

attitude of hostility here and there assumed toward the Japanese in this country. This hostility is sporadic and is limited to a very few places. Nevertheless, it is most discreditable to us as a people, and it may be fraught with the greatest consequences to the nation. The friendship between the United States and Japan has been continuous since the time, over half a century ago, when Commodore Perry, by his expedition to Japan, first opened the islands to western civilization. Since then the growth of Japan has been literally astounding. There is not only nothing to parallel it, but nothing to approach it in the history of civilized mankind. Japan has a glorious and ancient past. Her civilization is older than that of the nations of northern Europe—the nations from whom the people of the United States have chiefly sprung. But fifty years ago Japan's development was still that of the middle ages. During that fifty years the progress of the country in every walk in life has been a marvel to mankind, and she now stands as one of the greatest of civilized nations; great in the arts of war and in the arts of peace; great in military, in industrial, in artistic development and achievement. Japanese soldiers and sailors have shown themselves equal in combat to any of whom history makes note. She has produced great generals and mighty admirals; her fighting men, afloat and ashore, show all the heroic courage, the unquestioning, unflinching loyalty, the splendid indifference to hardship and death, which marked the Loyal Ronins; and they show also that they possess the highest ideal of patriotism. Japanese artists of every kind see their products eagerly sought for in all lands. The industrial and commercial development of Japan has been phenomenally greater than that of any other country during the same period. At the same time the advance in science and philosophy is no less marked. The admirable management of the Japanese Red Cross during the late war, the efficiency and humanity of the Japanese officials, nurses and doctors, won the respectful admiration of all acquainted with the facts. Through the Red Cross the Japanese people sent over \$100,000 to the sufferers of San Francisco, and the gift was accepted with gratitude by our people. The courtesy of the Japanese, nationally and individually, has become proverbial. To no other country has there been such an increasing number of visitors from this land as to Japan. In return, Japanese have come here in great numbers. They are welcome, socially and intellectually, in all our colleges and institutions of higher learning, in all our professional and social bodies. The Japanese have won in a single generation the right to stand abreast of the foremost and most enlightened peoples of Europe and America; they have won on their own merits and by their own exertions the right to treatment on a basis of full and frank equality. The overwhelming mass of our people cherish a lively regard and respect for the people of Japan, and in almost every quarter of the Union the stranger from Japan is treated as he deserves—that is, he is treated as the stranger from any part of civilized Europe is and deserves to be treated. But here and there a most unworthy feeling has manifested itself toward the Japanese—the feeling that has been shown in shutting them out from the common schools in San Francisco and in mutterings against them in one or two other places, because of their efficiency as workers. To shut them out from the public schools is a wicked absurdity when there are no first-class colleges in the land, including the universities and colleges of California, which do not gladly welcome Japanese students and on which Japanese students do not reflect credit. We have as much to learn from Japan as Japan has to learn from us, and no nation is fit to teach unless it is also willing to learn. Throughout Japan Americans are well treated, and any failure on the part of Americans at home to treat the Japanese with a like courtesy and consideration is by just so much a confession of inferiority in

our civilization. Our nation fronts on the Pacific just as it fronts on the Atlantic. We hope to play a constantly growing part in the great ocean of the orient. We wish, as we ought to wish, for a great commercial development in our dealings with Asia, and it is out of the question that we should permanently have such development unless we freely and gladly extend to other nations the same measure of justice and good treatment which we expect to receive in return. It is only a very small body of our citizens that act badly. Where the Federal government has power it will deal summarily with any such. Where the several States have power I earnestly ask that they also deal wisely and promptly with such conduct, or else this small body of wrongdoers may bring shame upon the great mass of their innocent and right-thinking fellows—that is, upon our nation as a whole. Good manners should be an international no less than an individual attribute. I ask fair treatment for the Japanese as I would ask fair treatment for Germans or Englishmen, Frenchmen, Russians or Italians. I ask it as due to humanity and civilization. I ask it as due to ourselves because we must act uprightly toward all men.

The President thereupon recommends to Congress the enactment of a law "specifically providing for the naturalization of Japanese who come here intending to become citizens," and announces that under the laws as they stand he will do everything in his power to protect Japanese residents, adding that—all of the forces, military and civil, of the United States, which I may lawfully employ, will be so employed. There should, however, be no particle of doubt as to the power of the national government completely to perform and enforce its own obligations to other nations. The mob of a single city may at any time perform acts of lawless violence against some class of foreigners which would plunge us into war. That city by itself would be powerless to make defense against the foreign power thus assaulted, and if independent of this government it would never venture to perform or permit the performance of the acts complained of. The entire power and the whole duty to protect the offending city or the offending community lies in the hands of the United States government. It is unthinkable that we should continue a policy under which a given locality may be allowed to commit a crime against a friendly nation, and the United States government be limited, not to preventing the commission of the crime, but, in the last resort, to defend the people who have committed it against the consequences of their own wrongdoing.

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Changes in the Cabinet.

At the opening of Congress the President nominated to the Senate, William H. Moody for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; and the following cabinet officers: George B. Cortelyou for Secretary of the Treasury; Charles J. Bonaparte, for Attorney General; Geo. L. Von Meyer, for Postmaster General; Victor H. Metcalf, for Secretary of the Navy; James R. Garfield, for Secretary of the Interior; and Oscar L. Straus, for Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

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Cuban Elections Annulled.

Governor Magoon (p. 678) announced on the 2d to twenty-five of the forty-three Cuban congressmen elected last year, that a decree is to be issued shortly under the specific authority of President Roosevelt, declaring vacant from October 12, 1906, all seats of members of congress elected September 1, 1905.

Vacancies will be filled at some future time by elections to be held by the provisional government pursuant to a declaration issued Sept. 29 last. The first series of senators, elected in 1902, and the representatives elected in 1904, continue in office. The decree will state that if moral peace, tranquillity and public confidence are restored to such an extent that elections can be held in 1907, there will be elected at that time successors to the representatives whose terms of office expire Dec. 31, 1907, without shortening the terms of those representatives.

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The Moderates (President Palma's party) are much dissatisfied with the situation, but the Liberals are on the whole pleased, believing that since the insurrection was entirely directed against the frauds of the last elections, this course vindicates their contention. *La Discussion* declares that—

The essence of the document inspired by the Washington administration, while complying with the agreement with the insurgents, is that the United States will now treat with Cuba as a whole, will listen to the whole country and invite all classes to express their opinions as to the best settlement of the problem. This is just; it is democratic, and beyond doubt it offers the only solution to the problem."

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Ministerial Crisis in Spain.

Movements looking to a separation between church and state in Spain, similar to the movement now working itself out under the separation law in France, have been vaguely reported from Madrid for several months (p. 678). This situation is one of the reasons assigned for the resignation of the ministry (vol. viii, p. 202) announced on the 28th. Another reason given is that the ministers disagreed over the treatment of Morocco. Some wanted immediately to land troops in that country to enforce order at Tangier and its neighborhood, where Raisuli is reported to be still fighting the Kabyle and Anghera tribesmen, and where in any case lawlessness is acute. The others were opposed to such action as imprudent and as likely to have fatal consequences for Spain, German interests in Morocco being very sensitive to interference.

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A new cabinet was formed on the 29th by Senor Moret y Prendergast, and the appointments were accepted by King Alfonso. This new cabinet encountering difficulties, resigned on the 3d. On the 4th the King approved of a new ministry under the premiership of the Marquis de Armijo, in which General Weyler holds his old portfolio as minister of war. This second cabinet has assured the Cortes (the Spanish parliament) that an attempt will be made to hurry through the ratification of the Algeciras convention (p. 34) and the budget, and then the Cortes will be prorogued.

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In the British Parliament.

The land tenure bill (p. 824) has passed its third reading in the House of Commons, and has gone to the Lords. Of this bill it was remarked in the Commons as a curious fact that "there was not, from one end to the other, one single sentence in it affecting

the tenure of land." It deals, in fact, with the contract relations between the landlords and tenants of agricultural land.

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The trades disputes bill (vol. viii, p. 874; vol. ix, p. 9) has passed its second reading in the House of Lords. Lord Lansdowne, speaking for the Conservative Opposition, declared that he believed the duty of the House of Lords was to arrest the progress of a measure when it believed it had not been sufficiently considered or was not in accordance with the wishes of the people. The Government had a mandate for the people for the present measure, however, so that the only course opened to the House of Lords was to pass the bill, although the House regarded it as conferring excessive privileges on trade unionists which were dangerous to the community and likely to embitter industrial life.

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Compromise between the two Houses on the education bill (p. 824) seemed hopeless after the debate in the Lords on the night of the 3d, and the opinion prevailed among the members of the Opposition that the Government would have to drop the present bill, and introduce another at the next session of Parliament. No important concessions have been made by the Lords. So intense is the feeling aroused by the House of Lords that at an emergency meeting of the general committee of the National Liberal Federation on the 27th, a resolution was adopted unanimously urging the Government to totally reject the Lords' amendments to the bill, and to "resolutely determine that the present Parliament shall not come to an end until steps are taken to bring to a final arbitrament the question whether the House of Peers should any longer possess the right of veto on the will of the people as declared by the House of Commons." The meeting is reported to have been the largest and most representative of its kind which has been held for years. In a letter to the committee which was read at the meeting, the Premier, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, made the following statements on behalf of the Government:

The education bill as passed by the House of Commons was a bill which the country demanded in unmistakable terms at the general election. It now seems to have been turned into a travesty of its original form. As amended it perpetuates, if it does not extend the very grievances and wrongs fixed upon the country by the act of 1902. Of one thing you may rest assured—we will have no tampering with the main principles upon which our bill is founded. If within those limits an arrangement can be reached, all well and good. If not, it will be for us to see that on this question of education, and on others, a way is found by which the wishes of the country may be made to prevail.

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Russian Political Parties.

As the time for the Douma elections, December 30 (p. 704), approaches, party alignments become more definite. The Octoberists, as the most conservative constitutional party has been called since constitutionalism for Russia became a practical question two years ago (vol. vii, p. 535), held a general meeting in St. Petersburg on the 18th, at which 5,000 members were present. A. J. Guchkoff, who presided, advised all who were ready to use revolu-