

ADMITS JAPS TO WHITE SCHOOLS

Japan Will Exclude American Labor From Its Shores and President Agrees to Exclude Japanese Labor.

Mayor Schmitz Issues Statement Explaining Attitude of Californians and It Is Endorsed at White House.

By Associated Press, Special by Leased Wire.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 19.—

Japanese children are to be admitted to the white schools of San Francisco under certain restrictions, skilled and unskilled laborers coming from Japan barred from the mainland of the United States and the American laborers, skilled and unskilled, are to be excluded from Japan.

This is the basis of the agreement between President Roosevelt, Secretary Root, Mayor Schmitz and the San Francisco school board as an adjustment of the anti-Jap agitation brought about by the segregation of Japanese children in the San Francisco schools.

The agreement means that the schools of San Francisco will be conducted in the same manner as they were before the board of education adopted the resolution last October, providing for the segregation of the Japanese, except that adult Japanese who are in primary grades must continue to attend the Oriental schools, and that Japanese children under 16 years will be admitted to classes with white children of their own ages.

Schmitz Explains Agreement.

Shortly after midnight, the following statement was given out at the White House:

"A typewritten copy of Mayor Schmitz's statement was submitted to President Roosevelt and Secretary Root by the Associated Press and the statement is entirely satisfactory to them."

The basis of agreement reached between the President, Secretary Root, Mayor Schmitz and the members of the San Francisco school board on the Japanese school controversy made public tonight by Mayor Schmitz provides that "all children of alien races, under 16 years of age, who speak the English language may be admitted to the white schools. Special schools are to be established for children of alien birth who are deficient in the elements of the English language."

Mayor Schmitz's statement of the agreement follows:

"We find that the administration and Congress are entirely alive to the situation in California and anxious to meet the wishes of the Californians.

"They are also desirous of keeping on the best possible terms with the Japanese and doing nothing which may break the ancient friendship between that country and the United States.

No Attack on Japanese.

"It has been explained to us that the form of action taken by the school board of San Francisco in relation to the Japanese school question has been misunderstood and misconstrued as an attack upon the Japanese as such and that this misunderstanding and misconstruction has been one of the chief obstacles to achieving the purpose California really has, this purpose being to secure by honorable and amicable agreement with Japan the mutual exclusion from the two countries of the laborers, skilled and unskilled, of each country.

"This earnest desire of the people of California, and we may add, in our belief, the people of the entire Pacific Coast, to check the coming of Japanese laborers, and our entire willingness and desire that Japan should similarly put a stop to the going of American laborers, skilled and unskilled, to Japan, springs from no motive other than to bring about commercial and industrial conditions to the satisfactory understanding of the two friendly nations.

"Events have convinced us, however, that many, and probably most of the Japanese laborers were really brought over to this country in violation of the contract labor law and that the well-being of our wage workers imperatively demands that the immigration of Japanese laborers to this country skilled and unskilled shall cease.

Exclusion Law May Follow.

"We are satisfied from our numerous interviews with the President that in the event if the amendment to the immigration bill introduced in both houses of Congress February 13, shall prove ineffectual for the purpose herein mentioned and intended, every effort will be made by him not only to obtain a treaty with Japan authorizing legislation by both Japan and the United States to exclude from each of their respective territories the immigration of all subjects of the other of said nations who are laborers, skilled and unskilled, but in any event will favor such form of legislation as will in the most speedy manner accomplish the results desired.

"We are fully in accord with the view of the administration to the effect that the attainment of the exclusion of all Japanese laborers, skilled and unskilled should not be complicated with or endangered by the exercise of right of segregation by the school board, authorized by Section No. 1662 of the political code of the State of California.

"It therefore is proposed by the board of education of San Francisco to modify the order segregating the Japanese public school children of San Francisco heretofore made."

To Resume Negotiations With Japan.

The state department since the passage yesterday of the immigration bill, is prepared to take up again the negotiations that were already in progress with the Japanese government looking to the regulation of Japanese immigration into the United States. It is expected the negotiations will result in agreement between Japan and the United States for the withholding by the former of passports to Japanese, of the laboring classes in seeking to enter the United States. For several years past the Japanese government has declined to issue any such passports, but the intention is to make this matter of formal agreement if possible. In the short time remaining of the present session of Congress it is not possible, it is said, to frame anything in the nature of a treaty, which would require the action of the Senate.

In fact, it is by no means certain that a formal convention is necessary to insure the continuance of the present Japanese policy of refusing passports in the United States to coolies, so it may be decided to give this agreement another form than a treaty.

To Enforce Restriction.

The department of commerce and labor, being in charge of immigration, will at once, upon the signature of the immigration bill, proceed to instruct the collectors at the various points of entry of the restrictions placed upon the admission of immigrants by the new act. No mention is to be made of Japanese laborers, but the collectors will be enjoined to enforce the passport provision of the new act, which will meet the needs of the Pacific Coast.

The Central Labor Union of this city last night gave a reception in honor of Mayor Schmitz and the school board. President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, who presided, paid a high tribute to Mayor Schmitz and declared that in bringing about the exclusion of coolie labor from this country he won a victory for which the American Federation of Labor has been fighting for the last decade.