

加州排日問題に關する

排日親日米人の意見

米人は日本人と競争が不可能

日本人は種々無理解を著す

記者は或る高官に面會して、排日問題に關する意見を述べた。その要は、排日問題に關する米人の意見は、排日派と親日派に分れて居る。排日派は、排日問題に關して、排日政策を主張する。親日派は、排日問題に關して、親日政策を主張する。排日派の意見は、排日問題に關して、排日政策を主張する。親日派の意見は、排日問題に關して、親日政策を主張する。

加州民保護の排斥

排日問題に關して、排日派と親日派に分れて居る。排日派は、排日問題に關して、排日政策を主張する。親日派は、排日問題に關して、親日政策を主張する。排日派の意見は、排日問題に關して、排日政策を主張する。親日派の意見は、排日問題に關して、親日政策を主張する。

米富豪六十七人組

八百八十八万五千元を納税す

月給取や家賃や株券からの収入別

所得税四十六億の八割は銀行會社

米富豪六十七人組の納税額は八百八十八万五千元に達した。このうち、銀行會社の納税額は四十六億の八割に達した。これは、米富豪の納税額が、前年より増加したことを示している。

米國棉花の

世界需要高

米國棉花の世界需要が高まっている。これは、世界の棉花需要が増加しているためである。米國棉花の生産量は、前年より増加した。これは、米國棉花の生産者が、棉花の生産に力を入れているためである。

米國棉花の

世界需要高

植物生理と農業

生理知識の乏しき無智の非衛生... 植物生理の進歩する科学の不振の研究

農界雑録

果樹を解した人は... 果樹の生理と農業の関わり

新風習

質素素朴... 永井の子弟... 新風習の紹介

花の繪島

青々園... 花の繪島の物語

金曜日の桑港市場

一日の桑港市場... 桑港市場の動向

御禮廣告

御禮廣告... 感謝の意を伝える

注意せよ

注意せよ... 重要な注意喚起

御禮贈答

御禮贈答... 贈答の文化

日米新聞

日米新聞... 日米関係のニュース

MAIL'S SHOE STORE, HOTEL FUJI, 三井銀行, 永久記念となる贈答品, 火事の時實際の役に立ち, ウエルドン自動消火器, 三徳商會

The Legislature's Coming Session.

THE FORTIETH SESSION of the California Legislature, said The Japanese American News in Japanese on December 17, is to be convened on January 3, 1921 at Sacramento.

As usual, it is expected that this year some bills bearing upon the Japanese will be presented to the Legislature.

We expect to see resolutions presented bearing on initiative amendment No. 1, and we apprehend that such resolutions will be favorably received by three-quarters of the citizenry of California.

The Oregon Legislature has adopted a resolution to the effect that children born of parents ineligible to citizenship shall not be permitted to become citizens.

One resolution which we anticipate will be adopted in January will call for the establishment of a Japanese language school in California.

Regarding the Japanese language school, we should tell the legislators that it is not the purpose of the school to teach loyalty to the Mikado.

It is the wish of Japanese residents in California that the Japanese language school shall be placed under the control of the State Board of Education.

The only request we have is that a few hours each week be devoted to the teaching of the Japanese language.

As to the business of fishing by Japanese on this coast, we should make the truth plain and tell the legislators that what Senator Phelan and his followers are saying is not true—that the Japanese are not ruining the fishing opportunities of the coast.

The fact of the matter is, the Japanese fishers are co-operating with American canners in the exploitation of California's natural fishing resources.

We should explain all this thoroughly, should make it clear in order that Japanese fishermen may not be subjected to a too stringent immigration law.

Criminal Tendencies.

The following is a free translation of an editorial in Japanese on the subject of the Howard street gangsters and the execution of three of them by lynch law at Santa Rosa, published in this newspaper last Tuesday:

THERE WAS A VERY SENSATIONAL CRIME committed in San Francisco in which several gangsters were accused of having molested young girls.

Citizens and officers of San Francisco made earnest efforts to clean up their city. The unfortunate trouble is not appearing in San Francisco for the first time—or in California—but is part of a crime wave which has spread over the whole United States.

Many robberies are being committed in New York, many murders in Philadelphia. In Boston the police are seeking the assistance of the peace officers of neighboring communities in checking and mopping up the reign of lawlessness.

1st—At the time of the war and following the signing of the armistice almost everybody made money too easily.

2nd—There are found more and more drug addicts. It is said that illegal drug transactions in New York amount to more than \$100,000 in a day.

3rd—The criminal tendencies are found in greater degree among unassimilable immigrants. They have inherent undesirable qualities.

There seems to be a laxity in the organization of the American courts, in political life. A criminal career becomes a science.

These vicious traits are strong among unassimilable foreign immigrants. Not only do they neglect the education of their children but also their home life, which is not an American home life.

As for the Japanese here in the United States, we are constantly being made the target of an anti-Japanese propaganda.

The Japanese are earnest in their endeavor and desire to lead an upright life. They have nothing to fear in a comparison with American citizens.

Very few Japanese are taken into court for crimes committed. This can be proved by a study of the daily police records of many cities.

We wish Californians would study the Japanese with unbiased minds. Then they would realize that the Japanese are not the people who should be excluded from this country.

THE CENSUS OF JAPAN.

By HEIKICHI OGAWA, President of the Census Bureau.

THE CENSUS OF Japan was taken on October 1st without any hitch, although the country was visited by a somewhat severe typhoon the previous night.

Many people think that the recent census is the first one which has been taken in this country. This is, however, a mistake.

Later, too, the census was taken many times in this country, by the order of the emperors of the feudal lords.

During the Tokugawa Shogunate, census was taken very frequently, chiefly for the purpose of ascertaining if there were people who believed in Christianity, which was banned by the Shogun.

After the Restoration of 1868, the imperial government instituted the statistical bureau for the purpose of investigating the population every five years.

The last investigation took place in 1918, when the bureau based its work upon the census registers kept by municipalities and other local bodies.

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According to the New York Times, the recent census in America at least in New York, is incorrect. The New York paper informs us that after the government officials made their formal investigations the newspaper men visited the districts and found that there were not a few cases in which those who had so far neglected to report to the municipal or town or village registry office, came forward of their own accord and filled up the census schedules.

There were even tramps who went to the village census offices and filled up the schedules. Indeed, a certain name appeared at the census bureau in Tokyo to report himself.

When they two had sallied forth to the combat Nobunaga sighed bitterly. He realized it would be futile to fight against such overwhelming odds.

"My sweet lord," she gasped, "the enemy has broken through the outer gates. I go immediately to join the fight. Meantime, I prithee, make speedy preparations for flight. The sooner you are able to per league between you and the temple the better, my lord."

"I thank you for your kind words, Tsuone," Nobunaga said resignedly. "However, I am fully prepared to die. Should I be killed by some unknown soldier 'twould be an everlasting disgrace. But 'tis the safety of little Samboshi that troubles me. I pray you take the child and hasten to Hideyoshi's camp at Takamatsu, in the province of Bitchu. Upon your arrival there, tell him to take care of Samboshi, and that I pray he revenge my death upon the accursed traitor."

The gentle woman burst into tears. "Ah, my dear lord!" she sobbed, "forgive me an rufesque your orders. Never could I forsake you, who are about to die. O Nobunaga, let me share thy doom with thee!"

"How now, woman!" cried Nobunaga, "get thee this child Samboshi and begone instantly!" Sobbing, Anono-Tsubone withdrew. Rammaru rushed in, reporting that he had cut down many of the enemy. He threw himself at the feet of Lord Nobunaga.

"I have the honor to report, sir," he said. "That Mitsuhide is said to have sent another army to Nijo Castle. My Lord Nobunada's retainers have made a brave fight, but all in vain. Alas, sir, he has determined to commit seppuku! The enemy already has forced an entrance to the temple. I fear, my lord, that all is lost. It is your lordship's obvious duty to do the hari-kari act. I shall follow you to the Meido!"

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Being isolated from the continent, as they were, the Japanese people have lived for centuries a peaceful life. Racial strife and the consequent struggle for existence have not been experienced in this country.

It cannot be denied that even the people in this country, too, have shared in this belief, some of the authorities being not excepted. Indeed, I am of the opinion that while the people are engaged with the referendum, deciding whether this country shall or shall not engage in a war, the Philippine Islands and the Hawaiian Islands ought to be seized and an expeditionary army would be landed on the Pacific Coast.

The plan, as Senator Reeds says, might be foolish. But the senator is considerably misled by foolish opinions. To us it seems a sheer impossibility for an expeditionary force from Japan to land in the Pacific states.

WAR BY REFERENDUM.

SENATOR REED OF MISSOURI, said The Japanese American News in Japanese last Monday, has opposed the proposed bill to require a referendum to people when war is to be declared.

TREASON OF MITSUHIDE

FROM THE YEHON TAIKO-KI.

IN ORDER TO PAY HONORAGE to the Emperor, Nobunaga and his son Nobutada went to Kyoto. Nobutada stayed at Nijo Castle, Nobunaga at Honnoji Temple.

One night Nobutada's son Samboshi was brought from Nijo Castle by Anono-Tsubone, who, taking the baby in her arms, bore him into Nobunaga's presence.

Much delighted, Nobunaga praised her skill highly. At the conclusion of the dance he ordered Rammaru to serve her sake. Then he offered Rammaru a cup, bidding the latter to ask for any dish he chose.

"Many thanks, good my lord," Rammaru answered seriously. "Let me have no delicate dish, but rather let me ask for an army of 4000 or 5000 men."

"To bed, army!" cried Nobunaga. "And to what purpose do you intend to put this army, Rammaru?"

"I intend to march on Mitsuhide's castle at Kameyama in Tamba, and overthrow him in one battle. He is the curse and blight of your lordship, and it is my desire to rid you of him."

Nobunaga smiled. "Tis well said, indeed. But yours is a needless fear. It were quite impossible for such a man as Mitsuhide to betray the trust of his lord, governing Japan. Sake is the best broom to sweep away sorrow. Come, let us drink!"

Nobunaga drained two or three goblets in quick succession. Anono-Tsubone warned: "Vigilance is a great enemy, my lord. Thou wouldst do well to ponder what Sir Rammaru just now said."

Nobunaga was by now quite drunk. "And thou!" he cried, "you also filled with craven fears! Out upon you! My little Samboshi is sleepy. Enough, let us forget our sorrows in sweet slumber."

Rising, he retired to an inner chamber. Anono-Tsubone, cuddling the baby prince in her arms, followed him. Rammaru and the rest followed suit, retiring to their apartments. Soon the whole house was hushed in sleep.

The night was far advanced. The effects of the liquor had passed out of Nobunaga's brain and he could sleep no longer.

"What, Mitsuhide a traitor!" Nobunaga cried in astonishment. "Your warning, then, was wonderfully prophetic! How I pray I regret, my friend, that I lent not mine ear to it, yet ever is it thus when one looks upon the cheering wine. But away with useless regrets! We must make the most of this and give you dog a cheerful welcome!"

"Aye, good my lord!" answered Rammaru. "That shall we!"

Nobunaga's retinue numbered scarcely more than 300 men. It manifestly was impossible for this tiny band to hope to cope with a large army. Realizing this, Nobunaga and Rammaru gnashed their teeth in rage and mortification.

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WHEN THIS OLD WORLD WAS YOUNG.

(Continued from Last Saturday.)

THE LORD BUDDHA, after his holy meditations one day upon Mount Dandoku, walked slowly along a rocky pathway on his way to the great city. Dark shadows of night crept over the country; profound stillness settled over everything.

"Shio-giyo mu-jiyo!" ("The outward manner is not always an index to the natural disposition.") The shout was heard as he neared his destination. Delighted at these words, the Lord Buddha wished to know who had spoken so sapiently.

The words came to his ears over and over again. Drawing to the edge of a precipice, he looked down into the valley beneath. There he saw a hideous dragon. It glared at him with angry, bloodshot eyes.

"Seating himself calmly upon a rock, the Lord Buddha asked the dragon how he had come to learn one of the highest mysteries of Buddhism. Such profound wisdom, he declared, suggested a store of spiritual truths yet to be revealed, and he therefore desired that the dragon should give utterance to other precepts.

"The dragon, by way of reply, coiled his thorny body around the rock and shouted: 'Ze-shio metsu-po!' ('All living things are antagonistic to the nature of Buddha!')

Then the dragon lapsed into a moody silence. But the Lord Buddha was hungry for more. "Shio-metsu metsu!" ("All living things must die!") shouted the dragon.

"My next truth," he said, "will be my last. It is so precious that I cannot speak the words until my hunger has been satisfied."

"Then, spake the dragon, 'bring me a tender morsel that I may appease my appetite.' But when the Master heard that a human sacrifice was demanded in return for a truisim he replied that his religion forbade the destruction of life.

"However," he said, "for the welfare of my people, I shall sacrifice mine own body." Opening his great maw, the dragon bellowed: 'Jaku-metsu I-raku!' ("The greatest happiness is experienced after the soul has left the body.")

When he heard these words, the Lord Buddha bowed, uttered a prayer, then cast himself into the gaping maw of the dragon.

The instant the holy one touched the jaws of the monster they suddenly divided into eight parts. In a moment the eight parts changed into the eight petals of the Golden Lotus.

(Continued next Saturday.)

JAPANESE PROVERBS.

None but a wise man can employ his leisure well. None can be good too soon. None can be wise and safe but he that is honest. No one is a fool always; everyone sometimes. No pear falls into a shut mouth.

THE WIFE SHE SEEMED

THE WIFE SHE SEEMED she was so like to cry that her husband leaving his great friend so long time alone, so she brought some tea for him to eat and said she was so sorry to keep him like idle.

When the great friend of the darling master asked her where her husband went and to this the wife answered and said that she didn't have any idea at all where he was at as he never told her when he goes out, but she said she imagines her husband might have gone to doctor.

Here the great friend of the bloomy master began to ask some questions about the conditions of the stomach of the masters. The wife, in answer to this question began to make say so many things or rather the complaints about her husband that he, despite the fact that he is all the time going to doctor, is all the time eating the sweets and she said she thinks it is nothing but making plus and minas at the same time that he could not able to build any thing in his health.

(Here so many descriptions about piggy master by his wife in the way of complaint but it is always the same and where when that woman makes complaints no matter whether she is well satisfied or not, so translator he thinks it is better not to have this section.)

When the great friend of the absent master and wife was talking about for some time the jolly master returned in and said the great friend of him that he didn't think that he was still here. The great friend of the nice master was so sweetly surprised to have such a remark by the joking master but he knows the fussy master that he didn't think it was something extraordinary. So he said:

"Why, did you tell me to wait until you come back? Otherwise I would not have waited you, my friend." To this the wife came in assistance and said:

THE SEAT OF THE TROUBLE.

"Well, that's it; this is always the trouble with my husband you know. He never care anything but himself—"

"Now, you great Scout? while you were out I was told all the stories of you—"

"What? Uh, the woman is too much talkative some how or other," said the peaceful master; "the great trouble with this womankind is they talk most every thing, I tell you; and I certainly think if they can keep the silent as so sweetly surprised to have almost ideal—"

"Saying so the observant master began to put pats on my the head. Then the great friend of the silly master asked the dear master if it was true that he put some medicines which he was taking for his stomach to his babe, and the absurd master, with the great big satisfactory smiles, said he did and added:

"Why, I tell you the great big discovery I made in connection with the giving the medicine to the mere babe; that is, the babe in this modern time is getting very intelligent, for instance since he had great trouble with the medicine, whenever I ask him where is the bitter, the babe always responds with a tongue, 'Is it it cute?' I take it as the great intellect of the modern babe. Don't you?"

"Why, it may be that," said the great friend of the interesting master, "but it is just the same method to train the dog, isn't it? I think this

THE SAMURAI'S CHILDREN.

By DR. E. A. STURGE.

WHEN BUT FIVE they say: "He must learn the way of his fathers, the Samurai; Whether sunshine or rain, He must never complain. He's the son of a Samurai."

On a large checkerboard He is stood, and a sword Is placed in his little hand; Thus his heart is steeled, And he learns to wield The sword of his native land.

Every Samurai knows That with heavy blows On the anvil his sword is made; That the heat and the cold Were both needed to mold And to temper the trusty blade; And the Samurai knows That his boy needs the blows Dealt by fortune, to make him strong; Both the heat and the cold, Are required for the bold, Who would battle against the wrong.

With his little feet bare, To the cold winter air, He must go to his daily tasks; And not the sweats, And still fewer the treats, That the Samurai's boy dares to ask; But the sword in his side Is his glory and pride. For he thinks of it as of his soul; And the sword must be bright, And employed for the right, And kept under perfect control.

To the Samurai's lass There is given a glass, A bright mirror which answers her true; To be modest and pure, Never minding what others may do; And a keen dagger bright Is concealed from the sight. In her bosom; 'tis better to die Than to have any stain On her family name; 'Tis the way of the Samurai.

THE Master said: "The superior man in the world does not set his mind either for anything or against anything; what is right he will follow."

THE Master said: "The superior man thinks of virtue; the small man thinks of comfort. The superior man thinks of the sanctions of law; the small man thinks of favors which he may receive."

THE Master said: "He who acts with a constant view to his own advantage will be much murmured against."

THE Master said: "Is a prince able to govern his kingdom with the compliance proper to the rules of propriety, what difficulty will he be in? If he cannot govern with that compliance, what has he to do with the rules of propriety?"

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By SOSEKI NATSUME. (Translated by a Japanese Schoolboy.)

排日土地問題

法廷戦も平
被告白人代表の意見
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故国送金高

須市地方今年度
故国送金高
約六十餘萬...

世界中最良なり

世界中最良なり
御小供さん御待かねの
クリスマス...

大安賣

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御小供さん御待かねの
クリスマス...

若林正喜

若林正喜
懸賞尋人廣告
右近二月十一日午後四時...

若林半次
懸賞尋人廣告
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公告

大正十定期總會
二月三日午後一時...

御禮廣告

御禮廣告
今同月三十一日在住山口縣...

決算報告

決算報告
金五十七萬六千七百七十九圓...

再開業

再開業
今同月三十一日在住山口縣...

大北商店

大北商店
玩具類一切取扱い
大北商店...

谷本商店
新米特價
空前の大安賣...

鮮魚
私設養魚場...

中國商店
私設養魚場...

大山桂庵
砂糖大根耕作者...

和家具會
砂糖大根耕作者...

武田正夫
砂糖大根耕作者...

降矢時計店
砂糖大根耕作者...

下島寫真館
砂糖大根耕作者...

岡山旅館
砂糖大根耕作者...

川村旅館
砂糖大根耕作者...

肥後屋
砂糖大根耕作者...

日本寫真館
砂糖大根耕作者...

廣島旅館
砂糖大根耕作者...

日本寫真館
砂糖大根耕作者...

吉田寫真館
砂糖大根耕作者...

錦帯堂ドラッグストア
砂糖大根耕作者...

移轉開業披露大賣出し
砂糖大根耕作者...

宮崎醫院
加州...

宮崎秀太郎
加州...

紀伊商店
加州...

櫻面都魚店
加州...

松野商店
加州...

丸三商會
加州...

大北館
加州...

日本島屋
加州...

竹本ドラッグ
加州...

吉田齒科醫院
加州...

東西商會
加州...

みかど魚店
加州...

麵味噌製法所
加州...

鍼灸治療院
加州...

須市ホテル
加州...

井上サツク
加州...

早石醫院
加州...

友岡旅館
加州...

須市支社
加州...

石川醫院
加州...

春木醫院
加州...

名出病院
加州...

櫻府府角
加州...

乳津田商店
加州...

村上醫院
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