

日米

隔離學校

實際的疏通

日本入學兒童隔離學校案、加州...

勞働賃銀の低落

市價の暴落、賃銀の低落、労働者...

獨逸賠償債金討議

獨逸賠償債金討議、米國政府...

東宮殿下香港御着

東宮殿下香港御着、三月三日...

濱口鶴雄大尉投獄せらる

濱口鶴雄大尉投獄せらる、濱口...

西川嘉門家宅搜索を受く

西川嘉門家宅搜索を受く、西川...

露都反動革命否定

露都反動革命否定、露都反動...

反過激派臨時政府計畫

反過激派臨時政府計畫、反過激...

伯林過激派の示威

伯林過激派の示威、伯林過激...

獨逸賠償債金討議

獨逸賠償債金討議、獨逸賠償...

英國労働黨對獨逸攻撃

英國労働黨對獨逸攻撃、英國...

米國労働者の苦闘

米國労働者の苦闘、米國労働...

獨逸賠償債金討議

獨逸賠償債金討議、獨逸賠償...

米國墨哥政府承認期近

米國墨哥政府承認期近、米國...

鐵道労働賃金減

鐵道労働賃金減、鐵道労働...

米國墨哥政府承認期近

米國墨哥政府承認期近、米國...

獨逸賠償債金討議

獨逸賠償債金討議、獨逸賠償...

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鐵道労働賃金減、鐵道労働...

獨逸賠償債金討議

獨逸賠償債金討議、獨逸賠償...

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米國墨哥政府承認期近、米國...

鐵道労働賃金減

鐵道労働賃金減、鐵道労働...

米國墨哥政府承認期近

米國墨哥政府承認期近、米國...

鐵道労働賃金減

鐵道労働賃金減、鐵道労働...

THE SUMITOMO BANK, LTD. (COMMERCIAL) San Francisco, Calif.

無遠慮 外地一境獄代 性慾の知識 新比翼塚

小田運送會社 朝日運送會社

日本料理 小川ホテル

帝國ホテル

みかどホテル

大戦後の世界と日本

現代日本と社會問題

橫正金銀行支店

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

鄉里送金

運れ馳せの不景気で 苦しむ南米諸國

世界の恐慌波動が今頃及んでる 高い日米品を思惑買ひして 手を焼く貯蔵庫に充滿する

秘魯及びチリが南米諸國を代表して恐慌波動に苦しんで居る。秘魯は、南米諸國に於いては、最も恐慌波動に苦しんで居る。秘魯は、南米諸國に於いては、最も恐慌波動に苦しんで居る。秘魯は、南米諸國に於いては、最も恐慌波動に苦しんで居る。

約三ヶ月間各地を巡視して来た 静洋丸が乗組員の健康を心配する

静洋丸が乗組員の健康を心配する。静洋丸が乗組員の健康を心配する。静洋丸が乗組員の健康を心配する。静洋丸が乗組員の健康を心配する。静洋丸が乗組員の健康を心配する。

不景気の風が吹いて来た 米穀の相場が暴落した

米穀の相場が暴落した。米穀の相場が暴落した。米穀の相場が暴落した。米穀の相場が暴落した。米穀の相場が暴落した。

米船が競争 加奈陀船も南下

加奈陀船も南下。加奈陀船も南下。加奈陀船も南下。加奈陀船も南下。加奈陀船も南下。

排日法案上程 コロラド州

コロラド州。コロラド州。コロラド州。コロラド州。コロラド州。

米穀の相場が暴落した

米穀の相場が暴落した。米穀の相場が暴落した。米穀の相場が暴落した。米穀の相場が暴落した。米穀の相場が暴落した。

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米穀の相場が暴落した

日本の野球は頗る有望

日本の野球は頗る有望。日本の野球は頗る有望。日本の野球は頗る有望。日本の野球は頗る有望。日本の野球は頗る有望。

輸出禁止説

輸出禁止説。輸出禁止説。輸出禁止説。輸出禁止説。輸出禁止説。

委員通過

委員通過。委員通過。委員通過。委員通過。委員通過。

七郡の人口

七郡の人口。七郡の人口。七郡の人口。七郡の人口。七郡の人口。

加奈陀油田取締

加奈陀油田取締。加奈陀油田取締。加奈陀油田取締。加奈陀油田取締。加奈陀油田取締。

要求欄

要求欄。要求欄。要求欄。要求欄。要求欄。

御祝儀	御菓子	御菓子	御菓子	御菓子
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御菓子	御菓子	御菓子	御菓子	御菓子

東瀛で引受けた獨逸賠償船は 天津丸より一層大きい

近々桑港東洋間航海 獨逸引渡船八隻中の最大船で 千四百人の乗客収容力がある

此報で東瀛支店に活況づく。獨逸の賠償船として引取られた、八隻のうち最大の一隻である天津丸が、近々桑港東洋間航海を開始する。この船は、獨逸の賠償船として引取られた八隻のうち最大の一隻で、千四百人の乗客を収容することができる。船長は、元海軍少佐の佐々木大佐である。この船は、東瀛支店に活況づく。獨逸の賠償船として引取られた、八隻のうち最大の一隻である天津丸が、近々桑港東洋間航海を開始する。この船は、獨逸の賠償船として引取られた八隻のうち最大の一隻で、千四百人の乗客を収容することができる。船長は、元海軍少佐の佐々木大佐である。

白川中將 補第十師團長

白川中將は、補第十師團長に任ぜられた。白川中將は、前々度、補第十師團長に任ぜられた。白川中將は、前々度、補第十師團長に任ぜられた。白川中將は、前々度、補第十師團長に任ぜられた。白川中將は、前々度、補第十師團長に任ぜられた。

對日態度 華府議院の

華府議院の對日態度。華府議院の對日態度は、近々桑港東洋間航海を開始する。華府議院の對日態度は、近々桑港東洋間航海を開始する。華府議院の對日態度は、近々桑港東洋間航海を開始する。華府議院の對日態度は、近々桑港東洋間航海を開始する。

米作者大會 米友も打電

米作者大會、米友も打電。米作者大會、米友も打電。米作者大會、米友も打電。米作者大會、米友も打電。米作者大會、米友も打電。

女に立たぬ 役に立たぬ

女に立たぬ、役に立たぬ。女に立たぬ、役に立たぬ。女に立たぬ、役に立たぬ。女に立たぬ、役に立たぬ。女に立たぬ、役に立たぬ。

米國市場で 日本樂器

米國市場で日本樂器。米國市場で日本樂器。米國市場で日本樂器。米國市場で日本樂器。米國市場で日本樂器。

米國市場で 日本樂器

米國市場で日本樂器。米國市場で日本樂器。米國市場で日本樂器。米國市場で日本樂器。米國市場で日本樂器。

讓渡反對

讓渡反對。讓渡反對。讓渡反對。讓渡反對。讓渡反對。

彈劾案否決

彈劾案否決。彈劾案否決。彈劾案否決。彈劾案否決。彈劾案否決。

拾子の防止

拾子の防止。拾子の防止。拾子の防止。拾子の防止。拾子の防止。

運命の女

運命の女。運命の女。運命の女。運命の女。運命の女。

祖母死去の報

祖母死去の報。祖母死去の報。祖母死去の報。祖母死去の報。祖母死去の報。

發展 五十三万磅

發展 五十三万磅。發展 五十三万磅。發展 五十三万磅。發展 五十三万磅。發展 五十三万磅。

花瓶 千三百

花瓶 千三百。花瓶 千三百。花瓶 千三百。花瓶 千三百。花瓶 千三百。

眞機 泥棒

眞機 泥棒。眞機 泥棒。眞機 泥棒。眞機 泥棒。眞機 泥棒。

役員 立たぬ

役員 立たぬ。役員 立たぬ。役員 立たぬ。役員 立たぬ。役員 立たぬ。

鮮魚 精肉

鮮魚 精肉。鮮魚 精肉。鮮魚 精肉。鮮魚 精肉。鮮魚 精肉。

桑港魚市場

桑港魚市場。桑港魚市場。桑港魚市場。桑港魚市場。桑港魚市場。

英語教授

英語教授。英語教授。英語教授。英語教授。英語教授。

大川乙作

大川乙作。大川乙作。大川乙作。大川乙作。大川乙作。

大川乙作

大川乙作。大川乙作。大川乙作。大川乙作。大川乙作。

在米筑前人会

在米筑前人会。在米筑前人会。在米筑前人会。在米筑前人会。在米筑前人会。

元吉寫眞館

元吉寫眞館。元吉寫眞館。元吉寫眞館。元吉寫眞館。元吉寫眞館。

大馬茶店

大馬茶店。大馬茶店。大馬茶店。大馬茶店。大馬茶店。

銀行預金に優 一對の公債

銀行預金に優 一對の公債。銀行預金に優 一對の公債。銀行預金に優 一對の公債。銀行預金に優 一對の公債。銀行預金に優 一對の公債。

原田寫眞館

原田寫眞館。原田寫眞館。原田寫眞館。原田寫眞館。原田寫眞館。

大川乙作

大川乙作。大川乙作。大川乙作。大川乙作。大川乙作。

在米筑前人会

在米筑前人会。在米筑前人会。在米筑前人会。在米筑前人会。在米筑前人会。

元吉寫眞館

元吉寫眞館。元吉寫眞館。元吉寫眞館。元吉寫眞館。元吉寫眞館。

大馬茶店

大馬茶店。大馬茶店。大馬茶店。大馬茶店。大馬茶店。

すき焼

すき焼。すき焼。すき焼。すき焼。すき焼。

大橋靴商會

大橋靴商會。大橋靴商會。大橋靴商會。大橋靴商會。大橋靴商會。

大川乙作

大川乙作。大川乙作。大川乙作。大川乙作。大川乙作。

在米筑前人会

在米筑前人会。在米筑前人会。在米筑前人会。在米筑前人会。在米筑前人会。

元吉寫眞館

元吉寫眞館。元吉寫眞館。元吉寫眞館。元吉寫眞館。元吉寫眞館。

大馬茶店

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大和原法律事務所

大和原法律事務所。大和原法律事務所。大和原法律事務所。大和原法律事務所。大和原法律事務所。

大川乙作

大川乙作。大川乙作。大川乙作。大川乙作。大川乙作。

在米筑前人会

在米筑前人会。在米筑前人会。在米筑前人会。在米筑前人会。在米筑前人会。

元吉寫眞館

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大馬茶店

大馬茶店。大馬茶店。大馬茶店。大馬茶店。大馬茶店。

接木選擇無花果(一)

果樹の選擇改良と接木の關係
無花果は固定特徴を遺傳せず

多年間 研究して其一部
の成績を報告せられた

接木用 果樹を特別に育
果樹一本毎に品質の善悪を

栽培地 方の氣候土壤に
依つて異なるので苗木の受け遣

無花果 中加州に昔から
栽培せられて黒色マシオン種

接木 果樹を特別に育
果樹一本毎に品質の善悪を

多年間 研究して其一部
の成績を報告せられた

接木用 果樹を特別に育
果樹一本毎に品質の善悪を

栽培地 方の氣候土壤に
依つて異なるので苗木の受け遣

加州問題

加州問題に非ず
加州問題に非ず

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加州問題に非ず

桑港市場 農産物

セロリ多量
アスパラガス 本日河下

アスパラガス 本日河下
セロリ多量

セロリ多量
アスパラガス 本日河下

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セロリ多量

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アスパラガス 本日河下

アスパラガス 本日河下
セロリ多量

セロリ多量
アスパラガス 本日河下

アスパラガス 本日河下
セロリ多量

セロリ多量
アスパラガス 本日河下

感情問題

感情問題に非ず
感情問題に非ず

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野菜類

野菜類
アスパラガス 本日河下

アスパラガス 本日河下
野菜類

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アスパラガス 本日河下

アスパラガス 本日河下
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アスパラガス 本日河下

アスパラガス 本日河下
野菜類

野菜類
アスパラガス 本日河下

アスパラガス 本日河下
野菜類

野菜類
アスパラガス 本日河下

御禮廣告

御禮廣告
御禮廣告

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死亡廣告

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再渡米保護會 會長 川島末之進

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桑港旅館組合 會長 井木旅館

丸野純一郎 遺族會

加州の煽動による

テキサス排日内情

先きにテキサス州ハリスバーグに於ける排日運動は、最近ますます激しくなつて來た。...

南加州各日會幹事會

南加州各日會幹事會は、十日午後十時、同會館に於て開會した。...

フレスノ地方の

灌漑案通過

フレスノ地方の灌漑案は、昨日の州議會で通過した。...

オウランド

オウランド地方の農業組合は、昨日の州議會で通過した。...

サンルイス

サンルイス地方の農業組合は、昨日の州議會で通過した。...

東市助

東市助の活動は、最近ますます活発になつて來た。...

テキサス排日内情

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皮膚病妙藥

思慮ある人なり
皮膚病は往々傳染するに治癒法
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私用するにハナハリの膏軟を
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所有後の世話等
中加一手扱
増田商事社
布市街九子自轉車店內
電話五〇五二

廣告

東市助
布市街九子自轉車店內
電話五〇五二

廣告

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電話五〇五二

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電話一四二六

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インカムタキス三月十四日迄 電話三四

高橋事務所

帝國平原プロレター市 (郵函) 八二八
インカムタキス三月十四日迄 電話三四

ガタロップ人夫大募集

仕事は三月十五日開始
大根作業加算額一萬三千英加
夫役者も歓迎す
食料は希望に高給を支拂ふ
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帝國平原プロレター市 (郵函) 八二八
インカムタキス三月十四日迄 電話三四

所管申請

新宮土地事件
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去る十九日、四月十三日、
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花田夜警の手柄

花田夜警の手柄
去る十九日、四月十三日、
去る十九日、四月十三日、
去る十九日、四月十三日、

自殺した同僚

自殺した同僚
去る十九日、四月十三日、
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三人は昨日

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退院御挨拶

退院御挨拶
去る十九日、四月十三日、
去る十九日、四月十三日、
去る十九日、四月十三日、

須市西アソシエイト
電話三五五〇

春期種痘
公認 内田醫院

北澤商會
収入税及會社報告

御挨拶
藤田龍吉

活潑河合清風
三味 東雲夏子

ペンリン十二日、十三日
桑港興行會社

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アスパラガスの

皆さん早く御出なさい
日本人會農事部

井上商會
各種肥料

須市ホテル
室内清潔 玉子の設備

錦帯堂ドラッグストア
認公 須市南アソシエイト

須市下島寫真館
電話三五五〇

大家具會
和家具會

保險
河本源吉

松野醫院
岡山商店

宮崎醫院
みかど魚店

柴太郎
電話一六四三

唐津病院
病源研究所

石井醫院
谷本商店

有明商會
名出病院

O.K. 家具金物商店
ライオン藥店

櫻府 日本銀行
電話一〇七八

早石醫院
J. Hayashi, M.D.

タフトホテル
須市南アソシエイト

吉田齒科醫院
武田正夫

小田醫院
紀伊商店

岩本齒科醫院
片岡一

春木醫院
名出病院

須市支社
石川醫院

江頭豆腐店
工藤齒科醫院

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O.K. グラデー

國井時計店
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Mr. Harding's Inaugural Address.

The Japanese American News commented on the President's inaugural address on March 5, the following being a liberal translation:

THE SPEECH delivered by the new President, Mr. Warren G. Harding, at the ceremony of his inauguration, was indeed great and imposing. President Harding is a pattern of his day, the leader of his people, and in his speech, he emphasized his solemn oath in dedicating himself to God, to the people and to his country.

His speech is printed in detail elsewhere in the paper. In general, he discusses, at the outset, our present situation. We have witnessed the great storm, he says, and now are standing in an atmosphere in which a new hope is alloyed with remorse.

Going on to a discussion of his internal and foreign policies, President Harding stressed the traditional American policy of non-interference in the politics of Europe. Concerning foreign relations, he proposed a council of all nations, strong and weak, to promote amicable international contacts, reduce or abolish armaments in order to put an end to warfare, and advocate establishment of a court of conciliation.

As for internal policies, he argued the necessity of taking the consensus of public opinion as a basis, bespoke the cooperation of all citizens, industrial peace, the fostering of production, tariff revision. In conclusion he dwelt upon the mission of America.

The President's speech is strongly colored, if not with nationalism then with the Wilsonian internationalism. "Every commitment must be made in exercise of our national sovereignty," Mr. Harding said, discussing the proposed international council. He continued:

"Since freedom imperiled and independence inspired and nationality exalted, a world supergovernment is contrary to everything we cherish and can have no sanction by our republic. This is not selfishness, it is sanctity. It is not aloofness, it is security. It is not suspicion of others. It is patriotic adherence to the things which made us what we are."

This part of his speech is exceedingly brilliant. He clearly and boldly told why the United States does not enter the League of Nations.

We all anticipated such a declaration. Undoubtedly it is right at this point that the majority of American citizens uphold Mr. Harding, as was clearly indicated by the vote last year, but the strength of the new nationalism is noteworthy to a degree.

The policy adopted by Washington, as everyone knows, was to refrain from mixing in the political, military and economic affairs of Europe. It was President Monroe who declared against European interference in American affairs. And then came Lincoln, who united the nation by mighty ties.

Thus it is seen that it is traditional American policy not to interfere with other nations' affairs, nor to brook interference in American affairs by another nation. But Americans are determined to promote the prosperity of their nation, and, when in accord with the national policy, to render service for the promotion of world and human affairs in general.

The world war is unparalleled in history. After witnessing its ghastliness we have all been convinced that a repetition should not be tolerated. Internationalism, with ex-President Wilson as its conspicuous leader, has advanced with great strides. American citizens, charmed by Mr. Wilson's noble spirit, his erudition and his power of expressing himself, were converted, for a time, to feverish internationalism. But when the war drew to an end they were awakened rudely, looked about them, realized their own country had a brilliant history, and returned to an American nationalism. That is why Mr. Wilson fell from the peak of glory into the abyss. And that is why President Harding's inaugural address is so highly colored with the tint of the new nationalism. We must expect every internal and foreign policy to follow the blazed trail of this consciousness.

Naval Expansion and Reduction.

The following is a liberal translation of an editorial in Japanese published in this newspaper on March 3:

THE UNITED STATES SENATE recently held an extraordinary secret session to discuss the navy appropriation and proposed reduction of naval equipment in conjunction with England and Japan. The original bill was passed unanimously.

The matters discussed in this secret session were not, of course, made public. But it is reported that the discussion centered about a comparison of American, British and Japanese naval power, naval expansion, and Japanese, American and British American diplomatic relations and policies.

Among the appropriations is the item for the establishment of a great naval base on San Francisco Bay. There is also the Yap Island question. We can imagine considerable time was devoted to a discussion of Japan. Among the various arguments advanced prior and subsequent to the secret session there was a very strong argument by Senator Lodge, Republican, for a positive American policy.

He declared, in the main, that faith could not be placed in diplomatic negotiations with Japan and that it is impossible to deal with that country in the ordinary diplomatic manner. The Yap controversy, he said, is no exception. He doubts the sincerity of the international good faith of Japan and believes the only way to deal with Nippon is to maintain a great navy to press the demands of this country. Senators Phelan, Poinceter and others from Western states expressed unanimity of belief and backed the naval program of 1916.

The battle has been waged in the Senate with Senator William Borah holding the banner of disarmament and others opposed to his doctrine. The naval appropriation with the Edge amendment was passed. It means the United States will continue the construction of warships as scheduled until her equals the greatest naval power in the world. But on the other hand it opens the way for negotiations with England and Japan for discontinuance of naval expansion for the next five years.

Restriction of armament and reduction of naval power is at present in the state of oral discussion. No country has yet undertaken the task. There is no precedent for disarmament in the annals of international relations. The United States alone cannot undertake the innovation of naval reduction. Therefore we do not wonder at the decision of the Senate to continue the old naval program.

When we compare the Senate resolution directing the government to open negotiations with the governments of Japan and England for an international conference on cessation of warship construction for the next five years, with the bill introduced into the Japanese Diet by N. Ozaki, embodying the same provisions, and turned down by the great majority, we see the vast difference in the attitudes of the statesmen of the two nations.

When we observe, however, the distrust of Japan shown by American statesmen and the apprehension with which they regard the expansion of the Japanese navy, we have a spectacle which is beyond our understanding.

The naval policy of Japan is a continuation of the policy adopted several years ago by the Japanese legislature. It is to build eight battleships and armored cruisers and complement ships and maintain the minimum naval authority necessary to safeguard against attack. In comparison with the British and American navies it is only half or 60 per cent as large. Some United States senators believe Japan in the future will surpass America in naval strength; others are apprehensive, although they do not think Japan will outdistance this country.

Since the division of the American navy into two fleets, one on the Atlantic, the other on the Pacific, the Pacific fleet is perhaps smaller than the entire Japanese navy. But, at any time a need arises, the Atlantic fleet can be sent through the Panama Canal or around South America to the Pacific Ocean. Then the Japanese navy would be almost negligible. In passing the resolution, we imagine, there must have been a scheme among the statesmen in the Senate to overshadow Japan with a greater navy.

Distrust of Japan is not new. But it is growing stronger because of the Japanese policy in China and Siberia, perhaps. If Japan wishes to be on good terms with other nations, to avoid isolation from the concert of the powers, it is of paramount importance for Japan to re-establish her sincerity and truthfulness.

After all is said and done, the basic idea of armament is to make one's neighbors behave. The nation which arms itself by equipping and maintaining army and navy is like the man Robert Louis Stevenson tells of, who had an idea he should make his neighbors good. Stevenson's idea of it is that it is much more important—and safer—to make him happy.

THE OKURA MUSEUM.

ABOUT A MILE north of Shimabashi station at No. 3 Aotchi-cho near the American Embassy, stands an old collection which in its kind, probably uncollected in the world, says Charles A. Parry in the Japan Advertiser.

This is the Okura Museum of Far Eastern Antiquities, (Okura Bijutsu-kan, now officially renamed Okura Shu-ko-kan or "Collection of Antiquities"), given to the empire by the multi-millionaire Baron Kihachiro Okura at the coronation and now open to the public. It is especially worth visiting in that the exhibits were collected with rare taste and that almost every one is worth examining for its beauty or curiosity. In this it differs from other Japanese museums, which contain many objects of no intrinsic beauty or value, treasured only for their connection with historic characters of no interest except to Japanese.

There was, as every art enthusiast knows, a psychological moment in the history of collecting in Japan. This was about 1868-1870, at the time of the Restoration; and for some years later, not until the late 1870s and early 1880s, did a modernizing of their national life, were seized with a sort of reaction of contempt for their old arts. Old lacquer ware, now priceless, was then being sold so cheaply that dealers sometimes buried their collections in order to burn it in order to collect the gold it contained.

It was just at this moment that Mr. Okura, then an enterprising young merchant, began collecting. He had a vision of a museum, the first on a large and well considered plan, with the aim of forming a collection which, whether it eventually became national property or not, would be a credit to his country. The museum occupies handsome, three-story buildings, formerly the residence of the owner. It was thrown open to the public two years ago; but the public do not seem to have realized the fact; or was, for some reason, not so keenly interested as the owner would like. For during more than three hours I saw not more than twice as many visitors. No doubt it is too good for "hoi polloi"; the crowd, the people who would vulgarize heaven itself. Though not going quite so far as the museum, the fastidious Oxford scholar, I sometimes remember sympathetically his fervent exclamation: "What a blessing it is that the seam never can get hold of the really good books!"

CEREMONY AT THE GATE.

Pleasant impressions began at the gate, where the gatekeeper, answering my inquiry as to the hours of opening, insisted on my taking a "sip of tea." Tea is not only a national drink, but when there are so many other things? But I could not refuse what was so politely offered. At the porch, the liveried attendants provided me with shoe-covers and took charge of my impedimenta.

The museum is open Sundays and week days, with the exception of Mondays, from 9 till 3 during the winter half of the year, and till 4 during the other months. The two departments in which it is perhaps unrivaled are the religions: Japan, China, Korea, Tibet and Siam; and lacquer ware of Japan and China.

The staircase, which you ascend on entering, is lined with images of Buddha, and the other side shows where this faith is or has been followed. The Tibetan images, like the idols of the older Indian religion, run to multiplicity of heads and arms. One (eighteenth century) has thirty-two arms and three tiers of heads. Another Tibetan eighteenth century statue, of Shaka Nyoral, a coming Buddha, in the landing at the head of this staircase, is a fine work; it is of bronze gilt, about a foot high, sitting on a throne with an elaborate lotus pedestal, and was waisted—another Hindu characteristic which is also found in most of the Siamese images. The room you then enter contains some very ancient Chinese stone statues (sixteenth century), with curls quite in the Assyrian style, also images (sixth century) of the Buddhist Triad; also some bronze fittings dating from the first century, of a carriage, in which, no doubt, "haughty beauties" rode in the manner that they do now. Then come more Buddhas, rooms full of them. The Siamese images have a surprised, smirking expression, due partly to exaggerated arching of the brows, partly to a trick of the mouth, with the hands raised in a case of "one thousand wards; they seem to be saying "oh, dear me, I couldn't think of it!" or else "Really, now, you don't say so?" Either is better than the bovine or porcine stupidity that marks so many Japanese Buddhist statues. A case of "one thousand Buddhas and Bodhisattvas" (really about three hundred) wooden images of from two to three inches high, standing in tiers like a font of type or the choir of a Sunday school convention, in Japanese work of the early sixteenth century, is raised above the head with palms outspread, just like the pinners of the crab called by the Japanese manjūgan, or "bun-crab."

BUDDHA DO NOTHING.

There is great variety in these Buddha-figures of various nations, but they agree in one thing: the Buddha is always doing nothing—unless sitting may be called "doing something"—as compared with the more Nirvana attitude of complete repose. Why is he nearly always sitting, cross-legged? He is sometimes standing, but hardly ever lying down, and never seated in a chair. Can any one imagine an Apollo or a Jupiter sitting cross-legged? Yet nearly half of the human race agree to represent their God-Sage in this posture. It is partly because this, to us, cramped attitude is made natural by habit to Orientals, but mainly because the Buddhists sitting posture, almost angry, distinction between the beauteous state, which is divine, and mere sleep, which is rather vulgar. Of course, the enlightened one, while he seems to the common eye to be merely dozing, is in reality in a state of intense mental activity.

There must be something in this idea of attaining Nirvana while in the body, or it would not have been regarded with such longing by hundreds of millions during hundreds of generations for it did not begin with Guatama Buddha. As for Nirvana after death, I leave its consideration till the proper time; but, in any case, if absolute calm cannot be attained on this side the grave, this is no reason for not sometimes aiming at that comparative calm which can be attained. It is largely a matter of getting rid of small discomforts. Here is my recipe for Comparative Nirvana:

When you go to bed—none of your cross-legged sitting, or, if it involves too many muscles—assume the easiest position; obviously that in which the weight of the body is most supported by the bed. Lie on your back, therefore, on a low pillow (to equalize the cerebral circulation), with arms and legs straight and no part of the body weighing on any other part. Let your breathing be slow and rather deep, without paying more attention to it than you can help. You will notice small discomforts arising from position, clothing, the internal organs, etc.; obtain these as far as you can. Quiet is, of course, essential. Try to think of something pleasant; or, if this is impossible, try to think of nothing at all, though here you incur the danger of falling asleep. Sometimes, if you are healthy, and conditions are good, you will drift into a most agreeable state; you will rise as much above the world as the world sinks beneath you. You expand; you fill the room; you fill all space, or as much of it as you want to. Or else, a breeze seems a thing which, if not you, is at least within your power; in inhaling, you seem to draw a pleasant influence from the air, and in exhaling, you feel that you are sending this influence down through your feet to your extremities. Finally, you go to sleep; and it is a very pleasant way to go there.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

O-SOME AND HISAMATSU FROM "THE SHIPMAN UTA ZAIMON." BY CHIKAMATSU HANJII.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST SATURDAY.)

AN HONEST OLD MAN was Kyusaku, foster-father to Hisamatsu. Besides Hisamatsu there were three in his family: his wife, his step-daughter, O-Mitsu, and himself. The wife had been illing for a long time, with the result that O-Mitsu was so busy with nursing her mother, cooking for the family, and other matters, that she had little or no time for her own toilette, although she was sweet sixteen and very attractive.

Kyusaku's wife had been married before and O-Mitsu was her daughter by a former husband. But the girl was of a sweet disposition and treated Kyusaku as affectionately as she would have her real father. In return, the old man loved her with all his heart. He and his wife had resolved early to marry her to Hisamatsu. They had several times hinted as much to O-Mitsu, and she had heard them with very evident joy.

It was therefore with surprise and grief that Kyusaku learned Hisamatsu was paying court to O-Katsu's daughter. His sorrow and anxiety were intensified when he heard that Hisamatsu had lost 150 ryo belonging to his mistress. It seemed to the honest straightforward Kyusaku that he himself was responsible for the missing money and that, somehow or other, he must make good the loss. He struggled with great resolution, therefore, to raise the requisite amount by selling his patch of land and by borrowing money on O-Mitsu's garments, combs and ornaments. Next he intended to journey to Osaka, repay the money and apologize for the carelessness of his foster son.

Already it was past noon, but he made preparations for the journey. O-Mitsu begged him to wait until the next morning, but Kyusaku refused to delay. He declared he was not too old to walk a dozen or fifteen miles and that he would be back before dusk. Bidding her take care of her sick mother, he set out for the city.

AN UNWELCOME VISITOR.

Kosuke, accompanied by Hisamatsu, arrived soon after his departure. Kosuke had come in obedience to the command of his mistress to take the young man, for the time being, to his home, until the mystery of the lost money should be cleared up. Kosuke determined to seize this opportunity of abusing the innocent youth, and compel him to renounce all idea of returning ever to the oil shop.

He was in the house, Kosuke cried: "Is Kyusaku in Hisamatsu's company?" "No," answered Hisamatsu, "I have brought him back from Osaka."

Hearing Hisamatsu's name spoken, O-Mitsu rushed out, exclaiming joyfully: "Oh, Hisamatsu San! How happy I am to see you back!" Kosuke broke in: "You should be saddened, not glad, that Hisamatsu has returned. He has stolen 150 ryo and spent it on geisha. So I have been sent to demand immediate repayment of the money from Kyusaku. If he refuses, I shall hand over Hisamatsu to the authorities."

"Oh!" cried the girl, "impossible! Hisamatsu is incapable of stealing. The charge is false. Tell him you are innocent, Hisamatsu!" "But Kosuke would not give him the opportunity. He said: 'If Hisamatsu could have explained away the charge, I would not have been sent to demand my money here. Is Kyusaku here? Bring him to see him. He appears to be poor peasant, leading a hand-to-mouth existence. It is clear he cannot pay such a huge sum. Nevertheless, I desire to see him. Call him out, girl!'" "Indeed, sir," answered poor O-Mitsu, "father is not at home. He set out for Osaka only a short time ago. Did you not pass him on the road?"

KOSUKE GROWS ABUSIVE.

"Gone to Osaka!" Kosuke cried in irritation. "That's a lie! It is true I should have met him. He must be in hiding about the house. I'll have a look-see."

Kosuke started for the inner apartment. O-Mitsu resolutely blocked the way. "My mother is in that room, sir. Speak a little more softly, please." "If you please," roughly pushing her aside, Kosuke grasped the *shoji*. Hisamatsu could restrain himself no longer. Seizing the intruder by the collar, he said: "Take care, sir! Our mistress has ordered me to return home and to remain with my parents for the time being. She did not instruct you to act in this manner."

"Turn me loose!" Kosuke roared. "You are a thief! How dare you speak to an honest man in this manner?" Wrenching himself free of Hisamatsu's grasp, he struck the youth a stinging blow in the face. Hisamatsu crumpled to the floor. Kosuke kicked him.

Horror-struck, O-Mitsu could but look on and wring her little hands. But at this moment Kyusaku returned unexpectedly. O-Mitsu rushed to him and threw her arms around his neck. "Father!" she sobbed, "Hisamatsu is in trouble. Help him!"

Without pausing to ask questions, the old man seized Kosuke and sent him sprawling to the floor. "Kyusaku!" yelled Kosuke, struggling to his feet. "You have your nerve to throw me down on the floor, you deceitful old beast!"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

JAPANESE AS IMMIGRANTS.

A REPORT by sociological experts on immigration traits, published January, 1921, in the series of Americanization Studies, has this to say concerning the Japanese in America: "The thrift, cleanliness, quietness, sobriety, industry, adaptability, eagerness to learn, of the Japanese are everywhere recognized."

"Precisely because of their historical traits of allegiance and organization the Japanese are capable of transforming their lives and practices more rapidly than any other group. They are inclined to make more far-going concessions than any other group in order to overcome American prejudice and secure status here. "The Japanese are making extraordinary efforts to be assimilated. They are not citizens, but their children are, and they wish them to be. They are anxious to break up their own colonies, to engage in all sorts of occupations, to acquire American manners, and to get education—all with the motive of adapting themselves to this country. Whether we like them or not, no other foreign-language group is so completely and intelligently organized to control its members, and no other group has at all equalled them in the matter of accommodating themselves to alien conditions."

The report is entitled, "Old World Traits Transplanted." It is by Robert E. Park, University of Chicago, and Herbert A. Miller, Oberlin College, and is published by Harper and Brothers.

draw a pleasant influence from the air, and in exhaling, you feel that you are sending this influence down through your feet to your extremities. Finally, you go to sleep; and it is a very pleasant way to go there.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

WHEN THIS OLD WORLD WAS YOUNG.

(Continued from Last Saturday.)

GOD OF LITTLE CHILDREN, Jizo, makes calm the troubled sea. His is the most lovable of Buddhist divinities, with attributes somewhat similar to Kwannon, Goddess of Mercy.

Although of Buddhist origin, Jizo is essentially Japanese. He is the creation of innumerable Japanese women who have longed to project into the infinite. Into the shrouded beyond, a deity who should be a heavenly father and mother to the souls of their little ones. Jizo is a god essentially of the feminine heart, not a being to be buffeted about by the controversies of theologians. Any study of Jizo will reveal him to be of nature and characteristics that reflect all that is best in the woman of Japan. He reveals her love, her sense of the beautiful, her infinite compassion. He has all the wisdom of the Lord Buddha himself, with the important difference that Jizo has waived Nirvana and does not sit upon the Golden Lotus, but has become a beautiful self-sacrificing, the divine playmate and protector of Japanese children. He is the god of smiles and long sleeves, the enemy of evil spirits, the one being who can heal the wound of a mother who has lost her child in death.

Thus the Japanese mother who has laid her little one to rest in some cemetery, all rivers wind their silver courses into the place where the ever-waiting, ever-gentle Jizo is. That is why mothers who have lost their little ones write prayers on little slips of paper, and watch them float down the rivers on their way to the great spiritual father and mother who will always hear their petitions with a loving smile.

Clara A. Welsh has caught the spirit of the god in her poem entitled:

AT JIZO'S SHRINE.

Fronting the kindly Jizo's shrine
The cherry blooms are blowing now,
Pink clouds of flower on slender bough,
And hidden tracery of line.

Rose dawn against moss-mellowed grey,
Through which the wind-tossed sprays allow
Glimpses of calm smile and placid brow,
Of carven face where sunbeams play.

Dawntime, I pluck a branch, and swift
Flutter a flight of petals fair;
Through the fresh-scented morning air
Down to the waving grass they drift.

Noontime my idle fingers stray,
Through a fair maze of bud and flower,
Sending a sudden blossom-shower
From the sweet fragrance-haunted spray.

Low in the west the red fire dies,
Yagel's I lift my hand, but now
Jizo is not—nor cherry bough—
Only the dark of starless skies!

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Patience makes man a beast, but wine makes him worse.

Patience is a plaster for all sores.

Peace comes after contest.

Pick and choose and take the worst.



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

RETURNED TO HOMES. I feel as though I have accomplished transference of myself from sunny summit to darkest caves. Whilst I was spicing I did not notice for a little about the decorations and ornamental screens and so forth that could not help calling you in her dreams but aren't it about high time to be making a certain announcement?"

"This Mr. Meitei opens up teaser. "I shall all right if it concerned only me I were announcing, but when I pause to consider entailments it will cause to pass, I ain't somehow in strategic position to disclose."

"Not yet, huh?" "Besides and furthermore and moreover, I gave my plenitude to Madame." "Not to tell anybody?" "Yes, sure," articulate the Cold Moon, trifling his cord on haori. The cord in view is not like observed in ordinary shops with color all purple. The fish master comments on it—whence he is lying.

AN ANTIQUATED FRIPPERY.

"That cord are we tiny weeny bit old fashioned, I bet." He are so evidently unconcerned about this Kaneda affair. "Oh, yes, it are no production of Japanese-Russo war age, all right. It will fit to go with old style jingasa hat and equally old fashioned haori with family crests on it and everything. When Oda Nobunaga were married to the hairetsu, it were remarked he dressed his long hair chasen styles. And if my memory are exact, it were selfsame kind of cords he used to dress his hairs." Per usual Meitei's explanation are so long drawn.

"Fact, this are one were worn by father when he embarked on revolutionary uprising or enterprise of Choshu long times ago."

THE SWALLOW.

By DR. E. A. STURGE.

IF ONE should kill a swallow

Some harm would surely follow;

The people call them messengers divine.

They build against the walls

Of chambers and of halls

Their nest of clay, where'er they may incline.

The gods would, in their ire

Consume one's house with fire.

If one should harm these servants of the skies;

These birds have naught to fear.

For people hold them dear;

Their visits seem like angels' in disguise.

These birds that swiftly fly

Are welcomed. Farmers vie

In building little shelters for their nests;

For country people know

How many things that grow

Are saved by swallows from the insect pests.



THE LANGDON SHOOTING.

SEVERAL widely divergent accounts of the shooting of Lieutenant Langdon in Vladivostok recently by a Japanese sentry have been given wide circulation. Here is the sentry's own version of the affair, given in a letter which he wrote to his family:

"It was about 4:20 in the morning on the 8th. As I was on duty as the sentry, a mysterious man came right in front of me and tried to look at me with the aid of a flash light. I called out three times in Russian to stop, but the mysterious person paid no heed.

I ran after him and again ordered him in Russian to stop. The mysterious man in last stopped and I asked him whether he was a Russian or an American. He answered in Russian that he did not know. Then the man advanced toward me and I thought he might attack me. Therefore I took the position of charging him.

"He started to go the other way. His act aroused my suspicion more and I called out that I would shoot if he tried to run away.

"All of a sudden he discharged his pistol. I returned fire. As I used my gun, he staggered a few steps to his left and discharged three or four more times at me. I tried to fire once more, but the case left by the first shot was still in the barrel of my gun and did not discharge.

"I tried to reload the gun in a hurry but in the meantime the man had run away, so I fired at his back. By this time the guard appeared on the scene and I told him what had happened and the guard at once followed the man, but he could not be found. Soon the time came for me to be relieved from duty, and I went to the office of the day and reported what had happened.

"The officer commended my action. When I took off my overcoat I found a bullet had pierced it. But I was not injured. The officer of the day and I searched the way the man ran and found traces of blood a little west of the scene of the firing, and after following some more, we found a pistol on the ground. Later I was told that the mysterious man was an officer in the American Navy. My fire took effect and he died."



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

"Never care whether we know or don't. But who are that person, I insist?" "Her are a female lady."

"Ha! ha! hee!" explode Meitei. "You are so drolly excentrick. Shall I explain her name? She are same woman who cared you from basin of River Sumita? How about kicking up heels of your feet once more?"

"Indeed, but she are not summoning me out from depth of steem. She are at the present in direction of northwest, where all are so purfied."

"No so wery pure and sanctity. It's so fenishh nose!"

"Are?" Kangetsu compose suspicious face.

"The nose of the alley yonder invaded into here such short times ago. Yop, sure, here! Both on were so supplised. Ain't is so, Kushami?"

Elegant masters sipped tea supinely and answered "I regret it are."

"Who do you contemplate by nose?"

"Why, poor silly deaf, Mrs. Nosey, of course. The ma of your dear distant relationed female lady."

"Indeed!"

"A TIMELY EXPLANATION."

"A woman as calls herself as wifes by Kaneda come to here to make unkwary about of you, explain exact master serious like."

I were intently watching whedda Kangetsu will beat on supple, or gladness, or bashfulness, but I detect no sign of alteration of his face. He maintain quiet tones per usual and ejaculate, as he toyed with his ornamental cord of haori:

"I suppose she desire me to marry to her daughter."

"Far from it. This mother person is proprietor of great nose—"

Meitei was half emerged in talk when the eymymnary master cut in the fashion of making wood graft bamboo:

"Say, friends," he drall, "my have been laboring in composition of short poems on the nasal."

Hearing of this, the house lady begun to chuckle softly at herself in subjoining room.

"You indeed are carefree, sure enough. Have you got it?"

"Yes, I are got it in parts. The first stanza say; "A feast of nose on the face."

"And?"

Next it say; "How you offer a libation at the nose."

"Horrors! And?"

"That are all I am inspired as yet."

Kangetsu were smiling all around his face, so he say; "That were interesting."

"How would it be," suggest Meitei quickly, "to add: "Two vague opening could be spreed?"

The Cold Moon also submit stanza: "Goodness knows her nose—"

Thus they are all talking at one another, numbers of people clamored: "Imado China bodger!" Eitsun master and Missy Meitei supplied and tried to peck thru shubbury. "Haw! Haw!" They laughed and their footprints were heard as they ran away far.

"What do they signify by 'Imado China bodger'?" Meitei demand of intellectual master.