

日米

THE JAPANESE AMERICAN... PUBLISHED DAILY AT 650 ELLIS STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA...

解決に非ず

加藤子案

加藤子案の解決に非ず... 加藤子案の解決に非ず... 加藤子案の解決に非ず...

排日緩和運動旺盛

排日緩和運動旺盛... 東京の排日協会の米人委員は、排日協会の米人委員は、排日協会の米人委員は...

日米人協同排日緩和奔走

日米人協同排日緩和奔走... 東京の排日協会の米人委員は、排日協会の米人委員は、排日協会の米人委員は...

日米委員任命反対

日米委員任命反対... 憲政會加藤子の日米問題論... 憲政會加藤子の日米問題論...

米人の正義心に訴ふべし

米人の正義心に訴ふべし... 加藤子は更に次の如き聲明を試みたり... 加藤子は更に次の如き聲明を試みたり...

新日米移民協定に反対す

新日米移民協定に反対す... 憲政會加藤子案の解決に非ず... 憲政會加藤子案の解決に非ず...

日本在留米人不安を感ず

日本在留米人不安を感ず... 日本在留米人不安を感ず... 日本在留米人不安を感ず...

露過激派再戦準備

露過激派再戦準備... 露過激派再戦準備... 露過激派再戦準備...

英國過激派艦艇撃沈威嚇

英國過激派艦艇撃沈威嚇... 英國過激派艦艇撃沈威嚇... 英國過激派艦艇撃沈威嚇...

英國在露英人引渡し要求

英國在露英人引渡し要求... 英國在露英人引渡し要求... 英國在露英人引渡し要求...

通信豫備會議開催

通信豫備會議開催... 通信豫備會議開催... 通信豫備會議開催...

日本占領前獨海電の處置

日本占領前獨海電の處置... 日本占領前獨海電の處置... 日本占領前獨海電の處置...

米墨戰爭勃發の虞あり

米墨戰爭勃發の虞あり... 米墨戰爭勃發の虞あり... 米墨戰爭勃發の虞あり...

ウ氏出兵約束證據

ウ氏出兵約束證據... ウ氏出兵約束證據... ウ氏出兵約束證據...

講和會議議事録を發表す

講和會議議事録を發表す... 講和會議議事録を發表す... 講和會議議事録を發表す...

當局議事録問題に就き沈黙

當局議事録問題に就き沈黙... 當局議事録問題に就き沈黙... 當局議事録問題に就き沈黙...

コックス選挙運動費問題

コックス選挙運動費問題... コックス選挙運動費問題... コックス選挙運動費問題...

ハーディング聯盟反對再説

ハーディング聯盟反對再説... ハーディング聯盟反對再説... ハーディング聯盟反對再説...

大統領秘書ハ氏を非難す

大統領秘書ハ氏を非難す... 大統領秘書ハ氏を非難す... 大統領秘書ハ氏を非難す...

國務卿演説

國務卿演説... 國務卿演説... 國務卿演説...

禁止せらるる

禁止せらるる... 禁止せらるる... 禁止せらるる...

米國過激派檢舉

米國過激派檢舉... 米國過激派檢舉... 米國過激派檢舉...

英米資本家會

英米資本家會... 英米資本家會... 英米資本家會...

愛蘭市長の衰弱

愛蘭市長の衰弱... 愛蘭市長の衰弱... 愛蘭市長の衰弱...

コックスの罷業

コックスの罷業... コックスの罷業... コックスの罷業...

北伊太利の強震

北伊太利の強震... 北伊太利の強震... 北伊太利の強震...

伊太利列車衝突

伊太利列車衝突... 伊太利列車衝突... 伊太利列車衝突...

露國材料口田競賣

露國材料口田競賣... 露國材料口田競賣... 露國材料口田競賣...

日本人に與へざる

日本人に與へざる... 日本人に與へざる... 日本人に與へざる...

THE SUMITOMO BANK, LTD. (COMMERCIAL) 315-319 California St. San Francisco, Calif.

株式住友銀行 本社 東京 住友左衛門

最新會話書 大正日英會話

朝日運送會社 日本行流船切符申込に際す

小川ホテル 日本行流船切符申込に際す

帝國ホテル 日本行流船切符申込に際す

みかどホテル 日本行流船切符申込に際す

青木大木堂 1601 Geary St. San Francisco, Cal.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD. 415-429 Sansome St. San Francisco, Cal.







Amending the Gentlemen's Agreement.

IT IS reported in dispatches from Washington, said an editorial in Japanese, published in The Japanese American News last Sunday, that there is a possibility of the gentlemen's agreement between the United States and Japan being amended. The editorial continued:

We cannot, of course, say what is the nature of the proposed amendment, but it seems safe to assume that, on account of the propositions being advanced in California, negotiations of some sort are progressing in Washington. The Japanese government through its ambassador, Baron Shidehara, has made representations to the Washington government that it would make considerable concessions as regards immigrants. But this overture is made on the basis of guarantees by the United States of proper treatment of the Japanese in America. We are inclined to believe the United States government thoroughly understands the situation.

As for the gentlemen's agreement, its contents never have been made public. The public, however, somehow seems to know what are the conditions of the agreement. It is known that the Japanese government agreed to restrict Japanese immigration to the United States and to put an absolute stop to immigration of Japanese laborers to the United States.

Exceptions are students, merchants, travelers, churchmen, artists and other professionals. Japanese residing in the United States may at any time call their parents, wives and children to this country, or they may accompany them here when returning from a visit to their own country. Even the laborer who has resided in this country for a certain period is permitted entrance upon returning from a visit to Japan.

As for the gentlemen's agreement, its contents never have been made public. The public, however, somehow seems to know what are the conditions of the agreement. It is known that the Japanese government agreed to restrict Japanese immigration to the United States and to put an absolute stop to immigration of Japanese laborers to the United States.

Exceptions are students, merchants, travelers, churchmen, artists and other professionals. Japanese residing in the United States may at any time call their parents, wives and children to this country, or they may accompany them here when returning from a visit to their own country.

Even the laborer who has resided in this country for a certain period is permitted entrance upon returning from a visit to Japan. Farmers who have settled in a certain locality and are conducting their own business may be invited to the United States a private teacher for their children, house servant or maid.

Californians in the anti-Japanese camp do not appear to be familiar with the provisions of the agreement, for they always are making false charges that Japan has broken its pact and is sending immigrants to this country. But the federal government knows that the Japanese government has religiously kept its promise.

Without having inside information regarding the exchange demands of the two governments, we hope for a continuance of the re-entrance clause. The professional classes should not be barred by any agreement. The reported concession on the part of the Japanese government may mean that agricultural immigrants, servants and maids are to be denied entry into this country.

According to the Washington dispatch absolute prohibition of Japanese immigration also is being advocated. If this refers to laborers it may be stated that to this day the Japanese government has refused to issue passports to any such. Having restricted and prohibited the issuance of passports to Japanese subjects, the United States has respect for the honor of the Japanese nation. Now respect should be shown to the honor of the United States and a declaration should be made of whatever agreement is reached.

The Japanese proposal, we think, is that their subjects in the United States shall be accorded equal treatment with the subjects of other nations. Equal treatment, of course, is a big problem. It involves ownership of land, the right of naturalization and the abolition of all partial treatment. It is not an easy problem to solve.

The Japanese should be guaranteed permanent protection in the rights they now are enjoying. This is the least that can be asked of the United States government and also the least that will be acceptable to the Japanese government.

We feel that an adjustment along the lines mentioned could be borne by both parties. As Mr. Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, has said, such a solution would be satisfactory to the United States government, to California and to the government of Japan.

Facts vs. Agitators' Assertions.

THE Rev. Dr. James L. Gordon, pastor of the First Congregational Church of San Francisco, discussing the objections raised against the Japanese in California, advances the following twelve points in an article in the Commercial Chronicle of the Pacific Northwest of September 25:

1st. The Japanese is said to be an inferior race. Is it not odd that we Americans should speak of "an inferior race?" We are a people composed of all races, and we spend annually millions of dollars through our missionary organizations to evangelize just such races as we are dubbing "inferior." One cannot help think that there is a great deal of insincerity in our modern religious life. We spare neither money nor labor in evangelizing such races as the Chinese and the Japanese, but when they are found, in numbers by no means alarming, in our own country we dub them "inferior." There is no nation or civilization on the earth today which cannot make a valuable contribution to our American experiment in democracy.

2nd. The theory has been propagated that the Japanese have come here to get rich, that they are mercenary, that wealth is their prime motive. As though this Japanese ambition were something totally un-American, something unholy, and therefore unknown among us! Were not the "forty-niners" attracted to California by an aspiration for wealth? Did they come here because they admired the scenery, the golden poppy, the Golden Gate, the golden sunset? Strange that an American should criticize anyone for wanting to acquire wealth when we are the richest nation in the world and are making money now more rapidly than any other people.

3rd. The Japanese are denounced for their desire to acquire real estate, to purchase farms. Only yesterday we condemned them for sending money to Japan instead of investing it here. To tell them not to buy land is to tell them not to work. The real foundation of home, of stable life, of wholesome human existence, is land. The Japanese who have come to these shores in compliance with our immigration laws, are here to stay. Is it the part of wisdom or justice to drive them from the soil to which they are naturally attached, and thus condemn them to a state of life which denies them both happiness and progress? Many of these Japanese have children who are American citizens and who are going to remain among us as members of our body politic. For the future welfare of the children it should be the right and duty of all parents to make due provision, and the surest provision one can make for his offspring is to secure land.

4th. It is complained that the Japanese have large families and that the Japanese population in California is growing so rapidly as to endanger the safeguard of American civilization. I wonder where the Japanese get the idea of having a large family. Perhaps they have read the dangerous literature which has been produced by the pen of the late Theodore Roosevelt, pleading for large families. The real truth is that the increase in Japanese families in the United States is not out of proportion with the increase of normal American families.

5th. It is complained that the Japanese women, wives of Japanese farmers, work in the fields. What a complaint! I lived in Canada when Russian immigrants were arriving in the Dominion. Thousands of these settled in Western Canada and brought with them the peculiar habits and customs of their race. In almost every case the wife was to be found toiling with the husband out in the field. Canadians regarded this as a beautiful example of co-operation in family life. Go to the South, particularly Texas, and you find the wives of European immigrants working in the field not only for Americans but also for Japanese farmers. In Ireland, in Germany, in France, in Russia, in fact in all parts of Europe, women working side by side with the men on the farms is a common sight. Here in America married women are working in offices, in shops, in factories for a living, and I fail to see any difference between working indoors and working outdoors.

6th. They say that the Japanese works for less than the American. Nobody works for less these days. The Japanese is too shrewd to work in America for less than the amount paid to an efficient American. The reason why a great many American employers prefer Japanese labor to American labor is not because Japanese labor is cheaper, but because the Japanese as a laborer is easier to get along with than the American laborer.

7th. The Japanese is condemned because he insists upon sending his children to school. I presume that the reason why the Japanese children are so anxious to go to our schools is because someone has discovered that they are "godless." There must be something strangely wrong with our American school system when it attracts the favorable attention of the foreigner. Time was when we used to sing of "A Little Red Schoolhouse on the Hilltop and No Saloon in the Valley." But really, when such foreign immigrants as the Japanese are anxious to become students in our public schools we imagine there must be something wrong with our whole school system. Strange that a little Japanese should be so eager to get a public school education, and stranger still that any American should be willing to permit the presence of children of any race in our country without the benefits of the public school.

WHEN THIS OLD WORLD WAS YOUNG.

(Continued from Last Saturday.)

PRINCE YAMATO, youngest son of King Keiko, was the Bonny Prince Charlie of Old Japan. His father sent him forth to slay a number of troublesome brigands. Before departing the prince prayed at the shrines of Ise, begging that Amaterasu, the Sun Goddess, bless his enterprises.

Now, Prince Yamato's aunt was high priestess of one of the Ise temples, and to her he confided the task imposed upon him by his father. Much pleased to hear the news, the good lady presented a rich silk robe to her nephew. It would be sure to bring him luck, she said, and perhaps it would be of service to him later on.

Returning to the palace Prince Yamato took leave of his father. He left the court accompanied by his wife, the Princess Ototachibana, and a number of tried and trusted followers, and proceeded to the southern island of Kiusiu, where the brigands infested the land. So rough and impassable was the country that the prince saw at a glance that he must devise some cunning plan to take the enemy unawares.

Bidding the Princess Ototachibana bring him the rich silk robe presented by his aunt, he put it on, let his hair down, stuck a comb in it and adorned himself with the jewelry which assured him his disguise was perfect and that he made a handsome woman.

Thus attired the prince entered the tent of the enemy, where Kumaso and Takeru were sitting. At the sight of the beautiful woman, the young prince and his determination to exterminate their band.

Looking up and seeing a beautiful woman approaching, Kumaso was so delighted that he bade the disguised prince wait some time at once. Affecting feminine shyness, walking with mincing steps and glancing out of the corner of his eyes with all the timidity of a maiden, Yamato complied.

Kumaso drank more wine than was good for him. He drank again and again just for the pleasure it afforded him to see this lovely creature pouring the wine.

Finally Kumaso became drunk. Prince Yamato flung down the decanter, whipped out his dagger and stabbed the brigand chieftain to death.

When he saw what fate had befallen his brother, Takeru attempted to escape but the prince kept him by the throat and the dagger flashed and Takeru fell to the earth.

"Stay your hand a moment," gasped the dying man. "Who are you and whence come you? Until now I have thought my brother and I were the strongest men in the kingdom. Now I see I have been mistaken."

"I am Yamato," replied the prince. "I am the son of the king, who bade me kill such rebels as you."

"Allow me to bestow a new name upon you," the brigand said politely. "Henceforth you shall be called Yamato Take, because you are the bravest man in all the land."

Takeru fell back dead.

(Continued next Saturday.)

CONFUCIANISMS.

IF THE scholar be not grave he will not call forth any veneration, and his learning will not be solid. Hold fastfulness and sincerity as first principles. Have no friends not equal to yourself. When you have faults, do not fear to abandon them.

WHEN agreements are made according to what is right, what is spoken can be made good. When respect is shown according to what is proper, one keeps far from shame and disgrace. When the parties upon whom a man leans are proper persons to be intimate with, he can make them his guides and masters.

HE WHO aims to be a man of complete virtue, in his food does not seek to gratify his appetite, nor in his clothing does he seek the appliances of ease; he is earnest in what he is doing, and careful in his speech; he frequents the company of men of principle that he may be rectified; such a person may be said indeed to love to learn.

FINE WORDS and an insinuating appearance are seldom associated with true virtue.

8th. It is asserted, in a sense of reproach, that the Japanese want physician said to me best people, that they desire to get into "good society," and that they are even willing to enter into a blend of bloods so far as bringing Japan and America together in the most vital of social relations. This idea, entertained by our countrymen, that most people have an all-consuming desire to get into their social class, is the most amusing feature of our young and rapidly developing republic. There is nothing more astonishing in the history of civilization than the complacent spirit of the Anglo-Saxon. Of all nations the Anglo-Saxon is the most contented, complacent, self-centered, self-satisfied and self-sufficient.

9th. We are told that Japanese are "deep." They conceal their thoughts. They speak in English but think in Japanese. If this is a Japanese characteristic, it is, of course, absolutely un-American. An American bursts out at once all his personal history. In the first hour of his social introduction to you you get the main facts about his family and business, his successes and ambitions. An American physician said to me within half an hour after we had met, "Doctor, my income is \$20,000. If you doubt it there are my books." I could imagine no Japanese being so open. I am not sure that an American, doing business in Japan and entering into friendly relations with his American thought in the Japanese language, might not be regarded in Japan as deep, secretive and insincere.

10th. The Japanese evade the law, they say. They have a peculiar way of interpreting the law to their own advantage. No matter how you may make the law or work the law, they have some shrewd way of dodging and evading and accomplishing under one act that which is prohibited by another act. All this may or may not be true. But to our American ears this criticism sounds strange. We wonder how the little Japanese ever discovered the art of playing with the law. Did he discover it from the liquor traffic of bygone days, or did he learn it from the legal transactions of some great corporations in our republic—this art of playing with the law, in order to gain financial advantage for one's self? Where could the Japanese have acquired this art? Is it not possible that they have secured their training in the matter of evading the law by too close acquaintance with our American methods? Is it not remarkable that the things for which we criticize the Japanese are the very things which we regard as cute, clever, bright and brilliant if accomplished by our own business men?

11th. We criticize the Japanese because they desire to become full-fledged American citizens. They are not willing to remain forever as aliens in America. They want to become American citizens and to have their American-born children enjoy all the rights and share all the duties of American citizenship. Strange that we should criticize in the Japanese that which we demand of every other race coming to this country.

12th. Alarmists would have us believe that the Asiatics will overrun the country. A friend asked me: "Doctor, would you want to see California overrun by Asiatics?" Listen to me, my friends: the Japanese have been in this country for sixty years. In that period foreign immigrants to the United States of America have totaled 27,000,000, and of these 27,000,000 only 101,000 have come from Japan. The dreaded destruction of America by the yellow race is mathematically absurd.

BUSHIDO.

By DR. INAZO NITOBE.

CHAPTER XIII.—(Continued.)

WE cannot share the admiration of the Europeans for their roses, which lack the simplicity of our flower. Then, too, the thorns which are hidden beneath the sweetness of the rose, the tenacity with which she clings to life, as though loth or afraid to die rather than drop untimely, preferring to rot on her stem; her showy colors and heavy odors—all these are traits so unlike our flower, which carries no danger of poison under its beauty, which is ever ready to depart life at the call of nature, whose colors are never gorgeous, and whose light fragrance never falls.

Beauty of color and of form is limited in its showing; it is a fixed quality of existence, whereas fragrance is volatile, ethereal as the breathing of life. So in all religious ceremonies frankincense and myrrh play a prominent part. There is something spiritlike in fragrance. When a delicious perfume of the odors quickens the morning air, as the sun in its course rises to illumine first the isles of the Far East, few sensations are more serenely exhilarating than to inhale, as it were, the very breath of a nation's life.

When the Cretor himself is pictured as making new resolutions in his heart upon smelling a sweet savor (Gen. VIII, 21), is it any wonder that the sweet-smelling season of the cherry blossom should call forth the whole nation from their little habitations? Blame them not, if for the time their limbs forget their toil and moil and their hearts their pangs and sorrows. Their brief pleasure ended, they return to their daily tasks with new strength and new resolutions. Thus in ways more than one is the sakura the flower of the nation.

Is, then, this flower, so sweet and evanescent, blown whithersoever the wind listeth, and, shedding a puff of perfume, ready to vanish forever, is this flower the type of the Yamato spirit? Is the Soul of Japan so frailly mortal?

CHAPTER XIV.

IS BUSHIDO still alive, or has Western civilization, in its march through the land, already wiped out every trace of its ancient discipline? It were a sad thing if a nation's soul could die so fast. That were a poor soul that could succumb so easily to extraneous influences. The aggregate of psychological elements which constitute a national character is as tenacious as the finest of elements of the bird, of the tooth of the carnivorous animal.

In his recent book, full of shallow asseverations, M. LeBon says: "The common patrimony of humanity; qualities or defects of character constitute the exclusive patrimony of each people; they are the firm rock which the waters must wash day by day for centuries, before they can wear away even its external asperities."

These are strong words and would be highly worth pondering over, provided there were qualities and defects of character which constitute the relative patrimony of each people. Schematizing theories of this sort had been advanced long before LeBon began to write his book, and they were exploded long ago by Theodore Waltz and Hugh Murray.

In studying the various virtues instilled by Bushido, we have drawn upon European sources for comparison and illustration, and we have seen that no one quality of character was its exclusive patrimony. In the true aggregate of moral qualities presents a quite unique aspect. It is this aggregate which Emerson names a "compound result into which every great force enters as an ingredient." But instead of making it, as LeBon does, an exclusive patrimony of a nation's people, the Concord philosopher calls it "an element which unites the most forcible persons of every country, makes them intelligible and agreeable to each other; and is somewhat so precise that it is at once felt if an individual lack the Masonic sign."

The character which Bushido stamped on our nation and on the samurai in particular cannot be said to form "an irreducible element of species," but nevertheless, as to the vitality which it retains there is no doubt. Were Bushido a mere physical force, the momentum it has gained in the last seven hundred years could not stop so abruptly. Where it is transmitted only by heredity its influence is limited to a narrow circle. Just think, as M. Cheysson, a French economist, has calculated, that supposing there be three generations in a century, "each of us would have in his veins the blood of at least twenty millions of men living in the year 1000 A. D." The merest peasant that grubs the soil, "bowed by the weight of centuries," has in his veins the blood of ages, and is thus a brother to us as much as "to the ox."

BUSHIDO'S GREAT POWER.

An unconscious and irresistible power. Bushido has been molding the character of individuals. It was an honest confession of the race when Yoshida Shoin, one of the most brilliant pioneers of modern Japan, wrote on the eve of his execution the following stanza:

"Full well I knew this course must end in death; It was Yamato spirit urged me on To dare what'er betide."

Unformulated, Bushido was and still is the animating spirit, the motor force of our country.

Mr. Ransome says that "there are three distinct Japans in existence side by side today—the old, which has not wholly died out; the new, which is yet born except in spirit, and the transition, passing now through its most critical throes." While this is very true in most respects, and particularly as regards tangible and concrete institutions, the statement as applied to fundamental ethical notions, requires some modification; for Bushido, the maker and product of Old Japan, is still the guiding principle of the transition and will prove the formative force of the new era.

The great atonement which cleared the ship of our state through the hurricane of the Restoration and the whirlpool of national rejuvenation, were men who knew no other moral teaching than the Precepts of Knighthood. Some writers have already tried to prove that the Christian missionaries contributed an appreciable quota to the making of New Japan. I would fain render honor to whom honor is due; but the honor can hardly be accorded to the good missionaries. More fitting it will be to their profession to stick to the scriptural injunction of preferring one another in honor than to advance a claim in which they have no proofs to back them. For myself, I believe that Christian missionaries are doing great things for Japan in the domain of education, and especially of moral education; only, the mysterious though not the less certain working of the spirit is still hidden in divine secrecy. Whatever they do is still of indirect effect.

No, as yet Christian missions have effected but little visible in moulding the character of New Japan. No, it was Bushido, pure and simple, that urged us on for weal or woe. Open the biography of Saigo, of Okubo, of Kido, not to mention the reminiscences of living men such as Ito, Okuma, Itakaki, etc.—and you will find that it was under the impetus of samuraihood that they thought and fought.

When Mr. Henry Norman declared, after his study and observation of the Far East, that only the respect in which Japan differed from other oriental despots lay in the ruling influence among her people of the strictest, loftiest and the most punctilious codes of honor that man has ever devised, "he touched the mainspring which has made New Japan what she is and which will make her what she shall be."

(To be Continued.)

Winners of Prize Contest.

HEREWITH are published the winners of the first and second prizes in the Japanese American News' contest for its boy and girl readers under 21 years of age and born in the United States. A condition of the contest was that all boys and girls submitting essays must be in actual attendance at school.

Following is a list of the prize winners: First Prize, \$10—Shizuko Nagai, 1631 1/2 Park street, Alameda, Cal. Second Prize, \$5—Kikue Ukai, 16 years old, 2203 Eighty-first avenue, Oakland, Cal.; grade 9A, Elmhurst Junior High School.

One Dollar Prizes—Nobuko Wakimoto, 19 years old, Modesto High School; Cisco Nojima, 16 years old, 218 Lava street, Idaho Falls, Idaho, pupil in Idaho Falls High School; Flora Mitsu Imai, 15 years old, 1950 Bush street, San Francisco, pupil in Lowell High School; Ernest Fujimoto, 17 years old, 2 San Juan road, Watsonville, Cal., pupil in Watsonville High School; Dorothy Fukuko Endo, 15 years old, Mountain View, Cal., pupil in Mountain View Union High School.

Honorable Mention—Frances Kido, 12 years old, La Junta, Cal., pupil in Grand Valley School; Joseph Yuzuru Sano, 19 years old, 1763 Sutter street, San Francisco; Yoshi Yurita, 19 years old, 506 O street, Sacramento, Cal., pupil in Heald's Business College; Katsusaburo Kawahara, 19 years old, San Jose, Cal., pupil in Longfellow School; Hide Sasaki, 11 years old, 1617 Laguna street, San Francisco, pupil in Redding School; Setsu Sasaki, 9 years old, same address, B third grade, Redding School, and Chizu Yamashita, 12 years old, 670 Nineteenth street, Oakland, pupil in Lafayette School.

The essays of other prize winners will be published next Saturday.

Why I Want to Become an American Citizen.

By SHIZUKO NAGAI.

(First Prize.)

WE HAVE learned in our history about the early immigrants of America. Many families have come from the far off lands across the sea, to live in America. Some came to America in search of gold; others came because life was too hard in the Old World.

Those early immigrants were hard-working people. They toiled from dawn to dusk on their small farms. After many years of hard labor, many became rich. Many families that became rich went back to their old homes in the Old World. Some went back, never to return again.

To those early immigrants of America the Old World was dear. They prospered in America but to them their native land where they have left behind their friends and relatives, could never be wholly forgotten. They loved their mother country.

Today our parents who have come from across the sea and living here under similar conditions, have that same, same yearning for their native land. To them their native land is their home.

We have our parents' our friends and everything that is dear to us right here in America. We have American friends. We were friends ever since we were born. To us, that were born here, America is our country. We know no other land.

My friends will become an American citizens. I want to have a country too. I want to become an American citizen because I want America to be my country.

Why I Want to Become an American Citizen.

By KIKUE UKAI.

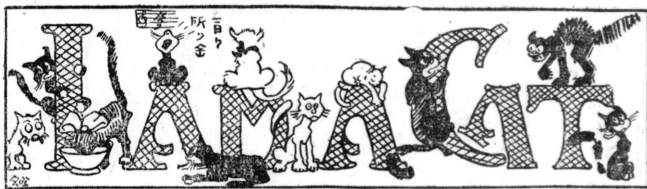
(Second Prize.)

I HAVE never before tried to analyze my reasons for desiring American citizenship, for I have always been taught to regard myself as such by my various teachers. However, since a most worthy occasion has risen, I will attempt, to the best of my ability, to do so.

In the first place, I was born here in California, and know no other home; I have no country but America, and no flag but the Stars and Stripes. It is the most natural thing in the world that I should love and honor the land of my birth, and desire the privilege of citizenship which will give me every right given others. I want to become an American citizen for many reasons. Chief among them would be because this America, is really my country, through my birth; because everything I love is here; because the Japanese language, customs, and so forth, are strangers to me, for I speak English fluently, and always have, while my knowledge of the Japanese language is limited; because all my life my best friends have been among the American people, and constant association with them has taught me to love and honor my country; and lastly, because I desire greatly to have a part in the politics of the nation, state, city and county.

I have every right to American citizenship—a moral right of which I should not be deprived of because my parents were not fortunate(?) enough to be born elsewhere than in Japan.

It is beyond my power to express in words more adequately than this, my desire for American citizenship, but I know that, whatever the outcome of the November state referendum, or the nature of the laws enacted by Congress regarding we Japanese-American boys and girls, I will always hold for the country in which I was fortunate enough to be born in, the greatest love and respect which I am capable of giving. But, oh, I would be very proud if I had the right to say, wherever I might go, "I am an American."



By SOSEKI NATSUME.

(Translated by a Japanese Schoolboy.)

DURING this fatal struggle I uncovered second truth: All creatures intuitively predicts the suitability or unsuitability of all the things. Now I have discovered two truths but I could experience nothing better. The teeth are squeezed by the Mochi that I feel awful misery as if teeth are being pulled out of head. Then thoughts occurred to me that if I do not manage to sever this strange mass through as quick as it is possible there is such a great danger of coming into the kitchen of despised maid.

Further the sweet sizzling racket of children also was stopped by that time, so they surely will dash presently into kitchen. I became so very nervous. I am all nerve centered. I moved every movable part of body not exuding my all-powerful tails and ear, but gosh hang it there was no result whatever.

Well, second thought so clearly indicates of course that movement of caudal appendage are ears has nothing whatever at all to do with the relation of solving this here problem as it is wholly and entirely limited to the teeth. First, I used my fourfoot and rubbed it around mouths, but there continued no effect. Then I uses the left fourtoots and I scratched around month. This things might have appeared to rank outsiders that I was performing some sort of mystic magic, but a lot these magics help in saving me.

Then I manage to use the combined fourfoot, managing to stand on both hind ones like man. When I stand on back feet I could experience sensation of cat. Well, Whether I looked more

like the mans or less like the cats, I could not at all mind, only thing I could do was somehow in some manner or way save myself. So the endless struggles were going on and frequently I was so completely dazed that was almost deposited on back. Thus I circumnavigate kitchens.

That action were something akin to dancing so even I myself were greatly supplied to find my own ability in this regards. Whereupon I discovers third truths: Whenever any one faced the great dangers one can be permitted to do the things which generally speaking was to be thought as impossible, which is called Heavenly Grace.

With this here Heavenly Grace I have been struggling so hard but no use. Then suddenly I heard the approaching of the foot-prints from out of parlor into kitchen. Great heavens, sezzi, it were awful to be seen by somebody or anybody at all of family.

The more fierce struggle follow, but the footprints they keep coming near and closer. It's a great regret that Heavenly Grace was not closely enough approached to me. I am uncovered by childern. The kid yelp loud like big voice, articulating: "Oh, looky, my cat-dance, voice, articulating: "What funny cat, oh my! What are you doing, Mr. Cat?"

And even the indulgent masters, what was also encosed in study, came within kitchen and shot out this phrase: "Oh, you big fool-lah!"

(Still more yet.)



在留民大會

十月七日夜の空は曇れし如く... 在留民大會の開催...

須市の発展

昨日より昨朝にかけて市役所の... 須市の発展に関する記事...

カタルニア

昨日午前十一時... カタルニアに関する記事...

借地権譲渡

百五十英鎊の借地権... 借地権譲渡に関する記事...

共益會社... 各種商品の広告...

院醫崎宮... 診療時間、医師名などの情報...

院醫田沖... 診療時間、医師名などの情報...

土地貸したし... 不動産に関する広告...

名出病院... 診療科目、所在地などの情報...

和家具商... 家具販売に関する広告...

O.K. 家具金物商店... 家具、金物の販売...

旭貸自動車... 自動車貸出サービスの広告...

精神療法 中島施術所... 精神療法の提供...

須市ホテル... ホテルの予約とサービス...

保険 河本源吉... 各種保険サービスの提供...

みかど魚店... 魚類の鮮魚販売...

久世産婆... 産科医療サービスの提供...

北産院... 産科医療サービスの提供...

須市音機店... 音機、楽器の販売...

内田醫院... 診療科目、所在地などの情報...

江頭豆腐店... 豆腐、豆製品などの販売...

早石醫院... 診療科目、所在地などの情報...

木村保險事務所... 各種保険サービスの提供...

眼科 天野醫院... 眼科診療サービスの提供...

須市落合... 不動産に関するサービス...

花屋 渡邊商店... 花類の生花販売...

津玉商店... 食品、日用品の販売...

西村産院... 産科医療サービスの提供...

