

## 日米問題

議會の論議

日本

米

日  
米

THE JAPANESE AMERICAN  
PUBLISHED MONTHLY  
60 ELLIS STREET,  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.  
PHONE PROSPECT 2-288  
INCORPORATED AT S. F. POST OFFICE  
BY K. ABINO, EDITOR & PROP.  
SUBSCRIPTION RATES  
IN ADVANCE  
DAILY.....ONE YEAR.....\$1.00  
DAILY.....SIX MONTHS.....8.00  
DAILY.....ONE MONTH.....1.00  
SINGLE COPIES.....5 CENTS  
BRANCHES  
BACONTO, SACRAMENTO,  
LOS ANGELES, SAN JOSE,  
NEW YORK, OAKLAND,  
GODDEN, PORTLAND.

THE JAPANESE AMERICAN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY  
60 ELLIS STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

PHONE PROSPECT 2-288

INCORPORATED AT S. F. POST OFFICE

BY K. ABINO, EDITOR &amp; PROP.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

IN ADVANCE

DAILY.....ONE YEAR.....\$1.00

DAILY.....SIX MONTHS.....8.00

DAILY.....ONE MONTH.....1.00

SINGLE COPIES.....5 CENTS

BRANCHES

BACONTO, SACRAMENTO,

LOS ANGELES, SAN JOSE,

NEW YORK, OAKLAND,

GODDEN, PORTLAND.

THE JAPANESE AMERICAN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY  
60 ELLIS STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

PHONE PROSPECT 2-288

INCORPORATED AT S. F. POST OFFICE

BY K. ABINO, EDITOR &amp; PROP.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

IN ADVANCE

DAILY.....ONE YEAR.....\$1.00

DAILY.....SIX MONTHS.....8.00

DAILY.....ONE MONTH.....1.00

SINGLE COPIES.....5 CENTS

BRANCHES

BACONTO, SACRAMENTO,

LOS ANGELES, SAN JOSE,

NEW YORK, OAKLAND,

GODDEN, PORTLAND.

THE JAPANESE AMERICAN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY  
60 ELLIS STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

PHONE PROSPECT 2-288

INCORPORATED AT S. F. POST OFFICE

BY K. ABINO, EDITOR &amp; PROP.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

IN ADVANCE

DAILY.....ONE YEAR.....\$1.00

DAILY.....SIX MONTHS.....8.00

DAILY.....ONE MONTH.....1.00

SINGLE COPIES.....5 CENTS

BRANCHES

BACONTO, SACRAMENTO,

LOS ANGELES, SAN JOSE,

NEW YORK, OAKLAND,

GODDEN, PORTLAND.

THE JAPANESE AMERICAN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY  
60 ELLIS STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

PHONE PROSPECT 2-288

INCORPORATED AT S. F. POST OFFICE

BY K. ABINO, EDITOR &amp; PROP.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

IN ADVANCE

DAILY.....ONE YEAR.....\$1.00

DAILY.....SIX MONTHS.....8.00

DAILY.....ONE MONTH.....1.00

SINGLE COPIES.....5 CENTS

BRANCHES

BACONTO, SACRAMENTO,

LOS ANGELES, SAN JOSE,

NEW YORK, OAKLAND,

GODDEN, PORTLAND.

THE JAPANESE AMERICAN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY  
60 ELLIS STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

PHONE PROSPECT 2-288

INCORPORATED AT S. F. POST OFFICE

BY K. ABINO, EDITOR &amp; PROP.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

IN ADVANCE

DAILY.....ONE YEAR.....\$1.00

DAILY.....SIX MONTHS.....8.00

DAILY.....ONE MONTH.....1.00

SINGLE COPIES.....5 CENTS

BRANCHES

BACONTO, SACRAMENTO,

LOS ANGELES, SAN JOSE,

NEW YORK, OAKLAND,

GODDEN, PORTLAND.

THE JAPANESE AMERICAN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY  
60 ELLIS STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

PHONE PROSPECT 2-288

INCORPORATED AT S. F. POST OFFICE

BY K. ABINO, EDITOR &amp; PROP.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

IN ADVANCE

DAILY.....ONE YEAR.....\$1.00

DAILY.....SIX MONTHS.....8.00

DAILY.....ONE MONTH.....1.00

SINGLE COPIES.....5 CENTS

BRANCHES

BACONTO, SACRAMENTO,

LOS ANGELES, SAN JOSE,

NEW YORK, OAKLAND,

GODDEN, PORTLAND.

THE JAPANESE AMERICAN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY  
60 ELLIS STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

PHONE PROSPECT 2-288

INCORPORATED AT S. F. POST OFFICE

BY K. ABINO, EDITOR &amp; PROP.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

IN ADVANCE

DAILY.....ONE YEAR.....\$1.00

DAILY.....SIX MONTHS.....8.00

DAILY.....ONE MONTH.....1.00

SINGLE COPIES.....5 CENTS

BRANCHES

BACONTO, SACRAMENTO,

LOS ANGELES, SAN JOSE,

NEW YORK, OAKLAND,

GODDEN, PORTLAND.

THE JAPANESE AMERICAN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY  
60 ELLIS STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

PHONE PROSPECT 2-288

INCORPORATED AT S. F. POST OFFICE

BY K. ABINO, EDITOR &amp; PROP.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

IN ADVANCE

DAILY.....ONE YEAR.....\$1.00

DAILY.....SIX MONTHS.....8.00

DAILY.....ONE MONTH.....1.00

SINGLE COPIES.....5 CENTS

BRANCHES

BACONTO, SACRAMENTO,

LOS ANGELES, SAN JOSE,

NEW YORK, OAKLAND,

GODDEN, PORTLAND.

THE JAPANESE AMERICAN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY  
60 ELLIS STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

PHONE PROSPECT 2-288

INCORPORATED AT S. F. POST OFFICE

BY K. ABINO, EDITOR &amp; PROP.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

IN ADVANCE

DAILY.....ONE YEAR.....\$1.00

DAILY.....SIX MONTHS.....8.00

DAILY.....ONE MONTH.....1.00

SINGLE COPIES.....5 CENTS

BRANCHES

BACONTO, SACRAMENTO,

LOS ANGELES, SAN JOSE,

NEW YORK, OAKLAND,

GODDEN, PORTLAND.

THE JAPANESE AMERICAN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY  
60 ELLIS STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

PHONE PROSPECT 2-288

INCORPORATED AT S. F. POST OFFICE

BY K. ABINO, EDITOR &amp; PROP.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

IN ADVANCE

DAILY.....ONE YEAR.....\$1.00

DAILY.....SIX MONTHS.....8.00

DAILY.....ONE MONTH.....1.00

SINGLE COPIES.....5 CENTS

BRANCHES

BACONTO, SACRAMENTO,

LOS ANGELES, SAN JOSE,

NEW YORK, OAKLAND,

GODDEN, PORTLAND.

THE JAPANESE AMERICAN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY  
60 ELLIS STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

PHONE PROSPECT 2-288

INCORPORATED AT S. F. POST OFFICE

BY K. ABINO, EDITOR &amp; PROP.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

IN ADVANCE

DAILY.....ONE YEAR.....\$1.00

DAILY.....SIX MONTHS.....8.00

DAILY.....ONE MONTH.....1.00

SINGLE COPIES.....5 CENTS

BRANCHES

BACONTO, SACRAMENTO,

LOS ANGELES, SAN JOSE,

NEW YORK, OAKLAND,

GODDEN, PORTLAND.

THE JAPANESE AMERICAN





女優の娘



年の唯一の親友は、所謂幸福なる結婚の一人者であつた市會議員の巨萬の富を背景に、顧こそ一二町であつたがる娘を貰つた。娘は世にも幸福者に見えた。しかし黒もいゝかげんにして新らしく貰つてはどうか、親友は確に想ひ、年的心を力強く動かした。有力者であつた親友——うは黒想思——新人界の流行兒森谷法學士へ、つた「あれ程親しくして居た森谷さんが、意地をつけやうとは思ひませんばなかつたのです。新人いかでかが知り難いけれどヨーボットキンが祟つてどうう『牢屋へ入れられると死んでしまう』貞子へ入れられる友達は、かう云つて罵つた。且天の希望に燃ねたる若き醫學士には程なくゆれたか死る家の愛娘と離婚した。彼は學業研究の名で、

# 日本病院

入院隨

意  
科、外科

● 内科、外科  
● 産科、婦人科  
● 小兒科

桑港ブキヤナン街一五二  
加州公認北河醫院

郎身一

日米

## 住所錄

錄第十九二

號年發送濟

# 消



# ロスアンゼルス

アーネスト・ロード、日本に於ける開港場の問題、並にその他の問題についての講演がなされた。また、日本政府の開港場に対する政策と、その他の問題についての講演がなされた。

This image is a collage of several Japanese newspaper clippings from the early 20th century. The clippings are arranged in a grid-like fashion and include the following text:

- Top right: "病氣全快仕候よ付 保険事務開始仕候" (Advertisement for medical insurance services).
- Top center: "朝御挨拶 月廿四日桑港出帆コにて一時帰朝可仕候" (Morning call, departure from Sasebo on the 24th).
- Top left: "松本漢吾 増田商事社 大安賣賃立中加一帶の英貨公債" (Shimada Han'ya, Increase in foreign bond sales).
- Middle right: "臨時總會廣告 來る一月二十三日午後一時セレム日本本社一ノルに於臨時總會開催御出席願成下此段熊年一月十七日" (Temporary general assembly advertisement, held on the 23rd at 1 PM).
- Middle center: "内野洋服賣賃店 角野房吉 立中加一帶の英貨公債" (Nakano Yokocho, Clothing store, Kankoku Honten).
- Middle left: "地法に關する公告 増田正邦 立中加一帶の英貨公債" (Land law notice, Shimada Masataka).
- Bottom right: "自轉車店賣却 来廿三日午後一時ヨリ樓臺亭本社大正十年一月十九日" (Self-propelled vehicle shop sale, Shimbashi).
- Bottom center: "定期總會廣告 來廿三日午後一時ヨリ樓臺亭本社大正十年一月十九日" (Regular general assembly advertisement, Shimbashi).
- Bottom left: "同 日 本 學 一年一月 日本會 壽司並御料理 同 日 本 學 一年一月 日本會 壽司並御料理" (Both columns are identical).
- Left side: "各種苗木有り 葡萄十種類 ブラ・ナ・十種類" (Various types of trees and grapevines).
- Right side: "理 整 一會社後見人 専門家必要" (Business organization, representative, professional required).
- Bottom right corner: "台灣" (Taiwan).

紐育生俞

病氣全快仕候子  
保險事務開始仕候

代理人 竹下 靜馬  
電話レーキサイド三四九三

朝御挨拶  
廿四日桑港出帆  
て一時歸朝可仕候  
**臨時總會廣告**

セハトシテ一時歸朝可仕候  
シテ即ち日本に御奉公會  
シテは万歳を排し御出宿被成下  
此段廣告候  
大正熊本海  
中加支留

儀姫に以經上厚く  
候尙留守中の儀宜  
給り度候 敬具  
フレスノ市

布市ジ一街一〇〇三

定期總會開催致候間會員諸氏  
上御試し下さい  
帽子、スーツケース  
各種賣買  
八街四百七十三  
サンオ 藝能協會 廣告候也

野洋服販賣店  
吉房野角  
キサイド四五八七  
總會廣告

中加一帯の英貨公  
債所有者は正銀  
行にて増田商事社  
合にて後一時よりホーリーに於て開  
催致候間萬障御総合せ御來  
會相成度候  
一月十九日

セラマ日本ホリ  
購入の方にも御鉛致  
本人又は郵便にて御

増田正邦 増田正邦  
今回左記の處にて御手帳御開業致候間偏へに御最負を聞度此段及御披露候也

所有の不動産の後見人又  
は来る一月卅一日迄に  
付詳細なる回書  
記及び加州書記官に  
各 位 未 廣  
ニヨミ 跡  
大正十年一月十五日  
吉 見 中 野

又は一年以下の體刑  
依て處罰せらるべく  
急右届出手續履行可  
各種苗木有り  
葡萄十種類 ブラム十種類  
オリブ三種 オレンジ二種

十一月  
レスノ 日本人會  
クレ郡日本人會  
オーナツツ五種フレンチブル  
其他澤山の苗木あり品切れ  
らぬ前御注文を乞ふ  
セントラル 苗木商  
木村

ス群日本會  
郡日本會  
一ノ郡日本人會  
販賣タフンソル  
▲事務所 布市エフ街九三五  
電話四五七八自宅電三七一一

格安賣却折口正太郎  
X 107 Reedley, Cal.

フルーツ苗  
切賣御注文  
可く候

新荷到着日本米  
及もち米賣出し  
電話王府一二〇二  
及王府一二〇二  
海

100



### Teaching the Japanese Language.

The following is a free translation of an editorial, in Japanese, published in The Japanese American News last Saturday:

**JAPANESE LANGUAGE** school teachers, having learned it is possible that bills will be introduced into the Assembly for the abolishment of language schools, interviewed Will C. Wood, California state superintendent of public instruction. They explained to him why language schools should be maintained.

Reporting the incident, the newspapers said Mr. Wood had no intention of taking any action and that he said the question does not come within his official duties. On this ground he refused to take a stand on the question.

As everybody knows, Mr. Wood, while a state official, is not a member of the Legislature. Consequently he is in no position to take an active part in law making. He, however, as state superintendent of public instruction, supervises the educational system of the entire state. But it is natural that those school teachers should have gone to him with an explanation of the nature of the Japanese schools, their objects, and the existing vital necessity for us to impart a knowledge of our mother tongue to our children, and at the same time sweep away the general misunderstanding, and the wilful and persistent misinterpretation of these special schools.

We do not know whether the proposed bill will be introduced as reported, and whether it would have a chance of passing both the Senate and the Assembly, and subsequently become a state law. This is only a matter for speculation at present, and yet, judging by the tense anti-Japanese atmosphere, we must not view the matter too optimistically.

In the event that the bill does pass the Legislature and becomes a law, we shall have to do without our language schools. Then not only will we suffer but also the social welfare of the Americans will feel the banal results. The Japanophobes, whose avowed intention it is to abolish the Japanese language schools, always condemn these schools as breeding places of anti-Americanism. They call these schools an impregnable barrier to the Americanization movement.

If this accusation is true and the teaching of our schools is entirely out of harmony with fundamental American policies, and is against the American spirit and the American government, leading young minds to an allegiance with a foreign country, then nobody could plead successfully for the maintenance of such schools. Such schools, in that case, should be abolished at once.

But the truth of the matter is, the language schools we have here are not like that. They are not what the antis would blindly have you believe them to be. Those in charge of Japanese language school affairs aim at constant improvement and amelioration of conditions, to the end that a positive and passive service shall be rendered to American social life.

There is no ground for the censure which has been heaped upon these schools, no acceptable reason for their abolition. According to conclusions arrived at by American social workers and by those who have an extensive experience in the education of immigrants, it is necessary to teach the language of the fathers to the second generation of immigrants, for the time being, for the advancement of the Americanization movement.

There is not the slightest argument to be made against the learning and speaking of English by the American citizen, for English is the language of the United States. If the Japanese children here were taught only the Japanese language and their education in English neglected because they attended a Japanese language school, then it would be a matter of great concern. But, on the contrary, our children speak good English and find it no inconvenience or interference in the becoming of good Americans.

Education is absolutely essential to the race, but school education alone is not perfect. The education of a child should be carried on at home and in public simultaneously to obtain perfect results. If there are children whose parents have not a sufficient knowledge of English because they migrated to this country in middle life, the home education will not be sufficient. There could be no emotional and will communication and understanding between such parents and their children, and we must expect bad results, endangering the American social life in general, unless these children receive their primary education in the native tongue of their parents.

Such a situation would be distinctly to the disadvantage of American social life.

The question is one that commands our attention. It is for us to spread the truth in our language schools, to make every and all necessary improvements; to correct defects. We must make some arrangement to teach our language for the time being.

### The Vladivostok Incident.

The Tokyo version of the killing of an American lieutenant by a Japanese sentry in Vladivostok recently was discussed in The Japanese American News as follows last Monday:

**THE SAD INCIDENT** which occurred in Vladivostok in which an American naval officer was shot and killed by a Japanese sentry is being investigated. We cannot anticipate what the result will be.

Judging from American news reports, the American people in general have come to the conclusion that the Japanese soldiers in Vladivostok had no right to harm American officers; that the fault of the incident is solely the fault of the Japanese soldier.

The standing of the Japanese army in Vladivostok is a matter to be taken up by the Japanese and Russians. It is not America's business to interfere unless the Japanese army does something contrary to American interests in that part of the globe.

The sending of armies to Siberia first was suggested by the United States. An international expedition was sent there to protect international interests. Afterward the United States, for her own reasons, withdrew her army without having a previous understanding with Japan. It seems fit to Japan to maintain an army there for the time being. The request of America to Japan, therefore, to explain why the Japanese army is there is understood to be an action to make a case between Japan and the United States.

Everybody in America, including the government, understands there is no stable, responsible government in Russia at present. Japanese interests have been infringed upon many times by the Russian army. Once many hundreds of Japanese were massacred by partisans. Japan therefore had the right to protect her subjects in Siberia; and that is the reason Japan maintains an army there until the appearance of a strong, stable government.

A third nation has no right to interfere. If we consider the stationing of a Japanese army in Siberia from the standpoint of Japanese national policy, many reasons will be found pro and con. But since there is a Japanese army in Siberia it is not for a third nation to interfere with it.

As Japan has an army there it is necessary to guard the headquarters of that army. In Vladivostok all is turmoil and the air is filled with political plots, robbers are running through the city and many times have tried to harm the Japanese army. The city in reality is under martial law.

In these circumstances it is necessary that the Japanese army maintain guards and sentries to keep order. If anyone appears near the Japanese quarters and prowls about it is the duty of the sentries to learn who he is and whether he has sinister intentions.

In America the people are asking whether a Japanese soldier has the right to question American citizens; but it is a childish question to ask, since in this case the soldier challenged a doubtful person because he wanted to learn whether that person was an American, an Englishman, a Russian or of some other nationality. Before asking such a question the questioners had better take a little time to analyze this incident.

The shooting occurred about 4 a.m. Ordinarily all good citizens are bed at that hour. Those walking the streets are to be regarded as dangerous persons or as returning from the red-light district.

The extremely severe winter of Siberia makes it necessary to wear a hood covering head and face. Suppose a person thus attired, flashlight in hand, were prowling around the headquarters of the Japanese army. The suspicions of the sentry naturally would be aroused; the man's mission would be regarded as questionable. It is the sentry's duty to challenge all such persons near this important spot.

Even supposing it were necessary to accord special consideration to American citizens, show them a special respect and say we shall not challenge them, even then a soldier would have to know whether a stranger is an American or not and in order to find that out he would have to challenge. When a sentry challenges a person and that person shoots at the sentry it is the duty of the sentry to return the fire and try to capture the man. When he does that he is but doing his duty as a soldier. If this is wrong, then all the regulations of the armies of the world are wrong also.

We cannot understand why some are condemning that Japanese sentry for challenging the American. Nor can we understand why the Japanese government is expressing a thousand regrets.

### A Department for Women.

SUGGESTION that The Japanese American News establish a department for its women readers is made by Mrs. Tony Koga, 816 Green River Road, Evansville, Indiana. Mrs. Koga's letter is long and interesting one and we publish excerpts.

"Have been reading the American page of The Japanese American for some time and find it very interesting and instructive. It has helped me to understand more clearly the facts of the Japanese question, and I have passed the page to friends.

"As the wife of a Japanese and the mother of his children, you can appreciate how happy I was to be able to read the facts told to your paper and so answer some of the many questions I have been asked.

"May I suggest a woman's corner? By that I mean a space for the exchange of ideas or responses that women have tried and found to be good, and wish to pass on to help others. And, too, many wives are lonely and would enjoy exchanging cards or letters with other women.

Children also love to exchange cards. Why not print the names of those who wish to do this? I myself would welcome letters or cards from Japanese or American wives of Japanese. Sewing hints, home management, home arrangements, decorations, simple home remedies for colds or ills—there are so many things, little too of importance to home women, and mothers, too many to mention.

"I just want to let you know I appreciate your English page. I am interested in the country and the countrymen of my husband, and I hope to be able to do something to interest them and to make them, if possible, less lonely."

"All that is good is better", and all helps, even though small to you, may be great to others. If I can be of service, I shall be happy to do all I can in assisting to start a woman's corner. If you wish some names of those who would like to exchange cards or letters I can send you several."

Mrs. Koga's suggestion is an excellent one. Who shall be the first to take it up?

### WHEN THIS OLD WORLD WAS YOUNG.

(Continued from Last Saturday.)

THE WOMAN GAVE A SHARP PULL on the rope. The fishermen on the rocks far above began at once to draw her toward the land quickly. When she reached the strand her eyes were closed as though in death and blood was gushing from her breast.

Kamatari at first thought the woman had risked her life in vain. But on bending over her he noticed the wound in her breast. At that moment she opened her eyes, removed the Crystal from its hiding place, murmured a few words about Kamatari's promise, then fell back dead, a smile of exquisite peace upon her face.

Taking the woman's child to his home, Kamatari looked after the little lad with all the loving care of a father. The boy grew in due time to be a man and became a brave samurai. Kamatari died, and his son became a great minister of state.

In later years, when the minister heard the story of his mother's heroic deed, he reared a temple in the Bay of Shido-no-ura. It is called Shidoji, and to this day pilgrims visit the temple and say a prayer in memory of the poor but noble soul-gatherer.

"Fight valiantly, dear Jujiro," the girl cried. "Return to me in triumph this evening!"

She could not say another word. Her bosom was wrung with grief; she choked. Jujiro was deeply moved. He went, and his tears moistened the strings of his bow.

The roll of battle drums. Summoning all his courage, he sprang to his feet. "Good by," he cried. "Good by, my dear ones!"

Shaking himself free from the embrace of his wife, he ran out. Hatsuigiku crumpled to the floor.

"My heart is broken!" the poor girl wailed. The old grandmother and Misao exchanged rueful glances.

"Oh, mother!" Misao cried, bursting into tears.

### THE GRANDMOTHER'S CONFESSION.

The old woman's voice in turn was broken with sobs. "Misao, I have cruelly allowed Jujiro to go to his death. I knew, Hatsuigiku, that he had resolved to fight to the end. It seemed better to me that he die manfully rather than that he should be executed as a traitor. For the sake of a last farewell, I made exchange nuptial cups with my child. I wished that you should remain without feelings of regret."

When the old lady had finished her confession, Misao and Hatsuigiku fell to crying convulsively.

The mendicant priest entered with an air of innocence.

"Good ladies, the bath is ready. Will one of you take it?"

Satsuki turned to hide a tearful face. "Many thanks for your trouble. A fresh bath, however, is harmful to an old woman. The others are younger than I. You had better take it first, good monk."

"While you are busy declining the bath," said the priest, "the water is getting cold. Pardon me for bathing before you."

He retired to the bathroom, while the three ladies entered the inner room.

The moon shed a pale light on the projecting roof of the bathroom. The only sound that broke the stillness of the night was the croaking of frogs in a nearby rice field. Mitsuhide suddenly appeared at the trellis of bottle-gourds screening the bathroom.

"That priest must be Hideyoshi," he thought. "I'll finish him at a single blow."

Hatsuigiku cut a bamboo from the grove and fashioned a spear of it. Then he approached the priest.

There was rustling within and dextrously Mitsuhide thrust his spear through the window. A woman's agonized shriek pierced the night air. Opening the door, he dragged out the person from within. To his horror and amazement, it was not Hideyoshi, but his own mother, Satsuki, who lay in a writhing heap before him.

"Merciful heavens!" Mitsuhide cried. "Mother! My little mother!"

Hearing his cries and those of the old lady, Misao and Hatsuigiku rushed out.

"Mother!" Misao cried, "what has brought you to this pitiful plight?"

(To be continued.)

### WONDERING.

ANONYMOUS.

THE MANNER OF LIVING of the people who existed many hundreds of years ago is of great interest to we people of today. We study about them in histories and exclaim, ponder and wonder at their apparent civilization at so early a stage.

We are undoubtedly civilized, and most probably have reached the highest possible stage of civilization. We believe it, think it, speak it. And yet, those people of long ago—did they not consider themselves highly civilized? Therefore, it is not possible that future years may find those people at a higher state of civilization than we? True, we cannot say this can be, and perhaps, neither did the people of so long ago think of such a thing? And yet—we live in a far more civilized time than that.

I wonder whether there is any possibility of these being books in queer type describing us of today, and how uncivilized we were? I wonder what the people of the morrow will be like and I wonder—can life be likened to a dream, of failures and achievements from which we awoke only when Death comes?

How the world could take a peep into the future and yet, undoubtedly, the joy of life is in us that we cannot know what sorrow and happiness the future holds for us.

Life—what are thou?

• • •

No lock will hold against the power of gold.

• • •

No man is born wise or learned.

• • •

No medicine can cure folly.

• • •

### TREASON OF MITSUHIDE FROM THE YEON TAIKO-KI.

(Continued from last Saturday.)

**A**S HE SAT BROODING JUJIRO'S head drooped after a withering flower. He wiped away tears after a time and said under his breath:

"This is my last farewell in this life to my dear mother and grandmother. My request has been granted. I shall leave this world without any regrets. During eighteen years they have brought me up with overwhelming kindness. Their favors are deeper than ocean and higher than the mountain. I hope I will console themselves with the thought that I will be the warrior's common lot to die in battle, and forgive me for leaving this life before they do. O Hatsuigiku! Fortunate it is for us that we have not already exchanged nuptial cups. I hope she will give me up and wed another warrior. Alack, poor girl! How bitterly will she grieve when she hears of my death!"

Hatsuigiku had been listening to this soliloquy in an adjoining room.

**H**ATSUIGIKU RUSHED INTO the room and burst into tears. Jujiro, astonished, placed his hand over her mouth.

"Jujiro, my dear!" he said reproachfully. "Please don't carry on so. Did you hear what I was saying?"

"Yes, everything. How can a husband keep secret from his wife the fact that he is going to die in battle? I thought you and I were to be husband and wife for two existences—nay, even three. Jujiro, dear, for us that we have not to say it is fortunate for us that we have not already exchanged nuptial cups. I hope we are to be the first to take it up?"

"You—warrior's daughter! From the first I have intended to fight to the death. But, come! If grandma finds you weeping, and fathoms my resolve, I shall disgrace you for all time!"

"What? Jujiro, we are but wasting time. Bring me that armor chest." Jujiro hastily placed the suit and a handsome helmet. He looked a real warrior.

At this moment Jujiro's mother and grandmother entered with sake cups and a wooden stand on which to place them, a sake holder with a long handle, and other articles of ceremony.

They gazed with admiration upon his helmet.

"How splendid you look!" cried the old grandmother, her face aglow with smile. "How manly! I can see you now fighting gloriously!"

This cup is intended both as your wedding cup and Jujiro's farewell cup. Take it, little brother, and drink joyfully."

The roll of battle drums. Summoning all his courage, he sprang to his feet.

"While Jujiro was indeed a handsome warrior—and she must exchange the last farewell cup with him!

"Fight valiantly, dear Jujiro," the girl cried. "Return to me in triumph this evening!"

She could not say another word. Her bosom was wrung with grief; she choked.

"Oh, mother!" Misao cried, bursting into tears.

### THE GRANDMOTHER'S CONFESSION.

The old woman's voice in turn was broken with sobs. "Misao, I have cruelly allowed Jujiro to go to his death. I knew, Hatsuigiku, that he had resolved to fight to the end. It seemed better to me that he die manfully rather than that he should be executed as a traitor. For the sake of a last farewell, I made exchange nuptial cups with my child. I wished that you should remain without feelings of regret."

When the old lady had finished her confession, Misao and Hatsuigiku fell to crying convulsively.

The mendicant priest entered