

country as far as it can be to 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 'kowitz' 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

procedure have not yet assumed a definite shape.

The Japanese residents of the Hawaiian Islands have telegraphed President Roosevelt and the Hawaiian representatives in the House, indicating the seriousness of the injury which will be caused to their rights and interests by this legislation. The leaders of opinion here are aware, however, that under the circumstances the only alternative is to calmly resign themselves to the situation, hoping the Government can arrange with the American authorities to reduce the sacrifice in the interest of the Japanese immigrants to a minimum. They regret the law lest the San Francisco people, glorying in their success, should assume an overbearing attitude.

News of this kind would only tend to injure Japanese susceptibilities which President Roosevelt has been specially careful to avoid.

"Sheepish submission under oppression is something that the Japanese can not entertain," is the assertion of the Japanese attitude.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK REPORTED FROM CHELAN

News Received, However, Covers Small Area and No Damage Has Been Ascertained.

SPOKANE, Tuesday, Feb. 19.—An earthquake shock was felt at Chelan yesterday afternoon at 12:20 o'clock, accompanied by a report like the sound of a blast.

The jar and rumble seemed to proceed from the southeast to northwest. Machinery was shaken, stoves, dishes and doors rattled and houses rocked.

No damage is reported. The duration was about one second.

U. S. Minister Returns.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 19.—Thomas S. Rawson, United States minister to Santo Domingo, arrived today on the steamship Seminole from Santo Domingo.

Government Policy Sustained.

PARIS, Tuesday, Feb. 19.—The Chamber of Deputies by 359 to 86 votes sustained the government policy in the church and state matter.