as one of the most promising future agricultural industries of the State, until seven years ago was in the experimental stage. The Government and some land companies had made several experimental efforts, but the rice did not ripen satisfactory, and at one time rice growing in California was abandoned as impossible. But Japanese, with years of experience in their own country, not minding any number of failures and sacrifices, brought superior early-ripening varieties from Japan, devised methods of irrigation and cultivation, and at last demonstrated the possibility of rice growing in California as a successful and profitable business. That this is true is proved by the fact that 85 per cent of the varieties of rice grown in California is from Japanese seed. And yet the Japanese, who by these great sacrifices, won for California this new agricultural product, operate not more than 20,000 acres of the 150,000 acres of rice farms in the State, the other 120,000 acres being operated by Americans and others. As we said before, farming under the open sky has no secrets which can be monopolized, be they ever so profitable. In a very few years the American landlords, whose strongly alkaline lands were worthless, have been able to make them most useful and valuable lands. From $14 to $15 per acre, these lands have jumped to a valuation of over $100 per acre. Rough land from which could not be harvested more than 5 or 6 sacks of barley once in three years, now produces over 40 bags of unhulled rice, worth at present 6 cents a pound.

Or this land can be leased at an annual rental of $35 to $50 an acre, or let out on shares, the owner receiving one-third or two-fifths of the crop.

This highly profitable development shows, on one hand, that in farming there are no secrets and no monopoly. At the same time, on the other hand, it shows what a perversion of facts, what an unreasonable fabrication is the assertion that the Japanese are invading and monopolizing the agricultural lands of California.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC REGARDING THE JAPANESE FARMERS IN CALIFORNIA.

The entire area of lands in California under cultivation by Japanese farmers is 330,637 acres, but 80 per cent of this area is leased land. The land operated by Japanese owners is less than 10 per cent. In the distribution of agriculturists, the Sacramento Valley comes first in point of area, next southern California, then San Joaquin County and the region about Fresno in central California.

In the region where Japanese farmers have made the greatest development, the Sacramento Valley, the soil is of the poorest, having a cement-like hardpan a foot below the surface, not only almost unfit for growing anything but grapes and strawberries, but even in grapes and strawberries barely producing more than half as well as other parts of California.

And again, in the lower river region, the so-called delta of the San Joaquin, where Japanese farming is most extensively developed, the land was originally a water-submerged swamp. By building embankments and getting rid of the water within them and removing the willows and tules it has been made arable. But the fields are 10 to 15 feet below the water level and always at a low temperature and emitting miasmas. Therefore working on [illegible]

of mosquitoes abound and hygienic conditions are exceedingly unwholesome. Americans and European immigrants can not live there at all, as is proved by the fact that the number of European and American residents in that region is practically negligible.

Again, the regions in the vicinity of Livingston, Fresno, and Bowles, where Japanese agriculture is developing, not only were like deserts, the land being practically abandoned as almost wholly incapable of producing anything, until the Japanese moved in a few years ago, but with a scorching climate in which ease-loving, weak-willed, unsteady immigrants have no desire permanently to reside.

The bitter hardships and sacrifices of the Japanese immigrants who colonized these places, where life is so difficult, are made plain in the terse messages of thousands of tombstones in the outskirts of Fresno.

A few years ago a writer in the San Francisco Chronicle, who had investigated the Japanese farming communities in California, published a report containing the following passages, which we think will suffice to show what sort of lands were settled by Japanese, what sacrifices they made, and how strenuously they battled:

"The story of Livingston is almost a romance. It is a tale of tremendous struggle against hostile natural conditions, financial disaster, and year after year of disappointment, but a struggle maintained by stout hearts with indomitable perseverance until it ended, as a romance should, in complete victory. It is a tale, too, of the power of Christian faith, of a moral triumph over material obstacles no less than the material triumph that the Livingston colonies have won.

"For Livingston is a Christian colony, and that fact has, in more than one way, profoundly influenced the development of the colony. It is that fact that prevents Livingston, the highest example of a Japanese farming community in California, from being taken as the most typical example. The fact that many of its members were Christians has had so much to do with the success of the community that it has in a measure set this colony apart from other Japanese agricultural settlements.

"This is said with no intent to draw any comparison whatever between the values of different religious systems. It is merely stating a fact. Because Livingston colonists are Christians they have had certain advantages in the community of which they are a part, and these advantages have brought development of a kind that would not otherwise have come to them. Men of other faiths agree in this statement. Why this is true will appear in the story of the colony.

"The soil was shifting sand, blown by desert winds that sucked up and whirled away every vestige of moisture, its bare surface scorched by a fierce sun. There was no shade, no water, no sanitation, no schools, no churches. There was nothing to make life worth living. In fact, life there was believed impossible.

"An American colony had been planted at Livingston 12 years before, but after a brief struggle with hostile conditions, had vanished. It simply 'blew away.' Its distant neighbors said. These Japanese were laughed at when they announced that they would settle at Livingston. Their own people laughed at them. They were told that they, too, would be blown away by the fierce winds that whirled over the hot sands.

"The colony was almost blown away. Established in 1906, it faced a disaster after disaster and almost starved through five lean and hungry years before a profit came. It found conditions at Livingston to be as bad as they had been represented. The wind, unhindered as it now is by plantations of trees, swept away the soil they had loosened by cultivation and dried up their young plants. Grasshoppers devoured what the wind left. Water for domestic purposes had to be carried for 2 miles. Then, in 1909, the Japanese American Bank in San Francisco, which held a second mortgage on their lands, closed its doors.

"The outlook was then the blackest the colony had faced. The members had no money in their houses. Families were without a nickel on hand. Through the long hard times that followed there were days when families could not buy bread. They got along only by little borrowings and there were many instances when 5 cents carried an entire household for several days."—(From the San Francisco Chronicle, Jan. 16, 1918.)

This is only one example reported by the Chronicle writer after investigation made on the spot; but probably the resident Japanese of the present day in every locality have all had similar experiences.

Even the Japanese are not especially desirous of living and working in deserts where sanitary conditions are bad, or in low, damp places, performing excessively hard labor which European immigrants dislike. If they could choose they would prefer the mild climate of the coast, with its charming scenery and pleasant dwelling places, or flourishing cities with their attractive amusements and other advantages, just like other people. But, unfortunately, the Japanese in California were late comers. When they immigrated the advantageous labor opportunities and business enterprises had been appropriated by earlier residents. Trade-unions and labor organizations had been formed, and there was hardly any place left where they could enter. Nevertheless, up to 10 years ago Japanese immigrants landing at San Francisco and Seattle did fairly well in the operation of restaurants and laundries in those cities. But they encountered great opposition and persecution from the unions, and rather than remain in occupations where they must stand in competition with those earlier residents they abandoned these occupations for one involving harder work and a less pleasurable life. They had to enter the fields abandoned by European immigrants, the poorest agricultural lands. This is the way the Japanese have developed the farms.

Meanwhile not only was there almost no opposition to or competition with the Japanese, but among the Japanese farmers intending to engage in new agricultural enterprises there was always the thought that they had come to America and must not lose their attitude of respect for the residents who were here before.

To this end it has come to be an unwritten law that, as far as practicable, the sphere of their activities and development shall be in the direction of agriculture. Necessary articles of everyday use, clothing, food, and household goods, and most of the materials needed in the business are purchased from American stores. And even in the streets of cities shops, restaurants, and other places of business are not to be set up in places where there would be competition with American. Certainly there is no effort to compete with residents who were here before. A good example of this is Livingston, which has been mentioned before.

In consequence of the disadvantageous fact that the Japanese were late comers the products with which they have to do for the most part are such as require extremely hard work in production, or are unprofitable, or else such as can not well be produced except by Japanese. This fact is another strong proof that Japanese are not in the position of competitors with other farmers.

Comparing the total agricultural output of the State of California, and the principal products, with the total output of the Japanese and their principal products, we find that according to the report of Dr. Hecke, president of the California Bureau of Agriculture for 1918, the value of grapes and other fruits was $171,626,000, and of grain and vegetables $351,400,000; total, $523,026,000. And according to investigations of the Japanese Agricultural Association of California at the close of 1918 the value of Japanese farm products was $53,375,000; that is, about 10 per cent of the total output was produced by Japanese. Of this 10 per cent of farm products, those with which Japanese have most to do are truck crops such as strawberries, asparagus, celery, and tomatoes, of which 80 per cent to 90 per cent of the entire output in the States is produced by Japanese. But these crops all require a stooping posture, great manual dexterity, and painstaking methods of work which other laborers with long legs unsuitable for stooping can not endure. Not only this, but this is a kind of farming which Americans and immigrants from Europe dislike to follow. Hence it is perfectly clear that if the Japanese had nothing to do with this kind of farming the output of such products in California would be reduced more than half. In the growing of cantaloupes, which are produced in the United States only in localities with the hottest climates, like the Imperial Valley in California and Rocky Ford in Colorado, where they are mostly produced, the heat at ripening time is intense, especially in the Imperial Valley, where it exceeds 110° Fahrenheit. The land there is below sea level and the entrance is called the gate of hell, which shows the popular impression as to climate. It is a disagreeable, insanitary region. When the wind blows the whole house is filled with yellow dust, and no matter how closely the doors are shut the rooms and even the closets are covered with dust. It is impossible even to preserve the foodstuffs completely.

This region for years has been an abandoned waste where nobody desired to settle. Moreover, the Japanese had never seen cantaloupes in their own country and, of course, had absolutely no experience in their cultivation. In normal circumstances there is no reason why large numbers of Japanese should be connected with farming in a region where life is so disagreeable. But here again their grievous position as late comers made the luxury of choice in climate, convenience of living, or work in which they were experienced impossible. There was no chance left for them except in work which most Americans and European immigrants could not do, or work which they never ventured to do. Therefore, they had to engage in such hazardous and unprofitable work.

On the other hand, in the culture of such products as grain, fruit, beans, and rice, in which the work is done with comparative convenience by the use of machinery, where the labor of cultivation is not difficult and is comparatively free from danger, the fact that the cultivation of these products is widely carried on also among American farmers, even though the land was first opened up and its cultivation begun by the Japanese, is another proof that the charge that the Japanese are driving out the California farmers or are competitors against them, is an idle fancy totally without foundation in fact.

FACTS ABOUT JAPANESE LAND OWNERSHIP.

We greatly regret that the anti-Japanese debaters and Americans in general have very erroneous and exaggerated ideas of the real situation in the matter of Japanese ownership of the land.

The area of land owned by Japanese in California, according to investigation made by the California Central Farmers' Association at the close of 1918, including lands purchased prior to the enforcement of the (California) land law and also lands purchased after the law went into effect in the names of children, did not exceed 30,305 acres. (When the California land law went into effect in 1913 they held 29,500 acres.) Comparing this with the total land area of the State, 99,617,280 acres, it does not exceed 1/3281. Of the total farming land in California, 27,011,444 acres, it is not more than 1/921.

Lately the anti-Japanese agitators have been declaring that the Japanese, in spite of the land law, are busily forming companies with Americans and making extensive purchases of land, and that soon all the land of California will be in their hands. But this is mere idle rumor. We believe that anyone who considers the matter frankly and without bias will admit that, in the nature of the case, the ownership by Japanese of shares of stock in land companies in which a majority of the stock is owned by Americans is in no way dangerous. On the contrary, there is no knowing to what extent California could be developed and the interests and welfare of Americans promoted if Americans, possessing wide tracts of land and large capital, would give part of their stock to Japanese in order to bring out their superior agricultural skill.

For 3,000 years the Japanese in the narrow confines of their native land have cultivated the soil and have made it produce food for 60,000,000 people, a surprising fact of deep significance. On the other hand, it enables one to imagine what trouble and distress they have undergone in order to preserve the productivity of the soil, and on the other hand, the fact that to the Japanese farmer the habit of valuing and taking care of the land has become second nature must not be overlooked. We believe that in all the world the Japanese people have no superiors in the matter of producing large crops from small areas and in the habitual skill with which they are able to restore the productive energy of the soil. We do not think that even the Danes, who have world-wide fame for their intensive farming, surpass the Japanese in this respect. Look, for example, at the illustrations of this in California. The Japanese, who were late comers, when they took up farming had to settle on the poorest lands in California, as can be easily imagined by the poorness of the soil in the vicinity of Florin, Livingston, and Bowles, near Fresno, where Japanese farmers are peacefully settled. But the Japanese, with their inherited 3,000 years' experience in restoring the energy of the soil, had no sooner settled there than, like King Midas, they converted those regions immediately into the best farming districts of California. We think this fact proves the above statements regarding the skill of Japanese in the treatment of land.

Examples of the way in which Japanese farmers are converting abandoned farms into excellent ones have already been mentioned repeatedly by American investigators, but we wish to add another instance. Twenty years ago a Japa-

nese farmer at Livingston bought from an Italian or Portuguese farmer who had become weary of country life and abandoned it, a 15-acre field of desolate land planted with old almond and fig trees, which had almost ceased to bear. The Japanese purchaser had become fond of farming, and desired to establish there a permanent home. This industrious settler bought up manure from the nearby town and spaded it into the old field. While others irrigated once, he irrigated two or three times. He cultivated deeply and painstakingly over and over again, and while taking measures to restore the soil he also pruned the old fruit trees, grafting in branches of improved varieties, spraying to drive out injurious insects three or four times where others sprayed but once, and as the result of this improved culture there is probably no fruit farm to be seen in California which compares with this one.

And not only so, he has an improved home, lives like the Americans, is educating his children, and enjoys the perfect confidence of the Americans in the vicinity.

This is but a single example. We could adduce any number of similar examples among the Japanese settled farmers in various places, but this will suffice here

JAPANESE EXPERT INTENSIVE FARMERS.

The statement that there are few who equal the Japanese in intensive farming is verified by the strawberry and vegetable industries, which are largely carried on by them. On a small area of from 2 acres to 40 acres a single family raises products worth thousands and tens of thousands of dollars. At the present time California has vast areas of arable land which lie idle because there are so few cultivators, but as the population increases year after year and an unlimited power of consuming farm products develops, intensive farming, sooner or later, will become necessary, as has been pointed out by Dr. Hunt of the college of agriculture of the University of California and other intelligent agriculturists. It is also an unquestionable fact that in growing the various kinds of products now being cultivated rotation of crops and fertilizing must be practiced. Otherwise the most fertile land will deteriorate year by year.

Japanese farmers have made such points subjects of repeated, careful study and contrivance. For instance, they have been studying for several years and problems of the crop rotation and the expulsion of the panic weed in the rice fields of northern California, and steadily they have kept on until success is assured. This is one example.

SHOULD BE GIVEN FAIR AND DEMOCRATIC TREATMENT.

In short, it is not an exaggeration to say that the great agitation which is being made over the paltry holdings of farm land by Japanese here in America, with its unlimited areas of uncultivated land, particularly in California, is the work of instigators who are frightening people with shadows. Since there is already a "gentlemen's agreement" it is proper that the governments of both nations should do their best to prevent the coming of new immigrants, but the attempt to rob good agricultural settlers already in the country and peacefully living on the soil, assimilating themselves to the American spirit, ideals, manners, customs and national sentiments, of their liberty to cultivate the soil and their power to multiply children, is something which we do not think a civilized people, particularly the Americans, who respect the right of possession and of rights already secured, will venture to do. Even in Japan, with its small national domain and excess of population, not only is national sentiment gradually tending to leniency in respect to alien ownership of land, but there are absolutely no discriminatory laws against persons from abroad. Moreover, the tendency of the age in all the world is gradually toward new ideals which discard all discriminatory treatment based on race and nationality. America is peculiarly the land of opportunity, a land which boasts of her magnanimity and forbearance toward all, and it is the spirit of her treatment of immigrants from abroad which is making America increasingly preeminent. We believe that the Americans of this new age will never repeat the cruelties of the Pharaohs of ancient Egypt or the oppressions of the old German régime in Poland, but that, by loyalty to the true spirit of the Nation, will make glorious the future history of America.

PROPOSED INITIATIVE, AMENDING CALIFORNIA ALIEN LAND LAW.

[Election Nov. 2, 1920.]

PROPERTY RIGHTS AND DISABILITIES OF ALIENS IN CALIFORNIA.

[Initiative measure to be submitted directly to the electors.]

ALIEN LAND LAW, INITIATIVE ACT—PERMITS ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF REAL PROPERTY BY ALIENS ELIGIBLE TO CITIZENSHIP TO SAME EXTENT AS CITIZENS EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED BY LAW; PERMITS OTHER ALIENS AND COMPANIES, ASSOCIATIONS, AND CORPORATIONS IN WHICH THEY HOLD MAJORITY INTEREST TO ACQUIRE AND TRANSFER REAL PROPERTY ONLY AS PRESCRIBED BY TREATY, BUT PROHIBITING APPOINTMENT THEREOF AS GUARDIANS OF ESTATES OF MINORS CONSISTING WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY OF REAL PROPERTY OR SHARES IN SUCH CORPORATIONS; PROVIDES FOR ESCHEATS IN CERTAIN CASES; REQUIRES REPORTS OF PROPERTY HOLDINGS TO FACILITATE ENFORCEMENT OF ACT; PRESCRIBES PENALTIES AND REPEALS CONFLICTING ACTS.

An act relating to the rights, powers, and disabilities of aliens and of certain companies, associations, and corporations with respect to property in this State, providing for escheats in certain cases, prescribing the procedure therein, requiring reports of certain property holdings to facilitate the enforcement of this act, prescribing penalties for violation of the provisions hereof, and repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent or in conflict herewith.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. All aliens eligible to citizenship under the laws of the United States may acquire, possess, enjoy, transmit, and inherit real property, or any interest therein, in this State, in the same manner and to the same extent as citizens of the United States, except as otherwise provided by the laws of this State.

SEC. 2. All aliens other than those mentioned in section one of this act may acquire, possess, enjoy, and transfer real property, or any interest therein, in this State, in the manner and to the extent and for the purpose prescribed by any treaty now existing between the Government of the United States and the nation or country of which such alien is a citizen or subject, and not otherwise.

SEC. 3. Any company, association, or corporation organized under the laws of this or any other State or nation, of which a majority of the members are aliens other than those specified in section one of this act, or in which a majority of the issued capital stock is owned by such aliens, may acquire, possess, enjoy, and convey real property, or any interest therein, in this State, in the manner and to the extent and for the purposes prescribed by any treaty now existing between the Government of the United States and the nation or country of which such members or stockholders are citizens or subjects, and not otherwise. Hereafter all aliens other than those specified in section one hereof may become members of or acquire shares of stock in any company, association, or corporation that is or may be authorized to acquire, possess, enjoy, or convey agricultural land, in the manner and to the extent and for the purposes prescribed by any treaty now existing between the Government of the United States and the nation or country of which such alien is a citizen or subject, and not otherwise.

SEC. 4. Hereafter no alien mentioned in section two hereof and no company, association, or corporation mentioned in section three hereof, may be appointed guardian of that portion of the estate of a minor which consists of property which such alien or such company, association, or corporation is inhibited from acquiring, possessing, enjoying, or transferring by reason of the provisions of this act. The public administrator of the proper county, or any other competent person or corporation, may be appointed guardian of the estate of a minor citizen whose parents are ineligible to appointment under the provisions of this section.

On such notice to the guardian as the court may require, the superior court may remove the guardian of such an estate whenever it appears to the satisfaction of the court:

(a) That the guardian has failed to file the report required by the provisions of section five hereof; or

(b) That the property of the ward has not been or is not being administered with due regard to the primary interest of the ward; or

(c) That facts exist which would make the guardian ineligible to appointment in the first instance; or

(d) That facts establishing any other legal ground for removal exist.

SEC. 5. (a) The term "trustee" as used in this section means any person, company, association, or corporation that as guardian, trustee, attorney in fact or agent, or in any other capacity has the title, custody, or control of property, or some interest therein, belonging to an alien mentioned in section two hereof, or to the minor child of such an alien if the property is of such a character that such alien is inhibited from acquiring, possessing, enjoying, or transferring it.

(b) Annually on or before the thirty-first day of January every such trustee must file in the office of the secretary of state of California and in the office of the county clerk of each county in which any of the property is situated, a verified written report showing:

(1) The property, real or personal, held by him for or on behalf of such an alien or minor.

(2) A statement showing the date when each item of such property came into his possession or control.

(3) An itemized account of all expenditures, investments, rents, issues, and profits in respect to the administration and control of such property with particular reference to holdings of corporate stock and leases, cropping contracts, and other agreements in respect to land and the handling or sale of products thereof.

(c) Any person, company, association, or corporation that violates any provision of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(d) The provisions of this section are cumulative and are not intended to change the jurisdiction or the rules of practice of courts of justice.

SEC. 6. Whenever it appears to the court in any probate proceeding that by reason of the provisions of this act any heir or devisee can not take real property in this State or membership or shares of stock in a company, association, or corporation which, but for said provisions, said heir or devisee would take as such the court, instead of ordering a distribution of such property to such heir or devisee, shall order a sale of said property to be made in the manner provided by law for probate sales of property, and the proceeds of such sale shall be distributed to such heir or devisee in lieu of such property.

SEC. 7. Any real property hereafter acquired in fee in violation of the provisions of this act by any alien mentioned in section two of this act, or by any company, association, or corporation mentioned in section three of this act, shall escheat to and become and remain the property of the State of California. The attorney general or district attorney of the proper county shall institute proceedings to have the escheat of such real property adjudged and enforced in the manner provided by section four hundred and seventy-four of the Political Code and title eight, part three of the Code of Civil Procedure. Upon the entry of final judgment in such proceedings, the title to such real property shall pass to the State of California. The provisions of this section and of sections two and three of this act shall not apply to any real property hereafter acquired in the enforcement or in satisfaction of any lien now existing upon, or interest in such property so long as such real property so acquired shall remain the property of the alien, company, association, or corporation acquiring the same in such manner. No alien, company, association, or corporation mentioned in section two or section three hereof shall hold for a longer period than two years the possession of any agricultural land acquired in the enforcement of or in satisfaction of a mortgage or other lien hereafter made or acquired in good faith to secure a debt.

SEC. 8. Any leasehold or other interest in real property less than the fee, hereafter acquired in violation of the provisions of this act by any alien mentioned in section two of this act, or by any company, association, or corporation mentioned in section three of this act, shall escheat to the State of California. The attorney general or district attorney of the proper county shall institute proceedings to have such escheat adjudged and enforced as provided in section seven of this act. In such proceedings the court shall determine and adjudge the value of such leasehold or other interest in such real property and enter judgment for the State for the amount thereof, together with costs. Thereupon the court shall order a sale of the real property covered by such leasehold or other interest in the manner provided by section twelve hundred and seventy-one of the Code of Civil Procedure. Out of the proceeds arising from such sale the amount of the

judgment rendered for the State shall be paid into the State treasury, and the balance shall be deposited with and distributed by the court in accordance with the interest of the parties therein. Any share of stock or the interest of any member in a company, association, or corporation hereafter acquired in violation of the provisions of section three of this act shall escheat to the State of California. Such escheat shall be adjudged and enforced in the same manner as provided in this section for the escheat of a leasehold or other interest in real property less than the fee.

SEC. 9. Every transfer of real property, or of an interest therein, though colorable in form, shall be void as to the State and the interest thereby conveyed or sought to be conveyed shall escheat to the State if the property interest involved is of such a character that an alien mentioned in section two hereof is inhibited from acquiring, possessing, enjoying, or transferring it and if the conveyance is made with intent to prevent, evade, or avoid escheat, as provided for herein.

A prima facie presumption that the conveyance is made with such intent shall arise upon proof of any of the following groups of facts:

(*a*) The taking of the property in the name of a person other than the persons mentioned in section two hereof if the consideration is paid or agreed or understood to be paid by an alien mentioned in section two hereof.

(*b*) The taking of the property in the name of a company, association, or corporation, if the memberships or shares of stock therein held by aliens mentioned in section two hereof, together with the memberships or shares of stock held by others but paid for or agreed to understood to be paid for by such aliens, would amount to a majority of the membership or the issued capital stock of such company, association, or corporation.

(*c*) The execution of a mortgage in favor of an alien mentioned in section two hereof if said mortgagee is given possession, control, or management of the property.

The enumeration in this section of certain presumptions shall not be so construed as to preclude other presumptions or inferences that reasonably may be made as to the existence of intent to prevent, evade, or avoid escheat as provided for herein.

SEC. 10. If two or more persons conspire to effect a transfer of real property, or of an interest therein, in violation of the provisions hereof, they are punishable by imprisonment in the county jail or State penitentiary not exceeding two years, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both.

SEC. 11. Nothing in this act shall be construed as a limitation upon the power of the State to enact laws with respect to the acquisition, holding, or disposal by aliens of real property in this State.

SEC. 12. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent or in conflict with the provisions hereof are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That—

(*a*) This act shall not affect pending actions or proceedings, but the same may be prosecuted and defended with the same effect as if this act had not been adopted.

(*b*) No cause of action arising under any law of this State shall be affected by reason of the adoption of this act whether an action or proceeding has been instituted thereon at the time of the taking effect of this act or not and actions may be brought upon such causes in the same manner, under the same terms and conditions, and with the same effect as if this act had not been adopted.

(*c*) This act in so far as it does not add to, take from, or alter an existing law, shall be construed as a continuation thereof.

SEC. 13. The legislature may amend this act in furtherance of its purpose and to facilitate its operation.

SEC. 14. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, or phrase of this act is for any reason held to be unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this act. The people hereby declare that they would have passed this act, and each section, subsection, sentence, clause, and phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more other sections, subsections, sentences, clauses, or phrases be declared unconstitutional.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Sacramento, Calif., July 13, 1920.

The committee met at 10.30 o'clock a. m., Hon. Albert Johnson (chairman) presiding.

TESTIMONY OF MISS ALICE M. BROWN.

(The witness was duly sworn by Mr. Kleczka.)

Mr. KLECZKA. What is your full name?

Miss BROWN. Alice M. Brown.

Mr. KLECZKA. Where do you reside?

Miss BROWN. I am just now living in the city here, but we lived for 40 years in Florin. We only moved in last year; we have still our property out there.

Mr. KLECZKA. What property have you got there?

Miss BROWN. We have a 30-acre ranch in Tokay grapes at present.

Mr. KLECZKA. What is your regular business?

Miss BROWN. That property; farming. I have been attending to it, because my father is 84 years of age, and I have had charge of it for 10 years.

Mr. KLECZKA. Do you employ any Japanese?

Miss BROWN. At present we are not. We are renting to a Canadian gentleman, but we had Japanese there for 10 years.

Mr. KLECZKA. When was the last year you employed them?

Miss BROWN. Last year we had Japanese down there.

Mr. KLECZKA. How many in all have you employed?

Miss BROWN. Well, we rented it—we have had four different Japanese there on our place, one for six years, and the others for one year each.

Mr. KLECZKA. Well, in other words, your experience is simply limited to that number of Japanese?

Miss BROWN. No; not at all. We employed Japanese before that, when we ran the ranch ourselves. We had them as day laborers, but my father getting so old, we rented the ranch afterwards. We couldn't sell it. That property out there is not very saleable: that land is so poor, and people who have the money to pay a decent price for property don't care to come out there: you simply can't sell. We raise excellent crops for their quality, but their quantity is small, and the work to produce them is very hard.

The CHAIRMAN. What is land worth per acre?

Miss BROWN. It formerly was worth about $15. It is now worth probably, bare land, $150 to $200, and from there up to $400, for improved land.

Mr. KLECZKA. Are you a [illegible] of the State?

Miss BROWN. No; I wasn't born here. I came out here when a little child, and my folks settled on the bare land and went through all the hardships.

Mr. KLECZKA. And you have grown up there in Florin?

Miss BROWN. I have grown up there in Florin. I have been away only long enough to get a college education and teach in the schools during the teaching season.

Mr. KLECZKA. Where have you taught?

Miss BROWN. I have taught most of the time around Florin, living at home.

Mr. KLECZKA. You had classes containing both Japanese and colored children?

Miss BROWN. One year I had only one Japanese child. I taught before the Japanese became numerous there. Those Japanese families that came into that locality, I had the children in my school.

Mr. KLECZKA. Have you taught in the Florin schools?

Miss BROWN. No; I haven't taught at Florin. I have worked among Japanese in a social way.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, you volunteered to come here as a witness?

Miss BROWN. I came out without anybody knowing it. I felt that I knew the facts and ought to tell you. I have often wished I had gone to Washington.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, proceed.

Miss BROWN. Well, they speak about that land out there being so rich. It isn't. Right on the east of us is 80 acres which for years and years lay fallow; they used it only for pasturing, because they said it was only hog wallows and it couldn't be used; but it was sold off in tracts at very low terms. They have taken that, and by the hardest of labor, which no American could do, or would try to do in these days, they have made the most beautiful vineyards and strawberry patches.

The CHAIRMAN. How many people have you out there?

Miss BROWN. We have just as many people as we ever had.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, how many?

Miss BROWN. I can not tell you just how many, but I know the people who have places there are as numerous as they were when I was a child, and there are a great many people who know that the poor land has been broken up, and many new homes built, and there is hardly any but poor places that are farmed by Japanese; and in regard to this map; it has a red block, as if they are all Japanese; that should be blotted out, because we are all mixed up there; here is a Japanese house, and here is an American neighbor, and so it is all the way through.

The CHAIRMAN. You are a resident of Florin yourself?

Miss BROWN. I have lived here all those years; only a year ago I moved to Sacramento.

The CHAIRMAN. You haven't moved away?

Miss BROWN. We are living now in Sacramento, for the last year.

The CHAIRMAN. And you still retain your interest there?

Miss BROWN. We are still there. We haven't sold the property.

Mr. VAILE. What did you leave Florin for?

Miss BROWN. Well, my father is 84 years of age, and he is very active, and he will work, and I took him away in order to try to keep

him from working, and between us, trying to keep him from working and trying to help him do the work it was breaking me down, and we had to move away.

Mr. RAKER. The climate is such there that everybody almost works himself to death?

Miss BROWN. Well, they expect to. Even in making vegetable gardens you have to do lots of hard work. It isn't like in the city, and— -

The CHAIRMAN (interposing). Well, now, we will pass on from Florin to your general work; you say you have worked among the Japanese?

Miss BROWN. Yes, sir. My mother was killed, and I had to leave my teaching and come home and take care of father, and father insisted on living on the ranch. That had been the early home; and so, in order to make myself useful there, which I thought was necessary, I saw the need of helping the Japanese, and I have gone out among them and gone into their homes, and tried to show the women how to make their homes American homes, and how they should take care of their children; I had a class in school, in which I had the women all around me come, and I would give them lessons in English, and taught them how to make simple clothes for their children; and, for instance, how to put up their lunches, and how to cut out clothes and fix them over the same as ours are, and did anything in that way that I thought would reach them; because, knowing the Japanese mind, I felt that I could reach them better than most people.

Mr. SIEGEL. Do you speak the language?

Miss BROWN. No; I can't speak the language, but I can make most of the women understand; they can understand a few English words.

Mr. SIEGEL. In other words, you call yourself a general social worker amongst the Japanese?

Miss BROWN. I try to do that; and I have found them most willing to take my suggestions, and most grateful; a more appreciative people you couldn't find. They want to Americanize, and the children want to be American; and you may say what you please, but the children have the American spirit; I know it. I think if you come to people in a friendly way they will come to you. I know they are sincere, and they do want their children to be Americanized, and the children want to be and are proud to say they are American children; and when it comes to the Fourth of July there is a real display of Americanism. I drove out this last Fourth of July and I saw their homes were decorated. I didn't always find it so in the city. In fact, I know one of our anti-Japanese people who didn't have a sign of a flag on his house, and I remarked that that was not setting a very good example to the Japanese people who want to assimilate.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you ever been in Hawaii?

Miss BROWN. No; I have not; I have never been out of the State.

The CHAIRMAN. You haven't gone around the State in your Americanization work, have you?

Miss BROWN. No; just around in here; I have just worked around Florin, where I lived.

Mr. SIEGEL. You are a graduate of what university?

Miss BROWN. I am a graduate of Stanford University, and I studied sociology, and so I felt that I was in duty bound to do my part in the little place where I was situated.

Mr. TAYLOR. What is the population of Florin?

Miss BROWN. Well, I should say it must be at least 500 Americans, alone.

Mr. TAYLOR. How many Japanese are there there?

Miss BROWN. Well, I can't tell you.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, the population of the city?

Miss BROWN. Well, I can't tell you, because Florin is not a city. It is a town of little ranches all around.

Mr. TAYLOR. Do the whites predominate or the Japanese—which?

Miss BROWN. No; there are more Japanese now than there are white people.

Mr. TAYLOR. Have you noticed the birth rate of the Japanese out there?

Miss BROWN. Yes; and I have noticed the nonincrease of the whites. The whites won't have children, and that is the trouble. They talk about Japanese having families: well, they love their families, but our Americans don't do that; they don't want children, because it will keep them at home.

Mr. TAYLOR. These Japs come in regularly every year?

Miss BROWN. No; they do not; some, maybe, do; some are more frequent than others, but generally it is every two years.

Mr. TAYLOR. Do they have twins and triplets?

Miss BROWN. I have known of twins; I have never known of triplets.

Mr. VAILE. A moment ago you said that after the Japanese had been coming in for some time, that after this you had just as many people as you used to have; what do you mean by that?

Miss BROWN. Well, I mean the white families haven't gone out; that is, they haven't been driven off. The white people are there; maybe not the same ones, but the same number of white people remain there. There has been no diminishing, I would say, of the whites, only of the births. There has been a diminishing of the births.

Mr. VAILE. Well, was there a time when the population had been more than at present, and then when the Japanese came in the population fell off again?

Miss BROWN. No; I think the white have been about the same.

Mr. VAILE. Well, I was wondering what you meant by the expression that you have got as many people as you used to have.

Miss BROWN. Well, the white people who were there before the Japanese appeared is about the same now. I know the white people haven't diminished any.

Mr. VAILE. Now, your own family settled on new land?

Miss BROWN. Yes, sir.

Mr. VAILE. And developed that land?

Miss BROWN. Yes.

Mr. VAILE. That is about the same character of land, isn't it, that was developed by the Japanese people?

Miss BROWN. Yes, sir. My father went through all sorts of hardships in order to do it.

Mr. VAILE. So that the white man, if he were willing to do so, could develop that land as well as anybody else?

Miss BROWN. My father says if the white man worked as he did, there would be no question, but they won't do it. It isn't in the white man to work to-day, and especially the young men.

Mr. VAILE. But that land could be developed by white men if they were willing to work it?

Miss BROWN. If they would work like my father did, and suffer the hardships that he would, and have a bare existence. Of course, now the commercial facilities are better. There was nothing at that time. We had to make Sacramento our market. It was only when we began to market our fruit in the East that we began to get on our feet and have a chance to make something. But at that time we had nothing to send East; we were not producing enough. But after the Japanese came in and we began to have a larger production we could send it out by the carload, and until now it is simply wonderful the number of carloads of fruit we send East; and all that is changed now, and instead of being a little scrubby town, now we have a grand packing house—four of them.

Mr. RAKER. Have you been over the State a great deal?

Miss BROWN. I have not a great deal, only in my automobile. I have been to Los Angeles.

Mr. RAKER. How long a time have you given to the subject of the development of California?

Miss BROWN. Well, ever since I have worked among the Japanese I have thought of it.

Mr. RAKER. Well, how long has that been?

Miss BROWN. Since 1908; that is when I began to get very much interested in them.

Mr. RAKER. Have you observed the development in northern California and northern Sacramento Valley, and outside of Florin, within the last 25 years?

Miss BROWN. Well, I haven't been around.

Mr. RAKER. Have you noticed any development down in the San Joaquin Valley?

Miss BROWN. Yes, sir; I have been down there.

Mr. RAKER. Around Kings County, Visalia, have you noticed anything about that country?

Miss BROWN. I haven't been down there to see, but I have been down as far as Stanislaus County.

Mr. RAKER. Well, do you know that there has been a change in the last 20 years as to the mode of development in this country? Where we had large wheat farms we have begun to have intensive cultivation on every side.

Miss BROWN. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. That is true, isn't it?

Miss BROWN. Yes, sir.

Mr. RAKER. Where there was a wheat farm it has been turned into orchards and smaller—and that has been done in all of these places where there were no Japanese?

Miss BROWN. Yes, sir; I presume so. I haven't seen it, but I have read it.

Mr. RAKER. You haven't personally observed it?

Miss BROWN. No.

Mr. RAKER. But you understand that that is the fact?

Miss BROWN. Yes, sir; I do.

Mr. RAKER. Now, how long has it been since you first became acquainted at Florin?

Miss BROWN. How long since I lived there?

Mr. RAKER. You first went there——

Miss BROWN (interposing). Forty years; 1877, my father went there; I was a baby.

Mr. RAKER. Well, then, during your first 20 years, that was largely a farming community, owned by people having 60 acres, 160 acres, etc.?

Miss BROWN. It was mostly wheat fields and pastures.

Mr. RAKER. It was then in larger tracts, and in wheat fields?

Miss BROWN. Yes, sir.

Mr. RAKER. Large farms, as they had farmed all over the State, and all over the West?

Miss BROWN. Yes, sir; they had farms, and orchards, and vineyards around the house.

Mr. RAKER. They had vineyards and orchards when you were a little girl?

Miss BROWN. Yes, sir.

Mr. RAKER. They had gardens of all kinds, and raised stuff?

Miss BROWN. Well, not gardens, because it is not a garden spot; only for their own family use.

Mr. RAKER. Well, for their own family use?

Miss BROWN. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. That is before the Japanese came there?

Miss BROWN. Yes, sir; but we had Chinese in those days.

Mr. RAKER. Did you see any of it before the Chinese came?

Miss BROWN. Well, I wasn't old enough.

Mr. RAKER. Then, before the Japanese came to Florin, you had been using that land for farming purposes, and wheat?

Miss BROWN. Yes, sir; and pasture.

Mr. RAKER. And each farm, as is the custom in the Sacramento Valley and the San Joaquin Valley, had about the house orchards and all kinds of shrubbery?

Miss BROWN. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. And berries of all kinds?

Miss BROWN. Well, considerable.

Mr. RAKER. Well, didn't they have raspberries and blackberries?

Miss BROWN. I don't think raspberries, because it is not a country for them.

Mr. RAKER. All right; then, did they have strawberries?

Miss BROWN. Yes; a few.

Mr. RAKER. They raised potatoes?

Miss BROWN. In fact, we could raise things better than we can to-day. Things grew better, someway.

Mr. RAKER. Well, I want to know whether, 15 years ago, these various things were raised around the home?

Miss BROWN. Well, more than 15 years ago.

Mr. RAKER. And that was all done by white men, who had Chinamen working for them and white men?

Miss BROWN. Oh, 15 years ago we had Japanese working for us, and farther than that we had Chinese.

Mr. RAKER. Well, let us get the time when the Japanese first went to Florin to commence to work.

Miss BROWN. Well, as far as I can remember, it was about 1895, or somewhere along there.

Mr. RAKER. You think that early? Isn't that pretty early?

Miss BROWN. Well, I know it was that early, because my brother died in 1897.

Mr. RAKER. Well, before they came, a large community existed about Florin?

Miss BROWN. In a small way.

Mr. RAKER. Yes; you had a church there?

Miss BROWN. Yes, sir; I think the church was built then.

Mr. RAKER. You had a schoolhouse?

Miss BROWN. Yes, sir; we had an old schoolhouse where I attended.

Mr. RAKER. You had a regular California-American community?

Miss BROWN. Yes, sir; with Chinese instead of Japanese.

Mr. RAKER. Well, you had young men working there, didn't you?

Miss BROWN. Yes. The farmers' sons in those days worked.

Mr. RAKER. Well, in those days the boys worked. They went to school, and came out in the summer and worked?

Miss BROWN. They worked, not alone during the summer but during——

Mr. RAKER (interposing). Well, many that went to school came there and worked, before 1895?

Miss BROWN. Well, I don't know what kind of hired help it was, only I know we could get white help then.

Mr. RAKER. Well, did you raise any fruits, in the way of peaches or—did you have any peaches?

Miss BROWN. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Peaches grew around these various homes?

Miss BROWN. Yes, sir.

Mr. RAKER. Figs?

Miss BROWN. Yes; we raised a few.

Mr. RAKER. Well, they would grow? If they planted fig trees, the fig trees developed well, produced well, and every farmer had so many figs that they fell on the ground, and they were—even the hogs were permitted to eat them?

Miss BROWN. Yes; they do yet. We don't market them.

Mr. RAKER. Sure; there was no trouble raising them, and they produced well.

Miss BROWN. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. You found, before 1895, not only in and about Florin, but elsewhere, the school girls that went to your normal schools and high schools, and your other schools, went out in the summer and helped to gather the peaches?

Miss BROWN. Never. I don't know of one that ever did come out to do that sort of thing.

Mr. RAKER. Well, I made my question a little too broad. There wasn't enough work for the girls to come out and work like they did in San Jose?

Miss BROWN. No. They may have in San Jose; that I don't know; but I know it wasn't so at home.

Mr. RAKER. Well, there wasn't enough of that character there, possibly.

The CHAIRMAN. When you helped your father in those days, what did you do?

Miss BROWN. Oh, I did all sorts of hard work, and my present condition is due to the hard work I did.

Mr. RAKER. Do you know, as a matter of fact, that in 1884 and 1885 and 1886 and along for 10 years, that the grammar-school girls and the normal-school girls and the college girls went out in these fields and thought it an honor to pick fruits and assist in picking peaches, so that they might help——

Miss BROWN (interposing). No; I didn't know of those conditions. I have no recollection. I wasn't there at the time, and I don't know anything about that.

Mr. RAKER. Hops?

Miss BROWN. No.

Mr. RAKER. Well, go back to Florin; you think that during the time before 1895 and 1896 these gardens that were planted in the way of berries and vegetables of all kinds, they really got more results out of them than they do now; that is, for the same amount of ground that was planted?

Miss BROWN. Oh, they seemed to have better crops than we have now, and things that will not grow now used to grow in those days. For instance, watermelons we could raise in those days and to-day we can't.

Mr. RAKER. Well, your father and his neighbors didn't have any trouble raising watermelons?

Miss BROWN. No; not in those days, but we can't now.

Mr. RAKER. Did you raise muskmelons?

Miss BROWN. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Potatoes?

Miss BROWN. Yes, sir.

Mr. RAKER. Didn't raise asparagus?

Miss BROWN. No; that is not an asparagus country.

Mr. RAKER. What is the best thing to grow?

Miss BROWN. Well, the best things are strawberries and grapes. We raised strawberries ourselves. When this ground was first broken to cultivation we always put out strawberries between the grape vines, and all our vineyard was started that way. Now, we used to plant and work our strawberries different. We used to cut off the runners and leave the vines apart, and keep everything between them. We got better berries, but we didn't get as many. To-day the method of raising is different. Instead of cutting off these runners, they are sticking all over, and there is a solid bed. Now they will produce four or five times what we did. The Japanese came in and made this difference. This was our American way.

Mr. RAKER. Well, let us stay back before 1897 for just a moment. Berries were good?

Miss BROWN. Yes, sir.

Mr. RAKER. Fine berries, weren't they?

Miss BROWN. We had a fine quality, a different kind from what we can raise to-day. We then raised what is called the Triumph; to-day we can't raise one of them. The soil runs out.

Mr. RAKER. Well, that is true in any climate, if you crop each year with the same kind of crop, unless you use fertilizer?

Miss BROWN. Well, we fertilized the soil, and still we don't—the berries themselves seem to run out.

Mr. RAKER. You didn't have any trouble producing grapes, did you?

Miss BROWN. No. In those days, we didn't know much about the Tokay grapes in California; we raised the black grape. We sold them for wine, but when we found out about the Tokays, all our vineyards were cultivated to Tokays.

Mr. RAKER. Well, now, about the peaches, you raised good peaches?

Miss BROWN. Yes; we did for a while, but our orchard went to pieces.

Mr. RAKER. Well, that is natural of any place, unless a man keeps putting in new trees the trees get old?

Miss BROWN. Yes; our soil is of such a nature that it prevents any tree from having a long life unless we blast the soil; but in those days we didn't know anything about blasting soil, and to-day they blast soil and they are all right.

Mr. RAKER. You found blasting of the soil in the planting of trees by white men all over this State before this, didn't you?

Miss BROWN. No; not until afterwards.

Mr. RAKER. Well, let's see if you know. I just want your personal knowledge, because I am going to ask you a very pertinent question: Wasn't it true, as a matter of fact, that in other parts of the State, through the knowledge that the miners had gathered by virtue of their blasting, where they planted their trees on the sides of the hill, that where they blasted out and planted the trees they found the trees did much better and that that gave knowledge to the people over the State?

Miss BROWN. Yes, sir.

Mr. RAKER. You don't know whether or not your people got their views from the miners and from these mountain counties in regard to blasting the soil?

Miss BROWN. No, sir.

Mr. RAKER. So you don't know where the information came from, who brought it to Florin, when they began to blast the ground to plant trees?

Miss BROWN. No.

Mr. RAKER. Now, will you show us one thing that has been developed in the way of fruits, vegetables, or anything in Florin since 1905 that did not exist there before that time?

Miss BROWN. No, sir; we have in a small way.

Mr. RAKER. Then, as a matter of fact, this development that you speak of, has only been produced by virtue of more development, more people engaged in it, and better facilities for the transportation of it?

Miss BROWN. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. That is absolutely true, isn't it?

Miss BROWN. Yes, sir. We have far better facilities for transportation.

Mr. RAKER. Now, in regard to the question of Americanization; under the law, you understand, these Japanese could not be Americanized; in other words, they could not become citizens?

Miss BROWN. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Have you devoted any of your time to the other aliens that could become citizens, to show them the way to be better citizens, and to become a real asset when they grown to be men and women?

Miss BROWN. I haven't been out among them as I have been with the Japanese. We have these other nationalities here and there, and at Florin is another nationality, and I haven't had any chance to do anything else.

Mr. VAILE. You do not have any substantial knowledge of other aliens?

Miss BROWN. No.

Mr. RAKER. Have you devoted any time in these larger cities, like Sacramento, Roseville, and surrounding cities, to giving these young boys and girls, who apparently did not have the advantage, care and attention, the value of your college education?

Miss BROWN. I have had no chance to do so. When I left the university and returned home, I did all of my own house work, took care of my garden, and a dozen and one other things, and what little time I had over, I gave to the people around me. Nobody has worked harder than I have.

Mr. RAKER. We do not doubt that. I am not criticizing you, and I don't want you to think so.

Miss BROWN. I suppose I ought to have done more.

Mr. RAKER. No; not at all.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to ask one question now. We have a good many letters here from persons who desire to testify, and you are one of the first to appear with a request to be heard, and for that reason we gave you the time. Now, just why do you appear?

Miss BROWN. Why, out of the feeling that I want to see justice and fair play done to them. I have seen their hard work, and they have tried to make their homes and build up themselves, and I felt that I ought to come here and tell you what I know about them.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, that is very commendable. Now, what is your opinion as to the number of Japanese in the State of California: how many are now here, of Japanese?

Miss BROWN. Why, I can't say. You mean, by actual observation?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; or by reading or otherwise; what is the number of Japanese in this great State of California?

Miss BROWN. Well, I wouldn't like to say, but I don't believe it is any great big number, from what I have seen of my own observation: but I can't say.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know what the population of the State of California is, about?

Miss BROWN. I am not good in figures. I have read it time and again, but I can't say what it is to-day; but I know the Japanese population, in comparison, is a very small drop in the bucket; I have always felt that.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, you wouldn't object to the Japanese population being very large, would you?

Miss BROWN. I don't expect that it will be, for this reason: Although, like all foreign people, when they come to this country they have large families, the second generation does not. I don't think we need to do any worry on that.

Mr. RAKER. You have noticed that among our own people?

Miss BROWN. Yes; I have noticed it among other foreigners.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you noticed it among the Negro population?

Miss BROWN. I have scarcely come in contact with the Negroes. I see lots of Negro children; I notice they have a great many children.

The CHAIRMAN. Your views are limited to your knowledge, and not what you have read?

Miss BROWN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. California is a great State, isn't it?

Miss BROWN. Yes, sir; it certainly is; a long State.

The CHAIRMAN. And it has about 3,000,000 souls in it, and room for many more?

Miss BROWN. Yes; lots and lots of land that should be turned, and never has been turned.

The CHAIRMAN. And you would just as soon have the Japanese people turn that land as any person?

Miss BROWN. Well, I feel that the man who will make two grains grow where only one grew before, is worth all the politicians put together.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, you wouldn't object to 100,000 Hindus in the State?

Miss BROWN. Oh, I wouldn't want to see any new oriental peoples coming in, but I want those that are here to be given only fair play.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you afraid that this committee will not give them fair play?

Miss BROWN. Oh, no; I just wanted to tell you what I thought about it, and I feel that the Declaration of Independence is something we should hold to, that all men are created free and equal, that they are given certain rights; it isn't a matter of color, it is just a matter of character and if they are going to lead good lives. They do not occupy our jails; I have never known a single Japanese to molest a white woman. We have no fear of them, and I do not see why they should be used this way.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, have you given any thought to the situation 30 years from now?

Miss BROWN. Yes, sir; I don't see anything to be afraid of. I can't see where there is any great danger. We can build great castles out of *nothing*; we can make a mountain out of a molehill.

The CHAIRMAN. You see no reason whatever as to why the races should not intermarry?

Miss BROWN. I don't think it will happen. I think in the course of a hundred or two hundred years these things will come about by the laws of evolution. But I know there is a feeling on both sides against it. They do not want it.

Mr. RAKER. Well, Shima tells us they do. He testified to it yesterday.

Mr. VAILE. I do not think he did.

Miss BROWN. Well, I believe in course of time it will happen.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, unless there are some more questions——

Mr. SIEGEL (interposing). No questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, we are very much obliged to you. You will be given an opportunity, Miss Brown, to read over your testimony a little later. Is Mr. McClatchy here—V. S. McClatchy?

TESTIMONY OF MR. V. S. McCLATCHY.

(The witness was sworn by Mr. Kleczka.)

Mr. SWOPE. What is your name?

Mr. MCCLATCHY. V. S. McClatchy.

Mr. SWOPE. You live here in the city, do you, Mr. McClatchy?

Mr. MCCLATCHY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SWOPE. You are in the newspaper business?

Mr. MCCLATCHY. Publisher of the Sacramento Bee.

Mr. SWOPE. Now, you are quite familiar with this problem, I suppose.

Mr. MCCLATCHY. I have studied it for some time.

Mr. SWOPE. You have written a book on it, I believe.

Mr. MCCLATCHY. Well, it can hardly be dignified by that title; I have written several articles.

Mr. SWOPE. Well, you have prepared a statement to make before the committee?

Mr. MCCLATCHY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SWOPE. Well, I suppose there will be no objection to going right into it.

Mr. MCCLATCHY. Permit me to say this to the committee, that the statements which I am about to make will undoubtedly subject me to much criticism, because some of the charges are very serious. I have been severely criticised for statements which I have made before the committee before, and in my position as newspaper publisher accuracy and fairness are assets which are valuable, and which I can not afford to lose or impair. For the purpose of making myself quite clear, as well as to maintain accuracy, I shall stick, with the permission of the committee, very closely to my notes. I will be glad, of course, to answer any question at any time.

First let me say that my attitude in this matter, I think, is entirely unprejudiced, and I have tried to be entirely judicial, to investigate and use the facts which have been very carefully verified. I can not afford to do otherwise. I can not afford to be accused of inaccuracy or unfairness. I do not regard this as a racial question. At present it is purely an economic question, although continuance of existing conditions is certain in time to produce a grave racial problem.

My first appearance before this committee, as you gentlemen may remember, was in June, when I appeared not in person but by a statement prepared at the suggestion of your chairman in answer to certain statements made by Sidney L. Gulick, who was then appearing in behalf of a certain bill which was approved and indorsed by the League for Constructive Immigration Legislation. He urged immigration on a percentage basis, and extending to Asiatics the same privileges as to immigration and American citizenship accorded other nationals. In September I appeared before the committee personally and made a more satisfactory showing as to the grave danger to the Nation in Japanese immigration, even under existing conditions. Since then Mr. Gulick has criticized more or less my statements, and within the last month or so has issued and generally distributed two leaflets, and which are devoted largely to criticism of the statistics and arguments I have put forth.

THE PAST YEAR'S INVESTIGATION.

Since my appearance before the committee, however, the Pacific coast generally has awakened to a realization of the gravity of the situation, and there has been a deal of investigation, some of it on the part of eastern newspapers and periodicals. I might mention, in that connection, the Country Gentleman, which instructed Freeman Tilden, a New England writer, to make a special investigation in this section of the problem. In the issues of that periodical of May 1, 8, and 15, 1920, you will find the result of those observations. I think there was a fourth article later.

Sentiment on the coast has crystallized. The California State Board of Control, under instructions of the State legislature, has been securing data for a year past, and has prepared a preliminary report for the governor. That report has gone to the Secretary of State at Washington and to the public, with a very strong letter from Gov. Stephens, calling attention to the facts, to the urgency of the menace which they indicate, and urging that the matter be taken up with our friend, Japan, in order that a speedy adjustment, which will preserve the country for the white race and maintain our friendly relations with Japan, may be had. This report of the board of control, with its introductory letter by Gov. Stephens, furnishes a comprehensive review of the Japanese problem as presented in California, and is the most convincing document which has been offered, partly because of its official character, and partly because of the fair manner in which the presentation has been made. I can not but strongly indorse and praise the manner in which that work has been done. That report, as I understand, is before your committee, and I shall refer to it only in instances where it corroborates and substantiates the various matters which I shall place before you.

It is no small gratification to me, who am in certain phases of this question a pioneer, to see that these investigations, official and nonofficial, not only fully confirm the statements which I had the honor to make to your committee in September last, but show that the danger is, if anything, greater and more immediate than I represented it.

I will present now data and statistics which will answer fully every objection offered by Mr. Gulick, establishing beyond question the various contentions offered in my original statement, and adding materially to our knowledge of the elements of the problem. Most of these data will be new to your committee, and many of them have not been published. This statement I regard as supplementary to the statement which I made before you in September, and I will assume that you are familiar generally with that statement, and avoid taking up your time and encumbering the record by repeating things which were covered therein.

POINTS ESTABLISHED BY EVIDENCE.

May I ask you to consider carefully, as the facts are developed, how conclusively they establish these points:

First. The practical impossibility of assimilating the Japanese, or making good and dependable American citizens out of them.

Second. The determination with which they are bent on making a permanent place for themselves in this country through their methods of peaceful penetration, and notwithstanding any objection we may have thereto.

Third. The hopelessness of any attempt by Americans to meet them in economic competition, or in birth rate.

Fourth. The certainty that unless protective measures are at once adopted they will secure control of the country, first, through economic competition and finally through force of numbers.

Fifth. The criminal unwisdom of permitting any foreign nation, however friendly, to be the sole judge of what immigration shall be admitted to our land. That is our present policy with Japan.

Sixth. The absolute necessity, along the line of self-preservation, of applying the same exclusion policy as to Japanese that has been effective for years in regard to Chinese.

Seventh. The imperative necessity of applying the remedy now while we can.

DETERMINED TO COLONIZE THIS COUNTRY.

As to the second point, the determination of the Japanese to secure a footing in this country, through peaceful penetration, regardless of our objections thereto, let me ask careful consideration by the committee of Exhibit Z, extract from the Sacramento Bee of October 22, 1919, in which appears a translation of an article published a few days before in Shin Sekai (The New World), a Japanese newspaper of San Francisco. The article is called forth by the opposition in California to Japanese immigration and increase of Japanese population through "picture brides," etc. Following are a few sentences quoted from the article:

When we of the Yamato race arise with a mighty resolve their (the Americans) opposition will be as futile as an attempt to sweep the sea with a broom. We should advance and not recede. To stop is to retreat.

Even if photograph marriages should be prohibited, we can not be stopped from leaving our descendants on this American Continent. Even if not a single Japanese woman comes, it is not possible to prevent the seed of our great Yamato race from being sown on this American Continent by marriages with Americans, with French, with Indians, and with Negroes, especially since there are already 100,000 Japanese here and 5,000 children are born annually.

Supposing we Japanese were prohibited from owning or cultivating the land * * *. If we can not conveniently do so in California, we shall go to other States and devise some plan. Even the laws of California are not forever unchangeable.

The day will come when the strength of the Japanese will make a clean sweep of all laws.

Even the Kaiser's Empire was destroyed when its time came.

What can Phelan and Inman (leaders of the anti-Japanese movement) do to stop the forward movement of our Yamato race?

GULICK'S ARGUMENTS ANSWERED.

Now, briefly, let me call to your attention the claims of Sidney Gulick, as they will be presented doubtless by him or by others for consideration by your committee.

Mr. Gulick, since I first opposed his demands on behalf of Japanese immigration in June, 1919, has been steadily giving ground when he found that ground absolutely untenable. He withdrew from his pro-

posed immigration restriction bill, one by one, several ridiculous provisions to which attention had been called—the grandfather clause, which, by the importation of a few thousand octogenarians who could send for all their blood relatives, would have opened our gates to an unlimited number of Japanese; the student provision, under which any number of laborers could have come over as students and gone to work at once in our fields, without any power on the part of our Government under the bill to prevent it; the religious persecutee clause, which opened our gates to anyone claiming religious persecution. Let me add that this provision was also in the bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Dillingham.

These are a few of the "jokers" in the original immigration bill under which Mr. Gulick insisted that Japanese immigration would be materially cut down. Under the circumstances it is not strange that I am forced to question either his good faith or his intelligence. He is still on the retreat, as noticed in his recent leaflets, but he persists in fighting for what has always been his real objective, though camouflaged carefully in the beginning. I refer to that because it is the objective of all the proponents of this immigration bill and all the opponents of the views which I present—the passage of an act which will approve his so-called "new oriental policy," placing Asiatics on the same plane as to immigration and American citizenship as all other nationals, and which, under his percentage-basis plan, will admit ten times as many Japanese as Chinese and a still greater number of Japanese as Asiatics other than Chinese. It would also compel us, for each immigrant admitted from France, Holland, Wales, or Mexico, to admit the following number from each of the respective countries named: Germany, 60; Ireland, 30; England, 15; Canada, 15; Russia, 10; Austria, 8; Sweden, 7; Norway, 6; Scotland, 4; Denmark, Hungary, and Switzerland, 2 each.

Mr. Gulick says that I use unscientific statistics and sensational exaggerations, and that my statements are so far from the facts that the "argument for the legislative program (against Japanese immigration) falls entirely to pieces." He makes that general charge against my estimate of the Japanese population in California, which becomes an important factor in various phases of the problem. The population cuts a figure in the Japanese birth rate in California and is of importance in connection with statements as to nonassimilability of the Japanese and as to violations of the gentlemen's agreement. He insists that Japanese own but little land in California, that there is no evidence that Japanese fail to make good citizens; that increase of Japanese population under the gentlemen's agreement has been only 55 per cent; that picture brides are not as efficient agents of reproduction as I have represented; and that I have exaggerated the proportion of Japanese school children in certain Florin districts.

He attacks the five planks of the anti-Japanese platform as first proposed by me in June, 1919, and since generally adopted by all enlisted in the movement, and bases his arguments against them, directly or indirectly, on his insistence that my statement of facts and statistics are untrustworthy.

As to each and all of these matters there is now evidence so complete and so unquestionable in its character as to readily convince any jury of intelligent and unprejudiced and competent investi-

gators. So much of that evidence as may be necessary for the purpose will be laid before your committee.

With the proof now available that the Japanese population of California is about 100,000, it is evident that such population has been increased about 50,000, most of them laborers, since Japan asked for and secured a gentlemen's agreement, because the population prior thereto was less than 30,000, and births less deaths up to last year, when my statement was made, were about 20,000, as stated by Mr. Gulick. It is true that the Japanese population of continental United States is about 150,000 (since Mr. Gulick concedes 50,000 outside of California), and it is true that the Japanese population of the United States has increased sixfold since 1900, nearly all under the protection of the gentlemen's agreement, all of which statements of mine were earnestly denied by Mr. Gulick and apparently disproved by a skillfully selected and arranged lot of statistics.

With these suggestions and the evidence and statistics which are to follow I feel that Mr. Gulick is completely answered.

OUR JAPANESE POPULATION.

Population, as you will understand, is a very important factor in the problem you are to consider. First, as to total Japanese poulation. The number in Hawaii is conceded to be between 112,000 and 120,000 out of a total population of all races, say, of 250,000—I haven't seen the census figures. Those are estimates from the Secretary of the Interior and the Hawaiian board of education and other official sources.

While more than 50 per cent of births and more than 50 per cent of new school registration is Japanese, the Japanese have already in Hawaii four times as many as the Chinese, or Hawaiians, or Portuguese, or other whites, and within 20 years will cast more votes, as American-born citizens, than all other races combined.

In continental United States, outside of California, Sidney Gulick concedes that my estimate of 50,000 Japanese is correct. In California, where I have estimated 100,000—say, 25,000 children, 60,000 adult males, and 15,000 adult females—Gulick insists there are not more than 72,000 or 73,000, and on that difference of 30,000 he hangs his argument through several pages of his pamphlets as to a number of different points. These arguments all fall to the ground if I am right and he is wrong, and that has been demonstrated.

Mr. Gulick and others have based their demonstration on the theory that there were no Japanese in California who had not entered legally, and that the population according to the census of 1910, with allowance for arrivals and departures and births and deaths since, as furnished by official statistics, would give the present population. The State board of control in its report, estimating in this same manner, places the total at 87,279, but explains that this estimate makes no allowance for the number who have entered the State surreptitiously. The Japanese Association of America advises the board of control that a census recently undertaken by the Japanese shows 78,628 in the State and says there are now about 5,000 American-born Japanese in Japan.

It is not generally known that a census taken in California in 1910 by order of the Japanese Government showed 53,000 Japanese in this State, while the United States census enumerated only 41,000. This shortage of 12,000 in the data used by the State board of control—for it took the United States census of 1910 as basis and added births and legal recorded entries and subtracted deaths and departures to give the present population—would raise its estimate of the present population to 99,000 without illegal entries, from which it would appear that an estimate of the real Japanese population, including illegal entries, based on mortuary tables, as hereinafter referred to, of 109,000 is probably not far from correct.

Now, I want to draw your attention to the fact that you had before you the testimony of Mr. Kanzaki, the secretary of the Japanese Association. Now, if you remember, he advised you that the census had been taken in practically a voluntary way; that they had sent out calls through the newspapers and through the mail for the Japanese to appear and register, and that it is accurate if every Japanese of the State of California responded to that call, and it is inaccurate if, for any reason, they did not in any number respond to that call.

Mr. SIEGEL. He said also that nine of the southern counties, I believe, had not been included in that call because they are not members of this organization of which he is secretary.

Mr. MCCLATCHY. Well, then, it is very necessary to know whether his estimate of 78,000 does or does not——

The CHAIRMAN (interposing). Well, let us settle it; tell him to come up. Mr. Kanzaki, in your estimate yesterday, did you include in the population of California the nine southern counties?

Mr. KANZAKI. When I gave my testimony yesterday?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. KANZAKI. I think gave the total number of Japanese in California.

Mr. SIEGEL. Including the nine southern counties?

Mr. KANZAKI. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How did you get the nine counties?

Mr. KANZAKI. Well, I had the report given by the Los Angeles association, which took statistics in the same way we did, and we exchanged and we took the totals.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you get other societies to help, so that you got the whole Japanese population of the United States?

Mr. KANZAKI. Well, we have headquarters in Los Angeles and one in San Francisco, and each took statistics in the same manner, and we exchanged, and local associations assisted the headquarters in getting the statistics.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you get any figures from Oregon?

Mr. KANZAKI. No; we have no statistics from Oregon; simply from the State of California.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Mr. SWOPE. What are those nine counties that you have no chapter of your association in?

Mr. KANZAKI. I don't know exactly.

Mr. MCCLATCHY. They are the counties south of the Tehachipi.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, those figures given yesterday were an estimate of the Japanese population in California?

Mr. KANZAKI. Yes, sir; it was something like 83,000.

Mr. MCCLATCHY. Well, it was 83,000, including 5,000 in Japan.

Mr. VAILE. The 83,000 includes 5,660 Americans born in Japan?

Mr. KANZAKI. No; that is not included; all those who are in California at the present time.

Mr. VAILE. Well, the report of your association and the board of control figure those in the 83,000?

Mr. KANZAKI. Yes; something like that. Is that all?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. MCCLATCHY. In view of the apparent present desire of the Japanese to conceal their real numbers, Japanese census of this year can not be accepted as of much value. In San Diego County, for instance, where the Japanese originally reported 800 residents, a recount by the United States census enumerators disclosed 1,200, as published a few months ago. Too much reliance can not be placed even upon the final figures of the United States census of 1920, so far as they may indicate the actual Japanese population of California, in view of the apparent and determined effort to conceal their real numbers and the ease with which, under present conditions and methods, enumeration may be avoided.

Mr. L. E. Ross, registrar of the bureau of vital statistics of the State board of health, gave out on June 7, 1920, his latest figures on population and birth rate in California. In order to save time and space I have prepared exhibits which do not need to cumber your records, because I will quote their several salient points that I want to call to your attention. Here is a statement which is in the shape of an exhibit (Exhibit A [1]), which I will present to the committee, from the Bee of June 7. Mr. Ross's estimate of the total population of the State in 1919 is 3,234,209, and of that number he estimates 96,000 Japanese. He states that this estimate of the Japanese population is based on data secured by the board of control, and from the United States census and the Japanese census, and includes those who have illegally entered the State.

While Mr. Ross has thus used 96,000 as his official estimate of the State's Japanese population, he evidently believes the total to be much higher. In the current number of the State's monthly health bulletin appears an article by him explaining a method which he has developed for estimating the population from the known ratio of males and females and from the established death rate in each sex. Applying his ratio to determine the present percentage of race distribution in the State, on the assumption that the entire population is 3,234,209, he finds that it gives results as to decrease of Chinese, slight increase of Indians, and material increase of Negroes, in accordance with the known facts. The same process indicates a Japanese population in the State at this time of 109,000.

With the Japanese population of the State thus fixed at, say, 100,000, all the estimates which I have made as to present and future conditions in this States, and in this Nation, receive final verification; for this was the only factor assailed by Mr. Gulick, which I was not in position to establish beyond question.

[1] Exhibits are printed at the end of the day's proceedings.

ESTIMATES OF FUTURE JAPANESE POPULATION.

The tables heretofore presented by me to this committee, indicating the increase of Japanese population in the United States in the future, if existing conditions continue, are now placed beyond criticism. My estimate of the present population, which was one of the factors, has been verified by official authority. The birth rate, as will be found later, has also been verified officially, but it is to be remembered that, in those tables, as a factor indicating natural increase due to birth less deaths, is used a number one-half as large as what was then indicated by known instances in certain communities, and apparently confirmed by the birth rate as published by the State board of health. The State board of health published a birth rate of 62 for Japanese and 16 and a fraction for whites; that is, for 1918; but that was based on the population which the Japanese then said they had in this State, which was only 70,000. The board of health has proved to its satisfaction that the Japanese were mistaken, that their population was a great deal more, and that their birth rate was therefore proportionately smaller. It must be remembered in connection with the Japanese birth rate that the proportion of males to females is 4 to 1, while the proportion of males to females among the whites is 1 to 1. If the Japanese were to secure females in the same proportion as the whites have, their birth rate would be multiplied by three or four.

The tables made by me showed that if the Gulick plan of percentage immigration were adopted, and admissions confined absolutely to allotments, eliminating all of his exceptions—and the same is true of the Dillingham bill—the Japanese population of the United States in 40 years would be 2,000,000; in 80 years, 10,000,000; and in 140 years 100,000,000.

Under the gentlemen's agreement the increase of Japanese population indicated in these tables would be just as inevitable, but would be accomplished in greater or less time, according to the character and extent of the violations of the agreement by Japan.

THE FLORIN SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Now, in connection with that question, I have a few items about Florin which I think will interest you.

The CHAIRMAN. We will be very glad to have them.

Mr. MCCLATCHY. When I was before the committee in September last, I called attention to the conditions in the Florin district. I said that in certain sections the Japanese had entirely displaced the whites in some strawberry and grape fields, and that the Japanese children were rapidly supplanting the white children in the schools. That has been disputed by Mr. Gulick. Mr. Gulick endeavored to throw discredit upon my statement by publishing total attendance statistics for six school districts around Florin, and in these six districts he stated that the white children numbered 517, of whom 209 were under 6 years of age, and that there were 530 Japanese, of whom 292 were under 6.

My statement as to certain sections of the area which Mr. Gulick thus consolidates is entirely true. Three of the school districts in this section are named, respectively, Enterprise, Sierra, and Florin.

The Sacramento County grand jury, in its report, published May 31, 1920, states that in the Enterprise district, out of 46 pupils, 17 are Japanese. In the Sierra district, out of 64 pupils, 40 are Japanese. The report adds: "There is evidence here of rapid increase of Japanese, to the exclusion of the whites." In the Florin district, out of 135 pupils, 85 are Japanese. The report adds:

So rapidly is the Japanese population growing to the exclusion of the whites, that in a year or two all children in school will consist of Japanese. The upper and outgoing grades have the only white enrollment.

Mr. KLECZKA. Are you able to state how the attendance compares between the public schools and the separate Japanese schools? Are there more children attending the Japanese schools than the public schools?

Mr. MCCLATCHY. No; I couldn't tell you as to the attendance of the Japanese schools. My information is only of a general nature, and I refrain from making a statement I do not know to be accurate. The county school superintendent of this county reports that in the Florin district there were in the fourth grade, in 1918, 5 Japanese and 9 whites; and in 1920, 13 Japanese and no whites; in the fifth grade, there were, in 1918, 6 Japanese and 4 whites, and in 1920, 14 Japanese and 3 whites. At present there are in the first and second grades in this district, 41 Japanese and 15 whites; in the third and fourth grades, 35 Japanese and 10 whites; in the sixth, seventh, and eighth grades, 15 Japanese and 18 whites. It is only in the higher grades that at present the whites predominate. All the lower grades in the three districts show a rapid increase in Japanese and an equally rapid decrease in white attendance. Even the statistics quoted by Mr. Gulick show that in a much larger area—in six districts about Florin, the number of Japanese under 21 already exceed the whites, while among children under 6 years the Japanese exceed the whites nearly 50 per cent. These figures, themselves, prove the rapid displacement of the whites, the great excess of very young children being peculiarly significant.

Mr. KLECZKA. On the other hand, it also appears, Mr. McClatchy, that there is a desire to learn the English language and become American?

Mr. MCCLATCHY. You mean, by going to the schools?

Mr. KLECZKA. Yes; if they have the option of going to the public schools or their own, the fact that they attend in such large numbers the public schools, doesn't that indicate a desire to learn all about the country?

Mr. MCCLATCHY. You will find, when you get the full data on this subject, that the Japanese go through the lower grades. Even these figures which I am giving, indicate that they go through the lower grades and do not go through the higher grades, save in a small number; that they go through the lower grades for the purpose of acquiring such English as they can for business purposes; that, at the same time, they are forced to go to these Japanese schools after the public-school hours, and there they are drilled very thoroughly in those things which will make them very loyal and dependable Japanese citizens.

Mr. RAKER. In addition to going to their own schools, isn't it a fact that in this State, irrespective of nationality, we have a compulsory law, and they must go to the public schools?

Mr. McCLATCHY. Yes, sir; that is true.

Mr. KLECZKA. Well, the predominance of children in the lower grades is not, as I seem to gather from your remarks, due to the increase of births in the last few years, but is due to the desire to get the rudiments of an education, rather than the higher part, and also to the compulsory school law.

Mr. McCLATCHY. Well, but it does prove the other point, too, because you have before you now the figures showing that the number of the Japanese has steadily increased, and the number of whites has steadily decreased, and even from Mr. Gulick's statistics that the number of Japanese children under 21 years of age exceeds the whites, and that the number of Japanese children under 6 years of age exceeds the whites by 50 per cent.

Mr. SIEGEL. What is the total number of Japanese population in your city?

Mr. McCLATCHY. Why, the Japanese, a year and a half ago, claimed it was 2,580.

Mr. SIEGEL. And the total population of the city?

Mr. McCLATCHY. Which has been declared to be 66,000. Now, suppose there are 60,000 whites, which is probably approximately correct, if there are 2,500 Japanese residents here, their birth rate would be about four times as great as the whites; if their population is about 3,000, their birth rate would be about three and one-third times as great as the whites. So, I am trying to have the committee understand why I can not give you the exact birth rate for Florin or for Sacramento County in the absence of population figures for those districts.

The CHAIRMAN. We will give you all the time you desire, but at this time I think we would like to adjourn. We will adjourn until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The committee reconvened at 2.15 o'clock p. m., Hon. Albert Johnson (chairman) presiding.

TESTIMONY OF MR. F. L. LATHROP.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your name?

Mr. LATHROP. F. L. Lathrop.

The CHAIRMAN. You are a sworn officer of the State?

Mr. LATHROP. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. A statement was made yesterday before this committee by John P. Irish to the effect that certain figures on page 40 of the press print of the book California and the Oriental were wrong in so far as they refer to Merced County. If I remember his testimony correctly, Col. Irish thought that the acres of Japanese-owned land in that county were something less than 500.

Mr. VAILE. Three hundred and ninety, I think.

Mr. SWOPE. Three hundred and five, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, at any rate, something less than 500. We have telegraphed to the assessor of that county for the exact figures, and we have also asked you to produce what figures you have. Have you any figures?

Mr. LATHROP. I can tell you what the difference is.

Mr. VAILE. Will this gentleman first state what his position is.

Mr. LATHROP. I am farm expert for the State board of control. I had charge of most of the outside investigation in this report, the basis of this report.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you familiar with the figures in Merced County?

Mr. LATHROP. Yes, sir. The entire difference is made up by the Japanese farming corporations who are buying land under contract, purchase contracts, which we have classed as owned or under purchase by contract. There is 7,670 acres of that class of ownership, and I can give you the detail corporations and their legal descriptions of the land. I will give you the documentary evidence of that.

The CHAIRMAN. You have that available now?

Mr. LATHROP. Yes; right here.

Mr. VAILE. Seven thousand six hundred and sixty acres?

Mr. LATHROP. Seven thousand six hundred and seventy acres.

Mr. VAILE. Owned by?

Mr. LATHROP. Japanese corporations.

Mr. VAILE. Well, that would not account for the whole of the Japanese, because the figure in the board of control report, on page 40, is 8,720.

Mr. LATHROP. Yes, sir.

Mr. VAILE. For lands owned.

Mr. LATHROP. I couldn't reconcile the total figures for this reason, that the assessor, on April 5, furnished us with an authentic map which had his original report of the individuals plus the corporations, plus some additional data which was made up to this date; so there is a slight difference in the data which I could not reconcile without the map, which is down in the Berkeley office, where the map was prepared. This tabulation was made from the map itself, and could not be duplicated. There is no such thing as duplicating when you put a piece of property on a map. Here is a list of the corporations and their legal ownership. Here is also a list from the assessor down there which gives 7,900 plus what he had originally sent us.

Mr. TAYLOR. I move you that we put both in the record.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, when you get a word like this, namely, one of these—"Corola Farm Co."——

Mr. LATHROP. This is a farm company.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you identify it as Japanese?

Mr. LATHROP. The name of each stockholder is in there—the directors and some of the stockholders.

Mr. SWOPE. Are there any white men stockholders?

Mr. LATHROP. Yes, sir; they most all have some dummies.

Mr. SWOPE. Are the whites or Japs in the majority?

Mr. LATHROP. Well, the ownership, by law, has to be a majority of whites.

Mr. SWOPE. Well, then, that isn't an exclusive Japanese corporation, then?

Mr. LATHROP. It is known as such.

Mr. SWOPE. I understand, but I would——

Mr. LATHROP (interposing). The white ownership is there purely to obey the law.

Mr. SWOPE. There is a title in it, is there not?

Mr. LATHROP. No; the title is in the guardian of some of the minor children of the Japanese.

The CHAIRMAN. Here is the "Livingston Farm & Produce Co." You need not take this down, Mr. Reporter; I will hand it to you [reading names from list of Japanese farming corporation, Lathrop exhibit].

Mr. VAILE. Now, Mr. Lathrop, this information as to the personnel of the stockholders and directors, is that obtainable from the assessor?

Mr. LATHROP. No, sir.

Mr. VAILE. You got that from the office of the secretary of state?

Mr. LATHROP. No, sir; I got it from the corporation commissioner.

Mr. VAILE. Well, do all the farm companies file a list of their stockholders with the commissioner?

Mr. LATHROP. They have to.

Mr. VAILE. So, that is all a matter of public record?

Mr. LATHROP. Yes, sir. I have here also a complete list of the Japanese, Chinese, and Hindu farming corporations in California. It is the only list there is available. It is the only time it has been prepared. I will be very glad to put it in here.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Mr. Reporter, mark that so it can be identified.

(Document in question marked by the reporter "Lathrop Exhibit A.")

Mr. VAILE. When was it the assessor gave you the list of the individual owners?

Mr. LATHROP. He prepared a list in February, and the last list was as of April 5.

Mr. VAILE. And that showed how many individual owners?

Mr. LATHROP. Oh, the individuals! I can't tell you the individuals. He says here in his letter that the map covers 7,964 acres in addition to those which he had already sent in.

Mr. VAILE. Well, had he already sent in a list to you?

Mr. LATHROP. Yes, sir.

Mr. VAILE. When was that list sent in?

Mr. LATHROP. As I say, that was sent in in February.

Mr. VAILE. Was that a list of individuals?

Mr. LATHROP. Yes, sir.

Mr. VAILE. How many are on that list?

Mr. LATHROP. Well, all that information is up on the original county maps which are in the Berkeley office where those maps are made.

Mr. VAILE. What I was getting at was Col. Irish stated that the information given by the assessor showed less than 400 acres.

Mr. LATHROP. Well, the original report was about 325 acres owned by individuals, and that is where he got his information from I presume.

Mr. SIEGEL. Of course this information which Mr. Robinson got was obtained by telephone, from parties, according to his letter of April 5, 1920. [See Lathrop Exhibit C.]

Mr. LATHROP. He largely corroborated information of which I have the official information there.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, now, if Mr. Irish was able to make a charge of that kind with regard to Merced County, the probabilities are that he could make a similar charge in regard to every other county?

Mr. LATHROP. Well, the best proof of the fact that our totals are right is this: The Japanese totals, that they have furnished us, from all of the members throughout the State of California, are almost in exact accord with our own figures, with the exception of the discrepancies between what they say were corporation owned and what I say were corporation owned, which is 31,000. That is the total difference between their report and ours, out of a grand total of 458,000.

Mr. RAKER. You show an increase of 68,000.

Mr. LATHROP. Yes; it is entirely due to this list, which has never been published.

Mr. VAILE. But it is all a matter of public information?

Mr. LATHROP. Yes; but they haven't got it.

Mr. VAILE. But it is a matter which Col. Irish could have obtained?

Mr. LATHROP. He could if he knew where to get it and how to get it.

Mr. RAKER. Well, there is no secrecy in getting that. That is on the public records of Merced County; if the deeds are of record, it will show?

Mr. LATHROP. Well, the contracts of purchase do not go on record.

Mr. RAKER. Well, outside; I mean the ownership?

Mr. LATHROP. The ownership in fee; yes.

Mr. RAKER. And, so far as what the corporations own, if their deeds are of record, it shows the same thing, and you can come to the records and find who are the members of the corporations; all a public record, isn't it?

Mr. LATHROP. Yes, sir.

Mr. RAKER. So, there is no need of a man camouflaging or making any misstatements; if he wants to get the facts, he can get them from the records?

Mr. LATHROP. There is not. It is considerable work to go through 10 or 20 years' work of corporations and take them off the books.

Mr. RAKER. Have you had any occasion to investigate the Americans that belong to those Japanese corporations, as to how they went in, and why they went in, and just what they are getting out of it in a financial way?

Mr. LATHROP. Why, they are all attorneys, and they make large fees out of it. That is the only interest.

Mr. RAKER. And while the title may be in them, as a matter of fact, they are simply holding them for the Japanese?

Mr. LATHROP. That is all. There are only—perhaps less than 20 such attorneys in this State.

Mr. RAKER. Well, are there any of those attorneys living here in Sacramento, that the committee might get one or two of them and find out from them what they know of it?

Mr. LATHROP. I think not. The biggest attorneys are Calden & Elliott, of San Francisco.

Mr. RAKER. Of San Francisco?

Mr. LATHROP. They are attorneys for the Japanese Association of America. That is the reason they are the largest attorneys in that business.

Mr. SIEGEL. Well, under the laws of California, in order to organize a corporation for the holding of land, what number are required to be the incorporators, and how many must be citizens?

Mr. LATHROP. Fifty-one per cent of the stock must be held by American citizens.

Mr. SIEGEL. And what about your board of directors; how many must be citizens?

Mr. LATHROP. That I think is not specified.

The CHAIRMAN. Take, for instance, in the Merced Farm Co., there are three names here which are obviously American names: Albert H. Elliott, San Francisco; G. C. Calden——

Mr. LATHROP (interposing). Those are the attorneys.

The CHAIRMAN. Those are the attorneys? And P. Linquist; would you say they are dummies?

Mr. LATHROP. Linquist is the stenographer.

The CHAIRMAN. They represent 70 of the 100 shares?

Mr. LATHROP. They only hold them for some minor Japanese.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, wouldn't it show the persons they hold for?

Mr. LATHROP. Not without they were specially requested. They are not required to give that information.

Mr. SIEGEL. In other words, they are owning those shares as guardians for these minors?

Mr. LATHHROP. Yes, sir; simply naked trust.

Mr. SWOPE. Is that always the rule?

Mr. LATHROP. Yes, sir.

Mr. RAKER. Well, to make it legal, the title would have to be in their names.

Mr. SIEGEL. Surely; a cestui qui trust, is the manner.

Mr. RAKER. Isn't that right; to make it legal the title would have to be in them?

Mr. LATHROP. Yes, sir.

Mr. RAKER. Well, as a matter of fact, the real title would be in some of the Japanese?

Mr. LATHROP. Some of them. They haven't gone farther than that. They don't even have an attorney; they put it in the minor's name, without going through that camouflage.

Mr. RAKER. That is the reason I asked if there was any one here.

The CHAIRMAN. Were these papers submitted for the committee?

Mr. LATHROP. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, is that all for the present?

Mr. LATHROP. By the way; I have a map, a report which just came from Santa Cruz County yesterday afternoon. It was about three months late in getting here; it has 3,774 less land in the county than we had in our record.

The CHAIRMAN. What county?

Mr. LATHROP. Santa Cruz County. The map is upstairs, the county map in this matter, if it is any use to you.

Mr. RAKER. Just one question: These attorneys' names that you gave here, Elliott and Linquist and Calden, have there been any legal proceedings instituted in the State wherein either of those gentlemen have been called to testify to what their relation is?

Mr. LATHROP. They were called by the real estate commissioner here last month, in a case in Placer County, and they refused to testify.

Mr. RAKER. So then, as a matter of fact, up to the present time, their interest, and how they obtained their property, and how they are doing it, and why they are doing it, really has not been complied with.

Mr. LATHROP. They have complied with the corporation law.

Mr. RAKER. No: there has been no public record made, and no method yet devised whereby their testimony could be obtained, or has been obtained.

Mr. LATHROP. No, sir: there has not.

Mr. SIEGEL. Do you know whether the grounds of their refusal to testify—was it relation between attorney and client?

Mr. LATHROP. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That will be all for the present. Mr. McClatchy.

TESTIMONY OF MR. V. S. McCLATCHY—Recalled.

The CHAIRMAN. Proceed, Mr. McClatchy.

Mr. McCLATCHY. The committee was asking—I think Mr. Siegel was asking—when we took a recess about some of the facts, or, rather, for some information in regard to the birth rate, and I will take that up, because, as Mr. Siegel suggests, that is a very important phase of the problem.

THE JAPANESE BIRTH RATE.

The comparative birth rate per thousand of the Japanese becomes a vital factor in this problem, for if it be true that, though they constitute to-day less than one-thirtieth of the population of the State, their birth rate, notwithstanding the small proportion of females among them, is three times as great as that of the whites, then it is only a question of time when they will outnumber the whites. That would be true even if immigration were to cease entirely. Continue to admit immigration, or increase the proportion of Japanese females, and the day when the white race in California will be in the minority will be brought much closer. In Hawaii it is now at hand. A continuance of existing conditions will produce in all other States of the Union the result which is looming above the horizon in California.

When it is remembered that this prolific race is unassimilable in the great American melting pot, and invincible in economic competition with our people, the gravity of the problem is apparent. The birth rate of the Japanese per thousand of population in California, as given by the State board of health for the year 1918, was nearly four times that of the whites, as I stated before luncheon: that is to say, sixty-two and a fraction as against sixteen and a fraction. These figures were based, as I explained, however, on the population then claimed by the Japanese of only 70,000. If we take the official estimate by the board of health of the Japanese population of 96,000 in the State, the Japanese birth rate per thousand for 1919 becomes 46.44 as against 16.59 for all other races in the State, including all whites—that is nearly three to one.

I want to call the attention of the committee now to what is included in those figures presented in Exhibit A. The total births in the State in 1919 were 56,521, and the whites were 51,316, so that you have, other than whites, 5,205. Now, bear in mind that of that 5,205, 4,458 were Japanese, and that included in the balance of 747 are all the other races except the whites and the Japanese—the Negroes, the Indians, and the Chinese. The Japanese had over six times the number of births of all the other outside races aside from whites in the State of California in 1919.

Mr. TAYLOR. The Japanese that you have in California are middle age or below, are they not?

Mr. MCCLATCHY. Well, the figures show, Mr. Taylor, that of all of the Japanese that have come over here in 20 years 90 per cent are between 14 and 44 years of age; that is to say, of the mature, of the prolific age that breed.

I mentioned Sacramento city this morning, and I think I told you, referring to the fact that the Japanese a year or so ago, claimed 2,580 population, and the census of the total population shows 66,000. I am assuming that not less than 60,000 will be white. If that is so, the births in 1918 and 1919 would indicate that the Japanese birth rate in Sacramento city is four times that of the whites, provided they have only 2,500 population. If they have 3,000 population, then the birth rate of the Japanese in Sacramento city would be three and a third times that of the whites.

Now, then, comes the suggestion that you offer to the effect that this is an unfair comparison, because the Japanese are in the prolific period, and we are comparing them with whites, who are not all productive. If you will turn to the report of the State board of control, page 34, the census of 1910 shows in California 313,281 married white women under 45 years of age.

The number of white births was 30,893. Therefore the parentage percentage among white woven of this age was 9.9. In contrast, the board's report quotes figures secured in the special census of the Japanese Association of America made in 1919, as follows: Total married Japanese women in California, 15,211: number of births, 4,378: parentage percentage, 28.8, which is three times the parentage percentage of the whites in the corresponding period of life.

Mr. VAILE. Now, let me give another suggestion and have you comment on it. It occurs to me that that is undoubtedly due to the fact that offspring is more desired among the Japanese than among the whites.

Mr. MCCLATCHY. Undoubtedly.

Mr. VAILE. Possibly that difference might not continue indefinitely. We have all observed that among the whites the same situation prevails, and the pioneer families were large families. Everybody in this room remembers in his own family—in my family my mother was one of seven; my father was one of six; I was one of four; I have one. Now, we observe that among white men. Conditions change. Now, might not the same situation, something similar to that, take place among any new race after the desire for offspring or necessity ceases?

Mr. MCCLATCHY. The situation which you suggest, with change of conditions, is quite likely, almost certain, if the races which come

in are assimilating races. We find this to be so with races which come in from Europe. They are included within those whites who are giving such a small birth rate, but it is because they have been assimilated, not only by intermarriage, but by constant social association and absorption of ideas. The Japanese do not assimilate, and they do not intermarry, and my contention is that you will not find any such drop in the birth rate among them as you do among the whites. The Japanese have been in control in Hawaii for a long time, and there their birth rate, as has been shown by the official figures, is 45 or 50 or more in the thousand, and that includes, you must remember, a number of old men and women.

Mr. VAILE. Now, I know there is some dispute as to the point as to whether Japan is overcrowded. Do you know what the birth rate is in Japan?

Mr. MCCLATCHY. Why, the birth rate there is one—somewhere between 30 and 40 per thousand.

Mr. SIEGEL. In other words, the birth rate over there is just about the same as the birth rate over here?

Mr. MCCLATCHY. No; it is less, because over here we have only, so far, those of the productive periods.

Mr. SIEGEL. Have you given any thought to the fact that before long Japan will have a large part of Siberia, and that, therefore, the drift will be over there instead of over here?

Mr. MCCLATCHY. The drift will never be to Siberia as long as the Japanese are permitted, or encouraged, to come here. California is the paradise of the Japanese, and they settle here in preference to any part of the United States, and in preference to any part of the world. They can make more money, under more favorable conditions, and with less effort, in California than anywhere else, and naturally they come here.

And even if there were a great drift over toward Siberia, it must be remembered that the net increase of population in Japan each year is said to be six or seven hundred thousand, and it would take but a very small proportion of that net increase, if permitted to come in here, to inundate us in a comparatively short time.

Mr. SIEGEL. Do you know what the emigration from Japan was during last year?

Mr. MCCLATCHY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. What was the total number?

Mr. MCCLATCHY. It was roughly about eleven thousand for last year, entering at the two Pacific coast ports. This year, also, I have figures from San Francisco and Seattle.

Mr. SIEGEL. What about the report introduced yesterday showing that a number of Japanese had left this country, from July 1 to June 30, greater than those that came here?

Mr. MCCLATCHY. I have this suggestion to offer in regard to that phase of the subject: Let me say of arrivals and departures, that we are interested in what is designated in official reports as "immigrant" arrivals and departures; we are not interested in the "non-immigrant" arrivals and departures, since they do not stay here; they are supposed to be tourists, travelers, students, and they come and go. The "immigrant" arrivals of permanents that settle and become a part of the population; it is that in which we are interested.

Mr. SIEGEL. Well, do you claim that the arrivals exceeded those who left here of that class?

Mr. MCCLATCHY. Yes; they always have.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. McClatchy, can you segregate that, as to the character of those 11,000?

Mr. MCCLATCHY. Why, you will find in the report of the Commissioner of Immigration a segregation by occupation of all the Japanese and Chinese, and perhaps other immigration which has come in here for years; and I want to direct the attention of the committee to the fact that in every one of those enumerations they will find a large number classed as laborers; since 1908, in each one of these enumerations, you will find from one to three thousand Japanese laborers which is in direct violation of the agreement, unless those laborers were previous residents of the United States, and all of them could not have been.

Mr. TAYLOR. Well, do you understand that this nonimmigration privilege, enjoyed by the Japanese Government, has been abused, in that a great many laborers have come over in the guise of students?

Mr. MCCLATCHY. I can't prove that. I don't want to say anything I can't prove.

Mr. TAYLOR. There has been a presumption?

Mr. MCCLATCHY. There is a possibility of that, because there doesn't seem to be any restriction or condition as to their residence or departure; but I have no proof, and I wouldn't care to make the assertion.

In the report of the board of control, at page 34, you will find a very striking diagrammatic illustration, chart 4. The interpretation does not appear there, but I am going to interpret it for you. That chart shows the high number of Japanese births per hundred registered births in 18 of the rich agricultural counties of the State for the years from 1910 to 1919, that number being now nowhere below 10 and being in certain years above 15 in 11 of the counties, above 20 in 7, above 25 in 2, and above 30 in 1. That is to say, of the entire number of births in those counties, in some of the counties in some years the Japanese furnished nearly a third and nowhere less than a tenth, and from a tenth it ran up to a third.

In these 18 counties the average births of Japanese have risen from 3.2 per cent of the total births in 1910 to 12.3 per cent in 1919; that is to say, their average proportion of the total has quadrupled in the past nine years.

Mr. RAKER. Placer County seems to have the largest birth rate of any of them—in Table 4 there.

Mr. MCCLATCHY. Now, then, in 1910 the Japanese births represented 1 out of every 44 children born in the State. In 1919, nine years later, the Japanese had 1 out of every 13 born in the State. In the 18 agricultural counties used by the board of control in its chart, which have just been considered, the Japanese had 1 out of every 8 children in 1919. In Sacramento County, outside of Sacramento City, the Japanese births in 1919 were 49.7 per cent of the total births—more, therefore, than the whites, since there were Chinese, Indians, and Negroes included in the total.

According to the California school census, the number of Japanese minors in the State in 1919 was 21,611, an increase in the past

nine years of 252 per cent. The Chinese minors numbered 4,805, showing a decrease in the same period of 17.6 per cent. The white minors in that same period increased 18.5 per cent, so that the percentage of increase among the Japanese minors in California during the past five years is fourteen times as great as the percentage of increase among the whites.

Permit me to commend to your careful consideration what has happened in Tunisa, in north Africa. Tunisa is a French protectorate. France many, many years ago tried to make it a French colony, and through force of special inducements to French immigrants, in time was gratified to find that the French in the colony exceeded all other Europeans in number. Then the French Government rested, thinking that its work was well done. It committed, however, a very grave blunder. It admitted a number of Italian immigrants. The number was small and cut no figure as compared with the resident French population. Possibly the Italians were admitted to do some of the labor which the French preferred not to do. The stork labored for the Italians and did not labor for the French, with the result that the Italians very steadily and rapidly increased in number while the French slowly decreased. To-day Tunisa, though still a French protectorate, is an Italian colony in which the French population cuts very little figure. Let us remember, however, if the time should ever come when this country, because of the number of immigrants absorbed and because of their superior birth rate, has become a Japanese colony, it is certain that the United States will no longer be able to exercise a protectorate over it.

THE GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT.

Now, I want to take up the gentlemen's agreement, which is one of the big probluems and perhaps the greatest bone of contention. Mr. Gulick and the Japanese insist that it is a very excellent arrangement and that its terms have been faithfully kept. The facts, on the contrary, demonstrate that, so far as concerns the interests of this Nation and the declared intent of the agreement, it is an iniquitous arrangement, and its terms have been constantly violated, in letter and in spirit, by Japan, and not properly enforced by this country.

The agreement was made at Japan's request rather than have the exclusion act made to include the Japanese. It was supposed to secure, so far as concerns Japanese immigration, and through the acts of Japan herself, results similar to those which were secured by the exclusion act against the Chinese. Its terms provided that Japan was to prevent the importation into continental United States of Japanese labor, skilled and unskilled, and she afterwards voluntarily agreed to maintain the same policy as to immigration into Hawaii. The plan adopted was to admit into continental United States, even from Hawaii, no Japanese who did not bear Japan's passport, her word as a gentleman, certifying in effect that his entrance did not mean the entrance of a laborer.

Gulick says at page 4 of his pamphlet, The New Japanese Agitation, 1920:

> Californians were demanding that the Chinese exclusion laws be applied to Japanese. Japan wished to avoid the humiliation of such an action and ac-

cordingly made an arrangement with the United States to stop all new labor immigration. This is known as the gentlemen's agreement. Her faithful observance of that agreement has been sufficiently shown by the writer in another paper.

Now, the basic difference between the policies of the United States as to Chinese and Japanese immigration, respectively, is that, in the one case, we retained absolutely the right to decide the admissibility of the applicant; in the other case we surrendered that right absolutely to the other nation, a blunder on the part of a first-class power for which there can be no possible excuse.

The following language is from the report of the State board of control:

The gentlemen's agreement, intended to stop the indirect route of immigrant labor to continental United States through the Hawaiian Islands, Philippines, Mexico, Canada, etc., opened, however, the direct route from Japan to United States by giving Japan exclusive power to determine who is eligible for a passport. A Japanese bearing a passport as a farmer probably cultivates in his own country an area not exceeding the size of a city lot in America. When he comes here he at once goes to labor on a farm.

The result of the two methods adopted by the United States for the purpose of excluding the Chinese and Japanese, respectively, is shown by the following facts: During a period of a little less than 10 years—that is, from April 15, 1919, to December 31, 1919, the number of Chinese immigrants admitted to the State of California under the exclusion act was 11,914, and the number of emigrants departed was 11,125, a net increase in Chinese immigration of 798 in those nine years. During the same period, under the gentlemen's agreement, Japanese immigrants admitted to the State were 32,196 and the departures 7,110, a net increase in Japanese immigration of 25,086. That is to say, for every Chinaman admitted under the exclusion act there were 32 Japanese admitted under the gentlemen's agreement, which, it was understood, would accomplish in the matter of Japanese immigration the same result as the exclusion act does for the Chinese.

Under the exclusion act the Chinese population of continental United States decreased 50 per cent in the 20 years between 1890 and 1910; that is to say, from 72,422 to 36,248. Since 1910 it is estimated that they have decreasel 10 per cent more. The Japanese, under the gentlemen's agreement, in the same territory have multiplied sixfold in the 20 years from 1900 to date; that is, from 24,326 to 150,000, which is the present estimated population.

It is true, as Mr. Gulick says, that all of this increase has not been under operation of the gentlemen's agreement, but that which is not properly chargeable to the gentlemmen's agreement was induced by the threatened closing of the gates against Japanese immigration on the demand of the Pacific Coast States. The agreement was adopted in 1907, and, as will be later shown, is properly chargeable with the immigration during 1907 and 1908, though Japan did not put it into operation until July 1, 1908. The Japanese population of continental United States in 1900 was 24,326, and in 1910 was 72,157, a gain of 47,831. In California the Japanese population in 1900 was 10,151, and in 1910 was 41,356, quadruple, an increase of 31,205. The total Japanese immigrant admissions to the United States, including Hawaii, for the 10 years 1901 to 1910, inclusive, were, in round figures, 129,000, while the admissions for the years 1901 to

1906, inclusive, were 77,937. In the absence of exact data on the Japanese population in 1906, I have estimated that if 129,000, total admissions in the 10 years, gave an added population in continental United States of 48,000, in round numbers, of which a little over five-eighths came to California, then the total admissions of 77,937 between 1901 and 1906 would have given an added population in continental United States, in round numbers, of 29,000, of which California would have received 18,000; so that it is fair to assume that the Japanese population of California in 1906 was approximately 28,000. Now, that is the basis of the argument I am about to present.

Clearly, then, the gentlemen's agreement, which was intended to prevent further increase of Japanese labor in this country, has really permitted the increase of our Japanese population threefold in continental United States and four fold in the State of California—this on the assumption that the Japanese population of California is over 100,000, as I have already established.

So then the agreement, whether its terms have been carried out in good faith or not, has failed to serve its clearly defined purpose, and, on the contrary, has done or permitted the very thing which it was intended to prevent. Therefore it should be abrogated at once, while at the same time there should be put into force a plan which will accomplish the purpose desired.

VIOLATIONS OF THE AGREEMENT.

Now we come to the evasion and violation of the agreement. The agreement, however, has been constantly and willfully violated and evaded, sometimes on a large scale. The agreement was framed in 1907, following lengthy negotiations, and these were induced on Japan's part by an agitation in this country for some time previous for exclusion of Japanese, as well as Chinese. While the agreement was closed in 1907, Japan postponed putting it into effect for a year, until July, 1908. In the two fiscal years 1907 and 1908, while Japan was negotiating the agreement and after it had been made, but while she deferred putting it into effect, she rushed over 46,029 Japanese immigrants, nearly all laborers, of which number 19,7774 entered continental United States.

In other words, Japan asked that our gates be not forcibly closed against her people, promising that she would herself keep them closed. But after she had obtained the concession asked for she held the gates open for another year; and while, under her plea during negotiations, we had failed to close the gates, and while she herself held them open for a year after negotiations had been closed, she rushed through those gates over 46,000 of her people, the greater portion of whom were of that class which she had told us would not be permitted to pass through the gates, and nearly 20,000 of them came into continental United States, for whose particular protection the agreement was framed.

Politeness might term that act on the part of Japan an evasion and not a violation of a gentleman's word. Mr. Gulick claims it was a legitimate procedure under the terms of the gentlemen's agreement, and that these 46,000 coming in in 1907 and 1908, or the net increase which they added to the population, should not be charged

against the gentlemen's agreement. On the contrary, I can not see in this action of Japan anything but a piece of sharp practice, and insist that the 46,000 are properly chargeable against the agreement. That is a question of international ethics, which I am content to leave to any high-minded gentleman.

In 1909 and 1910, immediately after Japan put the agreement into operation, the total immigrants admitted, including Hawaii, were 3,100 and 2,730, respectively. Since then, the numbers have steadily increased until the admissions for continental United States alone exceed 10,000 annually. For the fiscal year ending July 1, 1920, I have figures from commissioners of immigration at San Francisco up to June 12, 1920, and at Seattle up to May 31, each for less than a year, showing a total Japanese immigration into continental United States of 10,823. (See Exhibit B.) Now, I have here, in the shape of an exhibit, the distribution of these—this is Exhibit B. Received at the port of San Francisco, Angel Island—that is, from July 1, 1919, to June 12, 1920, from Japan: Males, 2,944; females, 2,541; from Hawaii, males, 89; females, 37. At Seattle: Arrivals of the Japanese from July 1, 1919, to May 31, 1920, say 11 months, from Japan, males, 3,175; females, 1,988; from Canada, males, 25; females, 14; from Brazil, no record; insignificant number.

Now, the question of laborers. The agreement was violated next by Japan sending over a large number of laborers, and numbers of others not classed as laborers but who came to labor and who were not prior residents of the United States. In the years 1918 and 1919 the official reports, segregated by occupations, show each year as high as 3,000 laborers admitted.

The board of control in its report calls attention to the fact that during the years 1910 to 1919 there applied for admission to this country 610 Japanese laborers not entitled to passports, and of these all but 25 were admitted. There were also 825 admitted who were without proper passports. The board asks, "Why the admission of those not entitled to passports and those without proper passports?" This is an illustration of the suggestion which I have made, I think, earlier, that even within the very limited area in which we could restrict immigration, apparently our Government has been derelict.

As has been shown already, the Japanese population of continental United States has increased 96,000 since 1906, and that of California 72,000. Of this increase a certain portion is due to births less deaths, while the balance is due to those who have entered the country from Japan or Hawaii, legitimately or surreptitiously. The great majority of this increase, who have thus entered in the period named, are laborers, as any one knows who is familiar with the occupations of the Japanese now in this country; and every Japanese laborer within this category marks a violation of the gentlemen's agreement. In California alone the population of the State has been increased within the period named by admissions about 50,000, and most of these were or are laborers.

Ichihashi, a Japanese member of the faculty of Stanford University, published in 1915 a book on immigration in which he claimed that the total Japanese population of California, including women and children, was then 55,000, and that of this number 25,000 were farm hands.

The greater portion of this 25,000 must have come in from Japan in violation of the terms of the gentlemen's agreement, since the total Japanese population in California in 1906 was only 28,000.

Mr. SIEGEL. I understand that a great many aliens enter illegally as sailors, whether from Japan or otherwise, and we have not been successful in getting any of these people back or shipping them out of the country.

Mr. MCCLATCHY. Let me offer this suggestion: It is a very difficult thing to apprehend the Japanese, while it is not so difficult to apprehend the Chinese. A Chinese has to have a certificate showing that he is entitled to be here; the Japanese does not; and, as we know, after three and five years they are permitted to remain here, even though not legally admitted. So there ought to be a system of registration for Japanese; and any Japanese who can not show a certificate entitling him to residence here should be at once deported. At present, the Japanese may exchange papers or they may claim three or five years residence.

Mr. RAKER. Well, to bring about an adjustment of that matter amicably and equitably, not only to the Japanese themselves and those that are here legitimately, as well as to our own country, and to the good feeling between the two nations, it would be an advantage to those legitimately here if there were a proper immigration law?

Mr. MCCLATCHY. It would.

"PICTURE BRIDES."

Now, the picture brides. The original Japanese immigrants, as a rule, did not bring wives with them. Very few of them had wives. In 1900, according to the United States census, the proportion of Japanese females to males in this country was 1 to 25. Wives were needed in order that Japanese colonies in this country might rapidly increase, so Japan created the plan of picture marriage, and recognized it officially in order that each Japanese in America who had no wife could acquire one by the simple expedient of sending his photograph over to Japan and having a complacent maiden found who would wed him.

Mr. VAILE. Do you mean to say it had not existed in Japan before that time?

Mr. MCCLATCHY. I haven't heard any statement of it. They recognize the right, under the Japanese law, to perform a marriage in the absence of either one of the parties.

The gentlemen's agreement recognized the right of the Japanese here to bring over his wife from Japan, and his picture bride was given a passport identifying her as his wife, armed with which she entered this country.

In 1910 the proportion of females to males in this country among the Japanese had increased to 1 to 7, from 1 to 25 in 1900, and thereafter nearly every year the number of females shipped over was in excess of the males, sometimes 2 to 1. They were more necessary at that time, and are now, than males in the carrying out of Japan's plan of peaceful penetration. The present proportion of females to males is estimated at 1 to 4. The Japanese census figures show about 1 to 3½.

That the practice of shipping picture brides was encouraged for the express purpose of aiding Japan's plan of "peaceful penetration" of this country, by increasing the number of resident Japanese and assisting thereby in securing gradual control of certain sections, is apparently verified by the following extract from an editorial published in the Tokyo Asahi Shimbun, one of the leading newspapers there, in commenting on the order abolishing picture marriage:

As a result of the gentlemen's agreement of 1907, by which our Government restricted emigration to America, Japanese in America lost the means of increasing their numbers by immigration. But afterwards relief from their difficult position was provided in the permission to send for women as photograph brides. By this means it was possible for our unmarried compatriots in America to establish families without taking the trouble to go home to get wives. This had the double advantage that while on one hand it enabled them to enjoy the pleasures of family life, on the other hand it enabled them to escape the cruel persecution of all sorts of anti-Japanese laws by the power of their children who are born with the rights of citizens.

Further evidence as to the intent which lies behind the importation of "picture brides" into the United States is to be found in the article published in the Northman, a Swedish publication published at Portland, Oreg., in its issue of June 10, 1920, the article being composed of extracts from a letter written by Miss Frances Hewitt, who had spent six years in Japan teaching English to Japanese school children and whose long and intimate acquaintance with the Japanese in that relation gave her opportunities for acquiring knowledge denied to ordinary tourists or even residents in Japan:

Tourists do not learn that every girl (schoolgirl) is thoroughly drilled in the doctrine that should she become a "picture bride" in America, or an immigrant to other lands, her loyal duty to her Emperor is to have as many children as possible, so that the foreigners' land may become in time a possession of Japan, through the expressed will of a majority of the people. (See Exhibit AA.)

During the past year, following the publication of my first articles on the subject, public sentiment in this country has been so strong against this picture-bride feature that Japan, in December, announced that after February 25, 1920, she would cease to issue passports to picture brides. Note, however, that everything was done to get as many as possible over during the three months preceding February 25. The Japanese consuls at San Francisco and Seattle cabled the necessary certificates for picture brides at a probable cost of $25 each, and the Japanese Government announced that it would permit brides securing passports prior to February 25 to have until August 25 to embark for America. In consequence, they have been coming over steadily, as many as 60 in a single ship, and other travelers have been forced to postpone their journeys if accommodations on any ship were insufficient after the picture brides had been taken care of.

Mr. RAKER. Let me state that I have a picture showing those 130 that I will submit to the committee.

Mr. MCCLATCHY. Now, I will submit to the committee a translation from the Great Northern Daily News, a Japanese newspaper published in Seattle. The article appeared in the issue of June 2, 1920:

PHOTOGRAPH BRIDES MUST GO TO AMERICA BY THE END OF AUGUST.

The foreign office has sent private (secret) instructions to the responsible authorities at the ports of sailing that this class of brides must be shipped as speedily as possible. Consequently, the hotels at Nagasaki, Kobe, and especially Yokohama, present remarkable spectacles like human whirlpools on account of these brides. The ordinary passengers for America have to postpone their sailings. Twenty per cent of the passengers on every vessel are women, according to the statement of a recent arrival from Japan.

That is a statement from the Japanese newspaper published in Seattle.

The action of the Japanese Government in refusing further passports to picture brides was taken on the recommendation of the directors of the Japanese Association of America. This action was repudiated by the membership of the association and by the local Japanese associations throughout the coast, and resulted in a fight to turn out the old directorate, and a most vicious attack on Consul General Ohta, at San Francisco, who was held responsible for this action. General demand was made upon Japan for withdrawal of the order as to picture brides, and failing to secure such withdrawal, a commission was sent over, and is now in Japan, to induce the Japanese war department to lengthen the term of visit permitted to Japanese in their native land without being subject to the enforcement of the conscription law, from one to six months, so that they might have time to secure wives.

If the Japanese Government is in sympathy with the attitude of the Japanese leaders in California, who have frankly announced their determination to permanently implant the Japanese race on these shores, whether the Americans are willing or no—as is claimed—it will consider favorably the demand made by this commission. The outcome, therefore, is looked forward to with great interest. (See Exhibit L.)

In the Japanese newspaper, Shin Sekai, in San Francisco, called the New World, of June 9, Noriyuki Toyama, a delegate to the commission from the Central Japanese Association of Southern California, expressed himself in an interview as follows:

The inability on the part of those whose conscription has been postponed to stay more than 30 days in Japan is a great obstruction to the overseas development of our people.

The Sacramento Daily News, a Japanese daily newspaper in Sacramento, in its issue of June 29 of this year declares that Consul General Ohta, when complaint was made to him as to his action in recommending, through the Japanese Association of America, that the granting of passports to picture brides be stopped, said:

In compensation for the abrogation of the photograph marriage, we intend to take steps to secure the passage of a definite number of women under the name of extending the period of conscription.

The paper insists that the consul thereby conveyed the intimation that before enforcement of abrogation of picture-bride marriage was announced, he had taken the necessary steps with the authorities of the war office to insure the substitution of some plan which would obtain similar results in the importation of brides. Because the Japanese War Department has declined to reconsider the picture-bride order, or, up to this time, to provide some compensatory

arrangement, the recall of the consul general has been demanded by a number of his indignant countrymen in California.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, the point that is being proposed there is, that in lieu of the picture-bride arrangement, a proposal is under way to extend the time that a Japanese may remain on return to his own country without being forced to serve in their army?

Mr. MCCLATCHY. Yes. The law in Japan provides that a man, if absent in a foreign country, may postpone his military service to somewhere in his thirties, but he has to report then, at least; and if, in the meanwhile, he comes back to Japan and remains there 30 days, then he has to undertake his military service. In any event, the effort was made to induce the war department to extend that time of 30 days to 6 months, so that the Japanese residing in California could go over there and find a wife and come back here. They claimed that 30 days was too short a time, although in the past they have been getting picture brides in shorter time.

Mr. RAKER. How do you get that information that that was the Japanese Government's attitude?

Mr. MCCLATCHY. I have lots of translations from the Japanese papers. (See Exhibit L.) Everything that I state to this committee is founded on authority, either from Japanese or some other source.

Other subterfuges have been resorted to to maintain the continuance of the supply of picture brides. One of the plans was to secure the necessary number of women from Hawaii, and a regular business for the purpose was established by a Japanese in Stockton, whose naïve advertisement in one of the Japanese newspapers of San Francisco, the Shin Sekai (New World), June 9, 1920, reads as follows:

MARRIAGES MEDIATED.

The abrogation of photograph marriage is positively nothing to grieve over. We have formed a connection with reliable parties in Hawaii, and will undertake to make all investigations of character and other particulars, and mediate marriage. Applicants should send photographs, personal history, and consular certificate to the undersigned.

FURUYA.
124 South Center Street, Stockton, Calif.

"YOSHI," ADOPTED CHILDREN.

The gentlemen's agreement provided that Japanese already entitled to residence in this country had the right to send back for their wives and children. The Japanese, as a rule, had no wives, so wives were made for them in Japan by the picture-bride method. They had no children, so children were provided for them by the "yoshi plan of adoption. Any Japanese in this country may formally adopt a number of children, or men or women, in Japan, younger than himself, and these "yoshi" children after a certain period have the right of entry into this country. The "yoshi" after they arrive here may, if they desire, divorce themselves from their adopted parent, and then bring over their own blood relatives; and so the flow of Japanese is maintained, notwithstanding our understanding of the agreement.

The Shin Sekai, in its issue of May 25, 1920, quotes Vice Consul Tanaka, at San Francisco, as saying that between April 1 and May 24 of this year he had issued 80 certificates for "yoshi." In the report of the board of control mention is made of the fact that the Japanese consul at Los Angeles reported that out of 176 declarations by Japanese on behalf of relatives coming from Japan, he filed in the two years preceding, approximately 23 were filed in behalf of "yoshi."

It is not improbable that the "yoshi" plan is being used, as it can be used, for the purpose of bringing over more brides, since the picture-bride plan is about to be abandoned, because the plan of adoption is used for females as well as for males. Female adopted children are called "yoji." There is nothing at all to prevent a "yoji" on entrance into California, divorcing her adopted parent and becoming his bride.

COMING IN OVER THE BORDER.

It is not thinkable that Japan, through her consular system and agents, is not fully aware of the manner in which the intent and letter of the gentlemen's agreement is being violated by surreptitious entries over the border. Through the various local and district organizations, under control of the Japanese Association of America, with headquarters at San Francisco, which in its turn is entirely directed by the Japanese consul general at San Francisco, as openly declared by the leading Japanese newspaper of San Francisco, Nich Bei, she keeps careful tab upon the Japanese in California, all of whom she claims as her citizens, and exacts from them duties and obligations as such.

One of the proofs of her complicity in the matter is found in the recent secret order for a Japanese census in California, as directed by the minister of foreign affairs, under order of Premier Hara. (See Exhibit V.) A correspondent in Los Angeles, writing in the Shin Sekai, the New World, of San Francisco, May 19, says that secret instructions to the Japanese consul at Los Angeles are to the effect that this registration must be completed by August 31, 1920. The order calls for the most minute details as to the occupation and income of each registrant—I think that was testified yesterday for you—but allows the most astonishing latitude as to inaccuracy in the names. This is opposed to all the methods and regulations ordinarily exercised by the Japanese Government in such matters. The order provides that the name by which any registrant is known here, or even his initials, will be sufficient for the purpose of this census. The reason is that a large number of Japanese here are without passports, or only with borrowed passports, and under false names; and there are in addition hundreds of "yoshi" whose family connections have become complicated with that of their adopted parents.

Another proof of Japan's knowledge of the fact that much of the Japanese population in California is here illegally is found in the procedure under which the Japanese consulate issues certificates to Japanese residing here who go back to Japan for a visit, intending to return. They have not been obliged in the past to show to the consulate proof that they came to California originally legally, and in

accordance with the terms of the gentlemen's agreement. Within the past few weeks, because of published criticism, the consulate has given notice that it would require such evidence in future.

Still another proof of surreptitious entry across the border and of knowledge thereof on the part of the Japanese consulate will be found in certain court proceedings in San Francisco, in February, 1920. (See Exhibit E.) Seventeen "picture brides" were detained at Angel Island by the immigration commissioner on the charge that the bridegrooms to whom they had been consigned had no right to be in the country, having entered surreptitiously and without passports from Japan.

If that were true, the consulate would be properly chargeable with knowledge of the fact, since each prospective bridegroom in sending back his photograph for acceptance by some Japanese woman, to be selected for him, must accompany it by a certificate from the Japanese consul in San Francisco, indicating his business, standing, etc. The consulate would therefore know, unless it deliberately failed to inquire, whether the prospective bridegroom had a right, under the agreement with Japan, to be in this country.

Writ of habeas corpus was sued for on behalf of these picture brides, and they were finally released and turned over to their picture bridegrooms when it was shown that the latter, though they had entered the State surreptitiously, without passports, had been here five years, and therefore could not be deported under the agreement.

Incontrovertible evidence of the surreptitious entry of Japanese across the border is furnished in the present estimated population of California, which is 100,000 or more. Up to the present time, Sidney Gulick and the Japanese have claimed that the Japanese population of California was some 69,000 to 73,000, and have offered in substantiation figures based on the United States 1910 census, with the record of arrivals and departures and births and deaths. If their estimates were correct, any excess population in the State over the number claimed by them must have been added by surreptitious entry, or come from other States. As the Japanese population of other States has increased rather than decreased, the conclusion as to surreptititous entry is inevitable.

The figures of the State board of control indicate Japanese population legitimately in the State of 87,000. Even this would show that from 13,000 to 20,000 are in the State not only in violation of the agreement, but by surreptitious entry.

Again, the board of control estimates that, assuming there have been no surreptitious entries, the Japanese population of States outside of California has decreased 10,000 since 1910, as indicated by official data. Anyone familiar with conditions in Washington, Oregon, and other States which have been colonized by the Japanese, know that there has been nowhere a decrease, but everywhere a marked increase of Japanese population in the past 10 years. And the difference between the board of control estimates (assuming them to be correct) and the actual population in these various outside States will indicate with certainty the number of Japanese who have entered surreptitiously.

Still further evidence is found in the report of the Commissioner of Immigration for the year ending June 30, 1919, in which attention is called to the fact that there are 180 miles of California-Mexican frontier to guard, the physical character of which makes it impossible to prevent surreptitious entry even with a large force, while big Japanese fishing fleets ply between American and Mexican waters, providing convenient means of unlawful entry.

Japanese farm laborers in the Imperial Valley on both sides of the border are passing constantly to and fro across the line. The report says that confidential information of unquestionable authenticity shows conclusively that the smuggling of Japanese across the Mexican border is carried on successfully, and doubtless to a very large extent.

The commissioner's report also declares that because of reduction of his force on June 30, 1919, there will probably be an enormous falling off of arrests and—

> Instead of apprehending some 6,000 aliens of all classes and degrees of undesirability, following surreptitious entry, it is only reasonable to assume that that many will cross the frontier during the ensuing year with absolute impunity and merge their identity.

The report does not make it clear whether the 6,000 came across our 180 miles of State border or across the entire Mexican frontier; nor does it indicate what proportion may be Japanese.

Mexico is at this time the most easy avenue for the surreptitious entry of Japanese. The gentlemen's agreement was entered into for the specific purpose of preventing entry of Japanese labor into this country through Hawaii, Mexico, Canada, etc. Mr. Gulick said in his last pamphlet, Japan and the Gentlemen's Agreement—this is his language:

> For many years Japan has been voluntarily restricting immigration to Mexico, applying to that land also the general principles of the gentlemen's agreement.

That may or may not be true, but, as a matter of fact, she is sending a great number over every month.

Now, the Fall Senate committee of Congress, which has been investigating Mexican conditions, says that it is reliably reported that Japanese liners arrive at the port of Salina Cruz every 10 days and that Japanese are entering through that port in increasing numbers and that they practically control commerce on the isthmus of Tehuantepec. Tehuantepec is a far cry from the American border; but a press news item of May 15 from the City of Mexico published generally throughout the United States (see Exhibit C) called attention to the fact that the newspapers of that city are very much concerned as to the increased immigration of Japanese into Mexico; that the arrivals during the month of March had been 5,000, and that the total for the year was expected to be 100,000; and that most of the arrivals were going to the agricultural districts of Sonora and Sinaloa. Sonora is on the American border. It is generally conceded that no Japanese stays in Mexico when he can cross into the United States.

Now, the trails, as I understand it, lead up from the ports of entry along the west coast of Mexico and then follow across at or near the upper end of the Gulf of California, and from there into

Lower California and into the Imperial Valley, and then it is an easy matter to go over that stretch of unprotected border. The Japanese are constantly passing to and fro over that imaginary line which bisects the Imperial Valley between California and Lower California.

Within the past few weeks, there arrived in San Francisco from China (see Exhibit C) 600 Chinese, who passed through this country practically in bond, 400 going to Cuba to labor on the sugar plantations and 200 going through California to Mexicali, just across our border, where they are to work on the cotton plantations. Incidentally, Gov. Cantu, of Lower California, receives a head tax of $100 on each oriental who comes into his territory. It would seem the height of unwisdom for the American Nation, with its knowledge of the injury which can be done it by an influx of oriental labor, to directly encourage in this manner an influx of oriental labor just across the border, knowing that we can not protect ourselves under present conditions against infiltration of the orientals into this State.

CONTROL OF THE SOIL.

I take up now control of the soil. As a result of the advantages possessed by Japanese in economic competition, they are gradually securing control of the soil in the richest agricultural districts of the State, control of the products thereof, and control of the markets. If a unified interest like the Japanese can thus obtain control of the soil and its products in this country, even while their numbers be comparatively few, they will be able to secure in time a strangle hold on the economic development of the country itself. What they have already accomplished in California is thus briefly indicated.

Their apologists insist that the Japanese have only reclaimed or improved land which was practically worthless and unoccupied. That is true in a few instances only. The Japanese are concentrating their efforts in securing control of the richest lands of the State, following always their clearly defined policy of penetration by concentrating effort in localities and occupations where least efforts will produce greatest results. They have only, say, 100,000 in our total State population of 3,300,000, but nearly all of that hundred thousand is found in 29 rich agricultural counties out of the State's total of 58. Most of it is found in 18 of those counties, and 75 per cent, if births be a fair indication of population, is settled in 7 counties, and concentrated in the most favored portions of those 7 counties.

That is what I want this committee to bear in mind: That this is not a weak solution of a hundred thousand in 3,300,000; it is a concentrated essence placed in a few special spots and for a special purpose.

Sidney Gulick—and when I refer to Sidney Gulick it applies to the pro-Japanese in general—belittles the control of the soil by the Japanese, saying that they own a comparatively small acreage; but the fact is that the Japanese control of the land by lease is practically as bad to State interests as control by ownership, since the lease establishes Japanese residence and control and drives off the whites. Short-term lease is as bad in effect as long term, since at the end of the short lease the injury has been done to the community and the

owner must either renew the lease to Japanese or let the land lie unproductive.

The CHAIRMAN. Some of the people in the State of California are opposed to any inquiry, and think that every time that is started it is a general hue and cry against the Japanese; I have wondered if those that are afraid of that outcry are those who benefit from having made the leases.

Mr. MCCLATCHY. Well, I do not recall, within my own knowledge, people who are opposed to the exclusion of Japanese who are not either benefited directly or indirectly in this way, by leasing to them, or who are not sincerely moved by religious motives and the fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man principle, and I do not want to impugn their motives in any way; they are earnest, just as earnest as I am, but I think they are mistaken.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course, we can ask various persons who have made leases of land. I didn't want to interrupt you, but this little dispatch from Seattle last May, which you may have seen, but I didn't see, is as follows:

Japanese picture brides were severely scored by Superior Judge Calvin S. Hall yesterday, who refused to recognize the legality of the picture-bride agreement. He denied divorce to Hisano Utsunomiya, picture bride. The decision was appealed to the State supreme court to-day. "People must be married before they can be divorced," Judge Hall said.

Mr. RAKER. Well, might it not be said with reference to your neighbor, Placer County, that it was highly developed before any Japanese went in there?

Mr. MCCLATCHY. Oh, yes; that was developed in the days of Edward Maslin. That was so also in Florin. In my memory, before the Japanese ever got there, they shipped strawberries in carload lots over as far as the Missouri River; and in those days the Bee had a little route there; a woman in a sulky distributed it to about 60 subscribers in those little strawberry fields. Each family had a 5 or 10 acre piece, not more than that, and that route meandered through those strawberry fields. The Japanese came in time, and they worked, and then they leased, and then they bought, and the whites left, and in a few years there wasn't a single subscriber for that route. The whites had melted away from that particular district.

Here is a memorandum that has just been handed to me:

Recent census shows that population of Livermore has fallen off 20 per cent in the last 10 years, since the Japanese moved there.

Livermore is in the San Joaquin Valley, just below Stockton. It has been claimed that the Japanese have been cultivating the lands which are worthless. Now the rich lands are the irrigated lands. The fact that they are irrigated is proof of their richness. The report of the board of control showed that in this State there are 3,839,500 acres of irrigated land. On December 31, 1919, orientals occupied 623,752 acres of this total, in the proportion of 6 acres by Japanese, 1 by Chinese, and 1 by Hindus. Of the total acreage, 534,808 acres were held under lease on crop contract and 88,944 acres owned in fee. A large portion of the acreage held in fee has been acquired by Japanese since 1913 through violation or evasion of the antialien land law. The Japanese Agricultural Association of California states that the acreage occupied by Japanese in 1909 was

$3,252, and in 1919 the association quotes the acreage as 427,029, an increase in the 10 years of 400 per cent. The discrepancy as to the acreage occupied in 1919 between these figures and those of the board of control may be due to a difference in the time of year that their respective figures were gathered. The same Japanese association indicates the valuation of Japanese crops in 1909 as $6,235,856 and in 1919 as $67,145,730, the 1919 crop being more than ten times the value of the 1909 crop.

The following quotation is from the board of control's report:

It is interesting to note that in some of the richest counties of the State orientals occupy a total acreage ranging from 50 per cent to 75 per cent of the total irrigated area; notably, San Joaquin County, with a total of 130,000 irrigated acres, with orientals occupying 95,829 acres; Colusa, with a total of 70,000 acres, with orientals occupying 51,105 acres; Placer County, with 10,000 total, orientals occupying 10,321 acres; and Sacramento County, 80,000, orientals occupying 64,860.

In general truck farming, small fruits and berries, the Japanese have for some years produced most of the crop, the proportion in many products running up to as high as 85 per cent and 90 per cent of the total crop. Two years ago, through control of the strawberry market, they were enabled to raise the price to such extent that the public and the commission dealers united in a refusal to buy.

The Japanese are now organizing throughout the State, on recommendation of the Japanese Agricultural Society of Central California, for the purpose of controlling all markets in products raised by them. An editorial in Shin Sekai, the Japanese New World, of San Francisco, June 2, 1920, advises its readers that the fears formerly expressed by it as to an organization of this character being opposed to the antitrust law have been dissipated by the bill recently passed by Congress, excepting farmers and stock raisers from the operation of such a law. The editorial says:

Hence farmers can now combine to control the marketing of their output. We rejoice in this opportunity on behalf of Japanese farmers for whom cooperation is so necessary.

The leaders among the Japanese fully recognize the importance to them of the possession of the land in their plan for a peaceful penetration and ultimate control in this country. An editorial in the Nichi Bei, of San Francisco, June 5, 1920, urges the Japanese to cease wasting their money in gambling houses and invest it in land. It tells them:

Land is the very life of the Japanese race in California. Land is the foundation of our development.

You have in the board of control report some very illuminating charts showing the manner in which the Japanese ownership and leases have dotted and spotted the rich agricultural lands of this State, and I want you to know that the lands which are thus spotted are the richest lands of the State.

Various articles concerning the work of Japanese in securing control of land and markets in California are included in Exhibit D.

JAPANESE PENETRATION IN OTHER STATES.

What the Japanese are fast accomplishing in California in the way of peaceful penetration and control of land they are attempting

elsewhere in the United States, although knowledge thereof has not reached the people of the country generally.

In Washington and in Oregon the committee's investigations will secure some knowledge of the extent of this penetration. In other States, in which the committee will perhaps not have opportunity to investigate at this time, there are sufficient proofs of the determination of the Japanese to get a foothold in any locality where conditions of soil and climate and environment will make their plans for colonization and penetration easy or profitable.

For instance, in Colorado they have already secured control of the Rocky Ford melon district. The Country Gentleman of August 16, 1919, gives full account of how that was accomplished. They are now running over into the adjoining State of Nebraska and according to Japanese authorities have already in these two States about 5,000 colonists.

The Christian churches have done what they could to allay alarm and uneasiness on the part of the white population of Colorado and Nebraska and make penetration of the Japanese colonists easier. (See in this connection in Exhibit X, extract from Shin Sekai of July 21, 1920.)

In Florida, according to item published in Shin Sekai July 20, 1920 (see Exhibit X), 200 Japanese settlers have purchased holdings averaging 150 acres each in the northern part of the State and through publicity are encouraging more of their countrymen to follow their example.

In Texas, as indicated by a news item in the Sacramento Bee, reproduced in Exhibit X, the Japanese have purchased 1,000 acres of good irrigated land near El Paso in the Rio Grande Valley which is to be planted in cotton. This adjoins the district in New Mexico in Dona Ana County, where the Japanese are already established in the cantaloupe industry. In El Paso the Japanese are interested in a large market house and refrigerating plant about to be constructed, which will handle their products from the lands in the Rio Grande Valley and the adjoining State of New Mexico.

THE JAPANESE IN FISHERIES.

Now, "The fisheries." I will say, incidentally, that I am only glancing at conditions under some of these subheadings, to indicate what seems to me the gravity and importance of the matter, refraining from bothering you with a lot of detail, and assuming that, as your investigation progresses these details will appear if desired. The Japanese have invaded and taken practical control of some of the important fisheries of the State, as they have secured control of various agricultural activities. In the southern part of California, it has been represented to the Federal Government that, in violation of Federal statutes, the greater portion of the fishing fleet centered about San Pedro is owned or manned by Japanese to the number of 2,000 or more.

Complaint has been made recently as to this situation, but it develops that while the operation of these fishing boats by aliens is a clear violation of the Federal statute, through a curious omission in the law, there is no penalty provided under which the law can be enforced.

This matter has been called to the attention of the administration, and of the House Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries through Hon. C. F. Curry from California, and in a bill introduced by Chairman Green of the committee named, House bill 12102, there has been inserted a provision, section 5, which it is assumed will remedy the defect in the law. This section provides a penalty of $500 at every port of arrival of any vessel engaged in the American fisheries and not documented as a vessel of the United States, it being understood that vessels owned or manned by aliens can not be so documented.

The State of Washington has protected itself against a similar situation by passing a law under the provisions of which vessels engaged in the fisheries within the State's jurisdiction must be owned and manned by those who are citizens of the United States, or who have declared their intention to become such.

To leave the fisheries in practical control of the Japanese creates a very serious situation. First, they assist materially in smuggling Japanese into California from Mexico; second, they place in the hands of aliens an adjunct to the Navy (which was found most valuable to Great Britain in the recent war); third, the fisheries in the Territory of Hawaii are an absolute Japanese monopoly, and in the event of war with Japan, the sampans and power boats of the Japanese, which are seagoing vessels, could very easily secure from Japanese cruisers or transports arms and munitions and land them on the coast of Oahu, the principal island, on which are located our defenses, and arm therewith the Japanese population, the greater portion of whose adult male members are trained soldiers.

For clippings in connection with Japanese fisheries see Exhibit F.

Japan and the United States are friends, and, it is hoped, will always remain so, but no other great power on the face of the earth would permit conditions of this kind to develop or to be maintained.

As to the details of the southern California fishing industry, they will be found well covered in the report of the board of control. I am herewith submitting various exhibits, including a number of newspaper clippings, furnishing information on this subject.

FACTORS OF THE JAPANESE MENACE.

Now, the elements of this menace. There are three principal elements in the menace threatened by Japanese immigration. They are:

First. The nonassimilability of the Japanese race; the practical impossibility of making out of such material valuable and loyal American citizens.

Second. Their unusually large birth rate per thousand population, already shown in California to be three times that of the whites, notwithstanding that the estimated proportion of adults to females among the Japanese is only 1 to 4, while among the whites it is, say, 1 to 1.

Third. The great advantages which they possess in economic competition, partly due to racial characteristics and partly to standards of living, organization, direction, and aid from their Government. These advantages make it hopeless for American whites to compete with them.

It should be evident that we can not permit or encourage in our midst the development of an alien element possessing these characteristics without inviting certain disaster to our institutions and to the Nation itself. The evidence which will be presented on each of these points is incontrovertible, and the conclusions inevitable.

NONASSIMILABILITY OF JAPANESE.

On the subject of assimilation and citizenship: As to the nonassimilability, the first element mentioned in the Japanese menace: There are three main reasons why it is useless to attempt the making of good American citizens out of Japanese material, save, of course, in exceptional individual instances. The Japanese can not, may not, and will not provide desirable material for our citizenship. First, the Japanese can not assimilate and make good citizens, because their racial characteristics, heredity, and religion prevent; second, the Japanese may not assimilate and make good citizens, because their Government, claiming all Japanese, no matter where born, as its citizens, does not permit; third, the Japanese will not assimilate and make good citizens. In the mass, with opportunity offered, and even when born here, they have shown not only no disposition to do so, but pronounced antagonism.

There can be no effective assimilation of Japanese without intermarriage. It is perhaps not desirable for the good of either race that there should be intermarriage between whites and Japanese. The laws of some States forbid such marriages, but even where such marriages are permitted and encouraged, the Japanese themselves will not take advantage thereof. That is best demonstrated in Hawaii, where there is a great commingling of races; but the Japanese, comprising nearly half of the entire population of the Territory, and steadily increasing in number, maintain in wonderful degree their racial purity. With a population of 112,000 or more the Japanese in Hawaii in five years have contracted marriages with other races, according to the report made this year by the survey commission at the request of the Commissioner of Education at Washington, bulletin No. 16, 1920, as follows: 32 Japanese men and 4 women to Hawaiians; a few Japanese men to Portuguese; 1 Japanese man to an American; and a few Japanese women to Chinese and Koreans.

The Japanese hold that their Mikado is the one living God to whom they owe their very existence, and therefore all obedience. It is not possible to make of an individual in whom that belief is deeply and firmly grounded an American citizen who can be relied upon in a crisis. This worship of the Mikado (Mikadoism, or Shintoism) is a part of the education of each child in Japan, and school children are by Government decree forced to worship at the Shinto shrines.

I have here an exhibit which I have marked "Exhibit O," a letter published in the Japan Advertiser of Tokyo, dated April 22, 1920, signed by Yoshiro Oyama, which is a very earnest protest against the Government forcing school children in local Provinces to worship at Shinto shrines, and marking as delinquent, those who failed to do so. The writer of the letter claims such policy is not

proper in any Government that hopes to be classed as progressive or democratic.

Buddhism, which is tolerated in Japan, has Shintoism grafted onto it. Within the past year or two, a prominent Japanese statesman, in receiving a delegation of Christian missionaries, suggested that Japan might accept Christianity with certain modifications. The modifications he had in mind, but did not express, were those which had been applied to Buddhism, and which makes Mikado worship a part thereof.

For confirmation of this statement as to Mikado worship, I am presenting exhibits, an article from the June number of Asia on the subject (see exhibit H), and an article from the Grizzly Bear of Los Angeles, of March, 1920, "Japan's creed a menace" (see exhibit G). The latter article is composed largely of quotations from Japanese authorities explaining the belief of the Japanese. I quote a few only, just to impress the matter on your minds.

Marquis Hirobumi Ito says in his commentary on the constitution of Japan, concerning the provision thereof referring to the Emperor:

> The Emperor is Heaven descended, divine and sacred. He is preeminent above all his subjects. He must be reverenced and is inviolable.

Prof. Kunitake Kume in Fifty Years of New Japan, the English version of which was revised and authorized for publication by Marquis Shigenobu Okuma, "the grand old man of Japan," said:

> He (the Mikado) is regarded as a living Kami (God) loved and revered by the nation above all things on earth, and himself loving and protecting the nation, who are deemed sons of Kami Nagara, and are entrusted to his care by the Kami. This mutual understanding obtains between every individual Japanese and the Emperor.

It is declared in the book, The Political Development of Japan, written by Etsujiro Uyehara, member of the Imperial Japanese Parliament, and head of one of the war commissions from Japan to the United States in 1917, that:

> The Emperor of Japan can say without hesitation, "L'etat c'est moi," "I am the State," more effectively than Louis XIV, not because he can subject the people to his will, but because he is morally so recognized. Theoretically, he is the center of the State, as well as the State itself. He is to the Japanese mind the Supreme Being in the cosmos of Japan, as God is in the universe to the pantheistic philosopher. From him everything eminates; in him everything subsists; there is nothing on the soil of Japan existent independent of him. He is the sole owner of the empire, the author of all law, justice, privilege and honor, and the symbol of the unity of the Japanese nation. He has no pope or archbishop to crown him at his accession. He is supreme in all temporal affairs of the State, as well as in all spiritual matters; and he is the foundation of Japanese social and civic morality.

In the Japan Advertiser of May 9, 1919, there appeared a translation of an editorial in the Niroku Shimbun, of Tokyo, from which the following quotation is made:

> The imperial family of Japan is as worthy of respect as is God. The imperial family of Japan is the parent not only of her 60,000,000 but of all mankind on earth. In the eyes of the imperial family all races are one and the same. It is above all racial considerations. All human disputes therefore may be settled in accordance with its immaculate justice. The League of Nations, proposed to save mankind from the horrors of war, can only attain its

real object by placing the imperial family of Japan at its head, for to attain its object the league must have a strong punitive force of a supernational and superracial character, and this force can only be found in the imperial family of Japan.

From a writer long resident in Japan and fully conversant with its language, its religion, and its people is quoted the following statement on this matter:

Mikadoism, or Emperor worship, is the sheet anchor of patriotic fervor in Japan—the soul of the body politic. The vast majority of the people have no other religion. It is not a relic of bygone days, but the very heart of present-day Japan.

In the Los Angeles Examiner of June 1, 1920, appeared a series of resolutions adopted the preceding day at a picnic held in Elysian Park by the Japanese Christian Laymen, at which Seimatsu Kimena, the Japanese "Billy" Sunday, was present. These resolutions recite the belief of these Christianized Japanese that Japanese can not make good American citizens unless they became Christians. While the reason for this statement is not given, it is clearly to be found in the Japanese worship of the Mikado. They also declared their intention of giving their children only an American education and their willingness to be regarded in consequence by their fellow countrymen as a forsaken band.

A DANGEROUS EVANGELICAL EXPERIMENT.

The suggestion of Sidney Gulick and a number of his Christian friends that we make citizens of the Japanese and then trust to making good citizens of them by Christianizing them would be an experiment dangerous in the extreme, doubtful even as to a superficial change in religion and certain to end in disaster. There are 150,000 Japanese in continental United States, and it is estimated that but 4,000 of them have embraced Christianity, although between 30,000 and 40,000 of those now living were born in this country, and although 70,000 of them have been here from 10 to 20 years. It may be assumed that if any large body of Japanese become Christians their brand of Christianity will have been modified by Shintoism, as is their brand of Buddhism.

In addition, it may be remembered that a few years ago Japan sent a commission over to this country for the express purpose of ascertaining the benefits conferred upon us by Christianity, for Japan, if she sees a good thing in other nations, is quite willing to adopt it herself. The report of the mission was to the effect that, judging by the effects of Christianity on our people, it would not be a desirable belief for Japan to embrace.

The principal opponents in this country to Japanese exclusion are the American missionaries and church organizations interested in the evangelization of the Japanese. Apparently, they assume, aside from their claim that a Japanese can be made a good American by Christianization, that if this country will yield to the demands now made by Japan for the same privileges as immigrants and citizens for their people as are extended to other nationals, the work of the missionaries in Christianizing Japanese, both in this country and in Japan, will be materially promoted through Japan's friendly offices.

The attitude of Japan as to Christianization of her people has been sufficiently indicated within the past year through her action in Korea, where the Korean Christians were subjected to the greatest persecution and torture, the evident attempt being made, as claimed by some writers, to exterminate the Korean Christians on the theory that their Christianity imbued them with liberal ideas more or less dangerous to the maintenance of Japan's power.

The attitude of the Japanese Government toward practical evangelization in Japan itself is well illustrated by the manner in which the institutions established by various missionary organizations have been confiscated for Government use, either indirectly or through enforced incorporation as Japanese institutions. The following extract from a letter from Guy M. Walker to the New York Evening Sun, dated July 27, 1920, gives detailed information as to Japan's act in connection with this policy:

> There is another thing concerning what has happened in Japan in the last few years on which our people should be enlightened, and that is the confiscation by the Japanese of all mission property created by the millions of money sent by our religious people to Japan for the Christianizing of the Japanese. In order to prevent the confiscation of all of this mission property there was a few years ago a feverish and hurried effort on the part of many denominations to organize Japanese churches, such as the Methodist Japanese Church, the Japanese Presbyterian Church, and the Japanese Baptist Church, and a hurried transfer by the American missionary societies to these Japanese churches of mission schools and properties in order to prevent them from being seized and confiscated by the Japanese Government or of being appropriated by the Japanese trustees in whose name they stood. Many of these properties have since been converted into secular or pagan institutions, and the Japanese have cut out everything connected with Christian propaganda, although they were created by Christian money from America. If these facts were known, as they should be, I am quite sure that no sensible American would ever give one penny further for the education or civilization of the Japanese.

In the Japan Advertiser (Tokyo), of June 20, 1920, is a lengthy article by Charles A. Parry, calling attention to the little interest shown by the Japanese in the matter of Christianization as indicated by the small number of Christian converts in Hamamatsu, a manufacturing town in Japan of about 19,000 inhabitants, and the high cost of their conversion. He gives statistics and experiences from the various missionaries and missions, and quotes Rev. W. A. Richards, one of the resident missionaries, to the effect that the baptized converts of all sects, by the various missions, cost on an average of 200 yen (a yen is worth 50 cents) per head. Mr. Parry adds:

> I am inclined, though without precise figures, to think that this is an underestimate for Mr. Richard's own three converts, secured in four years, work out at 4,000 yen per head.

The most successful missionary in Hamamatsu, Methodist Episcopal, showed a record, according to his own statement, of 50 converts in four years.

The inherent incapacity of the Japanese for assimilation, their religious belief and ideals—bred in them for generations and taught to them the world over, which foreign birth and foreign residence does not modify—create a permanent and insurmountable barrier between them and that real American citizenship which would be of value and not a grave menace to this Nation. They can not be transmuted into good American citizens.

JAPAN OPPOSES EXPATRIATION OF HER CITIZENS.

The second point made by me against the possibility of making American citizens out of the Japanese is based upon my statement that Japan does not permit it. We come now to the curious and inconsistent policy of our Government as to dual citizenship—the full viciousness of which is most apparent in the case of the Japanese. We recognize as an American citizen and extend all rights and privileges as such to any one born under the American flag, including, of course, the Japanese. Japan, on the other hand, rigidly insists that every Japanese, no matter where his parents were born, and no matter what nation may have conferred citizenship upon him, with or without his request, is a Japanese citizen, and must perform all the obligations as such.

Every Japanese born here, even if his forebears for generations were born here, but had not been permitted to expatriate, is subject to orders from Japan, is kept track of through the Japanese consulate and other organizations, and is subject to call for military duty. Authorities on international law agree that, since the United States confers its citizenship on the Japanese born here, unasked and with full knowledge of Japan's claims, we must, in the event of war, recognize those Japanese as the citizens of Japan. We are thus conferring upon the Japanese born here all the rights and privileges of citizenship without any of the obligations; and we are certainly breeding in our midst a class of American citizens whose hand, we know in advance, must be against us in possible case of war.

The Japanese Parliament passed some years ago, and the Emperor afterwards promulgated, what is known as the nationality option law, which is supposed to permit a Japanese born on foreign soil to expatriate himself. Examination of its terms and operation shows it does nothing of the kind. Under it a Japanese born on foreign soil may, between the ages of 15 and 17, and with consent of his guardians, apply to the Japanese Government for permission to renounce his allegiance. Under the circumstances, that application is not often made, but if made it has no effect unless permission be granted by the Japanese Government.

The CHAIRMAN. We will now adjourn until 8 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The committee reconvened at 8.15 o'clock p. m., Hon Albert Johnson (chairman) presiding.

The CHAIRMAN. Is Mr. Landsborough in the chamber? Will you be good enough to come up in front, Mr. Landsborough?

STATEMENT OF MR. L. M. LANDSBOROUGH.

(The witness was duly sworn by Mr. Raker.)

The CHAIRMAN. Just find a chair here, Mr. Landsborough.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee had your letter and glad to hear from you.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. And took the liberty of asking that you come down this evening to save you a little time; and we understand that you live and do business in Florin.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I have been there for 39 years; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, now we would like to have you make a statement to us of the conditions there, and your opinion——

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH (interposing). General statement?

The CHAIRMAN. General statement opening, and after we will ask you a few questions.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, I might state at the outset that I am in sympathy with the Japanese. I am in sympathy with them from the standpoint that I have seen their work and lived there in the community and seen their life in the community there. To be sure, though, their numbers have grown during the years that they have been living there. I have dealt with them and had an opportunity, genarally, to see the class of Japanese who are farming in that vicinity.

Mr. VAILE. Right from the start, Mr. Landsborough——

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH (interposing). I beg pardon?

Mr. VAILE. You see, where you are in sympathy—of course we all are; but do you mean by that that you want those who are here now treated with justice and fairness, or do you mean that you want an extension of immigration of Japanese?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No; I mean your first statement; that I want justice and fairness extended to those who are here.

Mr. VAILE. All right.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, would Florin do twice as good with twice as many more Japanese?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. From a business standpoint, it would; yes. I was looking at it from a business standpoint. Of course, there are different aspects. I am giving you now an opinion from a business standpoint.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, we want you to speak as a citizen of the United States now.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. As a citizen.

The CHAIRMAN. Florin seems to be quite an important community when you get into this neighborhood——

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH (interposing). Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. But some of us hadn't heard of it, unfortunately.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, it is a good community, is it?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. A good community; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Has it a mayor?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No; it is only a small town, not incorporated.

The CHAIRMAN. Not incorporated?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Not incorporated.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, it is just a settlement?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Just a settlement, only about 10 miles from the city.

The CHAIRMAN. Covering a township or two?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. It covers a township or two; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How did it get the name of Florin?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, Judge Crocker, one of the railroad officials, I understand, gave it its name from the profusion of wild

flowers that were there when they originally built the railroad through there.

The CHAIRMAN. You settled there 39 years ago?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you go into farming?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Actually into business?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Some farming business; that is, I mean to say that I rent land to Japanese, and also deal with them in a commercial way, in the fruit business.

The CHAIRMAN. The title of your business is what?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. My business is—I call myself a farmer, vineyardist—raise fruit; I am president of a fruit corporation.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the title?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. The James Rooker Co.; it is a family concern—family affair; we own the property and we gave it its name—own the vineyard.

Mr. SIEGEL. Is it a close corporation?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. In the family; yes, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. In the family?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. In the family.

Mr. SIEGEL. Any Japanese stockholders?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I beg pardon?

Mr. SIEGEL. Any Japanese stockholders?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No; no Japanese stockholders.

Mr. SIEGEL. Any of the officers Japanese?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No, sir.

Mr. VAILE. You lease your lands to Japanese?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. We lease our lands to Japanese, have leased it for many years—before the corporation was formed.

The CHAIRMAN. How much land have you?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. A little over 25 acres.

The CHAIRMAN. And what did you farm it at originally?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Grape growing.

The CHAIRMAN. Been grape growing always, eh?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, a portion of it, we raised hay; before the Japanese came in there in large quantities, we had Chinamen, and the Chinamen gradually drifted away into other localities; Japanese took their places, and they have improved the land. We rented them the bare land. The land there is suitable for—principally suitable for two classes of fruit, small berries and table grapes—not a tree-fruit country, although we are attempting to raise some fruit there, by blasting the soil and blasting the bedrock and planting some trees.

The CHAIRMAN. Weren't there some trees there three years ago, too?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Oh, yes; we have always had some trees.

The CHAIRMAN. How big is your corporation? Do you ship the fruit?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. We do not at present, no; we are getting our land in shape so that we can do so.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you bring refrigerator cars into Florin?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, I might state, in explanation of that, that the large corporations, such as the California Fruit Distributors,

attend to all that part of it, and the California Fruit Distributors is made up of minor corporations, minor shipping concerns; consequently, an individual is on the same footing as a corporation, except from the earnings possible; have the same privileges, though, of each individual, and each Japanese has the same privilege as the white man has there.

The CHAIRMAN. In helping with——

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH (interposing). Yes—to fill the cars.

The CHAIRMAN. Get a car out any way?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. That's the idea.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the same thing that prevails in Montana.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Same prevails all over the United States, pretty nearly.

The CHAIRMAN. Everywhere, nowadays. When you started out, you didn't have that?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Not on a very large scale; no, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It was with difficulty that you shipped your fruit?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. They were just beginning to ship when I located there; each individual had to ship, and we finally formed a corporation to handle the bulk of the fruit that was grown, and other corporations have come in.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any children?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Young ones, or grown up—married?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No; all grown up and married.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they go to school at Florin?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I went to school at Florin.

The CHAIRMAN. Any of the children live there now?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Not immediately at Florin. I have a son who is in the same business I am, but within 5 or 6 miles from there.

The CHAIRMAN. Has he any children?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. He has three children; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they go to school?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. They go to school.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they go to the public schools?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No; they don't.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they old enough?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. One of them is old enough; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Does he go to school?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Goes to school in town—it is a girl, and she goes to school in town.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, isn't there any common school up there?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why doesn't she go there?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, my son has different views than I have on the subject. I think probably I am a little better Democrat than he is.

The CHAIRMAN. They send the girl to school in town for the reason that they don't care for the mixed population in the school?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I think that is the—that is a matter of choice sometimes.

Mr. SIEGEL. Are you the guardian of any of the Japanese children who own land in Florin?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Not legal guardian; no, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. Well, what do you mean by not being legal guardian? Has there been any land purchased which actually belongs to them, although in your name at the present time?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. How many acres?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Something like a hundred acres.

Mr. SIEGEL. A hundred acres, in the name of how many—it is all in your name?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. All in my name; yes, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. And the money has been given to you by which—individuals?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. By the individuals; yes, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. Who are Japanese?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Who are Japanese; yes, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. And you hold this property in your name?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. In my name.

Mr. SIEGEL. And is there any written agreement or paper in existence by which it is shown that this property is really the property of these Japanese children?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. And who is the attorney who drew those agreements?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I drew them myself.

Mr. SIEGEL. You, personally?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. And who has possession of those documents?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I have possession of one of them.

Mr. SIEGEL. How many agreements were drawn?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I might state that, in this connection—that in two cases the land was purchased under those conditions, that the land was paid for and the deed went to the children, and I hold the land so purchased.

Mr. SIEGEL. Now, how many other cases are there, in addition to the two just mentioned by you?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, I wouldn't say—there were three or four—about three, I think.

Mr. SIEGEL. Is the total number of cases in which land is held under the circumstances described by you, not in excess of four?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Nothing in excess of what?

Mr. SIEGEL. Of four, or is there a greater number?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Oh, no; not a greater number—either four or five, I would say.

Mr. SIEGEL. Either four or five; it doesn't exceed five?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. It doesn't exceed five, I don't think.

Mr. SIEGEL. And under what arrangement did you make such purchases in your name, were you to receive a certain amount of the profit?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. The profit to be derived?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Not at all.

Mr. SIEGEL. Will you state the arrangement?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I will say this: As I told you, we were friendly with the Japanese; we do business with them.

Mr. SIEGEL. Yes. I want the specific arrangement, if you please, in each one of those cases.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. In one of those cases, the specific arrangement was this: That I had done business for the corporation, a Japanese corporation that conducted a store there.

Mr. SIEGEL. Well, have you got the name of that corporation?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. The Florin Fruit Exchange; yes, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. And were you a member of that corporation?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Sir?

Mr. SIEGEL. Were you a member or an officer of that corporation?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No, sir. I just simply did their business for them; took care of their minutes, and attended their corporation meetings. When members—when officers of the corporation wanted to buy a piece of land, and the deed was taken in my name——

Mr. SIEGEL (interposing). The value of that land was how much?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. The value of the land?

Mr. SIEGEL. Yes.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Purchase price of the land, I think, was about $75 an acre.

Mr. SIEGEL. How many acres were purchased?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. There was 20 acres.

Mr. SIEGEL. That is one instance?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And how long ago was that?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. That was about 4 years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. And why was it taken in your name?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, because of the fact that the alien-land law was in existence, and the Japanese were not allowed to hold land in their own name; I consulted an attorney in reference to the fact of whether a child born in this country was eligible to hold land, and I was advised that they were—arrangements could be made whereby they didn't have to have a guardian and borrow money—the land was purchased outright, that they could own the land; otherwise, that some other person would have to give security to own the land.

Mr. SIEGEL. Well, now, in the case heretofore described by you, the Japanese children have been born in America?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir; they were.

Mr. SIEGEL. How many children were involved in that certain case?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. How many children?

Mr. SIEGEL. Yes.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Two.

Mr. SIEGEL. Two; native born?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Native born; yes, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. Now, what was the second case?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I think the second case was two children born in this country.

Mr. SIEGEL. Well, was a purchase made in the name of yourself?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Purchase made in my name; yes, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. And how long ago was that?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. That was about two years ago.

Mr. SIEGEL. The number of acres purchased?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Twenty acres.

Mr. SIEGEL. Price paid?
Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. $125 an acre.
Mr. SIEGEL. How did you come to make that arrangement in this particular case?
Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. The man was doing business with us, shipping, and he asked me whether I would—said he wanted to get this land, and the parties who had the—he had been farming land and he wanted to make a purchase.
Mr. SIEGEL. And is that land located in Fresno?
Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Sir?
Mr. SIEGEL. In Fresno?
Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. In Florin.
Mr. SIEGEL. In Florin, I should say.
Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes; in Florin.
Mr. SIEGEL. Now, the third case?
Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. The third case was a case where a man had a bare—piece of bare land that he said he could buy at $70 an acre.
Mr. SIEGEL. How many acres involved?
Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. That is 20 acres.
Mr. SIEGEL. And the time?
Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I think probably 15 acres; I am not certain just now.
Mr. SIEGEL. Fifteen acres. And the time?
Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. And the time?
Mr. SIEGEL. Yes.
Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. The time was about, I think, a year ago.
Mr. SIEGEL. And what arrangement was there made between you and this man coming from Japan, as to how——
Mr. LANDSBOROUGH (interposing). It wasn't the case of a man coming from Japan; it was a man that was farming land there, and buying the land for his children.
Mr. SIEGEL. Oh, I see.
Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. In each case, that is so.
Mr. SIEGEL. And this particular case that you are just describing was a case of children again?
Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir; in each case.
Mr. SIEGEL. In each case you weren't appointed a guardian of those children, were you?
Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Not at all.
Mr. SIEGEL. And what did you pay for the land?
Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. In that case?
Mr. SIEGEL. Yes.
Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I think the land was seventy or seventy-five dollars an acre.
Mr. SIEGEL. How many acres purchased?
Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. There was 15 acres.
Mr. SIEGEL. And how long ago?
Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. That was last year.
Mr. SIEGEL. Last year. Any arrangement in writing as to what was to be the disposition of the land?
Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir.
Mr. SIEGEL. In the event of the death of the children?
Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Who held the papers?

Mr. SIEGEL. Yes—what does that provide?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. It provides that the land should be—upon the land being paid for in full——

Mr. SIEGEL. Yes.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. That it should be deeded to the child.

Mr. SIEGEL. In the event of the death of the child or children, what was to happen with the land?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No provision.

Mr. SIEGEL. No provision made by you in your will—any provision made by you in your will as to what is to be done with this property?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. And you have incorporated in your will provisions in all these cases, as to what is to happen to that property in the event of your death?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I have, yes, sir; I will qualify that, though, by saying that I am not sure, in all cases, but I have—I gave a written direction that in case of my death the property—that this property that was being held by me for these particular Japanese, and it should be so disposed of.

Mr. SIEGEL. Now then, you stated that there were five cases; you described three. Now, be good enough to describe the other two.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. The other two cases—well, there are three cases; there were three in the deed.

Mr. SIEGEL. Yes.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes; I have got mixed; six, I guess, instead of five.

Mr. SIEGEL. Instead of five? You are certain there aren't any more cases?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I beg pardon?

Mr. SIEGEL. You are certain there are not any more cases?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I am certain of that now, because I know the owners are not the fellows staying on it.

Mr. SIEGEL. Very well. Now, describe the fourth case.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. The fourth case is where a man bought—two parties bought, in all, 50 acres; one man took 30 acres and the other 20 for his children, and it was deeded to me and subsequently paid for.

Mr. SIEGEL. How long ago?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I think that was about, probably four years ago—three or four.

Mr. SIEGEL. Are the children alive at the present time?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. The value of the land paid at that time?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. The value of the land at that time was $60 an acre.

Mr. SIEGEL. How many acres purchased?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. There was 50 acres.

Mr. SIEGEL. And was a copy of the agreement given to the father of these children?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. The copy of the agreement was held by the seller of the land.

Mr. SIEGEL. Who was the seller of the land?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. The seller of the land was--the property was in the name of Mrs. Whitbeck, and her agent held the——

Mr. SIEGEL (interposing). Title?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Held the title under the paper.

Mr. SIEGEL. That, you say, was four years ago?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, I would have to refresh my memory by a book as to the date, but it was three or four years ago; yes, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. Now, state the fifth case.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I have embodied two cases in one—the fifth.

Mr. SIEGEL. Two cases in one?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. Well, state the sixth case.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. The sixth case is 50—I think about 50 acres of land involved.

Mr. SIEGEL. Located where?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. In the same neighborhood, within 4 or 5 miles of Florin.

Mr. SIEGEL. And in whose behalf did you make that purchase?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I made that in behalf of a child of the purchaser.

Mr. SIEGEL. Where is he? One child?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. One child.

Mr. SIEGEL. What is the age or what was the age of that child at the time of the purchase?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, possibly there may be more than one child now; I wouldn't be certain of that; there may be two. How old the children? They are infants. I could not give the date of the case.

Mr. SIEGEL. Well, were they infants under the age of five years?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Oh, possibly.

Mr. SIEGEL. Well, you knew at the time, didn't you, as to who these infants were, and their ages, and so forth?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Oh, yes; surely; I had the—I took the word of the man; I know the man.

Mr. SIEGEL. Did you ever see any of these children in any of these cases?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Oh, yes; I know the man and do business with him, and have seen him more or less frequently—go there frequently.

Mr. SIEGEL. Now, how many acres were purchased in this last case, sixth case?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I think that was 50 acres.

Mr. SIEGEL. Now, what did you pay for it?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I think it was $55 an acre.

Mr. SIEGEL. Now, were all these six cases the only cases in which you have purchased land during the past five years in behalf of children who were Japanese?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. Now, have you any financial arrangement by which you receive a certain profit?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. What arrangement is there in existence?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No arrangement at all.

Mr. SIEGEL. In other words, you did this out of gratuity of heart?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Not at all; no. I drew the papers and I was paid for doing the work.

Mr. SIEGEL. The clerical work?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. And aside from that you have received nothing?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I have received nothing.

Mr. SIEGEL. In the event of the death of these children during your lifetime, what is to become of the property?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, I have provided for that in each case where the—with the provision that the property should go to the children to whom it should go.

Mr. SIEGEL. But in the event of the death of these children during your lifetime, what is to become of this property which is in your name?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, I should think that would be a matter for the court to determine.

Mr. SIEGEL. Is there any written arrangement in existence?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No, sir; nothing other than I have stated.

Mr. SIEGEL. Now, in these cases where these purchases have been made, have there been two copies of the agreement made between you and the parents of these infants, or is there only one in existence in each case?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Only the parents hold a copy for the infants.

Mr. SIEGEL. Do you hold a copy for your own protection?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, I have, in one case—I have in two cases; yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. What about the other four?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I haven't any.

Mr. SIEGEL. Now, you state definitely, clearly, and explicitly that, aside from the amount which has been paid to you for the drawing of this agreement, there is no financial arrangement in existence by which either you or any other person or any other corporation in which you are interested, directly or indirectly, has received any amount of money for having purchased this property or holding it on behalf of these infants?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. You have stated it very clearly, and my answer is that there is no arrangement.

Mr. SIEGEL. Now, the thought has probably flashed through your mind that in the event of the death of these children during your lifetime the property might revert to you, because of being in your name, and it being against the law, as at present understood in the State of California, to purchase property in behalf of these children directly, or their parents can't hold such property, that undoubtedly the property would be yours.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Is that in the nature of a question?

Mr. SIEGEL. Have you?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. You are stating the fact in the affirmative; on the other hand——

Mr. SIEGEL (interposing). I want you to pass on it.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, my view is simply this: That in the event of my death—I am not a very young man—in the event of my death the children should be protected.

Mr. SIEGEL. We are all as young as we feel, you know.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. The children should be protected, but I make that provision also; they hold a statement from me, directing my executors to so return this property to the rightful owners; that was my intent.

Mr. SIEGEL. Is the land being cultivated now?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. Producing any profits?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. What becomes of the profits?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, that is a matter that I have had nothing to do with at all.

Mr. SIEGEL. Well, do you mean to say that you hold that property in your name and you have not ascertained what the land produces in the shape of profits or expenses?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I do not hold the land. I want it distinctly understood that I am not holding the land as a guardian at all. These Japanese have confidence in me and they wanted to buy the land——

Mr. SIEGEL (interposing). True, now; you have recited that.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. The point is this: The land is producing a certain amount of profit, isn't it?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. Now, what becomes of the profit; who pays the taxes?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Will you allow me to answer the question?

Mr. SIEGEL. Certainly; yes.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. If I were a guardian, appointed by the court, legally, I should say that I couldn't—that I would have to make an account.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, let's see just what is—what do you call yourself in relation to these children? You are not the guardian?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No; I am not the guardian.

The CHAIRMAN. You are not their business agent?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No; I am not their business agent.

The CHAIRMAN. You are not the agent of the State in any way?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Not in the least.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, what——

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH (interposing). But I understand, and I have been so instructed and advised, that it is not contrary to the law for these children to hold the land; I understand there has been a decision on that point, and it has never been contested or reversed in the State; and under those circumstances I assume that it is perfectly legal to hold land under those circumstances.

Mr. VAILE. You consider yourself a trustee, then?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. What is that?

Mr. VAILE. You consider yourself a trustee, then?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, I presume that would be, holding the legal title for their benefit.

Mr. SIEGEL. And the equitable title, as you assume, is in the name of the infants?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I beg pardon?

Mr. SIEGEL. The equitable title is in the name of the infants?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, supposing, in any case where there are two children, that both should die, you would then feel it your duty to hunt up the parents and refund payment for that?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I most certainly would; if I thought that it couldn't be settled any other way, I would allow the matter to be taken into court. I do not claim any title to the land.

Mr. SIEGEL. Let me ask you this: There are certain expenses which have to be paid in the running of these places?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. Who pays those?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. They are paid from the income of the property.

Mr. SIEGEL. Well, who pays them?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, the parents pay them, of course.

Mr. SIEGEL. Now, what about the taxes?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. The taxes are paid from the same source.

Mr. SIEGEL. Now, the money which was used in buying this property came from the parents?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. It came from the parents; yes, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. And did it come in the shape of check or cash?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, both.

Mr. SIEGEL. Both. Well, don't you really think that and the Japanese parents circumvented the law?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. You don't think so?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No, I don't; not as I understand—not as I interpret the law and as it has been interpreted to me.

Mr. SIEGEL. Well, now, there were two or more of you who joined together for the purpose of getting around the law, because, otherwise, you would have purchased the property in the name of these infants direct; isn't that so?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No; it is not possible to do that because of the fact that the land was not paid for entirely at the time it was necessary to——

Mr. SIEGEL (interposing). Well, wasn't there any case at all in which the land was paid for directly?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. In all the six cases?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No, sir; not one.

Mr. SIEGEL. Are there many such cases as you have described here going on in this place called Florin?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I don't know.

Mr. SIEGEL. Well, you meet and mingle, don't you, with them——

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH (interposing). Yes—I say I don't know of any.

Mr. SIEGEL (continuing). And the white inhabitants there?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I don't know of any.

Mr. SIEGEL. Is this a solitary case where property has been purchased under those circumstances?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I think so.

Mr. SIEGEL. You associate, of course, with the people of the white race up in that particular place?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I think so.

Mr. SIEGEL. Are there many people of the white race there?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir; lots of them.

Mr. SIEGEL. Is it a common topic of discussion amongst them as to how land is being purchased in behalf of these Japanese infants?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I haven't heard it discussed; no.

Mr. SIEGEL. Never has been a topic of discussion?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. Is there any discussion there as to whether the land has made smaller or greater progress since the Japanese have come there?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, there is a difference of opinion in that, possibly.

Mr. SIEGEL. So there is discussion there?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes; there is discussion there; yes, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. Now, what is the trend of discussion there?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, I don't know that I understand your question.

Mr. SIEGEL. You, as I understand, have been a resident, if I recollect it, 39 years, I think you said.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. Of the Florin district.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. And you have seen the district grow?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir; I have.

Mr. SIEGEL. It has increased in population, I assume.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Very much so.

Mr. SIEGEL. Now, during the past few years has there been any discussion or agitation there in regard to the so-called Japanese question?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, during the time of the passage of the alien land law, in 1911, there was a very great discussion.

Mr. SIEGEL. I mean during the past seven years, then.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. During the past seven years, and there were two sides—one side who favored the Japanese and favored the leasing of land and their buying of the land, and the others who were on the opposite side.

Mr. SIEGEL. Is that same discussion still going on?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I might say, however, before answering that——

Mr. SIEGEL (interposing). Certainly.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I presume that a great many of those people who were on the other side—and one case that I know of, who was a very strong agitator against the Japanese, now leases his land to the Japanese, and he was one of the leaders of that antialien land law and made a speech from the rostrum here against the proposition.

The CHAIRMAN. Just give his name in the record here; what's his name?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Mr. Newman has been leasing his land to Japanese for several years.

Mr. VAILE. Well, isn't it a fact that he simply yielded to the condition which existed?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Oh, no; not at all, because there is only one Japanese in that neighborhood. That is not directly at Florin; it was at Elk Grove.

The CHAIRMAN. Elk Grove?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir; that is the next place.

The CHAIRMAN. How far?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, it is 6 miles from Florin, or 7 miles.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, when you say Florin, what do you mean, 1 square mile or——

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH (interposing). No, sir. Florin embraces two voting precincts.

Mr. SIEGEL. How many voters in each voting precinct?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. There are about 100 in one and about 200 in the other at the present time.

Mr. SIEGEL. That includes both male and female voters, I assume.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, I would say 125, possibly, and 215 or 220.

Mr. VAILE. Well, now, would Mr. Newman have had plenty of opportunity to lease his land to Americans?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. He did lease his land to Americans.

Mr. VAILE. I mean afterwards—at the time that he leased it to Japanese did he have plenty of opportunity to lease it to Americans?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I presume he did; yes.

Mr. VAILE. You do not know that he did?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I don't know that he did. I know that he did lease to Americans, and he was not satisfied with them, and he afterwards leased the land to Japanese. He said that he had one man the last 15 years, and he subsequently made the lease for three years.

Mr. VAILE. He got better returns from that than he did from Americans—better rents?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I know that the land could pay more, because I handled some of the fruit from there, and I know that he got good results.

Mr. VAILE. Are there Japanese farmers, mostly, out to Florin?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No, sir.

Mr. VAILE. Mostly American farmers?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Mostly American farmers.

Mr. SIEGEL. Are you through, Mr. Vaile?

Mr. VAILE. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. Reverting back to the question which I asked you in regard to profits and expenses of the property in question, I assume, of course, that you make an income-tax return.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. That I make an income tax?

Mr. SIEGEL. Yes.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. Now, the property in question in all these six cases is in your name; is that right?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. Have you included receipts and disbursements of the property in question in your income-tax return?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. And during the entire time you have not done so?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, I think there was only one year when that could have been done, because——

Mr. SIEGEL (interposing). What about last year?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Last year, that I speak of.

Mr. SIEGEL. What about the year before that?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. The year before that there was no return from any of those places.

Mr. SIEGEL. In other words, it did not produce any profits at all?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No; not until last year.

Mr. SIEGEL. What was the total amount of money that you figured came in last year?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, there was——

Mr. SIEGEL (interposing). In receipts, first?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I beg pardon.

Mr. SIEGEL. In receipts—gross receipts.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, there were only 5 acres—only 5 acres of a 20-acre piece; that was the first piece that came into bearing, with anything in, at all. This year the returns have been larger.

Mr. SIEGEL. Have you a State income-tax law here in California?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No.

Mr. SIEGEL. You haven't? Well, let me suggest to you that you give your serious consideration as to whether you shouldn't make an income-tax return upon all the property which you are holding in your name for the benefit of these infants.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, there has been no return to make.

Mr. SIEGEL. Oh, yes; there is a return to be made in each instance of what you received, and then you are to deduct your expenses. That is merely a suggestion for you.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a part of your business—part of your business; that isn't our business.

Mr. TAYLOR. It isn't the income of the infant; it is the income of yourself.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I have that in mind, but there being no income from the property, I didn't see that there was any return to make.

Mr. SIEGEL. Now, is there any other property which is being held in Florin by you, or by any other corporation in which you are interested, which is really the property of infants or others who came from Japan?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. None at all?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. None at all.

Mr. SIEGEL. Are you interested, directly or indirectly, in any other corporation which is owning property?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. Owning similar lands?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I have strong objections to the organization of corporations, and that is one of the reasons I persuaded these people that they should not organize corporations.

Mr. SIEGEL. Would you have any objection to putting into the record here for our information the agreement which exists in any one of the six cases between you and the Jap—the father or parents of these children?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Not at all. I presumed that it was fairly made, and I thought that it would be perfectly proper.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, now, you have a brother up there?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. A brother?

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a brother or partner?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is the other partner with you in your business?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Oh, that is my son.

The CHAIRMAN. You and your son run the business?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes—well, yes; we run the business. Let me make myself clear on that: We own land, my family and myself, and my wife and my mother-in-law and my son and my children own this 25 acres of land, and we are farming this land. We have only recently incorporated this company, and there are no Japanese interested in the corporation, but we have leased the land to Japanese for a number of years, and they are still farming the land.

The CHAIRMAN. You want the corporation to be in your end of it?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes; we are looking out for the profits.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, while you have some objections to the corporations, you do not object to one for your family?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No, sir; because that is not the point. The point I make was that corporations in which Japanese were interested; where they could get hold of large tracts of land. In the cases that I have recited here, the land that was acquired was in small tracts, and, as I understood and was so advised, it was not against the law for a native born to hold—to own land, and in that way, I was—objected to corporations being formed—advised against it.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, now, have you ever been on the school board up there in that district?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, for 16 years I was on the school board. I do imagine that, without knowing it——

The CHAIRMAN (interposing). Are you on now?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No, sir; I am not.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you enjoy the work?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I did.

The CHAIRMAN. When did you quit?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, I was voted out, like a good many others, I presume.

The CHAIRMAN. Were the Japanese pretty thick in the community when you were up there?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir; pretty thick.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the school—how did you handle the school system?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, we had—the teachers that were there were friendly with the Japanese, and they thought—they instructed the Japanese as they did other children, and had no prejudice against them, apparently, and things got along very smoothly. I was voted out as being too friendly to the Japanese—the statement that was made—and I never sought reelection.

Mr. SIEGEL. Have you acted as broker?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. In any part of these cases or in any number of these cases in which property was sold to Japanese?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I have not.

Mr. SIEGEL. Haven't acted as agent for them?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. How is that?

Mr. SIEGEL. Acted as agent for them?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL (continuing). In the endeavor to purchase any property, aside from the six cases that you have just described?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No; I haven't; no.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there a post office at Florin?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The postmaster——

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH (interposing). Postmistress.

The CHAIRMAN. The postmistress speak Japanese?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No; not as I know of; we have a lot of white people there.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, how do the Japanese get their mail?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, they get their mail addressed to their box, and they are known as well as the white people are. Most of them have lived there a long time; some own their property and some leasing; they are very well known there.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not found it necessary to put in a branch post office for Japanese?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Oh, no; not at all.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, you want to come up in the State of Washington and see where it is done properly.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I have been there.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, have you any hotels up there?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes; we have a hotel.

The CHAIRMAN. Run by Japanese?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. One hotel?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. One hotel.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the name of it?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, it was named after the proprietor; the Hotel Pratt was the name of it.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the name now?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, I don't think it has a name—known as the Florin Hotel.

The CHAIRMAN. No Japanese hotels there?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, they have lodging houses.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the name of the best one?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, it has no name that I know of—named after the proprietor, the proprietor of one lodging house, run by a man name of Tenoda.

Mr. SIEGEL. Let me ask you, who suggested to you the plan or necessity of placing infants' property in the name of an American citizen when the infants were native born?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, I couldn't say that. The Japanese probably suggested the thought of it.

Mr. SIEGEL. Well, where did you get your suggestion or thought that that was legal?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. That it was legal?

Mr. SIEGEL. Yes. You had to get advice somewhere, didn't you?

The CHAIRMAN. He said he was advised.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I was advised.

Mr. SIEGEL. By an attorney?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. Would you care to give us his name?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, I can't say, now, that I remember who the attorney was, but——

Mr. SIEGEL (interposing). Do you use more than one attorney?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I would not have to have the advice of an attorney to know that an American born was entitled to all the rights and privileges, whether they were Japanese or anybody else. That seems to be the law of the land.

Mr. SIEGEL. Well, where did you get your suggestion? Assuming that is the law of the land, why the subterfuge, then?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. There was no subterfuge.

Mr. SIEGEL. Why put it in your name?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Simply because the land was not paid for, and somebody had to assume an obligation.

Mr. SIEGEL. That is all.

Mr. RAKER. Now, supplementing what has been asked, you say this money came directly from these Japanese?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir.

Mr. RAKER (continuing). To pay for this land. And, of course, the infant had no money of his own or her own?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Not that I know of.

Mr. RAKER. Well, assuming that.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I assume that they had none.

Mr. RAKER. Assuming that they had none, and that the adult man was furnishing the money.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir; I know that to be a fact.

Mr. SIEGEL. He went a step further than that, judge, he stated—actually furnished the money.

Mr. RAKER. Yes; I know, but I have been watching that very closely. He furnished it, but I am finding out whether that was his own money or not; that is what I want to know. It wasn't anybody else's money?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No; it wasn't anybody else's money; it was his money.

Mr. RAKER. Is the title to these several tracts that you named in your name—the deed made to you?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. To me, in each case, except where the land had been paid for, and that piece had been deeded to the persons who—infants.

Mr. RAKER. Well, in each instance, to begin with, the land was deeded directly to you——

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH (interposing). Yes, sir.

Mr. RAKER (continuing). In your name?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir.

Mr. RAKER. And you placed that deed on record?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir.

Mr. RAKER. And the taxes been assessed?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir; they are.

Mr. RAKER (continuing): Against you on that land?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Against me, and I have paid them.

Mr. RAKER. And you have paid the taxes?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, I have paid them when the money was—I collected the money from the Japanese.

Mr. RAKER. That is what I wanted to know.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. The taxes were paid.

Mr. RAKER. When it came time, in the course of business, for the taxes to become due, why, the Japanese whom you dealt with came to you and gave you the money, or you saw them, and you paid it with your taxes?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir.

Mr. RAKER. Were they assessed separately or generally with your property, all together?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Taxed separate.

Mr. RAKER. Each piece?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Each piece.

Mr. RAKER. No written document placed on record in the recorder's office showing any of this equitable title that you have described?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No, sir.

Mr. RAKER. Then, in addition to what the various records have reduced to various assessments—the board of control—why, of course, here is this title in your name that they wouldn't be able to ascertain that belonged, in substance, in equity to the Japanese?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir.

Mr. RAKER. Now, do you know whether or not that is prevalent over the State—this method of transfer?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I don't know; no; I don't know that it is. I know of a case that was, that I have cited—the Riverside case—was a case, as I understood, where the property had been bought in the name of the infant.

Mr. RAKER. Well, no; but this has no relation to the infant; I haven't eventually got to the infant yet. This was bought in your name. The deed does not show who the infant is?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No, sir.

Mr. RAKER. And anyone looking at the record would make an abstract, and it would show that the title was in you?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir.

Mr. RAKER. Now, what I want to know, has that been generally known over the State, that this method of transfer to some man, a guardian, like yourself, that was holding title for Japanese, was in existence?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I said that—in answering that question I thought I said that the Riverside case I knew to be one case, but I know that it is done.

Mr. RAKER. Well, that is a guardianship, and I am not referring to guardianships; I am talking about the strict legal title being in a man like yourself, a guardian, or anyone who is interested; you see, that is a different case altogether. So, in addition to the lands that have been applied to show that were under lease or guardianship or trusteeship or corporation, being in Japanese, there might be a large acreage in ownership, like that described by you this evening?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. There might be; yes, sir.

Mr. RAKER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think that is all right?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, I will have to qualify that again by saying that I don't—my advice is that that part of it was perfectly legal.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, whether it is legal or not, do you think it is all right?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. The holding of land by Japanese?

The CHAIRMAN. Permitting these titles to stand in your name when they don't belong to you?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, I most assuredly would not have taken part in the transaction if I didn't.

The CHAIRMAN. Confusing the records of the State as to where the land is owned, causing prominent citizens like John P. Irish to make statements that the Japanese had been daring an accountant to come into your district, and acts of that kind. What do you think about it?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, I don't know that it is generally installed: I am not prepared to answer that question.

Mr. RAKER. Now, on the record, or on the face of the record, here is the Japanese who has no title to or who is not entitled to own the land; he is running it, farming it, controlling it, just the same as though he owned it, but using you and your name, and, through you, is violating the law; isn't that right?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, I think it is—I think that probably would.

Mr. RAKER. Now, of course, you could at any time deed this property to any one you saw fit at the request of the man for whom you purchased.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No; I wouldn't.

Mr. RAKER. Well, supposing he came to you and asked you; now, he has furnished the money. He says, "I want a change here"; of course we are talking about "Nelly and Billy, my son and daughter."

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, their names have been mentioned.

Mr. RAKER. Well, that is only between you; that is in secrecy and quiet; you have shut your door, and you have had a little private understanding among yourselves that the world knew nothing about; and he said—he told you that he was buying it for these children. Now, supposing that he would come to you again and ask you to transfer it to somebody else, he having furnished the money, the little child knowing nothing about it, why, of course, you could and would, having confidence in him, transfer it under his direction, wouldn't you?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No, sir; I am very positive about that. I consider it like a matter in escrow, that the agreement should be lived up to, to the letter of the law, so far as that is concerned.

Mr. RAKER. Well, you have made no agreement with the child.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I made my agreement with the——

Mr. RAKER (interposing). You have left—the child had nothing to do with it; the child didn't consent to this agreement between you and the man that you dealt with, did he?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No.

Mr. RAKER. Wasn't present; wasn't capable, under the law, to transfer; in fact, knows nothing about it; possibly too young to know anything about it; isn't that right?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. That is right.

Mr. RAKER. And when any money was paid it was paid by this father, or the man who said he was the father of this child; isn't that right?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir.

Mr. RAKER. Now, for instance, take the first case designated by you. It might be that that particular child designated, named, was not in existence, mightn't it?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I don't know; that wouldn't be possible, because I know the family; I know the children and know that they were born right in that community; that isn't possible.

Mr. RAKER. Well, I just thought that may be a contingency.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I want to state that positively, because of the——

Mr. RAKER (interposing). Well, that is fair and that is right to do. Who gets the benefit of this farming land?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, the father is deriving the benefit from it.

Mr. RAKER. And the mother?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. And the mother and the children; they live off of the land.

Mr. RAKER. But, primarily, the father and his help are working that land thus held by you?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir.

Mr. RAKER. Yes. And, of course, you are not. Were you ever justice of the peace out there?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No, sir.

Mr. RAKER. You said you had some advice, and then said that you knew this without getting advice; I just wondered why you went to get advice about it.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, there were a great many questions that came up after the passage of the alien—antialien land law——

Mr. RAKER (interposing). Yes.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH (continuing). And in this particular case, I was talking with an attorney, and he assured me that it would be perfectly proper for the children to buy land in the name of a person.

Mr. RAKER. Well, who was that lawyer that gave you that advice?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, I have been trying to think, and I think it was Mr. Platnauer; I wouldn't be positive, and Mr. Platnauer might deny that he said it.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Platnauer?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. A Mr. Platnauer, of Sacramento.

Mr. RAKER. Well, now why didn't you—if you were assisting those people, why didn't you go right to work and assist in buying the land in the children's name, making the deed to the children, so there couldn't be any complication?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, I will state this: I was not in a position to buy the land. The negotiation was made entirely without my being consulted, in the first case that I speak of—you are talking about this first case?

Mr. RAKER. Yes.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I was not consulted on the question as to whether the child could hold the title eventually, and to assure myself of that fact, I talked with—consulted with several persons, and I think, now, Mr. Platnauer, then, was the only attorney whom I asked the question of.

Mr. RAKER. Well, you did not hire him as a lawyer and pay him a fee for it, did you?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No: I did not.

Mr. RAKER. Just kind of curbstone advice?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. That is all.

Mr. SIEGEL. Was that curbstone, you say, Judge?

Mr. RAKER. That is what we call it. Now, I just want to go just a little bit further: You had this 25 acres of land before you commenced to lease any of it to the Japanese—owned it then, farmed——

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH (interposing). Well, may I say about this 25 acres of land that my father-in-law originally owned the land?

Mr. RAKER. Well, it was in the family?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. It was in the family.

Mr. RAKER. Run by the family?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, yes: run by the family.

Mr. RAKER. You hired white men?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. We hired white men; yes.

Mr. RAKER. And made a fair competency off of it?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, in those days the land was hay land and didn't pay.

Mr. RAKER. Well, did you——

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH (interposing). It never paid until we leased the land to others and improved it and let them improve it: they would plant strawberries. The Japanese rents a piece of land, say, 10 acres of land, and the first thing he does is to plant strawberries in it, and then he plants grapes at the same time. By the time his strawberry crop is in there three years he has an acreage of grapes.

Mr. RAKER. Well, this was fair agricultural hay land?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No: it is not fair land. Mr. Humphrey, who speaks of it in Collier's—or not Collier's, but in the Country Gentleman—he says it is hog wallow. We rather resent that statement; we don't call it hog wallow: but it is poor land: it is hardpan land, and it is not suitable—it never paid as hay land: it never paid as agricultural land; and it never paid until we got into the fruit business.

Mr. RAKER. Well, isn't it kind of strange that all of a sudden, after our people in California here were doing well and making a good living, and had so many developments all along, that their land should become so poor at once, and then immediately become so valuable, as soon as they got the Japanese where they could lease it to them; isn't it kind of strange?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No, sir; not at all; not the class of land we have there.

Mr. SIEGEL. How did your family get it in the first place?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. My father-in-law bought the land for $1.25 an acre, originally.

Mr. SIEGEL. From the railroad? Was it railroad land?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, I don't know about that; it very likely was school land—it was school land.

Mr. SIEGEL. School land, was it?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir.

Mr. RAKER. Now, you have been prospering fairly well since you began to lease your land?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, the land has paid; yes, sir—not anything very extravagant.

Mr. RAKER. Well, the land, though, for an instant, just referring to you, individually: Have you been prospering fairly well?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, no; I can't say that I have. I have had to work out for a salary almost all of the time.

Mr. RAKER. Notwithstanding all of those Japanese——

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir; and I am still working out.

Mr. RAKER (interposing). Japanese renting, and your direct and personal association with them, and their confidence in you, and transferring land to you. Haven't you made anything out of this deal at all?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No; I can't say that I have.

Mr. RAKER. Well, you say that you are in favor of—your sentiment is in favor of the Japanese. You don't mean by that, do you, that you are in favor of more Japanese immigration?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No, no; I mean to say—I mean by that to say that as a farmer, as a fruit grower, where they are in a condition where there is nothing that can take the place—if we haven't the Japanese we simply would go out of business.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I heard that you could provide some labor in California of that kind.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I don't think you can provide farmers—they don't seek the farms.

The CHAIRMAN. You think the farmers have enough?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No; I say they don't seek the farms.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, any kind of a farmer—do they need labor on the farms here?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes; they need labor on the farms.

The CHAIRMAN. In California?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you object to more Japanese coming for that purpose?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, I don't think there is necessity for opening the gates entirely; I have never been in favor of that.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; but you are looking at it from the standpoint of your locality. How about Missouri? A nice, mild climate there, and raise lots of fruit; she wouldn't be—you wouldn't object to Missouri having a reasonable number of Japanese residents?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No; I think not; no, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, then, Arkansas has some more favorable climate.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I think the Japanese fill a want on the farm, in improving the land, that we are not going to get from any other nationality; that is my own belief.

The CHAIRMAN. Can't the Hindu do it?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, the Hindu is more objectionable, to my opinion, than the Japanese.

The CHAIRMAN. Why? They are very clean people.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, I am mistaken, then. I apologize.

The CHAIRMAN. Only because it is——

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH (interposing). Japanese are——

The CHAIRMAN (interposing). What?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Japanese are very clean; they are very clean about their person; they never go to bed without taking a bath and

washing themselves and changing their clothes, and they are very clean people.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course, the Hindu will work a little cheaper than the Jap.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. The question of wages, now, is just what a man can get and how bad you need him; it is not a question of who he is.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, now, wouldn't a lot of Hindus help upon your farm up there?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No; we would object to the Hindus from a moral standpoint. The Japanese, so far as a moral standpoint is concerned, are, I consider, a moral people. They are clean. They are not objectionable so far as morals are concerned. No woman has ever been assaulted by a Japanese, and we have thousands of them in our neighborhood; and from that standpoint I would say that the Japanese are preferable to many other races.

The CHAIRMAN. Any Japanese murders in your country?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. We have not had any.

The CHAIRMAN. Not at all?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I employ as many as 50 Japanese at one time, for several years, working in the basket factory, and never had any labor trouble—no domestic troubles.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, where was it?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Right there.

The CHAIRMAN. Your basket factory is there?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir; we have two basket factories there.

The CHAIRMAN. What has become of it now?

Mr LANDSBOROUGH. It is working; the Japanese work in the basket factory.

The CHAIRMAN. Your company owns it?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. They sold it?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, I never owned it; I worked in the factory. I want to correct the impression that seems to have gotten into the committee's hands at Washington, a statement made by Mr. McClatchy that the land—another statement that had been made, the land seemed to have deteriorated under Japanese farming. Now, my experience is the Japanese are good farmers; they buy fertilizers in large quantities and improve the land—leave the land in better shape than they find it.

Mr. SIEGEL. In those cases which you have mentioned before, that the entire purchase price has been paid for the land——

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH (interposing). No, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL (continuing). In any particular case on that section, and when the purchase price has been completed, paid, what has become of the land?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. The same parties are occupying it.

Mr. SIEGEL. Still in your name?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No, sir. The deed was made to the infant, and the land is being occupied and farmed by the parents, as they did previously.

Mr. SIEGEL. Well, then, the land is now in the name of the infants?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. In other words, you went around in a roundabout way for the purpose of getting the property in the name of the infants, instead of buying it directly for them; is that right?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I would like to have that question.

Mr. SIEGEL. Stenographer, will you kindly read the question?

The question is read.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I made the statement previously that it was not possible to buy for them, to buy it directly, because of the fact there was an obligation to be assumed, that the land was not paid for as a whole, and after the purchase was completed the land was deeded as designated.

Mr. SIEGEL. Do you own any land in the city of Sacramento?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. Or in the county?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I own land in the vicinity of Florin: yes, sir—the corporation: I own a small piece outside of that.

Mr. SIEGEL. Is that in your own name?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. Is that being held by you for a Japanese?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. Children, or some one else?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. Or any corporation?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Does your son hold any?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No, sir; he is just interested in the corporation.

The CHAIRMAN. Where does your son live?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. He lives at Mayhew.

The CHAIRMAN. And where is Mayhew?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Mayhew is on the road to Folsom, out about 5 miles from here, on the road to Folsom and——

The CHAIRMAN (interposing). Is it in the vicinity of your town?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir: within a few miles of there.

The CHAIRMAN. We can find him at Mayhew?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. You can find him at Mayhew.

The CHAIRMAN. What are his initials?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. L. B.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, where did you get your education?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, where I picked it up.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean, what schools?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I had very little schooling.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you go to school in this vicinity, up there where you have been so many years?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No, sir. I was born in Australia and came to this country quite a young man, lived in the East for four years, attended the night school part of the time, and that is about the extent of my schooling.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, where did your son get his education?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. He is educated in the schools at Florin, subsequently went to the Sacramento High school and graduated.

The CHAIRMAN. When he went to school there, were there Japanese in the schools?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Did he get along all right?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, there has never been any trouble in the school with Japanese.

The CHAIRMAN. Did he ever talk to you at all about the Japanese in the public schools?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No. They mingle and they don't have any trouble in the school at all.

The CHAIRMAN. They really have none?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. None at all. I will state frankly that you will go there and see the Japanese playing at recess, and the Japanese boys and the white boys play baseball and other games; and the girls, too.

The CHAIRMAN. That is proper, too. But now you say your son does not send his children to school there?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I probably ought not to make it as broad as that. He does send his children, however, to a private school. I don't think that I should make——

The CHAIRMAN (interposing). Well, now I don't want to get you wrong.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No; I don't think I should make—I should let him state his reasons for that.

The CHAIRMAN. He is in a high-school district, is he?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. He is in the what is known as the Brighton School district; we call it Brighton School.

The CHAIRMAN. And his child is how old?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Seven years old.

The CHAIRMAN. Just starting to school?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes; just started to school this last year.

The CHAIRMAN. Goes to a private school here in Sacramento?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Any other parents out in those districts send their children to private schools?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Not that I know of.

Mr. VAILE. I want to ask Mr. Landsborough a question or two: Mr. Landsborough——

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH (interposing). Yes, sir.

Mr. VAILE. If after this land had all been paid for the father of these children had told you that he had agreed to sell the land to some other person who was qualified to hold land, either another man with children, or under other conditions, and he paid you according to that agreement, would you have conveyed to them? I am assuming, now, that the land has been paid for.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir.

Mr. VAILE. Would you have conveyed, according to his direction, under a statement like that?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I don't think I could. My understanding was this land was purchased for the children——

Mr. VAILE (interposing). Very well.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH (continuing). And that was the agreement.

Mr. VAILE. Say, although it was paid for by the parent's money.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes.

Mr. VAILE. You would not have felt at liberty to convey it according to their directions, even to another person who could lawfully hold it?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No; I don't feel that—that question never entered my mind, but I state, now, that I don't think that I would.

Mr. VAILE. Well, now it having been conveyed to these minors, how will they convey it, if they want to convey it?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, they are not supposed to convey it.

The CHAIRMAN. Not supposed, by whom?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, I say they are not supposed to convey—they did not buy it for that purpose: I presumed the parent bought it to give the land—to get the land to work.

Mr. VAILE. Well, then the purpose of the transaction was, in the first place, to buy this land so that if it was paid for, at all, it was bound to go to these children, and so that, after it was paid for, it was bound to be in them at least until they were of age, wasn't it?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir: that was the idea.

Mr. VAILE. So, as to make it definitely certain that the land would be unalienable until those children should reach 21?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Exactly.

Mr. VAILE. In other words, the effect of the transaction was to insure Japanese ownership until those children should become 21?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir.

Mr. VAILE. And leave it entirely out of the control of their parents, who had paid for it to place it into American ownership, or even into other Japanese ownership where it could lawfully vest; that was the purpose, was it not, and the effect of the transaction?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir.

Mr. VAILE. You stated a few moments ago that you had objections to corporations for the purpose of landholding by Japanese. What is the reason for those objections, if you don't mind stating?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, I had noticed that a good many corporations were formed for the purpose of acquiring large bodies of land, not for the purpose of improving it, apparently, but for the purpose of acquiring the land for speculative purposes. I know of a case where stock was sold in our neighborhood to Japanese for land in San Joaquin County, land that has never been improved, and produced no results; and for those reasons I assumed that it wasn't good policy, while in the case——

Mr. VAILE (interposing). Well.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I beg pardon.

Mr. VAILE. Go ahead.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. While in the case of the Japanese that I speak of, the land was immediately improved and put into the market—a value put upon the land, and results came in.

Mr. VAILE. Well, were these corporations—were they companies operating waste land?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No; farming land.

Mr. VAILE. Or acquiring——

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH (interposing). Farming land.

Mr. VAILE (continuing). New land?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Acquiring new land; yes, sir.

Mr. VAILE. Well, I had understood, from several witnesses who appeared here, that the Japanese was principally adapted to improving waste land, or untried land.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, it is not to be presumed that they could make a contract of a thousand or two thousand acres of a land in a locality that was not suitable to that class of farming that they did, in furnishing and raising——

Mr. VAILE (interposing). Their class of farming, then, is intensive farming?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Intensive farming.

Mr. VAILE. On lands which were already pretty well improved, or partly improved?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No; they took hold of new land.

Mr. VAILE. New land?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. A small piece of land, hog-wallow land, if you will have it so, and with the time they will work, in the summer time, when, ordinarily, we don't work——

Mr. VAILE (interposing). Land which has not been cultivated, even?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir; land, pasture land; I know of cases of 300 acres.

Mr. VAILE. Well, why couldn't they, then, prosper in these companies for the purpose of developing new lands?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. They were getting large quantities of land for the purpose of speculative purposes, more than for the improvement of it; that was what I assumed.

Mr. VAILE. Well, were these companies organized by Japanese or by Americans?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Organized by Japanese.

Mr. VAILE. Then the Japanese is a land speculator?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, I don't know the details of it. I had seen accounts of it, and in this particular case that I speak of the Japanese told me that he had—that he would be stuck on the land.

Mr. VAILE. Was he defrauded by his own countrymen?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Not that I know of; no, sir.

Mr. VAILE. So that your objection to these companies came from cases in which it had been, evidently in your observation, in which Japanese were defrauded by their own countrymen?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No; not particularly. I say, when the alien land law was passed, if the legislators had not looked a little over the Japanese and seen that it might be denied to other classes—if others were prevented from forming corporations—aliens from forming corporations, possibly they would have obliterated, or made an exception of the case of corporations owning land; but they allowed the question of corporations to remain in the law, and this practice has grown up to make it a temptation to the Japanese to organize through that method.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, now, just a minute. Now, if they didn't do that they would not be able to form shipping companies, and they would ship through shipping companies already organized, wouldn't they—fruit-growers associations, in other words?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I don't look at it from that standpoint. That may be.

The CHAIRMAN. No; you didn't; but, of course, you know the tendency would be that way, wouldn't it?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, they did not, ordinarily—they haven' formed corporations for the purpose of shipping, except in one case when the growers have organized—the strawberry growers, and ship their own produce.

The CHAIRMAN. The strawberry growers are organized up here?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. The strawberry growers here are organized.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, what about the cantaloupe growers; are they organized?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No; I am not familiar with them; no.

The CHAIRMAN. Nor the loganberry growers, no; nor the—you are not familiar with them?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No, sir; I am not familiar with them.

Mr. SIEGEL. Will you mail to the chairman, Congressman Johnson, a copy of the agreement to which you made reference while testifying before?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. Will you send it, care of the St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. I would like to ask Mr. Landsborough: Mr. Landsborough, do you know of any case of actual bona fide partnership between Americans and Japanese for the purchase of land or other business enterprises?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No; I do not.

Mr. TAYLOR. And the only instances that you know of, where American citizens became partners with Japanese, was for the purpose of evading this alien land law of this country?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I did not say I knew of any cases of that kind.

Mr. TAYLOR. Well, the manifest object of these corporations that you speak of is to evade the alien land law, isn't it?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. You do not know of any actual bona fide partnership between the white man and the Jap, where they actually——

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH (interposing). No; I am not familiar—I say that I am not familiar with the corporation, excepting one case where the Japanese wanted to build a Buddhist Church in our neighborhood, I formed a corporation for them. Otherwise, I am not familiar with the corporations; as I understand——

Mr. TAYLOR (interposing). You were just a nominal—you were only a nominal partner?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I am not a partner at all; I was not mentioned; I simply drew the papers for them.

Mr. TAYLOR. Drew the papers?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. In this case, where the children owned the land, for the purpose of building; the children formed a majority of the stockholders—for the purpose of building this church.

The CHAIRMAN. What—the children building the churches?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I beg pardon?

The CHAIRMAN. The children wanted to build the Buddhist Church?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No; but in order to acquire the land on which to build this church they formed the corporation, and the children, the American-born children, held the majority of the stock.

The CHAIRMAN. They had a perfect right to build a Buddhist Church, or any other kind, didn't they?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes; I think they had a perfect right.

Mr. SIEGEL. Well, haven't you got a separate line of corporations, distinguished, for religious corporations, from other kinds of corporations, in this State?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. Well, under what law did they incorporate—under the religious law?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. Or under the other?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Under the religious law.

Mr. SIEGEL. In what respect does the religious law, as far as corporations are concerned, differ from others in this State; do you know?

The CHAIRMAN. He says he is not a lawyer.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No; I am not a lawyer.

Mr. SIEGEL. Well, he has testified sufficiently to show that he is some kind of a lawyer.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. That is all, and we are much obliged to you.

Mr. RAKER. I just want to put one question to him on that line: Your observation out there is that the Japanese and the whites can not associate together—intermarry—is it not?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. You would be opposed to that?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I would be opposed to my family marrying with some other race, too.

Mr. RAKER. Well, let's just hang right to the Japanese.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, I think it is rather a little unfair; that is all.

Mr. RAKER. Nothing unfair about it; it is absolutely bringing us right down——

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH (interposing). I am not questioning you, Judge.

Mr. RAKER. I know, but bringing it right down to the crux.

The CHAIRMAN. Let him answer that. He means Indians, Hindus?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Yes; other than white races.

The CHAIRMAN. Races that do not mingle naturally with the white race.

Mr. RAKER. And in any community where on one side are the Japanese and on the other side of the street are the whites, it isn't good for the community, is it?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. You mean for them to intermarry?

Mr. RAKER. Yes.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I shouldn't think it would be; no.

Mr. RAKER. Well, doesn't it retard the general development of the community?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, I am not qualified to judge; I only know what I see along the highway, that where the Japanese and the native girl would not marry; they are a diverse people.

Mr. RAKER. Well, I am talking about the American, now, and the Japanese.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. Well, there is only one generation here, Judge, and we are not in a position to know what may happen in years to come, if you want to put it that way.

Mr. VAILE. He stated he didn't think it would be for the benefit of the American.

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. No; it wouldn't be to the benefit of anybody, Judge.

Mr. SIEGEL. Of course, the witness is somewhat of an internationalist, anyway.

Mr. VAILE. Well, now, just a moment. Of course, that is not desirable for the two races to marry. Is it necessary?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. The workman is necessary for the development of the community; yes.

Mr. VAILE. Then your argument is based on the proposition that the Japanese is necessary for the development of the community, and if he is not necessary, then we better not have them?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. I will say that some of the alien races is necessary for the development of all of the rural communities at the present time, more so than any other. The white boys who went to the war do not return to the farms; that is an admitted fact. The wages are more attractive in the cities, and we find that in our community, as I have found it in other communities, and the result is that we are dependent at the present time upon Japanese labor, and will be for some years to come. If you can put in there some other class of people who will do the work, why I should say they would be preferable, from a social standpoint.

Mr. VAILE. Then, the justification of it is on the ground of the need of labor which the white race can not or won't supply?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. That is it.

Mr. VAILE. That is the only justification?

Mr. LANDSBOROUGH. That is the only justification, and just possibly—but I won't go any further than that; I am not competent to judge.

The CHAIRMAN. We are very much obliged to you. If possible, we will try and visit your locality to-morrow. Now, is our secretary here?

STATEMENT OF MR. T. KARAKAWA.

(The witness was duly sworn by Mr. Raker.)

The CHAIRMAN. Now, your name is what?

Mr. KARAKAWA. T. Karakawa.

The CHAIRMAN. Spell that.

Mr. KARAKAWA. K-a-r-a-k-a-w-a.

The CHAIRMAN. K-a-r-a——

Mr. KARAKAWA (interposing). k-a-w-a—Karakawa.

The CHAIRMAN. You are the secretary of the——

Mr. KARAKAWA (interposing). Japanese Association of the Sacramento Valley.

The CHAIRMAN. Japanese Association of Sacramento?
Mr. KARAKAWA. Of the Sacramento Valley.
The CHAIRMAN. You are the local secretary?
Mr. KARAKAWA. Yes, sir.
The CHAIRMAN. What do you call your local? Is it a chapter or a house or a temple or a club or a lodge or what?
Mr. KARAKAWA. Just an association to promote the welfare of brothers or people, and friendship, American and Japanese, between the neighbors.
The CHAIRMAN. Is the Japanese editor here to-night?
Mr. KARAKAWA. Yes.
The CHAIRMAN. Let him come up, too—the Japanese editor.
Mr. KANZAKI. All at once?
The CHAIRMAN. You have more than one editor?
Mr. KANZAKI. No; just one.
The CHAIRMAN. He said he didn't speak English?
Mr. KANZAKI. Not very freely.
Mr. RAKER. Mr. Editor, will you be sworn?

STATEMENT OF MR. H. B. MIZUTANI.

(The witness was duly sworn by Mr. Raker.)
The CHAIRMAN. He understands the oath, does he? Now, his name—your name?
Mr. MIZUTANI. H. B. Mizutani.
The CHAIRMAN. Mizutani?
Mr. MIZUTANI. Yes; M-i-z-u-t-a-n-i.
The CHAIRMAN. Editor, Sacramento what?
Mr. MIZUTANI. Sacramento Daily News.
The CHAIRMAN. Daily News?
Mr. MIZUTANI. Japanese.
The CHAIRMAN. Morning or evening?
Mr. MIZUTANI. Evening.
The CHAIRMAN. What do you pay for white paper now? How much does he pay for white paper?
Mr. SIEGEL. A pound?
The CHAIRMAN. A hundred pounds or a pound?
(Mr. K. Kanzaki assisted as interpreter.)
Mr. MIZUTANI. Well, it is $245 per ton I pay now.
The CHAIRMAN. Is it hard to get?
Mr. MIZUTANI. Yes.
The CHAIRMAN. How many pages, your paper?
Mr. MIZUTANI. Four pages.
The CHAIRMAN. Four. Advertising good?
Mr. MIZUTANI. Yes.
The CHAIRMAN. Japanese advertising?
Mr. MIZUTANI. Yes; and white man, too.
The CHAIRMAN. And other men, too?
Mr. MIZUTANI. Hardware.
Mr. RAKER. No—white man, too.
The CHAIRMAN. Have you one of your copies of your paper with you?
Mr. MIZUTANI. No; I have not.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you leave one down to the hotel to-morrow?
Mr. MIZUTANI. We will send after one.
The CHAIRMAN. You have machinery advertising—machinery?
Mr. MIZUTANI. Yes.
The CHAIRMAN. Steamship?
Mr. MIZUTANI. Steamship?
The CHAIRMAN. Steamboat?
Mr. MIZUTANI. No [assisted by the interpreter, Mr. Kanzaki]; yes.
The CHAIRMAN. Railroad?
Mr. MIZUTANI. Yes.
The CHAIRMAN. Banks?
Mr. MIZUTANI. Yes.
The CHAIRMAN. Japanese banks?
Mr. MIZUTANI. Yes.
The CHAIRMAN. Where?
Mr. MIZUTANI. San Francisco and Sacrament, too.
The CHAIRMAN. How many Japanese banks here?
Mr. MIZUTANI. Two Japanese banks—yes—one in Sacramento.
The CHAIRMAN. One Japanese bank?
Mr. MIZUTANI. Yes; and one American bank.
The CHAIRMAN. One what?
Mr. SIEGEL. One American bank.
The CHAIRMAN. That is all right. Now, do you get news from Japan?
Mr. MIZUTANI. Yes; sometimes.
The CHAIRMAN. By letter?
Mr. MIZUTANI. What?
The CHAIRMAN. By letter? How you get your news?
Mr. MIZUTANI. Yes; sometimes letter; sometimes get them from Japan, news.
The CHAIRMAN. Japanese newspapers?
Mr. MIZUTANI. Yes.
The CHAIRMAN. Tokyo?
Mr. MIZUTANI. Yes; Tokyo, sometimes.
The CHAIRMAN. Do you get telegraphic news here?
Mr. MIZUTANI. Yes; we get 'em—yes.
The CHAIRMAN. American news?
Mr. MIZUTANI. Yes.
The CHAIRMAN. Have you got a pretty good number of subscribers?
Mr. MIZUTANI. Yes.
The CHAIRMAN. How much a month?
Mr. MIZUTANI. Well, about $2,000.
The CHAIRMAN. $2 a month from them?
The REPORTER. Two thousand, he says.
The CHAIRMAN. He is telling the subscribers?
Mr. MIZUTANI. Yes; subscribers.
The CHAIRMAN. How much paid per month?
Mr. MIZUTANI. Fifty cents a month; 60 cents a month.
The CHAIRMAN. That is right; you are a good newspaperman. Now, then, Mr. Secretary, how many members in your society?
Mr. KARAKAWA. About 900 members.

The CHAIRMAN. Nine hundred members?
Mr. KARAKAWA. Nine hundred.
The CHAIRMAN. What?
Mr. KARAKAWA. Nine hundred members.
The CHAIRMAN. Nine hundred. What is the dues per year?
Mr. KARAKAWA. $6 per year paid.
The CHAIRMAN. Does that cover everything?
Mr. KARAKAWA. Well, sometimes short.
The CHAIRMAN. Do you have to pay any war tax?
Mr. KARAKAWA. No war tax; just the common tax.
The CHAIRMAN. You have no club?
Mr. KARAKAWA. No club.
The CHAIRMAN. No card tables?
Mr. KARAKAWA. No; just a few tables for a secretary and assistant; that is all.
The CHAIRMAN. No big clubroom?
Mr. KARAKAWA. No.
The CHAIRMAN. How much do you pay per year for each member, to the central organization?
Mr. KARAKAWA. Fifteen per cent, all together.
The CHAIRMAN. How do you get—I will ask both of you together how you came to fix it for 15 per cent for this place?
Mr. K. KANZAKI. Well, last year, assessment to local association was 5 per cent, plus so much to different associations; but this year the system was changed; a 15 per cent assessment to the membership fee of each association.
The CHAIRMAN. Plus what?
Mr. KANZAKI. That is all.
Mr. RAKER. Now, before you pass on to this, when do these 900 members meet; how often do you meet?
Mr. KARAKAWA. Each year, some time in January; we have general meetings about once a year.
The CHAIRMAN. Do you just meet once a year?
Mr. KARAKAWA. Yes, sir.
The CHAIRMAN. How many delegates do you send down to the general meeting?
Mr. KARAKAWA. Oh, we send a delegate to San Francisco—two, or sometimes three, to San Francisco.
The CHAIRMAN. Is yours one of the big lodges of the society?
Mr. KARAKAWA. No such organization; we have only one organization, the Japanese Association.
(Mr. Kanzaki assists as interpreter, putting the last question of the chairman.)
Mr. KARAKAWA. Yes.
The CHAIRMAN. One of the big ones in the State?
Mr. KARAKAWA. Yes; big ones—not the biggest.
The CHAIRMAN. Well, how big?
Mr. KARAKAWA. Just about the fourth one. I think San Francisco, Fresno, and either Stockton or Sacramento—is either third or fourth.
The CHAIRMAN. How do you get to be secretary?
Mr. KARAKAWA. Secretary be appointed by directors' meeting in January, after general meeting elected all directors.
The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean at the general meeting down at San Francisco?

Mr. KARAKAWA. No; general meeting locally; here.
Mr. VAILE. They elect directors, and the directors appoint him.
The CHAIRMAN. Oh, yes. Who is your president?
Mr. KARAKAWA. The president is Mr. I. Tsuda.
Mr. RAKER. Do you get a salary?
Mr. KARAKAWA. Yes.
Mr. RAKER. How much a month?
Mr. KARAKAWA. $125 a month.
Mr. RAKER. You do nothing else except doing this secretarial work?
Mr. KARAKAWA. No; nothing else.
Mr. RAKER. Do you go out around the country and visit the members?
Mr. KARAKAWA. Yes, sir; and I make lease, or not make lease, but help making lease; if something—some trouble come out between around there, or Japanese leasing——
Mr. RAKER (interposing). You find a boy out of work, do you get job for him?
Mr. KARAKAWA. Yes; and sometimes bring Americans out for Japanese boys.
Mr. RAKER. You tell them where they can get the Japanese boy to go to work?
Mr. KARAKAWA. Yes, sir.
Mr. RAKER. If you find a man that has anything to sell, why you find out where he can get a place to sell it?
Mr. KARAKAWA. Yes. Sometimes when they want to sell to the cannery, and the cannery is the best price, why I make contract; yes.
Mr. RAKER. I see. In other words, you are sort of a kind of a news agent to keep them informed of what is going on?
Mr. KARAKAWA. Yes.
Mr. RAKER. On all matters?
Mr. KARAKAWA. Yes. Distribute laborers, and all kind of work; sometimes for social doing, sometime public celebration, and appoint committees, and all meet together, and many times we march the street for American parade, and a few days ago I let $500 for American Salvation Army, and at Fourth of July celebration we raised among our people $700 and a patriotic float, and that is my duty.
The CHAIRMAN. That is the line of work. Did you help take the census?
Mr. KARAKAWA. Last, not; I have been down the river to help the Japanese Salvation Army for a campaign against gambling—the Chinese gambling down there; to stop the Japanese going?
The CHAIRMAN. You say the Chinese or the Japanese?
Mr. KARAKAWA. Chinese gambling—to stop Japanese getting to Chinese gambling dens. There is the kind of work that I have.
The CHAIRMAN. Do you think we should have national laws of wide lines for gambling?
Mr. KARAKAWA. Yes.
The CHAIRMAN. You believe in that?
Mr. KARAKAWA. They be working.
The CHAIRMAN. Send them back if they gamble?
Mr. KARAKAWA. Yes; send them back.

The CHAIRMAN. You help take the census for Japanese Government?

Mr. KARAKAWA. Not very much, in comparison with the Stockton association, they working the immigration office.

(Mr. Kanzaki assists by interpreting.)

Mr. KARAKAWA. Oh, yes; census.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got that done?

Mr. KARAKAWA. Yes.

(Mr. Kanzaki assists by interpreting.)

Mr. KANZAKI. He says he helped take the Tokio census.

The CHAIRMAN. For the Japanese Government, the census here?

Mr. KARAKAWA. Yes—well, you mean the Japanese people in this locality?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. VAILE. No; he doesn't mean the Japanese people in this locality; he means did you help to take the Japanese Government census.

Mr. KARAKAWA. No; I have not.

The CHAIRMAN. The Japanese Government hasn't asked you to help to get the census here?

Mr. KARAKAWA. Yes, yes, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. For Japan?

Mr. KARAKAWA. Yes; last year.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you done anything about it?

Mr. KARAKAWA. Yes; the people registered—practically all.

The CHAIRMAN. Who paid for that?

Mr. KARAKAWA. The man who registered paid 25 cents for a fults, nothing for children.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I want to ask the editor: Do you read English?

Mr. MIZUTANI. Yes; not very well.

The CHAIRMAN. See if that is what you said in your paper. You help him.

(Mr. Kanzaki assists by interpreting.)

The CHAIRMAN. Exhibit K [referring to Exhibit K]: that is in the other.

Mr. KANZAKI. It will take some time, so you better proceed, and I will read this over.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, we will adjourn in a few minutes. Let him bring here to-morrow some time his articles in his language which those are about.

Mr. KANZAKI. Yes; that will be all right.

The CHAIRMAN. He will bring that back, and have him bring that back, too.

Mr. RAKER. Are you a married man?

Mr. KARAKAWA. Yes; married the 22d of May.

The CHAIRMAN. Where was your wife born?

Mr. KARAKAWA. In Japan.

The CHAIRMAN. In Japan. And you were born in Japan?

Mr. KARAKAWA. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you been here?

Mr. KARAKAWA. Twenty-one years.

The CHAIRMAN. And when did you——

Mr. KARAKAWA (interposing). Let's see—between 22—well, 20 years and 11 months.

The CHAIRMAN. When did your wife come to America?

Mr. KARAKAWA. I don't know exactly.

The CHAIRMAN. About how long ago?

Mr. KARAKAWA. Ten years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. Ten years ago. Did you marry her here or over there?

Mr. KARAKAWA. I marry her in San Francisco—at San Francisco.

The CHAIRMAN. You married her in San Francisco?

Mr. KARAKAWA. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How did she get into the United States?

Mr. KARAKAWA. She is divorced; she is divorced in San Francisco.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, before she was divorced, did she come in as a picture bride?

Mr. KARAKAWA. Yes: I think so; yes; then she lived seven or eight years with her husband.

The CHAIRMAN. And divorced him, and then you married her?

Mr. KARAKAWA. Divorced him; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You see I just wanted to know if you had any original papers; that is all.

Mr. RAKER. That is all, Mr. Johnson.

The CHAIRMAN. We will adjourn in a minute. Miss Brown, come up here just a minute.

Mr. KANZAKI. Do you want to continue the hearing to-morrow?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; to-morrow morning at 9.30.

Mr. KANZAKI. Those men want to be here?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. We will just take another copy of his paper, and let me have—can you stay here to-morrow?

Mr. KANZAKI. I think so.

The CHAIRMAN. If you can't tell, may be he could come again.

Mr. KANZAKI. Yes; I think so.

The CHAIRMAN. Miss Brown, you have been doing some writing for the magazines and newspapers?

Miss BROWN. I did in 1911; not since then.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you write for?

Miss BROWN. I wrote some pamphlets at the time the alien land agitation was on. I couldn't find a way to appear before the committee, and I felt all worked up over it, so I simply sat down and wrote what I felt was the truth, the statements; so I hunted up others, and they were finally printed.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you copies left?

Miss BROWN. I think I have; I think I have two. I haven't tried to save them, because I didn't want them.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you step in here to-morrow, if it doesn't take too much of your time and let us see the copies?

Miss BROWN. Yes; I will. I will try and find three of them. I know I have two, but I am not sure. I also wrote to the Jewish paper—I can't think of the name now, but they printed an article in the East; and through Dr. Jordan, these articles that I have kept—pamphlets—were published in Europe. At that time I was associated

with Dr. Jordan, and it was at his instance that I checked up the matter further.

The CHAIRMAN. General immigration, and all that?

Miss BROWN. Ended in a better relation between the countries at that time.

The CHAIRMAN. Perhaps you can find them in the library?

Miss BROWN. Yes; they are in the library, because the State librarian sent to me for them at the time, and I think all of them that I have ever written are there.

The CHAIRMAN. We will stand adjourned until 9.30 in the morning.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1920.

The committee met at 10 o'clock a. m., Hon. Albert Johnson (chairman) presiding.

STATEMENT OF MR. V. S. McCLATCHY—Continued.

Mr. McCLATCHY. The board of control report quotes the Japanese vice consul, Ishii, at San Francisco, to the effect that not to exceed a dozen American-born children have signed the "Declaration of Losing Nationality," and that, so far as learned, permit has not been granted by the Japanese Government in any of these cases.

In "Shin Sekai"—the "New World"—of San Francisco, in the issue of May 19, 1920 (see Exhibit M), mention is made of the case of Ichio, eldest son of Saichi Nagaoka, of Port Angeles, who had made application for such permission, but was refused. The refusal was based on the ground that, although he was not 17, he was over 17 by the Japanese procedure, which counts the months preceding birth.

Japan not only claims as her citizens all Japanese born on American soil, but she takes great care that they grow up really as Japanese citizens, with all the ideals and loyalty of the race, untouched by the notions prevalent in this country, which would weaken that loyalty.

The policy of Japan in this matter is indicated also by the attempt being made on the part of Hawaiian-born Japanese to induce the Japanese Government to permit their expatriation in order that they may enjoy without question the privileges of American citizenship granted them through birth under the American flag. (See Exhibit M.)

The Japanese children born under the American flag are compelled to attend Japanese schools, usually after the public-school hours, where they are taught the language, the ideals, and the religion of Japan, with its basis of Mikado worship. Here they are taught by Japanese teachers, who frequently speak no English, and who almost invariably know nothing of American citizenship. The textbooks used are the Mombusho series, issued under authority of the Department of Education at Tokyo. These schools are located wherever there are Japanese communities, and teachers in the American public schools testify that the Japanese children frequently are studying their Japanese lessons in their public-school hours.

In Hawaii this system of Japanese schools and its effect in preventing any chance of inculcating the principles of American citizenship in the Japanese upon whom we confer such citizenship caused

such widespread comment that the Hawaiian Legislature in 1919 attempted to pass a law providing that teachers in foreign language schools must know sufficient English and enough American history and civics to ground the pupils in the principles of American citizenship. That bill was defeated on the demand and through the influence of the Japanese who said its effect would be to destroy their schools. Now, the survey commission appointed by the Commissioner of Education of the United States reports in Bulletin No. 16, of 1920, to which I called the attention of the committee, that these schools, if not anti-American, are at least not pro-American, and recommends that all foreign language schools in Hawaii should be abolished except for foreign children who can never become American citizens.

NOT DISPOSED TO BECOME REAL AMERICANS.

Now, as indicating that the Japanese do not wish to become American citizens, that they will not make good citizens. It has been shown already why the Japanese can not make good citizens, because of their religion and heredity and nonassimilability; it has been shown also why they may not make good citizens, because the laws of Japan efficiently and rigorously administered in United States as well as in Japan do not permit them; it is equally true that they will not make good citizens, and that the evidence of the acts of those who have resided under the American flag for many years is conclusive on this point.

In Hawaii, where their numbers make them independent, and where they are now in a position to practically control the Territory, the Japanese are a separate, alien community, observing the laws, the customs, and the ideals of Japan, using the Japanese language, both in their business and in their schools, and bringing up their children to be not American but Japanese citizens, with all that loyalty to the Mikado which is a part of the Japanese religion.

Mr. TAYLOR. You referred to some correspondence between Kawakami and Gulick; do you refer to the letter Senator Phelan testified to?

Mr. MCCLATCHY. I think it was included in his testimony. It was published a number of months ago, in which Kawakami, acknowledging a letter from Gulick, suggested that he thought if Gulick deemed it wise to come to California to persuade the people of California on this subject, means could be found for getting him here.

Mr. TAYLOR. Well, that is one of the mysterious letters Senator Phelan testified to in San Francisco a few days ago?

Mr. MCCLATCHY. I think so.

Mr. TAYLOR. Now, do you understand that that letter is authentic or is it a part of the alleged frame-up?

Mr. MCCLATCHY. That letter has never been denied.

Mr. TAYLOR. Has it ever been admitted?

Mr. MCCLATCHY. Practically. Gulick has never denied that letter, but simply wanted to know how it got out.

Mr. TAYLOR. Have you any clipping from the newspaper containing that statement from Gulick?

Mr. MCCLATCHY. I think I can find it for you. I haven't got it at hand. (See Exhibit N.)

Mr. TAYLOR. I think that is rather important.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you said a minute ago—you spoke of Mr. Kawakami as the representative of the Japanese Government here.

Mr. MCCLATCHY. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The Japanese Government has a consul in San Francisco?

Mr. MCCLATCHY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And do they admit that Kawakami is a representative?

Mr. MCCLATCHY. Well, I can not speak advisedly on this point; I only know in a general way that Kawakami is the head of the publicity department of Japan in this country, and is, I think, the head of their intelligence department; that he has a special office there in San Francisco, and I am told—this, of course, I can't state of my own information—I am told that he has a very great authority from the Japanese Government; that while this secret emergency fund of $100,000, which I am going to discuss later, which has been secured for the purpose of inducing the California Legislature not to do anything, while its collection is under the direction of George Shima, its expenditure is to be under the direction of Kawakami.

The statement made as to Japanese policy in Hawaii is equally true of the Japanese in California, though, because of differences in conditions, the evidence has not forced itself as yet so strongly on public attention. The Japanese schools are found in every Japanese community in California where there are enough children to support them. The Japanese, however, are not content to depend upon education of their American-born children in this country—in order to make them loyal subjects of the Mikado. In the report of the Japanese Association of America, concerning its California census, as quoted by the State Board of Control, appears the statement that there are in Japan at this time about 5,000 American-born Japanese. That statement carries little significance to most people. It means, however, that there are at this time 5,000 of the Japanese born in California—that is to say, 20 per cent of California's Japanese minors—upon whom the United States has conferred citizenship, who are now back in Japan being thoroughly instructed in the religion and ideals of Japan, so that when they return here they may serve, not as American citizens but as loyal subjects of the Mikado, to do his will and serve his interests.

In an article published in the Washington Farmer of May 20, 1920 (see Exhibit I), W. S. Charles quotes letters received by him from Acting Immigration Commissioner Boyce at San Francisco and Acting Immigration Commissioner J. H. Sargent at Seattle saying that it is the custom of many Japanese here to send their children, when usually under 10 or 12 years of age, to Japan, and that they return when they are from 16 to 19 years of age. It is evident that if they return at 16 they are escaping conscription in Japan, or at least postponing it, as is permitted, until some time before their 32d year. If they return at the age of 19, it is probable they have served their two years in the army. So, you see, you have the evidence of the immigration commissioners themselves as to this custom of sending Japanese children over there for the purpose of receiving their education in Japan.

The Japanese writer, C. Kondo, chief secretary of the Central Japanese Association of Southern California, in a very able article published in Nichi Bei of January 8 and 9 of this year, the translation of which appeared in the Bee of March 1, as per exhibit herewith (Exhibit J), frankly acknowledges that the Japanese of California show no disposition to Americanize themselves, and that to this fact largely is due the antagonism which they have created. He warns them that this antagonism will increase rather than disappear, and suggests that they should move to the Southern States, where their characteristics are as yet unknown. He adds, however, that if they pursue the same methods there that they have in California they will encounter the same bitter experience that they are now undergoing here. The following is a quotation from his article:

It is evident, however, that no matter where our people settle, if they continue to regard the making of money as the whole end and aim of human life, paying no attention to the social life and cooperative development, caring nothing about American manners and customs, absolutely ignoring the (English) language, which is the only means of understanding the political system and ideals of the country, creating societies here, and forming villages there, insisting upon Japan's principles, inwardly disliking the education which would Americanize their children, holding aloof from the society in the midst of which they live, they will encounter the same bitter experience which they have met in California.

Mr. McCLATCHY. One reason why the Japanese show no disposition to Americanize themselves lies in their belief passed down through generations, grounded into them in their schools, and a part of their religion (for is not their nation the only one on earth whose ruler is the living God?) that they are superior to any race on earth. Why, then, should they be willing to expatriate themselves and become citizens of an inferior nation?

STATEMENT OF MRS. BRADFORD WOODBRIDGE.

Mr. RAKER. State your name, place of residence, and your general acquaintance with Sacramento and Florin and the Placer and Auburn country, so as to give the committee the benefit of your individual opinion.

Mrs. WOODBRIDGE. Well, I am Mrs. Bradford Woodbridge; I live at Roseville, in Placer County; I live in the adjoining county. Now, do you want to know where I was born?

Mr. RAKER. Yes.

Mrs. WOODBRIDGE. In Sacramento County; so, I am very much at home. Now, what is it you want; just a general knowledge of the situation?

Mr. SIEGEL. You are the president of some organization here?

Mrs. WOODBRIDGE. No. I am connected with the California Federation of Women's Clubs of the State, executive board, being the chairman of civics, which, as you know, is the endeavor to better conditions in community life.

Mr. SIEGEL. I heard you had been connected with some organization.

Mrs. WOODBRIDGE. Yes. Of course, I am a member of the Oriental Exclusion League also, and a great many other things; but I have been living in this part of the country most of my life, and have

watched the development of this situation which you gentlemen are investigating; and before I proceed, I want to urge you with all my strength of mind and heart, to come over the boundary line into Placer County, where we have the foothill orchards. I think we ship one-third of the green fruit out of California that is shipped out of the State.

We have something like anywhere from twenty-four to thirty thousand acres of green fruit, and I believe recent investigation has shown that something like 17,000 acres of these lands is controlled either by lease or by ownership of the Japanese; and I have seen that country, as I recall it first, when we had very few Japanese there, very few; and now those beautiful foothills, instead of having the white race, and the homes that we have had there, are populated by the Japanese, living in the cabins, as they live. Our schools in Placer County, several of them, have more Japanese than white children, and they also have their Japanese schools, and the children go from the American school to the Japanese school after hours and are taught by a Buddhist priest; and I consider that conditions are really alarming. As a matter of the white race, I consider that it is not only a very serious economic question; we have seen our young men crowded off of the farms, because they can not compete with the Japanese labor; and I believe that it will become a very serious racial question. I believe that these children, growing up in school, as children do, form attachments, and I believe that that will go on when children are growing up together, and then we will have a very serious situation in not a very far distant day; and I believe, with Mr. McClatchy and others, that we can not assimilate. There is a reversion to type, and our social conditions and economic conditions are such that we can never assimilate, unless we have a mongrel race. It will not be a high type of the American race nor the high type of the Japanese race. I can ask nothing further from you than that you come and see for yourselves.

Mr. RAKER. Mrs. Woodbridge, do you know anything about Florin?

Mrs. WOODBRIDGE. Yes, sir; I knew Florin many years ago. I was born in this county, not far from here, and I knew Florin when it was a social center, when we attended the parties there. I was a member of the grange, living in the country, and raised on a ranch; it was a grange center, where we had a large and flourishing grange. I knew the country there when every farmer had his garden and home and raised everything, almost, that could be raised; and I know it as it is to-day.

Mr. RAKER. Well, what is the difference between it as it exists now and before the Japanese went there? Just give a little picture of it from your personal observation.

Mrs. WOODBRIDGE. Well, I can only say that, of course, the white man has been crowded out and the homes are not there as they once were, and we were very happy in our home life in Sacramento County—I would hate to tell you how many years ago—30 or 40 years ago, when I knew Florin, and of course I have known it always; and really an American mother who is heartbroken to see a beautiful country pass out of the hands of the American people, and you know as well as I that once this land when it is acquired by

the Japanese is gone to the American people forever. It becomes Japanese; it becomes Japan.

Mr. SIEGEL. Your total population of the county, according to 1920 figures, is approximately 90,000?

Mrs. WOODBRIDGE. You mean in Sacramento County?

Mr. SIEGEL. Sacramento County.

Mrs. WOODBRIDGE. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. And Mr. McClatchy stated yesterday, I believe, that the total number of Japanese in the county is approximately 2,500, or maybe he placed that as being in the city.

Mr. MCCLATCHY. That is in the city—population of about a year and a half or two years ago.

Mr. SIEGEL. Now, outside of this the city's population is approximately 60,000?

Mrs. WOODBRIDGE. Sacramento city; yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. Now, the whole county approximately has how many Japanese?

Mrs. WOODBRIDGE. Well, I haven't any idea. Now, you have those figures; I only know the conditions as they are; I know that we consider that it is a very serious situation and one that is constantly growing, but I don't know the figures.

Mr. SIEGEL. How many people do you figure, Mr. McClatchy, came here from Japan and reside at the present time in this county?

Mr. MCCLATCHY. In this county—I haven't the figures, Mr. Siegel.

Mr. SIEGEL. Well, what do you estimate the total number of Japanese in the county?

Mr. MCCLATCHY. I can't give you that, either.

Mr. SIEGEL. On what do you base the 2,500 as being in the city?

Mr. MCCLATCHY. That, as I stated, was the declaration of the Japanese themselves, made in a Japanese edition of the San Francisco Chronicle, either in January—I think, January, 1919.

Mr. SIEGEL. Well, would it be fairly accurate to say that there are 3,750 in the county?

Mr. MCCLATCHY. I don't like to make any guess, Mr. Siegel.

Mr. J. M. INMAN. There is considerable more in the county than in the city.

Mr. SIEGEL. Well, go ahead.

Mrs. WOODBRIDGE. Well, of course, they go onto the ranches, you know.

The CHAIRMAN. What is this county you want us to visit?

Mrs. WOODBRIDGE. Placer. It is where the great shipments of fruit are made.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of fruit?

Mrs. WOODBRIDGE. Everything. Peaches; I believe they call it the peach country. Peaches and plums; and the orchards are wonderful.

Mr. SIEGEL. How far is it from here?

Mrs. WOODBRIDGE. Eighteen miles.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, thank you for the invitation; and there is nothing more you care to say?

Mrs. WOODBRIDGE. Nothing further, except what we have tried to do. I have a list of the owners, of the Japanese; and we feel that our new alien land law has been violated, the law that we have, and what we are trying to do is to strengthen——

The CHAIRMAN (interposing). Well, that is your State matter?

Mrs. WOODBRIDGE. That is our State matter; yes.

Mr. RAKER. Have you a statement there?

Mrs. WOODBRIDGE. I have a list of the ownership of the land as compiled by the assessor.

Mr. RAKER. Well, just let that go into the record.

Mrs. WOODBRIDGE. That is the last assessment. (See Woodbridge Exhibit A.)

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mrs. Woodbridge. Now, Mr. Benedict.

STATEMENT OF MR. H. STANLEY BENEDICT.

The CHAIRMAN. You are a sworn officer of the State?

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Benedict, the committee appreciates very much the compilation here, called "California and the Oriental," by the board of control, of which you are a member. We will ask you to be sworn.

(Mr. Benedict was thereupon duly sworn by Mr. Siegel.)

The CHAIRMAN. Referring to this pamphlet compiled by the State board of control, I will say to you that the committee has not had time to read it carefully. Each member has taken a section of it and undertaken to study it, and we would be under obligations if you would take the pamphlet and make a summary of each paragraph, if you can.

Mr. BENEDICT. Mr. Chairman, if you will permit me to make a few remarks prior to touching this, then I will tell you what I have to say about the report itself. The report of the board of control cover the Oriental as a whole, and a short study will convince you that both the Hindu and the Chinese are a rapidly vanishing factor. The Japanese, then, are, therefore, the subject of principal consideration. In the preparation of the report the State board of control endeavored, as far as possible, to approach the subject in an unbiased, unprejudiced fashion, with the utmost kindness to the great nation of Japan, with a desire to be absolutely fair and just to all concerned. We avoided any possibility of appearance of hatred. We have in every respect endeavored to be fair to the Japanese. We have enjoyed the heartiest cooperation of the Japanese officials and associations in California.

We are happy to say that, even after the issuance of the report, we still have the good friendship of those same Japanese officials and organizations. I say that in the beginning, because it is the desire of the State of California, and I believe that of every citizen of the State, that this matter be presented to you in the light of a great and important subject, not as narrow as the State of California but as broad as the entire United States, as broad as the relations between one great nation and another. I personally have no patience with the feeling that war is inevitable in order to settle this question. It is absolutely not necessary. The nation of Japan recognizes the right of any other nation to say who shall be admitted to its coasts and within its borders. When we present the subject, as I hope it may be presented, in the broad light of an effort on the part of a people like our own to preserve its own entity, its

own existence as a race, then I think we have reached the broadest angle of the case. We recognize that the Japanese have many admirable qualities, and not least among these is industry. Their very aggressiveness and industry make them the subject of comment by those who view the economic side of the question. They are law-abiding citizens, having been trained in their native land to obey the law. We can have no complaint with them on that ground, but inasmuch as Mr. McClatchy has read into the record a considerable portion at least of the report of the board of control I would like, if I may be permitted, to touch the subject first upon this broader plane than one of statistical statements. The whole subject, as you undoubtedly have discovered in the time you have been here, covers several angles. First we will take economics—and that, to some minds, is the primary reason why further admissions of Japanese should be denied. As you have heard from the preceding witness, those districts that feel the pressure of the competition of the Japanese take it home with a great deal of seriousness. That is one of the problems: perhaps the most difficult problem for us to convey to you: perhaps those at least of you who are from the farthest eastern shores. When we take up the subject of the economic feature we at once get into a field of social or racial distinction. You have heard it complained that the reason why our farmer can not compete with the Japanese farmer is the fact that the Japanese works from sunup until sundown, holidays and Sundays, that he has with him in the field working alongside of him his wife and his children, and for that reason our standards that we follow will not permit us to successfully compete.

Next, we then come to the "social side," if it may be so termed—the social relations of the American to the Japanese. I have no patience with the statement that the Japanese, as a people, are inferior to the Americans. I don't believe such a statement should be made, and I don't believe it has any foundation in fact. On the other hand, we have seen that they are able to sit at the conference table, and in diplomatic contests vie with the best nations of the world, and it appeals to me, at least, as an individual, that there have been contests where wits have been tried out between our statesmen and those of Japan, and my opinion is that those of Japan have come off the winner in questions of diplomacy. So, from the social standpoint we can not say with any truthfulness, in my judgment, that there is any difference as far as the intellect and as far as the social standing is concerned. There is, however, a distinct racial difference, and you then come to the ethnological side of it. Since thousands of years ago when the Aryan race split off from the yellow race and the Aryan took his westward march and the yellow race turned his face toward the sun, during the thousands of years that have intervened these two races or classes have been drifting apart. During those thousands of years we have built up, each race, a different class or set of traditions. The Japanese have ample reasons to be proud of the traditions of their own country. They belong, as we say, to the yellow race: we belong to the Caucasian. Their traditions are as true to them as ours are to us. They have just as much right to be proud of them as we have: but through all those years there has been no evidence whatever of assimilation. Then,

through the march of civilization you have noticed that where one race as determined and as powerful as, we will say, the Caucasian or the yellow race has a separate entity, wherever they have gone it has been elimination; it has not been assimilation—it is a survival of the fittest.

It is not an economic question so much as it is a question of inability to assimilate the two races; that is, the two races will not flux and flow together. We have seen whatever little there is of it in our own State through the years that the Japanese have been with us and there has been no evidence up to this time of assimilation.

These peoples in keeping with the traditions of their fathers congregate together, raise crops, speak their mother tongue, look to the fatherland for all of their ideals, and to-day are almost the same as they were when they came from the fatherland. You can not reproach them for it. It is an element in which there is a source of pride. They look back to their own country with a sense of pride at least the equal to anything that we have as American citizens. There isn't any likelihood that the Japanese, as a people, will adopt the traditions of the Occident. There is not, in my judgment, any reason to believe that we of the Occident will ever adopt the oriental views. I hope to show, as I was asked, I think, originally, somewhat of the question of citizenship, and, perhaps, I might dwell on that to better advantage than some of the statistical portions which have been covered by Mr. McClatchy.

I am satisfied that the Japanese nation recognizes the situation as it stands. I am satisfied, of course, that in a diplomatic manner they will seek to obtain and hold all of the diplomatic advantages that they can secure; but I am satisfied, and I believe that you gentlemen are satisfied, that diplomacy can settle this matter easily. I may not say easily either it will require the best of our statesmanship, but as far as incurring the enmity of the Japanese Government is concerned I have no fear whatever. This matter can be handled, as all other matters have been handled with the utmost fairness to both nations and can be settled without any possible reason for difficulty between the two nations.

Mr. SIEGEL. Have you had the opportunity of reading the three articles by William H. Taft which appeared in the New York Times of the last week in June, in which he suggested the appointing of a diplomatic commission of the United States to meet with a diplomatic commission of the Japanese nation?

Mr. BENEDICT. No, sir. I am satisfied in my own mind that—and I do not pretend to be of the authority of Mr. Taft—but I am satisfied in my own mind that those things can be settled by statesmanship and not by any sense of bitterness or hatred by one nation toward the other; and, in that connection, if there has been any impression gained by the committee while in California that there exists among our people in California toward the Japanese, as a race, a feeling of bitterness and hatred I hope that will be dispelled, and that it will have no bearing upon your conclusions in the final analysis.

Now, let us consider the question of citizenship. By their own civil code, a Japanese is practically always a Japanese.

Mr. SIEGEL. Well, that is true as far as Italy is concerned, and France also—the same contention.

Mr. BENEDICT. They have no power of expatriation?

Mr. SIEGEL. Not according to their contention.

Mr. BENEDICT. During naturalization, how do they renounce, then?

Mr. SIEGEL. The Italian or Frenchman coming to this country?

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. He simply renounces; but he never can return to either Italy or France.

Mr. BENEDICT. Well, that is not the question I raised. The Japanese can not expatriate himself unless the Government of Japan releases him.

Mr. SIEGEL. Well, that rule exists as far as Italy is concerned.

Mr. BENEDICT. I never heard that it existed in any other nation except Spain.

Mr. SIEGEL. Oh, yes: it has been the subject of diplomatic correspondence from time to time. But there is this difference: A person coming from Japan here can not become an American citizen, and therefore the question can not arise along the same lines as those coming from Italy or France.

Mr. BENEDICT. Well, the feeling we have is that one who acquires all the privileges of American citizenship ought also to shoulder the responsibilities. And when we find that a nation clings to its people, even though they are the natives of another land, we feel that we have sufficient ground for at least diplomatic discussion.

Mr. VAILE. Mr. Benedict, are you now going to discuss the matter in your report concerning citizenship?

Mr. BENEDICT. I was asked yesterday, I think, when we were discussing the matter informally, if, when we came to the report, I would discuss that.

Mr. VAILE. I would like to ask one or two questions when you get to that subject.

Mr. BENEDICT. Well, I am ready for questions now.

Mr. VAILE. Well, I notice at page 156 of the report, paragraph "A," the sentence there seems to be incomplete. It is under the title of "The Japanese Law of Expatriation." Now, paragraph 2 has no closing end of the sentence.

Mr. BENEDICT. I see that.

Mr. VAILE (reading):

When a Japanese subject obtains, of his or her own accord, the right of citizenship or subjectship of a foreign nation——

What happens then?

Mr. KLECZKA. The words "is expatriated" are evidently left out.

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes: that is undoubtedly what was intended. You understand, this is a proof copy, hurriedly rushed off of the press.

Mr. VAILE. Now, before leaving that, there is a note to that paragraph: is that note a translation of part of the original?

Mr. BENEDICT. This is undoubtedly a note by the translator, Mr. Kuno.

Mr. VAILE. Well, the text from which the substance of the note is taken is not in this pamphlet, is it?

Mr. BENEDICT. I do not think so. No; you will find, in Dr. Martin's letter, a full explanation along the same lines as Kuno's letter on the question of expatriation.

Mr. VAILE. The note says: "A male subject of the Japanese Empire who is over 17 years of age will not be allowed to expatriate himself until he has completed active military service in the Japanese army or navy, or he is known to be free from military duty (on account of physical disability, long residence in a foreign country, etc.)."

Mr. BENEDICT. That is the law, and has been for many years, the law of Japan, irrespective of this right of expatriation, and the translator read that note in by way of explanation of that particular paragraph, the idea being that, after a boy has reached the age of 17 years, or passed the age of 17 years, he can not expatriate himself until he has satisfied the military authorities of Japan in the matter of his military service. There is no possibility of escape from this until he is 40 years of age.

Mr. SIEGEL. Well, hasn't that changed, according to some of the newspaper accounts of yesterday and to-day?

Mr. BENEDICT. That is according to the absolute law, the fundamental law of Japan, and, so far as I can find, it is still in force.

Mr. VAILE. Well, Mr. Benedict, it seems to me that it is not quite in accordance with Note 1 to Section "B" on the same page, or at least there is some language there that ought to be explained. The paragraph we were just referring to speaks of expatriation. "When a Japanese subject obtains, of his or her own accord, the right of citizenship or subjectship of a foreign nation"—and paragraph "B" says: "Foreign-born male or female Japanese subjects may be allallowed to expatriate," etc. Now, the note to paragraph "B" says: "It is imperative that the step be taken by his or her legal representative when the applicant is under 15 years of age."

Mr. BENEDICT. Well, the idea is that, up to 15 years, some legal representative—you know, in Japan, they work entirely by the family council or guardian—some one has to act for the minor children up to that time, and it is from 15 to 17 that the child may act for himself in expatriation. From 17 up to 40 there is no chance for expatriation at all. You have to satisfy the military duty, and you become a part of the army automatically at the age of 17, although your service would not practically begin until 20; from 20 to 40 you are subject to the call of Japan.

Mr. SIEGEL. In other words, between 20 and 40 you become one of the military reserves?

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes, sir; and the children of Japanese parents in the State of California or any part of the United States are subject to military duty.

Mr. BOX. How can that duty be enforced as to that class of people?

Mr. BENEDICT. Well, I have only—the United States, as a Government, would have no power to require of American-born children of Japanese parents service in the event of war in this country.

Mr. BOX. What power would the Japanese Government have to enforce military service as against Japanese people born in the United States?

Mr. BENEDICT. The Japanese Government merely orders the return of the man. We, as a Government, are on notice that this is the condition of their law, and we permit them to enjoy the citizenship of this country, knowing that, in the time of war, Japan has an international right to call upon these people to serve. At least, it is a national right of Japan that must, or ought to be, recognized by our Nation.

Mr. SIEGEL. We may differ on that.

Mr. BOX. Well, do they come here to enforce it?

Mr. BENEDICT. Well, I do not believe that, under international relations, that would be permissible.

Mr. BOX. It would depend on the loyalty of the subject.

Mr. BENEDICT. Well, of course, all I can submit is the newspaper clipping. I have here a case in Hawaii, in which the United States Territorial attorney general has taken an interest in a particular Japanese native of Hawaii, born in Hawaii, who had been ordered to return to Japan for military service. He has reached the age where he is subject to service in the Japanese Army, and this particular Japanese served in the World War under our colors, and is now at Fort Schofield, in the Hawaiian Islands, and employed in the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army, and this statement is to the effect that, after repeated requests for his to return home, Mr. Irwin, who is the Territorial attorney general of Hawaii, hinted that the Japanese in question, after receiving several general notices to report for military duty in Japan, finally refused one giving him until 8 o'clock on the morning of July 20 next to put in an appearance in the prefecture of Yamaguchi, in the province of Oshima, Japan, from which place his parents came.

Mr. RAKER. That is an order from the Japanese Government to a native-born subject in the Hawaiian Islands?

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes; a young Hawaiian born Japanese.

Mr. RAKER. Who served in the American Army, and who is now ordered to return for military duty to Japan?

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes, sir.

Mr. RAKER. And you say they can do that, that Japan can do that?

Mr. BENEDICT. So far as the subject himself is concerned.

Mr. SIEGEL. In other words, you mean by moral pressure?

Mr. BENEDICT. I do not see how they could, by military force, come to our shores and take the men bodily and compel them to return.

Mr. RAKER. That would be very difficult; nevertheless, the position they take is that they have the right to have these men returned to Japan as against a claim by our Government that they should not return?

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes, sir. There isn't any doubt about it, but that, in the minds of the Japanese authorities, they have the proper control and right over all these Japanese for military service.

Mr. VAILE. Now, there is a further point in this case, that this particular man is now a soldier in the Army of the United States.

Mr. BENEDICT. Let me read what it says.

Mr. SIEGEL. Would you mind reading the whole article, so it will go into the record?

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes; I will read it. This happens to come from a California paper, the San Bernadino Sun.

Mr. TAYLOR. What date?

Mr. BENEDICT. June 6, 1920.

Mr. BOX. May I ask you what you know of the authenticity of it, further than that it is a credible newspaper article?

Mr. BENEDICT. That is all. As I stated, all I have to rely on is this newspaper statement, and it is an Associated Press dispatch. It is dated from Honolulu, June 5 (reading):

A young, Hawaiian-born Japanese, who has received notice from the Japanese Government to report for military service, has announced his intention to ignore the order and will receive the backing of the United States in his action, according to Harry Irwin, Territorial attorney general. The Japanese, whose name Mr. Irwin withheld, is, according to the attorney general, an American citizen born of Japanese parents on the island of Kauai, Hawaii, has voted as an American citizen, served in the National Guard of Hawaii when it was mobilized for war, now is employed by the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army at Fort Schofield, on this island, and is a member of Schofield Post of the American Legion. Mr. Irwin stated that the Japanese in question, after receiving several general notices to report for military duty in Japan, finally received one giving him until 8 o'clock in the morning of July 20 next to put in an appearance in the prefecture of Yamaguchi, in the Province of Oshima, Japan, from which place his parents came.

Mr. VAILE. Now, Mr. Benedict, we will discuss briefly the matter of expatriation.

Mr. BENEDICT. Now, may I interrupt you to say that the question of expatriation is a recent one; not until probably 1917, though the date is given there when it was promulgated——

Mr. VAILE (interposing). March 17, 1916.

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes. Not until about 1917 was there even any opportunity at all for a man to expatriate himself, and, as I have stated before, the Japanese consul general at San Francisco stated in answer to an inquiry that we made as to how many had signed these so-called "Declamations of Losing Nationality"—he replied that not to exceed a dozen had applied, and upon such inquiry as we could make, we have not yet discovered that any of those have been accepted by the Minister of Home Affairs in Japan, and they are not valid, so far as Japan is concerned, until they have been accepted.

Mr. VAILE. Well, do you know of how long standing is the provision of article 66, volume 3, of the civil code of Japan, which, as quoted in the pamphlet reads: "A child is a Japanese if his or her father is a Japanese at the time of his or her birth"?

Mr. BENEDICT. That was passed on March 16, 1899; it came into force on the 1st of April, 1899. I have the civil code of Japan here; the DeBe ker edition, volume 3.

Mr. VAILE. Now, it follows, therefore, that whether the instance cited in the newspaper clipping which you just read is authentic or not, that, ever since the passage of this provision of the Japanese civil code, the United States has been put on notice that Japan might claim exactly what was claimed in the case of this soldier?

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes; and in view of that, I do not see how our Government can protest and have any very good footing on which to make the objection.

Mr. VAILE. Now, if a child born here is a Japanese, his children would necessarily be Japanese.

Mr. BENEDICT. That goes on forever, Mr. Vaile; because, until some one in the chain of parentage expatriates himself, they are all Japanese citizens.

Mr. VAILE. No matter if only one of the original ancestors was a Japanese?

Mr. BENEDICT. It doesn't make any difference what the situation is, unless there has been an expatriation which has been accepted by the Japanese Government, you are still a Japanese citizen.

Mr. VAILE. Because the provision says: "If his or her father is a Japanese." So, if there was one male ancestor who was a Japanese, the descendants would be Japanese, under the Japanese code.

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes, sir.

Mr. RAKER. It would be wholly immaterial as to what nationality the mother was.

Mr. BENEDICT. No; it doesn't make any difference.

Mr. RAKER. Now, here is a citizen born in this country, who served this country; do you think our country should just leave one of its citizens to be demanded and sent abroad?

Mr. BENEDICT. I do not; and that is the reason why I started with this as a premise that we would at least have a foundation on which to negotiate with the Japanese Government in this one thought. I have others that I would like to present upon which we would make our claims, and would undoubtedly have a proper footing for negotiations.

Mr. VAILE. Let me suggest this, as possibly one of those propositions: Section 890 of the civil code of Japan, referred to at page 157 of the pamphlet, provides that: "After the child comes of age, the parent exercising the parental power must without delay render an account of his management. In such case, however, the expenses of the bringing up of the child and of the management of his property are deemed to be set off against the profits of the property of the child." Does it not mean that the parent, not a citizen, managing the property of a child born here, is expressly by the provisions of the Japanese law entitled virtually to the whole of the proceeds of the property?

Mr. BENEDICT. It is pretty nearly the same.

Mr. VAILE. And is the only one obliged to render an accounting?

Mr. BENEDICT. Well, you know, as I stated once before, in Japan they have a very strong family relation. We term it, in our view, ancestral worship, but it is more than that; it is a legal status, or a civil status, whatever you may call it.

Mr. SIEGEL. Well, doesn't that, in a way, account for the smallness of crime amongst them?

Mr. BENEDICT. Well, that may be so. You have to confess that, in our country, we have very little difficulty with the Japanese as a people. They are a law-abiding people.

Mr. SIEGEL. I think, Mr. Benedict, we will let you proceed in your regular way.

Mr. RAKER. I want to ask one question. Hasn't our Supreme Court passed upon this question of expatriation and on the naturalizations of men who come from countries who deny that right; or, do you recall?

Mr. BENEDICT. I do not recall that our country had any reciprocal——

Mr. RAKER. I have an impression that it has. It is a very interesting question that you have raised here.

Mr. BENEDICT. Well, it seems to me that we have one ground, at least, as a Nation, to require of other races that which we require of our own people. We claim that the picture bride relation is entirely on the same basis. The State of California has exclusive power within its borders over administrative relations, guardianship, marriage, divorce, and adoption, and everything of that kind. We can compel our people within our borders to obey what we require of them under the statutes, but we are required to permit persons entirely without our jurisdiction to consummate marriage——

Mr. SIEGEL. Well, under the tenth amendment to the Constitution, each State has the sole power in regard to those matters.

Mr. BENEDICT. Sure. Now, we are required by the attitude of the Federal Government to relinquish our control over the marriage of parties in that relation. You will agree with me, Mr. Siegel, that the State of California has that control?

Mr. SIEGEL. I agree with you that the State of California has the absolute right to enforce its own laws regarding the relationship of marriage, divorce, land, etc.

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes. But we are placed in this peculiar position that, under the interpretation, at least, of the gentlemen's agreement, the Federal Government permits the picture brides to come in.

Mr. SIEGEL. Well, that is a matter which is a question of construction, of course; the matter of marriage relationship is a matter solely for the State to determine, and your manner of adjusting that is something for your own legal advisers of the State of California. I wouldn't want to express an opinion, because I am in my present position; that is all.

Mr. BENEDICT. But, after we have permitted them to land as citizens we have but little recourse then.

Mr. SIEGEL. They are not citizens. You have to bear this in mind, that unless a bride comes here to a native born, that person is not a citizen.

Mr. BENEDICT. Well, but that is practically what happens. In almost all these cases, I judge, these picture brides come to native-born Japanese.

Mr. SIEGEL. Well, of course, then they become citizens; that is, if the marriage under those conditions is considered legal; certainly that is the law, if your picture bride—so-called—marriage is a legal one. I don't know what construction your courts have put upon it; I notice that in the State of Washington—our friend, Senator Inman, showed us an article which went into the record yesterday—the courts held there that that was not a marriage. I don't know what the courts of California have held upon it.

Mr. BENEDICT. I do not believe the matter has ever been brought before the courts here.

Mr. RAKER. Well, as a matter of fact, it has not been tested through any of the courts?

Mr. BENEDICT. Well, the reason, Mr. Raker, is that the State of California, I suppose, does not wish to transgress upon what would

seem to be the prerogative of the Federal Government in relation to these picture brides. Now, what we want to do is to appeal to the Federal Government to help us out.

Mr. RAKER. Diplomatically, both in regard to the——

Mr. BENEDICT (interposing). I am satisfied that if you gentlemen will read what we have placed in the report on the question of picture brides, that the Japanese Government itself does not regard picture-bride marriages as a custom.

Mr. SIEGEL. Does it regard them as lawful?

Mr. BENEDICT. Well, I will read to you, if you want to get just one glance at it. Now, let us get it clear, just exactly when picture brides came to be a factor. The United States, prior to the adoption of this amendment, called the illiteracy test, in 1917—I was there and voted for it when it came back from the President—after that, in 1917, it was found that a number of the picture brides coming in, of course, failed under the rule of the literacy test, or rather, the illiteracy test. It then became impossible to receive them. Prior to that time, the United States, generally, I think, followed the rule of marriages on the dock. Parties came in and were met on the dock and were married according to the laws of the State in which they arrived; but when this matter came up, of course, that affected the arrival of the picture brides. In the negotiations, or conversations, between the State Department and the Japanese Ambassador at Washington, at that time Mr. Sato—Mr. Sato makes this statement—and I wish you would notice how well it is guarded: "I beg to state that in the law of Japan it is provided that marriage is complete and takes effect immediately upon its being notified either in writing or orally to the registrar by both parties, with the participation in the act of at least two witnesses of full age, and its being accepted by him"; then, "that if a document is employed for such notification it must be personally signed and sealed by the parties and the witnesses; but it is not necessary that the parties personally appear before the registrar; that if the notification is made orally, both the parties and their witnesses must personally appear before the registrar."

Now, hear what he has to say as to the law: "There is no provision in the Japanese law specifically for a case where one of the parties to a marriage contract lives in Japan and the other under foreign jurisdiction, nor has there appeared before the court any case involving this point, for the reason that the places of actual residence of the parties concerned form no essential requirement for a marriage to be legalized. Such being the essence of the formal marriage in Japan, a Japanese man residing in this country can marry a Japanese woman residing in Japan by personally signing and affixing his seal to the document to be presented before the registrar in Japan, and the validity of such marriage is amply attested by the issuance of certified copy of the family registry bearing the official seal of the registrar, which document the so-called 'picture bride' proceeding to this country is always provided with." Now, that was in answer to the question of the State Department as to whether the picture-bride practice which had grown up was an established custom of Japan. Now, we recognize that, legally, that any marriage that is consummated according to the laws of the place where it is consummated must be recognized as valid by us. We do that from

State to State. Our laws are different. We recognize it with other nations. Now, the State Department thought to elicit from the Japanese ambassador a ruling as to whether or not this was an established custom, and in their correspondence and their remarks upon the same subject it is never referred to as a custom, but as a practice.

Mr. TAYLOR. Before you leave that, Mr. Benedict, I would like to inquire what the sexual ratio has been in the matter of the Japanese in California?

Mr. BENEDICT. That is, whether I could tell you about what they are?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

Mr. BENEDICT. Well, I recall having made a tabulation, which was incomplete. As I remember now, it was a tabulation from southern California, made by the Japanese association at our request, and in that it seems to me that the relation was very much the same as ours. There were about 3,600, I believe, of males, and 4,200 of females. Now, that is only approximate, and it was not very well impressed upon my mind at the time, because I didn't think of it in that relation.

Mr. TAYLOR. Well, you say in your testimony that these picture brides are brought here for marriage to native-born Japanese.

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. If the birth of the female is greater than that of the male in this country, why does it become necessary to import picture brides?

Mr. BENEDICT. Well, because, you must remember that the stock has been rather small of the female in the State. In the beginning there were few females here, and you probably had read into your record a statement that the men exceeded the women by about 4 to 1. We do not find it exactly that; it is between 3 and 4 to 1.

Mr. SIEGEL. The Commissioner General of Immigration, I notice, at page 57 of the report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, says that before the agreement, referring to the gentlemen's agreement, the average number of Japanese females entering Continental United States each year was only 688, but the average increased to 2,567 during the agreement. In the case of Hawaii, the average annual number of females admitted was 1,926 before, and 1,708 after the agreement, and the number of males in Hawaii has been 2,604 prior to the agreement, and 4,275 afterwards. In other words, you have had a very large increase since the agreement was entered into.

Mr. BENEDICT. Oh, yes. And in this respect I would like to be properly placed on record as we have attempted to do in our report. We can not blame the Japanese Government for the position they have taken on the subject. We permitted it. We made this agreement, and we made it in good faith, and we have been keeping it, and I am not ready to state that there are many violations of it by the Japanese Government at all. I blame our own Nation for having really collapsed when it came to diplomatic relations. It seems inconceivable that any statesman should sit up and relinquish to a foreign nation, no matter what that nation may be, the privilege of determining who shall come to our shores, and that is exactly what it means in the final analysis.

Mr. SIEGEL. Well, the underlying fact is that we started out on the original treaty agreement, away back about 1850, to aid in making

such arrangements, and necessarily followed the same procedure up to date, although the conditions have changed.

Mr. BENEDICT. But, I do not understand why it was necessary to incorporate such language into the gentlemen's agreement. My understanding of the history of the gentlemen's agreement is that, at the time the matter arose and became the subject of negotiations, that there were Japanese coming to America indirectly; they would come to the Hawaiian Islands on a passport, or would go into the Canal Zone with the proper passport, and find their way from there to America; and the President's attention was called to that, and Congress passed this enabling act, or amendment to the immigration law, at that time, putting it in the power of the President, whenever he saw these violations, or knew of these passports being used for the purpose of getting into America indirectly, that he might institute some negotiations, or issue certain orders that would prevent that. He issued those orders, and upon the basis of them the administrative department, or the department having control of immigration at that time issued those so-called regulations 11 and 21 which were copied in full in the report, and in those negotiations at that time it occurs to me is when there was handed to the Japanese Government the power of determining who should come here. That is the way I read the history of it. They not only dropped this effort of reaching America by an indirect route, but they succeeded in getting an open passage from Japan to continental America. That is about what it resulted in.

Mr. SIEGEL. In other words, you think they succeeded in winning a diplomatic victory?

Mr. BENEDICT. They undoubtedly did; and that is why I contend that we are to blame for permitting such a condition to exist. We do not permit it with any other nation.

Mr. BOX. How long has that agreement been in force?

Mr. BENEDICT. This gentlemen's agreement—it was adopted in 1907.

Mr. RAKER. It commenced to be enforced in July, 1908?

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Now, from your observation there has not been any practice of picture brides between any other nation and the United States other than Japan?

Mr. BENEDICT. So far as I know.

Mr. RAKER. And it appears that they themselves are doubtful as to whether or not the marriage is legal?

Mr. BENEDICT. Well, we undoubtedly knew that there was—well, it is stated that there was no provision in the law of Japan for such a marriage.

Mr. RAKER. Well, just following that thought, that correspondence of immigration officials showed to us that whether it was illegal or not, and until and when the question was determined they resolved the benefit of the doubt in favor of the Japanese and instructed the immigrant officials to admit them?

Mr. BENEDICT. There was hardly anything else, Mr. Raker, that they could do.

Mr. RAKER. Well, I say, therefore, there has been no contest to the validity of this marriage whatever?

Mr. BENEDICT. No; that is true.

Mr. KLECZKA. Well, hasn't the whole subject come down to these elementary relations: One of the first principles of international law is that each nation and each country has the exclusive right to regulate immigration, to prescribe the rules under which all aliens may stay in its country, the conditions, etc.?

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes, sir.

Mr. KLECZKA. Now, then, in entering into this agreement we really delegated the execution of that law to a foreign power?

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes, sir.

Mr. KLECZKA. Now, we are also in this position: That, under our Constitution, no law can be passed which will abrogate the obligations of a treaty, and this gentlemen's agreement is in the nature of a treaty?

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes, sir; it is so recognized.

Mr. KLECZKA. It is a diplomatic agreement, recognized by both parties, and we surrender, under that treaty, all our rights of control, and if we now do not live up to that agreement we will be violating a constitutional provision?

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes; but we, in California, now ask the Federal Government to repeal the gentlemen's agreement and introduce some other form of immigration agreement with Japan.

Mr. KLECZKA. Now, here is another contradictory situation: Under the law of Japan it provides that a child is a Japanese if his or her father is Japanese at the time of his or her birth; that part of the Japanese code runs counter to the fourteenth amendment, doesn't it?

Mr. BENEDICT. It would seem so.

Mr. KLECZKA. Well, we recognize that all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside; that is part of the fourteenth amendment.

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes, sir.

Mr. KLECZKA. And this provision of the Japanese law runs counter to this fourteenth amendment. That is another ground for, at least, diplomatic negotiation.

Mr. BENEDICT. Well, now, that is what I hope you gentlemen will consider and use as a basis. I think there is ample basis for negotiation.

Mr. SIEGEL. As I understand, in Japan an alien can not own any property?

Mr. BENEDICT. I was going to raise that as the next question.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, when we reach a stopping point we want to adjourn until 2 o'clock. We want to call the Japanese editor.

Mr. SIEGEL. Then, Mr. Benedict, be here at 2 o'clock.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, call the editor.

STATEMENT OF MR. H. B. MIZUTANI.

(Mr. Mizutaini, testified through Mr. K. Kanzaki, who interpreted from the English language into the Japanese language, and from the Japanese language into the English language.)

The CHAIRMAN. We asked you last night to find the originals of your editorials.

Mr. MIZUTANI. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Editorials, copies of which have been presented to us from the Bee; were you able to find those?

Mr. MIZUTANI. Yes; I found the original copy, but I have only one copy in the file, and I could not bring that; but, if it is necessary, I can either bring it or have somebody sent to look at it; and, as to the translation as a whole, I find that they are correct translations, but in some parts found some mistakes, and if the committee desires I can make my own translation and present it to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you have time this afternoon, Mr. Kenny, to go with the editor and get a copy of that file, and we will have it photographed?

Mr. KENNY. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Take it to a photographer and have it photographed; do you understand?

Mr. MIZUTANI. Yes.

Mr. KENNY. Where will I meet you?

The CHAIRMAN. You might meet him here at 2 o'clock. All right; that is all. The committee will be in recess until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The committee reconvened at 2 o'clock p. m., Hon. Albert Johnson (chairman) presiding.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will be in order. Is Mr. Baier here? Mr. Baier, the committee would like to hear a brief statement from you.

STATEMENT OF MR. PHIL M. BAIER.

PHIL M. BAIER was then called as a witness and, first being duly sworn by Mr. Raker, testified as follows:

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Baier, you have had some experience in the employment of labor of all kinds and have been engaged in the fruit industry.

Mr. BAIER. I have been 30 years in Tulare County. I am farming 2,700 acres of trees and vines. I have, during that time, employed many Japanese, Mexicans, Hindus, Chinamen, and white men. There was a little article in the paper the other day that brought to my attention this committee's work, in which Col. Irish represented that the citrus industry in Tulare County comprises about 65,000 acres, which have been started and fostered by the Japanese and by Japanese work. Now, I want to tell this committee that that is certainly a mistake. Thirty years ago there were 15 or 20 acres of citrus fruit trees planted in Tulare County that were 20 years of age at the time that I came there; at that time there wasn't a Japanese in Tulare County, and in all of the 65,000 acres I am satisfied that there are less than 500 acres that rely on either Japanese help or are planted or handled or cultivated at the present time by the Japanese. We find that a Japanese contract is absolutely null and void and worthless unless it is to their interest and benefit to carry out their contract. We find, also, that whenever a Japanese in any way at all gets the upper hand of the white man he puts the thumb screws to us whether it be under a labor contract or as to anything that he

raises: and I think that one of the things this committee should look into is the condition back East and here. Formerly there was a little circle around all cities—around the eastern cities—with small places that were devoted to gardens, and places where they raised chickens and butter and eggs that, as the States have expanded, these places have all disappeared, and there is no new circle around them.

The cities back East are drawing their supplies from the South and West; that is, in vegetables and things to eat. Here in California this business is rapidly getting into the hands of the Japanese, and when they do get sufficient of it, or entire control, they will undoubtedly raise the price of these necessities, and the people who have to buy them will find a very material difference. Through the San Joaquin Valley we are now using a great deal of Mexican labor; and, having found out how to handle them, and working in with the railroads to help get us this labor at times that we need it, and returning it to Mexico at the time of the dull months of the year, by a little investigation of how to handle it and how to get them in quantities, I do not think there is any doubt in the world that every demand for labor in California that we can not supply with white men we can supply with the Mexicans. Now, is there anything that you want to ask me?

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Baier, speaking of Tulare, as you did, in regard to the development before the Japanese started, isn't that about a true picture of the other localities of the State of California wherein the Japs have gained and obtained such a large hold?

Mr. BAIER. Well, I think it is. The Japanese seems to work in cooperation more than the white races, partly due, probably, to being a few in number compared with the balance; but he has his association, which occupies the district where the biggest money is, and where the most opportunities are: and when he finds himself in a poor locality, of poor business conditions, he gets out of that and goes to another locality where the money is. Now, along lines, for instance, like the fishing business at San Pedro, he practically controls a hundred per cent of that. Take in the vegetable and berry business—he practically controls it in southern California. The same way in regard to the cantaloupe business; he has 75 or 80 per cent of that in the Imperial Valley.

Mr. RAKER. Well, do you know of any locality in the State of California where the Japanese has come in and started of his own initiative a new development of any kind?

Mr. BAIER. No; absolutely none. He goes where the biggest chance is for the man with the least amount of money.

Mr. RAKER. And where it has been demonstrated that——

Mr. BAIER. That it is already successful. Another thing that we must look at, and one of the things which all true Americans try to avoid, is the child labor, and is trying his best to give the child a chance. Take the Japanese; he not only works long hours himself, but he has the whole family working with him. Now, the result of this has to be one of two things—either the Jap, by working long hours and compelling his entire family to work long hours, he is going to grab all the money there is in the industry in which he is engaged, or bring down the American to his low standard of living; one or

the other is inevitable; we have either got to compel our American women to work in the field, and compel them to work long hours, or the Jap is going to make four times the amount of money out of the same business that the American will make. We will either have to give him the profits of the business or we will have to lower our standard of American living. Personally, the Japanese is very much inclined to be sanitary; he is cleanly around his own person; but around their places of living and around their houses they are very filthy. If you people will go over here to the Japanese district in Sacramento, or the Japanese district down in San Francisco, where the Japs get in, the white man has to move, because nobody wants to live among them.

Mr. RAKER. What is your view as to the intermarriage of the two races?

Mr. BAIER. Well, it is absolutely an impossibility. I read an article in the paper by one of the Japanese that was here. He doesn't believe in what he says. It is something that could not possibly be.

Mr. RAKER. And the longer it is continued, and the more Japs that come here, the more acute the question becomes; isn't that it?

Mr. BAIER. Well, if this committee could arrange to go to the Hawaiian Islands and view the condition there, they will find out what is going to happen to California in 10 or 20 years hence. There it has already happened; the Hawaiian Islands are a New Japan. It is impossible to convey the idea to you. You will have to see it for yourselves. But, when we figure that every one of these Japanese children of to-day in 20 years from to-day is going to help to elect the governor of the State of California, why, we can see, at the very least, the Japanese will hold the balance of power.

Mr. SIEGEL. Well, do you realize that, in four States of the Union, at the present time all that a man has to do is to be six months in that particular State, having come over from Europe, or anywhere else, and he casts a vote for President, or for a Member of Congress, or for any other office in those four States?

Mr. BAIER. The people that you are probably talking about are the people from the different countries of Europe. At least they are white. Their children are Americans, and within two or three generations they have intermarried with the balance, and they have forgotten everything else, and they have become Americans. Of course, there are a few Japanese among them, but they are Americans. But Mr. Jap knows nothing about the United States, except to make money; he is always a Jap, and is always thinking that the Mikado is the one supreme to the United States; is the one he is thinking about.

Mr. SIEGEL. Are you basing your statements upon personal observation?

Mr. BAIER. I am basing my statements upon personal observation; upon talks with Japanese that have worked for me. I have hired Japanese for 10 years.

Mr. SIEGEL. Do you talk the Japanese language?

Mr. BAIER. No, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. Do those men talk English?

Mr. BAIER. Nearly all of them. They are great students. They all have their primer the day they come over here.

Mr. RAKER. What has been the attitude of these women that come over in the last eight or nine years, of the picture brides; do they go out in the fields and work?

Mr. BAIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. RAKER. Do they have a child, and put the child in a basket and go out in the field and work side by side with their husbands?

Mr. BAIER. Yes, sir; and when the child becomes 5 of 6 years old they are given some small employment—put to work.

Mr. RAKER. Is that the general way, or is that the exception?

Mr. BAIER. That is the general way, until they get a little better fixed financially; and then, of course, they enjoy some of the products of their labor, and have an easier life.

Mr. RAKER. What effect does that have upon a community where they settle and enter in large numbers?

Mr. BAIER. Where there are a few Japanese they are very polite and very nice to Americans and any other race, but just as soon as they get along, where there is a little settlement of Japanese, if they become a little bit well fixed, they are arrogant and clannish, and it is all Japs.

Mr. SIEGEL. Do you know anything about the conditions at Berkeley, in this State?

Mr. BAIER. Not very much; no; the same way in San Francisco, here in Sacramento, or over at Stockton.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, this place that has been spoken of by Col. Irish, Lemon Cove; are you acquainted with that place?

Mr. BAIER. Very well. I have a large ranch there in Lemon Cove, the eastern part of Tulare County, where there are 65,000 acres of trees—citrus fruits, mostly settled by white people, and they are trying to keep this country. There are a number of orientals in that district, but there are only a few people who hire them, and all the ranches are run by white men, and they are trying their best to keep it a white man's country.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you have State child labor laws?

Mr. BAIER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are agricultural people exempted from it?

Mr. BAIER. No. We can't work people in the canneries or packing houses under the age of 16.

Mr. SIEGEL. During vacation times in the schools?

Mr. BAIER. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Are children of white citizens permitted to work in the fields?

Mr. BAIER. Well, they are when they are working for their own families, but they can't hire out.

The CHAIRMAN. The Japanese take advantage of that?

Mr. BAIER. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Is there any number of Japanese in the community where there are quite a number hired out to the white men; do they so arrange their work that they have enough for their own people?

Mr. BAIER. When they first come they do while they are learning, but the Japanese gets into business for himself, and, as is the case in our county, they are hiring whites and Mexicans to work for them. There are a number of very large ranches—a thousand or fifteen hundred acres—in bearing in fruits and fields that have been taken over

by Japanese associations, who are hiring white people and foreigners—Mexicans—to work for them.

Mr. RAKER. I remember here in this State 30 years ago, when I was a boy at San Jose, and other places of seeing the young women who attended school go out and pick hops. What effect has the Japanese population to-day on that?

Mr. BAIER. Well, the oriental labor, not only the Japanese but the balance of them, it has had a tendency to have that work looked down upon, and we can't get that better class of labor to do those things now.

Mr. RAKER. They practically would rather go without good clothes and all those things they could have——

Mr. BAIER. We can get the white people to work in the canneries and packing houses; that is, the female portion, but you couldn't get schoolgirls, as they did a few years ago, as you say, they went out and picked prunes and thought it was a lark, but you couldn't get them to do that now, and they don't do it.

Mr. RAKER. Well, that has a bad effect, hasn't it?

Mr. BAIER. There is nothing that you can talk to me about on the Japanese proposition that I can see anything else but a blight upon the fair face of California if you just get enough of them here.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, we are much obliged to you for your statement.

Mr. BAIER. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Mr. Holmes.

STATEMENT OF MR. JOSEPH HOLMES.

(The witness was sworn by Mr. Raker.)

The CHAIRMAN. What is your name?

Mr. HOLMES. Joseph Holmes.

The CHAIRMAN. And your residence?

Mr. HOLMES. 1262 R. D. 4, Sacramento.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Holmes, a great many names have been offered here of persons who have either offered evidence, or thought they had evidence of things, or statements that would interest the committee; and your name is among others. As I understand, you came in from some other city?

Mr. HOLMES. No; my home is south of this city.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, now, the committee would be pleased to have a little statement from you.

Mr. BOX. What business is he in, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. HOLMES. I am a farmer. I have been a farmer for over 40 years in this county, in the vicinity of Florin. I am farming, in connection with my brother, 480 acres about 6 miles east of Florin, but have also farmed the greatest part of that time about 4 miles west of Florin, and I live there now, about 4 miles northwest of Florin. Now, I presume this committee is probing into the Japanese question.

The CHAIRMAN. Trying to.

Mr. HOLMES. Now, of course, I didn't expect to make any statement before the committee, and haven't gone to any exhaustive—looked into the matter very much; but, of course, during this time

I have rented lands to Japanese, and I have been working them. Now, as I say, I would like to know what the committee wants.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, how—do they work for you and then ask for the privilege of renting?

Mr. HOLMES. No; the first time I ever knew anything about a Jap he came to rent from me.

Mr. RAKER. How long ago is that?

Mr. HOLMES. Oh, that must be 15 years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. They were just beginning to come into your community then?

Mr. HOLMES. Yes; there were very few in there at that time.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you rent to the Japanese now?

Mr. HOLMES. No; not now.

The CHAIRMAN. How long since?

Mr. HOLMES. Well, the lease ran out about two years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. Did they want to renew it?

Mr. HOLMES. Well, oh, they have spoken different times. There was one that spoke to me the other day, he said he would like to rent the land—about 65 or 70 acres there.

The CHAIRMAN. You manage to keep on cultivating it yourself?

Mr. HOLMES. Oh, I do now, yes; but, of course, the Japs lease for about 5 years. They run to strawberries, and in about 5 years the strawberries are out and they have to get a new piece of ground for strawberries, and so that is the reason why their lease runs out—I let them go. During that time they had about 100 acres of my land in strawberries.

Mr. BOX. Do they make money out of it?

Mr. HOLMES. Well, some of them do and some of them do not.

Mr. BOX. What sort of condition do they leave the land in?

Mr. HOLMES. Well, they didn't leave it in very good condition.

Mr. BOX. How do they live while they are working the land, as to their habits of industry and domestic living?

Mr. HOLMES. Well, as far as industry is concerned, why, they can't be beat. Of course, as far as the living is concerned, I never was with them very much.

Mr. BOX. Do their families work?

Mr. HOLMES. Yes.

Mr. BOX. How many hours a day does the average Japanese farmer work?

Mr. HOLMES. Eleven hours when they are busy.

Mr. BOX. Do their wives work with them?

Mr. HOLMES. Yes, sir.

Mr. BOX. And their children?

Mr. HOLMES. Well, their children up to this time haven't been old enough to work.

Mr. BOX. Those that rented of you?

Mr. HOLMES. Those that rented of me. Now, there is the situation, of course, when they rented on lease from us, why, there wasn't very long before they wanted us to sign a paper so they could get a wife; and I don't know, I probably have signed four or five papers so they could get a wife, and so their children weren't of age enough to work.

Mr. BOX. Do they observe the Sabbath, or other holidays?

Mr. HOLMES. No; not when they are busy; they don't observe the Sabbath.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of paper was it that you signed?

Mr. HOLMES. Oh, just to say that they had rented some land. They can't get a wife unless they can show they have rented some land.

Mr. BOX. Who makes that requirement, if I may ask?

Mr. HOLMES. Well, I believe it is the Japanese Government. I am not sure about that.

Mr. BOX. Is it a matter of California regulation?

Mr. HOLMES. Oh, I think you have got to show it to the consul, and show that you have rented some land.

Mr. BOX. You mean our consul, or theirs?

Mr. HOLMES. I rather think it is theirs. That, I wouldn't say, but I rather think it is their consul.

Mr. BOX. Well, now, we want to get at that.

The CHAIRMAN. We had better call up the secretary and ask him about that. Mr. Secretary, will you come up here?

(Mr. Kanzaki, secretary of the Japanese Association, comes forward.)

Mr. BOX. You do not remember, Mr. Holmes, what was in your statement or to whom it was addressed?

Mr. HOLMES. Well, no; but it is to the effect, you know, that he had rented some land from me, and, of course, that entitles him, I think, to a wife.

The CHAIRMAN. We want to straighten up a matter, Mr. Secretary. The witness, Mr. Holmes, says that some Japanese who had rented land from him, wanted to marry, and he had to have a paper signed by him. He does not remember to whom the paper went; he thinks it was to the Japanese consul. What kind of a paper was that?

Mr. KANZAKI. Well, after the passage of the gentlemen's agreement, the Japanese Government must be very careful to issue passports, and in each case where the Japanese Government gives a passport, they instruct the local consul to investigate the status and conditions of the individual who applies for the passport; and as it is impossible for the local consul to find out the exact status of each individual in different localities, usually they request the local association to make full investigation, and they investigate the character of the person, his financial status and business condition, and so on; and usually they have some kind of form in which they fill in the matters requested by the local consul; and in that connection if he is a farmer, he will be asked whether he is leasing land, or whether he owns land, and so on; and in this case that man was leasing land, so, in order to prove that that man is leasing land from such and such a person, he will be requested to bring a copy of the lease paper; and very often the local association requests to have some kind of letter of recommendation as to the moral character of the man, and business condition of the man, and so on; and in such cases very often the landlord is requested to write a letter for him, or to present a copy of the lease that he rents under; but that is done usually through the local association.

Mr. RAKER. That is done before the man sends over his picture of his application to prepare for marriage?

Mr. KANZAKI. Well, I have to speak something about the method of so-called picture brides; but it is a very lengthy story.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, we will take that up a little later.

Mr. KANZAKI. If the brides are well satisfied, then, on account of the gentlemen's agreement, the young women are not allowed to come directly from Japan to America, and have to bring them as picture brides in some cases; and before getting a passport for that young woman, the Japanese Government wants to find out the exact status of the husband in America, and the husband will send a report to the local association, and the local association sends that to the local consul, and the local consul will make a careful investigation, and if satisfied will send the report to the Japanese Government in Tokio.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you may proceed, Mr. Holmes.

Mr. HOLMES. Well, of course, it may be that the Government does want to look into his status; but after awhile I began to see that the Jap was not only getting a wife but he saved the hire of a man's wages. As soon as the Jap's wife came, she went to work, went out in the field with him and worked just like a man, and, of course, he had a wife and a hired man in one.

Mr. RAKER. But after the wife came over, and about eight or nine months, how did she do then?

Mr. HOLMES. Worked right along.

Mr. RAKER. Up to the time of the birth of the child?

Mr. HOLMES. I had them picking grapes for me one time; I don't know which time: but finally I missed the Jap's wife one day, and I says: "Where is your wife?" "Well," he says, "she had a baby last night."

Mr. RAKER. And in a few days they go back to work?

Mr. HOLMES. Well, yes: within a little while: it don't take them long.

Mr. RAKER. And that thing just keeps going on?

Mr. HOLMES. Keeps going on.

The CHAIRMAN. Has your community been helped or benefited by this new population?

Mr. HOLMES. Well, I couldn't say that it has been damaged, but I don't know that it has been helped a great deal. The Japs we have got in there are pretty good ones—a pretty good class of men as far as they go.

The CHAIRMAN. The price of real estate is up?

Mr. HOLMES. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is your land worth more than it was a few years ago?

Mr. HOLMES. Well, not from the Japs—not anything from the Japs being there at all. It is probably worth more on account of its location: probably not really worth any more than it was a few years ago as far as that is concerned.

Mr. TAYLOR. You spoke awhile ago about having leased land to Japs who cultivated it to strawberries for five years and then left?

Mr. HOLMES. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. And when they left I believe you stated that the land was impoverished or brought down a great deal. Did his cultivation of the land injure the land any more than it would have been injured had it been cultivated by a white man?

Mr. HOLMES. No: I can't say that the land ran down very much.

Mr. TAYLOR. Well, were his methods of cultivating that land more detrimental to the land than the methods ordinarily employed by the white man?

Mr. HOLMES. No; not in our case I don't think it did, but what I meant in leaving the land in that condition, of course, they had strawberries and they had ditches dug from 4 to 18 inches deep every 8 feet, and I had to work that down, and wherever they went away where there was a cabin it was all full of trash.

Mr. TAYLOR. Was it necessary to have these ditches to irrigate?

Mr. HOLMES. Well, for the irrigation for strawberries; yes.

Mr. TAYLOR. And the ditches were necessary for that purpose?

Mr. HOLMES. Oh, for their purpose; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. We are much obliged to you for your testimony. Is Mr. Jones here—Mr. Chris Jones?

STATEMENT OF CHRIS R. JONES

(The witness was duly sworn by Mr. Raker).

The CHAIRMAN. What is your name?

Mr. JONES. Chris R. Jones.

The CHAIRMAN. Give your residence.

Mr. JONES. I live at 724 J Street, Sacramento. I am the president of the local real estate board, and I do not know that I can add anything now to what has been said, except to discuss the question before the committee for a minute in relation to the aspect of the Japanese occupancy of a district in relation to desirability, or from a standpoint of land values. I will state that the local real estate board has passed resolutions that they would not encourage Japanese purchasers, on the basis that it was unfair to other residents of the section where the property purchased by Japanese was taken over; and I will state that the State Real Estate Federation of California has in their program for this year the consideration of a method to consider that problem, and in some way help to create sentiment against the Japanese ownership of land. I will also say that practically every subdivision—I am more familiar with the residential subdivisions—that practically every subdivision of every consequence, or that the promoters expect to be of any consequence, contains a provision which states that the title of the land will revert to the original holders, or to a school district, if the purchasers ever do sell it to orientals. The occupancy of a district by the Japanese eventually leads to a condition where white farmers will not buy in that district. I was born and raised in Sacramento, and a good many years ago—15 years ago—the section around Florin practically was farmed by white farmers, some of the children that I went to school with. In fact, one of the most prominent families of Sacramento, a very large family, was raised at Florin.

Since that time they have gradually sold their land to the Japanese, and I do not think any of them now live in that district. I will say that it is virtually a real estate crime to sell to any one purchaser a piece of land or residence in a district that is occupied by the Japanese. That probably is a racial question, but, nevertheless, it is a fact. The occupancy of the Japanese in a district works something like this: They go into a district and pay a very much higher rental than a white man would for the same piece of land; and, as

the gentleman from Tulare has very accurately stated, they can do so because their condition of living is so different from ours. I do not belong to that category of folks that hate Japanese. In many respects I am an ardent admirer of the Japanese methods; but, nevertheless, the condition is this: That it is simply impossible to have the Japanese in a district and white people too; and in view of the fact that this is a country of America, for Americans, it seems to me that it is a problem that there will have to be some remedy for. A Japanese goes onto a piece of land, and the house that is on the land is utterly of no consequence. If there is a house there the owner in many instances prohibits the Japanese from occupying the house, or if there is a little shell there of some kind, described probably more accurately as a shack than in any other way, it will sufficiently house the Japanese, his employees, and his wife and any other women that are on the farm. The women work right up to the time that their children are born, and in a very short period after that they are again in the field. Many the time I have seen the Japanese children placed in a bag, or a basket, with the mother on her hands and knees weeding lettuce or thinning lettuce, or thinning various vegetable crops, and stop to nurse the baby, and go back to work. They work practically from sunrise to sunset. Their needs, or at least their requirements, are practically nil as compared to the standard of living of the ordinary white man, and, obviously, they can pay a higher rent and still make more money than a white man, under a white man's different way of living.

Mr. Box. Now, is that the sole reason they are crowding the white people out, their living condition, and hard work, and their living condition?

Mr. Jones. Well, I say that no one has ever questioned the industry of the Japanese, and there are very many people who will question the industry of the average farm laborer; but it does not seem to me that that is a matter that this committee can place very much weight upon, because it is along that line that I was discussing at noon the Japanese problem with a farmer, and he states that he has a great deal of difficulty in getting the proper kind of farm help, and that he can secure Japanese help, and they are very industrious and hard working, and that they will perform a greater amount of work than a white man; but if the other evidence you get is true, that the Japanese living in a district do take possession of the district, and, on the other hand, you get evidence of the fact that the Japanese are hard workers, then the logical conclusion would be to bring in more Japanese, which would give California over to the control of the Japanese.

Mr. Box. I asked you purely for information.

Mr. Jones. I realize that, and I am glad you asked that, to give me a chance to discuss that point. It is not a matter of dollars and cents. If it were a matter of dollars and cents, child-labor laws and womens' compensation laws would never be passed. Obviously, you can make more profit in a factory where you can hire the mother and father for $10 a week and work them 10 hours a day, than where you pay $16 a week and work them 8 hours a day.

Mr. Vaile. Do the Japanese require the same compensation that white laborers require?

Mr. JONES. They do at present, because the Japanese are very intelligent business men. A number of years ago, when labor conditions were entirely dissimilar to what they are now, the Japanese would work for less than the white man.

Mr. SIEGEL. Well, will the white men go out, in fact, and do the work which the Japanese are doing?

Mr. JONES. Well——

Mr. SIEGEL. Now, you ought to be able to give us an answer to that.

Mr. JONES. Well, now, if you will ask your question specifically again, I will see if I can.

Mr. SIEGEL. Well, the question is this: Will the white man, anywhere, do the work which the Japanese are now doing on the farms?

Mr. JONES. Yes: they will.

Mr. SIEGEL. Now, is there any difficulty in obtaining labor for the farms to-day?

Mr. JONES. There is.

Mr. SIEGEL. Well, are there white people here in sufficient numbers to do the work?

Mr. JONES. Well, that is a question I can't answer offhand.

Mr. SIEGEL. Would you say from what you know, or have heard from others?

Mr. JONES. Well, I would say that probably there is. All the Japanese do not work for someone else, work for a white man, or for a Japanese. The Japanese labor situation is this: That Japanese work for other Japanese on a share basis.

Mr. SIEGEL. Do any white people in the State work on the same plan?

Mr. JONES. Yes; white people certainly, rent to other white people.

Mr. SIEGEL. I mean who work on the same plan, or share basis?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. Now, is the white man getting more money, or getting the same amount of money for the work which is being done by Japanese, for example?

Mr. JONES. The white man doesn't get any more compensation for the same kind of work than the Japanese does.

Mr. SIEGEL. How long has that condition prevailed?

Mr. JONES. Oh, I would say, roughly, for seven or eight years.

Mr. SIEGEL. In other words, for seven or eight years it has been simply a question of California getting some one to do the work? It has not been the question of trying to be paid for it?

Mr. JONES. Yes: it has been a question of getting some one to work. I feel that that has been practically during the time since the war, when it has been practically impossible to get help.

Mr. SIEGEL. Well, the war is over now: have the boys who went to the front come back to the farms?

Mr. JONES. I don't think it would be to the good of the country that they should.

Recently I had a talk with a banker whose son had been in the habit of going, during his vacation, during the time when school was not in session, and until school had started again. He had been working every summer, but when he went out to the ranch where he had been in the habit of going this year, he found that the ranch had been taken over by Japanese, and, from a matter of pride, he refused to

work this summer, as he considered it that he would lower himself by working for the Japanese.

Mr. SIEGEL. What other place could he get work?

Mr. JONES. Well, I do not presume that he will stay idle.

Mr. SIEGEL. Well, that is an exceptional case. You are referring to a young man who was attending college, or going through a university. What about the great mass of boys who responded to the call and went over and have come back; have they gone back to the farms?

Mr. JONES. Well, I have no statistics.

Mr. SIEGEL. Well, I mean from your general knowledge.

Mr. JONES. Well, I think generally so. I have read in the national magazines that one of the difficulties is that we are not producing food stuffs because we have no boys to go back on the farms. There is a back-to-the-farm movement throughout the country. I think the same conditions exist in California that do anywhere else. But I know this that——

Mr. SIEGEL (interposing). Well, that is the very point we are trying to learn from you; isn't it a fact that the same conditions prevail here as in other States?

Mr. JONES. I will say this, however, that in previous times a boy on a ranch went to work for his father until such time as he could either take over his father's holdings or rent a piece of land adjoining: and those boys that farmed rented farms became the future ranch owners, but if they have got to pay rentals in competition with Japanese rentals they can only do it by living by the Japanese standards, and they won't do it, and the result is a great many come to the city. Now, the Florin country was for years farmed in that way. The Japanese went there and thickly populated that. Now, that was considered poor land; but they did not stop with poor land. Now you will find the Japs up and down the Sacramento River, the richest land in the world; and many of the farms along the Sacramento River are now being operated by Japanese. Another thing in regard to land values: After a Japanese has gone into a district and secured a holding, and he is adjoining a white man, and he asks the white man if he wants to sell, and the white man says no; he has got his home here and has been on the farm for a long time; he doesn't care to sell—another Japanese comes and buys on the other side of him; another comes and buys in the back. Well, that means he can't sell it—he can't sell to anybody else but a Japanese.

Mr. SIEGEL. Yes; but people on the other side are American citizens and are helping to guard that tradition you have described?

Mr. JONES. No; I don't think so.

Mr. SIEGEL. Well, you have got three places there—say four places. The center place is the one that is held by the white man that doesn't want to sell.

Mr. JONES. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. The other places must originally have been held by whites, were they?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. And they have held their places for the amount of money which is in it.

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. So, you see, when you get down to it, it gets down to the question as to the amount of money each of the people can get for their property. It finally gets down to an economic standard and nothing else.

Mr. JONES. What you say is, in a sense, true; but consider this angle of it: Say, for instance, a Japanese wants to buy a piece of land, and he knows by his standard of living and ways, his hard word, etc., that he can make a piece of property at a certain valuation; he buys the piece of property; then take a section 3 or 4 miles square, if the Japanese eventually, by paying high prices, as, of course, you can't keep a man from selling to a Japanese unless there is a law, when he can get more money than from a white man.

Mr. SIEGEL. Well, isn't that a State matter?

Mr. JONES. Well, I am not discussing whether it is a State matter, or a national matter; I am discussing the facts as they exist. When the Japanese farm a section around a center of white men, the white man has got to sell at the Jap's prices.

Mr. RAKER. In other words, the first man gets a high price?

Mr. JONES. Certainly; he sells out, and the rest of them hold the sack.

Mr. SIEGEL. And the original seller is a good American citizen?

Mr. JONES. Sure. He comes in town and buys an automobile.

Mr. BOX. You spoke a moment ago about the effect of the employment of Japanese labor in keeping the American boys and girls off of the farm; did you mention that?

Mr. JONES. I think I did.

Mr. BOX. Now, I want to ask you if you do not find that true where every kind of imported labor is employed; does that not degrade labor in the eyes of American boys and girls?

Mr. JONES Well, I don't think the condition exists. Because they work with them; is that what you mean?

Mr. BOX. Well, I am asking the question. I am from the western South, where we see something in regards to this, because of the slavery.

Mr. JONES. Well, in the South would your son or daughter work for a negro owner?

Mr. BOX. No.

Mr. JONES. Well, these conditions have existed to the extent I speak of to a point where there is, to some extent, the beginning of a race hatred. I do not think there is any question about that. I think there are a lot of people who say, "We hate the Japs because we hate the Japs," and I think that is probably increasing. Now, take, for instance, in a case of a Japanese living in a residential district. He is hated; his basis of living and all that; and I certainly would want to go out of the office every time a man came in my office if I had sold him a house next to where a Japanese lived without first informing him of it.

Mr. BOX. You haven't ascertained that the use of any form of degraded labor, whether degraded because of slavery or other things, tends to create two classes, a laboring class and then the class of our own people who are too proud to do that same kind of work? Doesn't that very condition, whether it be Japanese, Negroes, or Mexicans, or any other class of people—doesn't that tend to keep our own proud boys and girls off of our farms?

Mr. JONES. I would say that the importation or the fostering of any nonassimilable race is a terrible mistake. That is the whole story and the whole secret of it. You take a region settled by Englishmen, or Germans, or Portuguese who come here. In one generation the daughter of the Englishman or Portuguese might marry my son, and everything is fine and lovely, and it goes into the melting pot; but with the Japanese it is a different proposition entirely.

Mr. BOX. Now, you have described conditions as they exist now. I want to know if those conditions are progressive, if they are any worse now than five years ago? Is there anything is this movement that you have here, the force of it, its progress, that further alarms the people of California or neighboring States; is it getting worse?

Mr. JONES. There are statistics that I have read, the accuracy of them I have not checked up, but statistics which your committee can easily get, show that the birth rate of orientals in the State is many, many times larger than the white-birth rate is. Well, now, obviously, if that continues it is going to make a difference in 100 years as to who runs California or the United States.

Mr. BOX. Now, a statement was made this morning that there is only about one woman to every four men among the Japanese. You do not mean, then, that relatively there are more children in proportion to the number of Japanese in the country, but you mean more children in proportion to the Japanese women?

Mr. JONES. Well, I don't know whether it is women or families. I don't know how the statistics are arrived at; but those are some very interesting statistics and seem to be worthy of special consideration.

Mr. SWOPE. Mr. Jones, you are in the real estate business?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

Mr. SWOPE. When did your association or your company decide to not sell any more residences to the Japanese?

Mr. JONES. Well, it wasn't a matter that interested the company. I think that the resolution was that all members of the real estate board—well, I think the resolution was something like this—I am only speaking from memory—deemed it not to the best interests of Sacramento to sell to the Japanese homes in the residential districts, and that we would restrict such sales to the Japanese residence districts, which is confined to a certain section—the Japanese having practically taken over that section.

Mr. SWOPE. When was that resolution made?

Mr. JONES. I think four or five months ago.

Mr. SWOPE. Well, then, you have been selling to the Japanese up to the time of that resolution?

Mr. JONES. Well, I don't know that it has not been done since that.

Mr. SWOPE. Well, you do know whether you have sold property to Japanese?

Mr. JONES. Well, I haven't personally; and the members of the Sacramento Real Estate Association haven't sold any. It is against the State law now to sell to a Japanese, so you can't sell to a Japanese; you have got to sell to a Japanese citizen, you have got to sell to his native child.

Mr. SWOPE. Well, you don't know whether you have or not?

Mr. JONES. Well, I know my office has not sold any.

Mr. SWOPE. You can't speak for any other?

Mr. JONES. No.

Mr. SWOPE. Well, do you consider this a race problem or an economic problem? Now, you heard Mr. McClatchy testify, did you not?

Mr. JONES. No; I did not. I haven't attended any of the meetings.

Mr. SWOPE. He stated, primarily, it is an economic question.

Mr. JONES. I think it is an economic question, but I do think it is developing into a racial question in addition.

Mr. SWOPE. You think it is both?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

Mr. SWOPE. Well, now, these people, I believe you stated that they had driven out the white people in many lines of work, because of their intensive work and economic habits?

Mr. JONES. I stated that they had driven them out of the districts, yes, sir; at least the white people have left the districts.

Mr. SWOPE. Now, suppose men of those habits were in those districts, what would you say about it if they were not Japs?

Mr. JONES. What is that?

Mr. SWOPE. Assuming other people of the same habits came in there, but were not Japs, what would your answer be?

Mr. JONES. If they were assimilable white people, I mean people who would assimilate, why, I can see no objection.

Mr. SWOPE. In other words, if the race feature were eliminated, you would have no objection to the Japanese?

Mr. JONES. I would not have any objection to the Japanese if the Japanese could assimilate with our population.

Mr. SWOPE. Well now, whose fault is it that they do not assimilate? They are living here. We want to get these facts, of course.

Mr. JONES. Well, I don't know whose fault it is that a white woman will not marry a Jap. I can't answer that question.

Mr. SWOPE. Well, will a white man marry a Japanese woman?

Mr. JONES. I never heard of one that would admit that he would.

Mr. SWOPE. Well, will a Japanese man marry a white woman?

Mr. JONES. The cases are rare, so rare, in fact, that when it does occur, the newspapers put it on the front page with a big headline. I only know one case where a white girl married a Chinese in the city of Sacramento, and when she goes down the street, people think it is a matter of curiosity.

Mr. SWOPE. Well then, according to your statement, that occurs so rarely that it could not be a race problem?

Mr. RAKER. There is no danger of them intermarrying?

Mr. JONES. I do not think there is any danger of them intermarrying; but I think there is a danger that the occidental and oriental type of civilization is such that they will not intermarry, and that, therefore, they will become a class by themselves in this country, which would jeopardize this country.

Mr. RAKER. Do you know whether or not the Japanese have any inclination to assimilate?

Mr. JONES. I don't know anything about that.

Mr. RAKER. Do you have trouble through the southern cities?

Mr. JONES. Never have.

Mr. RAKER. Do you ever see any other women working in the fields, other than Japanese women?

Mr. JONES. Oh, yes; I have but not in the——

Mr. RAKER (interposing). Have you ever seen any white women in this section working in the fields?

Mr. JONES. Well, I have to this extent, that a woman will sometimes help her husband do some little job on the farm, but not like the Japanese.

Mr. RAKER. Well, those Japanese women are helping on some little job on the farm, aren't they?

Mr. JONES. Did you ever see lettuce cultivated?

Mr. RAKER. Well, yes——

Mr. JONES (interposing). Did you ever see——

Mr. RAKER (interposing). Well, I was asking you?

Mr. JONES. Well, I have never seen a white woman work like that.

Mr. SWOPE. Have you ever seen colored women working in the cotton fields?

Mr. JONES. No, I have not.

Mr. SWOPE. Well, I might state, for your information that they work alongside of their husbands very extensively all over the South.

Mr. RAKER. You spoke about the residential districts?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

Mr. RAKER. Suppose you have a residential district of one block occupied by Americans with their families, and you should sell one of the fine homes in that block to a Japanese, what would be the result?

Mr. JONES. Well, the first result would be that all of the neighbors would come down to the office, and they would bodily say that they considered me absolutely everything from a blackguard up, and probably they would say they would beat my face off if they caught me out in the dark.

Mr. RAKER. What would be the result as to the value of the property in the vicinity of that block?

Mr. JONES. Well, I would say that the property adjoining it would be practically—the value of it would be cut in half at least, probably two thirds.

Mr. RAKER. Now, right in that connection, Mr. Swope, while it is really a general subject, suppose a Negro went down into the city——

Mr. SWOPE (interposing). Well, are you examining me?

Mr. RAKER. No; say in Frankfort, Ky., and bought a lot in a residential section, doesn't it affect the values?

Mr. SWOPE. Oh, yes; that is quite true.

Mr. RAKER. And it has the same effect here when Japanese buy a lot in a residential community?

Mr. JONES. Exactly.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, we thank you very much. Is Mr. G. P. Hurst here?

TESTIMONY OF MR. G. P. HURST.

(The witness was duly sworn by Mr. Raker.)

The CHAIRMAN. What is your name?

Mr. HURST. G. P. Hurst.

The CHAIRMAN. Your residence?

Mr. HURST. Woodland.

The CHAIRMAN. County?

Mr. HURST. Yolo.
The CHAIRMAN. State?
Mr. HURST. California.
The CHAIRMAN. Have you been here all day?
Mr. HURST. No, sir. I came at nearer 3 o'clock, I think.
The CHAIRMAN. You came at the request of the committee?
Mr. HURST. Yes, sir; some of the gentlemen of the committee. I understood yesterday——
The CHAIRMAN (interposing). You have lived in that locality some time?
Mr. HURST. Thirty-five years.
The CHAIRMAN. And what is your business?
Mr. HURST. A lawyer.
The CHAIRMAN. Have you paid some attention to this so-called Japanese problem?
Mr. HURST. Well, yes, sir; in a way, generally; I have read a good deal about it, and have observed only the facts around me in Yolo County. I haven't made any study, and therefore I think possibly I could not give the committee any valuable information.
The CHAIRMAN. What are the facts around your town?
Mr. HURST. We haven't a great many Japanese in Yolo County. I think those that are there, at least in the agricultural districts, are badly needed. It has been so difficult to get labor on the farms, as farmers report to me, and that, while there is some complaint as to the Japanese coming in and making contracts, and employing Japanese labor to gather the crops of fruit and so on, I believe from my observation, from all that I have heard and seen, that there would be a large loss to the farmers if they could not have something of that kind. Fruit men, especially; but it is difficult to get labor on the farms, especially has been for two or three years past.
The CHAIRMAN. Now, what is your impression as to the number of Japanese laborers on the farms in Yolo County?
Mr. HURST. I tried to get that information this morning before I left, but as near as I could get, it was an estimate which might be wrong. There are between 200 and 300, perhaps, in the county. Quite largely are they employed on the sugar-beet lands by the Alameda Sugar & Beet Co.
Mr. SIEGEL. Could you tell us what the population of the county is?
Mr. HURST. I think it is 15,000 or 16,000.
The CHAIRMAN. Now, you need a good deal more farm labor up there?
Mr. HURST. Indeed we do.
The CHAIRMAN. You are willing to take any kind?
Mr. HURST. Yes, sir. I apprehend that. I think that all that is asked there, when a farmer has a crop to harvest, is somebody that will do it.
The CHAIRMAN. No objection to the Hindu?
Mr. HURST. Well, the farmer hasn't, if he will work. I think that is simply a question of getting somebody to see that what the farmers have, is, by one means and another, produced.
Mr. SIEGEL. Well, are you expressing your own views, or are you expressing what you believe to be the residents of your county?
Mr. HURST. Well, I wouldn't say that; but I believe, in the farming community, that they agree with me. I see many of them, at least,

who agree with me that it is quite essential that we have Japanese labor—labor of some kind. I apprehend that that is more valuable than any other.

Mr. SIEGEL. Have you drawn any contracts for the purchase of property by white men who were buying it for Japanese individuals, or Japanese adults?

Mr. HURST. No, sir; I have not. I think 8 or 10 years ago, in our office, there was a little sale of a mountain tract up Capay Canyon.

Mr. SIEGEL. Are you counsel for any of the Japanese corporations?

Mr. HURST. I think I am without a Japanese client at present, although I have sometimes drawn a contract or so for them.

Mr. SIEGEL. Well, a corporation would not be a Japanese client?

Mr. HURST. No; but we are not interested, nor the attorneys for the Japanese corporations, that I know of.

Mr. SIEGEL. Are you the attorneys for a corporation which has been selling land to Japanese?

Mr. HURST. No, sir. I think very little land has been sold in Yolo to Japanese. That is my impression. I have heard very little of it in the county.

Mr. SIEGEL. Now, approximately, the number of people whom you have spoken to about the subject, has been about how many, in your county?

Mr. HURST. Well, that would be very difficult to say. I have talked for several years with farmers, as I frequently, if I have time, raise questions about their crops: "Will you be able to harvest it?"; the difficulties of getting competent labor; and it might be only 50 that I have spoken to within the last year; it might be considerably more.

Mr. SIEGEL. You have been doing a lot of reading on the subject?

Mr. HURST. Well, only in a general way—the newspapers.

Mr. SIEGEL. Have you read any of the magazines containing any of the articles upon the subject?

Mr. HURST. Well, I don't believe I have recently. I read at different times what comes in my way.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, let me ask you your own opinion: Do you consider the presence of, we will say, a hundred thousand Japanese in the State of California amounts to a problem or not?

Mr. HURST. Oh, I think not. That is my impression. Don't understand me as wanting unlimited immigration or anything of the kind; but it seems to me that that many people who are willing to work as the Japanese are could readily be employed for the general benefit of the State.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, if you accept 100,000 you would have to accept 200,000.

Mr. HURST. Well, it doesn't follow; but, from my point of view, I believe there should be a limitation of immigration, but I think there is a great deal of hysteria right now on this subject and that there are some people who have very pronounced views upon it from one or two papers that seem to have an obsession on the subject, and there has been so much exaggeration of what is published as a statement and fact that is conceded is not fit to be believed. There has been so much of that that the people have been aroused and many, who have no particular interest and who haven't given thought to it, just assume that we don't want the Japanese.

Mr. SIEGEL. Has there been any trouble in Woodland lately, such as business men and others trying to drive the Japanese out of either of the main streets?

Mr. HURST. Well, I know of no trouble. There were three or four Japanese who had in the best part of town—they had places of business—and I think it was a year ago that they were notified, just as a white tenant might be notified, of the terminating of the lease, and the property was leased to other parties.

Mr. RAKER. Where did you say your home was?

Mr. HURST. Woodland.

Mr. RAKER. How long have you been living there?

Mr. HURST. For 35 years. It is about 22 miles from here.

Mr. RAKER. You don't hire any Japanese?

Mr. HURST. No.

Mr. RAKER. Do your friends—your personal friends?

Mr. HURST. No; I can't think of any one now, unless it is a Japanese company or two.

Mr. RAKER. You are familiar with the labor conditions in and around Davis and Dixon and Woodland 35 years ago?

Mr. HURST. Well, I knew something of it.

Mr. RAKER. Did you know that 35 years ago boys from the university and colleges and high schools came up and at this time were supplying this farm labor?

Mr. HURST. Yes; they have done it since that.

Mr. RAKER. They are not doing it now?

Mr. HURST. I think not.

Mr. RAKER. Did you notice the young ladies that went to the high schools and universities 25 and 35 years ago came up through this valley and did housework and hotel work and waiting on tables and supplying this extra scarcity of labor and helped pick the fruit?

Mr. HURST. I do not recall so much of it except the picking of the fruit, which was regarded as a school vacation.

Mr. RAKER. And they waited on hotels?

Mr. HURST. Well, I don't know.

Mr. RAKER. They did it 20 years ago?

Mr. HURST. I think so.

Mr. SWOPE. Well, they are leaving the country and going to town all over; that is, now, aren't they?

Mr. HURST. Yes, sir; I think.

Mr. RAKER. I want to ask if it is not a fact that the young men and women are not going to these places like they did 25 or 35 years ago because the Chinamen and Japs started in to do this work, and with their pride and desire as American citizens they feel that they could not come down and work opposite them?

Mr. HURST. Well, whether it is pride——

Mr. RAKER (interposing). Well, is that true?

Mr. HURST. I don't know that it is true. I know a few of them are unacquainted with work. They prefer the autos and pleasures and sensation of speeding. I know many of them to get work where they would not be contaminated.

Mr. RAKER. Well, if you had, say, three or four daughters who had been ready to go out and pick fruit, you would not like to have them go in orchards where four or five Japanese men were working, would you?

Mr. HURST. I don't think I would.

Mr. RAKER. And you would give your neighbor the same consideration as yourself?

Mr. HURST. Yes, sir.

Mr. RAKER. And you would rather have your daughter stay at home and be deprived of a few luxuries of life rather than be put in the attitude of working side by side with the Japanese, working at the table or out in the orchard picking fruit?

Mr. HURST. I think that is not the alternative.

Mr. RAKER. Well, isn't that the rule; the actual situation that has been brought about in this State?

Mr. HURST. Well, I doubt whether that is due to their attitude to-day in regard to their association with labor, with many of these people.

Mr. RAKER. Are you familiar in and around Penryn and Loomis, that that fruit-growing district, as it existed 25 or 35 years ago, and now?

Mr. HURST. I know nothing of it then.

Mr. RAKER. Do you know anything about the condition of the rice fields in the State about 15 years ago?

Mr. HURST. Fifteen years ago I don't think we had any.

Mr. RAKER. Ten years ago?

Mr. HURST. Ten years ago I think rice was in its infancy.

Mr. RAKER. All right; take five years ago; do you know anything about conditions then, relative to Japanese taking charge of the fruit and vegetables, when 10 or 15 years ago the whites had it all?

Mr. HURST. I know nothing of that but what I have read.

Mr. RAKER. Do you know anything about the condition in Los Angeles, where the white men handled it all, and to-day from 75 to 80 per cent is under control of the Japanese?

Mr. HURST. No.

Mr. RAKER. Then, as a matter of fact, you have not familiarized yourself relative to the actual condition that the Japanese have taken in California?

Mr. HURST. I think I have stated to you that I know something only about Yolo County.

Mr. RAKER. Well, if, as a matter of fact, it is true that they are driving the American out of his business and work and out of his method of living by virtue of their excessive and intensity of work, do you think that it is a good thing for the State of California and the United States that we should permit another race to come here and take our place?

Mr. HURST. It would depend largely upon the numbers of that race; but I can tell you that, so far as I have observed of the Japanese, they are much better citizens than those that come here and stir up strife and trouble simply because of their political affiliations. They are quiet and industrious and honest, so far as my observations have gone. They are not anarchists and not agitators—rovers.

Mr. RAKER. Who are those that we have brought here that stir up strife and trouble by reason of their political affiliation? Will you name the races?

Mr. HURST. Well, I think the Europeans.

Mr. RAKER. Well, now, what particular class of those people are we bringing here for the purpose of getting their votes, on account of their political affiliation?

Mr. HURST. I did not understand myself to say that you or the Government is bringing anybody; they are permitted to come, and they are a class that is very much more detrimental to the good of the community than the Japanese.

Mr. RAKER. Well, what class is it; are they English?

Mr. HURST. What I have told you.

Mr. RAKER. Well, I want to get it of record.

Mr. SIEGEL. Well, do we have that work? We are here on the Japanese problem.

Mr. RAKER. Well, that man on the witness stand testifies that there are a class who come here who are more detrimental than the Japanese. He ought to be frank and state who it is.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, let him say if he favors the arrival of general immigration, or——

Mr. HURST (interposing). I am speaking of those loafers, those anarchists, the drinking class, those that do not assimilate unless it is to assimilate with the lowest classes; and I say you may take the Japanese as a body, as far as my observation extends back, and I have seen some things and made some observations since I have been here, and they are incontrovertibly better citizens, in my estimation, for this reason: The only man, I think, in the world that is good is the man that does something for the benefit of somebody or some community or his State or his country; and I have found them industrious and steady. I have never known one to refuse a job if he was unemployed. But if you want to come to Woodland, you could see some of those noble citizens that stand around there and curse the Japanese, who—they wouldn't go out and work for the five or six dollars a day they could get—who, if the Japanese were excluded, they would get a few dollars more, and that might induce them.

Mr. SWOPE. Mr. Hurst, I would like to ask a question. It has been testified to by a number of witnesses that these Japanese will not work as day laborers, that they only go out as lessees; what has been your observation of that?

Mr. HURST. Well, I think, of late they have—they are more in the business of leasing or taking contracts and employing their own labor.

Mr. SWOPE. Do you know any white men who employ them to any large extent?

Mr. HURST. I think not to a large extent now. There are some of them engaged in trade.

Mr. SWOPE. Do you know any of the Japanese who are lessees, who employ a great many Japanese for day laborers?

Mr. HURST. I wouldn't say a great many. We have a limited number, you know, but they have been making contracts of tilling and improving ground, or harvesting.

Mr. SWOPE. Now, at the time these people came into your community, these Japanese, was there any scarcity of labor then; at that time was it beginning or not?

Mr. HURST. Well, possibly—yes; and a number of years ago I know that there were Japanese employed on the ranches.

Mr. SWOPE. It is your opinion, then, that they have filled a useful purpose in the community?

Mr. HURST. I think there is no question about that. There either would have been much loss among fruit men at times if they had not been able to get the Japanese to harvest crops.

Mr. SWOPE. I believe that is all.

Mr. TAYLOR. There is one matter that I would like to ask you about that has not been developed in this hearing, as far as I know, that I have heard more or less said about since I have been here, and that is the question of the personal integrity of the Japanese; that is, his respect for his word and his moral obligations.

Mr. HURST. Well, I am not especially informed in regard to that.

Mr. TAYLOR. Isn't it a fact that you can not trust him for credit?

Mr. HURST. Well, I wouldn't say that. I know some of the Japanese that I think I would trust.

Mr. TAYLOR. Is it a part of his reputation here in California that he will not pay his just debts if he can avoid it?

Mr. HURST. Well, I think perhaps it may be. I have heard people say that he is not as reliable as the Chinese, but you must remember that there is little truth told about the Japanese now, in comparison with the amount of the exaggeration, because there is a hatred on the part of many people; and if you will read the newspapers and check it up against the facts that are really the facts, you will see that there is one ground or proposition that the publisher gives.

Mr. TAYLOR. But this is a matter of personal knowledge that most any citizen of California that comes in contact with the Japanese ought to know, whether he is a man that can be trusted.

Mr. HURST. I have often heard it said. My knowledge of the Japanese would not allow me to say that.

Mr. SIEGEL. You have been practicing law for 35 years in this State?

Mr. HURST. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. Has there been much litigation wherein Japs were litigants?

Mr. HURST. Well, I rather think not. They come into court, I think, the proportionate number of them, possibly about as often as the average Gringo.

Mr. SWOPE. Has the white population decreased or increased in your vicinity since the advent of the Japanese?

Mr. HURST. Oh, I think that it is slowly growing. I know of no decrease at all, never heard it suggested in our county.

Mr. SIEGEL. Are you suffering in this State from the same disease we are suffering in the East, the new disease known as "squandermania"—desire to spend?

Mr. HURST. I think so. I think that is one of the great causes.

Mr. SIEGEL. Are there any number of young men here who do not want to go to work?

Mr. HURST. Well, there are possibly on—yes; naturally, there are some who don't want to work; they are disinclined to hard work; they would take a good, easy job if they could get it. I do not mean to say that that is common; but if the people who are burning gasoline and sporting about and talking about the scarcity of work would go to work it would help solve the problem.

Mr. SWOPE. Do you know any particular family or person who has left that community because of the proximity of Japanese?

Mr. HURST. I haven't heard of any.

Mr. SWOPE. You don't know of any particular case?

Mr. HURST. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no more questions, we are very much obliged to you for your time and for coming this far. Is Mr. Ivan H. Parker here?

TESTIMONY OF MR. IVAN H. PARKER.

(The witness was duly sworn by Mr. Box.)

The CHAIRMAN. State your name.

Mr. PARKER. Ivan H. Parker.

The CHAIRMAN. You have given your address?

Mr. PARKER. Auburn.

The CHAIRMAN. Auburn, Calif.?

Mr. PARKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You are a member of the California State Legislature?

Mr. PARKER. I am.

The CHAIRMAN. And chairman of the committee on agriculture?

Mr. PARKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. We would like to hear a brief statement from you of your observations.

Mr. PARKER. Gentlemen of the committee, I want you to know that we are thoroughly in earnest in regard to the Japanese question in Placer County, and that we are approaching it not as a racial question. It is simply an economic question. These nationals were a negligible quantity in Placer County up to and previous to about 12 years ago. They came in increasing numbers, and at that time were glad to work on the ranches at $1.25 to $1.50 a day. They were polite, suave, industrious, and smiling at all times. Very soon they came to learn horticulture and the handling of orchards, and they came to the conclusion, one and all, or at least they refused to work for day labor. They said, "We will take contracts or we will leave," etc. Now, our beautiful orchards in Placer County—we have some 20,000 acres of foothill orchards, deciduous orchards, all bearing, and we built them without the help of the Japanese, and we believe that some day we can get along without their help. The reason for it is this: That, as you have seen by these maps—I have here the separate map of Placer County alone—the essential fruit country is the warm belt on the foothills, reaching from Auburn to Loomis on the west.

We hope you will be able to visit this section. Here you will find more than 20,000 producing acres of our orchards. To-day the Japanese have in fee simple ownership or leasehold interests, together with the small amount of the Chinese, hold and control in Placer County 17,146 acres out of a possible 20,000 acres of producing orchards. That is the situation as you find it in our county to-day. Now, we have in Placer County 24 Japanese corporations, capitalized usually at about $10,000 each. They are what we call a dummy or alien land-law evading, land-holding corporations. They absolutely own about 2,500 acres, or a trifle more. As regards the public-school

questions, we have the exact figures. In the census they were very evasive. A number of the enumerators told me that he would approach a Japanese settlement, and they would say to him: "Oh, we have been taken; the other man in the other district, he took me," and in the other district the same story, but the school census of last year, returned December 31, gave 5,096 white children and 541 Japanese, or more than 10 per cent of them Japanese, and they have hardly been with us more than a decade. It shows an alarming condition of increase. The matter of Japanese language schools is well started. At Newcastle, Penryn, and Loomis there are schools especially of the Japanese. I visited the one at Penryn some months ago. The public schools at Penryn at 2 o'clock, the elementary section, was dismissed. I followed them around, and through the fence into the Japanese school provided by the Japanese themselves. There I found a very affable Buddhist priest, and I told him I was interested and asked him concerning his school. We entered; the door was closed; nothing on the walls except a map of Japan; no evidence of America whatever. I questioned him regarding the procedure, and he said: "Oh, everything is essentially Japanese, Japanese ideals." And I feel that there is the danger, as we well know, as has been told you before, a dual citizenship which stays with the Japanese. All the Japanese ideals are kept foremost; and while, as we know, the Japnese law provides that unless those children who are born here renounce the Japanese Emperor up to the age of 16 years they automatically become subjects of Japan a few years later. We throw the cloak around them and give them the benefit enjoyed by every citizen.

As I said before, it is not a racial question. It is simply an economic question which affects our very life, our industrial life. We are not approaching it in the heat of passion. We simply want to see that their colonization is discouraged now, before eventually they will overwhelm us, for I feel certain in closing, gentlemen, that here and to-day on the shores of the Pacific there is staged the scene of a mighty economic battle—bloodless, but the enemy hosts are here, and we should study in advance how inimical to the very life of this Republic that grave problem before us is, for we can not compete with them with their lower standards and habits of living. If they are permitted to continue to come, the white race of America is lost, and decades hence historians will regard us as a province of Japan. I should be pleased to answer any and all helpful questions which the members of the committee choose to ask.

The CHAIRMAN. We thank you. Now, would you prefer to leave this map with us or produce a copy of it?

Mr. PARKER. Well, I think the same thing is in the hands of the State board of control. I helped make this map, give my whole time and attention to it, and it belongs to the county surveyor.

The CHAIRMAN. We can secure a copy?

Mr. PARKER. Yes, sir; I will see that you get it.

Mr. BOX. What is your business, please, sir?

Mr. PARKER. Well, I was formerly a newspaper man, and I have served as county officer many, many years up there. I was auditor.

Mr. BOX. How long have you been acquainted with the conditions in the locality described?

Mr. PARKER. Oh, all of the time since the coming of the Japanese. I have lived there, sir, in that county 30 years.

Mr. BOX. You present figures here indicating that they own or control something like 17,000 out of a total of 20,000 acres of fruit lands in bearing. How long have they owned that much? Has it been gradual? Have they been progressive in their acquisition of it?

Mr. PARKER. I have noticed their habit of acquiring land continually. To go back further, I would say that I settled in Placer County when there were, at that time, no more than a score of orchards. We ship during 24-hour periods, fifty-odd cars. A little later we will ship ninety-odd—two trainloads. All of this was developed mainly before the Japanese came in. But they came in and began to gather land. When the Allen land bill was introduced the stimulation of buying was caused. They rushed under cover, and a great quantity of this was purchased before we stopped them; that is, in the summer of 1913.

Mr. BOX. You testified to the presence of about 500, or about 10 per cent, of your school children being Japanese. Is that about the proportion of the population of the two races—10 per cent; about 10 per cent of the school children are Japanese, or 10 per cent of your people are Japanese?

Mr. PARKER. Well, that is hard to tell. They have evaded the census, and we have no figures on it.

The CHAIRMAN. If you will just come over here, and Judge Box, it will make it a little easier for the reporter.

Mr. BOX. If they have only about 10 per cent of your population, how comes it that they own three-fourths of your fruit lands?

Mr. PARKER. You are mistaken in hearing me. You did not hear me aright. I stated that they hold, through ownership and fee simple and through leasehold control.

Mr. BOX. Well, I understand, by various indirect methods. How comes it that that proportion of your population controls or owns that large proportion of your fruit lands?

Mr. PARKER. Well, they have just slipped in there insidiously and got the hold.

Mr. BOX. What has been the effect on the community life of the American people?

Mr. PARKER. Well, it has almost stopped. I attended a mass meeting in Peryn a year ago to answer that at a church. I saw there wholesale shippers and many growers, some of whom had existing leases with Japanese, but they were very much disgusted with it.

Mr. BOX. If seventeen-twentieths of your fruit-producing lands have passed into their hands, what has become of our people?

Mr. PARKER. The Japanese have been able—their habits and life make them physically able to pay more money on a lease and still make more money than white people.

Mr. BOX. Well, have our people moved out? Do they live there?

Mr. PARKER. Some of them live there; they have rented.

Mr. BOX. Remained there; but the Japanese are there also?

Mr. PARKER. Yes, sir.

Mr. BOX. All right; that is all.

The CHAIRMAN. We are very much obliged to you. Is Mr. Benedict ready?

TESTIMONY OF MR. H. STANLEY BENEDICT—Recalled.

The CHAIRMAN. I am sorry we interrupted you, and we would like to hear you briefly. You heard the discussion yesterday in regard to the holdings in Merced County——

Mr. BENEDICT (interposing). Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Wherein the committee members quoted the statement of Col. Irish as being less than 500?

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes, sir. Well, the reason why Col. Irish's figures are not correct is that he has not included in his figures those lands being bought by Japanese-controlled corporations on installments or long-term contracts. These contracts may run from 5 to 10 or even as long as 20 years and are paid for in installments, usually annual installments, some of them quarterly and some semiannually. The corporations—and they happen to own quite a lot in Merced County—more so than individual ownership. That grew out of the condition that arose after the 1913 alien land law of this State was passed. It then became difficult to own in that fashion, so the Japanese formed in corporations and bought under corporate names, which was a more satisfactory way of evading the spirit of the law. Now, if you will note under the head of "Land"—I will give you the exact page—page 42. In case Col. Irish comes back with an answer, I would like to be plain on our report. On page 42—and I want you to remember that this is a page proof and does not contain a final and complete report—we carry the statement that there are 623,752 acres—under "Land," first paragraph—approximately 16 per cent of the sum total of irrigated lands in the State, after which we make this statement: "Of which 88,944 was owned in fee and 534,808 acres were held by lease or crop contract." Right after the word "fee" it should read, this language: "All under contract of purchase." In tabulating the acreage owned, we followed the custom that is in vogue in California, that when a property is bought under contract and possession is given to the party and the party is on the land and using it all the time he is spoken of nominally as the owner. He is regarded by his neighbors as the owner. He is, in fact, the owner, unless he defaults, and even after he has an equity.

Mr. RAKER. In other words, if there was any recordation, his possession of the land gave him the right, and an innocent purchaser would——

Mr. BENEDICT (interposing). Certainly. Now, you can realize, because of your experience in the State, that we had to divide the two headings as owned and leasing. The lease was under a contract of ordinary year-to-year lease, or term lease. This corporate purchase is a right out-and-out purchase, being paid for every year, and in some cases the term is, I think, perhaps extended over a long period, so that the title does not have to show in a Japanese individual or a Japanese-controlled corporation. The term of these purchase contracts runs sometimes 20 years. We thought we ought to make that statement clear, so that in case Col. Irish had something to say in return. These figures are absolutely authentic. There is no gainsaying them at all. They came from the records of the county recorder of Merced County.

Mr. RAKER. Well, would the same statement as to Merced County, say, apply with equal force to other counties in the State?

Mr. BENEDICT. In general, the same thing holds good, but it happens that in Merced there is a larger proportion of the lands held by Orientals that are being purchased by corporations than by individuals.

Mr. RAKER. Well, I mean the number of acres owned and leased has been obtained by means of the methods you have described?

Mr. BENEDICT. Well, in other words, I can point out about what the variance would be in the entire State. Our figures show a total occupied by Japanese, both leased and owned, of 458,056 acres. The report which the Japanese Association very kindly gathered for us showed 427,258, or something of that kind, a difference of about 31,000 acres, which on the surface might appear to have been a mistake in catching certain properties. That tallies almost identically with the holdings of Japanese-controlled corporations buying under contract. You see, these are not disclosed; they do not show on the record, because very few people record their contracts of purchase. Some do, but it isn't a common practice, so they do not show on the records, and apparently the association itself, in gathering its figures, did not locate the contracts of purchase that amounted to about 31,000 out of some 450,000. That is true of the entire State.

I had a thought in reference to the subject of labor. You were discussing the farm labor awhile ago. We throw into our report the statements of several different competent persons; persons we thought were as reliable authority as we could get, and I would like to read merely a short paragraph from Dr. Elwood Mead. Elwood Mead is the chairman of the State Land Settlement Board of California, a man who has had extensive experience in other countries, particularly in Australia and New Zealand, and has traveled in Europe extensively—with land settlements such as we are now approaching here, for soldier settlement and civilian settlement. In reference to the question as to whether Americans be secured for farm labor or not, he has this to say: "Americans will do any kind of farm or garden work if there is back of it sufficient stimulus to their pride, interest, and ambition. The State land settlement act, if sufficiently extended, will settle the problem of intelligent, dependable American labor on farms." He then speaks further on the same question: "It is the most direct and effective way of mitigating, if not ending, the menace of alien land ownership, and of creating communities that do not amalgamate, and of subjecting this State to racial antagonisms. Now, he is speaking in general of the creation of small farms. Now, in the same connection, we have a letter which we publish in full on page 86 of the report. It is too long to read, but I thought I would read just a few points that are brought out very briefly on this same subject. This is written by the president of the Valley Fruit Growers' Association, with headquarters at Fresno, with a farmer membership of 3,000. They are probably the most active farm owners in that entire community. He has this to say in reference to his experience. Even during the war, when farm labor was hard to get, he endeavors to show, and it is proved conclusively from his own experience, that American farm labor is obtainable if conditions are made right.

His statement reads as follows, this particular paragraph, the last one on page 86:

The Valley Fruit Growers Association, with a subscribing farmer membership of over 3,000, has been actively engaged in the development and distribution of farm labor in the raisin districts since the spring of 1917, and upon it has fallen the responsibility, during the abnormal farm labor shortage of the last three seasons, of handling harvest or "stress" labor requirements which in the ratio of increase over normal has probably an unique position among the farm problems of this State. When for the first time confronted with a realization of the dimensions of its problems, this association made the mistake that numbers of farmers in other parts of the State are making today. It raised its voice demanding an importation of coolie labor to do that which was falsely described as not "white man's work," and active steps were taken to ascertain the feasability of an importation of contract labor upon the theory that white men would not do the necessary work.

And he continues to describe his efforts to get this labor.

Mr. Box. May I interrupt you there? Have you ever seen it true of a country that did import large amounts of labor, coolie labor, slave labor, or any other kind of labor who occupy a low position of life, that that did not dishonor labor?

Mr. Benedict. He says it in so many words in this very letter. If I can catch it without having to read the whole, I will.

The Chairman. In the middle of that paragraph beginning: "I have observed"——

Mr. Benedict. On the next page?

The Chairman. Two-thirds of the way down on page 87. I think you need not read it.

Mr. Benedict. All right. He answers that question directly, that every time you bring in this cheap labor, it lowers your standard and it debases, as he calls it, the labor element, and then he recites how they bettered their housing conditions, the living conditions for the laboring men; and even during this period of shortage of labor, they were successful in securing enough labor to handle their business during their season which, as you know, is very short, that is, when the raisins are ready to be harvested there is no time to be wasted and you have to have lots of what he calls "stress" labor, which they were able to secure when it was needed. That I think would answer the question as to whether American farm labor could be secured sufficiently to serve the purposes.

Now, when I left off at noon, I had thought to present a few grounds upon which we could possibly present our case as a nation in diplomatic negotiations with Japan: and the thoughts that I suggested are, that of the question of dual citizenship, wherein the Japanese, or the American-born Japanese in America enjoys the privileges of our American citizenship without serving under the responsibilities, that he still holds his allegiance to Japan and is required to render military service. That is contrary to our best interests, and, as Mr. Kleczka suggested, is in contravention to the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution. The thought that we have of course in California is that sooner or later these American-born Japanese will become full-fledged voters. We have to bear that in mind, and in those communities where they outnumber the white people they will necessarily have charge of the municipal government in their localities, and from that it merely means a question of time when they will develop into the body politic of the State.

Mr. Box. May I interrupt you again? I wonder if the thinking men and women of California have—I am sure they have—realized that people who stand for those same things all over the country will

have to have a common purpose, and if we admit undesirable people to other sections, it is hurting us if we go into that section; that all of us who stand for the best type of American citizenship must stand together on that.

Mr. BENEDICT. Certainly. We just happen, Mr. Box, to be on the frontier on this question. California is very accessible to this particular race. There is every reason why it should be, and they are bound to come, and we can't blame them: they will come just as far as they will be permitted to come.

Now, another ground on which we might argue our case is that foreigners in Japan can not hold any fee simple in Japan. There are various ways of presenting the case: First, you may lease for a long term of years in Japan, particularly for residential purposes. They have a term that they call "superficies," a title to property that is not entirely confined to the Japanese, which is used for providing a long-term lease, a lease that runs as long as 999 years. That is held out to us oftentimes as a basis of ownership that is practically equal to our ownership in fee, but it varies quite considerably from our ownership in fee. When we own in fee in this country we own to the center of the earth or to the skies. You have no control over anything but the surface in Japan. That applies only to residence and manufacturing purposes. I have yet to find any record anywhere, either in their law or other expressions that I can get out of Japanese authorities, or our own American authorities, where you could buy a foot of agricultural lands in Japan. Now, I may be incorrect in that, but I believe positively that you can not buy and own in fee a foot, or even lease on these long-term conditions a foot of agricultural lands in the islands of Japan. No foreigner, no alien, can do it. Now, it does not seem unreasonable then that we should hold that such a condition should obtain in California. It is not to be expected that Japan should feel that we are unreasonable in asking for the same kind of lease. But you will hear this argument, and I would like to set that aside, if I can, with what I have to say; you will hear it stated that the Japanese as a people or as a race are not in the same position as to land holdings as we are, in a vast territory like the United States, that they are confined in close areas and that the inhabitants are hardly supported on the lands that are available for cultivation; that they are out of necessity compelled to leave their native land for other lands where there is more room in which to make a living. I have here in the report of the Board of Control carried three authorities which we give you for what they are worth: First, an account that is published in the Japanese-American News, a paper published, I think, in San Francisco, at least it is published here in California, and it carries a statement from Tokio indicating that there are, at the present time, about 5,000,000 acres of land in Japan subject to cultivation that have not been touched.

The Government itself is busy encouraging the development of this land. The Government of Japan is to finance on long terms those who are willing to take up this land. The 5,000,000 acres would make a considerable quantity for the population. It is barely possible that Japan is in the position that some other nations have been. The controlling element is the land-owning element in their Diet, or in the execution of their laws. Maybe those lands have been held out

from occupancy heretofore. But there are other writers; we have given three different statements which seem to come from unbiased quarters. They ought to be taken as worthy of credence. One other writer who is familiar with the Japanese situation states that the entire island of Hokkido is hardly populated at all, and, as his language is, that it is sheer nonsense to speak of Japan—of it being necessary for the Japanese to leave and find other places for the support of their population.

Now, those grounds, if followed out, ought to be a sufficient basis. There is the further thought: Other nations have exclusion laws. We are asking you to provide an exclusion law. Other nations as close in touch and in friendship with Japan as there are in the world have exclusion laws. Most of the provinces, at least the principal provinces of the British Isles, have exclusion laws that are very strict, and there has never been——

The CHAIRMAN (interposing). You mean the British Empire?

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Not the British Isles?

Mr. BENEDICT. Not the British Isles themselves, as I understand, but those Provinces where they are physically in line with immigration from Japan have put up the barriers, and we have heard nothing from the Government of Japan complaining to the British Empire.

Mr. RAKER. Well, that applies to Australia and Tasmania?

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes. Well, I say it should not be considered unreasonable in the eyes of Japan that we in the United States ask for the same action. It should be a logical course.

I have one matter that I thought I would leave with you. It is a little out of order from what we have discussed. It may appeal to the committee: That here is a State of some 3,000,000 inhabitants, with a possible Japanese population of 100,000, and perhaps the comparison would lead some persons to believe that there should not be any danger. You had a witness here to-day who does not see any danger at all in 100,000 aliens being within our borders compared with the balance of the population. But we have an object lesson out in the Pacific that is before our faces all the time. The Hawaiian Islands have been mentioned several times. I looked up the population, and the latest that I could get was from the Statesman's Yearbook of 1919, covering the population for the year 1918. That population showed the total of all classes, including the native Hawaiians, Chinese, and Filipinos—all population totals 256,180. Of that number, 106,800 are Japanese. Now, that is what we constantly see in California.

There was sent to the governor by a private citizen—I can not locate him any further than his letter—the name is Ray M. Pemberton, and his letter is addressed from Honolulu, under date of June 27, 1920. He speaks of the Japanese-language schools of Hawaii—160 schools, with 440 teachers and 20,253 scholars. Now, when you take that 20,000—mind you, they are of school age—take that out of a population of 106,000, you realize that practically every minor of school age is attending a Japanese-language school; that our American schools, such as there are in Hawaii, are the supplementary schools, and not the primary, important schools. This statement I will leave with you, and, of course, it is good for what it is good for.

How authentic it is we can not say, because, as I say, we received it merely in a private letter from a private citizen. (Benedict Exhibit A.)

Mr. RAKER. Well, why may that not go into the record?

Mr. BENEDICT. It gives the names of the districts and the schools. If you care for this letter, I will leave this with you also.

The CHAIRMAN. Just insert that in the record, Mr. Reporter.

(Letter and inclosure attached hereto and marked Benedict Exhibit A.)

Mr. BENEDICT. With that before you, it is only a matter of time when we will face the same situation in this State.

Now, who is it that is to blame for the failure to assimilate? Both nations are to blame, one just as much as the other. Our people do not care to assimilate with the Japanese, and the Japanese, on the other hand, with their traditions that they have held to for so many centuries, do not care to assimilate with us, and it is apparent in every action. They teach here in their schools the traditions of Japan, the past of Japan, the reverence for the Mikado, the family-instilled worship, the sacredness of dying in battle for their country, and many other of those things for which we can not complain, and against which we have no quarrel. Those are their perfect rights. They have a perfect right to hold whatever they please; but I contend that those differences between the races preclude any possibility of assimilation. I believe it is absolutely impossible, both from our standpoint and from the Japanese standpoint. They prefer the isolation in which they find themselves in this country, and have preferred during their residence of 40 years, the earliest ones, according to their own statement, came to California about 40 years ago, and are not assimilated in any particular. They are known here as American citizens only in the sense that they are law abiding, and that they are a class of citizens against which we can not complain from that standpoint; but they are still living in the mother tongue and traditions of the mother land, and they will still continue.

Now, if I may be permitted to sum up what we might say is our request from the State of California to you gentlemen representing the Federal Government. We have endeavored to segregate those points which relate to you and your interests directly, and we will attempt to care for those points that relate to our State legislation, or such action as we may take. We will segregate those and endeavor to care for them ourselves; but there are those things which can be done at once, but by no other power than the Federal Government; and we would like to present those to you as a concrete request. There are only four points which seem to me, at least, important to bring to your attention: First—We feel that the gentlemen's agreement should be repealed. It is unsatisfactory to us and I believe unsatisfactory to Japan. In repealing the gentlemen's agreement, you thus rid yourselves of the awkward situation created by the picture-bride practice. When you have repealed the gentlemen's agreement, you must put in its place some other means of controlling immigration. The State of California asks the Federal Government, your Congress——

Mr. Box (interposing). Just a moment; the gentlemen's agreement was made by the executive department, wasn't it?

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes. We have appealed to you as an entire Federal Government, and I am mentioning that first as a part of the executive branch having in charge the treaty-making power. Now, I appeal to you and Congress to pass an exclusion law. I believe there never will be any satisfactory solution of it until something of that kind is done. There are other minor considerations that we wish to present to you. First, close the Mexican border against smuggling and surreptitious entry. We endeavored as best we could as a State board, to get definite information, but when I say to you that there are 180 miles of frontier between California and Mexico possible of passage at practically any point, you can imagine how difficult it is for any source, whether it be Federal or State, to control it. and when we went with the expedition for getting first-hand information, we immediately found our hopeless condition.

Mr. BOX. Would you read before this committee in Congress, in the paper in which the witness testified that as many as 200,000, not Japanese, but others entered clandestinely? You did read it; as indicating how great that difficulty is?

Mr. BENEDICT. Well, the conditions are right and will be for smuggling over the land end of it. It is easy. The Imperial Valley with its fertile areas runs on into Mexico. There isn't any fence between, and naturally the Japanese who are occupying the Imperial Valley in California are passing back and forth in the Imperial Valley portion of Mexico, and you can stand by and stop each one that passes, and at least they as State officials and State agents, can not interfere with people who pass back and forth. Another illegal method of entry is the admission of the fishermen's boats. On the wharves at San Diego are the canneries, and they maintain their "Little Japan" right on the wharf, where these Japanese fishermen go and come with very high power boats that will be out on trips for days at a time, and when they return it is absolutely impossible without proper supervision with the inadequate force engaged to look after this matter. When the boats return to deliver, they bring back new Japanese.

Mr. RAKER. Well, is there no one making inspection of the Japanese fishermen when they return?

Mr. BENEDICT. I don't know.

Mr. RAKER. I mean where they land with the boats at San Diego.

Mr. BENEDICT. Well, I doubt it, and I don't blame the immigration authorities for it. It is because they haven't the force to control it. Now, the San Diego authorities ought to cooperate with the San Pedro authorities, or port of Los Angeles, because the San Diego boats may stop at San Pedro to go up to the canneries.

Mr. RAKER. Have you found whether or not there is any number of Japanese landing in Mexico and where they run down south with their fishing smacks?

Mr. BENEDICT. Oh, there is no doubt but what they land not only on the Pacific side, but over at Guaymas on the Gulf of California side. Now, we have endeavored to show in the report what we term the menace of the fishing fleet. First, that the fishing industry in the State has grown to be exceedingly valuable. You know something about the importance of the fishing industry in Washington. Our last fish and game report shows the total value to be something

over 26,000,000 for fish food products and fish. The Japanese have grown in number in the last five years, in number of fishermen, from 491 to 1,316, an increase of 168 per cent. They are now the principal fishermen in California. They rank first on the list. We have given in the report the nationalities of the fishermen; but they are now first on the list, and they operate the big power boats, and as a matter of fact bring in the bulk of the catch.

Mr. RAKER. How does the State rank as to numerical number, as to the other States?

Mr. BENEDICT. Well, you mean in value of product?

Mr. RAKER. Yes.

Mr. BENEDICT. Well, as a matter of fact, Mr. Raker, I did not go into that. I simply mention the value of it in order that you would know it was not a small matter.

Now, the second idea I wish to bring out, as I mentioned, is the placing so important a food product in the hands of an alien race; and second, the information and knowledge acquired by this fishing fleet, as it goes in, day in and day out, into the coves and into the ports and into the various points along the coast, they will become better posted, probably are better posted to-day, than any other class of citizens, whites, Mexicans, or otherwise. During the World War, England found to her advantage that the use of the fishing fleet was the most helpful thing that she could call on at the time that she was being attacked by the enemy. There were so many boats that they served as a patrol. They knew the coast as no other persons knew it. If we are in the position of maintaining an alien fleet, we not only would lose the advantage of that patrol force, but we would be giving to the enemy the greatest assistance that could possibly be imagined, because any attack that reaches us will come by sea.

Now, I mention the fishing industry for another purpose, and that is my last on the list of things that we would ask you to do.

Mr. RAKER. Well, just before you pass to that: have the Japanese in substance superseded the Italians in the fishing industry?

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes, sir. If you have that book, I could give the exact page. There are four or five years given, and it shows the climb, just how they have come up each year. My purpose in mentioning the fishing industry is this: That we are told that there are repeated violations of the Federal navigation laws, and as that directly concerns your body, we feel that should be presented to you. The provisions of the law in this respect are given in our report. The need itself is recited in the report under "Fishing industry," beginning at page 71 to page 78. Page 18, section 9, of the Revised Statutes, that is, the Federal Statutes, Revised Statutes No. 4311, covering the Federal navigation laws, requires vessels of 20 tons or over, engaged in coastwise trade or fisheries, to be enrolled and licensed: those of 5 to 20 tons to be licensed only. This latter class, 5 to 20 tons, includes, according to the report of the State fish and game commission, "practically all of the fishing boats at San Pedro and San Diego." The master of a licensed boat—I will read the United States Revised Statutes as to this particular regulation, in the exact language of the statute. That is page 260, section 281, Revised Statutes of the United States, No. 4377; and it will also include page 43, section 50, Revised Statutes 4320:

The master of a licensed vessel shall swear he is a citizen of the United States, and if the vessel is less than 20 tons burden the husband or managing owner shall swear that she is wholly the property of citizens of the United States. If a licensed vessel is transferred in whole or in part to any person who is not a citizen of the United States, the vessel with her equipment and cargo shall be forfeited.

Now, we repeated that last part of the law because it reaches another angle to the same service.

Mr. Box. What is to keep your judicial authorities from enforcing it?

Mr. BENEDICT. Nothing to prevent the Federal Government, but the State of California has no jurisdiction. Recently there has been talk. In fact, there was an investigation of this very matter ordered by the Attorney General of the United States. What was discovered I do not know, because the report has not been made public, but I had it personally from others who were in the business that there are constant violations of this statute. The idea is that these fishermen serve canneries; the canneries provide the equipment, the boats and the seines and the entire equipment. As a general thing, according to the State fish and game commission report, they make the title over to the fishermen, and the fishermen give a mortgage back, which he pays for out of his catches as he brings them in. The Federal law states that where this boat becomes the property of an alien who is not a citizen, she is forfeited. We feel certain that many, many of the boats are held in the names of aliens, that they are operated by aliens, and as an evidence of that fact we would call attention to the condition that obtained immediately after the United States entered the World War.

Mr. RAKER. Well, Mr. Benedict, that record as to the license and ownership of the boat is in the office of the collector of ports at Los Angeles?

Mr. BENEDICT. It ought to be; yes, sir; or at San Diego. Well, that covers the same district.

Mr. RAKER. Well, this refers to Los Angeles and San Diego.

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes. During the war all of those alien-operated boats were interned by the Federal Government, and this law, because the Government did not wish to diminish its fish-food supply, those boats were allowed to go out to fish, provided there was upon each of the boats a duly appointed American citizen in charge of it. From this it would appear that a number of these boats are owned and manned by aliens.

Mr. RAKER. Well, isn't that kind of a remarkable statement that the Government required them to be owned by American citizens and then interned them during war time, and had to put an American in charge to run them?

Mr. BENEDICT. It looked as if the Federal Government confessed wrong doing. Now, we are not in position to correct any such thing as that, but we would like to see that corrected. That is, to correct the fishing end of it, close the border to smuggling, repeal the gentlemen's agreement, and pass an exclusion law; and if you will do all that, we will be content.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anyone in the chamber who was been specially asked to testify? [No response.] Is there anyone here who sent in their name and has been told by the secretary or myself that he would be heard? [No response.] All right; then we are ready for you. [Speaking to Mr. J. M. Inman.]

STATEMENT OF MR. J. M. INMAN.

(The witness was first duly sworn by Mr. Raker.)

The CHAIRMAN. What is your name?

Mr. INMAN. J. M. Inman. I am a resident of Sacramento. I might say briefly to you that I am a member of the California senate, representing Sacramento County; I am also president of what is known as the California Oriental Exclusion League, composed of several thousand members in the State of California. I would like to inquire of the committee just whether or not they would like to discuss briefly the proposed legislation in this State.

The CHAIRMAN. No.

Mr. INMAN. Very well. I have some copies of the bill here if you would care to see them. I have a number of extra copies. [Handing copies to members of the committee.]

Now, I have here some photographs. I want to tell the committee some of the difficulties we had in the recent work and give you some ocular demonstration of the situation. We employed what we consider one of the best photographers—commercial photographers—in this part of the State, at least, and gave him free hand to secure photographs of the conditions as they obtain in the rural districts, and he was unable to obtain any of any value and he reported to us that the minute a man appeared with a kodak or camera they skipped, and he wasn't able to obtain a photograph. However, I have these here. This is an actual photograph of the much-discussed Florin school. You have the photograph, and it shows you the actual conditions in the Florin school. I will leave this with the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. When was this taken?

Mr. INMAN. It was taken about a year ago. These are pictures of the same school, which I will also file, if you care for them. They are smaller and probably could be handled in connection with it. This is a scene in which the white children were taken separate and the Japanese were taken separately, and then the two were taken together.

The CHAIRMAN. File them as one exhibit.

Mr. INMAN. Now, in addition to that I have two photographs taken by the teacher of that school. That is known as the regular character of the schools in Placer County, and it was accompanied by a postal card sent to me, addressed to Mrs. Woodbridge. The writer apologizes for the pictures and ends up by saying that "they," referring to the Japanese, leave school and are taken by automobile to Penryn to a Japanese school, which they also attend on Saturdays. (Inman Exhibit A.) She says that all of these children are Japanese except four. Out of the four, three are males and one is a female. In other words, there is one white girl in that entire school. The rest are either Japanese or male white children. I would like to introduce that if the committee would care for it.

The CHAIRMAN. Just insert the card at that point, Mr. Reporter. Call attention to four photographic exhibits.

(The card introduced by Mr. Inman and directed by the chairman to be copied into the record is in the words and figures following:)

ROSEVILLE, *March 11, 1920.*

MY DEAR MRS. WOODBRIDGE: I am very sorry not to have been able to send you these photos before. I have taken them several times with just as poor success.

I have not had my kodak very long and do not have success with the pictures I take. I hope these will be of some help. All of the children except four are Japanese. They leave school and are taken by automobile to Penryn to a Japanese school, which they also attend on Saturdays. Wishing you success in this work.

Sincerely, CLELIA SANTINI.

Mr. INMAN. While I am on the subject of photographs, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, mention has been made here of a mutual colony, perhaps not in that language, but referring to Livingston, where the Japanese went in and were alleged to have taken barren soil and wrung from it fertile acres and formed what is known as a mutual colony. To show what could be attained by assimilation and the neighborly way in which Japanese get along [exhibiting photograph, Inman Exhibit B, to committee].

That is in the town of Livingston, just below Stockton, and to show you what the white people think of it I would like to introduce this photograph. You will notice there—this was taken at the turn of the road there where there is a large sign, probably 6 by 10, to show what the community down there thinks about the colony, they have erected that sign, which says: "No more Japanese wanted here." Mr. McClatchy referred yesterday, I think, to an article in the Grizzly Bear, and if the committee would care for it I have an article here and it might save you the difficulty of securing it. That is the article Mr. McClatchy referred to in the Grizzly Bear.

Mr. MCCLATCHY. Pardon me; that has already been introduced as an exhibit.

Mr. INMAN. Oh, I did not know that. Now, I am just going to touch upon some high spots that were brought out. The question of getting rid of these Japanese that trickle across the border and through the fishing fleet. I want to call to your attention—and you who are lawyers, and it is not necessary that you should be lawyers, perhaps, understand or recognize this, that the burden of proof is upon the Government to prove illegal entry. Now, they capture a man whom they believe an illegal entrant and they take him to jail and to court and he stands mute. It is just incumbent upon the Government to prove he is an illegal entrant. He does not have to prove anything, and, consequently, it is almost a physical—and it is a legal—impossibility, and has been found so in the Federal courts in southern California, to deport these men. Now, I have been all over the State of California in this campaign and I talked to thousands of people. I came across many, as they have appeared here, good people, good citizens, well meaning, who believe we are wrong in treating the Japanese question as we have, but not a single case in all the State of California, not excepting Col. Irish, have I found one single person that wants any more of them.

Now, it has been stated here before this committee that certain sections were developed, brought out of unfertile lands, as the lady says, "Two ears of corn grew where one grew before." I want to call the committee's attention to the fact that there are many sections of the State of California, some of them within walking distance of this city, where sections of this country that never produced a dollars' worth of produce have been brought out of unfertile to probably the most highly developed parts of the State of California without the aid of a single, solitary Japanese. I refer particularly

to the two Natomas districts lying north of here, containing something like 70,000 acres. They were reclaimed; I can remember, within five years ago they were an endless waste. Now they produce probably to the acre as much as any land in the State of California; and in those two district not one single Japanese resides. The same thing applies to reclamation district No. 1500, known as the Sutter Basin. It is a big property between the confluence of the Sacramento and the Feather Rivers, and it was the final dumping ground for the wild waters of the Sacramento watershed. It was reclaimed by white men, by white capital, and in that entire district resides not a single Japanese. That applies to one reclamation district after another right in this immediate vicinity. It shows that these lands can be reclaimed, that they will be reclaimed, and are being reclaimed by white men and by white capital, and it does not require Japanese to do it. In that same district, if you will pardon the personal element, I myself am interested in something like 1,200 acres. Those are all farmed, those 1,200 acres, and they are farmed by white people. I have one small farm of 160 acres that is supporting a white man and his family. He is doing it well, and he doesn't employ any orientals. A thousand-acre tract in which I am interested was operated entirely by white men, all raising intensive crops in some instances; 200 cars of seed beets this season to be shipped to the eastern seaboard, planted, raised, and cropped entirely by white men; and, in turn, they may plant it to beans, and they do not employ any orientals, and it isn't necessary to employ any. They secure enough help. True, it isn't as good help as we might have, and we don't get all we would like to have, but we get along with white men.

In the section known as the Gridley section, I can recall when that was a sand waste that raised no more than enough to herd goats on. It has been reclaimed by white men. There is no Japanese in the district, and it was brought out of a desert and made one of the most fertile parts of this country, and done entirely by white men.

Now, the rice. They tell you; perhaps, you will hear it, that a white man can't raise rice. I would like to have this committee talk to the men on our left, and men of the rice business that has been developed. They will tell you that the Japanese can't raise rice as compared to the average intelligent white man; and it is gradually getting into the white man's hands, because he is the man who is better able to raise rice than anybody else.

I want to just call attention just briefly to a situation which I want to ask the committee's pardon for referring to, because I can't prove it, but the situation has developed here last evening before the committee by a witness who admitted holding leases with Japanese. We have had complaints through my office on hundreds of occasions of this kind, but we have never been able to prove them definitely so as to bring them before this committee, for the simple reason that we had no legal means for doing so. However, we did bring before the grand jury of this county certain matters, and proof was introduced there which I think would be valuable to this committee, and I would like to call attention to the fact that the transcripts in those cases are in the hands of the attorney general's office and in the hands of Attorney General Webb. They are in San Francisco, by the way; the attorney general's office in San Francisco.

Now, then, it has been said before this committee upon numerous occasions, I think, that certain portions of this country, at least of this State, were not dissatisfied with the present situation. I do not know whether it has been called to the attention of this committee, but the farm bureau of this State has taken a vote among the farmers upon this question and it might be edifying and instructive to this committee to get the result of that vote. This has not been fully tabulated, but I understand it will be shortly. I understand that in some cases, and in all cases which I have seen—you understand this is a vote of the farmers, of the small farmers particularly—and in every case I have seen reported the vote was 95 to 5, on the average, against the oriental lease of land, and against the oriental ownership of lands and bringing of any more orientals, whether Chinese or Japanese, into California, and if you can get the final result of that vote it may throw considerable light upon this question.

Now, I have here a paper which was referred to this morning. It contains a lot of data. It is quite a cumbersome thing. It is an edition of the San Francisco Chronicle dated the 14th of January, this year, and the 12 solid pages of it contain nothing whatever except—may I term it—Japanese propaganda? There isn't a single thing in it except Japanese advertisements and articles by Japanese containing a lot of statistics which I was surprised they would print and which you can see are actual photographs of scenes in which the Japanese have taken full possession of whole sections, and they are bragging about it in this paper, and if it is of any value I would like to have the committee see it.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, in regard to this farm bureau census.

Mr. INMAN. That can be obtained from the University of California.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, it will be hard for the committee to find that.

Mr. INMAN. I will be very glad to make a note of it. Now, here is another little matter showing, just simply for the purpose of showing the committee, what the conditions are in other places. There is an official list of the Japanese language schools in the Territory of Hawaii.

The CHAIRMAN. That has been presented to us.

Mr. INMAN. All right. I didn't know how far the committee had gone on the question. But I have here some excerpts from the Japanese papers of this State, and if the committee has not heard them, they are not very long——

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you leave these with us to look at them. I don't want to duplicate them, and many have been placed in the exhibits.

Mr. INMAN. Very well; I will give you such of them—I will be glad to file those. These contain excerpts from the Japanese papers showing what they feel about these lands and taking the possession of at least large portions of the farming lands in California.

Now, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I am not going to go further, as the time for adjournment is at hand and the points which I could have covered have been very ably covered by others. But I want to say this in a few words: That I think in view of the fact, from the position which I hold in the State of California, in view of

the fact that I have been in the legislature and fought this very fight out on this very floor for six years, that perhaps I am able to speak something of the sentiments of the State.

I might relate an occurrence which occurred to-day that will show the committee the attitude of the people on this question. Myself and two others at noon this day went out to a manufacturing plant, the Standard Oil Co.'s distributing plant, to secure petitions to the present antialien land law which is being circulated, and we presented this petition to 250 men; in less than one hour, of that 250, 249 signed. The two hundred and fiftieth attempted to sign and we stopped him before he got any further because we discovered that he was not a voter. Now, out of all the people who have been requested to sign this to secure the necessary 275,000 which we will have in a day or two, it is safe to say 198 per cent signed without hesitation, and lots of them complained because they couldn't sign but once.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I want to say to you that the plea made by Mr. Benedict is the plea which I would make. We ask you to do the things which he has requested you to do, and which I think more than fair. We ask you, gentlemen of Congress, do not give us any more gentlemen's agreements. We have had enough of them. We ask you to pass an exclusion act. I do not understand why the United States should ask any Government how we should pass a law. We ask you to amend the Geary Act and put the Chinese and Japanese in the same class.

The CHAIRMAN. We thank you for your statements. The committee will stand in recess until 9 o'clock, and at that time we will finish any statement made and presented by Mr. McClatchy. In order not to keep the officers of the capitol on duty such long hours, we will hold that hearing in the parlors of the Sacramento Hotel.

(Adjourned 4.55 o'clock p. m.)

EVENING SESSION.

STATEMENT OF MR. V. S. McCLATCHY—Resumed.

The committee reconvened at 9 o'clock p. m. in the parlors of the Hotel Sacramento, Hon. Albert Johnson (chairman) presiding.

The CHAIRMAN. Proceed, Mr. McClatchy.

Mr. McCLATCHY. The cockiness which many have noticed in the Japanese under certain conditions and on certain occasions, their pride and sensitiveness, their intolerance of criticism or opposition are all due to this inbred and firmly established belief in their superiority. In Exhibit AA appears an article from the issue of June 10, 1920, of the Northman, a Swedish publication printed at Portland, Oreg., in which Miss Frances Hewitt, who spent six years in Japan teaching English to Japanese school children in the public schools there, says:

> Neither do the tourists learn that these children are taught that they, being children of the son of heaven, are superior to all foreigners, and that their natural destiny is to bring all other peoples to subjection.

Under such conditions, it is not only probable but practically certain that the majority of Japanese who are now endeavoring to secure for themselves the privilege of American citizenship are doing

it not from any desire to help the American Nation or to become an integral part of it, but that they may better serve Japan and the Mikado. A striking evidence of this is found in an article which appeared in the Sacramento Daily News, a Japanese newspaper, February 4, 1920, a translation of which appears in Exhibit K herewith. This article calls the attention of the Japanese to the dual citizenship situation, and suggests that for the present they cease registering births with the Japanese authorities, but register only with the American authorities. They are advised that they need not fear thereby to lose Japanese citizenship, because at any time they can make good their claim to it by proof of birth, etc., and the article closes with the statement that the American citizenship can then be used for furthering the purposes of Japan in this country. Following is part of the article:

It is urged then, when, as American citizens [by birth], the "opportunity comes for them to reinforce the Japanese residents in America who have no citizenship rights, they must, on behalf of His Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, become the loyal protectors of the race."

The following is a portion of a statement made on his return from San Francisco from Japan by Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president emeritus of the University of California—Exhibit T—and published in the Japan Advertiser, of Tokyo, on May 22, 1920. Dr. Wheeler had gone to Japan as a member of an unofficial mission headed by Mr. Wallace M. Alexander, of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, to discuss with leading Japanese the feasibility of a friendly understanding between the two countries:

The two civilizations can not mingle, and the leaders in Japan agree that it is not well to attempt to amalgamate them. They can not and will not understand our civilization, and no matter in what part of the world he is a Japanese always feels himself a subject of the Emperor, with the Imperial Government backing him, much as a feudal retainer had the support of his overlord in exchange for an undivided loyalty.

ARGUMENTS FOR IMMIGRATION.

I have heard but three arguments in favor of Japanese immigration, or rather all pleas may be reduced to these three:

First. The fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man plea. The Japanese want to come here because this is a better place than Japan for them, and we ought to welcome them.

That plea is a legitimate one within limits. It ceases to have force when you invite destruction for yourself and your posterity and your Nation in order to give some one something which he does not need but which he wants. A nation has no right to disregard the first principles of self-preservation.

Second. It is declared that we can not do without Japanese labor; that with exclusion inforced lands will lie idle and productivity decline.

So far as our small farmers are concerned, the evidence is that they get no benefit from Japanese labor. The Japanese work lands on lease, and those who work for wages work for their countrymen usually on the cooperative plan and not for whites. The board of control says in California there are less Japanese working for white men than white men working for Japanese.

It is the absentee landlord, the large landholder, who wishes to reside in the city, who profits through the presence of Japanese, by leasing to them.

We can afford to have less profit made by these landowners; we can even afford, if necessary, to see our total production decrease, rather than promote the control of this country by Japanese. Besides, the future exclusion of Japanese will not decrease their number here. Their birth rate will prevent that.

There are many experienced California farmers, agriculturists, and orchardists who insist that activities in the agricultural sections of the State can be continued successfully without Japanese labor, and who themselves furnish proof thereof in the management of their own properties. They do it usually by providing conditions which will offer attractions to help of this character to remain, particularly where they have families. For the picking of fruit a number report that they find no difficulty in securing families and girls, providing the necessary conditions are furnished. Some use Mexican labor, which has to be handled courteously and fairly, but is declared to be excellent labor if so handled, particularly if the laborers have their families with them, and a small house with an adjacent piece of ground is provided for each.

Third. It is urged that to inforce exclusion against the Japanese may produce friction and international complications.

That is not the plea of a good, red-blooded American. The question is, "Are we right in this matter and is Japan wrong?" Canada and Australia and New Zealand say we are right and Japan has tacitly acquiesced in the protective measures which those countries maintain. Our own experience with Japanese immigration under presumed restriction proved conclusively that the interests of the Nation demand exclusion. That being so, the true American will say frankly to Japan, "You see the facts, our people can not assimilate. Continuation of existing conditions will make us enemies where we are now friends. Let us adopt the only possible means which will prevent such an unfortunate result."

If Japan insists on finding cause for friction in such a frank statement—why, this is a good time to learn that fact. Certainly, it is the time to act in our own protection.

Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard University, who returned recently from a visit to the Hawaiian Islands, where he had investigated the problem of Japanese immigration, said in a talk before the Commonwealth Club, of San Francisco: (See Exhibit S.)

Put the boot on the other foot. Suppose 100,000 American laborers settled on one of Japan's small islands. Suppose they brought with them American customs, traditions, habits, and means of permanent establishment through propagation. Would this be tolerated by the Japanese Government? The Japanese themselves admit that it would not.

A GOVERNMENT WITHIN A GOVERNMENT.

I can not too strongly impress upon this committee the evidence which is indisputable, and which steadily accumulates that, through encouragement or tolerance of Japanese immigration, we are developing in our midst an unassimilable alien community which has

no sympathy with American institutions; out of which we can not in any way and in any time mould American citizens; which is here simply for its own selfish purposes and for the aggrandisement of Japan and the Mikado who is its god; and that this alien community is already commencing to secure economic control of certain sections of the country.

Every utterance and every act of the Japanese, properly understood, points to their determination to develop the Japanese race in this country, and to create for them a position which can not be attacked—to make, in short, of this country a principality of Japan. They never discuss or consider the development of themselves or their children as American citizens who have severed all connections with Japan, but only as Japanese who are establishing their race in a particularly favored land. It is for this end that they are openly urged by their speakers and writers, in district meetings and in newspaper editorials, to secure land and beget children. (See Exhibit E.) The three Pacific Coast States are generally designated by the Japanese as "New Japan."

Florin, in Sacramento County, now a Japanese village and district, is called "Taisho-ku." Taisho is the name of the present Imperial family of Japan. The model Livingstone colonies in Merced are called the Yamato colonies. Yamato is one of the favorite names of the Japanese for their home land. The Imperial Valley is always called Tei Keku, a term employed in speaking of the Japanese Empire. Japan always changes the names of new territories annexed to her. Korea is Chosen (which was the ancient name). Formosa is Taiwan, etc. It would seem that they already regard the Pacific coast as an outlying province.

Children are more frank than their elders, and they usually reflect the sentiments which they hear expressed by these elders. In the Washington Farmer of June 3 W. S. Charles tells of the frequently expressed sentiment on the part of Japanese school boys in the Pacific Northwest, when they have physical differences with the American boys, to the effect that Japan will come over here some day and take possession of this country. Similar evidence appears in the statement of Mrs. J. W. MacClatchie, of Berkeley, Calif. (See Exhibit U, clipping from Sacramento Bee, July 28, 1920.)

Japanese kultur is as insidious and much more dangerous than German kultur. The propaganda and the agencies which it employs, some of which were exposed by me in my previous hearing before the committee, are such that, at first, mention of them produced only incredulous smiles. And Japanese kultur is not making the mistake which German kultur made—it does not permit, much less encourage, the Japanese to become real American citizens.

This alien community has an organization and practices a degree of cooperation which makes it invincible in certain matters, notwithstanding its comparatively small membership. The Japanese have their local associations, which are controlled by five district organizations centered at Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, and Vancouver. They have in California 55 agricultural associations, each of which is affiliated with one of the three large central agricultural associations.

The district organization, centered at San Francisco, is known as the Japanese Association of America, and its jurisdiction covers the States of Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and all that portion of California north of the Tehachipi. There are 39 local organizations affiliated with it.

The Japanese Association of America, the district organization located at San Francisco, while ostensibly an independent organization acting only in the interests of the individual Japanese in a certain district of the United States who swell its revenues, is really ruled by the Japanese consul general at San Francisco for the glory of Japan and her illustrious ruler, the Mikado. That is not my statement, but the declaration of Nichi Bei, the leading Japanese newspaper of San Francisco. There is offered as an exhibit (see Exhibit P) a translation of an article, one of several of similar character which appeared in that newspaper, in which it is openly charged that the Japanese association is only the tool of the consul general, operated from his office, and that he names its executives and dictates their action.

The Japanese have boasted that through various influences they have "scotched" or delayed adverse legislation in Colorado and in Oregon. Their California journals have called attention to the fact that they are raising a fund of $100,000, $50,000 to come from Japan and the balance to be collected here, for the purpose of "persuading" the next California Legislature against action adverse to Japanese interests here (See Exhibit Q.)

An investigation of the Japanese communities in this State will convince this committee that we are harboring a most dangerous character of alien government within our Government: that this alien government controls the education, the religion, the acts, and the lives of the members of these resident communities: and the sacred privilege of American citizenship conferred on them by birth is of no value in inducing assimilation, but simply places in their hands a weapon which will be used against us in peaceful penetration, or in open warfare.

RECAPITULATION.

It will be agreed, I think, that the facts now before us conclusively establish that the Japanese are undesirable as immigrants, and as citizens, not because they are of an inferior race, but because they are superior in certain characteristics, which, if the issue were forced, would determine the possession of this country between two unassimilable races.

The Japanese are unassimilable with our civilization and our people. Their racial characteristics would soon give them economic control of this country if they secured a foothold, and their natural increase would give them in time superior numbers to the whites. Under such conditions it would be national suicide to encourage or permit the Japanese to secure a foothold here.

The gentlemen's agreement, under which Japanese immigration is at present regulated, was a grave blunder. It has failed utterly to accomplish the purposes for which it was intended. In 20 years our Japanese population in continental United States has increased

six-fold; while since 1906, and directly chargeable to the gentlemen's agreement, that Japanse population in continental United States has multiplied three times, and in California has multiplied four times. It has been established that the agreement is being constantly and deliberately violated. Admissions coming through the open ports under passports from Japan are largely in violation of the intent, if not the actual wording, of the agreement, while there has been coming in over the border surreptitiously in violation of the agreement, but certainly with the knowledge of Japan, a steadily increasing number.

It is certain that under either the gentlemen's agreement, or the proposed percentage immigration plan, an encouragement of further admission of Japanese means that the Japanese population in this country will so increase as to run into millions in a comparatively few years, and ultimately become so large as to dispossess the white race.

What has happened in Hawaii, which is apparently already lost to the United States and to the whites, is happening in certain localities in California. A continuance of these conditions will make the situation general throughout the favorable portions of the United States. We are permitting to develop in our midst an alien, unassimilable community whose continued presence means international conflict, and whose growth without conflict would mean the subjugation of this country.

I submit in the shape of an exhibit (Exhibit R) an interview which I find in the Japan Advertiser, of Tokyo, May 7, 1920, with Dr. H. H. Powers, who has been a member of the faculties of the Universities of Stanford and Cornell for 15 years, and who is the author of a number of books. Dr. Powers is frankly telling the people of Japan, through the Advertiser, that they are being misled in reference to this immigration question: that Mr. Vanderlip wrongs both peoples when he holds out the hope that America will abandon her policy of exclusion toward the peoples of the Far East. I shall quote a small portion only of that interview:

> Unfortunately, the Japanese would not make Americans at all. No race ever makes itself a part of another race except by intermarriage and physical fusion. That would not happen in the case of any Far Eastern race, or at least would not happen fast and soon enough to destroy the consciousness of race separateness. The Japanese would remain distinct. They would rapidly displace our own more exacting race. As we felt ourselves to be losing ground, we should turn upon the aggressive race with bitterness and fury. That race would lean on the home country and enlist its support.
>
> In a word, if we want war between the two countries, that is the best way to get it. Keep the sea between us and we can be friends, very good friends; but bring the two races together under conditions that insure competition on unequal terms, and where the necessary fusion is not to be expected, and a bloody clash is inevitable. The American people feel this, though they do not wholly understand it. Their policy is the instinct of self-protection.

THE REMEDY.

To remedy the national situation which has thus been outlined, the State of California can do very little because of lack of authority. What she may do within her own borders she is attempting to do, through an initiative measure, in closing up the loopholes which have been found to exist in her alien land law, so that the Japanese will

no longer be able to secure control of the rich agricultural lands in the State, either through ownership or lease. (See Exhibit W.)

It is to be remembered that in the existing treaty with Japan there is no provision for extending to Japanese the right to own or lease agricultural lands, and that the present alien land law, and the amendments thereto now being provided for by initiative, specifically guarantee to aliens ineligible to citizenship as to the acquisition, ownership, occupation, and disposition of agricultural lands, all the rights granted them by treaty, and not otherwise.

It is noted, too, that the plan outlined by California to prevent ownership or lease of agricultural lands by Japanese, against which there was such protest on the part of the Japanese, has already been embodied in a law passed by the Philippine Legislature and now effective with the formal or tacit approval of the President of the United States.

The effective remedy for the situation in this country must lie with the Federal Government, which made the original blunder and created the existing situation, and which alone has the power to provide the remedy. That remedy will probably have to come partly from the executive department, because of the existing gentlemen's agreement, and perhaps partly through Congress in adopting legislation.

What is necessary apparently on the part of the United States Government to remedy the existing situation is—

First. A policy of absolute exclusion of the Japanese, either under a treaty or written agreement with Japan, or by act of Congress, as in the case of China. This should be as rigid in its terms as our exclusion law affecting the Chinese, and should forbid the importation, under any pretext, of women or of wives for Japanese men whose right to reside in this country has been recognized. It has already been shown in this statement that the Japanese birth rate in California is three times that of the whites, though the Japanese have but one woman to three or four men; that they have urged that they be permitted to import enough women to serve as wives for all adult Japanese men; and that their speakers and newspapers have constantly urged the necessity of raising large families in order to establish the Yamato race permanently in this country.

Second. Any necessary precautions to enforce such understanding by guarding against surreptitious entry.

Third. Formal adoption of the clearly defined principle that Japanese and other unassimilable Asiatics shall never be admitted to citizenship by naturalization. To make exceptions to such a rule in favor of Japanese already here, as is now being urged, would be a grave blunder, establishing a precedent which would make for present complications with other Asiatic countries and future friction with Japan—for the concession would be used by her as an entering wedge. Aside from these considerations, it would be a national crime to confer citizenship on Japanese saturated with the ideals and religion of Japan, and who came over here after reaching maturity. The evidence seems conclusive on that point.

Fourth. A modification of our present policy which permits dual citizenship and its grave consequences in the case of the Japanese. Apparently the latter can be done only by amendment to the Fed-

eral Constitution, confining citizenship by birth to those whose parents are eligible to such citizenship.

Exclusion can be accomplished under proposed bills in Congress by extending the boundaries of the zone in Asia from which immigration is barred to include Japan. Action along these lines has been recommended by the Commissioner General of Immigration in his report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, at page 59, in the following language:

> The bureau respectfully suggests consideration of the extension of the barred zone to such parts of Asia as are not now included therein nor affected by exclusion laws or agreements, and also to Africa and adjacent islands, so as to exclude inhabitants who are of the unassimilable classes or whose admission in any considerable number would tend to produce an economic menace to our population.

The immediate settlement of this very grave question along lines of exclusion is manifestly in the interests of both nations, since both nations wish to maintain, and will find it advantageous to maintain, friendly relations.

Apparently the leaders in Japan, as well as those who have investigated the subject on behalf of the American people, find convincing proof that neither race is desirous of assimilating, even if it can assimilate. Under such conditions, to maintain side by side in this country two unassimilable races would be to invite friction and bring about conflict ultimately.

The effective remedy indicated in the three proposed measures outlined above should be applied, if possible, in such manner as to avoid hurt to Japan's pride, and thereby prevent friction and possible international complications. That could be accomplished either by a treaty or by the passage of identical laws by Japan and the United States under which each nation would decline to admit to its shores, either as immigrants or citizens, the nationals of the other, making, of course, due provision for officials, tourists, students, commercial men, etc.

Japan could offer no reasonable objection to such an arrangement since she would be excluding from Japan the same classes which we desire to exclude from the United States, and she would be doing it, presumably, in the interests of her own people, as we would be doing it in the interests of ours. I commend to your committee careful consideration of this suggestion as a possible solution for this serious problem.

The five remedial measures suggested by me originally and afterwards adopted by the American Legion in national convention and by the several exclusion organizations of the Pacific coast, would be sufficiently covered in the plan as now proposed. Those five remedies appear at page 26 of "The Germany of Asia," and include: (1) Cancellation of the gentlemen's agreement; (2) stopping of "picture brides"; (3) future exclusion of the Japanese with the other Asiatics as immigrants; (4) formal recognition of the policy excluding unassimilable Asiatics from citizenship; and (5) amendment to the Constitution so that citizenship by birth will not be conferred on those whose parents are ineligible to such citizenship.

There was a sixth suggestion credited to me as to the admission of Chinese labor in limited numbers for a limited time under restriction as to locality of residence and occupation. I did offer that sug-

gestion in the inception of the discussion, to meet the declaration that the interests of the Nation demanded the introduction of some oriental labor. That suggestion was withdrawn within two weeks, and I have since uniformly opposed it. The reason is that if we refuse admission to the Japanese on the plea that our policy bars Asiatic labor generally, we can not consistently admit the Chinese. If more oriental labor is really necessary to maintain or to increase production—which we are not prepared to admit—it is better to see production decrease somewhat than to permit and encouage the evils which must follow in the wake of oriental immigration.

Permit me to express my appreciation of the courtesy shown me in affording me an opportunity to present these facts and figures.

EXHIBIT A.

[V. S. McClatchy in the Sacramento Bee, June 7, 1920.]

MORE THAN 100,000 JAPANESE DOMICILED IN CALIFORNIA—LATEST STATE BOARD OF HEALTH STATISTICS—JAPANESE BIRTH RATE THRICE WHITE RATE—VIOLATION OF GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT PROVED.

From L. E. Ross, registrar of vital statistics of the California State Board of Health have been obtained his latest birth and population statistics for the State of California, covering the year ending December 31, 1919, which are presented in the table below. The figures for population (total, and total except Japanese) are estimated from data not yet available to the public. The total Japanese population is an estimate based on data secured by the State board of control and advance census data, none of which has yet been given to the public.

Population and birth statistics—California, 1919.

	Population.	Births.	Birth rate per M.
Total	3,234,209	56,521	17.5
Total, except Japanese	3,138,209	52,053	16.59
White	.....	51,316	.....
Japanese	96,000	4,458	46.44
Other than Whites and Japanese (Chinese, Negroes, and Indians)	.....	747	.....

100,000 JAPANESE IN CALIFORNIA.

The figures on analysis point to a number of interesting and significant conclusions.

In the first place, while the Japanese Association of America, Sidney L. Gulick and his Pacific colleague, Col. John P. Irish, have insisted that the total Japanese population of California does not exceed 70,000, and have ridiculed me for declaring—as I have for a year past—that there was good reason to believe the number was about 100,000, the registrar of the State board of health, because of reports from the Census Office and investigation made by the State board of control under instruction of the California Legislature, now estimates that population at 96,000. It must be remembered in this connection that this estimate probably is too low, because of the evident attempt of the Japanese to avoid full tally in the census enumeration, the reason for which will appear later in this article. That attempt was so apparent that recount of Japanese was ordered in several districts of California. In the only one in which the result has been made public—San Diego County—there were found 1,200 Japanese instead of the 800 turned in by them on the first enumeration—an increase of 50 per cent. That same percentage, if it obtains throughout the State, would raise the Japanese estimate of population, 70,000, to 105,000. It is evident, too, that in some places the recount has been ineffective, as it is comparatively easy, under the existing system, even for American citizens to avoid enumeration or miss it unintentionally. In the case of aliens, particularly, there should be a system of registration, calling for possession of a card on the part of each alien.

BIRTH RATE THREE TIMES AS GREAT AS WHITES.

Next note that the Japanese, with one thirty-third of the population, produce one-twelfth as many births as all other races combined, including the whites; that is to say, the Japanese birth rate per thousand is almost three times as great as that of all the other races in California combined, the respective birth rates being 16.59 and 46.44.

The birth rate accorded the Japanese by the board of health, in the past and quoted by myself, is much higher—62 or 64 per thousand—four times that of the whites, due to the fact that the Japanese estimate of population, 70,000, was accepted by the board as approximately correct.

The birth rate now established—three times as great as the whites, when considered in conjunction with the fact that the present proportion of females to males among the Japanese is only 1 to 4, which proportion is being steadily increased, while the proportion among whites is 1 to 1, makes a problem sufficiently grave.

How long will it take a prolific, hardy race like the Japanese, with only one-thirtieth of the number of the white race in California bu with a birth rate three times as great, and with the avowed determination to establish themselves through racial increase and control of land, to surpass the white race in numbers? And if they increase the proportion of females to 1 to 2, instead of 1 to 4, how much less time will it take? In Hawaii, already more than 50 per cent of all children born, and of all new school registrations, are Japanese. How long will it take to produce that result in California, then in other States, and finally in the Union, if the fecundity of the Japanese is aided by continued immigration?

Note that the total number of white births in California in 1910 was 51,316. Of births other than white there were 5,205, and of that number 4,458 were Japanese, and the balance, 747, divided among all the other races represented, Chinese, negroes, Indians, etc. That is to say, among the races other than white in California the Japanese are furnishing six times as many births as all the others combined. In 1908, after adoption of the gentlemen's agreement, the Japanese births numbered 455. Their annual births have multiplied since then tenfold, and still steadily increase. Does that furnish food for reflection to Americans who realize the danger from an overwhelming flood of a nonassimilable race, superior in economic competition?

PROOF OF VIOLATION OF GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT.

One of the startling things—to the pro-Japanese—about the State board of health's estimate of the Japanese population in California is that it furnishes another conclusive proof of violation of the gentlemen's agreement by Japan.

Sidney Gulick in his efforts to demonstrate that my estimate of the number of Japanese in California was entirely wrong—for if he could prove it wrong he would upset many of my calculations and deductions—has very carefully gathered statistics, using the Census figures of 1910, the Japanese arrivals and departures since then as shown by immigration office records, and the records of births, with allowance for deaths. He has demonstrated thereby to his own satisfaction that the Japanese population of California can not possibly be over 70,000, as claimed by the Japanese Association of America, which organization, the representative Japanese newspaper of San Francisco says, is controlled by the Japanese consul general at San Francisco in accordance with orders from Japan.

Assuming that Gulick's statistics have been correctly quoted and his compilations correctly made, it is evident that any excess of Japanese population in California over 70,000 must be due to illegal entry over the border, in direct violation of the gentlemen's agreement. If there are 100 000 Japanese in California, 30,000 of them are here in open violation of the agreement and should be deported at once.

And now becomes evident the reason why the aJpanese Association of America, Sidney Gulick, and John P. Irish have spent so much time, effort, and invective in the attempt to disprove my estimate of the State's Japanese population. And now is made plain the incentive for the attempt on the part of the Japanese, as charged—and, in the case of San Diego already proved—to escape enumeration in the 1920 census beyond the number which could be justified by the official records of the immigration office.

Sidney Gulick and his Japanese and pro-Japanese friends are now placed in a very embarrassing position by his determined attempt to prove too much.

EXHIBIT B.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION, PART OF YEAR ENDING JULY 1, 1920.

Japanese arrivals at port of San Francisco, Calif., from July 1, 1919, to June 12, 1920.

[Information obtained from Commissioner Edward White, personally, at Angel Island, June 24, 1920.]

From Japan:	
Male	2,944
Female	2,541
Total	5,485
From Hawaii:	
Male	89
Female	37
Total	126
Picture brides (included in female above)	849

Japanese arrivals at port of Seattle, Wash., from July 1, 1919, to May 31, 1920.

[Information received by wire from Commissioner White, Seattle, Wash., June 17, 1920.]

From Japan:	
Male	3,175
Female	1,988
Total	5,163
From Canada:	
Male	25
Female	14
Total	39
Picture brides (estimated, included in above)	362

(Memorandum of V. S. McClatchy.)

EXHIBIT C.

[Chicago Tribune.]

JAPANESE IN MEXICO.

The Fall committee in the Senate, which has been investigating Mexicans conditions nearly a year, has reported, and the significance of the report concerns the relations of Mexico and Japan. The relations of Mexico to the United States are sad, astonishing, and absurd, but the relations of Mexicans and Japanese are portentous.

American failure to act wisely and sensibly with Mexico has been Japan's opportunity to act. If the United States had done whatever any rational nation would have done with such a neighbor as Mexico, Japan would not look there for a field of action.

The Fall committee says that it is reliably reported that Japanese liners arrive at the port of Salina Cruz every 10 days and that Japanese are entering through that port in increasing numbers and that they practically control commerce on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Many Americans are greatly concerned because the Japanese are taking Chinese and Siberian territory and acquiring power where friction with Americans would be least probable. Few Americans are at all concerned because Japanese are acquiring a foothold where friction with Americans is almost unescapable.

Wherever Americans and Japanese come into contact the racial differences bring friction. There are substantial differences and they are not easily adjusted. We offend the Japanese. They hurt us.

Mexicans and Japanese evidently do not conflict. The shrewdness and the courage of the Japanese enable them to penetrate into Mexico without trouble when Americans find nothing but trouble. There is, further, the Mexican policy of developing an alliance against the United States, and that turns naturally to Japan.

The Japanese want to live in better conditions than they can live under the natural restrictions of their islands. They are going somewhere, and everywhere they go they find Americans opposing them—except in Mexico, where Americans pay no attention to them.

We neglect the territory across our border and are interested only in territory across the sea. We may continue to neglect this until the Japanese have great interests in Mexico, vital interests there for which they will fight.

Then we may discover that our issue with Japan is one which concerns us, not Chinese, Koreans, or Siberians, one which we can not avoid, one in which Japan will not yield, and one for which we must go to war.

MEXICO BEGINS TO WORRY OVER NUMBER OF CHINESE AND JAPANESE ARRIVING.

MEXICO CITY, *May 15, 1919.*

Reports to newspapers here reflect considerable concern over the increasing number of Chinese and Japanese arriving in the Pacific coast States of Mexico. It is declared 5,000 Asiatics arrived during March and that unless restriction measures are taken the number of immigrants for the current year will total 100,000. Most of the Asiatics entering the country are taking up agricultural pursuits in the States of Sonora and Sinaloa.

[Sacramento Bee, June 3, 1920.]

LARGE SHIPMENT OF CHINESE ON WAY TO LOWER CALIFORNIA.

COOLIES WILL RECEIVE GOOD WAGES, BEING PREFERRED TO JAPANESE LABORERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, *June 15.*

Edward White, commissioner of immigration of the port of San Francisco, has in his charge at the immigration station on Angel Island over 600 Chinese who have come into this port within the past few weeks in transit to other countries.

About two-thirds of them leave in a few days for Cuba, where they are to work on the sugar plantations. The remaining number of the present consignment are destined for Mexicali, in Lower California, just across the State line, where they are to be used in the portion of the Imperial Valley outside of the United States boundary, on the cotton plantations.

CANTU GETS HEAD TAX.

On each one of the Chinese thus imported into Lower California Governor Cantu of Lower California receives a head tax of $100; on the present consignment he will receive over $20,000.

These Chinese come partly from Shanghai and party from the neighborhood of Canton. They are apparently a very intelligent lot, much above the average coolie, many of them being well dressed in American clothes. They come under contract, the wages being as high as $5 per day.

PREFERRED TO JAPANESE.

Both Cuba and Lower California are apparently showing in this manner a practical preference for Chinese as contrasted with Japanese labor.

SMUGGLE JAPANESE INTO STATE.

William Gerakl, skipper of the schooner *Poranocia*, of San Diego, recently wrote to the Los Angeles Anti-Japanese Association telling how 79 Japanese were smuggled into California. The letter follows:

"Seventy-nine Japanese came over from Japan on the Japanese schooner *Tonu Maru* and were distributed along the coast of Mexico in the abalone fishing industry in 1918.

"Condo (a Japanese who controls the fishing industry in those waters) has several freight carriers plying between this port and the lower coast, and these Japanese, under the pretense of sickness, came to San Diego for medical attention. They then applied for seamen's cards from the immigration officer and obtained same. Then they located in San Diego, fishing out of this port, and also work in the canneries. They also work in the municipal pier warehouse, discharging and weighing freight cargoes. These Japanese come over contract labor. This has been reported to the immigration officer with no relief. Several are working in the warehouse and fish market on the West Santa Fe wharf at the present time."

EXHIBIT D.

[Los Angeles Times of January 11.]

IMPERIAL VALLEY IS AROUSED OVER THE JAPANESE MENACE.

NIPPONESE ARE CONTROLLING WINTER CROPS—ULTIMATE ECONOMIC EXPULSION OF WHITE SETTLERS PREDICTED UNLESS DEFENSE MEASURES ARE ADOPTED.

EL CENTRO, *January 8.*

With the publication of figures by State Controller Chambers, giving the estimated number of Japanese in Imperial Valley as 7,000 and the number of acres owned by them as 400, Imperial Valley is awakening to the seriousness of the Japanese situation.

An anti-Japanese campaign, which has been carried on for the past few weeks in a somewhat haphazard manner, has suddenly received a fresh impetus and the movement for some action against the Japanese is growing rapidly in all parts of the valley.

LEASING QUESTION FIRST.

The most serious part of the Japanese problem received no recognition in the figures given out at Sacramento, and all Imperial Valley agrees that the leasing question is the one to be settled first. In the valley at the present time the Japanese have leased, according to conservative estimates, somewhere between 35,000 and 50,000 acres of the finest land.

WINTER CROPS CONTROLLED.

The winter vegetable industry, which, within the last two years, has sprung from an experiment to one which employs thousands of workers and uses tens of thousands of acres of land, is largely in their hands, and they are gradually gaining control of the small remaining part in the hands of Americans.

Last year's cantaloupe acreage, approximately 14,000, was three-fourths in the hands of the Japanese, and the greatest cantaloupe acreage in the history of the valley for the coming year, estimated at between 22,000 and 26,000 acres, will also be largely dominated by them.

OWN MARKETING ORGANIZATIONS.

Not content with the raising of cantaloupes, the Japanese this year will market through their own marketing organizations.

Whether this organization will handle the bulk of the anticipated crop remains to be seen, but this is the first year in which they have attempted to do their own marketing.

Discontent and ill feeling was apparent last year among the Japanese, who thought that the commission houses were making money which they might just as well have, and the Japanese marketing organization is the result.

FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Japanese Farmers' Association, with headquarters at Brawley, is in complete control of the Japanese situation and practically dictates both to the American distributors what they shall pay the Japanese as advance guarantees and to the lessee what he shall receive for his lands.

The situation, while repugnant to the large landholders, has, in combination with the shortage of white labor, put them up against a grave dilemma—that of leasing to the Japanese or of letting their lands lie fallow and unproductive, thereby contributing to the shortage of foodstuffs and to yet higher prices.

"It is next to impossible to get men to farm this land," said one of the largest landholders in the valley. "If it is not leased to the Japanese it must lie idle—a big loss to us and to the community at large through diminished production. What is to be done about it?"

ASK HIGH GUARANTY.

The craftiness of the Japanese is seen by the fact that within the past two years they have raised the guaranty per crate on cantaloupes from 60 cents to $1 a crate, and this year want more.

The campaign against the Japanese is being conducted under the auspices of the Imperial County Farm Bureau. Assemblyman Brown is one of the leading figures and is speaking two or three times a week against the Japanese.

WANTS SPECIAL SESSION.

Assemblyman Brown has been very active in ascertaining public opinion, and has announced that he will do anything in his power to curb the menace.

He is confidently expecting that Gov. Stephens will call a special session of the legislature to deal with the Asiatic question, as requested to do.

Sentiment in the valley can accurately be judged by the action taken by the various farm centers. Magnolia, Seeley, Lantana, Mount Signal, and others have adopted resolutions against the Japanese, some of them more strict than others.

HOW THEY WORK.

At the McCabe farm center it was brought out recently that the leasing of one ranch in a neighborhood to a Japanese depreciates the value of all the property adjoining and heralds the advent of more Japanese.

It was also brought out that the Japanese are purchasing land for their babies and children from 1 to 5 years of age, the father acting as guardian and farming the land. This, it was stated, is an evasion of the law.

The inability of American farmers to compete with the Japanese is shown by the rentals paid by the Japanese. As high as $50 an acre is readily offered by them for good cantaloupe or tomato land, and this figure can not be met by Americans. In fact, when an American and a Japanese are bidding against each other the Japanese invariably outbids the American, no matter what price the latter offers.

CONTROL STORES.

During the past year the Japanese have further strengthened their hold on Brawley.

The Japanese have their own merchants, and trade with no others. Brawley people do not take kindly to this, and there has been a movement to oust them, with the result that many Japanese this fall moved southward toward El Centro and Calexico.

[Sacramento Bee, Feb. 26, 1920.]

JAPANESE PLAN INVASION OF INDUSTRIAL FIELDS.

That the Japanese in California are planning on branching out in various industrial and business lines is evident from the articles of incorporation of the National Commercial Co., of Los Angeles, a $500,000 Japanese corporation, filed to-day with secretary of state Jordan.

The articles of the company state its purpose is to engage in about every line of business from farming to canning fish. It is to deal in the manufacture and sale of goods, wares, and merchandise; acquire real estate; engage in farming, including the raising of fruits and vegetables, stock raising and breeding, dairy products and in canning and dealing in fish and sea products, and also in maintaining oil wells and in producing and refining petroleum products.

The directors of the company are: K. Mitusse, M. Yamola, J. Okomoto, Leonard M. Comegys, and Clare W. Woolwine.

ANOTHER INCORPORATION.

Articles of incorporation of the Japanese Business Men's Association of Stockton, also were filed to-day with Jordan. The object of the association is to promote the social, intellectual, and business welfare of its members, and to buy, lease, and acquire property. It has 25 directors.

REPORT SHOWS HOW JAPANESE CONTROL PLACER ORCHARD LANDS.

AUBURN, PLACER COUNTY, *March 23.*

J. E. Barieu, county surveyor, has forwarded to the state Board of Control a map showing the amount and location of all lands owned and leased in Placer County by Japanese, Chinese, Hindus, and Koreans.

The figures show that out of approximately 18,000 acres of orchard land in the county, 12,610 acres are under Japanese leases, while 1,573 acres are owned by them. The Chinese lease 929 acres and own 40 acres. Koreans own 27 acres, and the Hindus lease 833 acres.

The Japanese leases, as shown by the map, are scattered from Loomis, 12 miles below Auburn, to Clipper Gap, 6 miles above Auburn, and comprise some of the richest land in Placer County.

[Albuquerque (N. Mex.) Morning Journal.]

NEW MEXICO IS AWAKENING TO THE JAPANESE MENACE.

It would be a timely act for Gov. Larrazolo to ask the legislature at the coming special session to enact a law similar to that of California to prevent Asiatics not eligible to become naturalized from owning land. And this State might even go further by forbidding evasion of such law through using American-born Japanese children as dummy buyers and holders through guardianship.

Japanese have almost dominated the cantaloupe industry in the Mesilla Valley of New Mexico for several years and have caused such a local condition that the Farm Bureau of Dona Ana County has recently begun a campaign to eliminate them and save the district from becoming undesirable to other settlers.

The Japanese succeed as well in fruit growing, berry culture, and general produce as in the melon industry. They may easily win in the cotton industry, for which the Mesilla Valley is preparing.

In the Pecos Valley, where a million-dollar cotton crop has been picked this year, Japanese could starve out the native labor and as leasers or buyers take over the cotton business.

Colonization agents for Japanese have looked over the Pecos Valley. They have also visited the Portales Valley, which has come into prominence in the growth of sweet potatos and other products. Japanese could dominate the beet-sugar industry that will be established around Albuquerque when drainage of lands has been accomplished. While the special lines Japanese prefer have not been fully developed in this State, it is well for development to be retarded rather than to let the Japanese become masters of such interests.

New Mexico's two elements of people are progressing; they assimilate in a measure and are advancing harmoniously and evenly in good citizenship, with no discordant and alien spirit. They are all Americans or of material that becomes American. It is not so as to Japanese or Hindus, who are also a menace in California.

Some landed interests may be desirous of bringing in Asiatic leasers or buyers, but such a practice would result in general harm to the people and to interests of this State.

[Los Angeles Times.]

LOS ANGELES IS AT MERCY OF JAPANESE.

Under present conditions we virtually are at the mercy of the Japanese. Los Angeles must have vegetables in order to live, and the Japanese have taken advantage of this fact to corral the vegetable gardens about the city and compel us to trade with them, however reluctant we may be.

The county health officer has reported that the Japanese use insanitary methods to irrigate and fertilize their crops, but we continue to purchase their products because we have no recourse.

COLORADANS PLAN JAPANESE FIGHT.

ROCKY FORD RESIDENTS POINT TO ENCROACHMENT IN CALIFORNIA AS A LESSON.

ROCKY FORD, COLO., *March 12.*

Alleged Japanese industrial invasion of Otero County and measures to "guard against their getting control of our valley" were discussed at a meeting of farmers and business men here Thursday night under the auspices of the Rocky Ford Industrial Association.

CALIFORNIA A LESSON.

After a general discussion the following resolution was adopted:

"It is the sense of this meeting that we gain all information as to why the Japanese are not desirable to community; to educate the people as to what has been done by them in California and other States and guard against their getting control of our own valley and create an interest among the people by a series of meetings in order to show them the seriousness of the situation."

[Sacramento Bee, Mar. 18, 1920.]

JAPANESE SEEKING CANNERIES' CONTROL.

WHITE FARMERS IN DELTA, IN COPARTNERSHIP WITH NIPPONESE, SOON MAY BE "CUT OUT."

The statement has been made that many of the land owners in the delta of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers are favorable to the leasing of land to Japanese and opposed to any measure which would prevent such leasing or curtail Japanese immigration.

The reason for such stand on the part of these land owners is made apparent in the statement of S. Kajima, a Japanese farmer of Staten Island, which appeared in Nichi-Hei, the leading Japanese newspaper of San Francisco, on March 14, under the following title: "No anti-Japanese agitation in delta region, says Japanese farmer; plan canneries."

It will interest the white land owners of the delta, however, to learn from Kajima's statement that the profits which they are enjoying through copartnership with the Japanese already indicate they will do here what they have already done elsewhere, and take exclusive charge of all of the profits just as soon as conditions permit.

Kajima in his statement declares the anti-Japanese movement, so violent in other parts of California, has not affected the attitude of the land owners of the delta of the Sacramento River.

JAPANESE SEEK CONTROL.

He explains the most promising business for Japanese in that section is the canning business, control of which they have been endeavoring to secure for a long time. Up to the present time, however, the control of the crop is mainly in the hands of the land owners, who conspire with the canners. The Japanese have been working largely on a crop-sharing plan. Because of this situation,

they have been afraid to start canneries lest they be unable to secure the soil products for canning.

It seems, however, according to Kajima's statement, that 6,000 or 7,000 acres recently planted on Ryer Island has come into the hands of Horita and other Japanese, "and this makes it possible for our compatriots hereafter to have their own canneries operated by themselves." It probably will not be long before this becomes a reality.

[Livingston Chronicle.]

LIVINGSTON PAPER SAYS JAPANESE LAND ACQUISITION MUST BE STOPPED.

Whatever may have been the attitude of the Chronicle in the past as regards the Japanese; whatever may have been conceded by us in favor of the Japanese, the time now has come when there is no middle of the road for us, nor should there be for any other American citizen in the Livingston district.

Japanese acquisition of land here must stop. It must be stopped. Still retaining a kindly regard for our original Japanese neighbors, we assert once more that whether or not the situation ever was controlled by them, it has got beyond them now.

For their own good, for the good of the community, they must fall in line heart and soul with those of us who are seeking to keep out Japanese from now on. They may be Japanese by nationality, but from now on they must be American in principle and in sympathy.

Should we of Livingston continue our passivity in this matter, the day will come when Livingston will be no more a Caucasian community than is Penryn, or Florin, or Brawley. We of Livingston can not justify our passive attitude on the ground of Christianity or anything else. This is not a theoretical problem. It is a practical fact. We do not want the Japanization of Livingston to continue. We can not afford to have it continue.

It has been charged right in this town that the Chronicle is "off on the wrong foot" in the Japanese question. Whoever thinks that now will wake up very soon to the fact that he was mistaken. The American people of Livingston and of Merced County will show all cynics that anyone who is now alert to the Japanese menace is not off on the wrong foot.

EXHIBIT E.

PASSPORT PACT FAILS TO CHECK JAPANESE INFLUX.

IMMIGRATION COMMISSIONER ALSO DECLARES LARGE MAJORITY OF FEMALE IMMIGRANTS FROM JAPAN ARE "PICTURE BRIDES."

WASHINGTON, *December 15.*

Eleven years' operation of the passport agreement with Japan "has not brought the degree of restriction which might have been, and probably was, expected by those who took part in its negotiation." Commissioner General Caminetti, of the Immigration Bureau, so said in his annual report.

"This result," according to the report, "grows out of the terms of the agreement rather than in manner of its observance by Government authorities intrusted with its administration."

"PICTURE BRIDES" INCREASE.

Immigration of Japanese females, "by far the greater number of them 'picture brides,'" to continental United States was 20,303 in 1899 and 80,532 in 1909–1910, the report said, or an increase in the average annual immigration from 638 before the passport agreement was effective to 2,567 during the agreement.

The number of male Japanese admited during the preagreement period was 122,203, as against 33,510 admitted under the agreement. This is according to the report.

However, the commissioner noted that "in 1909, the first full year of the agreement, only 1,596 Japanese were admitted. The number increased quite regularly year by year until it reached 7,671 in 1910."

FLOCK TO CALIFORNIA.

The report said the Pacific coast continues to be the destination of nearly all Japanese immigrants, and 82.5 per cent of those admitted to the main land since 1909 expressed intention of remaining there, compared with 88.5 during the pre-arrangement period.

"California is far in the lead of the other States," the report continued, "as shown by the fact that prior to the agreement 44.0 per cent were destined to that State, compared to 62.1 per cent during the last 11 years. On the other hand, the proportion from 37.1 per cent of the whole in 1899–1908 to 16.1 per cent in 1909–1919.

The commissioner suggested extension of the "barred zone," which by an act of February 5, 1917, shut out laborers from India, Siam, Indo-China, and other regions, "to such other parts of Asia as are not now included and also to Africa and adjacent lands."

CHINESE IMMIGRANTS FEWER.

The establishment of mandatories in these undeveloped countries will inspire a migratory spirit among their peoples, the commissioner said.

"Let us fully protect ourselves first, and consider afterward whether exemptions can be made with safety to our country," the commissioner said.

The number of Chinese in the United States is decreasing rapidly, the report indicated. Census figures in 1890 showed 106,701, compared with 81,534 in 1900 and 56,756 in 1910.

"It may be expected that the census of 1920 will reveal a further decrease," the report said, "for emigration has exceeded immigration and a great part of our Chinese population being of advanced age, the decrease by death has undoubtedly been comparatively heavy. This should be the natural result, but as a failure to be enrolled has not constituted an offense, or cause, in case of aliens, for deportation, there is no question that more of this people and other Asiatics are in the country than were listed on the census rolls."

MARRIAGE VALIDITY CONSIDERED.

The commissioner's report noted that in the absense of treaty provisions the validity of marriages, such as those contracted by Japanese "picture brides," is determined by the law of the place where it is contracted.

Investigation by the Bureau of Immigration, the report said, showed that under the laws of Japan "it is possible for a Japanese man residing in the United States to contract a valid marrige with woman residing in Japan by giving official notification to the registrar in that country in writing over his personal signature and seal; that the woman who becomes a party to a marriage of this kind is always furnished with a certified copy of the family registry, attesting the marriage, upon which document the Japanese Government issues to her a passport as the wife of a Japanese resident of the United States."

[Sacramento Bee, Feb. 18, 1920.]

IMMIGRATION LAWS SPURNED BY JAPANESE.

WRITER SAYS "PICTURE BRIDES" HELD AT ANGEL ISLAND MUST BE PERMITTED TO LAND.

An index of the degree of respect Japanese residents have for the spirit of the gentlemen's agreement is given in an editorial published February 10 in the Nichi-Bei, a San Francisco Japanese newspaper, on the detention of 14 picture brides at Angel Island.

The women are being held at the island by the Government because the Japanese who sent for them have no passports, having entered this country surreptitiously.

DETERMINED TO LAND.

The editorial entitled "Too cold-hearted," translated for The Bee, is as follows:

"On behalf of our compatriot women who are detained at Angel Island we must leave nothing undone to secure their landing. Wives who have been sent

for and have come in accordance with law ought not to be detained for long periods on pretexts of one kind or other regarding their husbands.

"No matter in what manner the husband has entered the country, if he is a good settler to-day, having a degree of financial foundation, to obstruct his living happily with his wife is too cold-hearted."

"PICTURE BRIDES" APPEAL TO COURT TO ENTER THE UNITED STATES.

SAN FRANCISCO, *February 5.*

Petitions for writs of habeas corpus requesting the Government to allow to land in this country 17 "picture brides" and 1 children of Japanese charged with having attempted to enter this country in violation of the gentlemen's agreement were filed in United States District Court Wednesday by their attorneys.

The women and children reached here last fall, and after a hearing before a special board of inquiry were ordered deported on the ground that they were likely to become public charges. They have been held at Angel Island ever since.

Judge Rudkin issued an order, returnable February 14, to show cause why the writs should not be issued.

The husbands and fathers are said to be wealthy farmers in the Imperial Valley.

JAPAN PUTS BAN ON "PICTURE BRIDES"—OUR STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALLY NOTIFIED TO THAT EFFECT BY JAPANESE AMBASSADOR.

A telegram received in Sacramento from Representative John E. Raker shows that the "picture-bride" question has apparently been settled in favor of the United States by their exclusion in the near future.

The State Department has given out the following message received from the Japanese ambassador:

"The Japanese ambassador, under instructions from his Government, has the honor to make the following communication to the Government of the United States:

"'The Japanese Government, placing supreme importance upon the promotion of friendly relations between Japan and the United States and having carefully examined in that spirit the solution created by the question of the so-called "picture brides," have decided to adopt measures for the prohibition of such brides from proceeding to the continental United States.'"

Previous news dispatches had said that the Japanese Government would issue no more passports for the "picture bride" on and after February 25 next.

JAPANESE RESENT PHOTO BRIDE ACTION.

MOVEMENT IS REPORTED ON FOOT TO HAVE CONSUL GENERAL RECALLED.

Nichi Bei, the Japanese-American News, of San Francisco, in its issue of January 17, contained an article, with extracts from leading newspapers of Japan, attacking the declared policy of Japan in stopping the exploitation of "picture brides" to the United States.

It is understood a movement is on foot among the California Japanese to demand of the Japanese Government a reversal of its action as to "picture brides," and also to force the recall of Consul General Ohta at San Francisco, who recommended to his Government the action complained of.

The Nichi Bei article is headed "Hot Attacks on Government; Old Country Papers on Prohibition of Picture Marriage; Ah! What Weak Diplomacy!" and says:

"The papers in the old country are aroused over the action of the foreign office in the prohibition of picture marriage, an action instigated by the bigoted and rash Consul General Ohta and the directors of the Japanese Association of America, contrary to the public opinion of the whole body of Japanese residents. Home papers are furiously attacking the weak diplomacy of the foreign office."

SAY GOVERNMENT IS COWARDLY.

Following is part of an article in the Osaka Mainishi Shimbun:

"FLATTERING AMERICA—DEMANDS MINUTE EXAMINATION BY THE DIET.

(First part omitted.)

"Notwithstanding the opposition of the Japanese residents in America, it seems to be an established fact that our Government has adopted the expedient of suppressing photograph marriage after next March. (Part omitted.)

"The annual migration of women to America by photograph marriage numbers more than 1,000. At the present time the single prefecture of Hirochima has 44,155 of its people residing in America. Of these, 15,592, i. e., not more than a third, are women. (Part omitted.) Yet our Government, ignoring or glossing over these facts, dares to suppress photograph marriage in a cowardly truckling to America, injuring the national dignity, and adopting an expedient of suicidal repression of our overseas development. After all, what is their purpose in this? The government which interferes with and suppresses the freedom of marriage tramples on human rights."

WANT TO "SOFTEN" SENTIMENT.

The following is an editorial from the Osaka Asahi Shimbun, December 26, 1919:

"WEAK DIPLOMACY EXPOSED.

"It is said that the foreign office has decided absolutely to prohibit photograph marriage after the last day of February and has issued orders to that effect to the Japanese consulates in America. The reason for this, it goes without saying, is clearly to soften more or less the anti-Japanese sentiment which has been increasing lately in America. That the Government does this expecting opposition at home shows the bitter situation in which it stands. If it fails in securing what it aims at this action will be meaningless. Phelan has already said that this action is only an expedient to hoodwink the Americans.

"The declaraton some time ago with regard to our exclusive concession at Tsingtau, instead of enhancing our country's reputation for good faith at home and abroad, only resulted in the exposure of weakness.

"Is the present cabinet prepared and determined to avoid a second bitter experience?"

"PHOTO BRIDE" STATUS WORRIES JAPANESE.

NIPPONESE HERE ARE "UP IN ARMS" BECAUSE OF HOME GOVERNMENT'S ACTION.

If the people of California are disposed to make light of the little civil war in the Japanese community over the photograph marriage question, it is because they do not realize what a serious blow has been struck at Japanese expansion, and how bitterly the majority of Japanese in the State are determined to cling to their "rights."

Even Mr. Chiba, the conciliatory managing secretary of the Japanese Agricultural Association, is widely quoted in the vernacular papers as saying that women and land are fundamentally essential to Japanese permanency and expansion in California. Other Japanese leaders have openly declared the only hope for the future of Yamatoism in America is in the American-born children of the Yamato seed.

Hence they urge, "We must send for wives. We must raise as many children in America as possible, so that we shall acquire a stability and strength which no amount of anti-Japanese agitation can shape."

MORE CHILDREN NEEDED.

Land can be had by legal evasion of the spirit of our laws. But without children to inherit, what hope for the future of Yamato-America? Land, broad acres settled thick with the Mikado's subjects; children to inherit the land; mothers to bring forth the children.

This is the program for which the Japanese Association of America has stood for years. For reasons of international politics, the Tokyo Government just now is raising a smoke screen for other designs.

ATTACK FOREIGN OFFICE.

The Japanese paper, Nichi-Bei, of San Francisco, is keeping up its attack on the recent action of the Japanese foreign office in its decision to refuse passports to "picture brides" coming to the United States. It has published a large number of articles asserting the foreign office acted hastily on false information from the San Francisco consul general and directors of the Japanese Association of America; that the matter is to be dealt with by the Imperial Diet; that a delegation of California Japanese must go to Tokyo to explain the situation, etc.

Now comes a "certain legal authority" from Japan, who recently passed this way and was interviewed by a Nichi-Bei reporter, declaring that "our foreign office by its recent order forbidding "picture brides" to come to America, has certainly violated our civil law. He further is quoted as follows:

"Now, in our country, marriage consists in making an entry in the family register, and when legal notice of registry is issued the marriage becomes immediately valid. Article DCCLXXVI of our civil law reads:

"'A marriage becomes valid by giving notice of its insertion in the family register.' Hence our marriage is a matter of registration without question as to marriage ceremonies."

NEED NOT ATTEND "WEDDING."

The Japanese expert went on to explain at length that the bodily presence of the bride and groom are not essential to a valid marriage. He then quotes again from the law. Article CLXXXVIII, which fixes the status of the wife as a member of the house or family of the husband, and Article CLXXXIX declaring it the duty of the wife to live with her husband, and a necessity for the husband to cause his wife to live with him.

On the basis of these legal citations he builds his argument that the foreign office acts unlawfully in preventing husband and wife from performing their legal duty of living together by refusing a passport to the wife. He concludes with the positive assertion that the matter can be appealed to the courts and his belief that the appeal would be sustained.

JAPANESE INCENSED AT GOVERNMENT'S STAND.

ORIENTALS IN THIS COUNTRY CRITICIZING JAPAN FOR FORBIDDING THEM PICTURE BRIDES.

The Japanese paper, Shin-Sekai, San Francisco, in its issue of January 18, publishes the following article from the Tokyo Nichi-Nichi Shimbun, which may be assumed to be officially inspired:

"Our foreign office has decided that after March 1 photograph marriage shall be absolutely prohibited, and no passports shall be issued to women to go to America as photograph brides, and has already issued orders to that effect to the various consulates in America. This order does not apply, however, to Canada and Hawaii.

"The reason for this decision is that under the gentlemen's agreement laborers have not been going to America for 10 years, and those who went prior to that time are for the most part married by this time, and the abolition of picture marriage will be no inconvenience so far as having wives is concerned. Moreover, there are, of course, various evils accompanying picture marriage.

"Canada and Hawaii are not included in the order, because not a few laborers continue to migrate to those parts."

LABORERS STILL COMING HERE.

According to the foregoing statement, Japan desires the world to believe that Japanese laborers have not been coming to the United States for 10 years past. The records show that Japanese of the immigrant class have been coming into

the United States in numbers as high as 10,000 to 12,000 a year. The occupations of those here clearly demonstrate that most of those who have come are laborers and must have come for the purpose of laboring.

MANY LABORERS UNMARRIED.

The suggestion that most of those here are married, and that therefore the discontinuance of the shipment of "picture brides" will cause no inconvenience, also is in conflict with the facts. Japanese authorities say the proportion of Japanese women to Japanese men in this country is about one to four now. So, clearly, only one man in four is married, and the rate at which "picture brides" are being rushed into the country very clearly indicates the three men who are without wives are endeavoring to get them as rapidly as possible.

Last year the number of females who came here from Japan exceeded the males by about 1,000, and in less than five years over 20,000 "picture brides" were admitted.

FLAYS JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

Another Japanese paper, the Osaka Mainichi Shimbun, quoted in the San Francisco paper Nichi-Bei of January 17, 1920, says:

"Notwithstanding the opposition of the Japanese residents in America, it seems to be an established fact that our Government has adopted the expedient of suppressing photograph marriage after next March.

"The annual migration of women to America by photograph marriage numbers more than 1,000. At the present time the single prefecture of Hiroshima has 44,155 of its people residing in America. Of these 15,592, i. e., not more than a third, are women. Yet our Government, ignoring or glossing over these facts, dares to suppress photograph marriage in a cowardly truckling to America, injuring the national dignity, and adopting an expedient of suicidal repression of our overseas development. After all what is their purpose in this? The government which interferes with and suppresses the freedom of marriage tramples on human rights."

The declaration of the Osaka newspaper that the number of "picture brides" sent to America totaled more than 1,000 a year is truthful, but it is only a part of the truth. The casual reader might be induced to believe that the number is about 1,000 a year, whereas it has been from 4,000 to 5,000.

ANOTHER CONDEMNATION.

In an article published by the Nichi-Bei, November 4, 1919, the headlines read:

"Abolishing Photograph Marriage Will Mean Degeneration and Ruin of Young Men—Only One Woman to Every Four Men."

The writer of the article says: "The future looks bright to youth. They take life seriously. * * * But if this decision of the Japanese Association of America (abolishing photograph marriage) is carried out, where is any hope for them? * * * In the lower river country there are four men to every woman. If photograph marriage is stopped and they remain single it is certain that the number who stop work will multiply."

EXHIBIT F.

[Sacramento Bee, Jan. 31, 1920.]

NATIONAL LAWS DEFIED BY JAPANESE FISHERMEN.

NIPPONESE MONOPOLIZE CATALINA ISLAND DISTRICT, DRIVING OUT AMERICANS, AND MEETING WITH NO INTERFERENCE, DESPITE THEIR CONTINUED LAW VIOLATIONS; OPENLY DEFY AUTHORITIES.

In the Los Angeles Examiner of January 25 was published a special article by Lawrence Mott, making charges to the effect that the Japanese, in defiance of Federal and State laws, are fishing in the waters of Catalina Island, outside of San Pedro, in this State, and that their methods will in time probably destroy the value of the fishing grounds there.

In the naval laws of the United States it is provided that no vessels may carry on a coasting or fishing trade save such as are duly registered as vessels of the United States, which shall be continuously and wholly owned by a citizen or citizens of the United States, or incorporation thereof, and be commanded by a citizen, and provided that all officers who shall have charge of a watch, including pilots, shall be in all cases citizens of the United States.

It seems that there are fishing outside of San Pedro in the adjoining waters, and in those of Catalina Island, 287 vessels owned by Japanese, and manned by 2,012 Japanese, not one of whom is a citizen. Of these 287 vessels, 216 are in excess of 5 tons, and therefore liable to registry; the other 71 are under 5 tons.

AMERICANS DRIVEN OUT.

The first alien vessels of this character were put into the fishing trade about 12 years ago, and since then the number has been augmented steadily until now American citizens have been driven out of the field. It is said the illegal operations of these Japanese-owned and manned vessels have been repeatedly called to the attention of the Federal authorities at Washington, and in each case the matter has been referred to the United States Attorney General's Office, by which office nothing was done.

In 1919 there was a question as to transfer of American bottoms to alien hands within the jurisdiction of the Los Angeles Federal authorities, and the matter came before the United States Shipping Board for adjudication. That board reported "the Secretary of Commerce now advises that aliens may not fish in Pacific waters."

Later in the same year the Los Angeles authorities wired the Secretary of Commerce and Labor believing there must be some mistake because of the inconsistency between the ruling of the Secretary of Commerce and the failure on the part of the United States Attorney General's Office to act, and the reply was "proceed as in the past," meaning it was understood that the Secretary's first message was correct, to the effect that aliens may not fish in Pacific waters.

CANNERIES DEFEND JAPANESE.

It is learned from the Japanese fishermen they are backed by the canneries, owned largely by aliens, who supply boats and gear and protect the fishermen in securing fish wherever they are to be found, regardless of the law or action of authorities. A protective fund in the shape of appropriation for legal expenses is provided, and lawbreakers are defended through court actions.

The State fish and game commission has one patrol boat, the *Albicore*, which operates in the waters referred to, known as district 20, and including the waters around Catalina Island, but it apparently can do very little in watching the operations of the large fleet of Japanese vessels.

DEFIANT TO AUTHORITY.

The writer of the article claims these vessels openly and defiantly fish within the 3-mile limit and even close to the beach, and when remonstrated with by parties acting in an unofficial capacity they are defiant even to the extent of drawing weapons.

The fishing usually is done from boats known as "round-haulers," heavily powered, which "shoot" very long nets, sometimes over 2,000 feet in length, around surface feeding or "schooling" fish, the ends of the net being brought on board, made fast to the winches, and then gradually drawn together until the imprisoned fish are near the surface, so they can be reached with large gaffs, ordinary pitchforks, and big dip nets.

Many of the fish become prey to the sharks in this method of catching, and the contention is made that fish so harassed will in time abandon even the most favorable feeding grounds.

TONS OF FISH SPOIL.

None of these fishing craft carry ice, and in the summer tons of fish are condemned by the canneries as unfit for use and are either dumped at sea or sold for fertilizer.

It is further claimed because of the monopoly maintained by the Japanese a high price for fish is maintained, and the fish which can not be sold at the established price are dumped into the sea, the loss in food and destruction of fish involved thereby being very great.

JAPANESE CONTROL FISHING INDUSTRY IN THE SOUTH.

STATE FISH AND GAME OFFICIALS DECLARE NIPPONESE OPERATE OVER 50 PER CENT OF FISHING BOATS OFF SAN PEDRO AND SAN DIEGO; FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BLAMED.

That more than 50 per cent of all the fishermen engaged in commercial fishing in the waters of San Pedro and San Diego, in southern California, are Japanese is conceded by officials of the State fish and game commission.

Moreover, it is not officially denied that most of these same Japanese by the illegal appropriation of rights supposed to be reserved for citizens of the United States are fast gaining a complete monopoly of the industry. Because of the question of alien-owned fishing boats involved, hope for relief, it is pointed out, rests with the Federal and not with the State authorities.

BLAMES FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

The following statement was made here yesterday by N. B. Scofield, head of the department commercial fisheries of the fish and game commission, on the situation:

"The question of alien owned and operated fishing boats concerns Federal laws, whose enforcement is not under the jurisdiction of the State."

Scofield denied charge to the effect that the commercial fisheries used by the Japanese are not being adequately patrolled by the fish and game commission and that destructive methods of fishing are being permitted. On this point he said:

"The waters of southern California are being abundantly patrolled by the fish and game commission to prevent violation of the fishing laws. The commission also is enforcing strictly a law recently passed to prevent waste of fish and destructive methods of fishing."

JAPANESE SECURED INJUNCTION.

Months ago, according to Scofield and F. M. Newbert, president of the commission, Japanese and other commercial fishermen did invade closed waters surrounding Catalina Island, but operated under a temporary injunction granted by the courts restraining representatives of the commission from interfering.

The commission came out victorious in this contest, which is said to have been instituted in the interest of the canneries, and, these two officials claim, has effectively barred commercial fishing boats from the district ever since.

It is known that a special report dealing largely with the problem of alien owned and operated fishing boats in southern California has been prepared by the commission and submitted to the State board of control in connection with the investigation of the Japanese question ordered by the governor.

Contending that the information contained therein is confidential for the present, details of this report would not be discussed by either Newbert or Scofield.

However, it is understood the data include some highly interesting material on the activities of the Japanese fishermen.

As far as their powers go, officials declare they can not complain the Japanese are less amenable to authority than other nationalities. Scofield stated aliens other than Japanese cause most of the trouble.

VIOLATING THE LAW.

In the naval laws of the United States it is provided that no vessels may carry on a coasting or fishing trade save such as are duly registered as vessels of the United States which shall be continuously and wholly owned by a citizen or citizens of the United States, or incorporation thereof, and be commanded by a citizen, and provided that all officers who shall have charge of a watch, including pilots, shall be in all cases citizens of the United States.

At present there are said to be almost 300 fishing boats owned and manned by Japanese being operated in the southern part of the State. It also is claimed about three-fourths of these vessels are in excess of 5 tons, and therefore liable to registry.

The matter has repeatedly been called to the attention of the Federal authorities, though the Japanese continue to monopolize the industry.

JAPANESE IN AMERICAN FISHERIES.

[Pacific Fisherman, May 20, 1920.]

The inquiry recently received by Washington Fish Commissioner L. H. Darwin from the California Fish and Game Commission, as to what court constructions had been rendered on section 43 of the Washington Fisheries Code limiting the fishing privilege to American citizens, would indicate that Californians are becoming aroused to the danger of permitting their fisheries to pass completely under the domination of the Japanese.

Mr. Darwin, in reply, cited the explicit statement in the decision of the case of Constanti *v.* Darwin, May 10, 1918, in which it is said: "That the legislature may prohibit any but citizens of this State and of the United States from receiving a fishing license within the State admits of no doubt."

The law provides that licenses may be issued to residents who have declared their intention to become citizens, but it is well for the people of California and other communities whose fisheries are being overrun by the Orientals to note that the Japanese, being ineligible to citizenship, have been effectually barred both from the fisheries of Washington, by State enactment, and from Alaska by Federal law.

The fisheries of the Northwest have been kept free of the yellow invasion, and there is nothing secret or mysterious about how it has been done. In Hawaii the Orientals are in complete control of the fisheries, and in southern California they have become a dominating factor.

It is perfectly possible to dislodge them by regular lawful means, and the sooner these communities decide to get rid of this element the better it will be for their white population.

CURRY ASSURED ACTION TO END ILLEGAL FISHING.

HAS INSTITUTED PROBE OF JAPANESE ACTIVITIES ON SOUTHERN COAST; CHANGE IN LAW NOW BEFORE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, *April* 8.

A serious defect in the present law forbidding unlicensed alien vessels of certain tonnage to fish in United States waters, and by which Japanese fishermen are plying their trade with impunity off the south coast of California, would be overcome by the terms of a bill now pending before the House Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

PROVIDES $500 FINE.

The sponsor for the measure is Representative William Stelman Greene, of Massachusetts, chairman of the committee. The provision of the Greene bill which is of interest in this connection reads:

"Any vessel not documented as a vessel of the United States engaging in American fisheries shall be liable to a fine of $500 at every port of arrival without being so documented."

CURRY HAS INVESTIGATED.

The bill has the approval of the Secretary of Commerce who, at the instance of Representative Charles F. Curry, has been investigating alleged violations of the law by Japanese off San Pedro and Catalina.

There appears to be no doubt of wholesale violations by the Japanese, but the Departments of Commerce and Justice find themselves helpless because of the absence of a penalty in the present shipping laws.

ACTION ASSURED CURRY.

The matter was called to the attention of Representative Curry early in February, and since that time he has devoted much attention to it. He explained the situation to the Secretary of Commerce and was assured that the matter would be investigated and that an early report would be made.

Government Advised Japanese Fishermen Are Violating Laws.

REPORT MADE TO ATTORNEY GENERAL OF ORIENTALS CONTROLLING SOUTHERN FISHING.

Japanese have gained such complete control of the fishing industry in southern California waters and have become so brazen in violating the Federal statutes regarding fishing in American waters, that United States Attorney General John O'Connor, at Los Angeles, recently made a report of the entire situation to Attorney General Palmer.

Under the Federal statutes, American citizens, which includes Japanese born in this country, are subject to registration and license for fishing in American waters with boats under 30 tons and of a limited horsepower, and there is a penalty for violation of this provision.

Above this tonnage is against the regulations of the Department of Commerce, so far as aliens are concerned, but there is no penalty for violation, and the Japanese are taking advantage of the situation.

INJUNCTION SUGGESTED.

William Treager, of the Los Angeles Anti-Japanese Association, has suggested to O'Connor that proceedings in equity be started and an injunction secured against these Japanese fishermen, which would place them in line for arrest.

According to reports from Los Angeles the Japanese are "foxy" enough to keep within the law, but it may be the proposed equity proceeding and injunction will put a stop to the flagrant violations.

Exhibit G.

[The Grizzly Bear, March, 1920.]

Japan's Creed a Menace to the Peace of the World and Furnishes Substantial Proof of Her Purpose to Japanize California and Eventually the United States.

THE OBLIGATION OF THE HOUR.

The recognition of Japan as a world power by the nations of the West forced the issue arising from contact with orientals. We know the Orient—the history of Japan is an open book. In geography, in mental perspective, in moral sanctities, and in political conceptions she is on the opposite side of the globe.

We are prepared to prove, without qualification, from the mouths of Japanese themselves that they constitute a menace to our institutions and Government; that in political conceptions they are diametrically opposed to the principles established by the founders of this Republic; and that their system of government fosters the doctrine of divine right, which precludes the idea of amalgamation or assimilation with a people imbued with the spirit of democratic ideals. We have the facts, authoritative and incontrovertible.

Resolved to its final analysis, the Japan-American problem is a controversy between imperialism and democracy. By "peaceful penetration" the Japanese have challenged us to combat within our own territory and by a system of powerful propaganda unparalleled in the history of the world are forcing the issue. Backed by unlimited funds and inspired by the zeal of religious fanatics, they maintain their ground, not infrequently, be it said to our shame, aided and abetted by persons enjoying the privileges of American citizenship. There is no question as to the verity of these facts.

Knowing these things to be true, what is the obligation of the hour? "He who sees his duty and does it not is a man without courage." Thus spake Confucius 500 years before Christ. When we are convinced by the logic of facts, when we realize the imminence of peril to our institutions, to our hearths and homes, the [illegible]sion of means and measures will not give us concern; they will become incidentals. Our sense of duty—our consciousness of right inspired by the noble maxims of self-defense—will admit of no debate on the incidents of the campaign.

The peril being imminent, our duty is clear. We will not in the discharge of our duty be characterized by a patronizing attitude; we will not be neutral.

Unless we have this conviction, the battle is lost; we have stultified ourselves by our half-hearted efforts. Unless we have this faith we are wasting our time in our declarations. Unless we have this determination we can offer no plausible excuse for our organizations as protective leagues. But we know we are right. Therefore let us move forward; let us respond to the onslaughts of these almond-eyed sons of the Orient in kind, and, where means are lacking, let us create them. Let us agitate, educate, and eradicate. This is the only version of the conviction that will conquer.

The historic designation of His Imperial Japanese Majesty the Emperor of Japan is "Mikado." "Mi" signifies august, and "kado" means gate. The official name of his majesty, however, is Tenno, the king of heaven. The Mikado has no family name. The functions of the Mikado are clearly indicated by the significance of these titles; he is the mouthpiece of heaven—the vice regent of God. When he speaks he voices the will of heaven. Loyalty to the Emperor is therefore obedience to the principles of heaven. No one may question his authority or the wisdom of his commands without convicting himself of treason against high heaven and bringing upon himself the execration and anathema of "Japan, the land of gods." To the Japanese people, says Dr. Inazo Nitobe, in Bushido, the soul of Japan, "the country is more than land and soil from which to mine gold or to reap grain; it is the sacred abode of the gods, the spirits of our forefathers; to us the Emperor is more than the arch constable of a rechtsstaat or even the patron of a culturstaat; he is the bodily representative of heaven on earth, blending in his person its power and its mercy."

In keeping with the dignity and significance of his imperial titles, the third article of the constitution of Japan proclaims the Emperor to be "sacred and inviolable," the "king of heaven." Marquis Hirobumi Ito, in his commentary on the constitution of Japan, explains this provision as follows: "The Emperor is heaven descended, divine, and sacred; he is preeminent above all his subjects. He must be reverenced and is inviolable. He has, indeed, to pay respect to the law, but the law has no power to hold him accountable to it. Not only shall there be no irreverence for the Emperor's person, but he shall not be made a topic of derogatory comment nor one of discussion."

Prof. Kunitake Kume, in Fifty Years of New Japan, the English version of which was revised and authorized for publication by Marquis Shigenobu Okuma, "the grand old man of Japan," says: "He (the Mikado) is regarded as a living kami (god), loved and revered by the nation above all things on earth and himself loving and protecting the nation, who are deemed sons of Kami Nagara and are intrusted to his care by the Kami. This mutual understanding obtains between every individual Japanese and the Emperor. The sovereign studies our needs and feels our sorrows. What more have we, then, to ask from the Kami directly? Thus Shinto (doctrine of the Kami) is Kundo (doctrine of the Emperor); for Shintoism is Mikadoism; 'the Kami's will is the Emperor's will,' is a maxim inscribed on the heart of every Japanese. Herein one may see the fountainhead of our patriotic spirit, whose marvelous activity has served to raise Japan in these 50 years to the level of the first-rate powers of the world."

The acts and utterances of the Mikado's men, from the highest to the lowest, testify to the firm conviction of their belief in the divine nature and prerogatives of their ruler. Etsujiro Uyehara, member of the Imperial Japanese Parliament and head of one of the many war missions from the "land of the rising sun" to the United States in 1917, says in his book, The Political Development of Japan: "The Emperor of Japan can say with hesitation, 'L'Etat c'est moi,' more effectively than Louis XIV, not because he can subject the people to his will, but because he is morally so recognized. Theoretically he is the center of the State as well as the State itself. He is to the Japanese mind the supreme being in the Cosmos of Japan, as God is in the universe to the pantheistic philosopher. From him everything emanates; in him everything subsists; there is nothing on the soil of Japan existent independent of him. He is the sole owner of the Empire, the author of law, justice, privilege, and honor, and the symbol of the unity of the Japanese Nation. He has no pope or archbishop to crown him at his accession. He is supreme in all temporal affairs of the State as well as in all spiritual matters; and he is the foundation of Japanese social and civic morality."

Mikadoism, or emperor worship, is the sheet anchor of patriotic fervor in Japan—the soul of the body politic. The vast majority of the people have no other religion. It is not a relic of bygone days, but the very heart of present-

day Japan. "The divine right of the Emperor is the fundamental principle on which the Japanese polity was first established and on which it still rests. The first national organization known in the history of Japan was religio-political in its character. * * * In fact, the term matsurigoto, meaning worship, is etymologically in pure Japanese identical with that of government. * * * It is singular that Japan has firmly and religiously adhered to her old-traditioned policy and made no single departure from it in the 25 centuries of her existetce, during which she has passed through many vicissitudes, political, social, and economic. Many changes have taken place from time to time in the form and mechanism of her Government, but its fundamental polity, a unique fact in political history, has never been altered, shaken, or transformed. It appeals, therefore, most intensely to the Japanese people, no matter how primitive and childlike its origin, and is engraven on their hearts and minds and engenders their deepest admiration, reverence, and affection. * * * The foreign religions, philosophies, ethical theories, and political principles which have come into Japan from the earliest ages of her civilization, however great their influence generally, have done very little, if anything at all, to modify the traditional attitude of the people toword their Emperor."

Dr. William Elliot Griffis, who believes "with all loyal Japanese that the glory of Japan's triumphs in peace and in war is due to the virtues of the Mikado's ancestors," says in his book, The Mikado's Empire: "In this enlightened age, when all authority is challenged, and a century after the moss of oblivion has covered the historic grave of the doctrine of divine right, the Japanese still cling to the divinity of the Mikado, not only making it the dogma of religion and the engine of government but accrediting their envoys as representatives of and asking of foreign diplomatists that they address His Imperial Majesty as the King of Heaven (Tenno)."

Ichiro Tokutomi, editor in chief of the Kokumin Shimbun and member of the House of Peers, states in Japan's Message to America, a book issued under the auspices of the Japan Society of New York: "Nor is this principle adapted for our nation alone; some of the European powers are also endeavoring to put it into practice, but they have always failed to secure sufficient success. Are not their monarchs sagacious enough? Yes. Generally speaking, their kings or emperors, though they may have their strong and weak points as rulers, are, every one of them, wise and enlightened. They are quite a match for their chancellors or ministers. Why, then, have those nations failed to be unified with their monarchs as centers? The answer must be given from a historical rather than a political standpoint. They look upon their kings or emperors or sovereigns apparently as we do; but, to speak figuratively—theirs are the hat while ours is the head. The hat may be changed as often as you please; the head once gone, the body itself would die. In this respect does our constitution essentially differ from theirs; so does our loyalty to the Mikado differ from theirs to their own rulers."

Moreover, an editorial in the Niroku Shimbun of Tokyo, a translation of which was published in the Japan Advertiser May 9, 1919, reads: "To preserve the world's peace and to promote the welfare of mankind is the mission of the imperial family of Japan. Heaven has invested the imperial family with all the qualifications necessary to fulfill this mission. He who can fulfill this mission is one who is the subject of humanity's admiration and adoration, and who holds the prerogative of administration forever. The imperial family of Japan is as worthy of respect as God and is the embodiment of benevolence and justice. The great principle of the imperial family is to make popular interests paramount. The imperial family of Japan is the parent not only of her sixty millions, but of all mankind on earth. In the eyes of the imperial family all races are one and the same. It is above all racial considerations. All human disputes, therefore, may be settled in accordance with its immaculate justice. The League of Nations, proposed to save mankind from the horrors of war, can only attain its real object by placing the imperial family of Japan at its head, for to attain its object the league must have a strong punitive force of a supernational and superracial character, and this force can only be found in the imperial family of Japan."

The study of this phase of their character must be given consideration, for it is fundamental. The American people do not realize this element of strength in the political activities of the people of Japan, and the Japanese know it. Naoichi Masaoka, editor of Japan's Message to America, significantly soliloquizes: "How many Americans of to-day understand what this Mikado is? A

moment's consideration of this question will show that the Americans' knowledge of Japan has little improved since the times of Mr. Harris," the first consular representative of the United States in Japan. When the American people realize the creed of Japan—the concept and constitution of the people in relation to the throne—many of the problems hitherto incomprehensible to the mental processes of the Western World will be understood. We can then understand why the Japanese believe they have been "given facilities to serve as interpreters of the Orient and to represent the former before the occidentals"; why their leaders urge "taking advantage of the present war" "to make a confederation of all the Asiatic nations" and why "China and the South Sea Islands" are "at present the promised land" to Japan.

The creed of Japan explains why the Japanese are self-centered; why they are egotistic; why they are nonassimilable. It explains the declaration of Dr. Sidney L. Gulick in his book, The American-Japanese Problem, why they believe they "are inherently superior to the white man, not only in economic efficiency but in brain power, general culture, and moral character." This creed constitutes the menace of Japan. The logic of this creed and system of government will admit of no program less ambitious than world domination. Japan's "place in the sun" will be determined by the results of the inspiration arising from this belief and the consequent unity of purpose. Men who think in terms of world politics and understand the process of empire building realize that Japan is slowly but surely winning her goal. This is no idle dream. Within the memory of men still living she has "annexed" Formosa and Korea; she has "penetrated" Manchuria and Mongolia; she has "traded" places with Germany in the Province of Shantung, China, and she has created a situation in Siberia that requires her presence there as guardian of the peace. The total area acquired by Japan in the last 25 years is equal to her original territory. The logic of Japan's creed and system of government is convincing enough, but her statesmen amplify this in terms about which there can be no doubt. Her highest representatives and best-known publicists say:

First, Prof. K. Ukita, editor of the Taiyo, says: "It is the mission of Japan to set up an example of a civilized and independent national state for her Asiatic neighbors, and then to make a confederation of all the Asiatic nations on the basis of international laws (the Mikado, we have learned, is 'the author of law'), just as it is the mission of the United States of America to form one vast pan-American union of all the Republics of the new hemisphere, and thus to hasten on the progress toward the organization of the whole world."

Second. Dr. Kambe, of the Imperial University of Kyoto, states: "Whether in the matter of national expansion Japan shall assume an aggressive policy or merely remain content on the defensive, trusting to the mercy of the world, is a question of fundamental importance to the country, and never more so than at present. As things now look, it would seem that there is nothing but for her to take an aggressive attitude. * * * To Japan at present the promised land is China and the South Sea Islands. * * * If Japan will but keep up her expansion policy, taking advantage of the present war, there is every hope that her policy will eventually succeed. * * * The natives should, therefore, be taught to see the wisdom of helping Japan's progress rather than interrupting it."

Third. Marquis Shigenobu Okuma declares: "The Japan of to-day is no longer the Japan of Japan, but the Japan of the world. What, then, is the mission of the new Japan? It is to make a large contribution to human progress by playing an active part in the great dream of world politics. To put it in a more concrete way, it is Japan's mission to harmonize eastern and western civilizations in order to help bring about the unification of the world."

The Japanese are a patient and persevering people. They labor and wait. Time is no element in their plans. They believe in their mission; "it is ordained of heaven." They are, says Baron Shimpei Goto, in Japan's Message to America, the "immediate attendants of the Creator." In Japan's political warfare there is no desultory firing. Her plans are matured—"the grand policy for a century to come." Of this policy, Baron Kaneko Kentaro, in the book, Great Japan, says: "Our present welfare and happiness is nothing to us when compared with an illustrious past and a great future for our family and our Nation. Thus looking forward to our future, we constantly strive to mark out 'The grand policy for a century to come.' This is a rather high-sounding phrase, but when we examine our history we always find it underlying our

national movements—social, religious, and political—because the Japanese, from time immemorial, have shown the peculiar characteristic of marking out what they will do for the future. In order to establish this grand policy, they always study the problem with a far-reaching foresight. This trend of mind is a characteristic of our race. When they contemplate a great problem for national affairs, they never think of themselves, but always look forward through the labyrinths of the future to find out the surest way to attain their ultimate aim and goal. According to Japanese notions, compared to this grand policy for the future, the present welfare and happiness of ourselves dwindles into nothingness."

Mme. Uta-ko Shimoda, principal of the Jissen girls' school, in Japan's Message to America, states: "Moreover, we have with us a chief magistrate who is peerless in the world, and a national ideal that never changes." In working out this grand policy, insidious propaganda, peaceful penetration, and military force are employed. We have an example of "military force" in the "annexation" of Korea. Here Japan exhibited all the qualities of a political cannibal, and her administration there in this year of grace reads like a page from Dante's Inferno. In the matter of peaceful penetration, the Hawaiian Islands is to Japan an example of patience well rewarded. In 12 years the Hawaiian Islands will be under the political control of Japanese born under the jurisdiction of the United States. But it should not be forgotten that Japanese "made in America" are Japanese; that they have a "national ideal that never changes."

The Japanese excel in the art of diplomacy, being past masters of oriental finesse. They understand the psychology of silence, and practice it in their social intercourse with foreigners. They are not free and open-hearted. They assume an air of spinxlike mystery. They withhold, in their international relationships, facts of vital concern to mutual understanding. It is almost impossible to learn the whole truth from any Japanese. Their object seems to be twofold: First, it enables them to assume an air of authority over knowledge you do not possess, and, second, it provides them with a weapon of self-defense—the rôle of "victim of misunderstanding."

They have been "misunderstood" from time immemorial. Consequently, from the time treaty relations began until the present "embassies," "delegations," and "missions" have visited this country to "explain the viewpoint of Japan" and "justify" her ways to an incredible public. They are moving heaven and earth to create the impression in our minds that we do not understand Japan. This seems to be fundamental in their propaganda. No prominent Japanese in the past decade has visited this country without telling us that we did not understand Japan. If they succeeded in creating the impression—if they make us really believe that we do not understand them—would we not give them the benefit of the doubt in questions of debate? Surely Japan is the best "misunderstood" country in the world. When Marquis Shigenobu Okuma, the premier of Japan, "taking advantage of the present war," presented the 21 demands to China, some apprehension was felt in this country for China's safety. The selfsame marquis cabled the Independent, of New York, April 12, 1915, that "The uneasiness and suspicion in the United States in connection with Japan's negotiations at Peking are based on misunderstanding and misinformation, scattered broadcast by interested mischiefmakers."

The end of the propaganda of Japan, so rampant in this country, is to establish the conviction that she always keeps her promises and that she is misunderstood. The psychological effect of this propaganda is l[illegible]ding fruit in America. Let us take heed to the words of Washington, "Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake." Japan is militant, and her maxim is "necessity knows no law." Japan represents the god, Janus, in the comity of nations. Did not Premier Terauchi Masakata, when asked, "What are the chances for an alliance between Japan and Germany?" reply, "That will depend entirely on how the present war may end." The menace of Japan is in her creed—her religio-political system of government—and in the zeal of her people, who accept it as the will of heaven. When the Japanese reject as absurd and ridiculous the doctrine of divine right, they will not be so frequently "misunderstood."

We harbor no ill will toward the Japanese; we have no hymn of hate in our hearts. The best evidence of this is the concrete example of service rendered. For 50 years our institutions of religious and social betterment have maintained in Japan, at an annual expense of millions of American dollars, missionaries,

teachers, and medical experts to instruct the Japanese in the arts of the higher life, the sciences, and the care of the body. These institutions function in Japan to-day, and bear evidence that the Japanese cry of racial hate and discrimination is not justified.

We must, however, be just to ourselves as well as generous to others. We must preserve the character of our race by the assimilation of those who remain in our midst. The theocratic form of Japan's system of government precludes the idea of race equality. This eliminates the possibility of assimilation and constitutes a danger to our body politic. Large and increasing numbers of nonassimilable aliens in our midst are a menace to our institutions and government. Let us therefore be warned! "O, Liberty, White Goddess! Is it well to leave the gates unguarded?"

THREE PALACES.

[By J. O. P. Bland.]

To me after revisiting the East, after an absence of 10 years, it seems as if all of its splendid past and all of its present discontents were recorded and symbolized in the imperial palaces of Peking, Seoul, and Tokyo. Of one race are they—these three—but each is beautiful with a distinctive beauty of its own. Stately and splendid, with the dignity of great simple things, each tells its own tale, that he who runs may read, of creeds and civilizations that have passed like shadows on a wall. Silent and secluded, wrapped in their garments of departed greatness, they stand to the outward eye steadfast and unchanged looking out on a troubled world of unfamiliar things and alien ways. Ten years ago all three were the habitations of emperors—sacred spots from whose mysterious depths issued the edicts whereat men trembled and obeyed. To-day the Son of Heaven and the Lord of the Morning Calm have gone their ways to join the mournful company of kings in exile. Only His Majesty of Tokyo remains a dim mysterious figure in the medieval seclusion of Chiyoda, a picturesque survival of old Japan, like an idol in a shrine, a living Buddha, in the great new city throbbing with machinery.

As I think of these three palaces and of what each has stood for in the mighty past it seems to me that, in their recent history and present fate, we have an epitome of the whole tragedy, for tragedy it is, of the violation by the West of the East's immemorial seclusion. Also these grim sermon in stone speak of the wisdom of Dai Nippon, the nation that put oil into the lamp and learned in time the western way of man killing by machinery. For if the forbidden cities of Peking and Seoul are now open to the public (on presentation of a card) is it not because their rulers and wise men honestly believe, like Mr. Wilson, that reason is superior to force and that violence is an argument fit only for malefactors? Even after the wars of 1842 and 1860, when the citizens of Peking had seen the hosts of invaders encamped on the Anting plain and had watched the smoke of the looted summer palace rising to heaven, Japan alone of all the eastern nations took the lesson to heart and proceeded to put on the whole armor of materialism. China, panoplied in the invincible superiority of her ancient reverences and beliefs, heard the legions thunder by and turned again to sleep. And to-day, when the Manchus' little day it done and the kingdom has been taken from them by reason of their impotence, the dragon throne at Peking remains empty because Japan has willed it so—to this the shade of Yuan Shih-kai bears witness at the Seven Springs. This place of Peking, which, within the memory of man, has held the vassal East in fee, levying homage and tribute from Annam, Tibet, Korea, and all the "lesser breeds without the law," is now little better than an appanage of Tokyo—Tokyo, the once despised, whose worldly-wise rulers have stooped for years to conquer. Had there been no coming of the West, with its missionaries, modern artillery, and money to lend the passing of the Manchus would have meant no more to the middle kingdom than a summer day's shower. But where in all this wind-fed Republic is the man of destiny who shall restore the glory that was once Cathay, who shall save the great inheritance from the hands of alien mortgagees?

It was all, of course, inevitable. In the hustling, bustling world of things as they are there is no place for meditation, no room for the canons of the sages or the dreamers of ancient dreams. Say what you will, the be all and the end all

of the West in the East is trade, all-devouring trade, which has no traffic with philosophy. For what more do they amount to all our boasts of progress, all our labors for the advancement of western civilizatin than a claim to disturb the lives of a simple-hearted people with ideas, which, being oriental, they distrust, and with machinery, which, being elemental, they dislike? It is our pleasure and our pride to move through life much faster and with far more noise than the Chinese have ever done or desired to do. We have perfected mechanical devises by which, if we so choose, we can reduce them to slavery or the cemetery; but do these things justify the West in claiming for its civilization, as compared with that of the East, any real superiority—any superiority, in fact, other than that which a soulless machine has over a man? I think not. I believe that the feelings with which every one of us regards these splendid monuments of earth's most venerable civilization are evidence of the instinctive reverence which our triumphant materialism pays to the intellectual and moral superiority of the East. For what shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul? And the soul of the East, deep rooted in the philosophy of the sages, keeps its own wise counsel, undismayed, though its high places be filled with the clamor of the barbarian. They have survived many invasions of barbarism, these passive sons of Han, but no alien rule has ever changed their unperturbed attitude toward life and death, their valuation of the things that matter. And, so, though a gaudy five-colored flag floats above the yellow roof where the Empress Dowager reigned, majestic to the end, and though the rulers of the Republic are busy selling the remainder of their birthright for whatever it may fetch there is comfort of a kind to be found in these time-mellowed roofs and in the steadfast walls of Kublai Khan that gird the Forbidden City.

Yes; there is comfort in the sight and thought of them, because they stand for the very soul of the East, for many beautiful and venerable things which wither and wane in our machine-made world; the dignity and grace of splendid ceremonials, of solemn rites, conceived and carried out through countless years in a spirit of simple reverence which touches the sublime. I like to believe that the memory of these things, and the love of them will remain as deep rooted in the life of the Chinese people as ancestor worship itself for is not the throne with all its stately ritual, the essential crown and climax of the Confucian philosophy? For a little while these men, who profess and call themselves Republicans, may be lured from the way by fear, favor, or greed; for a little while they may be content to see earth's most beautiful song without words—the Temple of Heaven, abandoned to sordid uses or neglect; they may see fit to wear frock coats and top hats instead of the most dignified and decorative garments ever devised by man; but surely before long they or others in their place will be compelled to restore the ancient faith, the ancient ways. Is it not known to every tea house in the North that all the "big men" of the Republic, including the President himself, pledged themselves three years ago to restore the dragon throne and to set the boy, Hsüan Tung, upon it? It is not possible that China's older statesmen, men like Hsü Shih-chang, Wu Ting-fang, and Liang Shih-yi should be content for long to see the imperishable traditions of Cathy replaced by the antics and indignities of a horde of carpet baggers and intellectual half breeds.

If they now suffer these indignities, it is because the present-day mandarins, like the Manchus, are an effeminate and timid breed; one seeks in vain amongst them for one stout-hearted leader of the type of Tso Tsungtang or Admiral Ting. They are afraid of the students, afraid of the soldiers, afraid of their own shadows; above all, afraid of sudden tumults and alarms, which might mean the loss of their close-hoarded wealth. But the man and the hour will surely come; and the world will then remember that it was by the will of the Emperor of China (skillfully expressed in the edict, drafted by the crafty Liang Shih-yi) that the Republic came into being, and that he who gives may take away. His Majesty Hsüan Tung, as a matter of historical fact, has never really abdicated. As Emperor, he has decreed that the form of government in China shall be a "constitutional Republic, to comfort the longing of all within the Empire and to act in harmony with the ancient sages, who regarded the throne as a public heritage."

Go where you will in China, speak with all sorts and conditions of men, and everywhere they will tell you that under their sham Republic things have been much worse for the common people than ever they were under the Manchus. Even the jackal journalists, who have helped to nourish young China's fantastic

delusions and to encourage their self-seeking ambitions, are now compelled to admit it. Only the restoration of a strong central government under such a constitutional monarchy as was proposed in 1898 by his unfortunate Majesty Kuang Hsü, can bring back order and prosperity to China.

Wise men, like Sir Robert Hart, Prince Ito, and Yuan Shih-kai, knew this and predicted the anarchy that must follow the attempt to establish a Republic. And it was Yuan, past master of oriental statecraft, who, when the game was up in 1912, arranged for an "abdication" of the Emperor, under conditions that left him the imperial title and his residence in the Imperial City, with a liberal pension and all the ceremonial and religious observances of his dynasty. In the profound seclusion of his palace, in sight of the presidential mansion, Hsüan Tung maintains "the unbroken continuity of ancient traditions" and the elaborate etiquette of his diminished court, at the same time keeping up dignified (and, in certain quarters, intimate) relations with the Republican authorities. Every Chinese official fully appreciates the statecraft which has prompted this maintenance of the Throne behind the power, and of the deferential attitude which even the parliamentarians pay to His Majesty en retraite. Do they not openly discuss the possibility of his marriage next year to the daughter of the President? And what could be more seemly, seeing that the President happens also to be an imperially appointed guardian of the heir apparent? So every shopkeeper of the capital keeps his dragon flag carefully folded away, against the day when the Son of Heaven shall return in splendor to his great inheritance.

Meanwhile, for good or evil, the West has left its mark upon and around the Forbidden City. They have cut great holes in the Chien Men wall and the "stupid people" make free of the Via Sacra, the straight and royal road which runs from the heart of the imperial inclosure to the Temple of Heaven. Cook's tourists, in motor cars, now raise the dust in places where in former days no foreigner might pass. The picturesque old Peking cart and the palanquin have almost disappeared from the main streets; to-day ministers of state and wealthy men drive in their limousines, where 20 years ago they sat behind fat Szechuan mules, protected from the mud in covered carts. You can even motor on a good metaled road to the Western Hills by way of the Summer Palace; if rumor lie not, more than one dignitary of the new régime repairs thither for week-end joy rides with Dulcinea up to date. Thousands of jinrikishas, public and private, crowd the new thoroughfares; these, and Chu Chi-chien's stolid police, are conspicuous amongst the outward and visible signs of change. But the camel and the donkey still bear their modest share of the traffic, and the general appearance of the city, beyond the small area in which foreign-style houses have been built, is much the same as it was in the days of the Manchus. At dusk, in all the smaller hu-tung off the main streets, the shrill cries and pipings of innumerable hawkers and peddlers blend in an old-time evensong that seems to speak of lives deep-rooted in ancestral ways—a sort of vocal incense to the past.

There are motor cars also in Seoul, and if you are a distinguished visitor you will be personally conducted and admitted to the precincts of that which, 10 years ago, was the palace of the Emperor of Korea, and most of which is now the area of the Government General Museum. They will show you, also, the present palace of Prince Yi, with its audience room marvelously furnished with priceless embroidered screens and German gas stoves. Prince Yi, whose helpless Hermit Kingdom has been taken away from him and replaced by a lieutenancy in the Japanese Army. But they have left him his beautiful palace pleasance, a very delectable retreat for any king in exile, with its classic pavilions and dainty summer houses nestling in the heart of the wood, a spot most suitable either for meditating on the vanity of human ambitions or for sporting with Amaryllis in the shade. Sad but stately, very dignified in adversity, is this old imperial city of Seoul, which its Japanese masters call Keijo. Its ancient palaces are very cousins to those of Peking, with their massive carved roofs and the huge lacquered pillars which always remind one of the cedars of Lebanon with which Solomon builded the temple. The great central audience hall, with the decaying water garden behind it, stands open to the winds of heaven; the dust lies thick upon its pillared terraces and painted ceilings. It looks out upon all the brand-new trappings with which Japan has decked the hill-girt city—the wide paved roads, banks, hospitals, and barracks, the railway and hotels. It looks out, too, upon the winding mountain way, by which for centuries the tribute-bearing envoys and their caravans started on the journey to Peking. And all about the imperial inclosure are little clusters and alleyways of mean mud huts, the homes of old Korea, abjectly ineffective, yet possessed of that quality of philosophic dignity which distinguishes the humblest

of these hewers of wood and drawers of water. It must look far back into the past, this palace of the Hermit Kingdom, to catch a glimpse of the days of Korea's pride of art and learning; all its living memories are those of a people that has been content with vassaldom, willing to pay tribute as the price of protection. The Land of the Morning Calm has paid for centuries the price of listless lotus-eating; its empty, silent audience hall represents the last scene in a drama of inevitable destiny. But how many scenes of battle, murder, and sudden death have been enacted around and within these grim old walls before "the shuttlecock among the nations" came to its pitiful end?

Because of the far-sighted statecraft of Prince Ito—who took the young Prince Yi as a boy of 9 to be educated in Japan—the present rulers of Korea have gilded the pill of "assimilation" for him whose father was an Emperor. They have left him the outward and visible signs of semiroyal state and have given "face" to many of the old Korean nobility—as useless a lot of hereditary wasters as ever battened on a miserable peasantry. They are going to marry his highness to a daughter of the Japanese Prince Nashimoto, the idea being to set an example of harmonious fusion, and thus to counteract the agitation of the mission-taught students and other exponents of the principle of "self-determination." One hears all sorts of stories about this strategic marriage. Very different is the tale they tell you in Seoul from that which you get at Tokyo.

Most Japanese will tell you that, in giving Prince Yi one of the most beautiful and high-born ladies of Japan to wed, the Japanese Government is doing its best to atone for the errors and offenses committed by the Military Party in Korea; that the marriage is, in fact, part and parcel of the policy of conciliatory liberalism, which aims at making the Koreans capable and contented citizens of the Empire, with equal rights and representation. They point to the fact that the administration of the country is now in the hands of progressive and broad-minded civilians and that the condition of the people, infinitely better than ever it was under the old régime, is steadily improving; both of which facts are undeniable. When the Koreans get the measures of local self-government which have been promised them and full representation in the Imperial Diet, the cry of "self-determination" will have nothing behind it but the professional agitator and the mushy sentimentalist, who is always for the under dog, no matter how he got there.

There are some very sympathetic sentimentalists in Seoul—missionaries, for the most part, who were unofficial advisers of royalty in the old days, and elderly ladies, who regret the dead old Emperor and his comic-opera court, "where everyone was somebody, and no one anybody." These dear people wax very eloquent over Korea's lost independence, and pray for American intervention, but they forget that when Japan drove first China and then Russia from Korea, by force of arms, the whole business might have been in another planet, so far as the Koreans were concerned. Also, that America was all in sympathy with Japan at the time of her war with Russia, and President Roosevelt a strong supporter of her claim to paramount influence in Korea.

But to return to the prince's marriage. They will tell you in Seoul that he was betrothed in childhood to a Korean girl of noble family and that to force him into another marriage is an act of barbarous tyranny. Also that his wedding to the Japanese princess was to have taken place on the 25th of January of last year, but that it had to be postponed because, a few days before the event, his father, the ex-emperor, committed suicide, and the father of his native-born betrothed did the same. It is quite possible that these stories are true; but as the young prince himself has been brought up in Japan since he was nine, and can not possibly have any deep attachment for any Korean lady, it seems absurd to attempt to justify political agitation in this matter on sentimental grounds. Politically speaking, the best, in fact the only, solution of the Korean question lies in peaceful assimilation; and thus regarded, the marriage of Prince Yi to the Princess Nashimoto is evidently justifiable on grounds of expediency. Do not the elder statesmen of China propose, on similar grounds, to marry the young Manchu Emperor to the daughter of the president of the Republic? And if the ex-Emperor of Korea was of the type which commits suicide on a point of dignity or honor (which I doubt) the time for him to have done it, with real effect, was when the Japanese compelled him to sign the treaty of annexation in August, 1910. What sense could there be in his objecting to the marriage of his son to a Japanese princess, after he had signed such a clause as this: "His Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, and His Majesty, the Emperor of Korea, having in view the

special and close relations between their respective countries, desiring to promote the common weal of the two nations, and to assure permanent peace in the extreme East, and being convinced that these objects can best be attained by the annexation of Korea to the Empire of Japan, have resolved to conclude a treaty of such annexation"?

The pity 'tis, but true, that the palace of the Kings of Korea is not likely ever again to be anything but a melancholy monument to the departed greatness, the splendid isolation, of the East; a spot where tourists may moralize, very comfortably, on the destinies of nations and the presence of flies in the ointment of self-determination. The doom of its independent throne was sealed when the restless powers of the West, seeking new worlds to conquer, sent their first heralds, with battleships and bibles, to bid the East awake and gird itself to trade. And if it be true that a live dog is better than a dead lion, then the destiny of His Highness Prince Yi is more fortunate than that of most of his ancestors; for history shows that the Koreans, like the Japanese, have shown but little respect for their monarchs and suffered very few of them to die covered with years and honor.

Now, from the palaces of monarchs dethroned, let us turn to that which to me is more beautiful and in some ways more interesting than either, the palace of his Sacrosanct Majesty, the Mikado of Japan. Indeed, I know of no spot on earth which carries the same appeal to the imagination and the historic sense, as this medieval inclosure of the Chiyoda Palace, with its triple moats and majestic cedar-crowned walls, at the very heart of the modernized city of Tokyo. It is as if the spirit of the ancient East were here invulnerably entrenched, a treasure house and stronghold of Asian mystery, protected by invisible hands against a world of impious change. Far more profound than the aloofness of Peking's Forbidden City under the Manchus, is the mystic seclusion with which the makers of modern Japan have surrounded "the descendant of Jimmu Tenno who was the grandson of the Sun Goddess, who can do no wrong."

These moats and walls tell their own story of the old feudal days and of the Tokugawa Shogunate, that held the dragon throne in custody. To the passer-by the voice of the wind in these cedars sings brave tales of old Japan, of chivalry and beauty and romance, like to the tales of the minstrels at the Kabuki theater, beloved of the people. But to him who understands, they sing also of elder statesmen and of the craft of king making. For this semi-divinity, with which the clansmen, who rule Japan, have seen fit to invest their sovereign since the Restoration of 1868, this Emperor worship, which in 50 years has taken so firm a hold upon the masses, is undoubtedly part and parcel of a skillful official propaganda of imperialism. Prince Ito and the elder statesmen, who brought their country safely through many perils, realized that they must devise a new rallying point for loyalty and patriotism, and they found it in Mikadoism, Emperor worship, the dominating force of modern Japan. The bureaucracy of the clans has exalted Mikadoism and made it a popular religion, with very definite political ends in view, chief of which is, that the mystic oracle shall always express itself as the clans think fit. When a minister of state proclaims "that the majesty of our Imperial House towers high above everything to be found in the world, as durable as heaven and earth," he proclaims also, for all who have ears to hear, the fact that those who, as delegates of the throne, represent its omniscience, can do no wrong. And so this Chiyoda Palace, this lovely dream enshrined in rough-hewn stone, stands firm amidst a world of change, a splendid casket for the mystic throne, worshiped from afar. In its precincts inviolate dwells the sacred presence which sits upon that throne, he who reigns but does not rule, the consecrated puppet of Mikadoism, and all about these grim old walls, close to the moat and glacis slopes, where the wild duck sleep in the sun, the life of modern Tokyo storms and frets, with its noisy hooting of motor horns and rumbling of heavy-laden trams. Within sight of its guard towers and bastions are the western style of buildings of the Diet, all the government offices, hotels, and banks of the new dispensation, and the pretentious villas of the new plutocracy. But from its silent and mysterious depths, as from a Delphic oracle, still issue the imperial rescripts before which the Diet bows its head and the voice of the people is stilled, those ordinances in which the will of the elder statesmen cloaks itself in the sanctity of the imperial ancestors. To make and to keep these edicts majestically impressive, to maintain their authority as a power above that of the law, the clansmen in their wisdom have always surrounded this shrine of the national deity with an atmosphere of impenetrable mystery, and kept its sanctuary inviolate. They know that, shorn

of its mysteries, Mikadoism as a religion and an incentive to patriotism would lose most of its appeal to the masses.

Therefore, in spite of the enterprising activity of the Japanese press and the natural curiosity of the diplomatic world in Tokyo, very little is known of the daily life of the inner court at the Chiyoda Palace. A small book published in 1912, the Memories of a Lady-in-Waiting, gave an interesting description of the rigid etiquette imposed on all who live, move, and have their being near the presence; but it was promptly suppressed as lèse majesté by the ever vigilant authorities. Since then several newspapers have been punished by the police for attempting to throw light on the manners and customs of the court.

But enough has been told, by the Lady-in-Waiting, and by others, to show that life in the inner court of the Chiyoda Palace bears a remarkable resemblance to that of the old court of China. The amusements, accomplishments, and religious observances of the court ladies are in many ways curiously like those of the Forbidden City in Peking under the Empress Dowager, as described by the Princess Der Ling. All these ladies are the daughters of the old Kugé, or court nobles, of Kyoto, and they maintain in the life of the palace not only the Kyoto dialect, but all the old-world, dreamy atmosphere of that ancient center of Japanese culture and religion, as impervious to the influence of western civilization as the Dalai Lama or the Grand Mogul. With the exception of a few youths, who act as pages and messengers between the outer and the inner courts, society within the sacred precincts consists entirely of women. In former days His Majesty was entitled to 12 lawful wives and concubines, a discrétion, but since the passing of the imperial house law in 1889, the Empress is his only lawful spouse. The political influence wielded by many of the court ladies, and especially by the first lady-in-waiting (mother of the present Emperor), bears a certain resemblance to that which the eunuchs wielded under the later Manchus at the court of Peking. As in the case of the eunuchs, their hot-house lives have always been closely confined within the palace walls, their knowledge of the outside world has been practically nil, and their minds, therefore, naturally prone to constant intriguing for power and rights of patronage against the chamberlains and ministers of the household. And behind the 30 ladies-in-waiting there are the rank and file of female palace attendants, some 300, all of Kyoto stock—quite sufficient to keep any conscientious chamberlain on the qui vive.

The education, by his father, of the present Emperor was taken out of the hands of the palace ladies when he was 8 years old and intrusted to Count Hijikata, a minister who had long been the avowed enemy of petticoat influence and who had fought several losing battles with the veteran Lady Takahira, far famed for her ready tongue. The present Emperor and his consort are thus, by education, much less rigidly conservative in many ways than His Late Majesty Mutsuhito. Nevertheless, the inner court remains strictly native in its architecture, equipment, and ways of life, a little oasis of old Japan, serenely undisturbed by the bustle of western civilization, faithful to the teachings and traditions of the past.

I like to think that this kernel of conservatism at the very heart of Japan's national life, this little stronghold of stability amidst tempestuous seas of modern maternalism, represents something of instinctive wisdom, something more than political expediency, on the part of the elder statesmen. I like to think of this moated palace as the outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace, as a symbol of the steadfast soul of the East, a sign that it is destined to endure, untarnished and unchanged, long after Europe has forgotten most of its present-day inventions. From the noisy tram cars and crowds uncouthly clad in hideous foreign clothes I look gratefully toward those cedar-crowned walls, and, with the eye of faith, I see the soul of the East emerging once again, triumphantly serene, as it has so often done before, from perils of change. In this vision the three palaces speak with one voice, but that of Tokyo strikes a more hopeful note than either Peking or Seoul, because of the virile energy of the Japanese people, which has enabled them to wrest from the armories and laboratories of the West the secrets of its material strength, and at the same time to preserve their reverence for the deep-rooted wisdom, the immemorial usage, of the East. In this, my vision, the East comes once more into its own, and I descry, ages hence, a Confucianist sage pondering, like Macaulay's New Zealander amidst the ruins of London, on the rise and fall of a material civilization in which there was no place for meditation.

EMPEROR WORSHIP.

[By Raymond M. Weaver.]

"That the majesty of our imperial house towers high above everything to be found in the world, and that it is as durable as heaven and earth, is too well known to need dwelling on here. * * * If it is considered that our country needs a religious faith, then, I say, let it be converted to a belief in the religion of patriotism and loyalty, the religion of imperialism—in a word, to emperor worship." (Baron Oura, Japanese minister of agriculture and commerce, Feb., 1911.)

"God created man in his own image," said Voltaire; "and man has been returning the compliment ever since." Voltaire's godfather, the Abbé Châteauneuf, who, in order to live at his ease in a life quite profligate and disreputable, accepted the emoluments of a religion at which he openly scoffed, found this exchange of compliments more lucrative to priests than flattering to deity. And in this, according to Voltaire and the eighteenth-century philosophers, the good abbé was a very representative priest. For religious history, so taught the Encyclopedists, was but too frequently the flagrant record of the sinister and selfish machinations of priests—the record of the wielding of a highly efficient supernatural scourge inimical to disquieting natural freedom. It is the fashion of the present day lightly to dismiss this contention as overflattering to clerical ingenuity: A dismissal that totally disregards one of the most unparalleled facts of modern history. For by a technique denounced by Voltaire because of its fruits as he knew them, Japan has, within a single generation, blazed from out her shadow on the world's rim into the constellation of great powers; a miracle to make a Jesuit even of Voltaire. With results spectacular beyond Utopian dreams, the bureaucracy of Dai Nippon has within the last 30 years deliberately manufactured a new religion; a religion created for a special end, designed to subserve practical worldly purposes.

Mikado worship and Japan worship—for this is the new Japanese religion—does not, of course, represent a spontaneous generation and by fiat out of chaos, a dizzy and novel rupture with the past. This Japanese religion of loyalty and patriotism is quite new, however, in the sense that in it preexisting ideas have been shifted, altered, freshly compounded, swung upon fresh centers of gravity, hurled into new orbits. Yet this novelty by transformation did not bungle into being, like so many facts of history, by the unenlightened whims of popular discontent. It has been consciously or semiconsciously put together by the official class in order to serve the interests of that class and, incidentally, the interests of the nation at large. The Japanese bureaucracy has with admirable wisdom seen the danger of intrusting the intricate problems of government indiscriminately to every Japanese graced with the residual human characteristics which enable an anthropologist to distinguish a man from an erect ape. It has set limits to democracy. It not only governs, but aspires to a papal interdiction over the public mind. Surpassingly difficult has been the task that it has had to face. For on the one hand it has had to make good to the outer world the new claims that Japan differs in no essentials from the nations of the West, unless it be, indeed, by way of superiority. On the other hand it has had to mitigate the perilous impact between ancestral ideas and habits and the foreign modes of thought and feeling of an alien material civilization hastily absorbed and imperfectly understood.

When, in 1854, the western barbarian came knocking at the closed doors of Dai Nippon, rudely insisting that they should be unbarred, intellectually speaking Japan stood pretty much where Europe stood in the days of William of Occam. During the 216 years of Japan's seclusion, while Europe was grappling with nature and her secrets even as Joseph grappled with the angel of Peniel, Japan was submitting herself bond captive to the allurements and the not unmitigated blessings of the scholastic tutelage of Chinese philosophy. During these two centuries Japan was almost entirely engrossed in the work of sharpening her mental faculties by their assiduous exercise on problems whose solution could advance her merely material interests but scantily at best. When suddenly brought face to face with the accumulated results of three centuries of occidental effort Japan, in her insular self-sufficiency, suffered a rude shock, indeed.

It was the ingenuous innocence of Japan naively to accept "civilized" and "westernized" as interchangeable terms. With boundless avidity she set herself to adopt occidental ways. Everything foreign was hailed as perfect, everything old and national was condemned. Sentiment grew democratic in so far (and it was not, perhaps, very far) as American ideals were understood. Dancing academies sprang up with mushroom rapidity, and earnest groups of men and women worked diligently to win by miracle the gift of tongues; foreign etiquette became a complicated caricature; foreign amusements were suffered with grim and stoical determination. Progressive houses in the Yoshiwara advertised the enhancing introduction of American beds. The kimono fell into almost hopeless disrepute. The European press in Japan cried out in vain against this passion for foreign modes. Mrs. Cleveland and the ladies of the United States stretched a point of delicacy and wrote publicly about the dangers of the corset, but to no avail. In 1880, when Japan was at the height of its hysterical appropriation of everything "foreign," the court decided to do the culminating thing; it sent to Berlin for its first outfit à l'européenne. On the 1st day of November the Empress and the court appeared in their new German dresses at Chiarini's circus; a first appearance dramatically well set. On that memorable day the court was transformed into strange beings such as were never before on land or sea; spectacle of Berlin wool tippets, worked in stripes of blue, yellow, purple, brick red, and bottle green. The Government took serious alarm. Something had to be done, and something drastic and thoroughgoing, to stem this insane desire for innovation. Then it was that the Government, headed by Prince Ito, found at hand the convenient but neglected Shintō cult, the native religion that had held sway before the introduction of Buddhism in A. D. 552. And just as the Jews of the postexile period took works relatively modern and unblushingly ascribed them to Moses, Daniel, and David; just as intricate laws and ordinances that had never been practiced, could never be practiced, were represented as ancient institutions; so the bureaucrats of Japan pieced together from this old Shintō cult a new mode of thinking and acting convenient to their political ends.

Shintō, or the Way of the (Native) Gods, was originally a system of nature worship. The "eight hundred myriad deities" of the Shintō pantheon are presided over by Amaterasu Omikami, Goddess of the Sun. In ancient Japan the common worship of the Sun Goddess, with the Emperor as high priest, was the chief function of government. In fact the archaic term matsurigoto meant either "to worship" or "to govern." The Mikado was at once the sovereign and the high priest, a dual office that he held because of his divine descent. Shintō doctrine has always allowed the Emperors of Japan a uniquely impressive pedigree, a descent in direct and unbroken line from the Gods themselves. From this it follows that the antiquity of the imperial family of Japan is unparalleled. After endless ages passed in higher spheres, it began its earthly career with the first human monarch, Jimmu Tennō, in 660 B. C. Not only all later rulers of Japan, but all the people of Japan as well, are peculiar in history; for the entire Japanese race, ruler and ruled, traces its ultimate parentage to that veritable Aaron's rod, the Heavenly Jimmu. With celestial discrimination the Gods made fitting geographical provisions for their terrestrial children; they commissioned the male and female deities of desire to "make, consolidate, and give birth to, the drifting land." This pair stood on the Bridge of Heaven and stirred up Chaos with a jeweled spear. The first drop to fall congealed into the islands of Japan; history books tell how other countries resulted that fell from the creator's spear when he had finished his main work. The conclusion is evident that Japan is as far superior to other nations as the Mikado is divinely superior to the common run of Darwinianly descended kings and presidents. The canonical authority for this contention is the first book to come down to us in Japanese, the Kojiki, or Record of Ancient Matters, compiled in A. D. 712, almost exactly at the time when the venerable Bede was beginning work upon his Ecclesiastical History of Our Island and Nation.

Shintō and Shintō ritual were elaborated in ancient Japan in the interests of the ruling powers; but Shintō was not ordained to make an unobstructed transit through the ages. With the introduction of Buddhism from Korea, Shintō met a formidable rival. It was the famous Gyōgi Bosatsu who succeeded in reconciling Buddhism and the aboriginal Shintō cult. The Shintō lamb soon found ample accommodation in the interior of the Buddhist lion, for Gyōgi taught that the aboriginal divinities were merely so many avatars of Buddha. As a result of this happy venture in theology, numerous Shintō shrines presently assumed the

appearance of Buddhist fanes, served by a staff of tonsored, yellow-robed ecclesiastics who fattened upon revenues not invariably conducive to asceticism. This was the beginning of that Ryōbu Shintō or Shin-Butsu-Konkō, which continued to flourish down to the year of grace 1868. Such was the success of Buddhism in Japan that it became the religion not only of the court, but in the ripeness of time of scions of the Sun Goddess, who made solemn public profession of being the humble servants of the three sacred things—to wit, Buddha, the law, and the priests.

Shintō was thus condemned to parade through the centuries fettered and masked; only after the Restoration in 1868 did it begin to come forward in carnival masquerade, enfranchised, as must ever appear to fanatical apostles of democracy, as the Lord of Misrule. Yet it was never completely silenced during the period of its vassalage and on occasion spoke out in no apologetic terms. When, during the 58 years of civil strife, rival Emperors anathematized each other above the din of arms, the southern court revived the pure native Japanese theory of the sovereign ruling indefeasibly by virtue of divine descent from the Sun Goddess. It was made in a treatise compiled in 1340–1343 by Kitabataka Chikafusa, a treatise now famous as the Jinnō Shōtōki, or "Correct Genealogy of the Divine Emperor."

This work, in six volumes, is the first attempt in Japan to apply philosophical principles to actual politics. It begins literally ab ovo, with the egg-shaped chaotic mass from which heaven and earth were developed, and traces the descent of the imperial line with circumstantial detail from the first shadowy beginning down to the politics of Chikafusa's day. "Great Yamato is a divine country," is the burden of Chikafusa's contention: "It is only our land whose foundations were first laid by the divine ancestor; it alone has been transmitted by the Sun Goddess to a long line of her descendants; there is nothing of this kind in foreign countries. Therefore it is called the divine land. * * * It is only our country which, from the time that heaven and earth were first unfolded until this very day, has preserved the succession of the throne intact in one single family. * * * There are matters in the Way of the Gods (the Shintō religion) which it is difficult to expound. Nevertheless, if we do not know the origin of things, the result is necessarily confusion. To remedy this evil I have jotted down a few observations showing how the succession from the age of the gods has been governed by reason, and have taken no pains to produce an ordinary history. This work may therefore be entitled 'Correct Genealogy of the Divine Emperors.'"

It is not to be supposed that these doctrines produced any widespread influence on the practical politics of the age. In the first place it was not generally accessible; for it was not printed until 1649. The Jinnō Shōtōki circulated only in manuscript for 300 years, not because there was no reading public, but because its academic disquisitions did not fall upon fruitful soil.

About the middle of the eighteenth century, in reaction against the fashionable and extravagant admiration for everything Chinese, there was a sudden revival of interest in Shintō and Japanese antiquity, a reaction in favor of a more genuinely national development. This reaction was ushered in by the compilation, profoundly influenced by the Jinnō Shōtōki, of the Dai Nihon Shi, the standard history of Japan. These reactionary wagakusha (students of Japanese antiquity) looked back with longing eyes upon old Yamato as an idyllic earthly paradise. According to the Moto-ōri Norinaga (1730–1801), the coryphæus of this nationalistic revival, the serpent entered this early Eden in the guise of Chinese morals. "Systems of morals were invented by the Chinese," he says, "because the Chinese are a people without morals; but in Japan there is no necessity for a system of morals, for every Japanese will do right if he only consult his own heart." The way of perfection, according to the wagakusha, is to follow one's impulses and to obey the Mikado—a succinct recipe. All outside peoples were, of course, dismissed as evil-hearted, unclean barbarians. Half a century after the death of Moto-ōri, in the troublesome times following the appearance of Perry's squadron of "black ships" in Yedo Bay, the "patriots," ripe in the teachings of Moto-ōri, many with copies of Chikafusa in their hands, raised their twofold cry of Son-ō Jō-i—"Honor the Emperior; sweep away the barbarians." But there was a subtle persuasion in Perry's Paixhans—the wagakusha were lost in the popular enthusiasm for exotic novelties. Yet without the teachings of these students of Japanese antiquity, the summary rehabilitation of the Imperial House in 1868 as the nucleus of a strong centralized government would have been frankly impossible; this must be plainly imputed to the wagakusha for righteousness.

After the abolition in 1868 of the Shogunate, the government by military usurpers who had held the reins since the twelfth century, events in Japan took a steady trend toward democracy, and this to the growing disquietude of the conservative central government of the so-called restoration. The ruling bureaucracy insisted that before the introduction of too drastic reforms the people must be more fitted to such a new régime. Between 1875 and 1883 political parties made their appearance, and the growing popular ferment clamored with new vehemence for some form of representative government. The conservative party saw the danger of an unbending opposition to the tide of liberalism, and the promulgation of the imperial rescript of 1881, promising a constitution in 10 years, was a significant concession to the restive times.

In 1882 Prince Ito, leader of the conservative party, headed a mission to America and Europe for the study of constitutional forms and practices. He returned to Japan completely under the spell of the most imposing political figure in Europe, Prince Otto von Bismarck. The study of the Prussian system, which undoubtedly captivated him completely, determined in his mind the form and the content of the constitution which by his instrumentality was imposed upon Japan. Ito did not share Whitman's faith in "divine averages"; he saw that the people of Japan, who only in 1871 had emerged from feudalism, were perilously unready to pronounce intelligently upon the intricate technicalities of government. His was not the pious superstition that aggregated stupidity must always result in right judgment.

Ito found ready at hand a uniquely potent engine for the attainment of his nationalistic ends, the revival of Shintō, an appeal to patriotism through the throne whose hoary antiquity had in the past so moved the Japanese literati to voluminous oratory. Japanese history, with immoderate pride, has always boasted that the imperial throne of Japan has been occupied by a single line through generations unbroken. The carping occidental contention that this claim can be substantiated only by acknowledging that adoption and illegitimacy do not constitute a break in the actual line was not relevant to Ito's interests. He saw political possibilities of the Shintō doctrine that the Mikado descended in direct succession from the native goddess of the sun, that he himself is a living god on earth who justly claims the absolute fealty of his subjects. Indeed, the institution of the Emperor has always been a very convenient one through which to work in Japan. If the titular occupant of the throne should prove unsatisfactory, such had been the Japanese tradition for hundreds of years, it was the easiest thing in the world to find some plausible excuse for either inducing him to abdicate or for actually deposing him and replacing him by another of his kith and kin more amenable to the sweet reasonableness of the suggestion offered by the material relatives. This explains the fact, at first blush so puzzling and confusing, that all the emperors of Japan are of a single dynasty.

The worship of the sacrosanct imperial person and his divine ancestors was the basis of the new religion of loyalty and patriotism that the bureaucracy set out to impose upon Japan. As a corollary of this worship, it followed of necessity that such things as laws and constitutions could be but free gifts from the throne, not, in any but a treasonable and heretical sense, popular rights. And, of course, the ministers and officials, high and low, who carry on his Government could not be viewed as public servants, but rather as executants of supreme—one might say supernatural—authority. Ito's problem was so to glorify the traditional claims of the throne that the petitions of the people for a constitution might be innocuously satisfied, and enlightened government at the same time assured by preserving the power of the oligarchy over both Emperor and Diet. And Ito saw the danger of hesitation and delay.

Almost immediately upon his return to Japan in 1883 Ito was transferred from the home office to the responsible headship of the household, an office never held before by a commoner. In 1884 a bureau for the study of constitutional and administrative reforms (Seido Torishirabe Kyoku) was established in connection with the household department, so that the drafting of the constitution might proceed under Ito's supervision, not only in absolute secrecy but, as it were, under the personal direction of the sovereign. Rapidly upon this followed the issue of 500 patents of nobility. The nobility of past ages had officially disappeared with the restoration. The rehabilitation of the peerage was not a revival of the old Japanese court system, but the creation of a heirarchy of five ranks borrowed bodily from Prussia. This step, it was explained, was an earnest of a parliament and a constitution, a basis for the upper house that the promised constitution was to provide. A more direct explana-

tion lies in the connection that exists between a despotic monarchy and the bureaucracy through which it expresses its will. In 1885 the council of state, modeled after Chinese and ancient Japanese traditions, was abandoned for the cabinet form of government then practiced by Prussia. At the head of the cabinet, which was composed of the ministers of the various administrative departments, stood the minister president of the State, with a power of supervision and control which made him a Japanese counterpart of the German chancellor. Ito was appointed minister of state. Meanwhile the drafting of the constitution, the Holy Writ of the new Japanese religion, went on apace. By the end of 1885, except for the constitution and parliament, the outward organization of the Japanese Government was made to conform, arbitrarily and by direct imitation, to the system established in the German Empire.

The day set for the promulgation of the constitution was February 11, 1889, a day since observed as a national holiday. Among other preparations made for the occasion was the suppression of practically all the radical newspapers in Tokyo, and the issuance of strict injunction to the rest of the press that the constitution was to be received with the strictest courtesy. The ceremony of promulgation was performed at the palace, in the presence of high officials, the diplomatic corps, and a few other invited guests. Horace would have delighted in the ceremony, the profanum vulgus and their noisy desecration shut out by castle walls, and moat or moat. The constitution was not even read in public to the citizens of the capital. Framed in secret, ratified by the aristocracy, and promulgated before a tactfully selected congregation, it was the Government's affair from beginning to end.

The irresponsible sovereignty of the Mikado is the fundamental principle of the Japanese constitution. In this document the boast of Louis XIV, "L'état c'est moi," transcends rhetoric and comes to be theology. "The Empire of Japan shall be reigned over and governed by a line of Emperors for ages eternal," reads the first article. Prince Ito, in his Commentaries on the Constitution of the Empire of Japan thus amplifies this statement: "The Emperor on the throne combines in himself the sovereignty of the State and the government of the country and his subjects." G. E. Uyehara, in his Political Development of Japan, further elaborates this idea: "He (the Emperor) is to the Japanese mind the supreme being in the cosmos of Japan, as God is in the universe to the pantheistic philosopher. From him everything emanates; in him everything subsists: there is nothing on the soil of Japan existent independent of him. He is the sole owner of the Empire, the author of law, justice, privilege and honor, and the symbol of the unit of the Japanese nation. He has no pope or archbishop to crown him at his accession. He is supreme in all temporal matters of the state as well as in all spiritual matters; and he is the foundation of Japanese social and civil morality."

According to a further provision of the constitution, the Emperor is "sacred and inviolable." Ito explains this to mean that "the Emperor is heaven-descended, divine, and sacred; he is preeminent above all his subjects. He must be reverenced and is inviolable. * * * Not only shall there be no irreverence for the Emperor's person, but also shall he not be made a topic of derogatory comment, nor of discussion." The constitution goes on to provide that all laws and orders must be promulgated and executed by the Emperor. He convokes and prorogues and dissolves the lower house. He has an absolute veto over legislation. He is the head of the executive branch of the Government, appoints and dismisses all officers, and determines their salaries. Contrary to all former Japanese ideas, according to which the court was essentially civilian, he is supreme commander of the army and navy, and declares war, makes peace, and concludes treaties. He confers titles of nobility and has the power of pardoning and of granting amnesty. While all these functions are in practice exercised by his ministers, the latter are responsible to him, not to the Diet, and he may interfere at any time with their actions.

In actual practice, the Emperor under the constitutional régime has never openly exercised any direct power; he reigns but does not govern. Down to a very recent date, the reins of Government were really in the hands of an institution not mentioned in the constitution at all, the Genro, or elder statesmen, an unofficial group made up from among the 55 leaders who conceived and achieved the restoration. Their function is purely advisory to the Government; yet in times of national crisis they have often had more weight than privy council, cabinet, or Diet. At present only four of them remain active, and this in spite of the fact that two have been officially added from the older men not hitherto classed with the group. The institution of the elder statesmen seems

on the verge of extinction. But during its existence its achievement has been little short of miracle; in less than 50 years it has piloted Japan brilliantly from feudalism to its present conspicuous position in world politics. It has done this by the invention of a new religion, Mikado worship. And never has there been a religion more edifying to occidental credulity, more pleasing to native vanity, more powerful as an instrument for the attainment of national ends, more useful as a diplomatic engine.

The success with which the Japanese religionists have converted both Japan and the rest of the world to their evangel establishes a new precedent in missionary record. The Government did not delay in the preliminary precaution of crippling at home so far as possible other rival creeds. Christianity in Japan, speaking through the Rev. Dr. Ebina, one of the leading lights of the Protestant pastorate, finds no necessity of relinquishing Amaterasu-Omikami out of fanatical loyalty to Jesus Christ. "Though the encouragement of ancestor worship can not be regarded as part of the essential teachings of Christianity," says Dr. Ebina with pious complacency, "yet is Christianity not opposed to the notion that when the Japanese Empire was founded, its early rulers were in communication with the Great Spirit that rules the universe. Christians, according to this theory, without doing violence to their creed, may acknowledge that the Japanese nation has a divine origin. It is only when we realize that the imperial ancestors were in close communication with God (or the gods), that we understand how sacred is the country in which we live." Dr. Ebina concludes with the liberal recommendation that the imperial rescript on education—one of the sacred books of the religion of Emperor worship—be used as a text for Christian sermons. If so-called Christians can be so accommodating in their beliefs, the non-Christian majority have not proved themselves more refractory. Buddhism, which still held the allegiance of the great majority of the people, was disestablished, and Shintō made the official state religion. A new set of Shintō festivals was devised, festivals celebrating imperial official events. Under a régime of ostensible religious tolerance, all officials were required to attend the Shintō ceremonies given on state occasions. The same requirement is made of all soldiers, sailors, and students. A common ritual of such ceremonies is the worship of the imperial image. Every school treasures as its most honored relic, every boat of the Japanese navy carries as its most precious freight, a colored lithograph of the Emperor, the Sacrosanct portrait. This lithograph is preserved as in the tabernacle of the covenant, and is exposed only on high occasion, when it is revered as the consecrated host. When by accident one of the regulation wooden buildings of the conventional pedagogical architecture catches fire, the most envied form of martyrdom is to lose one's life while rescuing the lithograph from the flames. It was not many years ago that a student won posthumous fame because of such a self-sacrifice. Nor is the Sacrosanct person treated with less elaborate ritual. When the Emperor rides among his people there is none of the vulgar shouting of exuberant patriotism that rends the occidental royal ear; the awed subjects stand bowed in breathless silence. And it is a breach of etiquette and piety usurping treason to view the imperial passage from balconies, windows, and airy coignes of vantage; in no sense must one "look down upon" the Scion of the Sun. Let the heat be tropical and the head weak; let rain, sleet, and snow be descending in fury; and the flesh be tender, still neither hat nor umbrella must betray the body as unequal to self-oblivious patriotic practices. Those who are privileged to brave the imperial presence never exchange words directly with the sun descended; what dialogue there is passes back and forth along a line of decently graduated intermediaries—a transit guaranteed to dampen trivialities. When the imperial name is mentioned in printing, a space is left both before and after the sacred characters—a modern marriage of journalism and piety. And when an Emperor dies and on the dragon ascends to the Yellow Springs, the celestial translation is not made officially known until three weeks after the event; this to blanket the grief of the desolate Empire.

Under this new religion Japan has prospered both in war and peace. All success, especially military success, has been attributed to the miracle-working virtue of the Emperor and his ancestors. The tidings of each great victory are as a formality of reverent gratitude officially conveyed to the central shrine of the Sun Goddess at Isé. Further to identify in the popular mind Shintō, imperialism, and militarism, trophies of war have been ceremonially deposited as garnishings of the chief Shintō shrines and their grounds. Silently and subtly is Shintō reaching its tentacles deep into the most intimate life of the

people. The privilege of performing the rite of marriage has been conferred upon the Shintō priests, a curious anomaly in a country where marriage has traditionally been a civil contract. The important rite of burial, too, has also for the first time been allowed to Shintō. Whereas among the peasants there has been a passive absorption, it has been to the interests of the large official class openly to adopt and loudly to acclaim the tenets of the State religion. It seems to be a universal ambition in Japan to boast a rank in the vastly extended and elaborately graduated files of officialdom. It is to the personal interests of nearly every intelligent Japanese, and more besides, to see the new religion prosper.

In the profound and thoroughgoing educational reforms the inculcation of this new religion has been a basic and consistent policy. Education is practically universal in Japan, and Emperor worship is the pivot of the educational scheme. History and morals bear the chief burden of this education for nationalism. History is taught with a circumflex accent, often worn like a fool's cap, upon imperialism. History in Japan is not a dispassionate presentation of the facts of the past. The reign of the late Emperor is known as the Meiji era, the era of enlightenment. This era found no paradox in branding the love of truth for its own sake as Kiken shiso, or "dangerous thought," a criminal offense. This curious Japanese feeling of the heinousness of disinterested veracity has been forced upon Japan by historical necessity. Japanese officialdom could not risk its success by allowing a too blinding light to be let in, because the roots of the faith it has planted need darkness in which to grow.

History is viewed in Japan as a handmaid to ethics, to the "morals," that figure so importantly in every Japanese curriculum. The official "morals" teach that during all ages past Japan has been unique in its unswerving loyalty to the sovereign. Never, it is taught, has Japan known the shame of treason, of rebellious acts common in less perfect lands. The Japanese, so goes the official account, sharing in some degree the supernatural virtues of their rulers, have been distinguished for a high-minded chivalry, called Bushido, unknown in inferior lands.

As a matter of sober historical fact, this is all audacious myth. There is probably no nation in the world that has ever treated its Emperors so cavalierly as Japan has done from the beginning of history down to within the memory of living man. Emperors have been deposed by dozens, Emperors have been killed in generous numbers. One Yōmei was stabbed without ado; one Sujin was assassinated by an emissary of the prime minister; the young Antoku was thrown into the sea to die like a rat; and it is piquant rumor whispered in intimate circles that Kōmei, father of the late Emperor Mutsuhito, died not of smallpox, as is the official report. Junnin Tennō was strangled on the island of Awaji; and one imperial personage (Daigo II) managed to escape from the distant island to which he was relegated, hidden under a load of dried fish. The number of crown princes slaughtered is too numerous to record. In the fourteenth century two rival houses defied each other for a period of 58 years; and the present Emperor is descended from the branch branded by later historians as illegitimate. For centuries the Government was in the hands of the mayors of the palace, who set up one infant sovereign after the other, deposing each as he came to man's estate. From 1298 to 1301 there were actually no less than five ex-Emperors living at one time. Of the pathetic straits of the descendants of the Sun Goddess in the sixteenth century, says a contemporary annalist: "The Dairi, in which the Emperor lives, is a roughly built structure. It is within earthen walls, and is surrounded by nothing but a bamboo fence. Common people make tea, and sell it, in the garden of the palace, under the very shadow of the cherry of the right and the orange of the left. Children make it their playground. By the sides of the main approach to the imperial pavilion they model mud toys; sometimes they peep behind the blinds that screen the imperial apartments. The sovereign himself lives chiefly on money gained by selling his autographs. The meanest citizen may deposit a few coins with a written request such as this: 'I wish such and such a verse from the Hundred Poets, or a copy of this or that section of the Isé Monogatari.' After some days the commission is sure to be executed. At night the dim light of the room where the imperial ladies lodge can be seen from the Sanjo Bridge." Even in the reign of the late Meiji Emperor, the most glorious in Japanese history, a rival empire was set up in one part of the country, and a republic proclaimed in another.

Yet in the face of all of this Dr. Nitobé, in his book entitled "Bushido"—a book that has contributed its due share to debauch our idea of Japan—has

the temerity to write: "In all the 45 (sic) centuries during which Japan has passed through many vicissitudes of national existence, no blot of the death of a Charles I, or of a Louis XVI, ever stained the pages of Japanese history." It can not be too emphatically emphasized that such statements as this are in no wise peculiar to Dr. Nitobé, but are scattered broadcast throughout all Japanese newspapers, are the inevitable accompaniment of all official utterances, and are iterated tirelessly, throughout the length and breadth of Dai Nippon.

As for this Bushido (Way of the Warrior), so extravagantly advertised by Dr. Nitobé and his coadjutors, it is a superstition manufactured out of whole cloth, largely for foreign consumption. In the writings of Kaempfer, of Siebald, of Satow, men who knew their Japan by heart, there is not a mention of Bushido. It is a thing so new that the very name, according to Prof. Chamberlain, is not to be found in any dictionary, either native or foreign, before 1900. Yet in books written by men supposed to be scholars, Bushido is accepted as an ancient and codified institution.

Not the least incredible part of the success of this new Japanese faith is the bland credulity with which it has been popularly accepted abroad. The world at large has swallowed with a beatific smile the bolus that Japan has so artfully forced down its throat. Japan lies in the shadow, away on the world's rim. This very remoteness has been conducive to myth manufacture and where race prejudice has not been stirred, occidental imagination has created on the extremest border of the West a new Hesperides. An ascetic love of the austere truth has not bestirred many to the trouble to muster facts to explode a delightful fancy. Lafcadio Hearn is the high priest of the sentimental overidealization of the Flowery Isles. Better to slander the West, he praised Japan without conscience, and in the end was apostate to his praise. "All I have written about Japan is a lie," he wrote at the end of his days. But his retraction was fatally delayed; his adulation had worked its fullest ill.

Almost insuperable are the obstacles that ward off anyone who would attempt to come to any sober truth about Japan. Narrow is the way. Threatening at the entrance looms the difficulty of the language, a language so supremely intricate in its written character that in comparison Egyptian hieroglyphs are the merest child's play. Few foreigners indeed are there who acquire more than a smattering even of the vernacular; but hardly one in five million ever masters the written character. The multiplication of books on Japan has grown apace with a fecundity that gives new point to the wail of the Preacher of Jerusalem; yet the books written by men who through a mastery of the language are competent to speak with authority would hardly fill a three-foot shelf. Trivial books of tourist impressions serve only to make literature contemptible. Missionary accounts are not universally unbiased. Some industrious compilers of weighty tomes have been innocent enough, in their interest to get at the heart of the mystery, to invite credulity for their conclusions in the manner of Robert P. Porter, who, in the preface to his bulky volume on The Full Recognition of Japan (Oxford Press, 1911) boasts that his "facts and figures are almost exclusively drawn from official sources." The books written by celebrities on peregrination are equally unreliable. For when a foreigner of importance visits Japan—a well-known writer, or the president of a great university—this personage is most charmingly received; the bureaucracy takes care of that. He is "officially conducted"—a sinister phrase—through the country, and in his amusing ingenuousness is made the speaking trumpet for the views of Japanese officialdom. He is never left to form his own opinions, even were he capable of so doing. It is true that Rabindranath Tagore saw through the hoax—but Tagore was born in Asia.

No creed buttressed by illiberal and obscurantist measures can brook cool and contrite criticism. It is the invariable practice of Japanese bureaucracy to brand any attempt at critical scrutiny as "anti-Japanese"; and the people at home and political and editorial circles abroad have caught the cry. It is only sacrilegious heretics defying the authority of the one and only true church, traitors to the chosen people, who question the Japanese legend. Japan herself does not question it, but with new hardihood amplifies its claims. Japan has now her societies in increasing number for the avowed purpose of spreading the cult of Japan's destiny as the ruler of Asia, if not of the whole world. Speaking four years ago at a meeting of the Do-Kai (Society of the Right Path, the Right Path being the domination of the world) Mr. Oshikawa Hogi reached a peroration in the following statement: "With the most beautiful virtues which we have inherited from our forefathers and the splendid traditions

which no other nation in the world has ever enjoyed. I conclude without any hesitation that we Japanese are the nation which has the responsibility of instructing the rest of the world, and are finally destined to become its dominant factor."

"Japan is a divine country," wrote Chikafusa: "there is no country like it on the face of the earth."

But Chikafusa was a medieval writer.

EXHIBIT I.

[The Washington Farmer, May 26, 1920.]

JAPANESE IDEALS v. AMERICAN IDEALS.

JAPANESE CHILDREN TAUGHT BY JAPANESE TEACHERS IN JAPANESE LANGUAGE IN JAPANESE SCHOOLS.

[By W. S. CHARLES.]

If there is any one institution that will preserve and make permanent the strong foundation of American liberty for which our forefathers freely gave their blood, it is our public-school system.

Within the confines of the schoolroom trained teachers instill in the growing and expanding minds of the children under their care the love of country, the meaning of that freedom and liberty which these sturdy forefathers won for them and the benefits they will derive in their future lives from its possession. Such a training is as it should be, and because of such careful training in the past, through generation after generation, American liberty has served its purpose and stands out before the whole world as a model and a pattern, best worthy to emulate.

But unless our public educators are careful much of the good that has been accomplished and so long preserved by this public-school system will be undone in the future by the oriental schools that are gaining a foothold in this country, such as, for example, those in both Pierce and King Counties, in western Washington.

Upon the whole it may be safely stated that aliens of the white race who come to our shores and locate on the coast regions are satisfied to accept the benefits for our public-school system as all sufficient for the needs of their offspring. By their actions such aliens show that they have come to accept the benefits of our security and freedom in truth and in spirit and eventually to amalgamate with the great, loyal masses of the Republic.

But not so the constantly increasing stream of Japanese who are pouring on our shores. While it is true that they send their offspring to the public schools to absorb the knowledge thus freely given, yet with an abiding love for the customs of the Orient and an unshakable belief that one of the ends of the destiny of their race lies in the taking over and eventual possession of the Pacific coast, they are slowly but surely installing their schools in increasing numbers wherein they are teaching the Japanese language and other Japanese courses.

Such schools have been established in King County at Thomas, O'Brien, Seattle, Bellevue, and Auburn. In Pierce County at Fife and at Firwood. At Firwood they are teaching thus in the old school building, formerly known as the Dewey School. At the other places above mentioned they have erected their own schools and teach therein through their own teachers after the regular public school hours and on Saturdays.

At this point there is another question that might be asked concerning the desirability and earnestness of good faith from the rising tide of Japanese immigrants coming to this country through the port of Seattle and part of San Francisco. If these Japanese come in good faith, with the intention of raising families of children, who as they claim will become loyal American citizens, why is it that these same Japanese fathers and mothers send back to Japan each year a large number of these American-born children presumably to be educated in Japan, and then have them return to America again between the ages of 16 and 19 years of age? Do these Japanese fathers and mothers view the Japanese educational methods as of greater worth than the American system? Or is it because they wish only to assume a temporary [illegible] for these children because of the economic advantages [illegible]

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at heart and by process of education they are adherents of the Japanese Emperor and claimed by him as Japanese subjects?

In every district where there is a large percentage of Japanese it is a noticeable fact that when their children reach a certain age they leave the community and go to some other destination unknown. Particularly is this true of the male children up to the age of 18 or 19 years and above the ages of 12 or 14 years.

Seeking to obtain information as to whether these were being sent back to Japan for purposes of education or for a training period in the Japanese Army, a letter of inquiry was sent to the commissioner of immigration of Seattle and San Francisco, asking for information they might have bearing on this matter; also as to the number of Japanese youths between 15 and 18 years of age that left these ports to return temporarily to Japan.

In answer to the inquiry, Acting Commissioner Boyce, of San Francisco, replies:

"With reference to your inquiry of the 8th instant, you are advised that this office compiles no statistics regarding Japanese departing who are 15 to 19 years of age. In a general way, it may be stated that American citizens of the Japanese race between the ages given departing from this port are comparatively few in number. Most emigrants of this class are children under 10 or 12 years of age."

This reply in itself is not so interesting, but when the reply of Acting Commissioner John H. Sargent, of Seattle, is taken into consideration in reply to the same question, it throws added light on the question. The letter contains one paragraph that is worthy of consideration, as it seems to bear directly upon the desirability of American-born Japanese children becoming loyal citizens in every sense of the word if citizenship is granted them:

"Whether or not Japanese boys are returning to Japan for the purpose of serving in the army I am not in a position to state, but I am inclined to believe there is no large movement of youths of the ages stated. Japanese usually send their children to Japan when they are quite young and bring them back to the United States again when they are from 16 to 19 years of age."

Herein is as contended by many who are watching the ebb and flow of the Japanese immigration tide, a fairly good proof of undesirability of oriental immigration. For the alien that does not look upon American educational institutions as desirable in the education and training of his offspring is in no wise entitled to the economic advantages that the "gentlemen's agreement" has bestowed upon him; nor is his offspring entitled to the high honor of American citizenship some would so willingly give them.

In connection with this article by Mr. Charles it is interesting to note that in a letter to Congressman Albert Johnson, chairman of the House Committee on Immigration, James McClatchey, publisher of the Sacramento Bee, writes:

"The Japanese is an undesirable citizen because he does not assimilate. He does not intermarry, nor is it desirable that he should. He does not become an American save in very rare instances, always remaining Japanese. Even when born in this country, and educated in our common schools, he is still compelled by Japanese law to attend Japanese school before and after our regular school hours. He is taught by Japanese teachers who usually speak English, and who have neither knowledge of nor sympathy with the principles of American Government and citizenship. He absorbs Japanese ideals of patriotism and that contempt for all other nations which is the spirit of every Japanese school textbook."

Mr. McClatchey quotes from a pamphlet by Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, Hawaii's Answer to the Japanese Problem.

Dr. Gulick went to Japan as a missionary in 1887, spent many years in that country, is one of the best posted men on Japanese matters, and is a well-known writer on Japanese subjects. Later Mr. Gulick became secretary of the executive committee of the national committee for constructive immigration legislation. Dr. Gulick declares in his pamphlet that "the Japanese alone of all foreigners educate their children most earnestly in their national language and ideals". Also:

"It is not to be assumed that the education they (Japanese children) receive in the public schools, which they leave at 14 or 15 years of age, is adequate to prepare them for citizenship during the six or seven years after they

get out from under the influence of their American teachers. Most of these boys will be isolated from English-speaking Americans; they will be associated chiefly with men of their own race, imbibing, therefore, the oriental ideas as they approach manhood. The mere fact, accordingly, of American birth, public-school education, and the requisite age should not be regarded as adequate qualification for the suffrage, for it is to be remembered that during the entire period of schooling not only have they been in oriental homes, but the Japanese at heart have been diligently drilled in Japanese institutions or a Christian civilization."

EXHIBIT J.

[The Sacramento Bee, Mar. 1, 1920.]

JAPANESE ARE ADVISED TO LEAVE CALIFORNIA.

WRITER IN NIPPONESE NEWSPAPER TELLS COUNTRYMEN IT IS HOPELESS TO TRY TO COMBAT GROWING SENTIMENT AGAINST THEM; SUGGESTS THEY MOVE TO SOUTHERN STATES.

Nichi-bei, the leading Japanese daily of San Francisco, published in its issues January 8 and 9 a remarkable article written by C. Kondo, chief secretary of the Central Japanese Association of Southern California, a translation of which appears below.

Kondo frankly recognizes the force of the present movement against the Japanese in California, and declares it is hopeless to oppose it. He points out that such a result is inevitable anywhere in this country if the Japanese follow their present policy of making the acquisition of money their chief aim, ignoring the English language, and American customs, objecting to education which would Americanize their children, and generally misunderstanding the spirit of a democracy. He suggests they would find a better welcome in the Southern States.

The writer suggests, too, that Japan can not afford to endanger the existence of the Nation and the interests of its 60,000,000 people by forcing a rupture with the United States at the instigation of 80,000 or 100,000 Japanese now here, and who have acted with more or less indiscretion.

TRANSLATION OF ARTICLE.

The article, translated, is as follows:

"Recent events have made it clear that the anti-Japanese movement is spreading like a contagious disease all over California. Those who have given attention to political movements in America know that any movement which succeeds in stirring up popular opinion can attain its purpose. It is one of the strong points of popular government, as well as one of its weak points, that any movement, even though it may be unreasonable and its purpose wrong, when it is based on the popular demand, sways both the administration and the courts. Hence in obedience to the voice of popular opinion judges render decisions, municipal laws are enacted, and sometimes things are done which even contravene the policy of the Nation, and cause responsible officials of the central Government to blush. The San Francisco school question which gave us so much trouble some years ago was such a case.

"Therefore, without discussing the inhumanity of the anti-Japanese movement on the western coast, or the misuse of public sentiment by inferior politicians for prolonging their political lives, we must make up our minds that when once public opinion has crystallized, persecuting laws will certainly be enacted. When that time comes and we are confronted with the reality, confusion, and alarm will be useless. We must prepare in advance.

"Some of our compatriots argue that since Japanese are making extraordinary contributions to agriculture in California, conferring favor on California in the vegetable country, are necessary on account of their special skill in cultivation, some lines of agriculture being wholly impossible without Japanese, and therefore opposition to the Japanese is disadvantageous to California, and any reduction in the present lease period or taking away these lease privileges altogether is impossible, such a movement is only a threat of scheming politicians and can not be carried out.

SAYS LAWS ARE "CRUDELY MADE."

"But those who so argue do not understand the political movement of American society. There is no other country where laws are so crudely and carelessly made as in America. Made in the morning, amended in the evening, laws are constructed to suit the demands of public sentiment for the time being. I believe that in the near future anti-Japanese laws will certainly be adopted in California for the purpose of killing our financial development.

Those who say that the effect of the enforcement of such laws will be a great loss of production in California, that by the anti-Japanese movement the citizens of California are inviting trouble which will end in injury to themselves, and when that day comes the voice of public opinion will become friendly to the Japanese and a period of prosperity will set in for us, and that because wherever the Japanese have gone in California sand wastes have been changed into fertile land, that we have helped open it (California) up by our perspiring toil, and therefore the people of California will not follow the company of Inman and Phelan, are so near-sighted that they can not see a fire until it blazes up at their feet.

SENTIMENT GROWS STRONGER.

The intensity of the anti-Japanese sentiment in California is such that not even the authority of the Central Government nor the diplomacy of Japan can change it To transform this anti-Japanese sentiment, which is daily becoming more dangerous to our compatriots, into a pro-Japanese sentiment is as hopeless as looking for cherry blossoms at the North Pole. And what the two Governments can not do is still more impossible to consuls and Japanese associations. The situation to-day is such that a hundred consuls and a thousand Japanese associations could do nothing.

The fundamental roots of the problem spring from race antipathy. And until our compatriots in general are filled with the spirit of progress and have advanced to a point which compels the respect of American society, some degree of opposition is inevitable.

ADMITS LOW LIVING STANDARDS.

Argument aside, in the situation of to-day the question to be decided by our compatriots is whether we should consider ourselves, make improvements, and be patient until we compel the respect of the Americans, or be content with low class life and labor conditions, which are pitiable even from the standpoint of the intelligent classes of Japan, openly displaying to the end the disposition of immigrant laborers, or whether we should decide to seek out ways of living as permanent residents in regions where Japanese are liked, where we can bring up our descendants fully equipped as good American citizens.

It is evident, however, that no matter where our people settle, if they continue to regard the making of money as the whole end and aim of human life, paying no attention to social life and cooperative development, caring nothing about American manners and customs, absolutely ignoring the (English) language, which is the only means of understanding the political system and ideals of the country, creating societies here and forming villages there, insisting upon Japan principles, inwardly disliking the education which would Americanize their children, holding aloof from the society in the midst of which they live, they will encounter the same bitter experience which they have met in California.

JAPANESE WELCOME IN SOUTHERN STATES.

It is a fact that recently, together with the fierce uprising of anti-Japanese sentiment in California, many offers to supply land have come from Southern States, and there are increasing numbers who desire to have the Japanese go there and devote themselves to productive industry. It should be understood that California is not the only place where our compatriots can develop. The Southern States of America are thinly populated, largely by negroes and Mexicans. If our compatriots were to go among them they would certainly be able to get near to the whites, even racially. And by reason of the stable character, industry, and diligence of our compatriots, provided they find good soil and climate, they would undoubtedly secure more happey and profitable conditions of life than in California.

DO NOT UNDERSTAND CUSTOMS.

It is a defect of our compatriots in North America that every time they are persecuted or anti-Japanese movements arise they appeal to the embassy, or depend on the home Government, or file complaints at the consulates, or set up a roar in the Japanese Association. This is because they do not know that in a democratic country the people are the rulers. When, by and by, the day comes when the 3-year lease is reduced to 1, when a law materializes under which stock in companies dealing in land can not be held by persons who are without citizen rights and ineligible to citizenship, we may make representations to the embassy, telegraph to the foreign office, and complain to the consulates, but the history of Japan-American diplomacy in the past makes it perfectly certain that Japan will let it go by default.

Moreover, it is necessary to fully understand that the Japanese residents in America are wearisome to the responsible officials of Japan and have been abandoned by them. For 80,000 or 100,000 of our compatriots to involve over 60,000,000 in trouble, injuring the whole country, and for the great majority of our people to be sacrificed on behalf of a small number of people, endangering the very existence of the nation, is an absurdity. If it were the Manchurian question or South China, the self-preservation and existence of our nation would demand the rising of the whole country to arms. But it is a plain fact that the development of our compatriots in North America is not a national question to Japan. Intercourse between Japan and America, so far as Japan is concerned, looks to commercial relations rather than to the interests of her nationals residing here.

ADVISES THEY GO ELSEWHERE.

Therefore, if our compatriots who reside here do not themselves solve the problems which confront them there will be neither rescue nor aid from any quarter. Any scheme for stopping the anti-Japanese movement at this time is foolish. It is plain that public opinion can not be altered over night. The only thing for our compatriots to do now is to seek out a new land in some quarter suitable to the purpose of their development, where they can lay strong and durable foundations. This is a good policy not only; it is a question of pressing urgency.

EXHIBIT K.

[The Sacramento Bee, Mar. 1, 1920.]

JAPANESE DO NOT INTEND TO ASSIMILATE.

The Bee's series of articles on the subject of Japanese immigration, published last year, laid stress upon the fact that the Japanese are always Japanese, that they do not assimilate, and that their own Government, even when they are born in the United States, insists that they are Japanese subjects, with all the duties and obligations thereof.

It is interesting to read in corroboration of that statement the translation on this page of an article which appeared in the Sacramento Daily News, a Japanese newspaper, February 4, from its San Francisco correspondent. This correspondent suggests for the time, and to avoid question as to American citizenship, that Japanese born here should not be registered in Japan, as at any time in the future, if they wish to go back to Japan, they can make good their Japanese citizenship by proof of parentage.

It is urged that when as American citizens (by birth) "the opportunity comes for them to reinforce the Japanese residents in America who have no citizenship rights, they must on behalf of His Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, become the loyal protectors of the race."

Nothing could be plainer than this statement. American citizenship at any time must be a means only for benefiting the Japanese race and proving their loyalty to His Majesty, the Emperor of Japan. The Bee's articles called attention to the fact that within a generation Hawaii will be governed by Japanese born there, since they will outnumber the citizens of all other races combined, and that they will govern not as Americans but as Japanese. The San Francisco correspondent of the Sacramento Japanese newspaper furnishes ingenuous corroboration of the mental attitude of the Japanese as this outlined.

And what has happened in Hawaii in assuring Japanese future control of the Territory is now developing in California and is certain to come to pass unless protective measures are at once adopted.

[The Sacramento Bee, Mar. 1, 1920.]

JAPANESE IN AMERICA ARE URGED TO BE "LOYAL PROTECTORS OF RACE."

[Translated from the Sacramento Daily News, Feb. 4, 1920—San Francisco correspondence, Feb. 3.]

STOP GIVING BIRTH NOTICES OF CHILDREN BORN IN AMERICA.

There are many American-born children who by the will of their parents have their birth notices sent to the Governments of both America and Japan. To be sure the Japanese Government has established the rule that no matter where they are born children whose parents are both Japanese are Japanese subjects. In America children born in the country can secure citizenship rights upon their own representation. If they do not make such representation, of course they can not obtain citizenship, but it is a matter of free choice, not of conclusive fixity, as in Japan.

This being so, many of our compatriots living in America, expecting to request cancellation of Japanese registration on arrival at adult age, give birth notices to both Government as a precaution for convenience in returning to Japan in case of failure in America. This gives rise to troublesome questions about postponement of conscription, etc. This has become a great question in Hawaii and is likely to become a great question in continental America, also.

Proof excells argument. The Legislature of the State of Oregon, seeing that the Japanese in Portland and vicinity are becoming increasingly successful, is about to enact a law declaring that American citizenship shall not be given to children of aliens.

Mend your storm doors before the rains begin to fall! Common sense tells us that this thing is coming. Therefore it is proper that our Government or the Japanese Association in some way advise the omission of birth notices to Japan. As to cases where the notice already has been given there is no help for it, but hereafter the omission of the notice to Japan is just the way for Japanese subjects by securing American citizenship to lay the foundation of a great development.

And another day, when the opportunity comes for them (American-Japanese hyphenates) to reinforce the Japanese residents in America who have no citizenship rights, they must on behalf of His Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, become the loyal protectors of the race.

Even though they are not registered in Japan, if they return to Japan and have documentary evidence that their parents are Japanese, they can register at any time. Therefore they should be free from anxiety.

THE SACRAMENTO DAILY NEWS,
Sacramento, Calif., July 14, 1920.

Hon. ALBERT JOHNSON,
Chairman of Immigration Commission,
Sacramento Hotel, Sacramento, Calif.

DEAR HONORABLE SIR: I am submitting you some correction of the translation of an article which appeared in my paper on February 4 last. Allow me to add also that that article was sent in from the San Francisco reporter—at that time K. Yaluki by name—who was temporarily employed in the said branch office. The writer of the article was a proof reader in one of the printing establishments in San Francisco; had only grammar-school education in Japan, and the opinion expressed was not at all representative. This fact is shown by its incoherent sentence structure and inconsistent statement of the article. While I am responsible for the paper with its contents, may I be permitted to offer you the situation how it came to appear in my paper? According to my daily I was absent from my office, being out in the country on the day, and the editing was done by the men in the pressroom. If it had come to my view before it went to press, the last two paragraphs would have never appeared in the paper.

Respectfully, yours,

H. B. MIZUHARA.

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This being so, many of our compatriots living in America, expecting to request cancellation of Japanese registration on arrival at adult age, give birth notices to both Governments, and since it is more convenient in case they return to Japan on account of possible failure of his own, they give birth notices to both Governments. This gives rise to troublesome questions about postponement of conscription, etc. This has become a great question in Hawaii, and is likely to become a great question in continental America also.

Proof excels argument. The Legislature of the State of Oregon, seeing that the Japanese in Portland and vicinity are becoming increasingly successful, is about to enact a law declaring that American citizenship shall not be given to children of aliens.

Mend your storm doors before the rains begin to fall! Common sense tells us that this thing is coming. Therefore it is proper that our Government or the Japanese association in some way advise the omission of birth notices to Japan. As to cases where the notice already has been given, there is no help for it, but hereafter the omission of the notice to Japan is just the way for Japanese subjects by securing American citizenship to lay the foundation of a great development, and another day opportunity may come to render a service for the Japanese residents in America who have no citizenship rights, and they should become the loyal protector of the race for His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

Even though they are not registered in Japan, if they return to Japan and have documentary evidence that their parents are Japanese, they can register at any time. Therefore they should be free from anxiety.

EXHIBIT L.

[Japan Advertiser (Tokyo), June 3, 1920.]

CONSCRIPT RULING BLOCKS MARRYING—JAPANESE LIVING ABROAD SEND DELEGATES HERE WITH REQUEST FOR ALLEVIATION.

The Zaibei Nihonjin Kai, or the Association of Japanese Living in America, has sent three delegates from America to protest with the army and navy authorities here against the ruling regarding compulsory military service which became effective April 10.

Heretofore a Japanese residing abroad, if he did not return to Japan until after he had reached the age of 32, was exempt from military service. Now if he returns to Japan before he is 37 years old and remains for more than one month he is compelled to submit to service.

The Japanese in America claim that this ruling prevents their marrying, as one month's residence in Japan is not time enough to select a wife, and since the exclusion of picture brides from the United States a man must return to Japan to procure a helpmate. If he waits until he is 37 years old, he is too old.

Mr. Etsujiro Uyehara, one of the delegates, says: "Japanese living abroad come back to Japan for one of two reasons—either business or to find a suitable wife. For either purpose one month is too short a time. This is a serious matter. Of the 120,000 Japanese living in the United States 70,000 are single, and 30,000 of this number are subject to military duty. We are awaiting a report from our association, when we will put the matter before the Japanese public."

Both the army and navy officers, to whom the request was submitted, acknowledged the justice of the complaint, and said they would see what steps could be taken after a more thorough investigation had been made.

The Japanese living in America held a convention in San Francisco and passed a resolution, which was forwarded to Mr. Uyehara, protesting against the limit of a month's stay in Japan. They petition the Government to extend the time to six months.

It is understood that the petition will come up before the next session of the Imperial Diet, and a heated discussion is predicted.

EXHIBIT M.

[Translation from Shin Sekai (New World), San Francisco, Calif., May 19, 1920.]

CAN NOT CHANGE ALLEGIANCE AFTER AGE OF 17—NOTIFICATION FROM HOME DEPARTMENT.

Japanese residents having double citizenship are not permitted by the Japanese Government to abandon their (Japanese) citizenship until they reach the age of 17. This is shown by the following notification by Saito, chief of the bureau of records in the home department, which was issued in reply to a petition dated February 28, from a man named Ichio, eldest son of Saichi Nagaoka, a citizen of Oita Ken, residing at Port Angeles:

"This person was born April 2, 1903, and has reached the age of full 17 years. Therefore, under Home Department Order No. 8, section 2, this request can not be granted."

[San Francisco Examiner, Dec. 9, 1919. Correspondence of the Associated Press.]

HAWAII JAPS ASK RELEASE FROM MIKADO.

HONOLULU, HAWAII, *November 28, 1919.*

Hawaiian-born Japanese have petitioned the Japanese Government to release them from all obligations to Japan and to repeal the Nipponese law which regards foreign-born subjects as Japanese despite the citizenship they hold by birth.

The petition was drawn up by the American-Japanese Association of Hawaii.

The petition says: "We are trying to cement the ancient friendship between America and Japan by loyalty to the home in which we live.

"We respectfully petition that legislation be enacted whereby those of Japanese descent can select their own citizenship without restrictions."

EXHIBIT N.

DILLINGHAM BILL SPONSORED BY DR. GULICK—IMMIGRATION MEASURE, PHELAN ALSO DECLARES, WAS PREPARED IN COLLABORATION WITH A JAPANESE EDITOR IN SAN FRANCISCO.

WASHINGTON, *August 18, 1919.*

Senator Phelan, of California, declares that the immigration bill recently introduced by Senator Dillingham, of Vermont, under which immigration would be fixed at 5 per cent of the number of any nationals now present in the United States, was sponsored by Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, who, Senator Phelan charged, "is simply a Japanese agent."

JAPANESE COLLABORATED.

With his statement Senator Phelan made public a copy of a letter addressed to Dr. Gulick by K. K. Kawakami, a Japanese newspaper correspondent and author of San Francisco, which he declared proved that the Gulick bill had been prepared in collaboration with Kawakami.

The bill Senator Phelan denounced as "grossly unjust to the State of California, which is seeking every means possible of ridding itself of the Japanese."

LAWS BY INITIATIVE.

Referring to his recent call upon Gov. Stephens to have an extra session of the California Legislature to strengthen the alien land laws, Senator Phelan suggested that the laws might be proposed by initiative.

The letter which Senator Phelan declares in his statement proves "that Dr. Gulick, although he has denied it, is simply a Japanese agent, and that the bill is the result of collaboration with Mr. Kawakami," is dated June 23 and addressed to Gulick at headquarters of the Federal Council of Churches in New York City.

TEXT OF LETTER.

As given out by Senator Phelan, it is as follows:

MY DEAR DR. GULICK: Upon my return home I find the situation in California very unsatisfactory. I am deeply afraid that the Japanese question is going to be a political issue again.

Of course, Senator Phelan and the Hearst papers are factors which have brought about this new condition.

Mr. V. S. McClatchy, of the Sacramento Bee, has added strength to the agitation already started by Phelan and Hearst. He has taken a flying trip to the Orient, covering Japan, Korea, and China, in perhaps a month and a half. Upon his return home he began to write articles in the Sacramento Bee, evidently attacking the Japanese.

MET GULICK IN NEW YORK.

When I was in New York you intimated to me that you would like to come to California to present your proposal before the California public. I wonder whether you still think that idea advisable, in spite of the fact that you have been made an object of severe criticism both in Washington and in California.

I have not followed the newspapers very closely, and I am at a loss to know whether your immigration bill has already been presented to Congress.

I shall be greatly obliged if you will send me a copy of such a bill if it has already been formulated.

If you still think that your trip to California will do much good, I think we can find the way to bring you here. I should be interested to have your opinion on this matter.

Yours, very sincerely,

K. K. K.

JAPANESE PUBLICIST FAVORS GULICK PLAN—KAWAKAMI, HOWEVER, INSISTS IT WILL CREATE ANTI-JAPANESE AGITATION, WHICH HE FEARS.

SAN FRANCISCO, *September 3, 1919.*

In an open letter received here from New York, K. K. Kawakami, Japanese publicist and author, replied to a statement made in Washington on August 17 by United States Senator James D. Phelan that he (Kawakami) and Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, of New York, collaborated in the preparation of an immigration bill introduced recently by Senator Dillingham, of Vermont.

Senator Phelan at the time made public the copy of a letter written by Kawakami to Dr. Gulick which, he said, proved his charge that Gulick is "simply a Japanese agent."

JAPANESE PERCENTAGE PLAN.

The immigration bill in question provides that immigrants may enter the United States at the rate of 5 per cent each year of the total already in the country.

Kawakami, who is a resident of San Francisco, said in his reply that he regarded his letters on public questions as "public documents," and that he wanted Senator Phelan or anybody else to feel quite at liberty to examine them at any time.

To be fair, however, "the honorable Senator should have published Dr. Gulick's reply to my letter."

NOW FAVORS GULICK PLAN.

Kawakami's reply in part says:

My attention was first called to Dr. Gulick's immigration plan some five year sago. The plan seemed original, clever, and interesting. Because I had written a book or two on Japanese immigration I was asked to express my opinion on the plan. At that time I could not see my way to agree with Dr. Gulick, and I objected to the plan on these grounds:

First. The Gulick plan is a camouflage for Japanese exclusion. It is very cleverly disguised, but no Japanese is unintelligent enough to see its real intention, which is less than total exclusion of the Japanese.

EUROPEANS WOULD OPPOSE.

Second. The plan is impracticable because it will be strenuously opposed by European emigrants and American citizens of European descent who have voting privileges and exercise tremendous political influence. These people will turn Heaven and earth to defeat the Gulick plan, because it proposes to reduce European immigration to a considerable extent.

Third. Those who oppose the Gulick plan because it affects European immigration would, in their effort to defeat it, argue that it is designed to render favor to the Japanese, though in reality it does nothing of the sort.

FEARS ANTI-JAPANESE AGITATION.

Thus the proposal, in addition to doing the Japanese injustice, would create an opportunity to start an anti-Japanese agitation on the part of those who would defeat this proposal from consideration of self-interest.

Since I expressed the above view I have occasionally seen and corresponded with Dr. Gulick. He has emphatically disagreed with me and insisted that the Pacific coast is not satisfied with the gentlemen's agreement, and that nothing short of practical exclusion would put an end to the anti-Japanese agitation there.

Dr. Gulick has been confident that his proposal will have the effect of stopping this agitation, because it will virtually stop Japanese immigration.

RECONCILED TO PLAN.

Without in the least receding from my original stand that the plan implies an injustice to the Japanese, I have nevertheless come to reconcile myself to it in the hope that it will at least have the effect of terminating the perennial agitation on the Pacific coast, because I am always interested in any honorable plan calculated to remove friction among peoples and tending to foster friendly relations among nations.

As for the immigration bill introduced by Senator Dillingham, I know nothing about it.

EXHIBIT O.

[Japan Advertiser (Tokyo), Apr. 24, 1920.]

READERS IN COUNCIL—RELIGION IN THE SCHOOLS.

To the Editor:

The nation's changed attitude toward materialism is causing considerable anxiety among the cabinet members, especially Mr. Tokonami. They clearly see that their hold upon the nation, through its reverence for its gods, is less and less secure each year, and as this means that their bureaucratic influence is in danger, they are anxious to find some effective means to prevent such a calamity. As a result, all school children in local Provinces have been required to worship at Shinto shrines, and any who failed to do so were marked delinquent. The children have been invited to join in god and goddess festivals, to bow their heads during the ceremonies. This formality gives encouragement to the partisans of superstition, but the action of the school-teachers certainly has violated a fundamental principle of the constitutional law of this country. The consti-

tution neither requires nor forbids the worship of Shinton gods or goddesses, but it is not lawful to press the children unreasonably to worship gods or to attend religious services.

The clamor of public men for special services such as occur in the memorial day of the schools is a confession that upon its own merits their religion can not cope with that free and untrammeled intelligence that comes from secular education. I do not understand why the Government encouraged the school-teachers to press the children to worship at the shrines or to attend religious performances.

To-day a priest's mind is occupied chiefly with economic things. All of his thoughts are centered upon his economic condition. Spiritual things find very little room in his brain. They help him in no way whatever in obtaining a living, and that is a priest's chief concern to-day.

YOSHIRO OYAMA.

YOKOHAMA, *April 22, 1920.*

EXHIBIT P.

JAPANESE ASSOCIATION IS TOOL OF THE CONSUL—ORGANIZATION OF NIPPONESE RESIDENTS, ACCORDING TO JAPANESE NEWSPAPER, IS A "DEGENERATE ASSOCIATION." A "PUPPET OF BUREAUCRACY," AND A BRANCH OFFICE OF THE JAPANESE CONSUL.

Nichi-Bei, the leading Japanese newspaper of San Francisco, apparently is quite untrammeled and independent in its utterances. It has been outspoken in denunciation of the policy of the directors of the Japan Association of America in connection with the matter of picture brides, and criticized severely the actions of Consul General Ohta, at San Francisco, in connection with this and other matters.

CONSUL CONTROLS ASSOCIATION.

The newspaper regretfully confesses the impossibility of denying with a clear conscience the charge that the Japanese Association of America is backed by the Government of Japan; it declares the association named is not a self-governing body of Japanese in this country, but on the contrary is controlled by the San Francisco consul general, and that it is making trouble for the Japanese in this country.

It does not credit the story that George Shama, president of the association, has sent a letter to Governor Stephens, thanking him in the name of the association for refusing to call an extra session of the legislature to consider the Japanese immigration question, but Senator Phelan has furnished the necessary proof by publishing a copy of the letter itself. Even Gov. Stephens's denial is valueless in the face of the language of the letter.

It was Nichi-Bei that exposed the movement on the part of the association to secure a fund of $100,000 to be used with the coming California Legislature in connection with its work on the Japanese question.

TERMS ASSOCIATION "DEGENERATE."

Following is a translation of an article published by Nichi-Bei in its issue of January 29 under the title "A serious charge—The degenerate Japanese Association of America."

The charge made by Senator Phelan that the Japanese Association of America is a government within a government, an organization which seeks to thwart the will of the people of California, aided by the power of Japan, and that Gov. Stephens is cooperating with this society and has received a letter of thanks for his refusal to call a special session of the legislature, is a very serious charge. The governor's reasons for absolutely refusing to call a special session at the present time have been plainly stated by him several times. His refusal to call a special session at this time is the result of a dignified attitude and policy and a spotless political conscience which recognizes no necessity for a special session. It certainly has no relation to the Japanese Association of America.

Whether the Japanese Association of America sent him a letter of thanks is not clear, but it is not likely that they did anything so indiscreet. Some time

since Mr. Kiyoshi Kawakami sent a letter to Dr. Gulick which might be interpreted as an offer to provide him with funds, not only greatly embarrassing the doctor, but reacting very unfavorably on the Japanese question. Therefore we do not believe the Japanese Association of America, remembering this experience, would again be so void of discretion and common sense as to send a letter of thanks which would so readily invite misunderstanding.

But this charge as to the nature of the Japanese Association of America is something which it is necessary not only for the officials of that association, but the whole Japanese community in America, to take into serious consideration. Is it nothing more than one of Phelan's customary expedients?

ASSOCIATION IS CONSUL'S TOOL.

The present Japanese Association of America, the Japanese Association of America of the past year or two, has absolutely nothing of the nature of a self-governing body of the resident Japanese.

The fact that it is nothing more than a branch shop of the consulate general would be hard to deny. On the surface, in its organization and system, though imperfect, it has the appearance of a self-governing body and makes a pretense of self-government in the election of officers and directors, but in fact its officers and directors consists of only such persons as are approved by a certain office.

If popular opinion opposes the secret service fund is used to send agents in all directions to repress it by crafty expedients, and this is carried even to the extent of abusing official authority for that purpose. With the directorate of the Japanese Association of America organized in such a way, is it not a natural result that the directors trample on the will of the people?

"PUPPET OF BUREAUCRACY."

In the present crisis we do not think it wise to produce proofs that the Japanese Association of America is nothing more than a branch office of the consulate general, and, therefore, we shall not write much about it, but no one will have the hardihood to deny the clear and important facts of the movement started the latter part of the year before last and continued into last year for the amendment of the land law; and the photograph-marriage question last year and this; and the movement which is expected to be carried out during the present year. The Japanese Association of America has degenerated and is the puppet of bureaucracy. From first to last it moves at the bidding of a certain office. Moreover, it employs an opaque policy in dealing with the anti-Japanese question.

Therefore we can not but regret, on behalf of the whole body of Japanese residents, that to deny the whole of Mr. Phelan's charge would be hard to do with a clear conscience. We can not but grieve that the present Japanese Association of America is not leading the anti-Japanese question in a favorable direction, but is leading to danger. Hence we earnestly hope that our resident compatriots will give the matter increasing consideration.

Those old-fashioned thinkers who regard the old German policy of intrigue as diplomacy, and who love secret activities and dream of softening the anti-Japanese movement by their opaque policy, probably never will understand. We wait the self-realization of the whole people.

EXHIBIT Q.

POTATO KING WINS—JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA STILL A GOVERNMENT ORGAN—BIG ACTIVITY FUND FROM JAPAN.

Under the above head, as translated from Nichi-Bei, a Japanese newspaper of San Francisco, on January 20, 1920, there was published an article attacking the Japanese Association of America and commenting upon the fact that the effort had been unsuccessful to displace the directors of that organization, held to be under the control of the Japanese consul of San Francisco, and who had been instrumental in inducing the Japanese Government to order stopped the shipment of "picture brides." Part of the article only is quoted, as follows:

"The opinions of the people may be trampled upon once. But the idea that this can be done a second and a third time and that the people will blindly obey

is only a dream of autocrats. In this progressive age an awakened people positively will not rest quietly under repeated trampling upon their will.

"Why have the old directors of the bureaucracy organized a picked party of friends, desperately struggling to push the cart crosswise? For three reasons: (1) Mortification over their impeachment and a desire to save their faces. Determination to remain in the directorate. (2) The beginning of a movement whose objective is the California State Legislature of next spring (1921), for which negotiations have been made for receiving $50,000 in aid from certain quarters in the old country conditioned on the collection of a like sum from Japanese residents in America. A movement for spending $100,000 is very interesting, and in order not to miss a share in this delectable bait, toad-eaters naturally will collect like flies. (3) A coterie of men of exhuberant vainglory, hoping to become the political heirs of the old directors, or for the sake of obtaining the honorable position of directors of the Japanese Association of America, have taken part in secret scheming.

[Sacramento Bee, Jan. 22, 1920.]

JAPANESE SEEK TO "PERSUADE" NEXT LEGISLATURE—CHARGES TO THIS EFFECT ARE MADE BY LEADING JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS FOLLOWING PICTURE-BRIDE FRICTION.

Charges that the Japanese already have started a movement to "negotiate" for legislation in the 1921 legislature that will be beneficial to their own interests are made in an editorial appearing in the Nichi-Bei, Japanese-American News, the leading Japanese newspaper of San Francisco.

The paper states the plan is to raise a fund of $100,000 with which to conduct "negotiations" with the legislature, and that $50,000 is to be secured in "certain quarters in the old country, conditioned on the collection of a like sum from Japanese residents in America."

PICTURE BRIDES STARTED TROUBLE.

Exposé of the alleged movement is the result of friction in the Japanese Association of America, resulting from the directors of the association asking the Japanese Government to discontinue the exportation of picture brides to this country. The action has been followed by a storm of protest from Japanese residents of California in general, and from the members of the association itself when it later appeared from Gov. Stephens's attitude he did not propose to permit a session of the legislature for consideration of the Japanese question.

The Japanese paper charges, among other things, that the old directors of the association were desirous of retaining their positions, not only as a matter of pride and to "save their faces," but as "the beginning of a movement whose objective is the California State Legislature of next spring—1921—for which negotiations have been made for receiving $50,000 in aid from certain quarters in the old country, conditioned on the collection of a like sum from Japanese residents in America. A movement for spending $100,000 is very interesting, and in order not to miss a share in this delectable bait toad-eaters will naturally collect like flies."

SEEK TO OUST DIRECTORS.

An effort was made to oust the directors of the association, and a demand also was made for the recall of Ohata, consul general at San Francisco, who had seconded the recommendation of the directors of the association.

The regular annual meeting of the Japanese association opened in San Francisco on the 15th of January. The revolutionaries, styling themselves "democrats," attempted to wrest control of the organization from the "old guard," headed by the old directors and Kinji Ushijima (George Shima, the potato king), president.

The directors had tendered their resignations because of the protest of the association members at their action in connection with "picture brides"; but they evidently sought a vote of confidence, for after a four-days' session the fight ended in the retention of George Shima and Kofu, a leading banker, manager of the San Francisco branch of the Sumitomo Bank, as directors.

EDITOR IS VERY BITTER.

Nichi-Bei, Japanese-American News, is particularly bitter in denouncing the old directors as belonging to the bureaucracy, and as determined to deprive the Japanese in the United States of the means which are necessary in their contention for development in this land.

WANTS JAPAN TO ACT.

Shin-Sekai, the conservative Japanese newspaper of San Francisco, urges elimination of factional fights among the Japanese, and suggests that the authorities of Japan should take a hand in curbing the activities of the so-called revolutionaries. It insists that the Japanese as a race are orators, who are inclined to talk too much and perform too little.

[Sacramento Daily News, June 18, 1920.]

JAPANESE RAISING SECRET EMERGENCY FUND—OFFICIALS OF JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA TOURING THE STATE TO FIGHT THE INITIATIVE.

The movement started by the Oriental Exclusion League, of which State Senator J. M. Inman is chairman, to secure legislation by initiative to stop the growth of Japanese control of farm lands has brought consternation into the Japanese community, or at least a large portion of it.

The Japanese Association of America has been busy for several weeks sending out its secretaries and officials to hold conferences with local secretaries and directors concerning what is called the "emergency movement."

By the "emergency" is meant the proposed initiative law which is regarded as a menace to Japanese expansion. The "emergency movement" is an effort to defeat the initiative.

For this purpose funds are being collected, but the plan for expending the money is a "secret." And this effort to raise money for some sort of "leaping in the dark" has let the cat out of the bag.

There is a faction of irreconcilables, led by Mr. Abiko, publisher of the Japanese-American News, of San Francisco (Nichi-Bei), who oppose every move of the Japanese Association of America, which is held responsible for the discontinuance of photograph marriage.

So when Secretary in Chief Kanzaki, President Ushijima, or George Shima, the potato king, began their canvass of the State for "emergency movement" expenses the irreconcilables opened an attack on the movement in the vernacular papers.

It is interesting reading. The Abiko party declare that a concerted attempt to fight the initiative, especially by the use of secret funds, is sure to be discovered and will certainly react disastrously to Japanese interests. The leaders of the other party, however, with the New World as their mouthpiece, describe the situation as one of life and death to the Japanese community, and say those who make light of the danger—as Mr. Abiko does—are like people who stand idly by while their own homes are burning.

Meanwhile the canvass for funds goes on, with success indicated by published reports from different sections of the State.

A Watsonville item in the New World, after stating that "the Watsonville Japanese Association is now in the midst of raising funds for the emergency and our people will understand its purpose and are contributing liberally," adds this naive remark:

"Of course, this sort of movement is not altogether approved by us as individuals, but as the unanimous decision of the delegates of the cooperating association, the Watsonville Association accepts the plan, etc."

In many of these local reports there is a tone of doubt as to the expediency of this secret drive for funds by the Japanese Association of America.

[Translated from the Sacramento Daily News, Apr. 13, 1920. Sacramento correspondence. By Shiramine.]

JAPANESE WOULD RAISE FUND.

There seems to be here in Sacramento a very optimistic attitude, as compared with other localities, with reference to the anti-Japanese question. This

may be because the interests of the Japanese residents of Sacramento are not directly affected by the matter of land ownership or leasing rights.

But inasmuch as this is a life and death question to the Japanese of California we can not be indifferent. There are not a few who are extraordinarily indifferent, even to the extreme of saying that the anti-Japanese initiative movement is nothing to be anxious about.

It was the same way when the land law of 1913, which was our most bitter anti-Japanese experience, was passed. Certainly it will not do to be careless.

Hitherto Sacramento has been a place where the social relations between Japanese and white people have been harmonious, and of this we have boasted greatly over other localities. But how was it last year? Certainly it was not as in olden times.

Was there not a newspaper uproar started about our purchasing residence property? To be sure, we may grant that it was the work of professional anti-Japanese agitators, but it is a fact that persecution is going on. And to this persecution the Japanese Association pays not the slightest attention. It follows a do-nothing policy while singing of universal peace. Is this the way to carry out the clearly stated objects of the association, "to protect the rights and promote the interests of Japanese residents"?

We must devise ways and means for resisting the anti-Japanese propaganda to the utmost. For this the first thing is money for the expenses of the movement. Of course a paltry $30,000 or $50,000 will not even pay for postage stamps.

If each one of the 100,000 Japanese in America would contribute $10, we would have $1,000,000, but even with that sum it is doubtful how much could be accomplished.

It now appears that a joint-stock Japanese gambling place, with a capital of $50,000, has been organized at Stockton. According to reports, at a meeting in San Francisco a few days ago a measure was finally passed with great difficulty approving an estimate of $75,000. When capital to the extent of $50,000 can be secured for the use of sporting people at a single place, it is truly pitiful that it took three days and nights to secure barely $75,000 for the expenses of this most important election.

JAPANESE SEEK TO OVERCOME SENTIMENT—PLANS FOR "RESISTANCE IN PRESENT CRISIS" ARE SUGGESTED BY NIPPONESE WRITER.

Plans for "resistance in the present crisis" are advocated for California Japanese in an article in the Sacramento Daily News, a Japanese publication. The article is printed as "Los Angeles correspondence" and suggests the formation of an organization in addition to the Japanese Association in the fight to retain the hold of the Japanese in this State.

It is suggested in the article that Japanese and American secretaries be employed for carrying on an active movement.

It is cautioned that Japanese writers must be very careful in writing articles in Japanese newspapers, as the Japanese have learned the American press is reprinting these in English through translations made by Chinese and Koreans familiar with the Japanese language.

TRANSLATION OF ARTICLE.

The article is headed "Los Angeles correspondence—Plans for resistance in the present crisis," and is as follows:

It is impossible to escape anxiety because of the many serious matters which arise, one after another, in connection with our plans of resistance in the present crisis and their relation to our compatriot's plan of a hundred years. We hear that newspapers of the white people recently are publishing articles from the Japanese papers translated by Chinese and Koreans who are familiar with the Japanese language. If this is true, we Japanese newspaper writers must be very careful. Of course even Japanese newspapers do not publish anything unlawful, but we must add to our carefulness still more carefulness.

To meet the present crisis, first, there must be a body organized within or outside of the Japanese Association and chamber of commerce for daily friendly consultation, so that when any new question arises it will be studied by specialists who will investigate it from every side. At the same time plans of resistance must be formed. I have before stated the methods (of resistance), but would suggest in addition that Japanese and American secretaries be employed for carrying on an active movement.

It is reported that the Japanese Association is soon to consider some sort of plan. Be that as it may, the loss of a single day may render it useless. Hence a general meeting should be called.

JAPANESE SAY THEY CAN EVADE THE LAWS—NEWSPAPER WRITER SAYS THERE IS NO REASON TO FEAR ANTI-JAPANESE LEGISLATION.

Declaring the Japanese in California have nothing to fear from the anti-Japanese laws to be voted on in November or those that may be passed by the next legislature, the Nichi-Bei, a Japanese newspaper of San Francisco, in an editorial on March 30, states that "our compatriots will find a way to cut through the various anti-Japanese bills."

If the right to lease land is taken from the Japanese, the editorial, which was translated for the Bee, declares there will be ways to enable them "to operate leased lands just as before," and that if the right to purchase property through minor children is revoked that "not much inconvenience will be felt in converting these holdings into safe company organizations."

NO FEAR FOR LAWS.

The editorial follows:

THERE IS A WAY TO CUT THROUGH VARIOUS ANTI-JAPANESE BILLS.

Recent papers from Tokyo, on the basis of private information from some source, declare the initiative vote on anti-Japanese measures is a life-and-death question for Japanese residents in America. These reports close with the statement:

"The situation involved in the anti-Japanese bills to be voted on in the general election next November is a grave question which will spell the death of our compatriots in America."

But we are convinced that the foundations of our compatriots in California are not so fragile that they can be overturned in a morning. They are not so weak that a trivial thing like a general election spells death to them. Is there not, in fact, a great future before us if we refuse to be discouraged by any sort of hardship, if we have the courage and determination and the preparation to break through and advance in the face of all difficulties? We can not all understand why a certain class of gentlemen take the view expressed in these reports, fearing the initiative as if it were a tiger and calling it a question of life and death.

If the anti-Japanese laws which the Inman party are planning to put through by initiative legislation, can command votes enough to pass them, similar laws would be passed by the legislature two months later, even without the initiative. Hence, there is little reason for regarding it as vastly important whether these laws are passed by the initiative or by the legislature in regular session a few months later. It is not a question of the initiative, but of the anti-Japanese laws themselves. Will those laws spell death to the Japanese?

The bills drawn up by Inman and his associates have been changed once or twice already. They may be changed again. Apparently they have not yet taken their final form. We may expect that they will ultimately be cut down to two points, i. e., taking away leasing rights and denying guardianship on behalf of minor children. At first there was included a scheme for taking away the right to acquire and possess land by organizing companies, but this involved such far-reaching relations, affecting various existing American corporations, that this article was eliminated.

Again, in the various complicated anti-Japanese resolutions adopted were some which called for refusal of citizen rights to American-born Japanese, for abrogation of the gentlemen's agreement, for making the proposed laws retroactive, and other such outrageous demands. But the question of citizen rights can not be determined by the State of California alone. The gentlemen's agreement likewise. These various propositions have no relation to the initiative. Hence the main questions are those of leasing rights and guardianship.

BOAST OF POWER.

If the right to lease land is taken away, we shall experience temporary inconvenience, of course, but we are not without ways of meeting the matter. We are convinced that in the place of former leases there are ways, legal, of course,

to enable us in fact to operate leased lands just as before. Therefore, there is not the slightest ground for pessimism or discouragement because of the taking away of leasing rights.

As for the right of the administering real estate, if, after all, guardianship in connection with land owned by minors is denied, not much inconvenience will be felt in converting these (holdings) into safe company organizations.

So, even if the initiative takes place and these laws are passed, or even if similar laws are passed by regular legislature, is it not evident that we shall have very little reason to grieve? Certainly it is not going to spell death to our interests.

SEEK TO CURRY FAVOR.

In speaking thus, we are not making light of the present situation by no means. We recognize the necessity of softening the anti-Japanese sentiment which is more and more overflowing, enveloping us. In order to secure mutual understanding and good will, we realize that various kinds of reliable institutions should be planned for lasting and positive friendship. For the sake of the whole body of our resident compatriots we desire to put forth our efforts in fairness and justice on behalf of Japan-American friendship, independently of the movements which are bound to be started occasionally by ambitious politicians and of contests over political questions.

EXHIBIT R.

[Japan Advertiser, Tokyo, May 7, 1920.]

JAPAN AND UNITED STATES WILL BE FRIENDS AS LONG AS OCEAN IS BETWEEN—BUT BRING TWO RACES TOGETHER BY IMMIGRATION AND THERE WILL BE A CLASH, IS BELIEF OF DR. H. H. POWERS.

"Keep the sea between us and Japan and America can always be friends, very good friends; but bring the two races together under conditions that insure competition on unequal terms and where the necessary fusion is not to be expected, and a clash is inevitable," is the opinion of Dr. H. H. Powers, who has been a teacher in American universities, including Stanford and Cornell, for 15 years, a traveler for 30 years in every country of the world, and the author of several books. Dr. Powers is at present in Japan, staying at the Imperial Hotel, and is now on another round-the-world trip with a view to farther literary work. He will be away from the United States this time for about 18 months.

"Among the many problems that the war has bequeathed to us," continued Dr. Powers, "there is none more important and none that appeals more to the American people that that of our relation to the Japanese. There seems to be a universal desire that Americans should declare themselves on this subject. I am glad to do so.

JAPANESE AN UPRIGHT RACE.

"I have no sympathy with the foolish talk which I hear about the Japanese. They are not an inferior race. They are as able and as upright as any other race that we admit freely to our country and to our citizenship. Until my present trip I never knew a Japanese to take advantage of me, and I have given them plenty of opportunity. The unmistakable demoralization which is now observable is no greater here than elsewhere. The uncertain business methods so much criticized are easily explained by the revolutionary changes in their economic and social organization. The Japanese, taken as a people and as a nation, are worthy of a place of honor among the foremost guardians of the world's peace and civilization.

DISAGREES WITH MR. VANDERLIP.

"But granting all this," went on Dr. Powers, "I believe a man like Mr. Vanderlip wrongs both peoples when he holds out the hope that America will abandon her policy of exclusion toward the peoples of the Far East. It is not a question whether she ought to do so. That is a question for Americans to

consider. But for Japan, the one question is whether she will do so. It does not take much of a prophet to answer that question. With our Government and our party system as they are and must remain, a reversal of our policy is a political impossibility. It would produce a political and economic convulsion.

"There is reason for this sentiment, though most of our people do not know what it is. The Japanese have learned to live, and to live well, on far less than we require. They are willing enough to get American wages, but if they poured into our country unrestrained they would accept, and would have to accept, a much lower wage. They would live, and live well, on a wage on which Americans literally could not exist. I admire their thrift and their skill. I wish our people had those qualities. Some argue that we could learn them from the Japanese and that they would make Americans of a much-needed type.

SURE MEANS FOR A CLASH.

"Unfortunately, the Japanese would not make Americans at all. No race ever makes itself a part of another race except by intermarriage and physical fusion. That would not happen in the case of any far eastern race, or, at least, would not happen fast and soon enough to destroy the consciousness of race separateness. The Japanese would remain distinct. They would rapidly displace our own more-exacting race. As we felt ourselves to be losing ground we should turn upon the aggressive race with bitterness and fury. That race would lean on the home country and enlist its support.

"In a word, if we want war between the two countries this is the best way to get it. Keep the sea between us and we can be friends, very good friends; but bring the two races together under conditions that insure competition on unequal terms and where the necessary fusion is not to be expected, and a bloody clash is inevitable. The American people feel this, though they do not wholly understand it. Their policy is the instinct of self-protection.

ECONOMIC COMPETITION NOT DANGEROUS.

"But while the blending of the two races is impracticable and fraught with grave perils, the fullest cooperation in the great field of international enterprise is the obvious part of wisdom for both peoples.

"I have no patience with those who would oppose legitimate commercial enterprise on the part of one people or the other. I have heard Americans express the anxiety lest the economic development of Japan would arm her for war against us. There will be no war against us. The statesmen of Japan are the only ones who, in the last 50 years, have made no serious mistakes. If America could secure their services, she could afford to pay them salaries written in six figures.

JAPAN'S FUTURE.

"The future of Japan, a naval power, is inseparably bound up with that of the English-speaking peoples, and these men know it. We can not mix, but we can play the game as partners. There is nothing disparaging in this decision. It is the virtues of the Japanese that we fear, not their vices. They are not inferiors, but redoubtable competitors with a race tenacity that precludes assimilation. It is in the interest of friendship that America rejects an attempt at fusion which must end in disastrous failure."

Dr. Powers is accompanied by Mrs. Powers. Amongst the books he has written are: The Things Men Fight For, America Among the Nations, America and Britain, The Great Peace, and The American Era.

EXHIBIT S.

JAPANESE PROBLEM TOPIC OF ADDRESS—COMMONWEALTH CLUB HEARS COLLEGE PROFESSOR.

"American problems and perils," an address apropos to the yellow menace, was the subject chosen by Albert Bushnell Hart, a professor of the Harvard University, who spoke at a Commonwealth Club luncheon yesterday in the Palace Hotel. Prof. Hart has just returned from the Hawaiian Islands, where his long-fostered opinions regarding the flood of yellow men pouring into

the United States, with their presage of disaster, was strengthened until it crystalized into a definite solution.

"Put the boot on the other foot," said Hart. "Suppose 100,000 American laborers settled on one of Japan's small islands. Suppose they brought with them American customs, traditions, habits, and means of permanent establishment through propagation. Would this be tolerated by the Japanese Government? The Japanese themselves admit that it would not."

Granting such premises, Prof. Hart believes that a treaty can be realized whereby the United States would prohibit the migration of American laboring classes to Japan and whereby the Japanese Government would exact like restrictions from its own people in regard to their migration to the United States.

"Such a treaty has not yet been proposed," said Hart, "but it is one that might well be effected without besmirching the pride of Japan."

EXHIBIT T.

[Japan Advertiser, Tokyo, May 22, 1920.]

JAPAN CHARGED WITH MILITARISM—DR. WHEELER SAYS COUNTRY IS IMPERIALISTIC AND MILITARISTIC.

Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president emeritus of the University of California, who was in Japan as a member of the unofficial mission headed by Mr. Alexander, of San Francisco, gave out the following statement on his return to the United States:

"Japan is not only imperialistic but militaristic. However, she is so busy in Asia that she does not desire to antagonize America. The foremost wish of her advanced thinkers is for peaceful relations with the United States.

"Based on what I have learned in Japan, I would advocate an understanding with Japan whereby she should pursue her destiny in Asia and abandon those regions where she comes in racial conflict with Caucasians.

"The two civilizations can not mingle, and the leaders in Japan agree that it is not well to attempt to amalgamate them. They can not and will not understand our civilization, and no matter in what part of the world he is, a Japanese always feels himself a subject of the Emperor, with the Imperial Government backing him, much as a feudal retainer had the support of his overlord in exchange for an undivided loyalty."

EXHIBIT U.

[Sacramento Bee, July 28, 1920.]

JAPANESE CHILDREN ARE GETTING HOSTILE—BERKELEY WOMAN SAYS NIPPONESE THERE HOLD AMERICANS IN CONTEMPT.

From the generally recognized model home city of Berkeley comes the information that the Japanese rapidly are increasing in numbers, but whereas they once swarmed the streets and played, now they appear unfriendly and vindictive and are generally hurrying to and fro on errands.

This is indicated in a letter written to the publisher of the Bee by Mrs. J. W. MacClatchie, residing at 2333 Channing Way, that city, who gives instances of the growing menace of the Japanese and what she regards as utter contempt for the native-born American.

After stating the Japanese question, in her estimation, is a serious matter and expressing the hope the Congressmen now investigating the conditions will display honesty and fairness, Mrs. MacClatchie says the change from the swarming of the little brown boys and girls about the streets where they played to what appears to be employment can not but be noticed.

HAVE HOSTILE ATTITUDE.

Mrs. MacClatchie writes:

"We live near Shattuck and University Avenues, and can not help notice the difference in the Japanese quarters around that section, where usually the streets are swarming with dozens of children of all sizes. Now one sees very

few of them, as they seem to be hurrying on errands; they are not playing as usual.

"I have not actually counted them, but seemingly there are an immense number within a radius of a dozen blocks. They always seem to be so unfriendly and vindictive whenever one speaks and smiles while passing them. They jabber something that sounds far from being friendly, if their actions accompanying the words are any sign. They bear no friendly feeling toward us."

BOAST OF POWER.

The writer told of a Japanese gardener employed by her next-door neighbor some six years ago, who is said to have remarked:

"Negro here, Mexican there; Japan come; America no more."

Another neighbor hired a Japanese woman recently to work for a day, states the correspondent. After the employer had explained to the woman how she wished the work done, the Japanese woman said:

"All right; I work for you now; by-by you work for me."

"The more my friend thought about it," states Mrs. MacCatchie, "the madder she got. So she told the woman to go."

IF WE WERE IN JAPAN.

Continuing, the Berkeley woman said:

"I wonder what Japan's attitude toward us would be should we flock into that country with the same idea in our heads which seems to be in theirs. Every American should be vitally interested in this question, and should see that the investigators do not fail in their duty toward our country, which is far too fair a land to be usurped by aliens."

FOUNDING "NEW JAPAN" ON PACIFIC COAST.

[By W. S. Charles.]

The Japanese adult who comes to our shores as an immigrant is not a very communicative person. Long ages of isolation by his ancestors in their island kingdom, shut off from communication with all the world save those dark-skinned races adjacent to their islands, with whom they made periodical excursions for barter or war, have made him a stoic to a high degree when dealing or conversing with the white race.

The average Japanese who has rented soil on the Pacific coast may have a fair, or even a thorough, understanding of the English language; but when you approach him for information in any line save business dealings that concern his welfare direct he is either extremely reserved or pretends not to understand your language or your line of questioning.

But the children of the Japanese are not so reticent. They are quick to defend the age-old virtues of their ancestral firesides and at the same time are strong defenders of the ideals and ultimate destiny of their race. In every Japanese boy or girl seems to abide a deep-seated conviction of the future growth and expansion of the Japanese nation.

So from the expressions and strong sentiments of these American-born children of the Japanese we can glean a fair idea of the meaning of the oriental immigration to our shores and the secret hope and ambition that hides silently in the mind and heart of each member of the race finding a lucrative foothold in this country.

These children very frequently give expression to the name "New Japan." By this they mean the region embraced in the coastal States of Washington, Oregon, and California. In many school sections where Japanese pupils are growing more numerous they often boast to the white children that "New Japan" will some day be completely controlled and peopled by Japanese.

Judging thus from this angle of youthful expression, which but strongly reflects the deep-seated convictions of their parents, conveyed to their children, no doubt, by home teaching and home conversation, we can see the growing danger of a further continuance of the "gentlemen's agreement." For the Japanese of to-day and the Japanese of 100 years from now, even

though he dwells through successive generations on our soil, will not change his oriental ideas, his racial cohesion, or his dream of racial supremacy. The education America imparts to him and the intelligence developed through that education will only be an added power to bring his abiding ideal to successful completion through economic prestige, legislative power of the future, through citizenship and increasing vote strength.

On rural route No. 1, out of Sumner, Wash., the son of Fred Schneider attends school. At this school also are quite a number of Japanese children. The Schneider boy carries his lunch, as do some of the Japanese children. At noon one day one of the Japanese boys finished his own lunch, then walking over to where Mr. Schneider's boy was eating boldly demanded a sandwich. Young Schneider told the Japanese boy he had only enough for himself, and then asked the Jap boy why he did not bring more for himself. The Japanese boy got very angry at the refusal and, stooping down, seized a handful of dust and threw it on the lunch of the white boy, telling him at the same time that if he couldn't have part of it he would fix it so the white boy wouldn't eat any.

Young Schneider didn't hesitate to settle the insult, though the Japanese boy was older and larger than he. His father had formerly been a wrestler and had not neglected to impart to his son the reliable art of self-defense. Two minutes later the Japanese boy retired from the sharp conflict, his face bruised and bleeding, thoroughly whipped physically; but mentally his racial pride and oriental teaching only grew stronger because of the punishment. As he retired from the field of battle he shook his fist at the white victor, exclaiming:

"Just you wait! Some day Japanese men rule this whole country! Then we make you sweat and do our work for us! You see!"

Significant or not, as you please to regard it, but here appears to crop out the idea of the New Japan, the Japanizing of the Pacific coast, a fixed idea even in the minds of Japanese children that this fair land is to be theirs through racial conquest. Proof, perhaps, of the contentions of some forward-looking legislators that the offspring of orientals who are born here are no different in ideals, in thought, than the parents who bore them, and that both should be forever barred from citizenship.

Some 6 miles out of Tacoma, just off the route of the Pacific Highway, is the Firwood School. There are two buildings there—the newly erected school building and the old school building that stands beside it, formerly known as the Dewey schoolhouse. Since the erection of the new school building the old one has been remodeled and is used only for a recreation place for the school children during intermission. For two years, however, this old school building has found a new use after regular school hours. The Japanese parents applied for and received permission from the school board to use this old school for two hours a day in which to teach their children the Japanese language.

I took it upon myself to visit this school to get a first-hand view of the number of orientals receiving special instruction there and to see who was in charge. I entered unannounced and stood in the doorway of the room, where some 10 or 12 Japanese students, all boys, and a Japanese male teacher were holding session.

"I am not intruding, I hope," I remarked.

The teacher was a neatly dressed gentleman with a strong, well-formed head and intelligent features.

He looked up, then slowly walked toward me, his oriental eyes sizing me up from head to foot.

"Not exactly," he said.

I put out my hand, and after the formality of handshaking was over I told him I had heard of his school and wanted a glimpse of an oriental schoolroom and to learn more about such an interesting place of education.

Perhaps my cordial manner disarmed his oriental suspicions. At least he received me very graciously and gave me some interesting information about himself. But through the whole conversation I felt conscious of a lurking something back of his dark eyes that made me feel I was treading on forbidden territory and that my intrusion was not overwell liked.

The school, he told me in halting English, was maintained by donations from parents of the children he instructed. Their contributions paid the small rental charge for the room and the price of his services. Two hours a day, five days per week, were spent there by the children after regular school hours.

He was Prof. I. Tancue, teacher of the Japanese language, a graduate of the Teachers' College of Tokyo, Japan. For five years he taught in the mission school of St. Margaret, of Tokyo, being in charge of one of the high-school departments. He was only temporarily employed in his present capacity and expects later to enter Columbia University to perfect himself in mathematics and physics.

"Are you in Japanese Government service in this country?" I suddenly asked him.

He looked at me for a full minute before replying, then slowly said:

"No."

"What is taught by you in this school?"

"Language only. The object is to perfect the Japanese boys in their own language."

"Are they acquiring this perfection for any definite purpose—to become Government employees or interpreters?"

"No, only to have a thorough knowledge of their own tongue."

"How many scholars do you have under you?"

"Twenty-four. I teach them two hours a day, five days a week."

That was about all the information I could obtain, and I left the room after bidding him good-bye. But I went out convinced more thoroughly than ever of one thing, that the Orient was sending its individual units into this fair country, at the same time consistently reaching out and holding in its secure grip the minds and hearts of oriental offspring by a system of Japanese instruction through Japanese teachers who were Japanese citizens, endowed with all the polish and educational perfection of her own soul—a soul that might partake of the wealth and substance which the indulgent occidental freely allowed them to gather at the expense of her own native sons' opportunity, but yet a soul that demanded full allegiance to ideals and dreams of the oriental supremacy of the future.

I saw an alien educational system fastening itself like a barnacle to our own school system, eventually to undermine and destroy its ideals and usefulness, placed there by permission of American school directors who have forgotten to safeguard our children's future by a strict denial of such practices.

Nor is this an isolated instance. This is but one of many similar oriental educational centers of the Pacific Northwest, and it would be just as plausible for this same process to be duplicated by the Letts, the Finns, the Austrians, the Italians, or any other alien race, provided they sought for and demanded the privilege. Yet they have not, but have come to our shores and deemed the American system all sufficient to which to trust the future care and education of their children.

EXHIBIT V.

[Translation from Los Angeles correspondence column in Shin Sekai (San Francisco), May 10, 1920.]

"REGISTRATION OF RESIDENTS TO BE COMPLETED IN AUGUST.

"Secret instructions have been given to the consulate at Los Angeles concerning the registration of Japanese residing within the jurisdiction, and these instructions are about to be carried out. Consul Oyama, through the Central Japanese Association, has called upon local associations to prepare lists of all Japanese residents in the local jurisdiction, and return them to the consulate by the last day of August.

"This is the first step in the national census of Japan, and by special order from Premier Hara the minister for foreign affairs has directed the consulates to take the census of Japanese residing abroad. The consul, on the basis of the registration referred to above, is to make up his report to be forwarded by December 10 (or, according to another report, by October 31). The local Japanese associations are requested to exert themselves for the completion of the registration of all Japanese by the date fixed, August 31."

Above is the heading and introduction of the Los Angeles correspondent's article. He goes on to explain that this "secret order" calls for minute details in regard to occupation and income, but leaves room for inaccuracies as to personal names. Every Japanese must report his status, "farmer, laborer, merchant, dependent," etc., and class of business or work done. For instance, a

farmer must state whether he is raising vegetables, grain, fruit, pigs, chickens, etc. Income from wages, salaries, business, etc., must be reported.

But the announcement states that it is not necessary to make the personal names, ages, family relations, etc., conform to the official family register. The name by which the registrant is known here, or "even initials," will be sufficient.

The instructions also provide that persons without names are to be registered simply as "unnamed." This doubtless refers to children not yet christened, in accordance with Japanese family requirements. Though the baby be not yet named, he must be listed as a Japanese subject.

[San Francisco Chronicle, July 18, 1920.]

JAPANESE DODGING LAND-OWNING LAW REBUKED BY COURT—SAN JOSE JUDGE DENOUNCES FATHER WHO CONTROLS BOYS' PROPERTY.

SAN JOSE, *July 17*.

N. Yato, Japanese, was catechised by Judge J. R. Welch when he appeared in court and petitioned that he be named legal guardian for his two children, 2 and 5 years old, so he might have control of a valuable piece of tomato land which he had purchased in their names.

"How much did the land cost?" ask the court.

"It cost $25,000," answered Yato.

"Where did the money come from to buy it?" was the next question.

"Worked and saved the money," said Yato.

"What did your children say when you made them a gift of the land?" asked Judge Welch.

Yato did not answer.

"How are those infants in arms going to operate the ranch?" continued the judge.

"I will work the place, take out the money for expenses, and turn the remainder over to them," answered the Jap.

"The law compels me to grant this petition," said Judge Welch, "but I will endeavor to find a way to avoid such wrongs. We do not allow a Japanese to own land, and yet he is owning it in his children's names."

[From the Sacramento Bee, May 20, 1920.]

TEXT OF INITIATIVE EXCLUSION MEASURE.

The following is the text of the proposed initiative measure that will be circulated in California to bring about the exclusion of nonassimilable races. It was drafted by the California Oriental Exclusion League and includes the Japanese.

Initiative measure relating to the property rights, powers, and disabilities of aliens in California.

An act relating to the rights, powers, and disabilities of aliens and of certain companies, associations, and corporations with respect to property in this State, providing for escheats in certain cases, prescribing the procedure therein, requiring reports of certain property holdings to facilitate the enforcement of this act, prescribing penalties for violation of the provisions hereof, and repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent or in conflict herewith.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. All aliens eligible to citizenship under the laws of the United States may acquire, possess, enjoy, transmit, and inherit real property, or any interest therein, in this State, in the same manner and to the same extent as citizens of the United States, except as otherwise provided by the laws of this State.

SEC. 2. All aliens other than those mentioned in section 1 of this act may acquire, possess, enjoy, and transfer real property, or any interest therein, in this State, in the manner and to the extent and for the purpose prescribed by any treaty now existing between the Government of the United States and the nation or country of which such alien is a citizen or subject, and not otherwise.

SEC. 3. Any company, association, or corporation organized under the laws of this or any other State or nation, of which a majority of the members are aliens other than those specified in section 1 on this act, or in which a majority of the issued capital stock is owned by such aliens may acquire, possess, enjoy, and convey real property, or any interest therein, in this State, in the manner and to the extent and for the purposes prescribed by any treaty now existing between the Government of the United States and the nation or country of which such members or stockholders are citizens or subjects, and not otherwise.

Hereafter all aliens other than those specified in section 1 hereof may become members of or acquire shares of stock in any company, association, or corporation that is or may be authorized to acquire, possess, enjoy, or convey agricultural land, in the manner and to the extent and for the purposes prescribed by any treaty now existing between the Government of the United States and the nation or country of which such alien is a citizen or subject, and not otherwise.

GUARDIANSHIP FEATURE.

SEC. 4. Hereafter no alien mentioned in section 2 hereof and no company, association, or corporation mentioned in section 3 hereof may be appointed guardian of that portion of the estate of a minor which consists of property which such alien or such company, association, or corporation is inhibited from acquiring, possessing, enjoying, or transferring by reasons of the provisions of this act. The public administrator of the proper county, or any other competent person or corporation, may be appointed guardian of the estate of a minor citizen whose parents are ineligible to appointment under the provisions of this section.

On such notice to the guardian as the court may require, the superior court may remove the guardian of such an estate whenever it appears to the satisfaction of the court—

(*a*) That the guardian has failed to file the report required by the provisions of section 5 hereof; or

(*b*) That the property of the ward has not been or is not being administered with due regard to the primary interest of the ward; or

(*c*) That facts exist which would make the guardian ineligible to appointment in the first instance; or

(*d*) That facts establishing any other legal ground for removal exist.

DEFINITION OF "TRUSTEE."

SEC. 5. (*a*) The term "trustee" as used in this section means any person, company, association, or corporation, that, as guardian, trustee, attorney in fact, or agent, or in any other capacity, has the title, custody ,or control of property, or some interest therein, belonging to an alien mentioned in section 2 hereof, or to the minor child of such an alien, if the property is of such character that such alien is inhibited from acquiring, possessing, enjoying, or transferring it.

(*b*) Annually, on or before the 31st day of January, every such trustee must file in the office of the secretary of State of California and in the office of the county clerk of each county in which any of the property is situated a verified written report showing:

(1) The property, real or personal, held by him for or on behalf of such an alien or minor;

(2) A statement showing the date when each item of such property came into his possession or control; and

(3) An itemized account of all expenditures, investments, rents, issues, and profits in respect to the administration and control of such property, with particular reference to holdings of corporate stock and leases, cropping contracts, and other agreements in respect to land and the holding or sale of products thereof.

(*c*) Any person, company, association, or corporation that violates any provision of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding $1,000 or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(*d*) The provisions of this section are cumulative and are not intended to change the jurisdiction or the rules of practice of courts of justice.

COURT CAN ORDER SALE.

SEC. 6. Whenever it appears to the court in any probate proceeding that by reason of the provisions of this act any heir or devisee can not take real property in this State or membership or shares of stock in a company, association, or corporation which but for said provisions said heir or devisee would take as such, the court, instead of ordering a distribution of such property to such heir or devisee, shall order a sale of said property to be made in the manner provided by law for probate sales of property, and the proceeds of such sale shall be distributed to such heir or devisee in lieu of such property.

SEC. 7. Any real property hereafter acquired in fee in violation of the provisions of this act by any alien mentioned in section 2 of this act, or by any company, association, or corporation mentioned in section 3 of this act, shall escheat to and become and remain the property of the State of California. The attorney general or district attorney of the proper county shall institute proceedings to have the escheat of such real property adjudged and enforced in the manner provided by section 474 of the political code and title 8, part 3, of the code of civil procedure. Upon the entry of final judgment in such proceedings the title to such real property shall pass to the State of California. The provisions of this section and of sections 2 and 3 of this act shall not apply to any real property hereafter acquired in the enforcement or in satisfaction of any lien now existing upon or interest in such property so long as such real property so acquired shall remain the property of the alien, company, association, or corporation acquiring the same in such manner. No alien, company, association, or corporation mentioned in section 2 or section 3 hereof shall hold for a longer period than two years the possession of any agricultural land acquired in the enforcement of or in satisfaction of a mortgage or other lien hereafter made or acquired in good faith to secure a debt.

PROPERTY ESCHEATS TO STATE.

SEC. 8. Any leasehold or other interest in real property less than the fee hereafter acquired in violation of the provisions of this act by any alien mentioned in section 2 of this act, or by any company, association, or corporation mentioned in section 3 of this act, shall escheat to the State of California. The attorney general or district attorney of the proper county shall institute proceedings to have such escheat adjudged and enforced as provided in section 7 of this act. In such proceedings the court shall determine and adjudge the value of such leasehold or other interest in such real property, and enter judgment for the State for the amount thereof, together with costs. Thereupon the court shall order a sale of the real property covered by such leasehold or other interest in the manner provided by section 1271 of the code of civil procedure. Out of the proceeds arising from such sale the amount of the judgment rendered for the State shall be paid into the State treasury and the balance shall be deposited with and distributed by the court in accordance with the interest of the parties therein. Any share of stock or the interest of any member in a company, association, or corporation hereafter acquired in violation of the provisions of section 3 of this act shall escheat to the State of California. Such escheat shall be adjudged and enforced in the same manner as provided in this section for the escheat of a leasehold or other interest in real property less than the fee.

SEC. 9. Every transfer of real property or of an interest therein, though colorable in form, shall be void as to the State, and the interest thereby conveyed or sought to be conveyed shall escheat to the State if the property interest involved is of such a character that an alien mentioned in section 2 hereof is inhibited from acquiring, possessing, enjoying, or transferring it, and if the conveyance is made with intent to prevent, evade, or avoid escheat as provided for herein.

A prima facie presumption that the conveyance is made with such intent shall arise upon proof of any of the following group of facts:

(*a*) The taking of the property in the name of a person other than the persons mentioned in section 2 hereof if the consideration is paid or agreed or understood to be paid by an alien mentioned in section 2 hereof.

(*b*) The taking of the property in the name of a company, association, or corporation if the memberships or shares of stock therein held by aliens mentioned in section 2 hereof, together with the memberships or shares of stock by others but paid for or agreed or understood to be paid for by such aliens

would amount to a majority of the membership or the issued capital stock of such company, association, or corporation.

(c) The execution of a mortgage in favor of an alien mentioned in section 2 hereof if said mortgagee is given possession, control, or management of the property.

The enumeration in this section of certain presumptions or inferences that reasonably may be made as to the existence of intent to prevent, evade, or avoid escheat as provided for herein.

IMPRISONMENT FOR CONSPIRACY.

SEC. 10. If two or more persons conspire to effect a transfer of real property, or of an interest therein, in violation of the provisions hereof, they are punishable by imprisonment in the county jail or State penitentiary not exceeding two years, or by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or both.

SEC. 11. Nothing in this act shall be construed as a limitation upon the power of the State to enact laws with respect to the acquisition, holding, or disposal by aliens of real property in this State.

SEC. 12. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent or in conflict with the provisions hereof are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That—

(a) This act shall not affect pending actions or proceedings, but the same may be prosecuted and defended with the same effect as if this act had not been adopted.

(b) No cause of action arising under any law of this State shall be affected by reason of the adoption of this act, whether an action or proceeding has been instituted thereon at the time of the taking effect of this act or not, and actions may be brought upon such causes in the same manner, under the same terms and conditions, and with the same effect as if this act had not been adopted.

(c) This act, in so far as it does not add to, take from, or alter an existing law, shall be construed as a continuation thereof.

PROVISION FOR AMENDMENTS.

SEC. 13. The legislature may amend this act in furtherance of its purpose and to facilitate its operation.

SEC. 14. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, or phrase of this act is for any reason held to be unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this act. The people hereby declare that they would have passed this act, and each section, subsection, sentence, clause, and phrase thereof irrespective of the fact that any one or more other sections, subsections, sentence, clauses, or phrases be declared unconstitutional.

[From the Sacramento Bee, May 22, 1920.]

ANTIJAPANESE INITIATIVE SHOULD BE SUCCESSFUL.

The proposed initiative measure to relieve, so far as State legislative action may, the present situation as to the "peaceful penetration" of California by the Japanese has been perfected and petitions will be circulated at once.

The measure has been carefully prepared under the direction of the State Committee of Six, representing the American Legion, the Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West, and organized labor, which organizations, through their State executives and individual posts, parlors, and unions, are pledged to its adoption.

During the past few weeks the measure, in tentative form, has been before several chambers of commerce and bar associations and interested parties to secure the benefit of criticism and suggestion, and the final framing of its various provisions was done by the State legislative counsel bureau. The committee claims that it has exercised all reasonable care in providing a legal measure to accomplish the ends sought without injustice or unnecessary annoyance to anyone.

The fundamental principle of the bill is found in section 2, which declares, in effect, that aliens ineligible to citizenship may acquire, possess, and transfer real property or interests therein to the extent and for the purpose described

by treaty, and not otherwise; and all provisions of the bill are made to conform to that clearly defined principle.

Therefore, the law, when operative, can not deprive any alien of any right to which he is entitled by treaty. Let that be remembered when Japanese diplomats suggest to the State Department at Washington, as they undoubtedly will, that California proposes to violate the treaty, or when Sidney Gulick or other white champions of Japanese invasion allege that injustice is being done our brown brothers.

The measure aims first to close the loopholes by which the Japanese are at present deliberately evading the existing law as to land ownership, and to prevent leasing of agricultural lands to aliens ineligible to citizenship. Leasing, it is claimed, results as inevitably as ownership in control of such lands; and control of rich agricultural lands of this country, in the hands of a unified interest like the Japanese, will ultimately give economic control of the country itself.

To carry out the intent of the measure, no one ineligible to citizenship may act as guardian or trustee for a minor whose property may include agricultural lands, or interest therein, and penalties are provided for direct violation of the law, and also for conspiracy to evade its plain intent.

California is practically a unit on the proposition that Japanese immigration should be excluded as rigidly as Chinese immigration, but some who concede this claim that the initiative measure will deprive them of Japanese labor, which is needed.

The answer is that with exclusion in force the Japanese now here will stay, whether permitted to own or lease lands or not, because nowhere else can they do so well.

They will find occupation in those pursuits for which they are best adapted and in which they can secure the highest wage. The majority doubtless will remain in agriculture, where their conceded ability will secure for them as laborers and employees high wages and constant occupation.

And now that a measure is so framed as to meet every legitimate objection of the friends of the Japanese, it is incumbent upon every interest and every individual in California to assist in rolling up a majority for the initiative measure that will act as an object lesson for Congress and for our eastern brethren.

EXHIBIT X.

JAPANESE BUSY IN OTHER STATES—"PEACEFUL PENETRATION" NOT CONFINED TO PACIFIC COAST—SIGNIFICANT NEWS NOTES REPRINTED FROM THE SACRAMENTO BEE.

[July 27, 1920.]

JAPANESE ACTIVITIES EXTENDING TO TEXAS—PURCHASE OF 1,000 ACRES TO PLANT COTTON AND BUILD $100,000 PLANT IN EL PASO.

The Albuquerque Morning Journal of July 17 announces the purchase by Japanese of 1,000 acres of Texas land in the Rio Grande Valley near El Paso as a beginning made by the Japanese from California in the agricultural conquest of Texas, which that paper has been prophesying for some time. The land, it appears, is good irrigated land close to El Paso and near the boundary of New Mexico. About one-half of it is to be planted in cotton the first season and the balance next season.

The journal declares the next purchase by the Japanese probably will be in Dona Ana County, in New Mexico, in which are large fruit and produce areas, land which is capable of intensive cultivation and conditions which encourage the growth of long-staple cotton. The Japanese already are established in this valley in the cantaloupe industry as lessees and shippers. The county farm bureau is opposed to Japanese immigration, but has made no active effort to exclude it.

BUILD $100,000 PLANT.

The El Paso (Tex.) Times of July 17 announces the erection of a $100,000 market house and refrigerating plant and the organization of a produce-distributing corporation capitalized at $500,000 by the Rio Grande Produce Co.

in that city. The capital is being provided by Japanese colonists from California, who are seeking a market for their products from the Rio Grande Valley and by New York interests.

[July 28, 1920.]

JAPANESE STARTING TO INVADE FLORIDA—LAND SOLD CHEAP TO NIPPONESE SETTLERS, WHO CAN BORROW MONEY ON PERSONAL NOTES.

In Shin-Sekai, the Japanese New World, of San Francisco, on July 20 appears an interview with Kiyosuke Shimada and Rideo Kovayashi, two Japanese settlers now living in Florida, who are on their way to Japan for a visit and are describing for the benefit of the Japanese in California the conditions as they exist in northern Florida.

They explain there are about 200 Japanese settlers in that portion of Florida, most of whom are engaged in growing vegetables. Each has a holding of about 150 acres of land, which presumably has been purchased, as they explain it is very easy to buy land there; that the whites welcome Japanese; and that the banks lend money to them without security on individual notes.

LAND IS SOLD CHEAP.

They say there is plenty of rich land which can be bought cheap, that it is undeveloped, and that the Government welcomes the development thereof.

They declare there is no hint of anti-Japanese feeling; that the children attend school with the whites; that they employ both white and Negro labor (some of it coming from Georgia) on their farms, with wages at $3.50 for a 9-hour day. The land, they state, is fertile and good for intensive cultivation, and the influence of the Japanese is very strong in the community. The article is headed "The Happy Land of Florida."

[July 29, 1920.]

JAPANESE GETTING COLORADO FOOTHOLD—OPPOSITION TO ORIENTAL MENACE SAID TO HAVE DECLINED BECAUSE OF MINISTER'S HELP.

In Shin Sekai, the New World, a Japanese newspaper of San Francisco, on July 21 appears a letter from Denver written by S. Hirahara on the situation in Colorado and Nebraska in so far as it affects the Japanese.

He says there are about 5,000 Japanese in Colorado and Nebraska, including women and children, that they are scattered quite generally through those States, and that they are farming generally on leased land, about 80 acres to the family; that they do business through local banks and employ white laborers, who eat with the Japanese.

MINISTERS AID BROWN MEN.

The letter claims the anti-Japanese feeling in Colorado has died down and no longer exists; that this is due partly to efforts on the part of the heads of the Japanese Association, who have explained the matter to the whites, and also to the efforts of ministers and leaders of the American Christian churches, who have appeared at anti-Japanese meetings in defense of the Japanese and have arranged social gatherings at which those opposed to the Japanese were asked to exchange views.

EXHIBIT Z.

[From Sacramento Bee, Oct. 22, 1919.]

JAPANESE PAPER EXPOSES DESIGNS ON AMERICA—SAN FRANCISCO PUBLICATION BOASTS NIPPONESE RACE WILL DOMINATE UNITED STATE, WINNING LAND OWNERSHIP AND INTERMARRIAGE.

The polite and courteous and friendly manner of Japanese in demanding full rights in California, including land ownership and intermarriage, masks another attitude, a grim determination to force their demands at all costs when the time becomes propitious for such tactics.

This is well shown by the fiery tone, the half-veiled threats, the exalted tone of prophecy of the irresistible force of the Japanese race, displayed in the translation of an editorial which appeared in The New World, a Japanese newspaper published in San Francisco.

In it the real Japanese talked without restraint and minus the diplomacy with which their utterances for Americans are couched.

THREATS SIMILAR TO THOSE OF GERMANY.

Americans should read this editorial, noting the similarity between its boastful, threatening tone of racial mastery and unswervable destiny and the same literature that presaged the world career in crime of Germany.

The editorial was as follows:

"We should advance and not recede. To stop is to retreat. Whether in war or business this holds true. While we push forward boldly the enemy has no chance to form plans. We have a saying that the gods never curse a successful man. A determined spirit will crush a rock, we also say. These maxims are suitable for the present situation.

"We who are here in America, where so many anti-Japanese parties exist, must have this sort of determination. What can Phelan do? What can Inman do? Both are but ordinary men. Their ability is nothing unusual. Their influence is only that of a crowd.

"YAMOTO RACE IRRESISTIBLE.

"When we of the Yamoto race rise with a mighty resolve, their opposition will be as futile as an attempt to sweep the sea with a broom.

"It is only because there is so much fear and anxiety on the part of us Japanese that they think they can undertake such big things.

"Even if photograph marriages should be prohibited, we can not be stopped from leaving our descendants on this American continent. Even if not a single Japanese woman comes, it is not possible to prevent the seed of our great Yamoto race from being sown on the American continent by marriages with Americans, with French, with Indians, and with negroes, especially since there are already 100,000 Japanese here and 5,000 children are born annually.

"Phelan and Inman can not stop their great force. What stupidity! What ignorance of a mighty force!

"Again let us consider the land law. Supposing that the ideas of Phelan and Inman were carried out, and we Japanese were prohibited from owning or cultivating land. We could find some way to continue farming and make a good living as producers. If we can not conveniently do so in California we shall go to other States and devise some plan. Even the laws of California are not forever unchangeable.

"WILL SWEEP ALL LAWS AWAY.

"The day will come when the real strength of the Japanese will make a clean sweep of all laws.

"Even the Kaiser's empire was destroyed when its time came. What can Phelan and Inman, whose influence is less than a drop in the great ocean of world tendency, do to stop the forward movement of our Yamoto race?

"We will say: 'Let there be a hundred or a thousand anti-Japanese movements; let laws be made; let laws be amended. Foolish agitators will have their day; wise ones will some time raise their voices. All these are temporary, but our great racial activities are eternal. All we have to do is to stand firm on the single point of justice, unite our strength, and move forward energetically in various quarters of the business world.'

EXHIBIT AA.

THE JAPANESE ATTITUDE TOWARD "FOREIGNERS" AND AMERICA—FIRST-HAND INFORMATION FROM A TEACHER WHO SPENT SIX YEARS AMONG THE JAPANESE—CHILDREN TAUGHT SUPERIORITY TO ALL, AND DESTINY IS TO BRING OTHERS TO SUBJECTION.

[NOTE.—The following is from a letter written by Miss Frances Hewitt, recently returned from Japan, where she spent six years teaching English to

Japanese school children. Miss Hewitt's long residence in Japan and close association with the native people afforded her an exceptional opportunity of observing and learning many intimate details concerning them which would escape a less keen observer or one with the interests of America less at heart.—Editor.]

I avail myself of this opportunity of laying before you certain facts anent Japan's attitude toward the "foreigner"—meaning, of course, the white man.

These facts are but little understood by our people, even when they have been in Japan either as visitors or as residents for a short time.

THREE SOURCES OF INFORMATION.

We have three main sources of information regarding things Japanese: Missionaries, tourists, and business men, laying aside our Government officials.

First, we have the missionaries, preaching and acting their creed to the very best of their ability and understanding of love overcoming hate. But the aquivalent of our word "love" does not exist in the Japanese language. The things we do in the name of love or of fair play are set down to cowardice and weakness. The missionaries are in Japan on sufferance. So long as they do not say or write anything to offend the very touchy sensibilities of the Japanese Government they are permitted to remain. Should one of them dare to tell the truth about Japan, he would be "asked" to leave the country. For this reason, and because of their religious zeal, they are willing to become blind or, as some unhappily do, go forth preaching the lying gospel of Japan's friendly intentions simply that the coffers of their particular missions may benefit through gifts from the Japanese.

Second on our list are the tourists, and to these we may add all notables who go to Japan on trade or other commissions.

These are so mightily entertained that they seem to lose all sense of perspective or of sane observation. If they seem of enough importance, train schedules are rearranged, police officers become personal bodyguards, even acting as upper servants; gifts are showered upon them; the few really splendid factories—splendid for show purposes—are shown them as an example of the factory and mill life of the nation. All others, where children bred for the purpose, of from 5 years up, are offered as living sacrifices upon the altar of the nation's policy of cheap labor in order to undersell the white man, are solidly locked against both native and foreign inspection.

GERMAN IDEA TAUGHT CHILDREN.

They are shown the numerous schools and duly impressed by the efficiency of the compulsory educational laws, but what they do not learn is the fact that these same compulsory-educated children must study English for five years in order that they may understand every word we may utter. They do not learn that when, in English-speaking households, the family, in order to evade the ever eavesdropping servants, indulge in French or even resort to the old "hog latin" of our childhood, the servants show their resentment, and in a few days, if this effort to evade them is persisted in, one is visited by the police and politely requested to speak in English. These things were all part and parcel of our life in Japan before the war, and when that cloud burst the Japanese insisted upon censoring our inmost thoughts. Before the war the internal policy had been to shut out or squeeze out the foreigner, and the war gave them a chance to hasten the fulfillment of their intentions by at least 50 years.

Neither do the tourists learn that these children are taught that they, being children of the "Son of Heaven," are superior to all foreigners and that their natural destiny is to bring all other peoples to subjection.

This policy the Japanese learned from the Germans, and they quite reasonably said to themselves, "If for the German, why not for the Japanese?" The Japanese statesmen will naively tell you in strict confidence when you have wined him fairly well that the only reason the German failed was because he was white and a Christian, hence afraid to die for his country. But the Japanese, having no such foolish notions, should be able to "put it over." No less a personage than the private secretary of former Prime Minister Yamamoto told me this after having eaten a fairly good dinner in my house.

Again, they do not learn that the girls are taught that two kinds of children are absolutely necessary to Japan's successful world domination—those who go

into the factories, where their lives must of a necessity be short, and those who are permitted to reach maturity, the boys to enter the army and navy, the girls to become mothers of more children—cannon fodder and mill grist.

They do not learn that every girl is thoroughly drilled in the doctrine that should she become a "picture bride" in America or an immigrant to other lands her loyal duty to her Emperor is to have as many children as possible, so that the foreigners' land may in time become a possession of Japan's through the expressed will of the majority of the people.

European policy has always been that of thrusting their nation into a foreign war when the people at home become troublesome. Japan has learned this lesson only too well, and all the hopes that we or other people may have because of industrial unrest and the awakening of the Japanese people are on a par with our hopes of an uprising in Germany. As Germany was forced into the war because of this unrest among her people, so Japan will be forced into a foreign war, basing her faith upon her opinion that Germany lost simply because she was white and Christian.

Tourists seldom happen to be in the quarters of Japan when Americans or other white men mistaken for Americans are mobbed and beaten because California happens at the moment to be passing some protective laws. This has happened to me and to friends of mine several times.

ESPIONAGE SYSTEM.

They do not know that if a servant reports to the police that you have made unfriendly remarks about Japan all your incoming and outgoing mail is opened by the post-office authorities. How can they do this? Samples of all foreigners' writing is kept on file in the principal mail ports. Get a friend to address it for you? Their writing is also known and their correspondence opened. There are so few foreigners in Japan that this is a simple matter. Your criticizing letters never leave the country.

Every Japanese is a natural-born spy, and the police files are full of their individual reports. Nothing the white man does is too insignificant to report to the police.

The business men have very little to tell except of the cupidity, deceit, and general untrustworthiness of the Japanese, but they dare not say too much lest it hurt their business. They hope on, forgiving and overlooking things that they would not tolerate for an instant in one of their own people, knowing all the time that their forbearance is considered weakness by the Japanese. The most admired man in Japan is he who outwits, outtricks his adversary, not he who prefers loss to uncharitableness or dishonesty.

SOME JAPANESE LAW.

Of things Japanese that may be of more local interest to people of the Pacific coast, according to Japanese law recently passed, foreigners may own land. But when you wish to purchase a piece of property you are informed that only companies may own land. It takes five people to form a company. When you ask to be incorporated you are informed that all companies must incorporate under a Japanese name and that there must be one Japanese in the company. Very well. You have a friend or servant whom you think you can trust. You incorporate in his name and buy your property. Should you prove "undesirable" or should they want your property, you suddenly find out that not you but your Japanese partner owns your land.

RIGID EXCLUSION LAWS.

Japan has rigid exclusion laws which bar all laborers. The law has escaped the attention of Americans because no white laborer would ever dream of emigrating to Japan. Their only competitors are the Chinese, and not a Chinese laborer can enter the country. Thus Japan protects herself, but howls when we try to do likewise.

One can own a launch or a yacht in Japan, but you are not allowed outside the mouth of the harbor of the city in which you live. It is practically impossible for a foreigner to fish in Japanese waters, as you are met with a polite and smiling resistance that soon puts an end to your ardor.

CONTROL FISHING FLEETS.

Yet our fishing fleets are entirely in the hands of the Japanese and practically controlled by them in southern California. The Japanese go and come at their own sweet will, and I have been told that they have a fund of $150,000 to fight any case that might be started against them. They break the laws of California almost daily during the fishing season by invading the restricted districts about this island (Santa Catalina). When our officers, with those of the fish and game commission, arrested them this summer they got out restraining orders against them, which left them free to sweep this entire district almost free of fish during the rest of the season. The restraining order was secured through misrepresentation. Before this order was applied for in Los Angeles the men had already pleaded guilty in our local court.

MINE SWEEPERS IN WAR.

Yet these same fishing boats are the mine layers and sweepers for the United States Navy in time of war. And you can just make up your mind now that Japan is going to test our League of Nations by the mightiest war this country has yet known.

We are spending millions for a great naval base at Honolulu. There we have our fleet and 12,000 of our people, with a Japanese-manned fishing fleet ready to strew their mines before the fleet and 120,000 Japanese, all more or less trained in the arts of war, to the rear of our tiny white army.

We have already spent and must spend still more millions on our Pacific Fleet with our rightful mine sweepers manned by Japanese—and German-infested Mexico—to be strewn "broadcast in our channel waters before our Government could possibly seize the fishing craft. They are powerful and fast and would be in Mexican waters before war was officially declared. Remember Japan sunk the Russian fleet before war had been declared and still considers it a pretty trick to have played on the white man.

PROMISED WAR WITH AMERICA.

I have but recently returned from Japan where I lived for six years. My information has been gleaned mostly from the boys and girls to whom I was teaching English. They were all quite sure of the "promised war with America." Not from what grown folks tell one but from the naive chatter of youths and children, can one ascertain what is being taught in schools in Japan. The teaching of children to-day becomes the established fact of to-morrow and Japan only waits the day to test America's strength. She will test the strength of the League of Nations to the utmost in order to force the world to recognize her people as equals. The moment she accomplishes this the end of the white man is in sight.

When Japan has taken sufficient iron from Shantung; when she has amassed enough wealth from Siberia; when she has stored enough chemicals from Germany and China, Japan's day will have arrived. It has taken only 40 years for Japan to push her way into a world power of the first class. How long will it take her to make ready for her test of the League of Nations?

Only an act of Providence can avert this war and Providence seems to be loathe to step in and relieve us of paying the price of our blindness, our stupidity. We can't avert the war for the causes are too well established, but we can avert some of the loss that will otherwise be ours by driving the Japanese out now; by taking command of our own food supply and of that strong right hand of the Navy—the fishing fleets.

PICTURE BRIDES ARE CRITICIZED.

SEATTLE, WASH., *May 22.*

Japanese picture brides were severely scored by Superior Judge Calvin S. Hall yesterday, who refused to recognize the legality of the picture-bride agreement. He denied divorce to Hisano Utsunomiya, picture bride. The decision was appealed to the State supreme court to-day.

"People must be married before they can be divorced," Judge Hall said.

HONOLULU, HAWAII, *June 27, 1920.*

HON. GOV. STEVENS.

DEAR SIR: I have watched with a great deal of interest the reports of the fight you are making on the Japanese question, and, as California is my native State, I take an interest in anything that will tend to keep her from being the New Japan that Hawaii is. Thinking that the inclosed report may be of use, or at least of interest, to you, and hoping that California will never see the day when such a report can be made of her condition, I am,

Respectfully,

RAY M. TEMPLETON.

INMAN EXHIBIT A.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII—THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE SCHOOLS.

[Prepared by the Department of Public Instruction, Vaughan MacCaughey, superintendent, Oct., 1919.]

NOTE.—The principals and teachers are predominately non-English speaking aliens. The pupils are predominately American-born children, who are to become American citizens and voters.

NOTE.—In many cases there seemed to be some uncertainty as to the correct name of the principal or the correct spelling of the name. Therefore several names in parentheses sometimes appear under the same school.

No.	Name of school and location.	Principal.	Number of teachers.	Number of pupils.	Religious affiliation.
	HIGH-SCHOOL GRADE.				
1	Honolulu Hongwanji Gakuen, Upper Fort Street, Honolulu.	Takayuki Asano.....	15	415	Hongwanji Buddhist Mission.
	Hawaii High School.....	.....	.....	145	
	Hawaii Girl's High.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	Japanese Central Institute, Nuuanu Street, Honolulu.	Jikichi Tatsuruhama..	.....	.....	Independent.
	High School Department.....	.....	7	497	
	Girls' Department.....	.....	.....	57	
3	Hawaii Jogakko (Girls') (includes primary, South Street.	Ryonen Yamada (acting).	7	87	Jodo Buddhist Mission.
4	Hilo Japanese High School.....	Hakudo (Byakudo) Takeda.	8	130	Hongwanji Mission.
	Girls' High.....	.....	.....	57	
5	Hilo Japanese Language School (High School Department), Hilo.	Yoshio Shinoda (acting).	5	252	Independent.
6	Hawaiian Jitsusen Girls' School (includes primary), Hilo.	Kansiki Shimizu.....	.....	.....	Jodo Buddhist Mission.
	HONOLULU.[1]				
7	Central Institute (primary grades), 1441 Nuuanu Street.	Jikichi Tatsuruhama..	7	518	Independent.
8	Hawaii Girls' School (preparatory), South Street.	Ryonen Yamada (acting).	7	98	Jodo Buddhist Mission.
9	Honolulu Hongwanji (educational home), Fort Street.	Ko Takahashi.....	7	395	Hongwanji Buddhist.
10	Kaimuki Japanese Language School, Tenth Avenue, Kaimuki.	Usaemon Inoguichi...	2	121	Independent.
11	Kakaako Japanese Language School, Kakaako.	Masashi (Seishi) Masuda.	5	391	Do.
12	Kalihi Japanese Language School, Kalihi.	Kenji Kadowaki.....	2	180	Do.
13	Makiki Japanese Language School, 1201 Young Street.	Ryuhei Mashimo.....	6	450	Do.
14	Manoa Japanese Language School, Old Road, Manoa.	Kanemitsu (Kengo) Uno.	2	97	Do.
15	Moiliili Japanese Language School, Moiliili.	Teikichi (Sadakichi) Koza.	6	451	Do.
16	Palama Hongwanji Educational Home, Palama.	Tetsuzo Takamura....	7	500	Hongwanji Buddhist.
17	Palama Japanese Language School, Robello Lane.	Yoshimatsu (Kichimatsu) Hayashi.	5	314	Independent.
18	Toyo Gakuen (educational home), Kalihi.	Shinkichi Horibe.....	2	110	Do.
19	Waikiki Gakuen, Liliuokalani Road.	Kokui Otake.....	2	115	Do.

[1] Primary and grammar grade schools, also kindergartens.

No.	Name of school and location.	Principal.	Number of teachers.	Number of pupils.	Religious affiliation.
	OAHU.				
20	Aiea Hongwanji Gakuen (educational home), Aiea.	Toraki Kimura.....	5	350	Hongwanji Mission.
21	Aiea Japanese Language School, Aiea.	Utanosuke Fijishiro...	2	53	Methodist Board.
22	Ewa Hongwanji Educational home, Ewa.	Tamotsu Furuno.....	5	198	Hongwanji Mission.
23	Ewa Japanese Language School, Ewa.	Kametaro Maeda.....	2	37	Generally known as Christian Mission School because the principal is a minister of the Gospel; independent.
24	Haleiwa Yamato Gakuen (educational home), Haleiwa.	Tamotsu Matsumura..	2	129	Independent.
25	Haleiwa Hongwanji, Haleiwa.....	Ryuten Kashiwa (Kazuhiko Asami).	2	70	Hongwanji Mission.
26	Haleiwa Taisho Educational Home. Haleiwa.	Buntetsu Miyamoto...	3	113	Jodo Buddhist Mission.
27	Heeia Japanese Language School, Heeia.	Ichiro Hirohata.....	2	101	Independent.
28	Kahana-Kaaawa Rengo Gakuen, Kaaawa.	Kakuji Saito.....	3	69	Do.
29	Kahaluu Japanese Gakuen Educational Home, Kahaluu.	Zenshin Toyama.....	3	40	Do.
30	Kahuku Japanese Language School, Kahuku.	Tokichi (Fujikichi Watanabe) (Josho Enfuku, Jodo Buddhist priest).	4	182	Do.
31	Kawailoa Japanese Educational Home, Kawailoa.	Kensun Arawara.....	2	125	Soto (Sodoshu) Buddhist Mission.
32	Laie Japanese Language School, Laie.	Koten Suetomi (Jodo Buddhist priest).	2	55	Independent.
33	Loalipe Hongwanji, Loalipe, Waipahu.	Tai Yoshikawa.....	1	.....	Hongwanji Mission.
34	Pearl City Hongwanji Gakuen (educational home), Pearl City.	Seiho (Shobo Mansori) Aoyama.	3	132	Do.
35	Punaluu Japanese Language School, Punaluu.	Ikinojo (Chikao Ishida).	2	41	Independent.
36	Puuloa Hongwanji Language School, Puuloa.	Nisaburo Yoshino.....	2	72	Used to be affiliated with Hongwanji Mission; became independent last July.
37	Wahiawa Hongwanji Educational Home, Wahiawa.	Kenjun Sanada.....	4	200	Hongwanji Mission.
38	Waialua Hongwanji Educational Home, Waialua.	Ryufen Kashiwa.....	5	350	Do.
39	Waianae Hongwanji Educational Home, Waianae.	Masato Sarashina.....	3	170	Do.
40	Waimanalo Japanese Language School, Waimanalo.	Teiko Yasui.....	2	115	Independent; partly Hongwanji Mission.
41	Waimalu Hongwanji Language School (kindergarten), Aiea, Waimalu.	Yoshiharu (Yushun) Kato.	2	50	Hongwanji Mission.
42	Waipahu Japanese Language School (educational home), Waipahu.	Hozui (Horin) Nakayama.	3	390 (100)	Independent (Soto Buddhist Mission?).
43	Waipahu Hongwanji Language School, Waipahu.	Kazue Miyamoto (Yushun Kago).	7	429	Hongwanji Mission.
44	Watertown Japanese Language School, Puuloa.	Kijiro Yamakishi.....	1	30	Independent.
	HAWAII.				
45	Hakalau Japanese Language School, Hakalau.	Hitoshi Tsuji.....	2	72	Independent.
46	Hakalau Jodo Language School, Hakalau.	Shinkyo Tachikawa...	3	120	Jodo Buddhist Mission.
47	Hawi Japanese Language School, Hawi, Kohala.	I. Inamoto.....	3	103	Independent in name; in charge of Shintoku Kwai (Jodo Buddhist).
48	Hilea Japanese Language School, Hilea.	Mamoru Ichijo.....	1	35	Independent.
49	Hilo Hongwanji Educational Home, Hilo.	Shizuma Nara.....	7	355	Hongwanji Buddhist.
50	Hilo Japanese Language School, Hilo.	Yoshio Shinoda.....	5	252	Independent.
51	Honaunau Japanese Language School, Honaunau, Kona.	Isao Ichiba (Kun Ichijo).	2	79	Do.

No.	Name of school and location.	Principal.	Number of teachers.	Number of pupils.	Religious affiliation.
	HAWAII—continued.				
52	Honokaa Japanese Language School, Honokaa.	Fukuhei Hirayama...	3	116	Independent.
53	Meisho Educational Institute, Honokaa.	Kunio Ohta.....	2	75	Jodo Buddhist Mission.
54	Honokohau Japanese Language School, Honokohau.	Denji Yamamoto.....	2	64	Independent.
55	Honomakau Jodo Japanese Language School, Honomakau.	Horyu Asai.....	2	96	Jodo Buddhist Mission.
56	Honomu Boarding School, Honomu.	Shiro Sokabe.....	2	30	Christian.
57	Honomu Hongwanji Language School, Honomu.	Chiho Miyakawa.....	4	170	Hongwanji Mission.
58	Honuapo Japanese Language School, Honuapo.	Teijiro (Yasujiro) Sato	2	41	Independent.
59	Hookena Japanese Language School, Hookena.	Kuichi Sakamoto.....	2	35	Do.
60	Olaa 11-Miles Japanese Language School, Olaa.	Shutetsu Uyenoyama (Tsuneo Takeuchi).	2	114	Jodo Buddhist Mission.
61	Jodo Myosho Gakuen, Honokaa..	Ninryo Nago.....	2	75	Do.
62	Kaapahu Japanese Language School, Kaapahu.	Koichi Aoki.....	2	59	Independent.
63	Kaiwiki Japanese Language School, Kaiwiki.	Shichiro Watanabe....	2	63	Do.
64	Kamuela Japanese Language School, Kamuela.	Masao Shigaki.....	2	49	Do.
65	Kapoho Japanese Language School, Kapoho.	Genpei Miura.....	1	26	Do.
66	Kapulena Japanese Language School, Kapulena.	Tisaku Honda.....	2	51	Do.
67	Kaumana Japanese Language School, Kaumana.	Takuichi Yamanouchi	1	72	Do.
68	Kealakekua Japanese Language School, Napoopoo.	Tatsumi Uyeno.....	2	91	Do.
69	North Kohala Japanese Language School, Holualoa.	Teiji Ohto (Ohuji).....	4	161	Do.
70	Kona Educational Garden, Kona.	Kenjo Murota.....	2	121	Hongwanji Mission.
71	Kohala Jodo Branch Language School, Halawa, Kohala.	Reijo Nishiyama.....	2	62	Jodo Buddhist Mission.
72	Kona Hongwanji Language School, Kealakekua.	Hikoji Jojima.....	2	130	Hongwanji Mission.
73	Kukalau Japanese Language School, Kukalau.	(Komezo Shimokawa) Itsuo Hisatoke.	1	50	Independent.
74	Kukuihaele Japanese Language School, Kukuihaele.	Yeichi Kishida.....	2	75	Independent.
75	Laupahoehoe Japanese Language School, Laupahoehoe.	Gakujan Sayama.....	3	106	Jodo Buddist Mission.
76	Mountain View Japanese Language School, Mountain View.	Tsuneo Takenouchi...	2	150	Independent.
77	Central Kona Japanese Language School, Kealakekua.	Kokichi Takei (Yoshikichi Takesuye).	2	138	Do.
78	Naalehu Japanese Language School, Naalehu.	Chikyoku Kikuchi....	2	59	Hongwanji Mission.
79	Ninole Japanese Language School, Ninole.	Eizo Nagakura.....	2	138	Independent.
80	Niulii Hongwanji Language School, Niulii.	Yushin Nagaoka.....	3	90	Hongwanji Mission.
81	Onomea Japanese Language School, Onomea.	Munetaka Sakamoto..	2	49	Independent.
82	Ookala Japanese Language School, Ookala.	Mitsuyei Hinata.....	2	91	Jodo Buddhist Mission.
83	Olaa 9-Miles Japanese Language School, Olaa.	Hozui Takeshima Tokio Izuno).	4	230	Hongwanji Mission (independent?).
84	Olaa 22-Miles Japanese Language School, Olaa.	.....	.....	.....	
85	Paauhau Japanese Language School, Paauhau.	Tetsuo Hara.....	2	83	Jodo Buddhist Mission.
86	Paauilo Japanese Language School, Paauilo.	Inosuke Mito.....	2	140	Independent.
87	Pahala Hongwanji Language School, Pahala.	Seijo Kuwauama (Nakayama).	2	90	Hongwanji Mission.
88	Pahala Japanese Language School, Pahala.	Kisaku Kuahara.....	2	85	Independent (semi-Hongwanji).
89	Pahoa Japanese Language School, Pahoa.	(Osamu) Shinjiro Takimoto.	2	135	Independent.
90	Papaaloa Japanese Language School, Papaaloa.	Soken Fujio.....	3	81	Independent? (Hongwanji).
91	Kohala Kindergarten, Kohala....	Mrs. T. Ohho.....	1	20	Christian; independent.
92	Kohala Japanese Language School, Kohala.	Reijo Nishiyama.....	1	.....	Independent.

No.	Name of school and location.	Principal.	Number of teachers.	Number of pupils.	Religious affiliation.
	HAWAII—continued.				
93	Papaikou Hongwanji Language School, Papaikou.	Yozen Iida	3	140	Hongwanji Mission.
93a	Papaikou Japanese Language School, Papaikou.	Hiroshi Tahara	4	232	Independent.
94	Pepeekeo Japanese Language School, Pepeekeo.	Teiichiro Fujioka	2	115	Do.
95	Piihonua Japanese Language School, Hilo.	(Matsuichi Asanuma) K. Shibuya (?).	1	.....	Do.
96	Taisho Japanese Language School, Keauhou.	Kan (Miki) Tsutsuki	2	42	Do.
97	Waiakea Kokumin Language School (national), Waiakea.	Giichi Yamanouchi	2	85	Do.
98	Wailea Japanese Language School, Wailea.	Hitoshi Tsuji	1	.....	Do.
99	Waimea Japanese Language School, Waimea.	Masao Shibagaki	2	46	Do.
100	Wainaku Jodo Language School (young men's), Wainaku.	Teishu (Joshu) Doi	2	120	Jodo Buddhist Mission.
101	Wainaku Kyoritsu Japanese Language School, Wainaku.	Teruzo Kon (Chika)	2	63	Independent.
102	Coconut Island Japanese Language School, Coconut Island.	Shuko Serisawa	4	350	Do.
	MAUI.				
103	Kaiku Japanese Language School, Haiku.	Suetsugu Shinagawa	2	92	Independent.
104	Hamakuapoko Japanese Language School, Hamakuapoko.	Haruichi (Shunichi) Nishimura.	3	112	Do.
105	Hana Hongwanji Gakuen Educational Home, Hana.	Chikai Miyakawa (Seiichi Kiyohira).	2	90	Hongwanji Mission.
106	Honolua Japanese Language school, Honolua.	Mrs. Chiyo Seki	1	24	Independent.
107	Kaanapali Japanese Language School, Kaanapali.	Matsutaro Iwama	3	78	Methodist Board.
108	Kahului Japanese Language School, Kahului.	Toraichi Kurakaka	3	107	Independent.
109	Kaeleku Japanese Language School, Kaeleku.	Masunosuke Ito	2	42	Do.
110	Kaupakalua Japanese Language School, Kaupakalua.	Sato	.....	.....	Do.
111	Keahua Japanese Language School, Keahua.	Kenso Murakami	2	93	Do.
112	Kihei Japanese Language School, Kihei.	Kikujiro Morii	2	60	Do.
113	Kipahulu Japanese Language School, Kipahulu.	Unknown	.....	.....	Do.
114	Koran Jojiku (girls'), Wailuku	Mrs. Sue Kanda	4	72	(Christian; under no board; supported by Maui American and Japanese people.)
115	Kula Central Japanese Language School, Waiakea.	Kiyoji Sasaki	2	62	Independent.
116	Upper Kula Japanese Language School, Kula.	Kota Ito	1	.....	Do.
117	Lahaina Hongwanji Gakuen Educational Home, Lahaina.	Bunsei Tasaka (T. Kuwatora).	5	250	Hongwanji Mission.
118	Lahaina Japanese Language School, Lahaina.	Seiji Isaki	3	130	Christian; under Methodist Board.
119	Makawao Japanese Language School, Makawao.	Sannojo Tanabe (Tabe)	2	75	Independent.
120	Maui Jikka Jozakko (Girls') Language School, Puunene.	Shuzan Ohta	2	93	Jodo Buddhist Mission.
121	Olowalu Japanese Educational Home, Olowalu.	Shinichi Hashirite (Tanabe).	2	43	Hongwanji Mission.
122	Paia Japanese Language School, Paia.	T. Kimura (Hitoshi Uyesugi) (Tamehiro Kono).	2	263	Independent.
123	Pauwela Hongwanji Language School, Pauwela.	Yuishin Suehiro	2	60	Hongwanji Mission.
124	Peahi Hongwanji Language School, Peahi.	Ryuju Tasoye	2	56	
125	Puunene Japanese Language School, Puunene.	Teiichiro Maehara	8	529	Independent.
126	Puunene Jittka Girls' School, Puunene.	Shudan Ohta	4	71	Jodo Buddhist Mission.
127	Waihee Japanese Language School, Waihee.	Norio Yamamura (Kosuke Hirose).	1	48	Independent.
128	Waikapu Japanese Language School, Waikapu.	Kumaki Inouye	2	75	Do.

No.	Name of school and location.	Principal.	Number of teachers.	Number of pupils.	Religious affiliation.
	MAUI—continued.				
129	Walluku Hongwanji Gakuen Educational Home, Walluku.	Satoshuke Yasui.....	5	215	Hongwanji Mission.
130	Wailuku Japanese Language School, Wailuku.	Toyotaro Aramaki....	3	104	Independent.
	MOLOKAI.				
131	Kamalo Japanese Language School, Kamalo.	Raiichi Ishii (Toichi Iukui).	2	50	Do.
	KAUAI.				
132	Anahola Japanese Language School, Anahola.	Sadao Fujii.....	1	30	Do.
133	Eleele Hongwanji Gakuen Educational Home, Eleele.	Takao Yasumitsu (Anma).	3	70	Hongwanji Mission.
134	Hanalei Japanese Language School, Hanalei.	Yo Okamura.....	2	35	Independent.
135	Hanapepe Japanese Language School, Hanapepe.	Saichiro Kuboia.....	3	170	Do.
136	Hanapepe Kindergarten, Hanapepe.	Mrs. S. Mamiya.....	1	22	Independent. Christian.
137	Hansono Japanese Language School, Lawai.	Tadahiro Hiramoto...	1	35	Independent.
138	Heiwa Gakuen Peace Educational Home, Lihue.	Hiseki Miyasaki.....	7	250	Hongwanji Mission.
139	Hu'eia Japanese Language School, Huleia.	Nuizo Tsuchiya.....	2	61	Independent.
140	Jutoku (Kitoku) Japanese Language School, Wahiawa.	Shudo (Shuden) Takenaka.	2	135	Soto (Sodoshu) Buddhist Mission.
141	Kapaa Hongwanji Educational Home, Kapaa.	Honi Oye (Kunji (Munekata).	3	130	Hongwanji Mission.
142	Kapaa Nisshin (Nitsushin) Language School, Kapaa.	Gentetsu Harada.....	2	60	Jodo Buddhist Mission
143	Kilauea Educational Home, Kilauea.	Soken (Shuken) Ishiura.	2	80	Hongwanji Mission.
144	Kealia Hongwanji Educational Home, Kealia.	Honi Oye.....	3	110	Do.
145	Kekaha Japanese Language School, Kekaha.	Teruhiko Kitamoto (Tateo Nakamori).	3	141	Independent.
146	Koloa Hongwanji Educational Home, Koloa.	Yusho Motoyoshi.....	2	50	Hongwanji Mission.
147	Koloa Japanese Language School, Koloa.	Kakuta Yamamoto...	3	189	Independent.
148	Koloa Kindergarten, Koloa.....	Takeo Kuboki.....	1	30	Christian: the institution carried on by the wife of a minister under Hawaiian Board.
149	Koolau Japanese Language School, Koolau.	Kisaku Tsuruda.....	2	57	Independent.
150	Kukuiula Japanese Language School (fine custom school), Kukuiula, Koloa.	Masai (Masahei) Kawamura.	2	65	Do.
151	Lawai Japanese Language School, Lawai.	Antyu Hashimoto (Tadahira Hiramoto) (Kazuwo Takemori).	1	72	Do.
152	Flower Garden School, Lawai....	Yasuo Noda.....	1	35	Do.
153	Lihue Japanese Language School, Lihue.	Horuie Miwa.....	4	285	Do.
154	Lihue Kindergarten, Lihue.....	Kakichi Okamoto.....	3	35	Generally known as Christian because the institution is carried on by the wife of a minister under Hawaiian Board.
155	Mana Japanese Language School, Mana.	Momoya Koike.....	1	43	Independent.
156	Makaweli Camp 2 Japanese Language School, Camp 2.	Toyotaro Koide (Shohei Mamiyo).	1	54	Do.
157	Makaweli Japanese Language School, Makaweli.	Takuma Muncoka.....	4	232	Do.
158	Pakala Japanese Language School, Pakala.	Hidemasa Uyehara...	1	52	Do.
159	Wailua Japanese Language School, Wailua.	Matsusaburo Takatsuki.	2	30	Do.
160	Waimea Japanese Language School, Waimea.	Hoden Mashimo (Mashita).	3	232	Hongwanji Mission, Eastern or Higashi.
	Total.....	.....	444	20,253	

INMAN EXHIBIT B.

UNITED STATES WILL BACK JAPANESE WHO IGNORES HOME CALL.

[By Associated Press.]

HONOLULU, HAWAII, *June 5.*

A young Hawaiian-born Japanese, who has received notice from the Japanese Government to report for military service, has announced his intention to ignore the order and will receive the backing of the United States in his action according to Harry Irwin, Territorial attorney general.

The Japanese, whose name Mr. Irwin withheld, is, according to the attorney general, an American citizen, born of Japanese parents on the island of Kauai, Hawaii; has voted as an American citizen; served in the national guard of Hawaii when it was mobilized for war; now is employed by the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army at Fort Schofield, on this island; and is a member of Schofield Post of the American Legion.

Mr. Irwin stated that the Japanese in question, after receiving several general notices to report for military duty in Japan, finally received one giving him until 8 o'clock in the morning of July 20 next to put in an appearance in the prefecture of Yamaguchi, in the Province of Oshima, Japan, from which place his parents came.

MRS. WOODBRIDGE, EXHIBIT A.

	Acres.	Valuation.
H. Hayase, Sacramento	55.00	$1,375
I. Iwanto	36.00	795
Kitagawa Kisuki, Mills, Calif	40.00	880
Nishimorura, Loomis	60.00	2,310
Keima Nakoshima, Trigo	10.00	330
M. Nakamura, Trigo	27.50	605
Okio and Iwanto	36.00	795
Okeheroski	20.00	400
Okusi, K	80.00	4,740
V. Patta, Sacramento, 416 Eighth Street	20.00	400
S. Parisi, Sacramento, 1232 G Street	30.00	660
R. Sumihiro, Sacramento, 322 M Street	36.00	795
Wsuigi, Trigo, Calif	20.00	580
Y. Yocomichi, Sacramento, Calif., 1311 Fourteenth Street	22.00	455
Shion Farm Co., Lincoln, Calif	100.00	2,475
K. Tomita	20.00	375
M. and H. Yonokawa, Lincoln, Calif	89.38	1,525
Central Humbig Farm Co., Newcastle	20.00	1,430
Central Placer Ranch Co., Newcastle	39.65	2,065
Cherry Blossom Ranch, Newcastle	5.00	330
P. Firato, Penryn	46.00	2,400
F. O. K. Co., Lincoln	60.00	1,375
Ickiwana Bros., Newcastle	80.00	3,495
Kuyoshi Kanajatas, Auburn	20.00	770
K. Igarashi, Loomis	10.00	770
M. Inala Bros., Penryn	15.00	619
Yagi, Iwanta and Netta, Loomis	55.00	2,750
Tatsuo. Kuraho	24.34	750
Makahe Shigaki Land and Fruit Co	69.95	2,035
Mukia, T., Loomis	15.00	1,100
Nippon Farm Co., Loomis	60.00	2,310
Okusi, K., Loomis	40.50	1,100
Tsune-Orrjachi, Loomis	25.00	1,290
T. Otanio, Loomis	40.00	2,120
K. Okio, Auburn	114.00	4,235
G. Saski, Loomis	10 00	825
Sugasawa Land and Fruit Co., Loomis	20.00	1,155
N. Tanisawa and Otaino, Loomis	25.00	1,595
T. S. Orchard Co., Loomis	25.00	1,705
Uyerio Farm Co., Auburn	60.00	2,310
Kawanchi Yamoshio, Penryn	20.05	990
M. Yego, Newcastle	30.25	1,195

LATHROP EXHIBIT A.

Summary of Japanese farming corporations.

Number.	Capital stock.	Acreage owned in fee or under contract.	Number.	Capital stock.	Acreage owned in fee or under contract.
		Acres.			*Acres.*
11	$305,000.00	675.48	21	$1,080,000.00	1,768.50
7	134,000.00	1,320.00	11	317,500.00	993.00
14	435,000.00	2,337.15	18	1,145,500.00	1,772.00
2	35,000.00	80.00	15	429,000.00	842.59
13	667,500.00	13,067.45	39	837,000.00	1,895.77
12	282,000.00	2,535.25	12	341,000.00	3,005.90
10	425,000.00	493.00	7	107,000.00	4,014.27
22	565,000.00	2,635.00	4	91,000.00	273.00
7	220,000.00	626.00	10	275,000.00	441.00
1	50,000.00	(1)	8	120,000.00	3,121.00
18	435,000.00	793.75	—		
19	360,000.00	1,358.90	302	9,171,500.00	47,781.80
21	515,000.00	3,400.79			

[1] City lots.

Also 11 partnerships operating as corporations leasing 13,800 acres.

Those corporations with no land holdings given does not mean that they do not own any, but that the record of such acquisition is not yet reported.

Also in many cases the companies have contracted the purchase and have made payment on land two to four times the value of their capital stock.

Attached hereto is a copy alphabetically arranged of the above corporations, their names, addresses, capital stock, and the acreage owned or under purchase contracts.

Also attached a copy of their directors, stockholders, and a legal description of the land, which in some cases is not complete, due to failure of the corporations making proper reports.

Japanese farm corporations.

Name and address.	Capital stock.	Acres owned or under purchase contract.
Academy Orange Co., Fresno, Calif.	$20,000	55.48
Aki Realty Co., San Fernando, Calif.	12,000	10.00
Alta Muscat Farms Co., Fresno, Calif.	25,000	60.00
Arakawa & Co., Fresno, Calif.	50,000	200.00
Aso Land Co., Hanford, Calif.	25,000	40.00
Awaya Bros. & Co., Fresno, Calif.	100,000	235.00
Alameda Park Farming Co., Fresno, Calif.	20,000	20.00
Antoku Farming Co., Mountain View, Calif.	5,000	5.00
Almaden Nashion Farm, San Jose, Calif.	20,000	10.00
Anchor Farm Co., Fresno, Calif.	10,000	40.00
Alta Development Co., Reedley, Calif.	20,000	.....
Belle Terre Land Co., Cressey, Calif.	10,000	20.00
Bell Land Co., Fresno, Calif.	20,000	80.00
Benevolent Realty Holding Co., Calexico, Calif.	500	.....
Bethel Vineyard Co., Fresno, Calif.	20,000	40.00
Biola Farm Improvement Co., Fresno, Calif.	20,000	20.00
Butte Farm Land Co., Willows, Calif.	49,000	1,440.00
Buntaro Vineyard Co., Reedley, Calif.	15,000	20.00
Caruthers Vineyard Co., Fresno, Calif.	25,000	80.00
Central Humbug Land Co., Newcastle, Calif.	10,000	10.00
Central Placer Ranch Co., Newcastle, Calif.	10,000	39.65
Cherry Blossom Ranch, Auburn, Calif.	10,000	7.00
Chico Rice Land Co., Colusa, Calif.	40,000	1,260.00
Citrus Heights Farm Co., Fresno, Calif.	25,000	78.50
Corola Farm Co., Livingston, Calif.	10,000	15.00
Cortez Farm Co., Turlock, Calif.	20,000	105.00
Cutler Vineyard Co., Fresno, Calif.	20,000	50.00
Crescent Vineyard Co., Fresno, Calif.	20,000	80.00
Citizens Realty Corporation, Fresno, Calif.	50,000	362.00
Crown Vineyard Co., Fresno, Calif.	20,000	130.00

Japanese farm corporations—Continued.

Name and address.	Capital stock.	Acres owned or under purchase contract.
California Sericulture Co., Vernalis, Calif.	$100,000	
Cottonwood Ranch Co., Visalia, Calif.	75,000	120.00
Dotemoto Farm Co., Suisun, Calif.	10,000	30.00
Del Rey Farming Co., Route A, box 276, Parlier, Calif.	25,000	50.00
Eagle Vineyard Co., Fresno, Calif.	50,000	40.00
East Del Rey Farming Co., Fresno, Calif.	20,000	280.00
East Kingsburg Vineyard Co., Fresno, Calif.	20,000	150.00
Easterby Farming Co., Fresno, Calif.	25,000	40.00
Eden Co., Livingston, Calif.	10,000	60.159
Elm Land Co., Fresno, Calif.	50,000	240.00
Elm Vineyard Co., Fresno, Calif.	50,000	160.00
El Prado Vineyard Co., Fresno, Calif.	20,000	20.00
East Side Development Co., Fresno, Calif.	150,000	307.00
East Reedley Vineyard Co., Reedley, Calif.	15,000	10.00
Empire Navigation Co., Stockton, Calif.	187,300	11,600.00
Eastin Farming Co., Madera, Calif.	40,000	160.00
Fairview Ranch Co., Fresno Calif.	15,000	140.00
Farming & Produce Co., Bakersfield, Calif.	75,000	20.00
F. O. K. Co., Lincoln, Calif.	10,000	60.00
Fresh Fruit Co., Livingston, Calif.	10,000	23.00
Florin Investment Co., Florin, Calif.	7,000	15.00
Felton Nursery Co., San Francisco, Calif.	10,000	1.25
F. & I. Co., Fullerton, Calif.	10,000	20.00
Frank Land Co., Fresno, Calif.	30,000	40.00
Farmland & Development Co., Los Angeles, Calif.	25,000	360.00
Fargo Land Co., Fresno, Calif.	30,000	
Fountain Grove Vineyard Co., Santa Rosa, Calif.	10,000	1,856.00
Fresno Del Rey Land Co., Fresno, Calif.	50,000	
Garfield Farming Co., Fresno, Calif.	25,000	40.00
G. M. K. Farm Co., Cressey, Calif.	5,000	20.00
Golden West Nursery, Elmhurst, Calif.	10,000	3.00
Gold Hill Farm Co., Penryn, Calif.	10,000	60.00
Grace Farm Co., Livingston, Calif.	50,000	50.00
Grand View Farming Co., Reedley, Calif.	50,000	80.00
Great Western Rice Farms, San Francisco, Calif.	200,000	
Glen Hill Farming Co., San Jose, Calif.	10,000	
Grapeland Co., Dinuba, Calif.	50,000	160.00
Golden West Vineyard Co., Reedley, Calif.	15,000	80.00
Hanamura Farm Co., Sebastopol, Calif.	10,000	13.00
Harry Farm Co., Mountain View, Calif.	10,000	11.00
Haruta Shinks Farm Co., Sunnyvale, Calif.	10,000	30.00
Hawaiian Land Co., Fresno, Calif.	50,000	304.00
Headway Land Co., Fresno, Calif.	50,000	280.00
Heights Farming Co., Watsonville, Calif.	20,000	45.643
Highway Farming Co., Fresno, Calif. (land, Merced Co.)	75,000	1,240.00
Hillside Vineyard Co., Livingston, Calif.	10,000	20.00
Hirata Vineyard Co., Clovis, Calif.	50,000	60.00
H. S. M. Investment Co., Fresno, Calif.	25,000	4.00
Hanamura Farm Co., Sebastopol	10,000	13.00
Hill Orchard Co., Sacramento, Calif.	20,000	
Highland Vineyard Co., Parlier, Calif.	20,000	40.00
Hasigawa Co., Sanger, Calif.	30,000	60.00
Hilltop Farm Co., Auburn, Calif.	15,000	
Herndon Vineyard Co., Herndon, Calif.	50,000	176.00
Hiroshima Farmers Land Co., Reedley, Calif.	15,000	80.00
Home Farms Co., Clovis, Calif.	10,000	40.00
Home Vineyard Co., Reedley, Calif.	15,000	60.00
Honcut Farming Co., Sacramento, Calif.	20,000	160.00
Haskicka Land Co., Fresno, Calif.	25,000	
Hillside Park Land Co., San Francisco, Calif.	25,000	
Ichikawa Bros., J., Newcastle, Calif.	25,000	80.00
Island Farm Co., San Francisco, Calif.	100,000	293.72
Inaba Bros., M., Penryn, Calif.	10,000	
Ikeh Citrus Co. (Inc.), Fresno, Calif.	25,000	80.00
I. B. Vineyard Co., Dinuba, Calif.	10,000	48.00
Iwaski Investment Co., Fresno, Calif.	25,000	40.00
Ichikawa Corporation, Fresno, Calif.	25,000	80.00
Japanese Land Investment Co., Los Angeles, Calif.	50,000	(1)
Kamikawa Bros., Fresno, Calif.	50,000	10.00
Kanagawa Citrus Co., Sanger, Calif.	20,000	10.00
Kanatani Bros. Land Co., Fresno, Calif.	20,000	20.00
Kawano Land Co., Tulare, Calif.	20,000	80.00
Kimura Nursery Co., Oakland, Calif.	25,000	5.00
Kings River Land Co., Fresno, Calif.	50,000	70.00
Kinlai Do Co., Stockton, Calif.	50,000	5.00
Kisen Farming Co., Livingston, Calif.	20,000	20.00

[1] City lots.

Japanese farm corporations—Continued.

Name and address.	Capital stock.	Acres owned or under purchase contract.
Kiyomura Farm Co., Mountain View, Calif.	$5,000	3.75
K. K. Co., Turlock, Calif.	10,000	20.00
K. K. Vineyard Co., Fresno, Calif.	20,000	80.00
Kondo Realty Co., Fresno, Calif.	15,000	120.00
Kurihara Farm Co., Tulare, Calif.	10,000	40.00
Kitamori Land Co., Reedley, Calif.	10,000	40.00
Kawano Bros. Co., Route A, Box 45, Fowler, Calif.	50,000	140.00
King Vineyard Co., Parlier, Calif.	20,000	20.00
K. S. Farming Co., Clovis, Calif.	20,000	100.00
Konos Land Co., Fresno, Calif.	10,000	10.00
Lakeside Farming Co., Watsonville, Calif.	10,000	17.11
Lambville Orchard Co., Winters, Calif.	15,000	199.00
La Vina Improvement Co., Madera, Calif.	50,000	40.00
Lincoln Land Co., Fresno, Calif.	15,000	40.00
Lincoln Orchard Co., San Jose, Calif.	10,000	5.089
Liberty Produce Co., Livingston, Calif.	20,000	38.819
Liberty Vineyard Co., Fresno, Calif.	20,000	360.00
Livingston Farm & Produce Co., Livingston, Calif.	50,000	81.00
Lo-A Corporation, Lodi, Calif.	10,000	.....
Loomis Farming Co., Loomis, Calif.	10,000	42.00
Loomis Fruit Farm Co., Loomis, Calif.	15,000	20.00
L. & W. Land Co., Watsonville, Calif.	25,000	78.00
Lucky Farm Co., Livingston, Calif.	10,000	40.00
Lone Star Vineyard Co., Fresno, Calif.	25,000	60.00
Lincoln Orchard Co., San Jose, Calif.	10,000	10.00
Livingston Orchard & Vineyard Co., Livingston, Calif.	10,000	50.00
Liberty Land Co., Fresno, Calif.	20,000	160.00
Liberty Farming Co., Fresno, Calif.	10,000	40.00
L. & W. Land Co., Watsonville, Calif.	25,000	78.00
McClaughlin Avenue Co., San Jose, Calif.	10,000	17.00
McKinley Fruit Growers Co., Fresno, Calif.	25,000	62.50
Makabe-Shigoki Land & Fruit Co., Loomis, Calif.	25,000	60.00
Manning Vineyard Co., Fresno, Calif.	20,000	40.00
Maple Vineyard Co., Livingston, Calif.	20,000	133.01
Matsumoto Orchard Co., Esparto, Calif.	20,000	.....
Mayeda, K. Co., Dinuba, Calif.	20,000	200.00
Merced Farm Co., San Francisco, Calif.	25,000	2,293.76
Merced Vineyard & Orchard Co., Livingston, Calif.	10,000	20.00
Mercey Farm Co., Livingston, Calif.	10,000	45.00
M. F. Farming Co., Watsonville, Calif.	5,000	28.02
Mikado Nursery Co., Richmond, Calif.	25,000	10.00
Monmouth Vineyard Co., Fresno, Calif.	50,000	200.00
Mountain View Orchard Co., Clovis, Calif.	25,000	20.00
Muscat Farms, Fresno, Calif.	25,000	36.00
Mutual Founding Co., Los Angeles, Calif.	20,000	5.00
Mayhew Farm Co., Sacramento, Calif.	20,000	10.00
Mount Campbell Vineyard Co., Reedley, Calif.	50,000	20.00
Mitanaka Vineyard Co., Reedley, Calif.	50,000	40.00
Masumiya Land Co., Reedley, Calif.	10,000	40.00
Miyanaka Vineyard Co., Reedley, Calif.	50,000	120.00
Nakagawa & Co., Fresno, Calif.	40,000	60.00
Nakano Farm Co., Petaluma, Calif.	10,000	8.00
Nakata Vineyard Co., Fresno, Calif.	50,000	100.00
Nalto Farm Co., Cressey, Calif.	10,000	20.00
National Farming Co., Fresno, Calif.	70,000	710.00
New Spring Farm Co., Lafayette, Calif.	10,000	185.00
Nippon Building Co., Fresno, Calif.	100,000	2.00
Nippon Farm Co., Loomis, Calif.	10,000	20.00
Nippon Gakuyen, San Mateo, Calif.	3,000	(1)
Nishimura Co., M., Fresno, Calif.	10,000	40.00
N. K. M. Land Co., Fresno, Calif.	500,000	260.00
Nomoto Ranch Co., Fresno, Calif.	20,000	40.00
North Clovis Vineyard Co., Fresno, Calif.	20,000	40.00
North Clovis Farming Co., Fresno, Calif.	20,000	40.00
North Reedley Land Co., Reedley, Calif.	20,000	80.00
Nees Colony Vineyard Co., Clovis, Calif.	20,000	51.00
Ninomiya Bros. Co., Fresno, Calif.	50,000	80.00
Nishahara Co., San Lorenzo, Calif.	10,000	2.50
Nippon California Seed Co., Los Angeles, Calif.	50,000	.....
Nicolaus Fruit Co., Nicolaus, Calif.	20,000	10.00
Nishi Vineyard Co., Reedley, Calif.	10,000	20.00
Oakwood Farm Co., Concord, Calif.	25,000	370.00
Oda Vineyard Co., Fresno, Calif.	25,000	111.00
O. & F. Land Co., Fresno, Calif.	50,000	80.00
Okada Ranch Co., Fresno, Calif.	20,000	40.00

[1] City lots.

Japanese farm corporations—Continued.

Name and address.	Capital stock.	Acres owned or under purchase contract.
Okayama Kenjin Land Co., Fresno, Calif.	$7,500	40.00
Orange Production Co., Oakland, Calif.	20,000	193.00
Overland Farming Co., Fresno, Calif.	50,000	.....
The Okayama Kenjin Land Co., Fresno, Cal.	10,000	10.00
Ota Bros. Co., Fresno, Calif.	25,000	60.00
Ota Vineyard Co., Reedley, Calif.	50,000	40.00
Orosi Citrus Co., Fresno, Calif.	15,000	20.00
Packwood Farm Co., Tulare, Calif.	20,000	308.96
Palm Farm Co., Livingston, Calif.	10,000	10.00
Palm Land Co., Fresno, Calif.	20,000	40.00
Palo Alto Farming Co., San Francisco, Calif.	10,000	10.00
Parlier Land Co., Parlier, Calif.	75,000	170.00
Paulsell Farming Co., Oakland, Calif.	10,000	120.00
Peace Farm Co., Cressey, Calif.	10,000	78.00
Perry Ranch Co., Fillmore, Calif.	30,000	168.00
Petaluma Ranch Co., Petaluma, Calif.	10,000	10.00
Pond Farm Co., Armona, Calif.	100,000	640.00
Private Persons Realty Holding Co., Calexico, Calif.	500	5.00
Pacific Rice Land Co., Yuba City, Calif.	80,000	.....
Palo Verde Farm Products Co., Blythe, Calif.	200,000	190.00
Pike Orchard Co., Sacramento, Calif.	30,000	113.00
Peerless Farming Co., Sacramento, Calif.	20,000	.....
Pecos Valley Investment Co., Los Angeles, Calif.	500,000	3,315.00
Land in Pecos Valley, N. Mex.—Geo. Shima and Lee Phillips.		
Penryn Land Co., Penryn, Calif.	10,000	.....
Placer Development Co., Auburn, Calif.	10,000	.....
Realty Farming Co., Fresno, Calif.	30,000	40.00
Redding Rice Co., Redding, Calif.	10,000	.....
Reedley Estate Co., Fresno, Calif.	25,000	40.00
Richfield Agriculture Co., Livingston, Calif.	24,000	20.00
Rising Sun Farming Co., Fresno, Calif.	20,000	20.00
Riverbend Land Co., Fresno, Calif.	15,000	20.00
Riverview Vineyard Co., Fresno, Calif.	15,000	145.00
Rocklin Land Co., Loomis, Calif.	10,000	49.09
Rosedale Vineyard Co., Fresno, Calif.	50,000	160.00
Round Mountain Citrus Farms Co., Fresno, Calif.	100,000	160.00
Rumsey Farm Co., Guinda, Calif.	10,000	18.50
Reedley Land Co., Reedley, Calif.	15,000	40.00
River Land Co., Hanford, Calif.	20,000	20.00
Reedley Estate Co., Reedley, Calif.	25,000	40.00
Reedley Riverside Farming Co., Reedley, Calif.	50,000	.....
Sanger Farming Co., Sanger, Calif.	25,000	125.00
San Joaquin Orchard Co., Hanford, Calif.	100,000	373.00
Sanwo Vineyard Co., Fresno, Calif.	20,000	130.00
Selma Orchard & Farming Co., Fresno, Calif.	20,000	40.00
Selma Vineyard Co., Fresno, Calif.	20,000	20.00
Shimoda Son & Co., Oakland, Calif.	10,000	37.50
S. M. T. Farming Co., Fresno, Calif.	25,000	40.00
S. H. Orchard Co., Fresno, Calif.	25,000	20.00
South Florin Co., Florin, Calif.	10,000	40.00
S. S. Orchard & Farm Co., Loomis, Calif.	10,000	120.00
Standard Land Co., Fresno, Calif.	20,000	40.00
State Nursery Co., Fresno, Calif.	10,000	15.00
Strictown Land Co., Fremont, Calif.	10,000	20.00
Stockton Farm Co., Stockton, Calif.	10,000	194.84
Suyasawa Land & Fruit Co., Loomis, Calif.	25,000	20.00
Suzishita Seed Farming Co., San Jose, Calif.	4,000	5.00
Sumita Co., T., Lodi, Calif.	10,000	35.00
Sun Vine and Co., Fresno, Calif.	20,000	160.00
Sunny Tract Farm Co., Livingston, Calif.	10,000	80.586
Sunshine Fruit Co., Grillet, Calif.	10,000	20.00
Sunnyside Vineyard of Livingston, Livingston, Calif.	10,000	125.00
Sunset Land Co., Stockton, Calif.	25,000	20.00
Sutter Orchard Co., Live Oak, Calif.	10,000	20.00
Surumasu Bros. Co., San Leandro, Calif.	18,000	4.85
Sylvan Store Farms, Sacramento, Calif.	15,000	20.00
Starlight Vineyard Co., Fresno, Calif.	25,000	10.00
Stone Corral Investment Co., Woodlake, Calif.	75,000	60.00
Sutter Farm Co., Sacramento, Calif.	20,000	.....
San Joaquin Fruit Growers and Shippers Co., Fresno, Calif.	10,000	.....
Sherman Farming Co., Sacramento, Calif.	25,000	.....
Sunset Vineyard Co., Lindsay, Calif.	75,000	80.00
Sierra Fruit Co., Acampo, Calif.	10,000	18.00
Shasta Rice Co, Redding, Calif.	10,000	(1)
South Fresno Land Co., Fresno, Calif.	10,000	20.00
San Lorenzo Nursery, San Lorenzo, Calif.	20,000	.....
Stege Floral Co., Berkeley, Calif.	10,000	10.00

[1] Lease.

Japanese farm corporations—Continued.

Name and address.	Capital stock.	Acres owned or under purchase contract.
Sunrise Farming Co., Lodi, Calif.	$25,000	10.00
Stockton Cooperative Investment Co., Stockton, Calif.	50,000	20.00
Taisho Citrus Co., Fresno, Calif.	25,000	20.00
Takao Vineyard Co., Fresno, Calif.	50,000	80.00
Takeguchi Co., Lodi, Calif.	10,000	5.00
Tanase Farm Co., Campbell, Calif.	10,000	8.094
Tee Ai Farming Co., Chico, Calif.	10,000	.....
T. K. Land Co., Visalia, Calif.	10,000	.....
Togo Farm Co., Salinas, Calif.	10,000	.....
Toyo Industrial Corporation, San Francisco, Calif.	105,000	2,772.00
Triangle Farm Co., Loomis, Calif.	10,000	55.00
T. S. Orchard Co., Loomis, Calif.	10,000	25.00
Tulare Vineyard Co., Tulare, Calif.	10,000	80.00
Twohy Orchard Co., Exeter, Calif.	81,000	.....
Uchida Investment Co., Palms, Calif.	10,000	90.00
Uncle Farm Co., Livingston, Calif.	10,000	10.00
Union Enterprise Co., Nelson, Calif.	32,000	3,814.00
Union Fruit Co., Los Angeles, Calif.	25,000	.....
United Farm Co., Merced, Calif.	10,000	40.278
Uyeda Farming Co., Lodi, Calif.	10,000	30.00
Uyeno Farm Co., Newcastle, Calif.	10,000	60.00
Valley Farming & Trading Co., Mountain View, Calif.	10,000	87.00
Valley Vineyard Co., Fresno, Calif.	11,000	20.00
Victory Vineyard & Orchard Co., Parlier, Calif.	20,000	20.00
Vineland Co., Dinuba, Calif.	50,000	146.00
Washington Nursery Co., San Leandro, Calif.	10,000	2.00
Washington Vineyard Co., Parlier, Calif.	20,000	200.00
West Fresno Land Co., Parlier, Calif.	100,000	.....
Western Nursery Co., Redwood City, Calif.	10,000	10.00
Western Orchard Co., Napa, Calif.	25,000	21.00
Westside Vineyard Co., Lodi, Calif.	10,000	45.00
Whittier Vineyard Co., Fresno, Calif.	50,000	40.00
Woodside Nursery Co., San Francisco, Calif.	10,000	5.00
West Side Co., Watsonville, Calif.	20,000	35.00
West Selma Farming Co., Fresno, Calif.	20,000	80.00
Yamato Farm Co., Salinas, Calif.	10,000	40.00
Yamato Farming & Produce Co., Merced, Calif.	25,000	2,831.00
Yamaoka Kawauchi Co., Penryn, Calif.	10,000	20.05
Y. S. D. Co., Turlock, Calif.	10,000	120.00
Yosemite Farm Co., Livingston, Calif.	10,000	40.00
Yosemite Vineyard Co., Fresno, Calif.	25,000	60.00
Yamawa Farm Co., Los Angeles, Calif.	10,000	.....
Y. J. Orange Grove Co., Fullerton, Calif.	20,000	10.00

The following partnerships operating as companies (not incorporated).

	Acres leased.
Butte Rice Co., Glenn, Calif.	2,000
Central Rice Co., Colusa, Calif.	700
Grimes Rice Co., Grimes, Calif.	2,400
Pioneer Rice Co., Box 326, Glenn, Calif.	1,150
Maxwell Rice Co., Colusa, Calif.	2,400
Nippon Rice Co., Willows, Calif.	1,280
Star Rice Farming Co., Box 238, Biggs, Calif.	880
Union Rice Co., Box 711, Chico, Calif.	2,300
U. S. Rice Farming Co., Colusa, Calif.	700

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE COMMERCIAL COMPANIES.

Seventy-six companies with capital stock of $4,018,000; six of these companies are cooperative only.

The Mitsui Co. is a Japanese foreign corporation, capitalized at $50,000,000, and not a California corporation, but operates here in import and export business, and has offices in principal parts of the world.

Japanese commercial corporations.

Name and address.	Capital stock	Kind of business.
Asahi Drama Co., Stockton, Calif.	$15,000	Moving-picture theater.
The Asia Co. (Inc.), Los Angeles, Calif.	200,000	Importers and exporters.
The Aki Co., Sacramento, Calif.	50,000	Groceries and provisions.
American Tuna Co., Long Beach, Calif.	500,000	Fish company.
A. B. C. Co., Vacaville, Calif.	20,000	General merchandise.
California Vegetable Packing Co. (Inc.), Los Angeles, Calif.	200,000	Vegetable business.
California Evaporated Products Co., Los Angeles, Calif.	200,000	Dehydrated plant.
California Tomato Growers Association, San Francisco, Calif.	.....	Vegetable business.
Central Commercial Co., San Francisco, Calif.	100,000	Importing and exporting.
California Street Laundry Co., San Francisco, Calif.	25,000	Laundry.
Central California Berry Growers Association, San Francisco, Calif.	.....	Cooperative berry business.
California Vegetable Union, San Francisco, Calif.	100,000	Vegetable business.
Enomoto & Co. (Inc.), San Francisco, Calif.	10,000	Wholesale growers and shippers.
Elmhurst Floral Co., Oakland, Calif.	10,000	Florist.
Elmoto Hotel (Inc.), San Francisco, Calif.	10,000	Hotel.
Fresno Sanitarium, Fresno, Calif.	25,000	Sanitarium.
Fisherman's Canning Corporation, Monterey, Calif.	50,000	Canning company.
Florin Fruit Exchange, Florin, Calif.	20,000	Fruit company.
Favorite Laundry Co., Los Angeles, Calif.	25,000	Laundry.
Fresno Show Co., Fresno, Calif.	15,000	Theater.
Geibijin Investment Co., San Francisco, Calif.	75,000	Investment company.
Hoover Markets (Inc.), Los Angeles, Calif.	25,000	Market.
Hiroshima Ya Hotel Co., Lodi, Calif.	10,000	Hotel.
Howe Dyeing & Cleaning Works, San Francisco, Calif.	10,000	Dyeing and cleaning.
Imperial Hall Co., Sacramento, Calif.	25,000	Hall company.
Japanese Industry & Loan Corporation, Los Angeles, Calif.	100,000	Loan company.
Japanese Farmers Association, San Diego, Calif.	.....	Cooperative produce.
K. D. Co., San Francisco, Calif.	.....	Benevolent.
L. A. Sea Food Packing Co., East San Pedro, Calif.	250,000	Sea food packing company.
Los Angeles Morning Sun, Los Angeles, Calif.	10,000	Daily newspaper company.
Los Angeles Rice Milling Co., Los Angeles, Calif.	10,000	Rice milling company.
Loomis Mutual Supply Co., Loomis, Calif.	5,000	Merchandise.
Lodi Union Laundry, Lodi, Calif.	5,000	Laundry.
Los Angeles News Publishing Co., Los Angeles, Calif.	10,000	News publishing company.
Mitsui & Co. (Ltd.), San Francisco, Calif.[1]	50,000,000	Importers and exporters.
Matsui Investment Co., Sacramento, Calif.	10,000	Investment company.
Mammalian Fish Products Co., Monterey, Calif.	75,000	Fish products company.
Monterey Fish, Meat & Oil Co., Monterey, Calif.	25,000	Fish company.
Mutual Foundling Co., Los Angeles, Calif.	20,000	
Market Laundry Co., Oakland, Calif.	25,000	Laundry.
The Miyako Co., Los Angeles, Calif.	10,000	General merchandise.
Nippon Co., San Dieco, Calif.	10,000	Merchandise.
North American Tuna Canning Co., Los Angeles, Calif.	250,000	Canning company.
North American Mercantile Co., San Francisco, Calif.	100,000	Mercantile.
Nippon Shokai (Inc.), Watsonville, Calif.	20,000	General merchandise.
The New Asia Co. (Inc.), San Francisco, Calif.	20,000	Wholesale and retail grocery company.
Nippon Wholesale Grocery Co., Los Angeles, Calif.	75,000	Grocery.
North American Herold (Inc.), Los Angeles, Calif.	25,000	Daily newspaper.
Nippon California Seed Co., Los Angeles, Calif.	50,000	Seed company.
Nippon Building Co., Fresno, Calif.	100,000	Building company.
C. M. Otoy & Co., Los Angeles, Calif.	50,000	Fruits and produce.
Oriental Trading Co., San Francisco, Calif.	100,000	Importing and exporting.
Plara Development Co., Auburn, Calif.	10,000	Development company.
Palo Alto Laundry Co., Palo Alto, Calif.	10,000	Laundry.
Pacific States Seed Co. (Inc.), Sacramento, Calif.	10,000	Garden and field seeds.
Pacific Trading Co., San Francisco, Calif.	50,000	Merchandise.
Peoples Laundry Co., San Francisco, Calif.	25,000	Laundry.
Pacific Mutual Fish Co., Monterey, Calif.	30,000	Fish company.
Rafu Show Co., Los Angeles, Calif.	10,000	Moving picture company.
Southern California Flower Market, Los Angeles, Calif.	.....	Cooperative florist.
Signal Hill Cucumber Growers' Association, Long Beach, Calif.	.....	Cooperative growers' association.
Sacramento Valley Berry Growers' Association (Inc.), Sacramento, Calif.	.....	Cooperative berry growers.
Sacramento Growers' Market (Inc.), Sacramento, Calif.	20,000	Produce.
Stockton Growers' Exchange, Stockton, Calif.	25,000	Growers' exchange.
Southern California Fishing Nets Manufacturing Co. East San Pedro, Calif.	100,000	Manufacturing company.
Suya Co., Stockton, Calif.	50,000	
Sunset City Laundry Co., San Francisco, Calif.	50,000	Laundry.
Sacramento Sake & Liquor Co., Sacramento, Calif.	10,000	Liquor.
Toyo Trading Co., Los Angeles, Calif.	50,000	Commercial company.
Tozai Co. (Inc.), Colusa, Calif.	110,000	General merchandise store.
Trans Pacific Trading Co., Los Angeles, Calif.	20,000	Importing company.
The Takuchi Co., Lodi, Calif.	10,000	Commercial.
Union Laundry Co., Oakland, Calif.	20,000	Laundry.
United Flower & Supply Co., San Francisco, Calif.	10,000	Florist.
Vacaville Steam Laundry, Vacaville, Calif.	8,000	Laundry.
Yorozu Co., Sacramento, Calif.	25,000	

[1] This is a foreign corporation operating all over world.

Chinese farm corporations.

Name and address.	Capital stock.	Acreage.
Chinese American Farms (Inc.), 460 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.	$1,000,000	3,437
Chen On Co., Suisun, Calif.		43
Lung Do Land Co., Suisun, Calif.	100,000	175
Wong Ah Coo Co., Suisun, Calif.	20,000	29½
Wing Chong Land Co., Suisun, Calif.	50,000	68½
Total	1,170,000	3,753

Chinese commercial corporations.

Name and address.	Capital stock.	Kind of business.
Bay Side Canning Co., Alviso, Calif.	$50,000	Canning company.
China Mail Steamship Co., San Francisco, Calif.	10,000,000	Steamship company.
Chinese American Mercantile Co., San Francisco, Calif.	100,000	Mercantile company.
Chinese Merchants Realty Association, San Francisco, Calif.	75,000	Realty company.
Pacific Coast Canning Co., Oakland, Calif.	250,000	Canning company.
Pacific Sea Products Co., Los Angeles, Calif.	45,000	Fish-canning company.
Western Canning Co., Emeryville, Calif.	500,000	Canning company.
	11,020,000	

LATHROP EXHIBIT B.

Japanese farming corporations, Merced County.

Name.	Capital stock.	Acreage owned or under purchase contract.
Belle Terre Land Co., Cressey, Calif.	$10,000	20.00
Corola Farm Co., Livingston	10,000	15.00
Eden Co., Livingston	10,000	60.45
Fresh Fruit Co., Livingston	10,000	23.00
G. M. K. Farm Co., Cressey	5,000	20.00
Grace Farm Co., Livingston	50,000	50.00
Hillside Vineyard Co.	10,000	20.00
Kisen Farming Co.	50,000	20.00
Liberty Produce Co., Livingston	20,000	38.81
Livingston Farm & Produce Co., Livingston	50,000	81.00
Lucky Farm Co., Livingston	10,000	40.00
Livingston Orchard & Vineyard Co., Livingston	10,000	50.00
Maple Vineyard Co., Livingston	20,000	133.00
Merced Vineyard & Orchard Co., Livingston	10,000	20.00
Merced Farm Co., Livingston	10,000	46.00
Nalto Farm Co., Cressey	10,000	20.00
Palm Farm Co., Livingston	10,000	10.00
Peace Farm Co., Cressey	10,000	78.00
Richfield Agricultural Co., Livingston	24,000	20.00
Sunny Tract Farm Co., Livingston	10,000	80.38
Sunnyside Vineyard Co., Livingston	10,000	125.00
Uncle Farm Co., Livingston	10,000	10.00
United Farm Co., Merced	10,000	40.28
Yamato Farming & Produce Co., Merced	25,000	28.31
Yosemite Farm Co., Livingston	10,000	40.00
Cortez Farm Co., Turlock	10,000	10½.00
Highway Farming Co., Buhac Colony	75,000	1,240.00
Merced Farm Co., Merced	25,000	2,293.76
Y. S. D. Co., Turlock	10,000	120.00
K. K. Co., Turlock	10,000	20.60
Total	529,000	7,670.88

LATHROP EXHIBIT C FILE OF CORRESPONDENCE.

MERCED, CALIF., *April 5, 1920.*

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL,
Sacramento, Calif.

DEAR SIRS: At the request of Mr. F. L. Lathrop, I have obtained the best, and I think authentic, information in regard to land under control of Japanese in this county.

I am sending you under separate cover, via Wells, Fargo Express, a map with colorations in red of what is under their control. This amounts to some 7,064 acres in addition to the land I reported earlier in the season as owned by aliens.

This information has been obtained mostly over the telephone from parties I know to be responsible and supposed to be posted in these matters.

Trusting the work will meet with your approbation, I am,

Very truly yours,

F. A. ROBINSON, *Assessor.*

MERCED, CALIF., *April 3, 1920.*

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL,
Sacramento, Calif.

Attention of Mr. F. L. Lathrop:

DEAR SIR: I have been working on the Japanese data requested and will forward it Monday or Tuesday, the 6th instant. As the farm advisor has not returned, I have been getting the information by telephone.

Yours, very truly,

F. A. ROBINSON, *Assessor.*

APRIL 15, 1920.

Mr. F. A. ROBINSON,
County Assessor, Merced County, Merced, Calif.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your request of April 18 for blank claim in rendering your expense account to this department, will say that we desire you to send your bill in, in triplicate, with dates on which the work was done and for what purpose.

Yours, very truly,

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

MERCED, CALIF., *April 18, 1920.*

Mr. F. L. LATHROP,
Sacramento, Calif.

DEAR SIR: Will you kindly mail me a blank claim to render my expense account on to the State board of control in the matter of Japanese land-control investigations?

Thanking you in advance for your courtesy, I am

Yours, truly,

F. A. ROBINSON.

MARCH 23, 1920.

Mr. F. A. ROBINSON,
Assessor of Merced County, Merced, Calif.

DEAR SIR: Replying to yours of March 16, beg to say that we have your list furnished our Mr. Lathrop, and the information was in perfect shape and we were able to transfer it all to our maps, but this information was entirely owned property.

Our last inquiry was for areas occupied under lease or contract agreement, and we are very desirous of getting this information, and feel quite sure that if you will ask the farm adviser and horticultural commissioner to help you, you can quite easily put on the major portion of such occupied areas.

Very truly, yours,

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

MERCED, CALIF., *March 16, 1920.*

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL,
Sacramento, Calif.

Attention F. L. Lathrop.

DEAR SIR: In re to lands occupied by Japanese, etc., beg to state that the work you asked for I spent some six or eight days in acquiring, and one of the experts of your board, I can not recall his name, called at this office, and after showing him the data I had acquired he asked that I let him have it, which I did. If you can get possession of this data, and forward it to me, I will complete the work by putting it on a map. I consulted the farm adviser and horticultural commissioner of this county, and they thought the matter could be disposed of more quickly in this way, as they would have to go into the field to get the information which I had already obtained.

Yours, very truly,

F. A. ROBINSON, *Assessor.*

MARCH 12, 1920.

Mr. F. A. ROBINSON,
County Assessor, Merced, Calif.

DEAR SIR: I find in checking up our list of counties from which we requested mapping of the areas occupied by Japanese, Chinese, and Hindus that we have omitted Merced County.

I inclose you copy of a letter from Prof. Crocheron to the farm advisers and also a copy of our letter to the assessors. May we ask you at this late date to get together in such a meeting and give us your best efforts in this matter as early as possible, for which we will be very grateful?

Very truly, yours,

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

BELLE TERRE LAND CO., CRESSEY, CALIF.

1 and 2. Directors: T. Andow, 10 shares; K. Nakashima, 1 share; Y. Andow, 5 shares; Cressey, Calif.

3. Trustees: (*a*) Albert H. Elliot and Guy C. Calden, 502 Flatiron Building, San Francisco, Calif. (*b*) Number of shares held by trustees, 24. Date of certificate, November 18, 1919. (*c*) Name and address of beneficiaries: Kyoko Andow and Minnie Andow, Cressey, Calif. (*d*) Beneficiaries: American-born citizens.

4. Lot 83, Cressey Colony, Cressey, Calif., containing 20 acres, Merced County. 15 acres.

COROLA FARM CO., LIVINGSTON, CALIF.

1. Directors: S. Miyahara, J. T. Miyahara, S. Miyahara, Livingston, Calif.

2. Stockholders: S. Miyahara, 3 shares; J. T. Miyahara, 3 shares; Y. Miyahara, 1 share; T. Kishi, 1 share; S. Nakatani, 1 share, Livingston, Calif.

3. Trustees: (*a*) Albert H. Elliot, 502 Flatiron Building, San Francisco, Calif.; Guy C. Calden, 502 Flatiron Building, San Francisco, Calif. (*b*) Number of shares held by trustees, 11; date of certificates, February 14, 1920, and November 30, 1918. (*c*) Name and address of beneficiaries: Miyahara, Livingston, Calif. (*d*) Beneficiaries American-born citizens.

4. East half lot 13, one-quarter of lot 14, Livingston colony, county of Merced,

THE EDEN CO.

1. Name and address of directors: S. Okuye, Kiyishi Okuye, and Haru Aki, Livingston, Calif.

2. Stockholders and number of shares held by each: S. Okuye, 40 shares; Kiyoshi Okuye, 20 shares; Haru Aki, 20 shares; Livingston, Calif.

Trustees for Albert H. Elliot and Guy C. Calden: Nobuo Aki, 65 shares, and Geo Aki, 55 shares.

3. The shares issued to trustees: (*a*) Albert H. Elliot and Guy C. Calden, 502 Flatiron Building, San Francisco, trustees. (*b*) Number of shares held by trustees, 120; date of certificate, February 21, 1920. (*c*) Name and address of beneficiaries: Nobuo Aki, and Geo Aki, Livingston, Calif. (*d*) Beneficiaries American-born citizens.

4. Legal description of land: Lot 158, Cressey colony, 9).459 acres, Merced County, Calif.

FRESH FRUIT FARM CO., LIVINGSTON, CALIF.

1. Directors: K. Kaji, Tomi Kaji, Alvan P. Levi, Livingston, Calif.
2. Stockholders: K. Kaji, 15 shares; Tomi Kaji, 12 shares; Alvan P. Levi, 1 share, Livingston, Calif.
3. Trustees: (*a*) Albert H. Elliot, Guy C. Calden, 502 Flatiron Building, San Francisco, Calif. (*b*) Thirty-two shares held by trustees; certificates issued December 6, 1919. (*c*) Beneficiaries: Lily Kaji, Tai Tanji, Livingston, Calif. (*d*) Beneficiaries American born citizens.
4. Twenty-three acres near Livingston, Merced County, lot 137, Livingston Land & Colonization Co. No. 1,

G. M. FARM CO., CRESSEY, MERCED COUNTY, CALIF.

1. Directors: Masue Kumure, T. Kimure, G. Kimure, Cressey, Calif.
2. Stockholders: M. Kumura, 2 shares; T. Kimura, 1 share; H. Kimura, 1 share; Cressey, Calif.
3. Trustees: (*a*) Albert H. Elliot, Guy C. Calden, 502 Flatiron Building, San Francisco, Calif. (*b*) Six shares held by trustees; certificates issued February 3, 1919. (*c*) Beneficiaries: Sackiko Kimura. (*d*) American-born citizens.
4. Lot 36, Cressey Colony, 20 acres, Merced County.

GRACE FARM CO. (INC.), P. O. BOX 21, LIVINGSTON, CALIF.

1. Directors: S. Okuye, P. O. box 21, Livingston, Calif.; T. Andow, Cressey, Calif.; K. Aki, P. O. box 21, Livingston, Calif.
2. Stockholders: S. Okuye, 3,331 shares, P. O. box 21, Livingston, Calif; B. Fukunaga, 150 shares, Tokyo, Japan; K. Ishiguro, 250 shares, Tokyo, Japan; Y. Tajii, 200 shares, Tokyo, Japan; C. Saitoh, 200 shares, Tokyo, Japan; H. Yuasa, 388 shares, University of Illinois; T. Yokota, 100 shares, Kobe, Japan; T. Andow, 300 shares, Cressey, Calif; M. Sasaki, 10 shares, Tokyo, Japan; K. Okuye, 100 shares, P. O. box 21, Livingston, Calif.; K. Saitoh, 100 shares, P. O. box 72, Livingston, Calif.; K. Aki, 1,150 shares, P. O. box 21, Livingston, Calif.
3. None.
4. No. 3, Yamato colony, in Merced County, lots Nos. 25, 31, 32, 33, and 34.

HILLSIDE VINEYARD CO., LIVINGSTON, CALIF.

1. Directors: N. Minabe, Livingston, Calif.; Shozo Minabe, Livingston, Calif.; Kiyoma Minabe, Livingston, Calif.
2. Stockholders: N. Minabe, 30 shares, Livingston, Calif.; Kiyoma Minabe, 10 shares, Livingston, Calif.; Suozo Kishi, 5 shares, Livingston, Calif.
3. Trustees: (*a*) Albert H. Elliot, 502 Flatiron Building, San Francisco; Guy C. Calden, 502 Flatiron Building, San Francisco. (*b*) Fifty-five shares held by trustees, certificates dated August 20, 1918. (*c*) Beneficiaries: Ichiro Minabe, Livingston, Calif. (*d*) Beneficiaries American-born citizens.
4. Lot 23, Yamato colony No. 1, containing 20 acres, Merced County.

LIBERTY PRODUCE CO.

1. Directors: Y. Maeda, Livingston, Calif.; J. Tsuji, Livingston, Calif.; Taneyo Maeda, Livingston, Calif.
2. Stockholders: Y. Maeda, Livingston, Calif., 3 shares: Taneyo Maeda, Livingston, Calif., 5 shares; J. Isuji, Livingston, Calif., 2 shares; G. H. Winton, trustee for Sam Maeda, Livingston, Calif., 50 shares; Miyako Maeda, Livingston, Calif., 20 shares; Harry Maeda, Livingston, Calif., 20 shares; total, 100 shares.
3. Trustees: (*a*) G. H. Winton, trustee, Livingston, Calif. (*b*) Number of shares held by trustee, 90; date of certificate, not yet issued. (*c*) Name and address of beneficiaries; Sam Maeda, Livingston, Calif.; Miyako Maeda, Livingston, Calif.; Harry Maeda, Livingston, Calif. (*d*) Beneficiaries American-born citizens.
4. Legal description of land: Lots 124 and 125, Cressey Colony, Merced County, containing 38.819 acres.

LIVINGSTON FARMING & PRODUCE CO.

1. Directors: N. Tanji, Livingston, Calif.; K. Tanji, Livingston, Calif.; T. Watanabe, Livingston, Calif.; K. Abiko, 650 Ellis Street, San Francisco.
2. Stockholders: N. Tanji, Livingston, Calif., 122 shares; K. Tanji, Livingston, Calif., 15 shares; K. Abiko, 650 Ellis Street, San Francisco, 15 shares; T. Watanabe, Livingston, Calif., 1 share; Y. Hoshiyama, Livingston, Calif., 100 shares; T. Tanji, Livingston, Calif., 15 shares; K. Sumita, Livingston, Calif., 60 shares; Albert H. Elliot and Guy C. Calden, trustees for Lydia Y. Tanji, 502 Flatiron Building, San Francisco, 160 shares; Albert H. Elliot and Guy C. Calden, trustees for Tai Tanji, 502 Flatiron Building, San Francisco, 175 shares; total, 663 shares.
3. Trustees: (*a*) Albert H. Elliot and Guy C. Calden, trustees, 502 Flatiron Building, San Francisco. (*b*) Number of shares held by trustees, 335; date of certificates, September 10, 1919. (*c*) Name and address of beneficiaries: Lydia Y. Tanji, Livingston, Calif.; Tai Tanji, Livingston, Calif. (*d*) Beneficiaries are American-born citizens.
4. Legal description of land: Lots 18 and 19, Yamato Colony No. 3, Merced County, Calif., designated and described on that certain map of Yamato Colony No. 3, which said map was filed in the office of the county recorder of said county of Merced, State of California, on the 4th day of March, 1909, to which said map reference is hereby particularly made, containing 81 acres, more or less.

LUCKY FARM CO., LIVINGSTON, CALIF.

1. Directors: Shichiro Noda, 211 shares; P. O. Box 132, Livingston, Calif.; Sachi Noda, 28 shares; P. O. Box 132, Livingston, Calif.; Y. Tomoeda, 110 shares; P. O. Box 132, Livingston, Calif.
2. Stockholders: K. Kurihara, 50 shares; P. O. Box 132, Livingston, Calif.; K. Abiko, 1 share; 2310 Union Street, San Francisco, Calif.
3. None.
4. Owned 40 acres of land. Lot No. 26, Yamato Colony No. 1, Livingston, Calif.

MAPLE VINEYARD CO., LIVINGSTON, CALIF.

1. Directors: M. Minabe, 150 shares; Livingston, Calif.; S. Takahashi, 150 shares; Livingston, Calif.; Hana Minabe, 80 shares; Livingston, Calif.
2. Stockholders: Rokuro Sonobe, 100 shares; Livingston, Calif.
3. Trustees: (*a*) Albert H. Elliot, 502 Flatiron Building, San Francisco, Calif.; Guy C. Calden, 502 Flatiron Building, San Francisco, Calif. (*b*) Number of shares held by trustees, 520 shares; date of certificate, January 23, 1920. (*c*) Name and address of beneficiaries; Chiye Minabe, Livingston, Calif.; Toshio Minabe, Livingston, Calif. (*d*) Beneficiaries, American-born citizens.
4. Lots 86, 89, 90, 91, and 92, Cressey Colony, Merced County, Calif., containing 100.27 acres, all in section 21, township 6 south, range 12 east; lot 3, Livingston Colony, Merced County, Calif., section 24, township 6 south, range 11 east, containing 20 acres; all south of canal of lot 16, Livingston Colony, Merced County, Calif., section 24, township 6 south, range 11 east, containing 12.74 acres; containing 133.01 acres more or less.

MERCED VINEYARD ORCHARD CO., LIVINGSTON, CALIF.

1 and 2. Directors: Y. Shimanouchi, 12 shares; Y. Ishizu, 12 shares; and Hoichi Truda, 12 shares, Livingston, Calif.
Stockholder: Y. Ishizu, 12 shares, Livingston, Calif.
3. Trustees: (*a*) Albert H. Elliot, 502 Flatiron Building, San Francisco, Calif.; Guy C. Calden, 502 Flatiron Building, San Francisco, Calif. (*b*) Number of shares held by trustees, 52 shares. (*c*) Name and addresses of beneficiaries: I. Shimanouchi and Mary Shimanouchi, Livingston, Calif. (*d*) Beneficiaries American-born citizens.
4. East half of lot 1, Livingston Colony, 56 Cressey Colony, Merced County, Calif., containing 20 acres.

MERCED FARM CO., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

1 and 2. Directors: P. Linquist, 29 shares; Albert H. Elliot, 1 share, San Francisco, Calif.; K. Abiko, 20 shares, Merced, Calif.; G. C. Calden, 40 shares; N. Satow, 10 shares, San Francisco, Calif.

Stockholders: W. Casa, 15 shares, San Francisco, Calif.; F. R. Calden, 25 shares; Frank Bray, 25 shares, Oakland, Calif.; H. Hamaguchi, 10 shares; Y. Morita, 10 shares; Yana Abiko, 5 shares; T. Takada, 20 shares; H. Watanabe, 10 shares; T. Watanabe, 10 shares; B. W. Kodame, 10 shares; C. Yamanaka, 10 shares, San Francisco, Calif.

3. Date of certificate, November 19, 1919.

4. Smith's Merced tract as per map of said tract on file in the county recorder's office Merced County, containing 2,293.76 acres.

MERCEY FARM CO.

1. Name and address of directors: H. Hamaguchi, T. Masuda, M. Chiba, Livingston, Calif.

2. Name and address of present stockholders and number of shares held by each: H. Hamaguchi, 10 shares; G. Masuda, 1 share; M. Chiba, 1 share; Miyo Hamaguchi, 7 shares, Livingston, Calif.

Albert H. Elliot and Guy C. Calden, trustees for: Minnie Hamaguchi, 7 shares; H. Hamaguchi, 7 shares; Takeo Hamaguchi, 7 shares, Livingston, Calif. Total, 40 shares.

3. The shares issued to trustees: (*a*) Albert H. Elliot and Guy C. Calden, 502 Flatiron Building, San Francisco, trustees. (*b*) Number of shares held by trustees, 21; date of certificates, February 14, 1920. (*c*) Name and address of beneficiaries: Minnie Hamaguchi, H. Hamaguchi, Takeo Hamaguchi, Livingston, Calif. (*d*) Beneficiaries American-born citizens.

4. Legal description of land: 46.49 acres; lot 34 of Yamato Colony, No. 1; all of lot 20 and northerly 2.214 acres of lot 32 of Yamato Colony, No. 1, Merced County.

NALTO FARM CO., CRESSEY, CALIF.

1. Name and address of directors: Yahay Toji, Yaeno Toji, K. Kimoto, Cressey, Calif.

2. Name and address of present stockholders and number of shares held by each: Yahay Toji, 6 shares; Yaeno Toji, 5 shares; K. Kimoto, 2 shares; Cressey, Calif. Total, 13 shares.

Albert H. Elliot and Guy C. Calden, trustees for: Anna Toji, 5 shares; Edna Toji, 5 shares; Lilly Toji, 5 shares. Total, 15 shares.

3. The shares issued to trustees: (*a*) Albert H. Elliot and Guy C. Calden, 502 Flatiron Building, San Francisco, Calif., trustees. (*b*) Number of shares held by trustees, 15; date of certificate, March 20, 1919. (*c*) Name and address of beneficiaries: Anna Toji, Edna Toji, Lilly Toji, Cressey, Calif. (*d*) Beneficiaries American-born citizens.

4. Legal description of land: Lot 87 and lot 88, Cressey colony, Merced County, Calif., 20 acres, more or less.

PALM FARM CO., LIVINGSTON, CALIF.

1 and 2. Directors: T. Watanabe, president, 121 shares; Y. Ohki, vice president, 6 shares; K. Watanabe, secretary-treasurer, 120 shares, Livingston, Calif. Trustees: G. H. Winton and M. S. Winton, 253 shares, Livingston, Calif.

3. (*a*) G. H. Winton and M. S. Winton, Livingston, Calif. (*b*) 253 shares issued November 15, 1919. (*c*) Tsutomu Watanabe, Yoshiwo Watanabe, Fujico Yoshino, Livingston, Calif. (*d*) They are American-born citizens.

4. Lot 8, Yamato Colony, No. 2.

PEACE FARM CO., CRESSY, MERCED COUNTY, CALIF.

1 and 2. Directors: Haruzo Makita, 2 shares; Keitaro Koramoto, 1 share; Henjiro Ishida, 1 share; Cressey, Calif.

3. Trustees: (*a*) Albert H. Elliott, Guy C. Calden, 502 Flatiron Building, San Francisco, Calif. (*b*) Number of shares held by trustees, 6; date of certificates, December 18, 1918. (*c*) Name and address of beneficiaries: Nobuo Aki, George Aki, Cressey, Calif. (*d*) Beneficiaries American born citizens.

4. Lots Nos. 46 and 47, containing 40 acres, Cressey Colony, Merced County, Calif. Lots Nos. 42, 43, and 44, containing 38 acres, Cressey Colony, Calif., Merced County.

RICHFIELD AGRICULTURE CO. (INC.), LIVINGSTON, CALIF.

1. Directors: Soklchi Takemura, president-treasurer, 501 shares; Iwamatsu Takagi, vice president, 101 shares; Katsugoro Someya, secretary, 101 shares, Livingston, Calif.
2. Stockholders: Kumasuke Ishida, 101 shares; Fukuji Takemura, 201 shares, Livingston, Calif.
3. None.
4. Lots 9 and 10, Yamato Colony No. 2.

SUNNY TRACT FARM CO.

1. Directors: T. Toyama, Y. Yoshida, T. Shiomo, Livingston, Calif.
2. Stockholders and shares of each (Livingston, Calif.): T. Toyama, 15 shares; Y. Yoshida, 10 shares; T. Shiomo, 10 shares; Albert H. Elliot and Guy C. Calden, trustees for S. Toyama, 25 shares; H. Hiroshi, 15 shares; Tugsichi Yoshida, 15 shares; Matsataro Toyama, 10 shares; total, 100 shares.
3. Shares issued to trustees: (*a*) Albert H. Elliot and Guy C. Calden, 502 Flatiron Building, San Francisco, trustees. (*b*) Number of shares held by trustees, 65; date of certificate, not yet issued. (*c*) Name and address of beneficiaries: S. Toyama, H. Hiroshi, T. Yoshida, M. Toyama, Livingston, Calif. (*d*) Beneficiaries American-born citizens.
4. Legal description of land: Lots 25 and 26, Sunny Acre Tract, Merced County, Calif., containing 80.586 acres.

SUNNYSIDE VINEYARD, LIVINGSTON, CALIF.

1 and 2. Directors: M. Minabe, 850 shares; S. Takahashi, 50 shares; Hana Minabe, 100 shares; Livington, Calif.
3. None.
4. Lots 19, 20, and 21 of Yamato Colony No. 1, Merced County, Calif., containing 122 acres. Lots in town of Livingston, Calif., lots 13 and 14 in block 38.

UNCLE FARM CO., LIVINGSTON, CALIF.

1. Directors: Y. Masuda, 100 shares; H. Hamaguchi, 4 shares; S. Tujimoto, Livingston, Calif.; Guy C. Calden, San Francisco, Calif.; N. Satow.
2. Stockholders: Y. Masuda, 100 shares; H. Hamaguchi, 40 shares; S. Fukimoto, 300 shares, Livingston, Calif.; N. Satow, 5 shares; Kazuo Masuda, 350 shares; Tomoye Masuda, 200 shares, Livingston, Calif.
3. Trustees: (*a*) Guy C. Calden, Albert H. Elliot, 502 Flatiron Building, San Francisco, Calif. (*b*) 120 shares held by trustees; certificates issued March 1, 1918. (*c*) Kazno Masuda, Tomoye Masuda, Livingston, Calif. (*d*) Beneficiaries American-born citizens.
4. Lot 27, Yamato Colony No. 1, Livingston, Merced County, Calif.

UNITED FARM CO., LIVINGSTON, CALIF.

1. Directors: S. Mayeda, 400 shares; Mrs. K. Mayeda, 200 shares; C. Nitta, 150 shares, Livingston, Calif.
2. Stockholders: K. Mayeda, 150 shares, Livingston, Calif.
3. Trustees: (*a*) Guy C. Calden, Albert H. Elliot, 502 Flatiron Building, San Francisco. (*b*) 1,100 shares held by trustees; certificate dated February 16, 1920. (*c*) Beneficiaries: T. H. Mayeda, M. Mayeda, Livingston, Calif. (*d*) Beneficiaries American-born citizens.
4. Lot 46, Sunny Acre tract, containing 40.278 acres, Merced County.

YAMATO FARMING & PRODUCE CO., MERCED, CALIF.

1 and 2. Directors: K. Abiko, 100 shares; Guy C. Calden, 50 shares; T. Watanabe, 25 shares, San Francisco, Calif.
3. Trustees: (*a*) Guy C. Calden, Albert H. Elliot, 502 Flatiron Building, San Francisco Calif. (*b*) One hundred shares held by trustees; certificate dated May 10, 1910. (*c*) Beneficiaries: Yasuo W. Abiko, Yasuo W. Abiko, Flatiron Building, San Francisco. (*d*) Beneficiaries American-born citizens.
4. (1) The north half of the northeast quarter, the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, and the west half of the southwest quarter of the northeast

quarter of section 27 in township 5 south, range 11 east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, in the county of Merced, State of California, containing 135 acres.

(2) East half of lot 12 Cressey Colony Merced County, containing 20 acres.

(3) Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28 of the Yosemite California Land Co.'s subdivision in the county of Merced, State of California, as said lots are laid down and delineated on that certain map entitled "Map showing Yosemite California Co.'s subdivision of section 34 and the south half of sections 32 and 33, township 6 south, range 11 east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, filed for record May 25, 1909, in the office of the county recorder of said Merced County, in book No. 42 of maps, at page 17, containing 160 acres.

(4) All that portion of lots 21, 23, and 38 lying east of the canal right of way; the west half of lot 24 and all of lots 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29, and all that portion of lots 30 and 31 north of the high-line lateral (containing 31.43 acres, more or less); and also, all that portion of the east half of lot 31 and that portion of the east half of lot 30 lying south of the high-line lateral (containing 20 acres more or less); and all of lots 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36 and the east half of lot 37 and all of lots 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, and 46 (containing 834.777 acres, more or less), being a portion of Sunny Acres Tract, Merced County.

B. County of Merced, State of California, being a portion of Sunny Acres Tract, situated in sections 26, 35, the north half of section 34, the southeast quarter of section 27, township 5 south, range 11 east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, which portion is particularly described as follows: Lots 1, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, and 22, containing 431.005 acres.

5. All of sections 23 and 24 in township 5 south, range 11 east, Mount Diablo base and meridian), and containing about 1,276 acres gross, subject, however, to public roads and subject to rights of way to be needed to the Turlock irrigation district for the high-line canal and latterals, the amount to be covered by this contract and later deeded to be about 1,250 acres.

YOSEMITE FARM CO., LIVINGSTON, CALIF.

1 and 2. Directors: Masao Imamura, 30 shares; Harumi Imamura, 4 shares; and K. Naka, 4 shares; Livingston, Calif.

3. Trustees: (*a*) Albert H. Elliot, 502 shares, and Guy C. Calden, 502 shares; Flatiron Building, San Francisco, Calif. (*b*) Forty-two shares held by trustees; certificate dated March 3, 1918. (*c*) Beneficiaries: Yasuo Abiko and Gumio Nishi, Livingston, Calif. (*d*) Beneficiaries, American-born citizens.

4. Lots 35, 46, 51, and 62 of the Yosemite (Calif.) Land Co.'s subdivision in the county of Merced, Calif., designated as sec. 34, S. ½ of secs. 32 and 33, T. 6 S., R. 11 E., M. D. B. and M., containing 40 acres.

CORTEZ FARM CO.

1. Directors: H. Kajioka, Y. Kajioka, and J. Kajioka, Turlock, Calif.

2. Stockholders: H. Kajioka, 20 shares; Y. Kajioka, 20 shares; J. Kajioka, 20 shares; Turlock, Calif. Albert H. Elliot and Guy C. Calden trustees for: Akira Kajioka, 20 shares; Kazuni Kajioka, 20 shares; Nobukiro Kajioka, 20 shares; Hatui Kajioka, 20 shares. Total, 140 shares.

3. The shares issued to trustees: (*a*) Albert H. Elliot and Guy C. Calden, 502 Flatiron Building, San Francisco, trustees. (*b*) Number of shares held by trustees, 80; date of certificates, not yet issued. (*c*) Name and address of beneficiaries: Akira Kajioka, Kazuni Kajioka, Nobukiro Kajioka, and Hatui Kajioka, Turlock, Calif. (*d*) Beneficiaries, American-born citizens.

4. Legal description of land: 105 acres being a portion of the northeast corner of section 27, in township No. 5 south of range 11 east, M. D. B. and M.

HIGHWAY FARMING CO.

Directors: K. Tanaka, E. A. Williams, E. L. Headley, Fresno, Calif.

No stock has been issued.

Description of land owned by company in California: Lots 7, 8, 19, 20, 21, 44–A, 64, 65, 65–A, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 77, 78, 79, 80. Lots 1, 2, 3, 3–A, 4, 4–A, 5, 6, 6–A, 9, 10–A, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19–A, 21–A, 22, 23, 23–A, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 37–A, 38, 38–A, 39, 40, 41, 42, 42–A, 43, 44, 44–C, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90 of Buhac Colony, Subdivision No. 2, Merced County, Calif.

Y. S. D. CO., TURLOCK, CALIF.

1 and 2. Directors: T. Sugiura, 15 shares; E. Yotsuya, 15 shares; T. Yotsuya, 10 shares; C. Dote, 15 shares; Y. Sugiura, 10 shares; Turlock, Calif. Stockholders: Shinjiro Sugiura, 10 shares; Saburo Sugiura, 5 shares; Tome Sugiura, 5 shares; Masa Dote, 5 shares; Matsu Yotsuya, 5 shares; Turlock, Calif.

3. Trustees: (*a*) Albert H. Elliot and Guy C. Calden, 502 Flatiron Building, San Francisco, Calif. (*b*) One hundred and five shares held by trustees. (*c*) Beneficiaries: Takashi Dote, Keyi Dote, Takeo Yotsuya, Keyi Yotsuya, Turlock, Calif. (*d*) Beneficiaries, American-born citizens.

4. One hundred and twenty acres in Merced County. Southwest one-quarter of section 22, township 5 south, range 1 east, containing 120 acres.

K. K. CO.

1. Name and addresses of directors: K. Kubo, I. Kubo, and S. Kawassaki, Turlock, Calif.

2. Name and address of present stockholders and number of shares held by each: K. Kubo, 10 shares; I. Kubo, 7 shares; S. Kawasuki, 2 shares, Turlock, Calif. Albert H. Elliot and Guy C. Calden, 502 Flatiron Building, San Francisco, trustees for Yoshi Kubo, 7 shares; Shizama Kubo, 7 shares, and Shigimi Kubo, 7 shares. Total, 40 shares.

3. The shares issued to trustees: (*a*) Albert H. Elliot and Guy C. Calden, 502 Flatiron Building, San Francisco, trustees. (*b*) Number of shares held by trustees, 21 shares. (*c*) Name and address of beneficiaries: Yoshi Kubo, Shizama Kubo, and Shigimi Kubo, Turlock, Calif. (*d*) Beneficiaries American-born citizens.

4. Legal description of land: Twenty acres Merced County, W. ½ of SW. ¼ of NE. ¼ of sec. 27, T. 5, R. 11 E., M. D. B. and M.

YAMOTO FARM CO., MERCED, CALIF.

1. Directors: B. Noda, Salinas, Calif.; J. Iwashige, and Sawa Noda, Livingston, Calif.

2. Stockholders: B. Noda, 66 shares; Sawa Noda, 65 shares, Salinas; and Jikichi Iwashige, 1 share, Livingston, Calif. Albert H. Elliot and Guy C. Calden, trustees for Massao Noda, 50 shares; Mitue Noda, 50 shares; and Julia Noda, 50 shares.

3. The shares issued to trustees: (*a*) Albert H. Elliot and Guy C. Calden, 150 shares, 502 Flatiron Building, San Francisco, trustees; date of certificate, May 3, 1918. (*b*) Name and address of beneficiaries: Masao Noda, Mitsue Noda, and Julia Noda, Livingston, Calif. (*c*) Beneficiaries American-born citizens.

4. Legal description of land: Lot 3, Yamoto Colony, county of Merced, containing 40 acres.