

日米

THE JAPANESE AMERICAN
530 ELLIS STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

最後の希望

加州民に對し
在米邦人最重大なる關係を
有する排日土地法一般投票は三
日後に迫り、其結果如何は

反感を挑発せん

過激派に對する一外人王府に
對する反感を挑発せん
過激派に對する一外人王府に
對する反感を挑発せん

露國過激政府行儀

露國過激政府行儀
露國過激政府行儀
露國過激政府行儀

露國政府日本沿岸集中

露國政府日本沿岸集中
露國政府日本沿岸集中
露國政府日本沿岸集中

明治神宮鎮座祭一日施行

明治神宮鎮座祭一日施行
明治神宮鎮座祭一日施行
明治神宮鎮座祭一日施行

小笠原島武装辯明

小笠原島武装辯明
小笠原島武装辯明
小笠原島武装辯明

日支兩軍の不和を否定す

日支兩軍の不和を否定す
日支兩軍の不和を否定す
日支兩軍の不和を否定す

英國の亞細亞政策

英國の亞細亞政策
英國の亞細亞政策
英國の亞細亞政策

過激派の煽動を憂慮せず

過激派の煽動を憂慮せず
過激派の煽動を憂慮せず
過激派の煽動を憂慮せず

兩黨共に必勝の聲明

兩黨共に必勝の聲明
兩黨共に必勝の聲明
兩黨共に必勝の聲明

民主黨領袖形勢を樂觀す

民主黨領袖形勢を樂觀す
民主黨領袖形勢を樂觀す
民主黨領袖形勢を樂觀す

若き父と母の悩み

若き父と母の悩み
若き父と母の悩み
若き父と母の悩み

排日運動者の打明け話

排日運動者の打明け話
排日運動者の打明け話
排日運動者の打明け話

ハーディング氏郷里州遊説

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共和黨十民主黨一の勢力

共和黨十民主黨一の勢力
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共和黨十民主黨一の勢力

大統領コ氏を聲援

大統領コ氏を聲援
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大統領コ氏を聲援

共和黨運動費約三百萬弗

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共和黨運動費約三百萬弗

希臘新王攝政決定

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希臘新王攝政決定

米大統領英佛秘密協定説

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米大統領英佛秘密協定説

墨國政府承認近し

墨國政府承認近し
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墨國政府承認近し

日本抗議説

日本抗議説
日本抗議説
日本抗議説

支露軍交戦

支露軍交戦
支露軍交戦
支露軍交戦

聯盟國参加

聯盟國参加
聯盟國参加
聯盟國参加

炭坑罷業解決期

炭坑罷業解決期
炭坑罷業解決期
炭坑罷業解決期

市長遺骸愛蘭着

市長遺骸愛蘭着
市長遺骸愛蘭着
市長遺骸愛蘭着

愛蘭自治案否決

愛蘭自治案否決
愛蘭自治案否決
愛蘭自治案否決

南米労働者暴動

南米労働者暴動
南米労働者暴動
南米労働者暴動

株式住友銀行

株式住友銀行
株式住友銀行
株式住友銀行

大日本國辱史

大日本國辱史
大日本國辱史
大日本國辱史

英和新辭典

英和新辭典
英和新辭典
英和新辭典

小川ホテル

小川ホテル
小川ホテル
小川ホテル

帝國ホテル

帝國ホテル
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帝國ホテル

みかどホテル

みかどホテル
みかどホテル
みかどホテル

青木大成堂

青木大成堂
青木大成堂
青木大成堂

正金銀行

正金銀行
正金銀行
正金銀行

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

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

THE SUMITOMO BANK, LTD.
315-319 California St., San Francisco, Cal.





### 病虫害防と粉末散布法

春夏果樹の害虫を殺す  
作業簡便にして有効  
ミシガン試験場報告より

ミシガン試験場では以上各種果樹に粉末散布法を適用して、その結果、害虫の被害を著しく減少させた。その方法を以下に説明する。

▲使用法  
ミシガン試験場では、果樹の葉面に粉末を散布する。その方法は、果樹の葉面に粉末を散布する。その方法は、果樹の葉面に粉末を散布する。その方法は、果樹の葉面に粉末を散布する。

▲効果  
ミシガン試験場では、果樹の葉面に粉末を散布する。その方法は、果樹の葉面に粉末を散布する。その方法は、果樹の葉面に粉末を散布する。その方法は、果樹の葉面に粉末を散布する。

### 金曜日の桑港市場

▲ポテト下落  
昨今のポテトの出荷は、市場に供給量が不足しているため、価格が下落している。...

▲日本栗出荷  
日本産の栗の出荷量は、前年と比較して増加している。...

▲南加婦人倶楽部  
南加州の婦人倶楽部が、社会福祉事業に取り組んでいる。...

▲米穀相場  
米穀の相場は、安定している。...

### 水品印形

水品印形 甲州堂  
111 Eddy St. San Francisco, Cal.

### THE EXCLUSIVE CUTLERY SHOP

115 Stockton St., San Francisco  
卸小賣切物

### 株社新亞細亞商會

株社新亞細亞商會  
423 Maynard Ave. Seattle Wash.  
藤井旅館

### 英語教授

英語教授  
Guaranty Investment Co. (Inc.)  
309 First National Bldg. P. O. Box 74 Berkeley, Calif.

### The Union Watch Co.

The Union Watch Co.  
748 N. Robey St. Dept. 257 Chicago, Ill.



土曜日の特価  
純白糖一斤五十五仙  
純白糖二斤九十仙

自由公債 印刷部  
日米社印刷部

洗濯所用諸機械  
註文せよ  
Holister Seed Co.

### は下貴

THE ROGERS UNA-DRIVE MOTOR TRUCK  
"A Pull on Every Wheel"

モーター・トラックは貨物運搬の問題を解決する。...

丹原組  
Tanbara-Gumi  
Rms. 202-213-214-215 San Francisco, Calif.

衰弱病薬  
皮膚病薬  
消火器  
消火器各種  
消火器各種

ORIENTAL ART STUDIO  
9 W. 98th St. New York City



# Unchaining the Tiger of Race Prejudice.

THE following article by Judge Thomas Burke of Seattle is reprinted from the Business Chronicle of the Pacific Northwest of October 16. Judge Burke is the only surviving charter member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, organized in 1882. He was largely instrumental in interesting the late James J. Hill in Seattle when it was a town almost without railroad facilities. He has been territorial chief justice, president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast, a director of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, first president of the China Club, a member of the Carnegie Foundation, and it was under his guidance as president of the Chamber of Commerce that an amalgamation of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and the Commercial Club was accomplished. He is one of the most influential citizens of the Pacific Coast.

By Judge Thomas Burke.

WHAT cause have the Japanese given for the intemperate and furious agitation carried on against them in California?

Do they disloyal to the government? No.

Do they break the laws of the State or country? No.

Are they lazy, shiftless or vicious? No.

Are they dissolute or intemperate? No.

Are they disorderly, quarrelsome or turbulent? No.

Are they unable or unwilling to earn a living for themselves or their families and thereby become a charge upon the city, county or State? No.

They have done us no wrong. They obey our laws. They live quiet, decent and orderly lives. They have never failed in their duty to their neighborhood, to city, State or country. During the German war they were loyal to America. They contributed liberally to every call of the Red Cross and subscribed to every Liberty loan fully in proportion to their means. They are intelligent, industrious and thrifty. In short, in all the qualities that go to make good and useful citizens and good neighbors the Japanese will compare favorably with the people of any other nationality.

These people came from a country which the United States two generations ago by earnest solicitation drew from a seclusion in which the people were leading contented and happy lives in their own way, molesting no other people and themselves unmolested. Japan found the strangers from across the great ocean and the consequent conduct of her new found friend justified her confidence.

Thus was laid the foundation of an historic friendship—one of the proudest memories of our glorious history—a powerful tradition that scorched to take advantage of a small one;—a virtue that ought not to be uncommon in a Christian world, but unhappily it is.

Such an international friendship of more than half a century's standing, whether viewed in the light of moral or material advantage is one of our richest possessions, may more, considering it from the standpoint of its example and influence in promoting and preserving the international peace, it is a possession in which the whole world has a deep interest.

Unhappily this international friendship of years is now gravely threatened by a bitter and unremitting agitation against the Japanese residents of California. Under the pretext that the welfare of the State is imperiled by a steadily increasing tide of Japanese immigration, connived at by the Japanese government in violation of the gentlemen's agreement, the agitators, unmindful of the interests of the whole country have, so to speak, taken the law into their own hands.

The government which is responsible under the Constitution for the conduct of our foreign relations is to be shouldered aside or ignored. The agitation is carried on in a temper and spirit that leave no room for calm deliberation or a just and fair settlement of the question. It has gone to incredible lengths of abuse, insult and calumny of a peaceful and unoffending people living here under the protection of our flag. The Japanese government without cause is accused of bad faith in the enforcement of the gentlemen's agreement. And that nothing should be wanting to arouse the utmost bitterness in this deplorable movement, the race question is injected into it, knowing only too well that he who wantonly arouses race feeling is unchaining a tiger. There is nothing in the world that brings out the savage animal in man like race prejudice, and the men who for selfish or political purposes will incite race animosities are enemies of every race.

To crown all an initiative law is proposed, to be voted on in California at the election in November, which is without example as a proposed enactment against the people of a friendly nation. It breathes a spirit of bitter enmity from the opening to the closing line. It would pursue its victims beyond the grave and with pitiless and malignant cunning include in its proscription the children left behind. It is more than a wanton insult to a proud and unoffending nation, for under color of law it would in effect confiscate the property of her people living under the protection of the American flag. I deeply regret that the wrath of that turbulent wave has already reached our State with even still less cause.

There is no substantial difference between the two countries on the immigration question, or on the question of whether it should be settled in a peaceful and orderly way without injustice to either.

In accordance with the policy of this country, Japanese laborers and laborers from other Oriental countries are excluded from the United States. This is a recognized right of every sovereign country. When exercised in a friendly and humane spirit no nation can complain of it.

By the joint action of the United States and Japan, embodied in what is known as the gentlemen's agreement, laborers from Japan are prevented from coming to the United States or its territories, an agreement highly honorable to the two enlightened and peace-loving nations who concluded it. That Japan has scrupulously observed this agreement no unprejudiced person can deny. It is true that this is disputed by the California propagandists against the Japanese. But they are not fair judges and their contention is not supported by sound proof.

If when the subject is taken up by the two governments it shall be found that the gentlemen's agreement requires strengthening in any respect, or that a new convention or treaty would answer the purpose better, this can be done in a neighborly and friendly way, without wounding the pride or feelings of our neighbor while at the same time safeguarding our own interests. This is the way of justice, international peace and good neighborhood. The way of the agitators in this case leads to bad blood, bad feeling and sooner or later to war.

It often clears the mind and quickens the conscience to put ourselves in the other fellow's place. Suppose our government and our people were subjected to a like treatment by another nation. What would happen? One may well tremble to think of the consequences.

But it has been said that Japan, whatever the provocation may be, would not think of going to war with so powerful and resourceful a nation as the United States. That's the argument of the bully and would add a deeper hue of baseness to the policy of government that would act upon it. Let us not forget that only three years ago we were proud and grateful to have Japan as our ally in a war that threatened liberty and civilization throughout the world. Suppose that Japan had taken the other side in that terrible war. Is it not more than likely that it would have had a different ending, with consequences to this country and to those with whom we stood in defense of liberty and civilization, that would be frightful to contemplate? It is never wise to turn a friend into a foe. The weak may some day be strong and the proud and powerful may have a fall.

No State has a right by taking the law into its own hands to compromise the interests and honor of the whole country. I think too highly of the sense of justice and patriotism of the people of California to believe that they will give their approval to a measure like the proposed initiative law which they would never cease to regret.

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## REWARD FOR ENDEAVOR.



THE water wagon represents the world peace movement. The wagon is in a rut. The little man who is trying to push the wagon out of the rut is Japan.

The little man tries to help start the water works and is deluged for his pains. Perhaps, if a pun is permissible, "soaked" would be a better word.

## "TEMPLE ON THE SEASHORE"

Hama-Dera.

IT was a white, moonlit evening in autumn. We were wandering among the pine groves. The pines were more hazy than the pines of spring. The shadows were darker than ink paintings. We were more dreamy than the shadows.

We were walking on the sands. The sands were heavier than lead. The sea was emptier than the sky. Islands, visible, were more obscure than the sea. Pines extended in endless rows toward the sea; the sands followed the extension of the pine groves, almost reaching to the sky. We were walking from sky to sky.

It was a white dawn of autumn. We stood at the shore where the white breakers roared. The breakers appeared to break against the sky. The sea was heavier than lead. The islands were hazier than the pines. The moon already had sunk behind an island.

We gazed up at the heavens. The moon was sinking in the west.

It was a white, moonlit dawn of autumn.

## WHEN THIS OLD WORLD WAS YOUNG.

(Continued from last Saturday.)

ON his way to the capital Prince Yamato encountered another outlaw named Izumo Takeru. Once more resorting to strategy, he professed to be extremely friendly with this fellow. Putting a sword of wood he rammed it tightly into the sheath of his own steel weapon. Whenever he expected to meet Takeru he wore this sword.

Once the Prince invited Takeru to swim with him in the River Honkawa. Secretly, while the brigand was swimming downstream, Prince Yamato swam to the shore, went to Takeru's clothing lying on the bank and exchanged his dull wooden sword for the keen steel blade of Takeru.

After Takeru had finished his swim and dressed the Prince asked him to show his skill with the sword. "Let us see," he suggested, "which is the better swordsman, you or I."

Takeru, glad of the opportunity, tried to unseath his sword. It stuck fast, but it was useless in any case, being of wood. While the brigand was struggling to draw, Yamato deftly cut off his head. Cunning again had stood him in good stead, and when he returned to the palace he was dined and received many costly presents from his father, the King.

But Yamato did not lie idle in the palace. His father commanded him to rally forth and quell an Aizu uprising in the eastern provinces. The Prince made ready to depart and the king gave him a spear made from a holly tree called the "Eight-Arms-Length-Spear." Armed with this precious weapon the Prince visited the temple of Ise. His aunt, the high priestess, greeted him again. She was an interested listener to her nephew's story. Especially was she delighted to know how well the robe she had presented him had served Yamato in his adventures. When he had finished his account he went into the temple and reappeared with a sword and a bag filled with flints. She gave these to the Prince as a parting gift.

The sword was the sword of Murakumo, belonging to the insignia of the imperial house of Japan. The Prince was delighted with this auspicious gift. The sword, it will be recalled, once belonged to the Gods, having been discovered by Susa-no-o.

Prince Yamato and his men, after a long march, arrived in the province of Suruga. The governor received them quite hospitably. For the Prince's entertainment a deer hunt was organized. Utterly taken off his guard, the Prince fell in with the plans without the least misgiving.

The Prince was conducted to a great and high plateau covered with tall grass. While he was in the heat of a deer hunt he suddenly became aware of fire. In another moment he saw flames and clouds of smoke in all directions. Surrounded by fire, he apparently had no avenue of escape. He realized too late that he had fallen into a trap.

Opening the bag his aunt had given him, Yamato set fire to the grass in his immediate vicinity. With the sword of Murakumo he leveled the tall green blades on either side with dexterity and dispatch. As soon as he had finished this undertaking the wind suddenly changed and blew the flames from him. Unscathed and unscathed, the Prince eventually made good his escape. Thus the sword of Murakumo came to be known as the "Grass-Cleaving-Sword."

(Continued next Saturday.)

## GOOD DEEDS

THE Department of GOOD DEEDS of The Japanese American News is born today. Announcement of the determination of the editors of this newspaper to establish such a department was made in the English section of this newspaper last Saturday. Today we publish the first GOOD DEEDS story.

Our first contribution comes from the pen of Ernest Fujimoto, 2 San Juan road, Watsonville, California, the only Japanese school boy to win a prize in our recent contest, "Why I Want to Become an American Citizen." In sending this story Ernest states that he has used the names of the boy scouts without asking their consent. Here is his story:

THE scoutmaster, a stern, well-built man, called the roll previous to the starting for the camping trip. Nine ambitious young scouts alternately answered "Here!"

This took place on Friday afternoon, June 20, 1919, at the headquarters of Troop I, Boy Scouts of America. It was after school that the eager lads assembled at the trysting place. The objective point was the Santa Cruz Big Trees. Thus, after roll was called, the patrol started about 5:30 that day on bicycles.

Although the majority were under fifteen, the endurance of the boys was marvelous, save one, Hideo Shakune, who, having recently arrived from the Orient, did not possess enough grit to keep in pace with the younger lads. Nevertheless, after two and one-half hours of long ride we finally reached Santa Cruz.

Being familiar with the city we proceeded to Mr. Tann's residence. Here refreshments were served to the weary scouts through the courtesy of Mr. Tann and family.

### A NIGHT OF NOISE.

Night came upon us, so we were forced to camp over-night in Santa Cruz and push for the Big Trees in the morning. The first night, therefore, was spent on the camping grounds near the city. Guards were relieved every two hours, two scouts being on guard at a time. As characteristic of every camping trip, the first night was noisy and the majority did not sleep soundly.

At five we were up, and camp was cleared by seven. Then we rode on to the Big Trees, a hard ride, as the road was a slope and we were ascending instead of descending, which would have been a joy ride had it been the latter. Again we were put in discussion by an obstacle. The question was to locate a suitable camping ground.

Finally, after many inquiries, we succeeded in acquiring the use of ground for ninety cents, the owner making a liberal price, as we were a part of the great organization of Boy Scouts of America. Preparations were made to fix the camp as comfortable as possible. There were no stores in the immediate vicinity and as our provisions were low volunteers were called to hike to the nearest town, which was Felton. Felton was about three or four miles from our camp, therefore we chose to hike on the railroad track rather than along the main road, which was about a quarter of a mile from our camp, and thence proceed to Felton on the sloping road.

While the party was on its way to Felton the remnants of the patrol fixed the camp. After a few hours the Felton volunteers returned and we prepared for a hearty supper. Besides our patrol there were there at the time many other campers. The location of the camping ground was among many large, old time redwood trees. Many of them were hollow, the roots having decayed. It was between these trees that many campers pitched their tents. As it was chilly in the evenings, many would build fires to keep warm.

(Continued next Saturday.)

錦帯堂薬舗 (Kinfudō Pharmacy) advertisement listing various medicines and services.

新米 (New Rice) advertisement listing different types of rice and prices.

家具 (Furniture) advertisement listing various household items.

新米	1.50
...	...
家具	2.00
...	...

Various small advertisements including meat and fish products, and other goods.

精肉切賣 (Meat Slicing) advertisement.

博多屋 (Hakataya) advertisement.

### この大問題!

#### 火事の時

この大問題は、最も安全に生命及財産を保護し得るに非ざらんか?  
 ウェルドン自動消火器の出現によつて完全に解決されます。

東洋及米商一平販賣部 三徳商會  
 ウェルドン自動消火器は一九一八年歐洲の實戰場で米國軍隊に採用され其偉功に對し陸軍省より特に名譽ある有効證書を授けられて居ります。

此自動消火器の効力試驗及委細の説明は左記の内の最寄りの處で御尋ね下さい。

ウエルドン自動消火器各地代理店賣店

東京	丸の内	丸の内
神戶	兵庫	兵庫
大阪	京都	京都
名古屋	岐阜	岐阜
...	...	...

### THE JAPANESE AMERICAN DIRECTORY

## 日米新聞社

日米新聞社は例年の通り八月から住所録の調査と準備とにござりかゝり十二月に千九百二十一年號を發行して讀者廣告主故國語官廳に配本致します。

日米住所録は一年と記載氏名住所が増加し參るに其使用の便利も益々増加し其信用も亦從つて増加して居るに自ら信じて居ります。

本社は此際益々奮勵して掲載氏名住所の適確を期し使用者の信用に背かぬ様に努力致します。

此際千九百二十一年度に掲載されたもので移動された方又は新に掲載を希望する方は最寄りの支社又は直接本社まで御通知を願ひます原稿は各支社十月廿日に締切りますから是非それ前に御通知下さる事を御願ひ致します。

一月を待つて居るより、早急な御手配下さい。

桑港

活潑な女優寫眞 (Vibrant Actress Photo) advertisement featuring a portrait of a woman and listing prices for photos and art services.

米國土産油繪 (American Native Oil Painting) advertisement listing various oil paintings and prices.

美人繪葉書 (Beauty Postcard) advertisement listing postcards and prices.

引延寫眞 (Portrait Extension) advertisement listing portrait services and prices.

額縁調製 (Picture Frame Making) advertisement listing frame services and prices.

ステレオスコープ (Stereo) advertisement listing stereo services and prices.

岩田美術店 (Iwata Art Store) advertisement listing various art supplies and services.

店術美田岩 (Iwata Art Store) advertisement listing the store's location and services.

256 E. First St., Los Angeles, Calif.

油繪肖像 (Oil Painting Portrait) advertisement listing various oil paintings and prices.

墨繪肖像 (Ink Painting Portrait) advertisement listing ink paintings and prices.

彩色肖像 (Colorful Portrait) advertisement listing colorful portraits and prices.

引延寫眞 (Portrait Extension) advertisement listing portrait services and prices.

額縁調製 (Picture Frame Making) advertisement listing frame services and prices.

ステレオスコープ (Stereo) advertisement listing stereo services and prices.

岩田美術店 (Iwata Art Store) advertisement listing various art supplies and services.



花の繪島 青々園
その昔、前代將軍吉公の御世、早瀬藩侯へ訴へ出たので、早瀬侯の御下で、長崎の島に、土産の炭焼が、見つけて、...

日本在住の米國人結束して
加州排日緩和を本國へ電請
日米協會々々金子聖太郎氏及び幹事キーン氏より電報を發す

米人協會決議
加州排日問題に對し、日本米協會、米協會、加州排日協會、...

女子大學生が損害要求訴訟
相手は倉庫主
女子大學生大野山田中四一、五、七、九、十一、十三、十五、十七、十九、二十一、二十三、二十五、二十七、二十九、三十一、三十三、三十五、三十七、三十九、四十一、四十三、四十五、四十七、四十九、五十一、五十三、五十五、五十七、五十九、六十一、六十三、六十五、六十七、六十九、七十一、七十三、七十五、七十七、七十九、八十一、八十三、八十五、八十七、八十九、九十一、九十三、九十五、九十七、九十九、一百、...

金子子爵發電
日本は、排日運動の進行如何に深く注目し、...

結婚費の程度
生活改善同盟會
結婚費の程度、生活改善同盟會、...

皇后宮帝大行啓
山公參内
皇后宮帝大行啓、山公參内、...

女教諭の情夫
元前中學校教諭
女教諭の情夫、元前中學校教諭、...

有價証券
明治神宮司
有價証券、明治神宮司、...

大谷光太郎
大谷光太郎、...

親切に公證人
A. K. DAGGETT
親切に公證人、A. K. DAGGETT、...

預金利息廣告
三井銀行
預金利息廣告、三井銀行、...

日排兄弟
排日問題
日排兄弟、排日問題、...

美以英和學校
Dr. Woo Chinese Herb Co.
704 Sacramento Street, San Francisco, Calif.

支那醫學博士 陳瑞生
Dr. Woo Chinese Herb Co.
704 Sacramento Street, San Francisco, Calif.

土地地質
山内直次郎
P.O. Box 113, Wabaska, Nev.

鮮魚食品
肥科 小林商會
肥科 小林商會、...

日本行英貨公債
岩山商店
M. IWAYAMA CO.
1960 Bush St., S. F. Calif.

“BEANS”
川村商會
A. S. Kawamura Co.
404 E. 1st St., Los Angeles, Calif.

“BEANS”
川村商會
A. S. Kawamura Co.
404 E. 1st St., Los Angeles, Calif.

時局發展

羅斯福之好望
羅斯福總統之好望...

野市米商之反對
野市米商對羅斯福總統...

同胞之萬分
同胞之萬分...

米人之好望
米人之好望...

多無見解也
多無見解也...

羅斯福之好望
羅斯福總統之好望...

野市米商之反對
野市米商對羅斯福總統...

同胞之萬分
同胞之萬分...

米人之好望
米人之好望...

多無見解也
多無見解也...

葡萄苗販賣
最新刊
歌はぬ人
日米戦争未來記
育兒及小兒病
亞米利加記念帖
英語自習寶鑑
處世哲學
無敵的米國
婦人衛生編
博文堂

加州聯邦東九街八〇〇
府立自動車學校
Los Angeles, Cal.

日本入用
藥學士招聘
天賞堂

中加一手取次
增田商事社
食品店開業
除名廣告
廣島縣人會

美州樓
本院
羅府支社
井手產院
灣東商會

病者の福音
白入醫招
日本賣藥
濱井回春堂藥店

太平洋沿岸魚市場
養老小野助四郎
佐藤書店

魚市場
魚市場
魚市場

川福
深澤齒科醫院
小川時計店
布市部谷書店

南加日本病院
月藤齒科醫院
倉田齒科醫院
松本兄弟書店





不鳴千鳥 (八) 長谷川伸

宿を出た大池と槐木とは昔の所... 槐木は如何にも遠くない... 大池は答へたが、槐木は己の...



大池の答へたが、槐木は己の... 槐木は如何にも遠くない... 大池は答へたが、槐木は己の...

錦山陸軍通譯 捕虜實驗談 (七) 露國の暗黒面

併し文書で示すには、毎日... 捕虜實驗談 (七) 露國の暗黒面...

ウ市の軍隊は毎日新聞を... 錦山陸軍通譯 捕虜實驗談 (七) 露國の暗黒面...

Advertisement for various medical clinics including 加州齒科醫學會, 北河醫院, 院病央中, 院病國帝, 院病本日, 光團員集, 井木旅館, 日米本館, 北米旅館, 田村旅館, 近江屋旅館, 名古屋屋, 南海屋, 桑港旅館組合船客送迎事務所, 村山なみ, 小森産院, 倉本ひな, 英語教授, 林産院, 公認産院, 公川口産院, 草間長男, 御菓子, 鐘入銘茶, 高尾鶴松, 日本ドラッグストア, 高尾鶴松, 御菓子, 鐘入銘茶.

Advertisement for 大藥店 (Daikyo Ten) featuring various medicines and health products like 強精丸, 強精錠, 強精錠, 強精錠, 強精錠, 強精錠, 強精錠, 強精錠, 強精錠, 強精錠.

Large advertisement for 當店の専賣薬 (Specialized Medicine of this Store) featuring 御婦人用 オバコート (Women's Oba Coat) and 紳士用外套 (Men's Outerwear). Includes details about the medicine's effectiveness and contact information for THE SUYETSUGI CO.