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谷地日本人會總會續々として開催せらるる。吾人は此機會を以て諸谷地日本人會及び幹部役員諸士に望む處あらんとす。此問題につき既に新年賀詞の希望を述べたる際簡單に述べ置きたるが如く、吾人は各地日本人會の健實なる發達を熱望するものにて、急激なる改革論にも破壞論にも與せざるものなり。在住同胞の現狀に微し、特に日本人なるが故に排斥を受けつゝある現在に於て、日本人が斯かる種類の團體生活を廢するは不可能に同時に不利益なり。又其目標とする處に異存無くも、之を實際的に見て實行不可能なるが如き急激なる改革論を提唱することも亦多くの意義無しと思惟す。左ればとて吾人は現在の日本人會が理想的にして改造の餘地無しとは無論信ぜず、實行不可能にして而して實質なる改革を加へて共同の利益を保護し同胞發展の爲めに努力することにせざる可からずと信ずるものなり。在米日本人會に就きては別に述ぶる機會あるべければ今之れに觸れ走、各地日本人會の分だけに就て言へば、大體今日のまゝにて幹部役員の人選を嚴にし、自治團體の本質を了解し、近代の團體生活の理想を追及する誠意を有し、內外の情勢に精通せる人物を選出することにせば可なるべし。唯組織制度に加ふべき若干の改革は（一）日本人會といふ名稱は誤解を一般米人より受け居るのみならず何となく排外的意味あるやうに聞こゆ、其地方の米國人と强ひて沒交渉なる如く聞こゆるが故に、能ふべくんば之を日米協會とか何とか米人と提携して其地方一般の利害をも考慮するやうに聞ゆる名稱に改むる誠意あることを表明すること（二）名稱すると共に實質の改善を行ひ、地方有力の米人を客員乃至顧問に推薦し、事ある毎に米人にも相談して地方的親善の途を開くこと、（三）保證々明事務の依托を領事館より受け居ることは差支なきも、自治團體の威信の爲め、又領事館の出張所の如く誤解され居る疑雲を一掃せんが爲めにも、其契約條件を改め、自治團體の獨立を保ち、日本政府筋の指揮監督を受けざる事を明白に示すことを要す（四）排日運動關聯の外務事項之れより益々面倒の意志を發表し、多數意志の民主義を以て一切を處理し、必要なる改善を加へて、積極的に出席して總會を差繰りて總會を差繰りて出席し、各自面を擔當する一部局を設くること（五）土地法關係の法律問題を今後一層面倒なるを以て法務部になるべき處あるが故に、此方農業方面の世話を爲す農務部、商業方面の商務部、勞働者部、諸士に望む處あるなり。此問題につき既に新年賀詞の希望を述べたる際簡單に述べ置きたるが如く、吾人は各地日本人會の健實なる發達を熱望するものにて、急激なる改革論にも破壞論にも與せざるものなり。在住同胞の現狀に微し、特に日本人なるが故に排斥を受けつゝある現在に於て、日本人が斯かる種類の團體生活を廢するは不可能に同時に不利益なり。又其目標とする處に異存無くも、之を實際的に見て實行不可能なるが如き急激なる改革論を提唱することも亦多くの意義無しと思惟す。左ればとて吾人は現在の日本人會が理想的にして改造の餘地無しとは無論信ぜず、實行不可能にして而して實質なる改革を加へて共同の利益を保護し同胞發展の爲めに努力することにせざる可からずと信ずるものなり。在米日本人會に就きては別に述ぶる機會あるべければ今之れに觸れ走、各地日本人會の分だけに就て言へば、大體今日のまゝにて幹部役員の人選を嚴にし、自治團體の本質を了解し、近代の團體生活の理想を追及する誠意を有し、內外の情勢に精通せる人物を選出することにせば可なるべし。唯組織制度に加ふべき若干の改革は（一）日本人會といふ名稱は誤解を一般米人より受け居るのみならず何となく排外的意味あるやうに聞こゆ、其地方の米國人と强ひて沒交渉なる如く聞こゆるが故に、能ふべくんば之を日米協會とか何とか米人と提携して其地方一般の利害をも考慮するやうに聞ゆる名稱に改むる誠意あることを表明すること（二）名稱すると共に實質の改善を行ひ、地方有力の米人を客員乃至顧問に推薦し、事ある毎に米人にも相談して地方的親善の途を開くこと、（三）保證々明事務の依托を領事館より受け居ることは差支なきも、自治團體の威信の爲め、又領事館の出張所の如く誤解され居る疑雲を一掃せんが爲めにも、其契約條件を改め、自治團體の獨立を保ち、日本政府筋の指揮監督を受けざる事を明白に示すことを要す（四）排日運動關聯の外務事項之れより益々面倒の意志を發表し、多數意志の民主義を以て一切を處理し、必要なる改善を加へて、積極的に出席して總會に出席し、各自面を擔當する一部局を設くること（五）土地法關係の法律問題を今後一層面倒なるを以て法務部になるべき處あるが故に、例へば沿岸四部は會の聯合とか、中國が道連れとならば縮小したき旨を差繰りて

九ケ年間を亘る米國生活の斷片一二三

教授から祈禱を頼まれ困つた話 途方に暮れて日本語で片付けた

（四）

XYZ生

學校が始まつて一週間とは經たぬ中であつたと記憶する。或る朝教室に出ると受持教授から何か頼む筈がないと決めてゐたから故まつての申し渡しがあつた。元來此の學校では授業の始めに祈りをする習慣になつてゐる。最初は教授自身が簡單にやつてゐたが、其朝の申し渡しによると何でも今後は學生に頼むから簡單にお祈りをして欲しいとの云ふのであつた。予は正直の所、其申渡しを全然他人の問題で予の關知する所に非ずと勝手に斷定かして平氣で濟し込んでゐた何故つて云ふに予は外國人である。外國人にお祈りをする人からである。序に此の點には予の外にエー君がゐた。エー君は無論日本人である。教授の申し渡しが濟んだと思つた其刹那、予の耳朶に予の名を呼んで『お祈りして下さいと』云ふ聲が丸の内の午砲の如く轟き渡つた。予は正直の所途方に暮れた。弱つた予の固つた予の所の話ではない。出來ませんとは云はれぬ。默つて御免を蒙る譯にも行かぬ。四五十名の學生は何れも標を正して頭を下げた樣子である。教室は穴の中のやうな深い沈默に呑まれた。意外具合が悪くなつて來た。何うしても祈らねば濟まぬ譯になつた。所で祈禱の場合に使用する英語なるものは普通の英語ではなく、餘程趣きを異にして古風な言葉を使用しなければならぬ。普通の英語ですら冷や汗を絞りつゝあるエー君が來た『君は何うするかね』と問はれた。『僕は始めて日本語のお祈りをするつもりだ』とか『ファインだつた』とか『ご苦勞さまでした』といつた。寄宿舎に歸ると思召す代りに可哀相になつたもう。愚かな制度とは思つた。今度は級の學生が予に同情し出した。教授及びチェンバース檢事總長タイプ及び須市選出上院議員バッグス氏等の協議を經つゝあるトックス議員は該案を州會へ提出すべきがチェンバース氏の意見に依れば該法案には多分の憲法上の疑義含まれ居ると而して當局者は外國人の條約權利を犯さざる樣注意し居る由なり

中央議會へ訴ふる州權擁護の決議

◇昨日州會上院にて可決さる

日本人に市民權を與へ土地法を無効ならしむる新條約に反對す

昨報の如く州上院議員イーマンス氏は六日中央議會へ希望する一種の排日決議案を州會に提出したが昨七日該決議案は州上院に附議され二十九對零にて滿場一致通過した。該決議は下院に送致され下院に於て通過の後多分來週中に華府中央議會に送附するべし決議全文左の如し

理由

加州民は一九二〇年十一月二日の總選擧に際し憲法に依り保證されたる權利を行使して外人土地法を大多數を以て通過したり該法は各州法律に依り市民たり得ざる外國人の當州内に於ける不動産の所有享有又は讓渡を其外國人の本國と合衆國との間に現存する條約に規定されたる範圍に限れり、而して

一九一一年四月五日宣言されたる日米通商條約は、締盟兩國の民の權利を規定し『兩締約國の一方の臣民又は人民は他の一方の版圖内に到りて旅行なり又は居住し飼賣又は小賣商業に從事し家屋製造所倉庫及び店舗の用に自所有又は賃借して之を雇使し自所の目的のため土地を賃借し其他一般商業に關帶し又は必要なる一切の行爲を遂行する事に於ては内國臣民又は人民と同一の條件に依り之れが自由を享有すべし』とあり而して

前掲の條約規定に依り日本臣民の米國に入國し旅行し居住し商業に關帶し現在の日本人は總計十万に達し商業に從事居る者は比較的少數にして過半數は農業地を所有又はリースして農業に從事し今や州内に於ける灌漑設備は肥沃なる土地の八分の一を司配し居れる州監督局の公式報告の如く日本人は米國當局と同樣二人熊職續せず現在の經濟問題の増大を來し重大なる國際的紛擾に展開す

二、合衆國の條約締結權に依り市民權を與ふる如き如何なる企圖陳の『外人土地法』を無効に歸せしめんとする如何なる企又は日本臣民に對し當州法を犯して當州内の土地所有を取得し得る權利に就き商議する意は合衆國憲法の下に保證されたる州權の破壞なるが故に反對す

三、今後締結されるべき日米間の條約に於ては所謂『外人土地法』は違犯に非ざるものとして支持されるべし而して各州議會に於ける外國人の土地所有權を奪はれる事甚だしく、以上の獲得に就て顧慮し立法に依り完全に保護されるべし

四、斯る條約に於て商人學生教師及び彼等の使用人並びに外交官を除き今後日本臣民の入國を承認せり

決議

一、加州々會は日本臣民に對し市民權を與ふる如き如何なる條約に於ては所謂『外人土地法』は違犯に非ざるものとして支持されるべし而して各州議會に於ける外國人の土地所有權を奪はれる事甚だしく、以上の獲得に就て顧慮し立法に依り行はれたる聯合各州の權利は侵犯して當州内の土地所有を取得し得る權利に就き商議する意は合衆國憲法の下に保證されたる州權の破壞なるが故に反對す

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四、需用の大減少

（二）

米國に於ける野菜物の消費量は大戰中俄に增加し、大戰後俄に減少して戰前の如き平態に復歸し若しくは其傾向を呈しつゝあり、殊に一般の不景氣は一層其傾向を甚だしく爲し、又た諸物價下落殊に農産物全部が其打擊を蒙むれる事甚だし、以上の如く生産增加と需要減退との二個の重復せる原因に依りて野菜物は生産過剰となれり、又た更に最近運賃三割乃至三割五分の値上げはシップ物の販賣を困難ならしめたり

▼新年應募論文選外佳作

無謀の擴張を爲すは危險

＝須らく小農たるべし

結城著 堂

斯る窮境に處して之を救濟し得るの途は唯だ其生産を減ずるのみ、其生産減少には左の如き利益附帶し來るものなり▲其一、生産減少を爲さば自然大農的なる傾向を小農的に變化を助長し同胞の斯業に對する天分を良好なる事を得る▲其二、從つて日本人勞働者不足の程度を減ぜる事を得る▲其三、同胞の耕作の野菜物推知すべし、大農的傾向は一面より見れば品質を空くし疎惡するの弊なり小農は自然之を良好なしむる事を得るものなり

五、唯一善後策

斯る窮境に處して之を救濟し得るの途は唯だ其生産を減ずるのみ、其生産減少には左の如き利益附帶し來るものなり▲其一、生産減少を爲さば自然大農的なる傾向を小農的に變化を助長し同胞の斯業に對する天分を良好なる事を得る▲其二、從つて日本人勞働者不足の程度を減ぜる事を得る▲其三、同胞の耕作の野菜物推知すべし、大農的傾向は一面より見れば品質を空くし疎惡するの弊なり小農は自然之を良好なしむる事を得るものなり

外國領事も禁酒

▼華府より嚴命

五、更に是等の決議の寫し書きを米國大統領、國務卿及び合衆國議會下院に於ける我等の各代議士並びに合衆國上院外交委員の各員に直に送附する事を決議す

林業の保護

＝新聞紙の關係＝

年額一千百万弗を投じて米國林業を保護奬勵する議案開會中の合衆國議會に提出せられ豫算分科會にて新聞關係者林業者木材消費者其他の意見を聽取せし由なれ共現代の世界は紙の時代合衆國は年一人宛て僅か三封度の新聞用紙使用に過ぎざりしに昨年度は實に三十五封度を消費するに到れり而して製紙原料は他の鑛物石炭等と異なり採掘に依りて消費後は再び形成を持ち能はざる種類にあるを人力によりて製紙用材收穫後再び植林により復舊可能なるが故此方面より論じても相當費用を投じて林業を保護する必要あり と說明せり

旅費は免稅

▲但しビジネス上の

所得稅納稅に關して旅費として費消せし金額に對して納稅の義務なしや否や久しく疑問とせられし所なるが稅務官フリン氏の手元に達せる華府本省命令には明かに實業上の旅行費はビジネス費用として全收入より控除する を許され納稅の義務なきものなりと說明せり又旅行費は流車流船賃食費宿代等を指す但しビジネス以外の旅行費は免除せらるゝ事なし

加州選出下院議員十六名

＝人口激增加の爲め＝

五名增加に決す＝

昨年の人口調査の結果加州外數州の人口が非常に增加してゐるので人口割による下院議員數を比割合により增加せねばならぬ とゝなり目下中央議會で立案中且下院議員は人口約三十二萬人で一人を選出し得るので桑港及び羅府は今までの二人宛では足らないので他の郡も足らない加州では結局此割合で五人增加するので選擧區も區切り直して十六人を選出する事になる因みに議員增加の州は左の如し

加州（五人）紐育ミシガン、オハイオ、ペンシルバニヤ（各四人）イリノイ、テキサス（各三人）マサチユセツツ、ニユージヤーシ、北カロライナ（各二人）アラバマ、アーカンサス、カネチカット、ケンタツキー、ルイジヤナ、メリランド、メイネ、ミネソタ、ミシガン、ミズリー、ネブラスカ、ニユーメキシコ、オクラホマ、オレゴン、南カロライナ、テネシー、ユタ、ヴアジニヤ、ウエストバジニヤ、ウイスコンシン（各一人）

禁酒違反數

禁酒法違反

▲代表者會に提出

在日會聯給目會代表者會は愈愈明來廿四日當市に於て開催さるゝことになるが在日會に於ては本年度提出議案を目下調製中にて新土地法の實施等に伴ふ法律事項の研究を要すべきものの多くなりたるより法務部樣の新設して之れが調査研究を試むべく之れが爲めに要する經費を在日會豫算に計上せんと目下調査中なりと

法務部新設を

夜間の徵兵事務

▲毎夜桑日會で

桑港日會にては徵集延期在留證明事務取扱に關し一般の便宜の爲め目下毎夜午後七時半より九時半迄事務取扱時間を延長しつゝあるが同會を通じて在留證明下附を出願すべき同會籍區域内に居住する者に限るものにして他日會の登錄證所持者は其日會の轉住裏書を必要とし又保證人は成る可く桑日會々員を以てするを便宜とす

●所附 桑港佛教會（無名氏より金五百弗寄附せる由）

夜間の徵兵事務

▲毎夜桑日會で

桑港日會にては徵集延期在留證明事務取扱に關し一般の便宜の爲め目下毎夜午後七時半より九時半迄事務取扱時間を延長しつゝあるが同會を通じて在留證明下附を出願すべき同會籍區域内に居住する者に限るものにして他日會の登錄證所持者は其日會の轉住裏書を必要とし又保證人は成る可く桑日會々員を以てするを便宜とす

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◇能率滅切り上って來た最近の米國の士官

學ぶべき米國の軍隊職業教育　飛行將校養成にも大いに努力

＝米國の飛行機を研究＝

外國駐在員として約三年間華盛頓に駐在し過日同地に開催の國際通運會議にも陸軍側委員として出席した陸軍工兵少佐高木尙右氏は今度波斯丸で歸朝すべく昨朝來桑した其談に曰く『通信會議の方はホンの手傳ひに出たまで此會は主に於て陸軍に關係のある協議で甚だ簡單に先づ海底電線の陸揚げ問題位のものであつたが米國に於ける飛行機事業を調査せよとの▲命令で米國に駐在して居つた次第である飛行機では米國は今度の大戰の結果長足の進歩を遂げた陸軍所有だけでも一萬有餘に達する譯で其他海軍及び民間のものを合すれば夥しい數に達する戰時中盛んであつた飛行機の製造工場は昨今註文が尠なくて苦境に在るが政府としては之れ等の▲民間の製造工場を成るべく保存せしめて戰爭の際などの不時に間に合はすやう各工場へ註文を僅少ながら分つて發し事業を維持せしめて居る陸軍では飛行機學校を各地に設けて約半ケ年位で修業せしめ軍隊以外に民間にも放ち置きて之れを豫備軍人として若し萬一の事ある際に▲徴集するやうな制度を設けて居る、民間飛行としては輕い荷物や郵便物の運搬に用ひられて居る乘客用としては歐洲の如く盛んではないこれも愈々飛行機は落ちぬものだの安心を公衆に與へるやうになつたら此方面にも盛んに用ひられるに至るであらう、其他港灣の警備山林火事の▲位置の發見等だんだん實用方面に供せられて來た日本では猶は此方面は微々たるもので機械やモーターの製造の如きも引合はぬ所から民間經營が盛んならずまだ〳〵諸外國より供給を仰いで居るれから米國の軍隊のことに就て氣附いた點を述べると今度の大戰により米國の軍隊は大に發展▲充實を遂げ各國から注目されるに至つた、大和魂が獨り日本の軍人に限られたものでなく米國軍人にもそれ以上の米國魂のあることが實證されるに至つた、兵卒は兎も角として最近將校で非常に好いものが出て來た、ウエスト・ポイントの士官學校養成にも大いに努力

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◇大飛行船＝乘客定數は四百

＝太西洋定期航用に建造中

▽太平洋上＝にも近く定航開始か

▼最新科學の粹を盡した內部の設備

飛行機、飛行船が漸次實用化されて來た、飛行船が漸次實用化されて來たが昨今は飛行機が盛んに用ひられて來たが昨今は飛行機が盛んに用ひられて來たが昨今は飛行機が盛んに用ひられ

女優の娘（五）

五黄星作

『稗栗東三、稗栗東三』

自分は小來栖を離れて歸る途次も、一度たりとも口の中で稗栗の名を繰返した。

全く自分にとっては、現在此の稗栗東三ほど忌々しく耳に響く名はない。自分が彼と初めて會つたのは、遙今から三月ばかり前の七月の初旬のことで、場所は輕井澤の雨庭家の借別荘だ。紹介者は雨庭夫人で、夫人とは六七年前からの知合だつたといふ。彼は現在は代議士の職にあるが以前は永らく北京に居つて、生絲の買込みや、木材の輸出に從事して居つたといふことで、頗る北京風や支那事情をよく知つてゐる。

彼は其の顔は面白いといふより外に殆んど形容の仕樣のない顔で夫れに其の着物の好みや持物の嗜好は、彼自身の考へでは所謂當世流行の粋を拔いたつもりで居るのか知らぬが、自分達の眼から見れば、夫れは悉く成上り根性を、遺憾なく發揮して居るより外に評の仕樣のないものであつた。彼は其樣な顔をして、其樣な風采をしても、由良子は其の前夜、自分に端艇に同乘するを約束して置き乍ら其當日になると、自分に而うして大きな聲で、さも愉快さうに話すのだ。自分は其の態度風采が、蟲唾が走る程厭でたまらなかつた。

併しそれも宜いとして、自分が全く我慢のしきれないといふのは、彼が――もう二三年で五十歳に手が届かうといふ彼が、年齢にも恥ぢず、由良子に思召がありさうな事だ。而して其れ以來何らにかして、自分と由良子との間を割かうとして居るらしい樣子が見ゆる事だ。

それに雨庭夫人も雨庭夫人で、由良子も由良子だ。何ういふ量見か知らぬが、此の氣障氣たつぷりな、而も坊主の法衣を着た、狐を、下にも置かず待遇するのだ、知合になつた新舊からいへば、向こは五六年前から知合だと云ふことである、從つて其の關係は那樣に深いものから聞くと、矢張り歸宅は今夜の九時過になるだらうと云ふ事だつたので、自分は自分の室に入るなり、安心して由良子からの書面の封を切る事が出來たので讀み下すと、其書面が果して由良子からの詫書面だ。

知れず、漸々二年越の馴染しかない自分――それも避暑地先の知合に過ぎぬと云ふ自分に比べて、到底比較にならぬかも知らぬが、然し素性、人格、人品から云つても、自分の口から云ふのも可笑しいが、稗栗風情と自分と一緒にされると云ふのは自分は全く以て心外で耐らない。況して自分が命がけで由良子を戀して居るのに引更へて、妻もあり、子もあり、妾もある稗栗に眞面目な戀が出來る筈がないに於てをやだ。

然るに斯うした自分の精神を知つてか知らずか、雨庭夫人は兎も角も、由良子迄が、稗栗に對して、何の隔意もなく、恰も自身の肉親の兄でもあり、また戀人でもあるかの樣に待遇して居るのだ。現に今から一週間ばかり前の舟遊びの時の如きは、欲保存する筈だと、歴史上の松が綺麗に滅びてしまつたのも近い内である。來年早々假橋を作りあたら名橋を壞してしまふことにした、之が實施されば數百年來の傳說をもつ橋は只歌枕として殘るに止まるだらう、更に『唐崎の老松』、涼船の煙の爲今や全く枯死せんとしつゝある、熊田郡長等は之に代ふるに下阪本村若宮八幡飛地湖岸の老松を新唐崎として、しを松は枯死せる

▲身代わりに

▲現代式にて架げ代へるとにして來年早々假橋を作りあたら名橋を壞してしまふことにした、之が實施されば數百年來の傳說をもつ橋は只歌枕として殘るに止まるだらう、更に『唐崎の老松』、涼船の煙の爲今や全く枯死せんとしつゝある、熊田郡長等は之に代ふるに下阪本村若宮八幡飛地湖岸の老松を新唐崎として、しを松は枯死せる

▲身代わりに

▲現代式にて

▲

◆サンオーキン平原

棗椰子の栽培（三）

＝布市ナツテング氏の試作成績＝風致改良とアルカリ土壤利用＝

▼將來重要産物とする抱負▲

コーチエラ平原では既に一部にデーツの種類試作は多年に亘つて行はれ如何なる種類が同地に適するや又如何なる品質のデーツを結實するか相當に分明して居るから注意深い耕作者は良質の樹から出るサツカーを切り取つて其種類の繁殖耕作に從事して居るが、但しサツカーは其數餘りに多くないから、廣大なる良デーツ園育成には長年月を要するから自然人情として少し位は惡くともも實生へ苗を育てる傾向がある其弊害を知つて居る農務省では年々アフリカ原産地から數千の良質苗を輸入し耕作者間に分配し内國繁殖の原種とせしめて居るコーチエラ平原なれば一月十二月の最も寒い時候を除けば何時でも苗を育てんとしても成績が宜しく多い切り方は親樹と苗の附着點に添ふて鑿で平たいパーを使用して行ふ此時期には已にサツカーに芽が出來て居る故それを切り取る時一二本の根をつけた儘採取すると苗としての發育が迅速で あると云ふサツカーを苗床に植ゑる前に葉は短かくブルーニングする若し遠方から取り寄せるなら切口をば濕つた蘚苔類にて覆ふ樣出荷者に依頼して其部分の乾燥するを防止する必要がある苗床には前以つて濕潤を充分にやり土壤をセツトルせしめる、植付の深さはサツカーの差渡しと同じ深さ迄土で被ふ事とし心が水を引いた場合にも水に漬からない程度に地上に出して置く水引きに便利な樣に苗の廻りを圓く少しく低くし厩肥を三四吋の深さに撒き散らし水分の散逸を防ぐ、若し植付た苗には常に水を充分にやり乾燥せしめぬ工風をする又成人は差渡しと同じ深さ迄土で被ふ事とし心が水を引いた場合にも水に漬からない程度に地上に出して置く水引きに便利な樣に苗の廻りを圓く少しく低くし厩肥を三四吋の深さに撒き散らし水分の散逸を防ぐ、若し植付た苗には常に水を充分にやり乾燥せしめぬ工風をする又成人は

▼苗育成　をば温床内でやる方が成績が良好であると云ふ事は實生へデーツ結實期は除き屋町なら中島勤左衛門、木挽町なら生島新五郎、そのうち四一目から結實し始め又六年位で實生に差違が多い或樹は已に四年目から結實し始め又六年位で實

▼最大の　差違しと同じ深さ迄土で被ふ事とし心が水を引いた場合にも水に漬からない程度に地上に出して置く水引きに便利な樣に苗の廻りを圓く少しく低くし厩肥を三四吋の深さに撒き散らし水分の散逸を防ぐ、若し植付た苗には常に水を充分にやり乾燥せしめぬ工風をする又成人は

▼迅速で　あると云ふサツカーを苗床に植ゑる前に葉は短かくブルーニングする若し遠方から取り寄せるなら切口をば濕つた蘚苔類にて覆ふ樣出荷者に依頼して其部分の乾燥するを防止する必要がある苗床には前以つて濕潤を充分にやり土壤をセツトルせしめる、植付の深さはサツカーの

▼差渡し　五六吋重量十五乃至二十封度とならぬ前に切り取つて苗を育てんとしても成績が宜しく多い切り方は親樹と苗の附着點に添ふて鑿で平たいパーを使用して行ふ此時期には已にサツカーに芽が出來て居る故それを切り取る時一二本の根をつけた儘採取すると苗としての發育が

▼時候を　除けば何時でも但し今までの經驗に依り受粉作用を自然に任せず人工で補助すると結實が確かで成績が宜しい其方法は雄花の房を取つて雌樹の雌花が近距離に接觸する樣に雨花時期は三月から五月頃で果實の成熟は八月から十一月頃迄であるデーツ樹のブルーニングは單に古い葉を切り去るのみで宜しい餘り若いデーツ樹に實を澤山生らせると木の發育が惡くなり繁殖用サツカーも多くできない

▼アリゾ　ナ州試驗場の實驗によるとデーツの樹上で熟した物を摘採後人工で加熱すると害虫を驅除し得て保存に便利なる上味も佳良となる、斯の如く考へるのは家畜の飼料として利用する事迄で生デーツとして市場に出荷し得て消費者側からの評判も

▼廣大なる良デーツ園育成には長年月を要するから自然人情として少し位は惡くともも實生へ苗を育てる傾向がある其弊害を知つて居る農務省では年々アフリカ原産地から數千の良質苗を輸入し耕作者間に分配し内國繁殖の原種とせしめて居るコーチエラ平原なれば一月十二月の最も寒い時候に向ふと根が發達しない、苗を育てる間には決して水を切らしてはならない、サツカーは

▼一本の　雌樹が適當な比例で認められて居る、花粉は遠く迄飛散し長時日に亙つて其作用を保つとの事であるから二十對一の割合で充分なのであるが但し今までの經驗に依り受粉作用を自然に任せず人工で補助すると結實が確かで成績が宜しい其方法は雄花の房を取つて雌樹

▼吊り下　げ出來る丈雌雄兩花が近距離に接觸する樣にする開花時期は三月から五月頃で果實の成熟は八月から十一月頃迄であるデーツ樹のブルーニングは單に古い葉を切り去るのみで宜しい餘り若いデーツ樹に實を澤山生らせると木の發育が惡くなり繁殖用サツカーも多くできない

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▼雌雄兩　種を共に栽培しデーツ園では雌樹のみを植ゑては結實しない必ずのみを植ゑては結實しない必ず雌雄の別があるから雌樹は樹に雌雄の別があるから雌樹は樹に雌雄の別があるから雌樹は樹に

ロスアンゼルス (六日)

販賣組織

▲砂糖大根栽作者の最近各種農産物栽作者の相互利益を計る目的の下に夫れ〻同販賣組合を組織し又は組織せんとしつゝある次第なるが而加農業界に一勢力を有する砂糖大根栽作者間にも販賣組合組織の新運動起り州市場監督官ダニエル氏を始め郡農業部技師ウアールバーグ氏等も後援者となり目下加入者の署名を取りつゝある由にて過日サンタアナ郡農業技師事務所に於て會合の催ふされし際報告されたる處によれば既に二千五百英加以上の加盟耕作者を得たる由にて創立委員長の發表する處にては加入者の英加數二萬英加に達せば直に州廳の公認を經るの手續を取るべしとの事にして創立委員は南加を數多の區に分ち各區より十五名の委員を推薦せられたる者が委員長にあるものとして未だ同胞同業者の加入せるを聞知せざるも創立委員長の總加入二萬英加云々と發表し居る以上同胞耕作者も加入を意味するものにあらずやと思はるゝ次第なれば茲に販賣組合組織運動の起れる由を報じ置くことせり

早魃と苺

▲ストロベリ平作か南加州に於ける本年度のストロベリー耕地は昨年度に比し約三割方の増加にて總耕地少くとも千三百英町位に達する見込なるが「ストロベリ」生産に最も重要なる關係を有する

▲雨量は本シーズンに入つて以降僅に二吋九七に過ぎざる旱魃狀態にあり併も天候の模樣は容易に降雨のあるべくも見ぬ走若しも此の一月中に相當の降雨を見ざるに於てはストロベリの生産額は豫期の半作を出でざるべしと是は當業者の語る處なるが獨りストロベリに限らず「ジンビドロ」及びレヂンド海岸方面のドライ耕地に三年續きの旱魃にて亜大の打撃を受べしと云ふ

鮪鑵詰組合會議

▲排日漁業案前途樂觀南加州鮪鑵詰會社十五軒の代表者卅九名は三日夜サンデーゴ市ラダース・カフヰーに本年度定期組合會議を開催したるがバンキャンプ氏議長の許に左の諸件を協議決定せり

一、アルバコ鮪を他の普通鮪及び鰹等の區別に就き一般消費者に於て全く鮪會識なれば之れが啓發運動の件

一、男子勞働者の賃金が既に一時間三十五仙に低下せるに係り婦人雇詰作業勞働に對し州法が一時間四十二仙を規定するは不法なるを以て今期作の運動する事

一、食料卅百五十弗に增加する事

尚ほ本年の役員は組合長バーキャンプ、副組長ハウゼル、會計ケトル諸氏當選したり又排日漁業案の前途に對しては殆んど念頭に掛け居らざる模樣なるも何れも各自會社の死活問題なれば言はず語らずの間に之れが對應策あるものゝ如しと因に羅府海産鑵詰會社より西田、山谷兩氏出席したりと

散港日會總會

▲平穏なる役員選擧サンピドロ港の本人會定期總會は五日午後三時フイッシハーバー日本人漁業組合ホールに於て開會し出席會員白五十餘名にして會長植地久太郎氏の開會の辭内田幹事の熊澤報告及び井下會計の會計報告あり承認の後多の區に分ち各區より十五名の委員を推薦せられたる者が委員長にあるものとして未だ同胞同業者の加入せるを聞知せざるも創立委員長の總加入二萬英加云々と發表し居る以上同胞耕作者も加入を意味するものにあらずやと思はるゝ次第なれば茲に販賣組合組織運動の起れる由を報じ置くことせり

水産部委員會

▲一月末漁業等招待南加中央日本人會にては六日午後二時より水産部委員會を開きたるが出席者はサンデーゴ漁業組合の委員を除く瀬川、瀬古、土山、植地、畑下、中原、那須の各委員にして今年度に於ける日本人漁業に關する各種の研究を爲し更らに一月下旬を期し漁業官を始め各鑵詰會社代表者を招待し水産に關する懇談會を開く樣決議する處ありたりと

▲ミナル部 前田金助

尚ほ來る十一日午後一時新參事會員會を開き幹部の互選及び新年度豫算等を決定する筈なり

散港日會總會

▲平穏なる役員選擧サンピドロ港の本人會定期總會は五日午後三時フイッシハーバー日本人漁業組合ホールに於て開會し出席會員白五十餘名にして會長植地久太郎氏の開會の辭内田幹事の熊澤報告及び井下會計の會計報告あり承認の後多の區に分ち各區より十五名の委員を推薦せられたる者が委員長にあるものとして未だ同胞同業者の加入せるを聞知せざるも創立委員長の總加入二萬英加云々と發表し居る以上同胞耕作者にはグードウイン氏を幹事にはナップ氏其の任に當り夫々運動中にて同組合の目的は從來澤山の廃棄大根を出しつゝあるを救濟すると共に市價を保持し又た耕作上の新智識を交換し同時に勞働者の供給を充分なりしむる事にして創立委員は南加を數

サクラメント（六日）

又々起つた購買地問題

ルーミスの和歌山縣人中野氏等經營のユー・エス土地會社がサター郡グレッドヒル農園購入の問題未だ解決の紛に就かざるに此度は又たユバ郡に於ても邦人の購入地反對問題起り居るものの如し委細の事情未だ不明なるが邦人によりて組織されたるエッチ・ビー果樹園會社が同郡剛臺地域第十號なるフリーマンチを購入し昨年新土地法通過後の十二月二十二日の日附にて地券を作成せる事に對し同郡裁判所地方檢事ユー・レー・マンウキル氏は同會社の邦人重役は米國出生者に非ざるを以て舊法に準ずるも土地購買の權利なしとの意見書を發表し檢事總長ウイング氏にも右の意見を通じたりと云ふがエッチ・ビー果樹農地會社とは何人の經營するところなるか其他土地購入手續に關して調査して再報するところあらん

●郡病院非難の的

▲不注意で患者を致死と　舊臘中旬當市郡病院にて腦病の爲め夫と三人の子供を殘して病死したる夫人あり其夫なるハレー・ジョンスはランズタールの在郷軍人なるが妻の病死を原因は郡病院醫師の不注意と不親切に基くものなりとして軍人團に陳情せるより軍人團は事實の調査の決議をなせるが郡病院當局を非難する聲高し

●新年懇親會　櫻府佛教青年會は去る五日の午後八時より同會客間に於て新年宴會を催はしたるが來會者三十五名河部健次氏司會し工藤開敎師の祝辭あり第二式は片山倫氏司會し滑稽演說に移り等に賑ひたりと▲オークバークの共和會は五日の午後二時より同地山崎相二氏宅にて新年懇親會を催したるが櫻府市内より多數參列者あり大島彌一氏司會し來賓總代として角田全一氏の祝辭あり盛會裡に散會せり

●革新說敎會　北加基督敎會同盟會にては社會革新運動に資するを爲め同盟附屬の牧師各地を巡廻交代して說敎する由にて櫻府基督敎會にては去る十五日と十六日の兩日ハンフォードの佐藤王府の額賀、桑港の鈴木牧師等櫻說敎する

●龍口夫妻の送別會　當市廣國青年團にては近々ポートランドの佛敎會敎師として赴任する廣島縣人會幹事龍口可洋氏の送別會を七日午後八時より同會事務所にて開催▲佛敎婦人會にては九日の午後二時婦人會の新年會と兼ね龍口夫人の送別會を催すべく「バイオリン琴」の奏演並に福引等の餘興ありと

●東北人貯蓄組合役員　貯蓄組合は五日の午後七時半より定期總會を催し大正十年度の方針を協議し役員の改選を行ふ▲ユバ郡檢事排日意見　經營のユー・エス土地會社がサター郡グレッドヒル農園購入の問題未だ解決の紛に就かざるに此度は又たユバ郡に於ても邦人の購入地反對問題起り居るものの如し委細の事情未だ不明なるが邦人によりて組織されたるエッチ・ビー果樹園會社が同郡剛臺地域第十號なるフリーマンチを購入し昨年新土地法通過後の十二月二十二日の日附にて地券を作成せる事に對し同郡裁判所地方檢事ユー・レー・マンウキル氏は同會社の邦人重役は米國出生者に非ざるを以て舊法に準ずるも土地購買の權利なしとの意見書を發表し檢事總長ウイング氏にも右の意見を通じたりと云ふがエッチ・ビー果樹農地會社とは何人の經營するところなるか其他土地購入手續に關して調査して再報するところあらん

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●新年懇親會　櫻府佛敎青年會は去る五日の午後八時より同會客間に於て新年宴會を催はしたるが來會者三十五名河部健次氏司會し工藤開敎師の祝辭あり第二式は片山倫氏司會し滑稽演說に移り等に賑ひたりと▲オークバークの共和會は五日の午後二時より同地山崎相二氏宅にて新年懇親會を催したるが櫻府市内より多數參列者あり大島彌一氏司會し來賓總代として角田全一氏の祝辭あり盛會裡に散會せり

▲尾道商業學校の出身にて至極面目の性質なるが渡米來桑未だ一年以前頃より甚だしく悒鬱に沈み勝なりしを先輩が氣の毒がり良配偶を得て快活となりたるを幸ひに強旋する友人あり昨年の七月梶原彌三郎氏の女子（ち）と芽出度く新婚後夫婦仲も睦まし三四ケ月前より新妻は身重となれりとまで聞きたるが人の悒鬱は肉は晴れやすく友人の一人は學位を得て歸朝し同輩の某は

スタクトン（六日）

厭世自殺後聞

▲逆境を悲觀し悒鬱　▲新婚半歲何の憂ぞ

オールドジョンス一七に事業を經營し居る梶原彌三郎氏の女婿にして原籍廣島縣御調郡河内村小川幾次氏（三）は去四日出須東にて自殺したるが同人は昨日午後一時頃ホテルの一室に於て毒藥を仰いで自殺せる事既報の如くなるが事の發覺せるは昨日午後一時頃ホテルの主人は小川氏が一時近くまで室より出で來らざるを怪しみバスキーにてドアーを開け室内に入りたるに氏はベッドの傍の床の上にスリッパの儘靴のまゝ長く横はり居たるを見出しこは一大事と肩に手をかけゆり起したるも早や其時は

▲總命後長時間を經たるものの如く見へ冷たき屍となり異樣の臭地の友人等心配し居たりとの事なりしが昨年は再び當地方に在り就働し居るとの噂を耳にせるが詳かなる事は今突然此等の品が送り來り差出人の名前無きは何か異變が無ければよいがと氣遣ひ居れりと北川氏は記者に語り居たるに就て須市日會にて取調べたる所最近同會にて徴兵延期の手續を爲し居ると及びアドレスは當市錦帶堂にあつてあると等判明したれば記者は萬障御繰合せ早速錦帶堂に就て質したれど本人の住所は不明なり誰か心當りの方は日本人會なり當支社に御一報あり度し

●大宮の癲狂院送り　昨紙所報の如く昨日午後櫻府市ブラーム判事の法廷にて精神病者患者岡山縣人大宮初太郎の裁判ありたる處本人は發狂し居ると明らかに本人は發狂し居ると明らかに備の便好く土地平坦肥沃灌漑の設下度候　櫻府エム街三〇八　細川旅館

公告

定期總會を來る一月九日午後一時本會事務所に於て開催致候條會員諸君は萬障を排し御出席被下度此段公告候也　一月　ブラナ部　日本人會

定期總會廣告

來る一月九日午後一時より須市旭ホールに於て本會定期總會開催仕候間御繰合せ御出席相成度此段會員各位に御通知申上候　大正十年一月四日　須市日本人會

定期總會

來る一月九日午前十時よりフロリン日本人ホールに於て本會定期總會を開催致候間會員諸君は萬障御繰合せ御來會被下度此段申上候也　大正十年一月一日　フロリン日本人會

尋人神野和一殿

右本人に付て顯元よりの書面に接し至急面談致度儀有之候に付本人又は本人の住所存じの方は下名迄至急御一報被下度願上候　R.F.D.1 Box 50 Vacaville, Cal.　西野療院

定期總會廣告

來る一月九日（第二日曜）午後一時河下會館にて大正十年度定期總會相催候間繰合せ御出席被度下度此段告仕候　追て提出議案あり候はゞ動日迄に幹事へ總會の御通知可申上候間可有之候はゞ此廣告に代る御出席の程願上候　大正十年一月　クオナグローブ　河下日本人會

御禮廣告

私儀過日發業上不慮の過失にて醫術侵害の判決を受けたる際一切茶椀むし、鍋燒うどん、井類、おでん各種御好みに應じます　須市南エルドラド街三三九　十二月廿二日　椿亭　中島吉之助

懸賞尋人廣告

右去十二月十一日午後四時頃住宅附近にて行衛不明と相成櫻府河ローローサイドなるフリーボれしものと推測致候に就ては右屍體發見の上御通知の先者へ御禮として　金五十弗　差上可申候　若林牛次　R.F.D. Box 74 Hood, Cal.

再開業

今回左記に移轉日本飯カウンターを開業仕り鍋燒うどん、井類一切茶椀むし、關東煮、どて燒　須市南エルドラド街三三九　十二月廿二日　椿亭　中島吉之助

定期總會廣告

來る一月九日（第二日曜）午後一時河下會館にて大正十年度定期總會相催候間繰合せ御出席被度下度此段告仕候　追て提出議案あり候はゞ動日迄に幹事へ總會の御通知下度候間可申上候　全會員諸君の御通知可申上候間可有之候はゞ此廣告に代る御出席の程願上候　大正十年一月　クオナグローブ　河下日本人會

産婆

私事再渡米再開業仕候間倍舊御引立の程奉願上候　小杉ルーミング内　須市南エルドラド街三二七番　西岡ハル　電話一七二九

產婆

櫻府エム街三〇八　細川旅館

種子物（今マクモノ）

ペッパー、トメト、ナス、レタス、アニオン、スピニチ、大根其他何でも有ます御遠方の方はチャウきにて御送金下さい　北澤商會　197 Jackson St., San Jose, Cal.

產婆

內務省免許　州公認　產婆　大塚產院　須市南センター街三二〇　電話架設中

貸地廣告

苺耕作希望者に空地四十英町程貸地したし農舍は各組により別々の事にて賃料もあり路に添ふたるエルグローブ交通の便好く土地平坦肥沃灌漑の設備あり委細面談左記へ御照會被下度候　櫻府エム街三〇八　細川旅館

公告

移轉開業披露大賣出し

須市南センター街三〇一　電話八七　津玉商店

移轉

須市南センター街三〇一　電話四五七　清水商店

須市日本人會

崎山商店

櫻府エム街三〇一番　電話メーン三一一九八

須市日本人會

下島寫眞館

櫻府日本人會　電話メーン三一一五七

サクラ藥店

櫻府市　吉田勝太郎

○洋食店　六百五十弗
○貸室三十五室二千七百弗
○住宅、四エーカー附ガーデン、モーターポンプ及チキンハウス
○同十四室　二千六百弗
○同十四室　一千百弗
○角床屋　一千百弗
○開店機會店三室附百二十五弗
○テーラー店三室附三百弗
○住宅、四エーカー附ガーデン、モーターポンプ及チキンハウス
○貸室賃桂庵
○洋食賃桂庵

大和家具商會

櫻府エム街三二六エルセエムの間　電話メーン三二八六七W

降矢時計店

櫻府第三街一二一五　電話メーン二八五一W

黑河寫眞館

櫻府第四街一二一六　電話メーン二八五一W

櫻花亭

櫻府第四街一二一四　電話メーン三〇六六

櫻府支社

櫻食堂

櫻府エム街三〇八　電話メーン二八五一W

櫻府第三街一二一〇

丸三商會

岡山旅館

櫻府エム街三〇九　電話三二八八

川村旅館

櫻府エム街三〇八　電話三〇二八

肥後屋

櫻府第四街一二一二　電話メーン二六六六

備州ホテル

櫻府第四街一二一七　電話メーン一二一M

日本館

櫻府第四街一三一四　電話二三五七R

西村旅館

櫻府第四街一三一三　電話二三五七W

日の本旅館

櫻府日本町八　電話メーン五二四七

廣島旅館

櫻府第四街一二一〇　電話二二三〇

日本寫眞館

櫻府第四街一二一〇A　電話二二七七

吉田寫眞館

櫻府第四街一二一〇　電話メーン二〇二〇W

武田正夫

櫻府第三街と エムの街角

吉田齒科醫院

櫻府第四街

宮崎醫院

宮崎秀太郎

櫻府第四街

沖田醫院

沖田楠之進

櫻府エム街三二九

柴太郎

櫻府第四街一二一八

唐津病院

唐津

櫻府エム街三〇九

廣島商店

櫻府第四街一二〇五

隆辻便利社

櫻府第三街千二百十五

病源研究所

櫻府第四街一二一〇

名出病院

名出三郎

櫻府第四街一三一一

春木醫院

春木柳平

櫻府エム街三〇一

生命

片岡貫一

櫻府第四街一四一四

岩本齒科醫院

櫻府エム街三一〇

吉村商店

櫻府エム街四〇一

紀伊商店

和洋雜貨

櫻府第四街一二一〇

櫻府第四街一二一〇

櫻府第三街一二一〇

櫻府第三街一二一〇

櫻府第三

FOR AMITY BETWEEN
AMERICANS AND JAPANESE

The Japanese American News

ENGLISH SUPPLEMENT
SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1921 No. 5998

Our Annual Message.

A NEW YEAR MESSAGE is an annual feature of The Japanese American News. This year's message in Japanese, filled, as usual, a page of type. It was published January 1 and was divided into ten sections comprising introductory remarks, dealing with reconstruction of various Japanese societies; the policy of this newspaper as to agriculture; the commercial, fishing and industrial activities of the Japanese; betterment of living conditions among the Japanese; educational problems; reorganization of Japanese associations; general orientation of the Japanese in 1921; problems of future Japanese-American relations, based on the proposed new treaty, and concluding remarks.

The following is a general resume of the message:

PROGRESS AND OPPOSITION.

1—During the past decade the Japanese in America have made remarkable progress in many directions. But outside forces have gradually been surrounding them to circumvent their activities. The anti-Japanese movement, which had its inception in California, seems to have been taken up by the states of Washington, Idaho, Arizona and Texas. These states seem to be trying to enact legislation similar to the anti-Japanese laws of California. Even Congress has been influenced by the acts of these Western states. But the Japanese in America are not to be discouraged by such unfavorable gestures. We feel they should try to be patient and march onward toward their goal courageously, in order that obstacles in the end may be overcome. Such courage is an ingrained characteristic of the race.

SPIRITUAL AND MATERIAL CHANGE.

2—The Japanese in America, spiritually as well as materially, face a profound change of method. Otherwise they can scarcely expect a healthy expansion in any direction. To clinch the contention, we could refer to the farm efforts of the Japanese. They have been largely carried on in a speculative way. Speculation is not a solid foundation, as was shown when a small panic came along and the speculators were all but ruined.

The growing of rice, cotton, onions, beans, potatoes, tomatoes, etc., is falling almost entirely into the hands of Japanese farmers. In the beginning of almost any sort of enterprise some risk must be taken, but if one would build on a solid foundation he must choose the least risk. The Japanese in America, after their experiences, some covering a period of twenty years, and with their families, with homes, with children to be educated, ought not to carry on their enterprises entirely upon a speculative basis. Of course, each individual must determine for himself his own course of action, but, generally speaking, we would advise all to avoid speculation and put himself upon a healthy method of doing business.

THE BACKBONE OF THE NATION.

3—The purpose of agriculture, viewed from the standpoint of the nation, is to produce for the people as a whole the necessities of life. The farmers, therefore, are the backbone of the nation. To view the situation individually, one should ascertain the mode of living of the individual, how he maintains his family, educates his children, surrounds himself with an atmosphere of peace. Modern agriculture should not be nomadic, as it is said to have been when mankind was in the making. It is necessary nowadays that the farmer should set up his lares and penates in one place and keep them there, otherwise he can hardly expect to give his children a proper education. It can hardly be said that the life of the nation is secure.

We trust the Japanese in America will manage their farming activities in accordance with principles outlined above. We recommend that agriculture be carried on on a small rather than a large scale. They should farm homesteads. It is true that by the provisions of the new Californian land law the Japanese are gainsaid the right to own or lease land, but Japanese children born in this country are properly safeguarded as to citizenship. That citizenship can be properly used. While troublesome, Japanese may do their farming on a small scale.

As for the right to lease, while it is prohibited to Japanese, one may substitute some means to that end. As a general proposition, however, we are not in favor of Japanese farming on a leasehold basis. We hope, in the near future, that practice will be greatly lessened.

CAPITAL AND SCIENCE.

4—In managing an agricultural business capital and scientific knowledge are necessary. Adequate protection of farmers, economic and financial, is not accorded even in this country. The Japanese in America feel the handicap in this regard. But some sort of protection must be afforded, and to this end savings or loan associations may be found advisable. At the same time, anywhere the Japanese carry on farming activities they should do business with American banks, in order that they may create a credit. Then, when they need capital, they will receive assistance from American bankers.

As for scientific knowledge, in every county of this State there are farm advisors and specialists. These willingly lend assistance to anyone when assistance is asked. In this manner, consulting the farm bureau and increasing their scientific knowledge in the management of their farms, the Japanese will be able to show better results.

The Japanese American News created a department of agriculture last year. It has its special editor. Whenever requested he will visit farmers and help them solve their problems.

1921 BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

5—The commercial, fishing and industrial activities of the Japanese in America were greatly affected by the economic changes in this country as in Japan. None can predict when they will recover from present distressed conditions. Some believe these conditions will prevail throughout the present year.

There will be a change in government in the United States, however, on March 4. Republican policies, with a protective tariff and the like, lead us to believe that market conditions will change. But, owing to the great damage that has been done to the Eastern market by the world war, just how soon the American market will show the life it enjoyed before the war, none can say.

Many circumstances indicate that this year, in a business way, will be a continuation of last year, and we would not advise anyone to launch upon investments or any enterprises on a large scale. We would recommend that the rule of "safety first" govern all activities and that all husband their resources, in order that, when the pressure finally is removed, they will be able to take advantage of real opportunities.

We are opposed to superficiality in commercial enterprises. It is dangerous. We advise all Japanese engaged in commerce to go with Americans.

As for the local problem growing out of the so-called Japanese quarter of San Francisco, we advise all to change outward appearances for the better. We trust that the Japanese will remove from the quarter known as Chinatown, and that as soon as possible.

Signs in Japanese character are not very attractive, but there are some customers, no doubt, who might not be able to read English. It is our opinion that all such signs should not be removed, but they should be made as small as possible, as they would look better in American eyes. In putting up signs, we would advise all Japanese to use English and Japanese characters together. In either case, the signs should be clear, artistic and pleasing to the eye.

HOUSING CONDITIONS POOR.

6—As for the housing conditions of the Japanese in America, large numbers feel the need for betterment. True, these conditions are far from ideal. Some Japanese already have bettered their condition in this respect and show even more improvements than Americans living in their same neighborhood. Many other Japanese are following the example set by their fellows. But, generally speaking, Japanese housing conditions are poor.

Many Japanese are spending money lavishly for jewelry and personal adornments, as well as spending disproportionate sums on what they eat, to the neglect of their homes. The contrast of their home surroundings and their jewelry, expensive automobiles and the like is quite marked. There are reasons, of course, for these peculiar contrasts. For instance, Japanese in this country, particularly in California, are all greatly irritated by the anti-Japanese movement, so that they find it hard to "settle down." Many feel they must "get rich quick" and return home as soon as possible. As a consequence they don't care to improve dwellings which are to be temporary at best.

Another reason is to be found in the fact that whereas Japanese formerly were allowed to lease property for a term of three years, now even that right is abrogated. They feel, as a result, that it is inadvisable, if not impossible, to invest large sums in improving dwellings that are not movable property.

Such feelings, however, are not entertained by all Japanese. As we see it, the greater number of Japanese in this country must, for various reasons, resign themselves to a permanent residence here. It seems the part of discretion, therefore, for all Japanese to make up their minds that they are going to feel "at home" in America. Having taken such a resolution, they should strive to improve their houses and their gardens to the greatest possible degree. This would not only save them the criticism of their American neighbors but also would add to the beauty of any town or village in which Japanese lived.

PROBLEMS OF EDUCATION

7.—The educational problem of the Japanese children is increasing as the number of children born of Japanese parents in this country increases. A strong public sentiment is growing that all children born in the United States are constitutionally entitled to become citizens, and, by the same token, are entitled to be educated in American public schools. There is a tendency to restrict foreign language schools wherever their policies are substantially different from accepted American educational policies.

This certainly is right and proper. We must respect that public sentiment. Almost without exception, the Japanese language schools in America aim to teach the Japanese language to Japanese children, and are rendering equal assistance in teaching conversational English. This effort is rather handicapped on account of the number of pupils who are not American born.

Such endeavors, we feel, should not be made the target of criticism. There seems, however, to be considerable misunderstanding concerning the Japanese language schools, as a result of which these institutions are receiving condemnation at the hands of Americans. It is, to our way of thinking, necessary to give Japanese children a proper understanding of the mother tongue for the sake of a smooth and affectionate filial relationship in the home.

Among the Japanese recently there has grown a sentiment concerning boys and girls of 14 or 15 to 20 years of age—a very important period from an educational standpoint. There is a feeling that somehow these young people are losing their aspirations and ideals. Their moral stamina seems to be weakened and they do not possess virile ambitions. As a consequence you will find those Japanese who feel discouraged concerning the future of their boys and girls.

We do not share their pessimism. We are not by any means discouraged. We feel, however, that unless some means be found that will make for the betterment of our boys' and girls' education, that will discourage nomadic tendencies, there will be reason enough to view the future darkly. We would advise many activities for our boys and girls—boys' clubs, girls' clubs and the like. Through proper institutions proper training can be applied in the cultivation of finer personalities.

BETTER MEN NEEDED.

8.—The reconstruction problem of the Japanese, we believe, comprehends the revamping of the various Japanese associations in this country. Better men are needed to lead those organizations. Agreeably with their announced reasons for being, they must, first and last, have at heart the betterment and the progress of the Japanese in America.

As to how reorganization shall be accomplished: It must be an internal rebuilding, with the principle of democracy, always the foundation of social life. And they must rebuild externally. They must alter their names, which often cause some misunderstanding by Americans of the purposes of these Japanese associations. There are Japanese associations in many localities founded on a principle of democracy, but that institution which is regarded as the mother of all local Japanese associations is yet far from the principles mentioned.

It is unnecessary at this moment, we think, to set forth in detail a reconstruction program. But we do not hesitate to say that these associations must openly avow that their purpose is to encompass the betterment of the Japanese in their relations with Americans. And, in the very beginning, it is necessary for the Japanese to realize that they must be thoroughly democratic.

JAPANESE-AMERICAN PROBLEM

9.—The relations of this country and Japan center right now about the Californian Japanese problem—the so-called Japanese-American problem, the subject of much debate in this country as well as in Japan. The controversy bids fair to be continued throughout this year.

The Legislature of California as well as the Legislatures of other Western states are endeavoring to enact anti-Japanese laws. Some bills concerning the Japanese problem may be introduced even in Congress. Similar action probably will be taken in the Japanese Diet. Debates may be held on the floor of the Diet regarding the anti-Japanese problem in California.

The press treats this problem sensationally. We advise Japanese in America not to be deceived by sensational dispatches. They should take a keen interest in the situation, but they should view it understandingly and should not permit themselves to be easily disheartened or discouraged.

The question of what the Japanese in America should do regarding this anti-Japanese movement is quite complicated. But, speaking largely, Japanese should explain to Americans the real situation of the former, their hopes and aspirations. We must indulge in introspection, inquiring if there is anything which needs to be changed. If we find reconstruction is needed, we must reconstruct. We must always strive at progress, as a betterment of relations with our American neighbors, in order that, locally, we may create a better sentiment on the part of Americans toward the Japanese.

As to the betterment of local conditions, Japanese must share the same sentiments as their American neighbors. In other words, they must rejoice when Americans rejoice, when Americans make merry they must make merry also. And they must share the troubles of their American neighbors.

It is necessary that we respond, spiritually and materially, to local welfare endeavors. If, for instance, there are any public affairs calling for subscriptions, we should contribute our money to the general fund. We must not shirk our responsibilities, no matter how irksome.

In this regard the Japanese in America have shown considerable neglect in the past. This is not the way to obtain better cordiality with Americans. Hereafter, therefore, we urge Japanese to show their public spirit whenever the opportunity presents. Such public spirit should be demonstrated spiritually as well as materially. When Japanese do this they will prove that assimilation with Americans is not impossible. Then we will truly create good and proper foundation for better Japanese-American relations.

It is for this particular purpose that this newspaper has been issuing its English supplement since last April. Also, we have been sending out members of the editorial staff to give public lectures in all parts of California. The Japanese News always will be found ready to co-operate with all Japanese for the betterment of the race.

PROSPECTS OF THE JAPANESE.

10.—As to what will come of the negotiations between the United States and Japan regarding the new treaty, as yet none but those directly connected with the negotiations knows anything. But the Japanese people are quite dissatisfied with the unjust treatment accorded them in America. Likewise, the Eastern states are beginning to show dissatisfaction. These facts will combine, somehow, to make for a smooth adjustment. In another word, the treatment of Japanese in America will, to a greater or lesser degree, be improved, although some restrictions may be placed upon the Japanese in their going and coming to and from the United States.

The Japanese in America, to our mind, are destined to remain permanently in this country. They must always, therefore, make justice the cornerstone. This must be applied in detail to every problem. If, for instance, any attempt should be made to take from them the land which the Japanese have lawfully acquired, the Japanese should protest as a matter of justice and equity and should ponder every means to protect themselves, as well as to make for greater progress and better treatment of the Japanese in this country.

WHAT WE STAND FOR.

In conclusion—The Japanese American News ever since its first issue has stood on the following four fundamental principles;

1.—Unification, especially the spiritual unification, and betterment of Japanese in America.

2.—Individual development of the Japanese in America.

3.—Protection of the rights of the Japanese in America.

4.—Representation of just and impartial public opinion.

To the advancement of those principles we have devoted more than twenty years. We have striven sincerely to do our duty as a newspaper.

On this first day of 1921 we would renew our promise to all Japanese to spare no pains in the realization, step by step, of those fundamental principles. So that we may materially contribute to the betterment of the Japanese as well as the betterment of the international relations between the United States and Japan.

WHEN THIS OLD WORLD WAS YOUNG.

(Continued from Last Saturday.)

KAMATARI WAS A GREAT statesman of Japan's early history. His only daughter, Kohaku Jo, was a famous beauty, virtuous as she was beautiful. The delight of Kamatari's heart, he resolved that, should she marry, none less than a king might have her. Holding this idea always in mind, he steadfastly rejected proposed alliances.

Out in the palace courtyard there was a great tumult one day. A number of men bearing a silken banner on which was worked a dragon on a yellow background streamed through the open gates. These men, Kamatari was told, had come from the court of China bearing a message from the Emperor Koso.

Hearing of the marvelous beauty and exquisite charm of Kohaku Jo, the Emperor desired to marry Kamatari's daughter. Following the custom of the East on such occasions, the Emperor coupled with his offer the promise that if Kohaku Jo should become his bride he would allow her to choose from his store of treasures whatever she liked to send to her native Japan.

Having received the envoys with due pomp and ceremony, and put at their disposal an entire wing of the palace, he retired to his study and bade his secretary summon Kohaku Jo.

When the young lady had seated herself on the white mats Kamatari told her that he had chosen the Chinese Emperor for her husband. Kohaku Jo wept. She had been very happy in her father's house, and China seemed far, far away. But when Kamatari told her that she would be happier as China's bride than she ever had been before, she dabbed daintily at her tear-filled eyes with a silk handkerchief. She was amazed to hear that all the treasures of China were to be laid before her. Her father told her she would be permitted to send three treasures to the temple of Kofukuji, where, as a babe, she had been blessed.

Kohaku, not without a palpitating heart, not without little misgivings, consented to become the bride of the Emperor. When they heard the news all her girl companions wept, but when Kohaku's mother told them some of their number would be chosen to go with their mistress, they all dried their eyes and wished they would be selected.

Before setting sail for China the maiden went to the temple of Kofukuji. Arriving at the sacred shrine, she prayed for protection, vowing that if it were vouchsafed she would search all China for its three most precious treasures and send them as thank-offerings to the temple.

Without mishap the maiden reached China. She was received magnificently by the Emperor Koso. The Emperor's kindness quickly dispelled her maidenly fears. He spoke softly to her in the language of a lover:

"Kohaku Jo, my beloved, after long days and weary nights of waiting I have gathered the 'azalea of the distant mountain', and now I plant it in my garden, and great, very great, is the gladness of my heart!"

(To be Continued)

TREASON OF MITSUHIDE

FROM THE YEHON TAIKO-KI.

(Continued from last Saturday.)

RACK HIS MEMORY as he might, Hideyoshi could not recall the two. Their visit, he thoguht, might have some significance. But he was too foxy to let them see him at a disadvantage.

"Why, yes," he said, "I remember both of you. I am glad to see you again, and to have this opportunity of thanking you for past favors."

"I have most important news to tell your honor, sir," Chobei declared. "In my village the traitor Mitsuhide has stationed the main wing of his army. His vanguard is ambuscaded along the main highway to Tokyo. Therefore it is very dangerous for your honor to proceed to the capital.

"We have been racking our brains, the two of us, Kenketsu the priest and I, and in our humble opinion we consider that your honor had best summon your body guard and hasten to my village by a by-path, and there give Mr. Mitsuhide a surprise attack. If your honor will do this it will be easy to destroy him."

"Our only purpose in coming here, sir, was to suggest this plan to you."

The rustic paused and fumbled in a straw basket which he carried. Taking out two muskmelons, he offered them to Hideyoushi.

"These melons," said Chobei, "were grown in my own garden. Your honor would honor me by eating them."

Hideyoshi's suspicions were now thoroughly aroused. He accepted the melons with thanks, however, declaring he greatly appreciated the gift.

A company of soldiers rushed out of a nearby thicket, shouting: "Long live Mitsuhide!" They fell upon Hideyoshi's bodyguard.

Rushing at them and belaboring them mightily, Kato Kiyomasa, a brave officer of the guard, put the rebels to flight. The hero pursued them to the shore.

"Your honor, sir," the rustic cried, seemingly amazed at the surprise attack, "you must not stay here another minute! Come with us, your honor, to my village. The monk, here, and I will be your cicerones. We shall lead the way."

Chobei and the priest rushed a few steps forward. Seizing the opportunity, Hideyoshi cut down the priest from behind.

"Villian!" he roared, "you can't trick me. You are no peasant, but Mitsuhide's henchman, Shioden."

Shioden, seeing it was useless to keep up the farce longer, turned about and threw off his disguise.

"Right you are, Hideyoshi. I am Shioden, all right. Sorry I couldn't get you as I tried, but I'm not going to stop trying. Draw and have at thee!"

Unsheathing his sword, which he had carried in a straw wrapper, Shioden made a furious lunge at Hideyoshi. The soldiers of the general rushed to the rescue. Shioden cut and hewed with surpassing strength, and in a trice several of the soldiers lay mangled on the ground. The others took to their heels.

With characteristic coolness Hideyoshi stripped the dead priest of his robe and threw it over his armor. Thus diguised, he leapt into the saddle, spurred his steed and galloped away.

(To be continued.)

REVENUE OF JAPAN, 1919-20.

THE REVENUE of Japan for the financial year 1919-20, the receipt of which was finished at the end of August, was greatly in excess of the budget estimates for the year and also of the revenue for preceding financial year. The balance after the deduction of all outlays for the same financial year was also quite big, reaching 636,246,227 yen.

The total of the year's revenue reached 1,808,574,550.336 yen, according to a report issued by the Finance Department. This was an increase of 744,384,210.336 yen over the budget estimates for the same financial year and of 329,582,010.606 yen over the actual revenue for the preceding year. Of this total 1,063,065,661.221 yen was ordinary revenue—an excess of 223,924,718.221 yen over the budget estimates for the year and of 151,608,638.85 yen over the actual revenue of the preceding year. Extraordinary revenue reached 745,508,889.115 yen, which was a gain of 520,459,942.115 yen, compared with the year's budget and of 177,973,371.756 yen compared with the preceding year's record.

Tax receipts reached 672,386,182.096 yen and their increase represented the greatest part of the increase in ordinary revenue. Taxes increased 179,584,191.096 yen over the year's budget. Compared with the actual result of the preceding year, they were an increase of 153,093,306.799 yen. The income tax and the sake tax formed the most notable items of taxes and their gains were the greatest of all.

A notable and featuring item in taxes is the dues on note issues. The item reached 8,243,530.92 yen, against the budget estimate of 896,257 yen. Even compared with the actual receipts for the preceding year, the item was an increase of 6,011,000.99 yen. This is a valuable index to the financial situation before the present financial crisis, showing how strenuously inflation was assisted with a greater issue of notes.

The mining tax is also a considerable item now and reflects the war prosperity in the mining industry. It reached 10,321,430.79 yen, against 8,838,987.57 yen for the preceding financial year. Exchange dues, also an important item, showed a gain of no less than 50 per cent, reaching 19,110,515.24 yen, against 9,065,018.15 yen for the preceding year. Import duties and a few other consumption taxes are also important items, but not so big as those just mentioned. These fluctuations in tax receipts are notable because some important gains are considered to be temporary and, now that bad times have their grip on business, the maintenance of the gains is hard.

Another important item in ordinary revenue is the revenue from state enterprises and properties. The total of this item comes up to 251,548,107.525 yen, which is a decrease of 8,471,807.475 yen compared with the budget for the year and of 36,447,696.397 yen compared with the revenue of the preceding year. This heavy decrease is almost entirely the result of the depression brought about in the iron trade by the cessation of war. Nearly all other important items under this head, including the receipts of the telephone, telegraph and post services registered fair gains still.

The monopoly bureau reported a drop in profits. Its net profits reached 74,467,178.392 yen against 89,515,556.181 yen for the preceding year. In this, too, the effect of the war's cessation and the rise in the cost of living can be noticed.

Under extraordinary revenue heads the war profit tax is an important item and shows that the gain under these heads is partially founded on no permanent grounds. The total of this revenue was 162,263,050.755 yen, which was an increase of 69,637,701.755 yen over the year's budget estimates and of 80,673,705.645 yen over the revenue of the preceding year.

Miscellaneous receipts include some important items, such as revenue of the Shantung Railway, revenue of state enterprises at Tsingtao, and premium received by the war reinsurance bureau. The Shantung Railway's receipts reached 15,891,429.65 yen, which was 5,320,980.233 yen more than in the preceding year. Still another item is the interest the treasury received on its foreign investments. The total of this item reached 22,776,891.99 yen, which figure was an increase of 5,667,730.066 yen over the preceding year.

Japan's outlays for the year 1919-20 reached 1,172,328,304.691 yen. This figure was an increase of 155,293,242.261 yen over the preceding year and a decrease of 35,430,058.038 yen as compared with the year's budget estimate. According to a statement issued by the Finance Department anent these figures, the balance of revenue after the outlays is 636,246,227 yen. Of this figure, however, much has been earmarked already for various appropriations. The net balance which can be available for the financial year of 1921-22 is only 228,299,638 yen.

THE THUNDER GOD.

By DR. E. A. STURGE.

THE thunder god rides on the cloud,
And plays upon his arch of drums,
Producing music soft or loud;
And as he strikes there often comes
A flash of vivid, blinding light,
Which turns to day the darksome night.

CONFUCIANISMS.

THE Master said: "I have not seen a person who loved virtue, or one who hated what was not virtuous. He who loved virtue would esteem nothing above it. He who hated what is not virtuous would practice virtue in such a way that he would not allow anything that is not virtuous to approach his person. Is anyone able for one day to apply his strength to virtue? I have not seen the case in which his strength would be insufficient. Should there possibly be any such case, I have not seen it."

* * *

THE Master said: "A man should say, 'I am not concerned that I have no place, I am concerned how I may fit myself for one. I am not concerned that I am not known, I seek to be worthy to be known.'"

* * *

THE Master said: "Sin, my doctrine is that of an all-pervading unity." The disciple Tsang replied: "Yes." The Master went out, and the other disciples asked: "What do his words mean?" Tsang said: "The doctrine of our Master is to be true to the principles of our nature and the benevolent exercise of them to others—this and nothing more."

* * *

THE Master said: "The mind of the superior man is conversant with righteousness; the mind of the mean man is conversant with gain."

* * *

THE Master said of the Shaou that it was perfectly beautiful and also perfectly good. He said of the Woo that it was perfectly beautiful but not perfectly good.

By SOSEKI NATSUME.

(Translated by a Japanese Schoolboy.)

AS I OBSERVED LADY from my the corner the most sprectacular features of her frontis piece was the way her hair was dolled up. Front portion of her the hair had been elevated half as high as the length of her face and was made to resemble a cross-section of a band of an irrigation ditches.

Her eyes they were extremely slanty and narrowish, narrow even than whale, and aptly might be descrived as two short lines looking at each other.

But her nose! Spook of Cyrano de Bergarac! Who in all this whole great big large world has ever seen the likes of that tremendous nose as was hers? First I could only gasp and speculate that somehow or other maybe perhaps she had grabbed somebody one's else nose and transfigured it to her faces and fastened right there and stuck! Resemblances may be imagined when you conceive that you have transferred a enormous stone lantern shrine into your demunitive back yard of six feet by six feet no inches square all around.

That there nose certainly was the master of her facial situation, make you no mistake, and yet somehow it might be said it seemed to have appearances of somewhat unsettled. It was what they call key-nose, whatever that is. Once it must certainly have rose to great height and then after second consideration it must have became aware of its the arrogance and sunk down to points where the front end commands sempiternally view of lips.

NASAL ORGAN MUSIC.

So much enormous was her nose in fact that whenever she essays to spreak it was more of nasal like organ sound than mouthing of the spoken word. I have come to conclusions there and then to call this womans by the name or appellation of Mrs. Nosey.

After greetings of first interview were recovered from, Mrs. Nosey opinioned:

"This are a sprendid house, ain't it?" glaring round the room.

The stolid masters of house smoked profusely and said at himself inwardly: "Tissue of falsehoods!"

The great friend of the dumb master was viewing at the ceilings and broke out:

"Say, that's strange mark up there, I should think. Are it traces of the rains or can it be only the nartural grains of wood?"

Sapient masters he make repry:

"Of course, they are leakings of the rain. That are fine," he spreak nonchalantry.

Mrs. Nosey seem to be specurating among herself that these here mens never knew inner workings of social manner and was raging. All three were deaf and dumb for a while.

Presently Mrs. Nosey opened up conversations again:

"I come here to have a little informations."

"Sure," make repry imperturbably masters.

The manner of him was all unexpected of masters so kind by her, so she continued to screech:

"Really, you know, we live near by—in that corner house by the alley is ours."

IN ALIEN STYLED HOUSE.

"You indicates prace where great foreign styled warehouses is at? Yes, sure, I noticed occrupant to be a Mr. Kaneda by the names card of front gate," repry dear marster, and in some way or other he had recognized the sprendid alien styled house and warehouse. However, his tone of respects toward Mrs. Nosey remained like before.

"My husband ought to have wisited you before as now," prate she, "but, deah me, he is such a busybody with his business." Saying of which Mrs. Nosey searched the map of fond masters for the recognition and respects. But he complacently refuse to be agitated. He is grumbling at himself about the rude way of spreach for a new unknown wisitor as delivered by the Mrs. Nosey.

"He is taking the active part in not only one companies but several of them together," extend Mrs. Nosey. "Moreover," comment she, "he is the directors in all on them—maybe you know already?" she interpolate.

Mrs. Nosey make explessions seem to say: "Do you still make refuse to lecognize the importance of myself?"

First prace, darling masters of house feels extlaordinary obligation to scholars and universilty plofessors, but he has an Oregon cream cheese interests and respect toward business men in a general way. To the like of him teacher of the middle school seems to be more of important than a business balon. If he does not berieve so in earnest, he has at least given up to hope long since to earn special favor from the business mans and such like wealthy people, as he is conscious of the shortcomings of him in adopting himself to gain their special favor somehow or otherwise.

How the party may be influenced and rich if dear masters allive at conwiction that he will not be subjugated to favor of the person, he has no concerns whatever about that persons welfare. How influencial the person may be, or wealthy like, just soon he knows that he will not be assisted in no way, he doesn't care anything at all about the person's interest.

HE'S ALL INATTENTION.

Meanwhile gracious masters is inattention all over to world affair in the general except the accidemik circle. Perticularly he knows nothing about business world and its personnel. Even if he hear about them it does not in any manner at all stimulate his respec nor subjugation.

Mrs. Nosey applently has never to have dreamed such ecclentic could be living under suns. She has meet gleat many peoples in her life, but not in no case has she missed to notice change of attitude as she spreak her names. In all social affairs and even when in presence of the noble, her name it goes through. Much more it should be the case with this old smokey students, so she has anticipated that if she make announcements where she live at, this oldish guy would change his attitrudes to one of the plofound lespect.

"Do you know this mans by name Kaneda?" expraln polite masters unconcernedly of his gleat fiend.

"Why, certainly," said fiend. "Mr. Kaneda," he remark, "is the friend of uncle. He has been at garden party lecently," vituperate gleat fiend soberly.

"Who do you stipurate by uncles?"

"Balon Makiyama," scream gleat fiend of fond master with incleased graveness.

When the dandy masters about made up mind to explode something but before he has chance or opportunity to sreach word, Mrs. Nosey diverted her attention to this man and obswerved him reverentish. The great friends looked composed in his kowatari, sarasa and oshimatsumugi kimono.

"Oh—ah, you are Balon Makiyama's—excluse me, prease, for not realizing your relation with such an important noble mans as Balon Makiyama. My husband always tells me about Balon Makiyama's special favor," argued Mrs. Nosey.

She suddenly change to that of extlemely polite. Moreover, she salaam plofound bows.

(More about Mrs. Nosey nex' Sattiday.)