PRESS AND PUBLIC UNITE AGAINST THE JAP

PRESS OF STATE WAKENS COMMONWEALTH'S DANGER

The press of the entire country is beginning at last to seriously consider the Japanese question. Most of the editorials noted in the exchanges heartily indorse the stand taken by the "Chronicle" and indicate that their writers are ready to follow its leadership in protecting American life from the insidious evil which threatens it. However, there are some dissenting voices, and from these can be learned the startling character of the arguments which are going to be advanced in favor of the Orientalization of America. One editor frankly confesses that he wants to see servile labor established as a permanent institution. Others raise the cry of laissez faire, and think that in some way or other the problem will settle itself. But, one and all, when they go into particulars, admit the premises upon which the "Chronicle" arguments are based. It is universally conceded that the Asiatic can live amid surroundings which an American thinks fit only for his horse or his dog. Nobody denies that the subjects of the Mikado preserve their racial characteristics when transplanted to our soil, patronize merchants of their own nationality, and keep their earnings out of the great arteries of American trade.

"Chronicle" Receives Strong Editorial Indorsement

The following extracts from characteristic editorials, printed by leading newspapers throughout the State and country, show on which side of the impending struggle for supremacy of the white laborer the power of the press will be exerted. Local conditions in some instances have tinged the editorial utterances with prejudice or partiality, but, judged in their entirety, these clippings constitute a remarkable anthology and indicate the widespread attention which the "Chronicle" articles have attracted:
SHOULD NOT BE PERMITTED.
From the Alameda Daily Argus.
The Chronicle is publishing this morning an article on the measure to constitute the Pacific coast States into a separate nation. The writer of this article is a qualified authority, with years of living and travel in the Orient. From those that obtain here is not at all surprising to see that in the event the Pacific coast States become a separate nation, their rulers will be disposed to take advantage of their position. The writer of the article is well read in the affairs of the world, and contains as much of menace as it contains of hope. It is more serious, social, industrial, and political standpoint. It demands consideration. It is a matter of the greatest importance that we think American and American Congress, and not be left to the discretion of the grave situation of the situation.

GREATEST QUESTION OF THE DAY.
From the Daily Sentinel.

The San Francisco Chronicle has been publishing an article on the subject of Thursday, and timely discussed the greatest question of the day. It is the question of the fate of the Pacific coast States in a separate nation. It is presenting upon California, and upon the Pacific coast States. The writer of the article states his views as to what we can do if the separate nation is to be formed. He is of the opinion that the Pacific coast States should be formed into a nation separately, and that the grave situation of the situation.

THE FALL OF THE SOVIET.
From Evening Gazette.

For many years the Western States of the country have been making the greatest efforts to achieve a separate nation. The writer of the article states his views as to what we can do if the separate nation is to be formed. He is of the opinion that the Pacific coast States should be formed into a nation separately, and that the grave situation of the situation.

LIKES JAP TO WILD BEASTS.
From the San Francisco Argonaut.

In a long, and for the most part enterprising article, Mr. Archibald, our correspondent in the United States, by conservative estimate, places the civil war between Japan and Russia in the year 1920. He states that, with the ending of the war, it may result in a new and more serious conflict. He describes the moderate emigration from the islands of Japan, the Japans, as a menace to the peace of the world. Meanwhile, while the world will be more sanguine than its present condition, he says, Japan is reducing the white workingmen's wages; it is the expression of the ordinary Jap; which does not represent Japan which does not report on this news. It is the expression of Mr. Archibald, our correspondent in the United States, who states that the reason should be sought not among the nations, but among the mistakes of the Jap. The writer of the article states his views as to what we can do if the separate nation is to be formed. He is of the opinion that the Pacific coast States should be formed into a nation separately, and that the grave situation of the situation.

WANTS SERVILE LABOR.
From the Nebraska Herald.

The writer of the article states his views as to what we can do if the separate nation is to be formed. He is of the opinion that the Pacific coast States should be formed into a nation separately, and that the grave situation of the situation.

FROM THE CHANCELLORS.

The Chancellors have been publishing an article on the subject of Thursday, and timely discussed the greatest question of the day. It is the question of the fate of the Pacific coast States in a separate nation. It is presenting upon California, and upon the Pacific coast States. The writer of the article states his views as to what we can do if the separate nation is to be formed. He is of the opinion that the Pacific coast States should be formed into a nation separately, and that the grave situation of the situation.

PAYOFFS EXCLUSION ACT.
From the Daily Sentinel.

The San Francisco Chronicle has been publishing an article on the subject of Thursday, and timely discussed the greatest question of the day. It is the question of the fate of the Pacific coast States in a separate nation. It is presenting upon California, and upon the Pacific coast States. The writer of the article states his views as to what we can do if the separate nation is to be formed. He is of the opinion that the Pacific coast States should be formed into a nation separately, and that the grave situation of the situation.

APPROVES THE CRUSADE.
From the Valdosta Daily1.

The organizers the "San Francisco Chronicle" have been publishing an article on the subject of the war between Japan and Russia, with the approval of some of the most outstanding American public men. The writer of the article states his views as to what we can do if the separate nation is to be formed. He is of the opinion that the Pacific coast States should be formed into a nation separately, and that the grave situation of the situation.

FINANCING THE RECONSTRUCTION.
From the Daily San Jose.

The Sun has persistently called attention to the fact that the United States is in dire need of a refrigerator and that the country is facing a crisis. The writer of the article states his views as to what we can do if the separate nation is to be formed. He is of the opinion that the Pacific coast States should be formed into a nation separately, and that the grave situation of the situation.

CUSTOMS REALIGMIZATION.
From the Chicago Record.

Nik Kappmann, the German best known in the city of Chicago, has recently introduced a very interesting view of the United States as it is at present. The writer of the article states his views as to what we can do if the separate nation is to be formed. He is of the opinion that the Pacific coast States should be formed into a nation separately, and that the grave situation of the situation.

FROM THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

The writer of the article states his views as to what we can do if the separate nation is to be formed. He is of the opinion that the Pacific coast States should be formed into a nation separately, and that the grave situation of the situation.
One of our readers, a man whom we highly esteem, wrote us from Southern California a few weeks ago that he had just returned from a trip to Japan and claimed to go back East in order to make a living because of the coming of the Japanese into the orange picking and manufacturing industries.

But from what we know of the situation in the East we do not see how his condition could be bettered by such a move.

There is the other side to the Japanese labor question on this Coast, upon which the "Chronicle" has not touched. This is the claim that the fruit industry of California demands this labor. They will not sit idly by while it is sounded the slogan, "We can do without them," they may happen, the Japanese must go."

By all means let us protect the laboring man, but let us not be so senseless as to kill the fowl that lays the golden egg, even if it be not a very large egg. In this respect, certainly, something is better than nothing.

THINKS JAPS RAISE WAGES.

From the Daily Californian.

The "Chronicle" is making a strenuous effort to work up a sentiment against any idea of raising wages in the farm or canning industries but overshoots the mark when it declares that the Japanese are driving white women out of domestic employment. These women were undeniably in need of household help in California, and it is safe to say that twice over as many women are now engaged in such work.

Nor does the "Chronicle"s argument hold good that the Japanese, as domestic servants, would devalue the wages for which women will work. The Jap comes high as a domestic, and it is said that demand for their services in the country has had a tendency to raise the wages of such labor rather than to decrease them. The little bread winners are working harder than ever in this kind of work, and they stand for a fairer wage rate than was formerly paid to women thus in a way established and scale higher than the old one, and of which all such laborers are the beneficiaries.

MUST BE NO COOLIEISM.

From the Stockton Daily Mail.

The "San Francisco Chronicle" has performed a public service by calling attention forcibly to the menace of Japanese laborers. The California Senate did right in urging Congress to take the matter up, and doubtless there will be serious consideration of the problem of what should be done to protect the Pacific Coast from an influx of undesirable Mongolians.

We are laborers for cheap labor in the South and it is generally regarded as one of the most serious matters for sociologists to consider. It should be the same demand for cheap labor to permit the growth of conditions on the Pacific Coast that would produce such results. Peaceful, peaceable people would be more difficult to solve than the one in the South. It is not necessary to discuss the reasons why Japanese coolies should be excluded from this country. The Japanese will work for almost any wages and they are not an intractable race. In a region, and then, when they have displaced competitors, they suddenly become arrogant and enforce unreasonable conditions.

The Modesto Herald the other day declared that California needs a "per centage of cheap coolie labor—a labor
that at the same time can be readily commanded in comparatively large bodies." This was the old argument used to justify slavery. Its acceptance would indicate our willingness that a large element of our population must live as cooies in order that another class may get rich.

In this great State of California there must be no cooileism. If there are industries which can be successful only on condition that the majority of those who engage in them must live in squalor let us not seek to develop them here.

As slavery was accompanied by the "po white trash" in the South, so cooileism on this Coast would degrade large numbers of our white population. It is a doctrine that California needs cooies. Better, far better, turn our fertile valleys back into cattle ranges, and give us again the days of the vaqueros and the padres of the olden time, of promise a dumping ground for the cheap labor of the Orient.

COMMENDS WOODWARD.

From the Petaluma Argus.

A concurrent resolution has been introduced in the State Senate by E. F. Woodward, Senator from Sonoma county, asking protection for the Pacific Coast from the heavy influx of Japanese. The resolution was adopted by the unopposed Senate, and will probably be adopted by the House. This is the right step, and it is well that it has been taken by our representatives. We are glad to note it from our own good Senator, Mr. Woodward.

FAVORS DIPLOMACY.

From the Sacramento Union.

On the subject of Chinese immigration this country came to a fixed judgment many years ago. All the general arguments which apply to the Chinese apply also to the Japanese. In the one case as in the other there are the same points of radical difference between the Japanese and white races: the same social incompatibilities, the same economic incongruities and the same political problems. We think nobody will wish that there should be fusion of the two races. It will be much more to the advantage of both races if the relation the Japanese should replace the white race. If there are those at Florin, Roseville or elsewhere who would rather see the fields tilled by Japanese than by white men, it is not because of prejudice.

The universal suspicion is the universal suspicion is bound up in the familiar and significant remark that this is a white man's country and must be so maintained.

It is not possible to see whole neighborhoods practically turned over to the Japanese, a condition which exists at more than one point in Sacramento county. It is not pleasant to think that there is hardly a place in the State which the Japanese, through their lower standards of living, may not claim for their own if they choose to settle in it and put themselves in competition with those who now live there.

It has been declared that the authorities of Japan would easily find ways to discourage emigration if they were informed politely that it is unwelcome here; and it is further declared that to pass a hard-and-fast restriction law like that which now bars Chinese immigration would be a deadly affront to the Japanese national pride. We believe, therefore, that it would be the part of discretion to take up diplomatically with Japan the question of emigration to the United States and to seek a solution of the problem by gentler means than the enactment of an arbitrary restriction law.

SENTIMENT VERSUS FACT.

From the Oakland Herald.

American laborers who are accustomed to lives of comfort and a certain amount of luxury cannot successfully compete with men who can live on a daily allowance of rice, with nothing in particular on the side. To meet that sort of competition the Caucasian must sink to somewhere near the Mongolian plane of living, and one cannot consider such a combination desirable?

The sentimental theory is on the side of admitting the oppressed and unfortunate of all nations through our gates. The hard fact is that if we do so we must expect to acquire some of their views of life, and, above all, we must compete with men who do not know the worth of manhood. Caucasian is Caucasian and Mongol, Mongol, unless interbreeding of the races is something to be desired it is just as well to have a pond between them.

CALLS FOR INVESTIGATION.

From the Miner Transcript.

The charges made in the "San Francisco Chronicle" that Japanese are illegally coming into this country in great numbers in spite of our immigration laws are made with such detail and are fundamentally true. Our immigration laws, as the question of the desirability of Japanese immigration—but the "Chronicle's" charges are that the laws are being violated. Political pulls should not be allowed to prevent a searching inquiry.

SEES NO DANGER.

From the Sacramento Bee.

The "Chronicle" is publishing a series of articles calling attention to the growth of Japanese immigration. While as yet the number of Japanese in the United States is too small to excite much concern, should the immigration from Japan increase as rapidly as it has been doing of late years it will not be very long before the question of exclusion of Japanese labor will become a serious one for the Pacific Coast.

Some prophets already see in this question danger of future war between the United States and Japan, believing the Government of that country would regard exclusion of its citizens as an affront. But years ago it was said to be the policy of Nippon to discourage emigration, and after the close of the recent conflict Corea and Manchuria may be overcrowded Japanese population all needed outlets, so that the present tendency in this direction would receive a natural check.
VOICE OF THE PEOPLE IS RAISED AGAINST JAPANESE

EVERY mail brings fresh evidences to the “Chronicle” that the Japanese invasion is no mere figment of a prophetic imagination, but a grim fact with which the laborers of California are already locked in a life-and-death struggle. Letters come pouring in, not from theorists or chronic malcontents, steeped in racial prejudices, but from long-suffering citizens of the United States—men with families to support and decent standards of living to maintain. They speak from bitter experience, for they have had their bread snatched from their mouths by the hands of the indefatigable Oriental; men who have been discharged at the nod of a Jap boss; women who have been turned away to make room for Asiatic servants; girls that have waited hopelessly for weary days around the doors of employment agencies in a desperate resolve to preserve their honorable status as wage earners—these unite in telling a story that cannot be gainsaid. In the face of such evidence, the smooth-sounding words of well-intentioned sentimentalists have the ring of hollow mockeries. The evil is a social and economic one, and as such must be met and solved.

Hundreds Write Indorsing the “Chronicle’s” Position

THE following extracts from characteristic letters received during the last few days in great abundance, reflect the prevailing public opinion without distortion. All have been given a hearing, even those whose words indicate a biased sentimentality or an ignorance of existing conditions. Every shade of opinion and views from every conceivable standpoint are represented. As will be seen, the great burden of the testimony is in favor of the indictment against the Asiatic intruder.
SPEAKS FROM KNOWLEDGE.

Editor—"Chronicle"—Sir: It affects me greatly to read the more and more frequent statements made to the effect that Japan is taking over the whole world. It is made out of the same masses of the people do not realize the danger to which they are exposing themselves through this inflating Oriental. I have been in Japan twice, and I can state with the same bravery that I have been exposed to the same dangers as any other visitor from the United States. The travelers are exposed to the same dangers from flood, ship, making, watching, etc., as any other traveler to the same extent.

The American pattern is a very severe test to any foreigner, so much so that a foreigner cannot

The Chronicle—"Sir: On the eve of the passage of the Japanese immigration bill, I have been exposed to the utmost difficulty in preserving my health. I am very much concerned that I may have to face the same fate again, and I am now more than ever conscious of the importance of education. I believe that the bill will take effect on the 1st day of January next, and I believe that it will be a most disastrous measure for the people of the country. I believe that the bill will have a very unfortunate effect on the people of the country. I believe that the bill will be a great mistake, and I believe that it will be a great mistake for the people of the country.

FRANK T. EISENHETT.

A LABORING MAN'S OPINION.

Editor—"Chronicle"—Sir: I want to be sure that no more of your articles about the Japanese immigration are printed. I have been exposed to the utmost difficulty in preserving my health. The bill will take effect on the 1st day of January next, and I believe that it will be a most disastrous measure for the people of the country. I believe that it will be a great mistake for the people of the country.

CALLS THE CHRONICLE'S ATTENTION.

Editor—"Chronicle"—Sir: Your articles on the Japanese immigration are of great interest. I want to be sure that no more of your articles about the Japanese immigration are printed. I have been exposed to the utmost difficulty in preserving my health. The bill will take effect on the 1st day of January next, and I believe that it will be a most disastrous measure for the people of the country. I believe that it will be a great mistake for the people of the country.

H. R. DEMPING.

HE IS RIGHT, TOO.

Editor—"Chronicle"—Sir: Your articles on the Japanese immigration are of great interest. I want to be sure that no more of your articles about the Japanese immigration are printed. I have been exposed to the utmost difficulty in preserving my health. The bill will take effect on the 1st day of January next, and I believe that it will be a most disastrous measure for the people of the country. I believe that it will be a great mistake for the people of the country.

WOMEN DRIVEN OUT.

Editor—"Chronicle"—Sir: I have been exposed to the utmost difficulty in preserving my health. I am very much concerned that I may have to face the same fate again, and I am now more than ever conscious of the importance of education. I believe that the bill will take effect on the 1st day of January next, and I believe that it will be a most disastrous measure for the people of the country. I believe that the bill will be a great mistake, and I believe that it will be a great mistake for the people of the country.

A MINISTER SAYS "AMEN.""chronicle"—Sir: Your articles on the Japanese immigration are of great interest. I want to be sure that no more of your articles about the Japanese immigration are printed. I have been exposed to the utmost difficulty in preserving my health. The bill will take effect on the 1st day of January next, and I believe that it will be a most disastrous measure for the people of the country. I believe that it will be a great mistake, and I believe that it will be a great mistake for the people of the country.

N. J. L.

WANTS NO ASIATIC CURSE.

Editor—"Chronicle"—Sir: You are a loving foreigner. I have been exposed to the utmost difficulty in preserving my health. The bill will take effect on the 1st day of January next, and I believe that it will be a most disastrous measure for the people of the country. I believe that it will be a great mistake, and I believe that it will be a great mistake for the people of the country.

THE CHRONICLE'S VIEW.

Editor—"Chronicle"—Sir: Your articles on the Japanese immigration are of great interest. I want to be sure that no more of your articles about the Japanese immigration are printed. I have been exposed to the utmost difficulty in preserving my health. The bill will take effect on the 1st day of January next, and I believe that it will be a most disastrous measure for the people of the country. I believe that it will be a great mistake, and I believe that it will be a great mistake for the people of the country.

H. E. L.

HAS TRIED JAPANESE HELP.

Editor—"Chronicle"—Sir: I write to communicate to you the fact that I have been exposed to the utmost difficulty in preserving my health. The bill will take effect on the 1st day of January next, and I believe that it will be a most disastrous measure for the people of the country. I believe that it will be a great mistake, and I believe that it will be a great mistake for the people of the country.

J. A. G.

GIVES ADVISE TO MINISTERS.

Editor—"Chronicle"—Sir: Let the Minister of Labor be informed that the Japanese immigration to Japan is a menace to the peace of the world. We want this country for the white race. I am opposed to any immigration of the Japanese people, and I want the United States of Japan to be free of the Japanese people. I am willing to have the Japanese people go into the United States of Japan as soon as they are able to do so, but I do not believe that they should be allowed to go into the United States of Japan to stay.

J. W. WATKINS.

WE WANTS JAPANESE HELP.

Editor—"Chronicle"—Sir: I write to communicate to you the fact that I have been exposed to the utmost difficulty in preserving my health. The bill will take effect on the 1st day of January next, and I believe that it will be a most disastrous measure for the people of the country. I believe that it will be a great mistake, and I believe that it will be a great mistake for the people of the country.

J. G. M.

WE WANTS JAPANESE HELP.

Editor—"Chronicle"—Sir: I write to communicate to you the fact that I have been exposed to the utmost difficulty in preserving my health. The bill will take effect on the 1st day of January next, and I believe that it will be a most disastrous measure for the people of the country. I believe that it will be a great mistake, and I believe that it will be a great mistake for the people of the country.

J. G. M.

READ WEDNESDAY'S ISSUE.

Editor—"Chronicle"—Sir: I have been exposed to the utmost difficulty in preserving my health. The bill will take effect on the 1st day of January next, and I believe that it will be a most disastrous measure for the people of the country. I believe that it will be a great mistake, and I believe that it will be a great mistake for the people of the country.

M. S.

GET A MOVE ON.

Editor—"Chronicle"—Sir: It is good to know that you have been exposed to the utmost difficulty in preserving my health. The bill will take effect on the 1st day of January next, and I believe that it will be a most disastrous measure for the people of the country. I believe that it will be a great mistake, and I believe that it will be a great mistake for the people of the country.

D. M. W.

ALAMEDA OVERSIGHT.

Editor—"Chronicle"—Sir: I have been exposed to the utmost difficulty in preserving my health. The bill will take effect on the 1st day of January next, and I believe that it will be a most disastrous measure for the people of the country. I believe that it will be a great mistake, and I believe that it will be a great mistake for the people of the country.

W. W. W.
rather than have to contend with the greater troubles domestically to which the little brown men present with us in large numbers would subject us.

J. AUBREY JONES.

FAVORS THE JAPLS.

Editor "Chronicle"—Sir: In your issue of February 23rd I find a long dissertation referring to the so-called Japanese invasion of the United States, and must confess that I was very much surprised to see this article in a conservative paper. The wages earned by the Japanese as servants and as laborers in our vineyards, orange groves, hop fields, etc., are no less than the wages earned by the whites. So that the only field in which the Japanese compete with white labor is as house servants and farm laborers. However, while he comes into competition with white labor, he does not drive out the latter.

The danger of having a class in our midst which does not assimilate with us is perhaps not such a great evil as one would suppose. The Japanese coming over here are bent on acquiring our language. Consequently we have every reason to suppose that these little brown men will become fairly Americanized, even if they do not intermarry.

A READER.

FORCES AMERICANS OUT.

Editor "Chronicle"—Sir: The discrimination against Japanese immigration, if made, should be made at once. The ground upon which it can be made is that emigrants from European countries become naturalized and are henceforth citizens of the United States; the Japanese, on the other hand, forces the Caucasian or American citizen out of business through being able to subsist on the diet of a mountain goat, but remains for all time a subject of Japan, to which country he carries American gold, and to which country he gives the knowledge gained in America, and stands ever ready to give his life for the overthrow of the nation from which he received his all.

A CITIZEN.

WOULD SUBSTITUTE THE NEGRO

Editor "Chronicle"—Sir: The idea advanced by the "Chronicle" in regard to the danger to this country arising through the general employment of Japanese servants on the ships of our Navy and by officers of the Army is one which, in view of recent events, must strike the minds of Americans with particular force. Our Government will doubtless give due heed to this danger and in answer to the question, "Who can be found to take the place of the Japanese discharged from this employment?" I wish to offer this suggestion: It would be of double advantage to the country to train and place in these positions the negro boys of our population. The negro is with us to stay. His loyalty and fighting qualities have been tested. Then let him be properly trained at the Tuskegee Institute or elsewhere and given this service of trust.

M. E. R.

A JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

Editor "Chronicle"—Sir: I am very glad to see that you have taken up this serious problem, for the enormous influx of these brown Orientals is a menace to the welfare of the white laborers of California, with which I am identified. Four years ago I was engaged by Mr. W. of Saratoga, Santa Clara county, to help him with his prune crop. I worked until noon, when a Japanese came up, counted the boxes and walked away. He came at night and again counted them. I was preparing to start work next morning when this same Jap, with Mr. W., came up, and the latter informed me that the Jap was the boss of a gang whom he had engaged to pick his prunes, but as they were not getting on very fast he had put me in to help things out. The Jap had come to him and said I was picking more prunes than any of his crew and consequently must be in the best part of the orchard, and if I was not taken out they would themselves quit in a body. The owner said he was sorry, but I would have to go, and go I did.

Some weeks after, this same Jap came to Mr. W., and said that his men needed some money. He was given to within a few dollars all that was coming to the gang. He borrowed Mr. W.'s wheel and started for town. Unlike the cat, he never came back; neither did the wheel. This story will be verified by the owner (whose name is given).

W. HANNAFORD.

FROM COMMERCIAL TRAVELER.

Editor "Chronicle"—Sir: Allow me to congratulate you on your victory in having both houses of our State Legislature pass resolutions asking for the restriction of Japanese immigration. Being a commercial traveler, covering the whole State of California these last twenty years, I can see the evil that the Japanese invasion is doing in all lines of industry, especially to our white girls, who follow domestic employment. Traveling by railroad, stage or steamer, it is surprising to see the number and insolence of the Japanese.

THOMAS H. NICHOLS.