

COAST JAPANESE ARE RAISING MONEY

They Align Themselves With
the Progressive Party and
Contribute to the Overthrow
of the Saijōni Ministry.

STRONGLY OPPOSED TO EXCLUSION LAW

Contention Made That Nippon
Government Will Ask United
States for Naturalization
Rights in This Country.

By Associated Press, Special by Leased
Wire.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 11.—
Thousands of dollars are being
raised by the Japanese of the
Pacific Coast to carry out the compact
they have entered into with the pro-
gressive party of Japan for the over-
throw of the Saijōni ministry, the an-
nulment of the exclusion clause in the
immigration bill and the guarantee of
the naturalization rights of the Japa-
nese residing in this country. These ad-
ditional facts in the international plot
were vouched for in semi-official circles
last night. The enormous fund which is
being collected will be used to arouse a
feeling in the Japanese empire antag-
onistic to the American government.

Notwithstanding the sweeping denial
of the existence of the alliance between
the Japanese of the Pacific Coast and
the Progressive, the anti-administrative
party of Japan, given out by Charles
Takahashi, of Seattle, the Associated
Press yesterday obtained the text of
certain reports which he forwarded to
Yamaoka in Seattle and the Japanese
Society of Seattle. In one of the re-
ports, which it was authoritatively
stated yesterday, was afterward read by
Takahashi at a secret mass meeting of
Japanese in Seattle on the evening of
May 26, he quoted Ambassador Aoki's
statement in regard to the relations be-
tween the United States and Japan grow-
ing out of the recent disturbances in San
Francisco and the adoption by the Con-
gress of the United States of the immi-
gration law excluding coolie labor from
continental United States. Takahashi's
report in part follows:

"My object in discussing the Japanese
immigration limitation law with Am-
bassador Aoki was first, the nullification
of the present immigration limitation
law, second, opposing the would-be im-
migration law (proposed new treaty),
said to be contemplated by Japan and
the United States; third, acquiescence in
the Japanese naturalization rights in
the United States.

Grounds to Oppose Law.

"To these Ambassador Aoki said:
'Japan has ample grounds to oppose the
immigration limitation law, but if we
go to extremes I fear war. Regarding
this Japanese limitation law, the Japa-
nese government absolutely disagrees
with the United States and will ask the
naturalization rights for the Japanese
people, which the United States govern-
ment will have eventually to grant. At
present, the reelection of a President is
nearing so we are hesitating at this
time to bring up these question which
are unpopular in American politics.'

"What we must call especial attention
to is the fundamental antagonistic
statements that the embassy made, com-
pared with those of Secretary Straus
(interview on May 7). We cannot our-
selves be satisfied with such uncertainty
and the contradictory statements."

Before the departure of Takahashi
from this city he sent to Yamaoka, who
had not then sailed for Japan, a report
in which he told of a conference with
Secretary of Commerce and Labor
Straus, on May 7, regarding the immi-
gration laws. In this report Takahashi
quoted statements made by Secretary
Straus which he said were directly con-
trary to those made by Ambassador
Aoki as to the agreement of the two
governments on the clause excluding
Japanese coolie laborers from this
country.

Government Did Not Agree.

"Secretary Straus," the report says,
"told us the exclusion clause in the im-
migration bill, as well as the rule pro-
mulgated by the department of com-
merce and labor on March 22, were made
with the consent of the Japanese em-
bassy and the Japanese government. Com-
pare my previous telegrams and reports
and you can clearly see the difference
and contradiction from what was as-
sured to us by Ambassador Aoki and
Consul Miyaoka of the embassy. The
Japanese ambassador, as we have stated
in our telegrams and reports, assured
us that the Japanese government never
for one moment agreed with the limita-
tion of immigration as presented to us
today."

It was after the interview with Sec-
retary Straus that Takahashi and Ka-
wakami received an invitation from Vis-
count Aoki to dine at the embassy.
Takahashi's answer, it is said, was:

"We did not come to eat, but to set-
tle grave diplomatic questions."

Just before Yamaoka's departure for
Tokyo on May 14, Takahashi sent him
a telegram from Washington, as fol-
lows:

"Depart for Japan instantly and
arouse public opinion as understood be-
fore. There is no hope with the Japa-
nese embassy here."