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愛蘭陸軍發表... 愛蘭陸軍が發表したこと、...

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愛蘭陸軍發表... 愛蘭陸軍が發表したこと、...

THE YOKUHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD. THE SUMITOMO BANK, LTD. 株式住友銀行. 類記日用當度年十正大. 小田運送會社. 朝日運送會社. 日本御料理. 小川ホテル. 帝國ホテル. みかどホテル. 火法. 運轉案内. 瓦斯石油機關. 瓦ケツトブツク.

萬國議員商事會議

●本年巴里に開催の會議に私見

船便が悪化する間に合なかつた

巴里に開催の萬國議員商事會議、昨午、本報記者の訪問を受けた。巴里に於ける本報記者の訪問を受けた。巴里に於ける本報記者の訪問を受けた。巴里に於ける本報記者の訪問を受けた。

終始随行した 奇怪な米人

格州から桑港迄、折々、天津九、出帆時刻が差し迫つて、船便を打撃する音がする。折々、天津九、出帆時刻が差し迫つて、船便を打撃する音がする。折々、天津九、出帆時刻が差し迫つて、船便を打撃する音がする。

米人の 案内で同宿した

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先方から云はれた

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復も発生した 郵便強盗

百萬弗の盗難 昨午、天津九、出帆時刻が差し迫つて、船便を打撃する音がする。折々、天津九、出帆時刻が差し迫つて、船便を打撃する音がする。折々、天津九、出帆時刻が差し迫つて、船便を打撃する音がする。

樽の中で水に化けた

不正酒類輸出許可證の曝露 昨午、天津九、出帆時刻が差し迫つて、船便を打撃する音がする。折々、天津九、出帆時刻が差し迫つて、船便を打撃する音がする。折々、天津九、出帆時刻が差し迫つて、船便を打撃する音がする。

被告席の父

昨朝開廷の兩美人遭難被害事件 昨朝開廷の兩美人遭難被害事件。昨朝開廷の兩美人遭難被害事件。昨朝開廷の兩美人遭難被害事件。

大使は根本的 解決を希望

交渉長引かん 昨午、天津九、出帆時刻が差し迫つて、船便を打撃する音がする。折々、天津九、出帆時刻が差し迫つて、船便を打撃する音がする。折々、天津九、出帆時刻が差し迫つて、船便を打撃する音がする。

本日英文文書

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六呎九吋の巨人

特別許可で海軍入隊 昨午、天津九、出帆時刻が差し迫つて、船便を打撃する音がする。折々、天津九、出帆時刻が差し迫つて、船便を打撃する音がする。折々、天津九、出帆時刻が差し迫つて、船便を打撃する音がする。

護受廣告

桑港魚市場を護受 桑港魚市場を護受。桑港魚市場を護受。桑港魚市場を護受。

元吉寫眞館

精肉切賣 精肉切賣。精肉切賣。精肉切賣。

大正亭

吉里寫眞館 吉里寫眞館。吉里寫眞館。吉里寫眞館。

株主に告ぐ

今般當社土地代 今般當社土地代。今般當社土地代。今般當社土地代。

東洋殖産會社

御菓子卸商 御菓子卸商。御菓子卸商。御菓子卸商。

金門貸自動車

家具 家具。家具。家具。

英語學校

英語個人教授 英語個人教授。英語個人教授。英語個人教授。

森山寫眞館

原田寫眞館 原田寫眞館。原田寫眞館。原田寫眞館。

大正亭

吉里寫眞館 吉里寫眞館。吉里寫眞館。吉里寫眞館。

最新刊紹介

大戦後の世界 大戦後の世界。大戦後の世界。大戦後の世界。

餅月正

進調強勉大 進調強勉大。進調強勉大。進調強勉大。

御菓子卸商

菊屋商店 菊屋商店。菊屋商店。菊屋商店。

財満商會

婦人帽子店 婦人帽子店。婦人帽子店。婦人帽子店。

文品並に玩具

ロース帽子店 ロース帽子店。ロース帽子店。ロース帽子店。

谷靴店

強勉大 強勉大。強勉大。強勉大。

店商つろよ

1200-4th St., Sacramento, California 1200-4th St., Sacramento, California。1200-4th St., Sacramento, California。1200-4th St., Sacramento, California。

御菓子卸商

菊屋商店 菊屋商店。菊屋商店。菊屋商店。

文品並に玩具

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文品並に玩具

ロース帽子店 ロース帽子店。ロース帽子店。ロース帽子店。

養鶏を志す人の爲め

養鶏場を創設するには第一に市場の距離と運搬の便を考慮する必要がある。養鶏場は、鶏の飼育と卵の生産を主とするが、卵は新鮮な状態で市場に運ばなければならない。そのため、市場に近い場所に養鶏場を設けることが望ましい。また、市場の需要に応じた品種の鶏を飼育することも重要である。

養鶏場の位置は、交通の便、水の供給、餌の調達などに影響する。市場に近い場所では、卵の新鮮さが保たれ、消費者からの需要も高くなる。一方で、市場から遠く離れた場所では、運搬コストが高くなり、卵の新鮮さが損なわれる可能性がある。

養鶏場の規模も市場の需要と関係がある。市場に近い場所では、大規模な養鶏場を設けることが可能である。一方、市場から遠く離れた場所では、小規模な養鶏場を設ける方が現実的である。

金曜日の桑港市場

金曜日の桑港市場は、野菜類を中心に活況を呈している。特に、新鮮な野菜の需要が高まっている。市場では、様々な種類の野菜が並べられ、消費者は新鮮な野菜を購入している。

野菜類の相場は、概して安定している。ただし、一部の野菜は値上がり傾向にある。これは、天候の影響や輸送コストの上昇によるものと考えられる。市場関係者は、今後の相場動向を注視している。

市場では、野菜類だけでなく、果物や加工食品も取り扱われている。消費者は、新鮮な野菜と果物を購入し、健康的な食生活を営んでいる。また、加工食品も人気がある。市場関係者は、消費者のニーズに応じた商品を提供している。

野菜市況不振

野菜市況は、概して不振を呈している。これは、天候の影響や消費者の需要減少によるものと考えられる。市場では、野菜の相場が下落傾向にある。関係者は、今後の相場動向を注視している。

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花の繪島 青々園

花の繪島 青々園は、美しい花を育てている。園内には、様々な種類の花が咲き誇り、訪れる人々を魅了している。園関係者は、美しい花を育て、訪れる人々に楽しんでもらっている。

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新年文藝募集

新年文藝募集は、新年を祝うための文芸作品を募集している。募集内容は、小説、詩、エッセイなど。募集期間は、現在から1月31日まで。応募資格は、年齢不限り。募集先は、本紙の編集局。

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鮮魚食料品一切

鮮魚食料品一切は、新鮮な魚介類を扱っている。品目は、魚、貝類、甲殻類など。品質が高く、価格も手頃。市場関係者は、新鮮な魚介類を供給している。

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註文せよ

註文せよは、注文を促進するためのキャンペーンを行っている。注文した商品には、特別価格で提供される。キャンペーン期間は、現在から1月31日まで。注文先は、本紙の編集局。

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花の繪島 青々園

死亡廣告

父 中山衛三 母 友朋 妻 友朋 兄 友朋 弟 友朋 妹 友朋 孫 友朋 曾孫 友朋

父 友朋 母 友朋 妻 友朋 兄 友朋 弟 友朋 妹 友朋 孫 友朋 曾孫 友朋

父 友朋 母 友朋 妻 友朋 兄 友朋 弟 友朋 妹 友朋 孫 友朋 曾孫 友朋

父 友朋 母 友朋 妻 友朋 兄 友朋 弟 友朋 妹 友朋 孫 友朋 曾孫 友朋

MAIL'S SHOE STORE

特に日本人に適合した造りスタイルは望みにより各種他店よりも廉價

MAIL'S SHOE STORE
455 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Calif.

株式新亞細亞商會

株式新亞細亞商會は、新設された商會です。株主は、新設された商會の利益を享受することができます。株式新亞細亞商會は、新設された商會です。株主は、新設された商會の利益を享受することができます。

株式新亞細亞商會は、新設された商會です。株主は、新設された商會の利益を享受することができます。株式新亞細亞商會は、新設された商會です。株主は、新設された商會の利益を享受することができます。

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桑港旅館組合船客送迎事務所

桑港旅館組合船客送迎事務所は、船客の送迎を専門に行っています。サービスは丁寧で、料金も手頃。桑港旅館組合船客送迎事務所は、船客の送迎を専門に行っています。サービスは丁寧で、料金も手頃。

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An Anti-Japanese Federation of
Western States.

THE effort being made by the Japanese Exclusion League of California to organize an anti-Japanese federation of Western States was discussed in this newspaper last Tuesday in Japanese. The following is a liberal translation:

It is noted that all the Pacific Coast States, as well as the Rocky Mountain States, are showing an anti-Japanese spirit. This spirit is expressed in answers made by the Governors of these States, as quoted in the anti-Japanese press of San Francisco, to the questions of Senator Phelan, State Controller Chambers, and others.

Their inquiries concerned the report that the United States Government is trying to negotiate a new treaty with Japan, which document would allow full citizenship to the Japanese already in America.

Governor Olcott of Oregon intimated that the State Legislature, at its next session, will take up the problem. He suggested that his State probably would express its attitude by enacting an anti-Japanese law similar to that proposed by the State of Washington.

The Governors of Nevada and Arizona have been reported as saying that they would co-operate in defending their commonwealths against threats of Asiatic invasion.

The Governor of Wyoming said that within four or five years all the tillable land of that State would be controlled by the Japanese, therefore, he would throw his strength to the anti-Japanese movement.

Senators Borah of Idaho, Poindexter of Washington, and Henderson of Nevada, as well as many representatives from those States, are reported to be in full accord with this anti-Japanese gesture.

We do not feel that we should be irritated by these reports or that they should be allowed to disrupt the future of the Japanese in America. But at the same time it is necessary for us to inquire as to the reason for these agitations and how they began and spread throughout the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States.

We should not neglect to take proper and appropriate means to counteract these agitations. Reading carefully all the answers given by the Governors, Senators and Representatives, we find that all agree that the Japanese menace is a dangerous thing. When a Japanese returns to Japan, they say, he comes back to this country with a wife, and in a year the family consists of three; after ten years there are seven or eight. Furthermore, say the agitators, in this way, in four or five years' time, the Japanese will control all the land. Also, they say the Western States will be menaced by Japan in the very near future. Curiously enough, these assertions are accepted without question. They swallow 'em whole, it seems to us, accepting at their face value the statements of the anti-Japanese Californian statesmen.

When, by referendum, the State of California passed the new land law, neighboring States feared there would be an exodus of Japanese from California. That was the reason for the agitation for legislation similar to that voted in this State. This attitude, surely, was the result of anti-Japanese propaganda in California.

To our way of thinking all the Japanophobes of California have greatly exaggerated the situation. Many of their alleged facts are fictions; none of them is to be accepted as trustworthy or as a fact which has been investigated. Yet, we fear, to those who do not understand the Japanese these alleged facts appeared to be well authenticated.

So far as evidence tending to disprove the contentions of the Japanophobes in California is concerned, generally the outsider already has accepted whatever he has been told.

The anti-Japanese bosses of California are making all manner of plans, sending out all kinds of propaganda, to emphasize this alleged menace of the Japanese. They are beginning with the so-called report of the result of the investigation by Chambers, Senator Phelan, Mr. McClatchy of the Sacramento Bee, and others, who are seeking materials for the anti-Japanese party to work with. They are printing these results and sending them broadcast. These points should be considered by the Japanese residents of California.

We know there are some essays or pamphlets which seek to interpret and explain the Japanese to the American. All of these deal with some of the problems, but not with the whole problem. Unfortunately, we must admit, there is none among the Japanese who has made a thorough investigation and is in a position to controvert the investigation made by Chambers. Nay, not even one-half or one-third of his assertions have been proved as yet.

In such miserable circumstances, the other Western States are to be influenced and moved by the propaganda of the Japanophobes of California, it is deplorable. We must see this situation in its true light and explain our position, as well as what we are, to Americans.

The Anti-Alien Land Law in Washington.

The following is a liberal translation of an editorial published in the Japanese American News, November 27:

THE anti-alien movement in the State of Washington is taking form in a proposed initiative measure which is to be voted upon later, the required signatures for which are now being secured.

The proposed bill would make it impossible for those aliens who do not signify an intention of becoming citizens to acquire land and would permit them to lease land for a period of more than six months. It would prohibit guardianship and trusteeship over land on behalf of the minor children of such aliens. Nor would corporations controlled by aliens be permitted to hold land. In the event that any land fell into the hands of such aliens either by bequest or by mortgage foreclosure, it would have to be sold within two years. Any lease obtained before the law became operative would have to be abrogated within a year.

On the whole, the provisions of this proposed bill are very severe. The bill aims at amendment of the State constitution, and a two-thirds vote in the Senate and Assembly is necessary for its ratification. Two years after its adoption the measure would be submitted to the people at a general election, to be voted upon as an initiative act, two years later, when, if ratified, it would become law.

We do not pretend to possess any inside information of the political situation in the State of Washington. For that reason we are uncertain whether the bill has any chance of passage. We understand the petition has been filed with the Secretary of State of Washington and that he stated that within a month's time the necessary number of signatures would be obtained to place the proposition before the people as an initiative measure.

It will be necessary to obtain about 40,000 signatures. To secure that number in a month's time would be a hard task, judging by the experience in California, where three months of strenuous effort were found necessary by the anti-Japanese bosses to round up only 8 per cent of the voters at the previous general election. In Washington, where the anti-Japanese movement is not so general and well organized as in California, it would certainly be a difficult task to get 2 per cent more signatures in one-third of the time devoted to the purpose in California.

But, supposing they survived the test and did obtain the required number of signatures, there still would be the possibility of not being able to marshal two-thirds of the votes of the Senate and Assembly. In that event the bill would go to the people as an initiative measure after two years. The menace, therefore, is not so imminent as it was in California.

We still have ample time to take all necessary and rightful means to protect our interests. There is no reason why Japanese in Washington should grow pessimistic. Our experience in California teaches us it is absolutely essential to choose a time for us to explain our side of this controversy to the American public when the atmosphere is clear and quiet prevails. Once the Japanophobes begin to spread propaganda reports often exaggerated to the limit, there is gross fabrication and the feelings of the people are fomented to a high pitch of indignation. Then it is almost futile for us to lay our side of the argument before the people. Worse than that, our intentions have been misunderstood and this has brought about unforeseen and negative results.

If it is desired that the proposed Washington measure shall take the form of initiative legislation, we would advise Japanese residents of Washington to maintain a permanent organization in order that our side may be presented to fair-minded Americans. They must be made to understand Japan and the Japanese. Moreover, they must explain to them that the proposed bill is extremely tyrannical and severe, while, at the same time, it would place an economic disadvantage upon the people of the State.

If the proposed new American-Japanese treaty shall guarantee in full civic rights to the Japanese residents already here, then the new bill will become ineffective and there will be no need for worry.

But right now we do not know how it is going to turn out and for that reason we believe it is the duty of the Japanese in the State of Washington to take all necessary measures, studying carefully the situation.

WHEN THIS OLD WORLD
WAS YOUNG.

A CRAFTY merchant named Woket was commissioned by the Sadajin (Left Great Minister) Abe no Mitsuho to obtain for him a fur robe made from Flame-proof Rat. When the arse of the merchant returned from the land of Morokoshi the most precious article of his cargo was a fur robe. This the sanguine Sadajin imagined was the object of his desire.

The fur robe rested in a casket. Trusting to the honesty of Woket, the Sadajin described it as of a "sea-green color, the hairs tipped with shining gold, a treasure indeed of incomparable loveliness, more to be admired for its pure excellence than even for its virtue in resisting the flame of fire."

Assured of success in his wooing, the Sadajin gaily sallied forth, happy in the anticipation of presenting the priceless treasure to the Lady Kaguya, and with it the following verses:

"Endless are the fires of love
That consume me, yet unconsumed
Is the Robe of Fur;
Dry at last are my sleeves,
For all I not see thy face this day!"

Going directly to the Lady Kaguya, the Sadajin presented the robe, and she said to the ancient bamboo cutter:

"If this robe be thrown amid the flames and be not burnt up, I shall know it is no finer truth the Flame-proof Rat, and may no longer refuse the suit of this lord."

A fire was lighted and the robe thrown into the flames. In a trice it was reduced to ashes.

It is recorded that when the Sadajin saw the trick that had been practiced upon him—he who had sought to practice a trick upon the Lady Kaguya—his face grew green as grass and he was unable to stir for his astonishment. Secretly rejoicing, the Lady Kaguya returned the casket with verses in her turn:

"Without a vestige even left
Thus to burn utterly away,
Had I dreamt of this Robe of Fur,
Alas the pretty thing! Far otherwise
Would I have dealt with it."

ANOTHER LAZY LOVER
Assembling his household, the Chiunagon Otomo no Miyuki informed his retainers that he desired them to fetch him the jewel in the Dragon's head.

They denounce the creature an amnesty was proclaimed. As a consequence the sentence of death which had been pronounced upon Kuroonushi was remitted. Not only was he pardoned, but his former rank and title were restored to him also.

They had met Komachi and Arihira feeling along the mountain, and, having been told of the priest's kindness and of his yeoman service, they had urged the young lovers to go to the priest and thank him for his kindness, and consult him as to what had better next be done.

After a consultation, they decided to visit a certain temple in Mount Atago and beseech the abbot to shelter Komachi and Arihira.

Accordingly they all set out for the temple.

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The Japanese American News



From the Drama of Ki-no-Kalon.

HEARTLESSLY they bound Komachi and Arihira hand and foot and were preparing to depart when the priest returned home. He formerly had been a samurai, was very proficient in military arts, possessed the strength of a Hercules, and was not in the least flustered when he sensed the situation. Rushing up to the butsudan, or family Buddhist shrine, and taking from it a great sword, he hacked and hewed at the ruffians. Taken off guard and terrified by his remarkable strength and skill, they broke and ran in all directions.

Liberating the distressed lovers, the priest said: "I think it would be extremely inadvisable and dangerous for you to remain here, nor do you need to be afraid of my discovery. You must fly for your very lives. If you proceed along the north side of this valley you will reach Saga. I shall remain here for some time, so that I may confuse and delay any who may be pursuing. And should I shall overtake you. Make haste, please!"

They followed the road indicated.

The henchmen of Kuroonushi rallied and attacked the priest. But he fought valiantly as before and succeeded in repulsing them. Then he made hasty preparations to follow his friends.

At this moment Chikata and Arihira's retainer Sadakage arrived at the little monastery, accompanied by their master and mistress.

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CREATION OF JAPAN.

By DR. E. A. STURGE.

A god and goddess took their stand Upon the rainbow bridge that spanned Like mirrors for the skies. The heaving, shoreless sea, Until that time, we understand, Was only water, for the land Had not begun to be.

Thus, standing o'er the wide expanse Of sea, the god thrust in his lance; At once the drops congealed. Then, lo! the maddest chain of isles Which stretches full two thousand miles, In beauty stood revealed.

There stood the mountain crowned with snow, The azure lakes reposed below, Like mirrors for the skies. The waterfalls and streams that gleam, And fields and woods in living green, In nature's fairest dyes.

All other lands are from the foam Of ocean made; Japan alone Came from the jeweled spear. No wonder that this land most blessed, The first created and the best, To Japanese seems dear.

ABOUT JAPAN.

LIKE THE minstrels of old who sang of deeds of love and valor and were the first crude historians, in the earliest days of the Japanese Empire, the Kataribe, or historical poet, accompanied by his retainer, performed the function of reciting exploits of the sovereigns and the deeds of heroes.

The Kataribe accompanied themselves on musical instruments. Just as a tale today is embellished by repetition, so did they improve upon the language and the tales of their predecessors, adding supernatural elements and introducing elements properly belonging to the realm of romance.

Until the sixteenth century of the Christian era these Kataribe seem to have been the sole repository of their country's annals. Included in their repertoire of recitation were records of the great families as well as the sovereigns. When the art of writing was introduced from China toward the close of the fourth century or at the beginning of the fifth, and it was seen that in China, then the world's center of culture and learning, the art had been applied to the compilation of a national history as well as to other volumes possessing great ethical value, the ambition of similarly utilizing their new attainment was conceived by the Japanese sovereigns.

At the instance, it is believed, of Prince Shotoku, one of the greatest names in the entire history of Japan, the Emperor instructed the prince and his chief minister, Soga no Umako, to undertake the task of compiling historical documents. The result was a Record of the Emperors, a Record of the Country and Original Records of the Free People—that is to say, the Japanese proper as distinguished from aliens, captives and aborigines.

This work was begun in the year 620, but there is no record of when it was completed. In the year 645 the Soga chiefs, custodians of the documents, burned them on the eve of their own execution for treason. The Record of the Emperors is the only brand saved from the burning. This is the only brand saved from the burning.

THE HISTORICAL RECORDS.
The historical project does not appear to have taken practical shape until the reign of the Emperor Suiko (592-628). At the instance, it is believed, of Prince Shotoku, one of the greatest names in the entire history of Japan, the Emperor instructed the prince and his chief minister, Soga no Umako, to undertake the task of compiling historical documents. The result was a Record of the Emperors, a Record of the Country and Original Records of the Free People—that is to say, the Japanese proper as distinguished from aliens, captives and aborigines.

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The historical project does not appear to have taken practical shape until the reign of the Emperor Suiko (592-628). At the instance, it is believed, of Prince Shotoku, one of the greatest names in the entire history of Japan, the Emperor instructed the prince and his chief minister, Soga no Umako, to undertake the task of compiling historical documents. The result was a Record of the Emperors, a Record of the Country and Original Records of the Free People—that is to say, the Japanese proper as distinguished from aliens, captives and aborigines.

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東一街の日本人商店の廉賣店に
去月三十日を以て結算した

フルトン博士講演
支那に於ける日本人居留者の
地位と権利

千禧時代の
支拂ひ時期
本年のレズン市場は極めて

四日の本社講演
七時半より日本ホールで

沿岸雑信
船主の苦境
船主の苦境は益々深刻

王府の商況
王府の商況は益々好転

御國御挨拶
林幸茂
御國御挨拶は益々盛ん

各種苗木販賣
各種苗木の販賣が盛ん

木村苗木商
木村苗木商の案内

美州樓
美州樓の案内

東商會
東商會の案内

各種商業廣告
各種商業廣告の掲載

北加の蜜柑

去る十一月以来摘採開始せられた北加地方の蜜柑...

婦人の進歩

最近日本に於ける婦人の進歩は、多岐にわたる...

出生地証明問題

出生地証明問題、最近日本に於ける出生地証明問題...

中村辨吉

中村辨吉、洋食店賣物三つ、市内目抜き地所...

正片餅

正片餅、松月堂、電話三三三三...

新渡米

新渡米、浪花節、二代目雲右門...

懸賞金一千

懸賞金一千、竹葉嶺吉氏、大正九年十一月...

新渡米 浪花節 二代目雲右門

懸賞金一千 竹葉嶺吉氏

中村辨吉 洋食店賣物三つ

正片餅 松月堂

出生地証明問題

婦人の進歩

北加の蜜柑

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婦人の進歩

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北加の蜜柑

出生地証明問題

婦人の進歩

北加の蜜柑

春木醫院

丸三商會

柴太郎

吉田齒科醫院

名出病院

名出三郎

廣島商店

みかど魚店

日本島屋

日本島屋

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大賣出

共益會社

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