

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. 1862 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.

### JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS WARNS CALIFORNIANS

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 19.—Discussing the conference report on the immigration bill before agreement yesterday, Representative John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, said he desired to warn the people of California of something which they already knew and that is that the views of the President were not their views.

"This man to whom you have left the discretion in the matter of Japanese immigration is one who already has recommended the naturalization of the Japanese," said Williams. "I am with the people of California on the question of schools, and I am with them on another question. I want this country kept a white man's country and I want this

country as far as it can to be a white man's country, not merely because I believe the Caucasian is superior to other races but because this is our land, the land of our traditions and our ideals, and I know that the influx of another race means another race problem for another portion of this republic and another social warfare.

"I want to say that every woe which this country has suffered has resulted from the landing of the first slave ship at Jamestown."

Garrett, of Tennessee, said:

"I am opposed to placing power in the hands of a man who, on the vital question involved, which made the conspicuous issue favorable, has already sided against his own country and his own countrymen as has the President with reference to California."

Hayes, of California, frankly stated that the Japanese exclusion section was not just what the people of California wanted, but said it would go very far toward ameliorating present conditions. He said it was a temporary expedient which he believes would be followed by a much more satisfactory arrangement. He also believed that when the people of California became familiar with the section they too will be satisfied as were the members of the California delegation, realizing that it is the very best they can get at this time.

Michaelk, of Illinois, declared the powers of the "big stick" had been whittled to the dimensions of a toothpick in the light of recent events. "Regarding the Rooseveltian proposition," said Michaelk, "by what law of human reasoning is the United States the greatest nation of the West, compelled to 'kneel' to the little pampered bully of the East?"

Kahn, of California, confirmed what Hayes had said in relation to the exclusion feature of the immigration bill, and expressed the opinion that it would go very far toward relieving the situation in California.

### JAPS DISPLEASED, BUT ARE RESIGNED

TOKIO, Tuesday, Feb. 19.—The official text of President Roosevelt's amendment of the exclusion bill has been published.

As expected, it has created the strongest dissatisfaction among the interested parties, although their movements of

## BABY'S VOICE

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great crisis in perfect safety  
and without pain. Sold at \$1.  
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