

日米

速報

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英米太平洋同盟説... 英米同盟に代るべき新協約説... 英米同盟に代るべき新協約説...

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鮮人議會參加運動... 朝鮮人にも選挙権を賦與し朝鮮人代表士を選出し之れを日比谷...

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情實を放れたる朝鮮觀... 在日米 安倍 居龍... 朝鮮觀に關して...

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海員會議勞動時間案通過

海員會議勞動時間案通過... 國際海員會議は四十八州國法海員會議に嚴重に適用する...

第三黨大會は本日

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獨逸飛行機七千八百所有

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THE SUMITOMO BANK, LTD. (COMMERCIAL) 315-319 California St., San Francisco, Calif. 營業種類 本國定期預金(年六分五厘以下)...

株式住友銀行 社長 長尾 住友吉左衛門 本國特別小口當座預金(自下年六分五厘以下)...

日本御料理 小川ホテル 桑港カリフォルニア街六二二 電話カネ一八二六...

日本行船切符御申込に應ず 日本御料理 小川ホテル...

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD. SAN FRANCISCO AGENT. The Anglo & London Paris National Bank, 1 Sansone Street, San Francisco, Cal.

株式臺灣銀行 本行は一九一九年設立 預金總額六千二百萬圓...

宇宙の進化 二、四〇 社會問題及社會三、二〇 社會問題研究 五、〇〇...

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD. 415-429 Sansone St., San Francisco, Cal. 預金總額五億一千六百萬圓...

正金銀行 資本金一億圓 積立金四千四百萬圓 定期六ヶ月以上五分...





農馬の選擇と管理 (四)

馬の選擇と管理の重要性を説き、馬の健康と生産性を高めるための方法を解説する。

FLAXSEED MEALが手に入らぬ場合は、小麦粉や豆粉を代用して、馬の飼料に配合する。

飼料として、容易に消化され、馬の健康に有益な成分を多く含む。

消化器を害する、野糞物を作つて、人々が市價を思ふ様でない。

木苺の育て方、新しい品種の育成方法を詳しく説明する。

梨のブライト、梨の栽培技術と病害予防法を解説する。

胡桃の枝枯、水分供給不足による枝枯れの原因と対策を説明する。

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金曜日の桑港市場 (七月九日)、需要が減少し、市場が冷え込む様子。

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野果物類、市場の動向と価格の変動。

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御禮廣告、感謝状や謝辞の掲載欄。

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村山なみのる、著書や講演の案内。

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HOTEL FUJI、ホテルの案内と予約情報。

株式新亞細亞商會、商會の活動とサービス。

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アペリー加州特製短距離回轉石油トラクター、農業機械の広告と製品紹介。

光團員集、旅行や観光に関する情報と団体の案内。

日本会、日本人社団の活動とサービスに関する案内。

The Oriental Immigrant.

DRAFTED into the Democratic platform is this plank: "The policy of the United States with reference to the non-admission of Asiatic immigrants is a true expression of the judgment of our people, and to the several states, whose geographic situation or internal conditions make this policy and the enforcement of the laws enacted pertinent thereto of particular concern, we pledge our support."

The foregoing was recommended by the resolutions committee, not by Senator James D. Phelan, Japanophile.

Commenting editorially in Japanese, the Japanese American News said on July 3:

Perhaps the adoption of this plank was due to the enthusiastic antagonism of Senator Phelan. At the outset he and his followers desired to write into the platform most drastic and radical planks with regard to Asiatic immigrants. To this end he held several conferences with the Democratic leaders.

The present policy of the United States is definitely opposed to the admission of Asiatic immigrants. It is not a party problem, not a Democratic or a Republican issue, but one on which the entire country is agreed, and the law is being enforced, as everyone knows.

We see nothing strange in this plank adopted by the Democratic convention. The only question is this: How will the people of the United States treat the Japanese and other Orientals who already are residents of this country?

According to Senator Phelan's interpretation of the plank, the Democratic party has no intention or desire to void the treaty between the United States and Japan.

We do not agree with Senator Phelan in this. We interpret the plank in an entirely different manner.

The Pacific Coast states stand in a peculiar geographic situation; their internal conditions are somewhat different from other states.

Senator Phelan's interpretation of the plank is deeply colored by his own ideas, put forward for the past ten years or more.

We hardly think the Democratic party as a whole would second any such proposition. We do not believe the party would urge federal interference in local problems.

Right here it is interesting to compare this Democratic plank with the corresponding plank of the Republican party.

The Democratic party has made it known that it stands against admission of Oriental immigrants and for keeping strictly within the treaties and laws on the books.

The administration, which was victorious in the drafting of the party platform, was constantly subject to the attacks of the anti-administration forces.

An examination of the record from the beginning shows the administration forces, enthusiastically supporting the candidacy of the former Secretary of the Treasury, using the well-known steam roller and trying to flatten out the aspirations of all other candidates.

But in spite of its great victory in naming the personnel of the resolutions committee and in drafting the party platform, the administration went down to overwhelming defeat in the actual battle of the convention before the allied forces of the anti-administration rebels.

A birds-eye-view of the convention disclosed the administration party unified and strong in laying its plans, superior in this regard to the anti-administration forces.

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JAPANESE GOOD QUALITIES.

The following appreciation of the Japanese was penned by L. L. Clark, president of the Citizens' National Bank of New York, upon his return from the Orient as a member of the Vanderbilt party:

THE JAPANESE are most hospitable, and in order to appreciate their many good qualities and the spirit which is developing today, one must come in close association with the Japanese in their own country.

The Japanese in the past have undoubtedly made a great many mistakes, which is most natural with a growing and developing nation which has, so to speak, come out of seclusion.

I do not believe there is any question but that within the next five or ten years the Japanese people will take a different view regarding many situations, that they will be stronger and will carry on business and conduct themselves on foreign soil in a way to create admiration for them.

From my close intercourse with those higher up, the new Japan which a prominent Japanese spoke of a few years ago as being in process of development, appears to be materializing and I feel sure that with this development Japan will in future be in a position to feel more proud of itself as one of the great nations of the world.

KACK KAMEL, GARDENER.

NO ONE knows the real name of Kack Kamel. Once he suffered from a certain spinal disease and ever after that he used to stroll about with his back as crooked as the hunch of a camel, which fact led his fellow villagers to call him Kamel.

The village where he lived was called Horaku and lay to the west of the capital. Kamel was a gardener. The great and wealthy of the capital, who took pride and pleasure in keeping well laid-out gardens, and the fruit mongers of the district vied with each other in inviting him to their houses and in keeping him with them.

When he saw that the tiny seeds as tenderly as your own offspring; but when they are once put in their proper places leave them there, like a thing cast away and forgotten.

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BUSHIDO.

By DR. INAZO NITOBÉ.

CHAPTER VII.—(Continued)

IN HIS great history Sanjo relates in touching language the heart struggle of Shigemori concerning his father's rebellious conduct.

Many a Shigemori has his heart torn by the conflict between duty and affection. Indeed, neither Shakespeare nor the Old Testament itself contains an adequate rendering with his on the conception of filial piety, and yet in such concepts Bushido never wavered in its choice of loyalty.

These are words which do not impress us as anything extraordinary; for the same thing has long been on the lips of Bushido, with this modification, that the laws and the state were represented with us by a personal being.

I am not entirely ignorant of Mr. Spencer's view according to which political obedience—Loyalty—is accredited with only a transitional function. It may be so.

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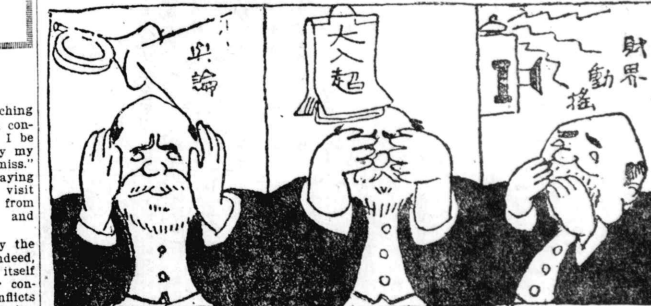
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THE THREE WISE MONKEYS.



THE TRADITION of the Three Wise Monkeys, a Japanese institution known today throughout the world, has been adapted by the cartoonist to depict the idea of the actions of the Carter Glass, Japan, Baron Takahashi, secretary of state for finance.

A Battle with the Sea.

By TOKUTOMI ROKA.

PART I.

IT HAS been my fortune, or rather misfortune, never to have attacked an enemy with a rifle in my hand, but recently I had a battle with the sea.

Before entering upon an account of the battle I must give a description at some length of the battlefield. The Sagami Sea opens its mouth to the south and the Pacific Ocean rolls into it; at the northeastern corner of the sea is the Bay of Duzhi, with an entrance opening to the southeast, into which the waves of the Sagami Sea dash; and lastly the Tago River empties itself into the southwestern corner of the bay.

A score of houses stand on the banks of the mouth of the river; my temporary dwelling is on the eastern bank. On slightly elevated ground on the right of a road, which runs parallel to the river and leads to Misaki, stands the main house. To the left of the building there is a small bamboo grove, which, by the way, has been carefully preserved to this day in accordance with the wishes of the landlord's grandfather, who strictly prohibited its being cut down.

Between the main house and the grove lies a yard beautiful with wisteria trellis. Several ken from the trellis and on still more elevated ground stands an annex, which is my lodging. Owing to the rain, which had fallen continuously from the fifth of the month, the water of the Tago had visibly increased, and some of the boats were hauled high ashore, while the rest sought shelter far upstream.

Toward the morning of the seventh the water slightly flooded the Misaki high road, and some time before the journey of H. I. H. the Crown Prince of Numazu the civil engineers of the prefecture were busy directing workers to drive stakes into the ground, deposit gravel and lay boards here and there.

After noon the rainfall was less severe, but the air about my house became hot, damp and unsteady, when I opened the shutters and saw the sight of a steam bath, and dewdrops gathered on the glass doors of the bookshelves.

I went out of the house and noticed that the sea and river were extremely muddy and seemed to conceal some strange beings in their depths. Some of my neighbors were also anxiously looking up at the dark sky and others were closing doors in a hurry. I hastened to the Roruzan (the Old Dragon Cottage), which was my father's lodging. Its site being some thirty ken upstream, and, moreover, standing on an elevation, the house is entirely free from danger of a flood or storm. I shut the doors there and made them fast by means of bars and props, and having seen to everything for protecting the house from the impending storm I hastened back to my own abode.

Soon a south wind sprang up, accompanied by rain. Through the cracks of the storm shutters the rain splattered over the shoji with the force of bullets, and as I sat reading a book all sides made me feel as though I were in a boat drifting about on a stormy sea.

At 2 o'clock I was startled by three or four children who came scampering to my lodging from the sea and river in panic and by the excited shouts of the landlord in the front yard. Springing to my feet I opened the door and was greeted by a terrible sight. The sea had swelled and climbed up to the foundation stones of my house. In the yard, which was completely flooded, the landlord and his daughter were exerting themselves with straining muscles to make a breakwater out of logs. "Here comes a reinforcement!" I cried, and tucking up my skirts I sprang down into the yard. At that moment the waves suddenly retreated, leaving us in possession of the yard. But notice the tremendous power of the sea! As it retreated it carried with it huge heavy stones, measuring three feet in length, which had crowned a stone wall on the road.

"Now is the time for work!" I cried, and in spite of the storm I set about constructing the breakwater, mentally comparing myself with the hero in Hugo's "Les Travailleurs de la Mer," who is described as making a breakwater in the midst of a storm on a lonely island. It was just like throwing up a shelter trench under the fire of an enemy. The left-hand side of the yard was quite safe, being protected by the strong fortification of a bamboo grove, and the only vulnerable side was, we thought, the front between the main building and the bamboo grove.

We brought all the logs available, bound them together, and fastened this boom to the strongest pole of the wisteria trellis. The landlord and I between us fetched an Ido stone weighing some thirty kwan and placed it against the pile in order to secure the foundation. The work was not yet strong enough; we must find something with which to reinforce it. As luck would have it I caught sight of the hevn stones which had been scattered about on the road by the retreating waves. The very thing; I sprang forward to fetch them, when the landlord cried: "A wave is coming, sir!" In spite of his agitated warning I used all my strength to bring the stone to put against the breakwater, and had scarcely jumped back when a great billow came in pursuit of me, dashed up the river, raised the road with it, and bound, cleared the unfinished breakwater with no effort, as though laughing its ingenious construction to scorn, and flooded the whole yard. More than this, a wing of the wave dashed at the doors of the main house with all its strength, battering one of the doors down and flooding the room. The landlady, barefooted, had been frantically carrying away furniture to a building in the rear. Now she cried out in despair: "What shall I do? Everything is in the water!"

Everything seemed to have conspired to increase the fury of the storm. The rain, which had fallen continuously for three days and nights,

had swelled the river to overflowing; the tide was on the flow; the wind was blowing great guns, and the wind and the sea, working in unison, strove to empty the whole Sagami Sea into the Bay of Duzhi and the water of the bay into the Tago, which in its turn tried to dash its water on the score of houses at its mouth. How could the houses withstand such an assault?

Fortunately half a dozen young men came to the rescue from a house at the side of the hill. In the intervals between the charges of the waves, strong arms reclaimed from the water about fifteen of the hevn stones, each as large as a tombstone, placed them on the bundle of logs, put a large one on the top of them all, and bound the whole pile together with straw rope. Some of the shutters of the main building were kept in their place by logs which propped them up on both sides and others were supported by a strong ladder.

The fortification of the front was finished. We had now nothing more to do in the way of preparation, and had only to fight our pitched battle. Without even squeezing the salt water from my clothes I ventured upon the top of the fort, clinging to the standard of our army, that is, the big pole supporting the wisteria trellis, and gazed out to sea.

The force of the attacking element was tremendous; the gray rain clouds descended to the very level of the sea and I could not tell whether they were the boiling spray, the lowering clouds or the whirling mist, as mass after mass of vaporous matter was driven in a northern direction. Full about the middle of the night, the rain and the fog along the horizon had completely disappeared. The heavy rain and the scattered spray obscured the view and blotted out the line between the sky and sea, and yet I could dimly see about two miles away the muddy waves, lashed into ungovernable fury, lifting themselves in white peaks. They charged the stone wall of the cape of Nakidzuru with headlong impetus and sent up spray thirty feet high.

AN APPALLING SCENE. The scene below me at the mouth of the river was appalling. The sand bank in the river which had lifted its head high and dry even at high tide on the Haasaka (the first day of the eighth month) was completely submerged and no trace of the high grassy bank was to be seen. The mouth of the river had doubled in width, but its water had been greatly swelled by the rainfall that had continued without intermission for three days and nights, and was checked in its rolling career at the mouth by the flood tide, and the raising tide, increased by the gale, was in turn driven back by the overflowing waters of the river. The counter-currents compressed within the stone walls of the banks, pushed and wrestled with each other, whirling and roaring and lashed to the highest pitch of rage.

Taking advantage of this state of the contented elements, gust after gust bore down on the Prospero the sea suddenly boiled up and raised a dark billow a mile in length, tossing its white crest, throwing up foam and dashing at the land with tremendous force. The right wing of the wave was dashed to pieces on the cape of Kotsubo, the left wing was repulsed by the stone wall of Cape Nakidzuru and the main body was received by the soft sandy beach of Shinjuku. Being thus balked, the wave changed its course to the most vulnerable point in the enemy's line, and found it in the mouth of the Tago, against which the whole body then threw itself. The vanguard was, however, thrown into confusion by the counter attack of the freed water, but it was not allowed to retreat. Supported by the main body, it contended for possession of the narrow entrance and finally together they charged upstream with a deafening roar. The Manchurian white cavalry which sallied forth from Pingyang was nothing compared with this.

LIKE INFANTRY IN BATTLE. It was like the French cuirassiers who charged against the immovable square bore of the British infantry at the battle of Waterloo. No wonder then that everything in the way of the charge on both banks—stone walls, earth walls and board walls—was dashed to pieces and the debris carried away in the swift retreat of the waves. My house was situated, as described, elsewhere, some distance from the river; its left corner was protected by the bamboo grove, while the imperfectly built parapet faithfully did its duty as a breakwater. These things went to mitigate the force of the billows; nevertheless, the yard before my room was completely flooded and the unfloored part of the main building was covered in a foot of water.

As with those on a real battlefield, the feeling of danger was lost sight of in the fascination of the game and the daughter of the landlord and even the neighbor's girls, who had come partly to lend a helping hand and partly to enjoy the spectacle, gazed on the boiling sea as they stood on the breakwater in a row, making light of the storm and spray. When a mountainous wave came rolling down the mouth of the river they all cried out: "There it comes!" or "This is a big one!" but none of them attempted to seek shelter, and it was only when the billow reached the foot of the parapet that they nimbly sprang back.

The landlord shouted at each wave at the top of his voice with menacingly uplifted hands, requesting us also to do the same. It is the custom in coast villages for the people to shout at the waves when they are high and threaten the coast with destruction.) Whereupon the young people as well as those children who had been peeping out from the cracks of doors, lifted up their hands and shouted at the sea. Thus rebuked by these Cantates of the village, the wave leaped over and passed through the obstacle and scattering foam over the whole of the yard, retreated in triumph.

(To be Continued.)

JAPANESE PROVERBS.

Crows are never the whiter for washing themselves. Danger comes soonest when it is despised. Danger past, God is forgotten. Death is deaf and hears no denials. Death is cheap and cheap is dear. Death always comes too early or too late. Death devours lambs as well as sheep. Death hath nothing terrible in it but what life hath made so. Deeds are fruits, words are leaves. Deep rivers move in silence, shallow brooks are noisy. Deliberate slowly, execute promptly. Deliberating is not delaying. Do good and eschew that which is evil. Dependence is a poor trade. Despair gives courage to a coward. Dexterity comes by experience. Diamonds cut diamonds.



日本人問題の調査委員

知事と非公式相談
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日會注意書

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名出病院
名出病院の紹介...

儂麻質斯は微少

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紀伊商店

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紀伊商店の紹介...

早石醫院

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