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THE JAPANESE AMERICAN PUBLISHED DAILY AT 590 ELLIS STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. PHONE PROSPECT 238

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現議會に提出せざるや未定

現議會に提出せざるや未定... 代表者會成績... 平和促進... 代表者會成績...

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日本軍閥非難演説... 代表者會成績... 平和促進... 代表者會成績...

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水町大佐の聲明例證をみる... 代表者會成績... 平和促進... 代表者會成績...

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日本の不人氣は當然なり... 代表者會成績... 平和促進... 代表者會成績...

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内田外相對支政策を辯明... 代表者會成績... 平和促進... 代表者會成績...

田中陸相外交干渉を否定

田中陸相外交干渉を否定... 代表者會成績... 平和促進... 代表者會成績...

布哇日本人口増加

布哇日本人口増加... 代表者會成績... 平和促進... 代表者會成績...

日本露領撤兵躊躇の理由

日本露領撤兵躊躇の理由... 代表者會成績... 平和促進... 代表者會成績...

華州排日條件苛酷

華州排日條件苛酷... 代表者會成績... 平和促進... 代表者會成績...

ニューメキシコ排日決議

ニューメキシコ排日決議... 代表者會成績... 平和促進... 代表者會成績...

テキサス排日土地案提出

テキサス排日土地案提出... 代表者會成績... 平和促進... 代表者會成績...

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賠償特別委員設置せらる

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獨償金協定

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近東問題倫敦會議

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米陸軍豫算額削減

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米上院の海軍縮小案有望

米上院の海軍縮小案有望... 代表者會成績... 平和促進... 代表者會成績...

八氏大海軍設置必要力説

八氏大海軍設置必要力説... 代表者會成績... 平和促進... 代表者會成績...

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北京米公使... 代表者會成績... 平和促進... 代表者會成績...

國務卿談話

國務卿談話... 代表者會成績... 平和促進... 代表者會成績...

露領獨立に反対

露領獨立に反対... 代表者會成績... 平和促進... 代表者會成績...

愛蘭市長の演説

愛蘭市長の演説... 代表者會成績... 平和促進... 代表者會成績...

希臘前首相出馬

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The New Consul General.

A new Japanese consul general took office in San Francisco this week. The Japanese American News welcomed him in the following editorial, in Japanese, last Sunday:

SHICHTARO YADA, RECENTLY APPOINTED consul general for Japan in this city, is expected to arrive this afternoon from London, his former post.

We Japanese on this coast welcome him to a man and we wish him every success in his new post.

California is the fountainhead of the anti-Japanese movement. During the past few years we have been bothered very much. The initiative land measure, voted by the people last November, has added to our discomfiture. It was this action that afforded opportunity for the diplomatic negotiations pending between the United States and Japan, in which an effort is being made to solve all the Japanese problems in this country.

All of the states contiguous to California—and others—are following the trail blazed by California. The various anti-Japanese movements are being welded into one great concerted action. Systematic efforts are being made to convert the disaffected Eastern states.

We cannot foresee the outcome of this movement. The Japanese are exerting every energy to retain the rights they have won in the past. We are endeavoring to better our spiritual and material status and at the same time our living conditions also, to the end that we may attain to American standards. We are striving to attain closer and more cordial relations, individually and in a business way, with Americans; to improve the general atmosphere in which we live.

We are in no extreme hurry. We do not expect to attain these things overnight. But with this general goal in our mindseye we are endeavoring to improve our destiny. All Japanese on this West Coast are as a man in this.

We hail the advent of the new consul general as the dawn of a new era for us. It is not pleasant to discuss what has gone before, but it is sufficient to say that a problem arose that was important to us here. We still are feeling some ill effects of that. Some of us have been oppressed beyond reason. Their peace of mind has been disturbed by the defense they are forced to make.

The cause of disturbance in the Japanese colony having been removed, the arrival of a new consul general assures us of happier conditions in the future. Mindful of this, it is with grateful hearts that we welcome the new official.

It goes without saying that the new will follow the course taken by the former consul general. To be faithful to his duty he will respect the connecting link between his predecessor and himself. But we hope he will profit by the folly of his predecessor.

Let us all, officials and others, stand together. We anticipate that the new consul general will be agreeable to this and will do all in his power to bring about such a result. For our part we will do all we can to help.

The Japanese in California have progressed materially and spiritually with rapid strides during the past five or ten years. The Japanophobes are not condemning us as inferiors. The reason they advance why we should be excluded is that we are getting ahead of them.

Spiritually, we always are striving to assimilate American ideas and current opinions. In that respect we have shown great progress. What we have attained, of course, is not sufficient, but we have shown faithfulness to our duties and responsibilities. At the same time we shall not submit to violation of our rights and interests. We will not submit to the oppressions of bygone days.

There is much in the Japanese saying, "Don't let the people know about anything political." We believe in free talk, in open minds. If anyone goes contrary to this progressive policy then a renewal of old troubles is to be feared.

At this time, in welcoming the new consul general, we sincerely hope that the thing we fear will never recur. Let us have peace among ourselves and let us make greater strides in progress and in Americanization.

Japanese American Problems.

The following is a free translation of an editorial in Japanese published in this newspaper January 22:

THE FORTY-FOURTH SESSION of the Japanese Diet has resumed its deliberations after the New Year holiday recess. During the session there will be many lively discussions of national and international problems. One important subject to be debated is the status of the American-Japanese diplomatic relations.

This subject has direct bearing upon our life in this country. It behooves us, therefore, to pay strict attention to the march of events in the Diet.

As everyone knows, the diplomatic relations of the two countries are becoming very complex. Especially are the Japanese in the United States in a delicate situation.

Among the subjects of paramount importance to be discussed in the Diet is the proposed disarmament of the two nations. According to reports from various sources, all the nations, since the close of the world war, have been in a mighty race for greater armament.

Ambassador Ishii, speaking before the League of Nations, declared that Japan cannot be expected to reduce her armament unless the United States takes the same step. About half the national budget of Japan is spent on unproductive armament. It leaves no opportunity for discussion, is of no use and brings every undesirable effect. If the same amount of money were expended in some productive undertaking the Japanese people would be happier. But as long as international relations continue as they now are and as long as all other nations maintain great armies and navies and stand ready at a moment's notice to use them—we live in an age of "armed peace"—no nation can afford to reduce her armament independently of the rest. Total disarmament would be out of the question.

When rival nations increase their armament others are forced to follow their lead. The result is the placing of greater tax burdens upon the people, but the nation must not be permitted to lag behind in the all-important matter of defense.

There is only one way to reduce armies and navies, and that is for all nations to act in unison. This has been an important topic of discussion in the councils of the League of Nations. Right now this is the chief topic in Congress. The great national legislature has passed a resolution to reduce the army of the United States. As for the navy, it is planned to have an understanding with Great Britain and Japan regarding reduction.

The Japanese people right now are staggering under heavy burdens on account of excessive armament. The Japanese people ought to respect the suggestions of Congress regarding disarmament. The Japanese Diet ought to vote unanimously to comply with the American suggestion. Some steps should be taken not only to reduce armament but also to formulate practical ways and means of accomplishing that result.

Many nations are denouncing the Japanese as extremely militaristic. Sometimes Japan is called a second Germany. There is a deep misunderstanding of the Japanese on the part of Americans on this subject. If Japan welcomes this suggestion—and lets the world know the suggestion is welcomed—then perhaps we may be able to dissolve this unfortunate understanding.

There is another matter likely to be discussed by the Diet—the question of the status of Japanese in the United States and their treatment by the American government. We realize that the Japanese government cannot make public what has thus far been accomplished in the informal negotiations which have been carried on, but the Japanese government should make its own attitude perfectly clear, as well as to the course it purposes to follow in its efforts to solve the problem.

We anticipate extended discussion of the Californian problem in the Diet, as well as a discussion of what other Western states are doing. Inasmuch as the opposition has not made a thorough survey or investigation of the subject in the United States, their arguments may perhaps be only of a theoretical and general nature.

There is no one in the Japanese Diet who can understand thoroughly the situation of the Japanese in the United States. We therefore cannot expect our wishes to be made known there.

Let us confine our argument to just one specific topic. That is, whatever they may change in the Japanese-American treaty, or whatever they do to what they call the Gentlemen's Agreement, do not deprive us of the right to marry.

There are perhaps 25,000 or 30,000 Japanese bachelors in the United States between the ages of 30 and 40 years. If these men are absolutely denied the right to go home to Japan, then return to this country with wives, then we would indeed be in the depths of despair.

CONVENTION OF THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION of the delegates from northern California to the Japanese Association of America was held this week from Monday to Thursday in the Sutter street branch of the M. C. There were present forty delegates from twenty-nine Japanese associations.

Following the selection of a chairman and appointment of various committees in accordance with approved parliamentary practice, the delegates maintained an attitude of neutrality.

"At first there was a general misunderstanding on the Japanese situation among the committee members. We believe, however, that we succeeded in bringing about an understanding before the committee returned to Washington.

"The pamphlets of this association had their effect in making our side of the problem clear to the American people."

"On Wednesday the resolution of the convention Mr. Shichitaro Yada, the new Japanese consul general to San Francisco, spoke briefly, saying in part:

"I understand this meeting is representative of the members of the various Japanese associations which embrace the many thousands of Japanese resident in northern California. The destiny of the people you represent is trusted to your leadership. Therefore we appreciate your efforts and public spirit, and wish you every success."

"During the course of the business session a delegate from Oakland asked about existing relations between the Japanese consulate and the many Japanese associations. The Japanese have accused the Japanese associations of being the tool of the consulate, which is not the truth. Perhaps the delegate who raised the question was trying to clear the air surrounding the situation rendering the object of the Japanese Association of America obscure to the American people; to draw a definite statement from the governing committee that the association usually assists in the promotion of investigations in connection with the issuance of certificates relative to business matters. This is the regular duty of the consulate, but it is too complicated and of too wide a scope to be executed quickly and accurately. Japanese subjects are widely scattered over California. However, to the great regret of some of the delegates the managing body evaded the direct question of the Oakland delegate."

"On Wednesday a resolution to change the name of the association was introduced. It was argued that the words 'Japanese Association' are misunderstood by some Americans, who infer that the Japanese Association of America is an organization usually called in its investigations in connection with the issuance of certificates relative to business matters. This is the regular duty of the consulate, but it is too complicated and of too wide a scope to be executed quickly and accurately. Japanese subjects are widely scattered over California. However, to the great regret of some of the delegates the managing body evaded the direct question of the Oakland delegate."

"The resolution was adopted. It was argued that the name does not matter anyway, and it would be better to stick more closely to the business undertaken, rather than to deliberate on what the organization should be called. The name proposed was the 'Japanese Association of America'."

"Following this it was decided to elect ten or fifteen influential American citizens as an advisory board. The members of this board are to receive no compensation. This board of governors will give severance pay of \$1,000 a year as a medium for receiving good advice from their American friends."

"A legal bureau was created. This bureau will advise Japanese on complicated questions growing out of the business of the consulate. Among other business transacted, it was determined to elect some influential Japanese, other than association officials, as members of the advisory board to lend financial assistance to the Japanese Agricultural Association, the Japanese Salvation Army relief home, and to investigate the feasibility of creating a much needed financial system for the Japanese residents here."

"The adjustment of a committee of fifteen was appointed to carry on the business of the association. The personnel of the committee includes the most successful Japanese farmers, business and professional men in California. The funds for the coming year are \$1,800. This will be expended for the salaries of the secretaries, office rental, suppression of the undesirable element and for miscellaneous purposes."

A TRIBUTE TO JAPAN.

(FROM THE SHANGHAI TIMES.)

IT IS, IN THESE DAYS, so seldom that the Japanese receive anything in the nature of a compliment or a tribute to their worth, that we have pleasure in calling particular attention to the kindly sentiments just expressed on behalf of the French people towards Japan and the Japanese.

The occasion of the felicitous observations was on the eve of the departure of Baron Matsui, ambassador of Japan, from Paris. On such a festive occasion it is customary, of course, to "speed the parting guest" with some felicitous remarks, but the sentiments uttered—even as indicated in the necessarily brief report so far received of the occasion—were of a high order. There is not for a moment to be doubted in the same category with the customary parting speeches.

It takes a polite people to thoroughly understand and appreciate an equally polite people, and that is probably why the French and the Japanese have all along been such very good friends and why they continue to cherish the feelings of amity with which they regard each other. There is, however, something more substantial in the utterance that has just been made, in which, in the name of France, one of France's senators referred, in appropriately glowing terms, to Japan's faithfulness to the Allies and her scrupulous carrying out of all her engagements towards them.

JAPAN A WORTHY ALLY.

We are deeply gratified, we reiterate, to read of this tribute to Japan for it is much too frequently glossed over or forgotten that as far as lay in her power Japan was in every respect a worthy ally, and so far as the East was concerned, was a very pillar of strength to those Western nations fighting along with her in the cause of justice and freedom.

Though Japan's military skill was not called upon to any great extent, even at the capture of Tsingtau, Japan let it be clearly understood that it was ready to cross the seas should the need for her army arise. Her navy, which bears a worthy comparison with any navy in the world, was from the first day that she entered into cooperation with the Allies until the signing of the armistice ever assiduously working in the interests of the Allies and towards the destruction of the common enemy.

We have just to ponder for a moment on what might easily have happened here in the Far East had Japan elected, as she had been very strongly urged to do in several directions long before the war began, to form an alliance with Germany and, in consequence, had remained neutral or had been compelled by circumstances to side with the Germans. We here in the East would have been in a very different position had such been the case for Japan may depend upon it that the Allies could have afforded to protect this part of the world.

TREASON OF MITSUHIDE FROM THE YEHON TAIKO-KI.

(Continued from last Saturday.)

THE OLD WOMAN OPENED her dim eyes. "Your tears are useless," she said feebly. "It was to be expected that such misfortune should befall a relative of Mitsuhide. Has he not murdered Lord Nobunaga, his master? By committing this treasonable crime he has compromised our house, up to this time free from infamy."

"He is an undutiful son. He is an unrepentable wretch. I cannot find words to express his wickedness. Wealth and station gained unrighteously are as floating clouds. He has the effrontery to boast of having slain his lord. He seems to forget that even though a man should become Emperor or Shogun by such means, he is worse than the most miserable beggar."

"If, on the other hand, a man has but a pittance to live upon, it is worth more than the income of a great daimyo if he serves master and parents faithfully, and duly fulfills the duties of benevolence and justice, of loyalty and filial piety."

"Ah, Mitsuhide! Mitsuhide! The baseness of your heart has caused a world of misery. There are various weapons with which to kill a man, yet I am killed with a bamboo spear, generally used only for butchering wild boars. The punishment is heaven for having assassinated your lord, is visited upon your mother!"

Seizing the end of the spear she thrust it deeper into her wound.

Miso, choked with tears, cried: "Oh, my husband, cover me with your honor! Why did you not listen to me when I counseled against your evil plan? Had you done so, this misfortune would not have befallen us. I know it was an accident, but think of the horror of being killed by another with your own hand. Being slain by your mother is a most heinous crime. If she dies, ask her forgiveness for your deed!"

MITSUHIDE JUSTIFIES ACTIONS.

"Away with you and your reproaches!" roared Mitsuhide. "Cease such nonsensical chatter. Have you forgotten how often that tyrant, Oda Nobunaga, insulted me? I was not under any great obligation to him for having assassinated him. His evil deeds increased daily, so I took his life in accordance with my duty as a warrior and for the sake of the Empire. My deeds do but cover me with honor and glory."

"Kintaro of China slew the tyrant Chu and in our own country Hojo Yoshioki exiled an emperor. These great examples show it is the desire of all Japanese and Chinese to relieve the people of their grievances by destroying their tyrants. Away with you women! What do you know about these deeds?"

Suddenly there arose the din of battle drums. All strained their eyes to see what was happening. Mitsuhide returned at this moment, and tottered up to the house. He was leaning on his sword, and blood gushed from his wounds.

"My parents!" he gasped. "Are you here? I had almost disappeared that could scarcely speak. The girl ran up to him. "First grandmother, now you—both pitifully wounded. Have courage, my husband!"

"What has happened?"

"Pulling himself together with an effort, Jujuro gasped: "Obeying your commands, I encamped on the seashore with my regiment of 3,000 horsemen. All unsuspecting, the enemy rowed close to the shore. They landed on the beach for a march to the capital. Suddenly we cut my way through the ranks in all directions. Taken completely by surprise, the enemy broke and ran in confusion. We pursued, harassing them."

"Suddenly behind us a loud voice was heard to cry: 'Hail to King Kiyomasa, retainer of Hishiba Hideyoshi. You, the son of the traitor Mitsuhide, and your followers shall now taste of the sharpness of my sword.'"

"Raging with demoniacal fury, Kiyomasa hacked and cut with his great sword. Encouraged by his example, his soldiers fell upon us with great vigor. Their attack was so powerful that in a few minutes my troops were killed to a man. In me he beheld the sole survivor of this battle, left to tell you the tale, my father."

CRUEL EVEN TO SON.

"What cowardice!" Mitsuhide cried, his hair bristling angrily. "What has become of Shiden? He is the sole survivor of the destruction of Hideyoshi. He fought alone since yesterday morning; in the melee I missed him. I am not sure whether he is alive or dead. I was anxious about father's safety, and so I cut my way through the ranks of the enemy, and have come back here. It is dangerous to remain here longer. Don't lose a moment in hurrying back to our province, father!"

Jujuro, rapidly losing strength, thought only of Mitsuhide. His grandmother, overcome by this example of filial piety, burst into tears.

"Hear him, Miso," she said. "Jujuro is fatally wounded, yet he thinks only of his wicked father. What a splendid boy he is! Mitsuhide, have you no feelings of pity or love for your own flesh and blood? Alas, my grandson is paying with his life for the loyalty he has shown to a vile tyrant, instead of dying honorably in the cause of loyalty and justice. See what your wickedness has done! And what have I done to deserve such a fate?"

The dying warrior heard the voice of the old woman, and wept bitterly.

"Ah, grandmother!" he said faintly, "and are you dying, too? Is this our last farewell? I should like to see your face again before I die, but night has fallen and I cannot see."

"His hand held fast by the lovely girl, Jujuro breathed his last.

A MOTHER'S LAMENT.

"His mother burst into tears. 'It is the soldier's lot to die,' she wailed, 'but, oh! the pity of it. For eighteen years he has never known a moment of enjoyment. All his days have been passing in the din and noise of war. He has consecrated his life to the bow and arrow. This morning, when he was on the point of starting for the field of battle, he said, with a brave smile: 'Mother, dearest, I expect to distinguish myself in my first battle today. I shall be praised for it by father and grandmother.' I can still see his bright smile. I shall never forget it."

"Hatsugiku was sobbing broken-heartedly. "Is anybody in all the world more unhappy than I? anybody in the world more unhappy than I? anybody in the world more unhappy than I? anybody in the world more unhappy than I?"

"(TO BE CONTINUED.)"

But the Japanese, as we all know, had the good sense and the sound judgment to ally themselves long before the war with Great Britain and, shortly after the war started, unhesitatingly threw in their lot with the Allied nations ranged against Germany.

Japan's task, situated so far away from the actual scene of the war, was no light one, but further the interests of her Allies during the long period of the struggle she did so wholeheartedly, giving of her best, ungrudgingly and unhesitatingly.

For years her navy was practically the sole guardian of the Allies' interests in the Far East, and, also for years, splendid service was rendered by a large portion of Japan's fleet in the Mediterranean Sea. Japan proved a sound and reliable ally in every respect and is well worthy of any tribute that may be extended to her.

WHEN THIS OLD WORLD WAS YOUNG.

(Continued from Last Saturday.)

THE DEATH-STONE stands on Nasu's moor. Through winter snows and summer heat; The moss grows greener upon its sides, But the foul demon haunts it yet.

Chill blows the blast; the owl's sad choir; Hoops hoarsely through the moaning pines; Among the low chrysantheums; The skulking fox, the jackal whines, As o'er the moor the autumn light declines.

After a world of weary travel the Buddhist priest, Genno, arrived at the moor of Nasu and was about to settle himself for a rest in the shadow of a great stone, when a spirit appeared and said:

"Rest not under this stone! It is the Death-Stone. Men, birds and beasts have perished by touching it."

Genno's curiosity was aroused. He begged the spirit to tell him about the Death-Stone.

"Long ago there was a beautiful girl living at the Japanese court. So charming was she that men called her the Jewel Maiden. Her wisdom was a match for her beauty; for known to her Buddhist lore and the Confucian classics, science and the poetry of China—

"So sweetly decked by nature and by art The monarch's self soon clasped her to his heart."

THE MIKADO'S FEAST.

"One night the Mikado gave a great feast in the summer Palace. Assembled were the wit, the wisdom and the beauty of all the land. It was a brilliant gathering. While sweet music played and the guests ate and drank and made merry, darkness crept over the great apartment. Black clouds darted across the sky; not a star was to be seen."

"While guests sat rigid with fear a mysterious wind arose. Howling through the Summer Palace, it extinguished all the lanterns. There was complete darkness. Panic broke out. During the uproar some one cried out: 'A light! A light!'

"And lo! from out the Jewel Maiden's frame There's seen to dart a weirdly lustre flame! It grows, it spreads, it fills 't imperial halls; The painted screens, the costly panell'd walls, Erst the pale visage damask of the night Sparkling stands forth as in the moon's full light."

"From that hour the Mikado grew ill. His condition became so grave that the court magician was sent for. He declared the Jewel Maiden was a harlot and a fiend."

"Who, with insidious art, The State to ravage, captivates thy heart!"

The Mikado's heart was turned against the Jewel Maiden by the words of the magician. The Mikado spurned her, whereupon she resumed her original shape, that of a fox, and ran away to this very stone on Nasu moor.

The priest looked critically at the spirit. "Who are you?" he asked.

By SOSEKI NATSUME.

(Translated by a Japanese Schoolboy.)

ARE THE STUDYING of anything else maybe that easily understood?" remark Mrs. Nosey.

"Oh, ah, yes, to be sure, he once wrote essay 'The Stabilities of Acorn, or Revolution of Celestial Bodies,' lips beauteous masters."

"But, but, says Mrs. Nosey, 'can such instrument as acorns be subject of studies by university?'"

"Great fiend hereby chaffed at lady unostentatiously."

"Why, I myselfs on an scientific subjects but I drafts an inference that it's worth while to study, maybe, because Mr. Cold Moons study it."

By this she appear to become conversant the discussion of studies is entirely out of or beyond the range of her field and hence she steered away the topics of conversation to elsewhere.

"It's the diffrent from what we've been discussing, but, somehow, I heard tell the fortune Mr. Cold of Moon encountered this last New Year day and fractured two fronts teeth eating shitake mushrooms. Ain't that fact?"

"It are, and that to vacant lot caused by absence of tooth kuga rice cake adhered to."

"Great friend knew that kind of a subject was his speciality and became giddy goof."

"Such intelligence he musta been. Why didn't he use tooth pickax?"

"I shall remind him next when I see at him, threaten beneficent master chuckly."

"Judging by easy damages to teeth on his mere biting of shitake mushrooms, seems by me, the qualities of his teeth were somewhat of the inferior. What? What?"

"Seems by me, all right, it can't be said as it's good—how about that, Mettel?"

"It ain't no good, but it's somewhat charming or attractive, it are peculiar he ain't fixed damage as yet. It's special attraction for kugurice cake."

HERE'S A HOW-DEE-DO.

"What are his lesson for not fixing lost teeth, ain't he got the money enough to subsidize it or are it because of his excentricity?"

"However, I don't believe he are got intention to stay minus fore teeth forever. Don't you worry yourself away."

The great friend were getting back his temper at this time. But Mrs. Nosey transferred subject again.

"If you happen to have exemplar of his chirography here would you be pleased to let me scrutinize it?"

The batty master went in at his study and came out with forty or maybe thirty post cards.

"Oh, ah, you know, I don't need to look by all of them, just a few, if it's all the same by you," respond Mrs. Nosey.

"Let me glance at 'em," speak gleat fiend.

"So, I can select fine specimens for you."

"He picked out card. "This here are extremely interesting, I suspect."

"My, my," say Mrs. Nosey, "if he don't draw pictures, too, ain't he so clever, please let me observe."

"When she observed it she cry: "How hollid! It's picture of the badger. What's his big ideal in picking out of badger or secreting such common or lowly animal as badger to draw—but ain't it strange it looks like badger?"

Then she admired it bit.

Read a inscription," commend busy master smilingly. Mrs. Nosey seem to read it aloud as ignolant servants read newspapers.

"On last New Year's eve the badgers of the Mountains had a party and dantsanted. They sung:

"I," answered the spirit, "am the demon that once dwelt in the breast of the Jewel Maiden. Now I must inhabit the Death-stone forever and a day."

Genno was horrified by this frank confession. He remembered his duty as a priest, however, and said: "Though you have sunk low in wickedness you shall rise to virtue again. Take this priest's robe and begging bowl, and reveal to me your form."

The wicked spirit cried pitifully:

"In the garish light of day I hide myself away, Like pale Asama's fires; With the night I'll come agate, Confess my guilt with pain, And new-born pure desires."

Having spoken these words the spirit vanished. GENNO PRAYS CONSTANTLY.

Genno did not relinquish his good intentions. Morning, noon and night he prayed for the salvation of this erring soul. In order that she might attain Nirvana he offered flowers, burned incense and recited the sacred Scriptures in front of the stone.

"Spirit of the Death-Stone," said Genno when he had performed these rites, "what was it in a former world that caused thee to assume in this world a shape so foul?"

Suddenly the Death-Stone opened and again the spirit appeared, crying:

"In stones there are spirits, In the waters is a voice heard; The winds sweep across the firmament!"

A lurid glare shone about Genno. In the shining light stood a fox, which turned suddenly into a beautiful maiden.

"I am she who first, in Ind, was the demon to whom Prince Haseku paid homage. . . . In Great Cathay I took the form of Hoji, consort of the Emperor Luwai, and at the Court of the Rising Sun I became the Flawless Jewel Maiden, concubine of the Emperor Toka."

In the form of the Jewel Maiden, the spirit acceded to Genno, she had plotted to bring destruction to the imperial line.

"Already I was making my plans, already I was gloating over the thought of the Mikado's death. Had it not been for the power of the Court Magician I should have succeeded in my scheme. As I have told you, I was driven from court. Pursued by dogs, wounded by arrows, I finally sank exhausted into the Death-Stone. From time to time I haunted the moor. Now the Lord Buddha has had compassion upon me, and he has sent his priest to point out the way of true religion and to bring peace."

Chamberlain thus ends the story:

"I swear, O man of God! I swear, she cries, To thee whose blessing waits me to the skies, I swear a solemn oath, that shall endure, From this hour I'm virtuous child alone! Thus spake the ghoul, and vanished 'neath the Stone."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Not possession but use is the only riches.

No rule without an exception.



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

"Come! It's New Year's eve. Miyamafumi is not coming. A-rook-chook-chooky."

"What's this, tell me. Ain't he fooling people?"

Mrs. Nosey somehow or other seemed to show attitudes of dissatisfaction.

"Great Fiend picked out once again and showing said: 'How do you like this bear pictures of a sylph?'"

AN ANGEL IN FURS.

It revealed to be that of one of angel garbed in feathery robes and she are playing musical instrument.

"It seems by me her nose are weeny teeny bits too smallish."

"Why, it are just grand like nose. Read the word rather than taking the notice of nasal."

It say:

"There were once on a time a astronomer. One night, as it were a custom by him, he ascended