

日米

THE JAPANESE AMERICAN... PUBLISHED DAILY AT 450 ELLIS STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA...

結局妥協か

ヤップ島の問題... 米政府のヤップ島問題に対する態度は、最近ますます妥協的になりつつある。

漁業法案の再考

インディアン漁業法案... 米政府はインディアン漁業法案の再考を決定した。

支那と獨逸との貿易隆盛

支那と獨逸との貿易... 支那と獨逸との貿易は、最近著しく隆盛を遂げている。

列強對米問題協議

列強對米問題協議... 列強諸國は米問題について協議を行った。

委任統治問題審議は六月

委任統治問題審議... 委任統治問題の審議は六月に開始される。

聯盟修正委員會會議

聯盟修正委員會會議... 聯盟修正委員會は會議を行った。

支那に修正案說明を要求

支那に修正案說明を要求... 支那に修正案の說明を要求した。

米内閣講和案異論

米内閣講和案異論... 米内閣の講和案に異論が出た。

炭坑にてサボターヂ流行

炭坑にてサボターヂ流行... 炭坑でサボターヂの流行が報告された。

豪州排日親米傾向

豪州排日親米傾向... 豪州では排日親米の傾向が顕著になっている。

太平洋上の海軍勢力競争

太平洋上の海軍勢力競争... 太平洋上で海軍勢力の競争が激化している。

支那と獨逸との貿易隆盛

支那と獨逸との貿易隆盛... 支那と獨逸との貿易が著しく増加している。

列強對米問題協議

列強對米問題協議... 列強諸國が米問題について協議を行った。

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獨對米再交渉

獨對米再交渉... 獨逸が米と再交渉を行った。

土耳其國民軍逆襲再開

土耳其國民軍逆襲再開... 土耳其國民軍の逆襲が再開された。

英國勞働紛争悪化

英國勞働紛争悪化... 英國の勞働紛争が悪化している。

英國空前の産業革命起らん

英國空前の産業革命起らん... 英國で空前の産業革命が始まる。

英國政府非常準備

英國政府非常準備... 英國政府が非常準備を行った。

英國陸下國民奮起を望む

英國陸下國民奮起を望む... 英國陸下國民の奮起を望む。

米内閣講和案異論

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炭坑にてサボターヂ流行

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獨對米再交渉

獨對米再交渉... 獨逸が米と再交渉を行った。

佛國時使の演説

佛國時使の演説... 佛國時使の演説が行われた。

伊太利勞資紛争

伊太利勞資紛争... 伊太利で勞資紛争が起った。

墨西哥油田取締

墨西哥油田取締... 墨西哥の油田が取締された。

兩國大陸協會長

兩國大陸協會長... 兩國大陸協會長の會談が行われた。

米米聯盟の批准

米米聯盟の批准... 米米聯盟が批准された。

中米聯盟の批准

中米聯盟の批准... 中米聯盟が批准された。

巴奈馬對米不穩

巴奈馬對米不穩... 巴奈馬が米に対して不穩な態度を示した。

米米聯盟の批准

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中米聯盟の批准

中米聯盟の批准... 中米聯盟が批准された。

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD. 425-429 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal. 預金總額五億一千六百萬圓

青木大成 座敷職 武者人形 鯉吹流し 掛軸類 各種共金二萬五千圓

帝國ホテル 日本行流船切符取扱 日本行流船切符取扱

小川ホテル 日本行流船切符取扱 日本行流船切符取扱

日米戰爭未來記 天下の快著を讀め 本國特別定期預金利息日下五分七厘

THE SUMITOMO BANK, LTD. 315-319 California St., San Francisco, Calif. 株式住友銀行

女優の娘 (九十六)

五黄星作



「然るか、其の事情があつたのか」と、静子は太息を吐いて、「然しそれは何かの誤解だ、彼女が良人以外の男を愛する様な人ではないんだ。其の様な人があつたらう、それは何か、深い事情が潜んで居るのだらう。僕は彼女が漸く歩ける時分から知つて居る……」

飛行機に乗つて
墜る時の氣持
飛行機に乗つて、墜る時の氣持、それは、何と云ふか、全然水につかしてしまつた頭の下に水がダダと落ちて居るやうな氣持だ。……

「静子は、彼の自慢の客室を、凡ゆる贅の限りを盡して、床には西比利産の黒狐の皮、印度産の虎の毛皮、一掃に敷いて居る。……」

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入院隨意
産婦人科、外科、眼科、小児科、皮膚科、耳鼻咽喉科

本病院
中村竹之助、大高善次郎、産婆看護婦募集

電話：アルモニア二〇〇四

加州齒科醫師會

井戸本保之助、林徳太郎、山本辰雄、谷田部保、木暮篤太郎、田中敏太郎、小川榮一

藤森醫院
藤森直和、藤森直和

小川藥舖
肥ゆる藥、オレメカパー、最上湯たんぼ

北河醫院
北河慶次郎

林産院
林産院

公認産婆林英子
公認産婆林英子

尺八音譜
尺八音譜

大坂藥店
滋養クリコナル、強精錠、通經丸、タラコン湯

高尾鶴松
日本ドラッグストア、NIPPON DRUG CO.

肥料各種
日本産上等魚肥、日本産最上等種粕、調合肥料、デルタ薯肥料

犬飼商會
444 Bush St., San Francisco.
16 E. Weber Ave., Stockton.

日米活映會
雄大なる規模と巧妙なる映寫と悲痛なる内容と而して鮮明なる畫面とを相俟つて故國の斯界を風靡し千萬の觀衆をして號泣慟哭せしめ眞は一大名畫也

日活最大傑作

日米活映會 (海外發行)
支配人 望月 待 威
布市一街一五二五

南加州の海産業破壊

六月の本紙に於て、南加州の海産業が、如何に破壊されて来たか、その概略を述べた。...

新州立大学の設立

南加州内に新州立大学を建設せんことを、下加州大学教授会が、設計考案中である。...

創立十周年

南加州州立師範学校は、創立十周年を記念して、九月十日、創立十周年記念大会を開く。...

大野遊会

大野遊会は、十月十日、大野公園に於て、大規模な遊会を開く。...

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大坂南港埋立地 代理 照井 丙吉 河西 英治

森口醫院 布市街九百九十九番

大野遊会 十月十日

大野遊会 十月十日

大野遊会 十月十日

太平洋沿岸魚市場 魚市場

小野助四郎 佐藤書店

大野遊会 十月十日

大野遊会 十月十日

大野遊会 十月十日

日銀の再開

日銀の再開... 準備金の不足... 支拂停止... 再開の条件...

櫻府選手決定

櫻府選手決定... 選手の名簿... 代表者の選定...

東宮殿下御消息

東宮殿下御消息... 御遊覧の日程... 随行の御方...

北澤商會

北澤商會... 商會の活動... 地域の発展...

櫻府支社

櫻府支社... 支社の業務... 顧客へのサービス...

和家具會

和家具會... 和家具の展示... 伝統文化の継承...

市内家持一同

市内家持一同... 市民の団結... 地域活動の推進...

ガタロープ人夫大募集

ガタロープ人夫大募集... 労働者の募集... 待遇の改善...

春期種痘

春期種痘... 予防接種の案内... 市民の健康...

北澤商會

北澤商會... 商會の活動... 地域の発展...

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吉田齒科醫院... 小田醫院... 櫻府支社... 和家具會...

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The U. N. Farm Company Case.

The following is a liberal translation of an editorial published in this newspaper in Japanese last Tuesday:

IT IS REPORTED that Attorney General U. S. Webb of California is to begin investigations of Japanese corporations and business institutions to determine whether they are being conducted lawfully, especially in Central California, where Japanese are extensively engaged in farming.

There is no doubt that any business, whether it is a private enterprise or a corporation, be the owners Americans, European immigrants or Japanese, should be open to investigation at any time there might arise a doubt as to its legality. The law is sacred and no one can interfere with or hinder it. If there is any Japanese corporation not abiding within the law, it should be prosecuted without restraint.

But, is the ground upon which the attorney general is prosecuting the Japanese corporations just when studied by the unprejudiced and strictly righteous mind? In other words, is the plea advanced by Attorney General Webb against the Japanese corporations just or unjust? This is indeed a grave question.

We shall consider the case of the U. N. Farm Company, against which the attorney general instituted a suit last year. Judgment in this case has not yet been rendered. The questions of law raised by Mr. Webb against the plaintiff are these:

First: Japanese children born in California are not American citizens. Second: The money paid for the stock of the Japanese children, which stock is held by trustees, was paid for by parents who are ineligible to citizenship under the laws of the United States and was paid for with the express purpose of defeating and violating the provision of the act of the Legislature which was approved May 19, 1913.

This is an unprecedented argument; one which has never before been advanced, so far as we know, and we are totally at a loss to grasp the meaning of the attorney general's stand.

Everyone knows that the constitution of the United States grants citizenship to persons born in this country without restriction as to their parents' nationality. No doubt, California is a part of the United States and those Japanese children born in this state are citizens of the United States. We can not understand why he advanced this negative argument. Even if the minor stockholders are of dual citizenship, they should enjoy full rights as citizens while they live in this country.

The second point of contention says that the stocks owned by those children were paid for by the parents, or from other sources; but even if this is true it could not affect the rights of the children as stockholders. Moreover, the title, rights and obligations of such stock are protected by the trustees and discharged according to law, and there can be no impropriety.

The attorney general argues that the parents paid for these stocks for the children for the express purpose of defeating and violating the state law. But in what way can he prove it? There is no ground for the argument. It is very weak as a legal document.

We do not know what the outcome of the case will be, but we know this much: If the defendant is found guilty, the consequences will be very serious to all Japanese business enterprise in this state.

There is a movement to acquire citizenship in some quarters, while the citizenship of American-born Japanese is jeopardized by the legal process. These things we cannot pass by without a bitter smile, as there are many land corporations, the major part of whose stock is owned by American-born Japanese; and all these corporations are facing ruin.

Would it not be a good plan for these corporations to co-operate with and assist the U. N. Farm Company materially and spiritually, to get a square deal at the hands of the law?

When the reported intentions and plans of Attorney General Webb are realized and prosecution is begun against the U. N. Farm corporation of Central California, it is of paramount importance that the Japanese win the case, because all other corporations similarly organized will reap the benefit.

We're A Year Older.

THE JAPANESE AMERICAN NEWS celebrated another birthday last Sunday—our twenty-second. It was the first anniversary of the birth of our English editorial page.

A year ago the publisher of this newspaper decided to try an experiment. He would publish, on Saturday of each week, a page in English. If it proved successful it would be continued.

There has been no question of the success of The Japanese American News' English editorial page since April 3, 1920. It was a success from the first issue.

During the past year there has been reproduced in English in this page many editorials previously published in Japanese. Our purpose in doing this has been twofold: There are many Japanese readers of this newspaper of the younger generation who read English more readily than the language of their fathers; and it seems desirable and sensible to reproduce for the benefit of our American readers the thoughts and ideas we have expressed in Japanese.

During the year we have reproduced many Japanese stories and two dramas, much of the poetry of Nippon, and other matter of interest both to the Japanese and the American reader.

The Japanese American News is growing with San Francisco. Published for twenty-two years, it may be regarded as one of this city's institutions. The English editorial page of The Japanese American News will also become an institution.

Japanese Expansion in Asia.

THE SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE published yesterday a rather bold editorial on the subject of Japan's increasing population, said The Japanese American News in Japanese last Tuesday.

In substance the editorial says that if the migration of Japan's excess population is directed toward land already occupied by whites the peace of the world will be disturbed; therefore the excess Japanese population should be sent to the Asian continent, where population is scarce.

But it goes farther than that, declaring: "Nothing prevents the Japanese from going anywhere in Asia, where there is abundant room for the exercise of their industry and thrift." Also: "If the Japanese will emigrate into China, Mongolia or elsewhere and become real citizens of the country, all Asia is open to them, and it is much nearer than this country."

There are some other points brought out in the editorial which we might comment upon, but they are minor considerations compared with the above two main points. We shall, therefore, take up the main contentions, and will set forth our viewpoint.

Undoubtedly the dilemma Japan is experiencing on account of her increasing population is well known to all, particularly to Americans, who have a sympathy for humanity, and a perfect understanding.

Humans have an inherent right to live equally. But when we look about the world we find some monopolizing a vast fertile area, although their numbers are small; in other sections great masses live crowded upon barren land. There is not proof in this that all humans are enjoying their inherent rights equally and fully.

We do not advance or support the socialistic doctrine that those enjoying vast land holdings should be compelled to yield a part of their domain to those less advantageously situated. But the struggle for existence should win the sympathy of all who understand humankind.

Japan, at present, has no mind to send additional emigrants to America and Australia, but she believes that those of her subjects who in the past lawfully gained admission into those countries and have devoted themselves to cultivating the virgin soil, playing the pioneer, should be fairly treated. Japan never will concede it is right if her people are ill treated. Japan holds it is unjust for any country to offer opposition when she purposes to send her excess population to the continent of Asia and seeks an economic expansion in that direction.

China, Manchuria and Siberia are to Japan a territory vital to her existence. Those countries are suitable lands for the excess population of Japan to be quartered upon; and Japan is right now undertaking a transplantation of population. Much opposition, direct and indirect, is offered. We do not know whether the Chronicle realizes that.

The thing that right now is most irritating to the nerves of Japan's populace is the expansion of American influence in China and Siberia. Behind all the anti-Japanese movements in China and all the Korean dis-

SHOOTING OF LIEUTENANT LANGDON MADE CLEAR.

THE JAPANESE WAR OFFICE has issued a statement concerning the recent unfortunate killing of Lieutenant Langdon, an American naval officer, by a Japanese sentry in Vladivostok, and the verdict of the military court. The court decided that the sentry should be exonerated on the ground that he had not been sufficiently instructed in his duties; that the shooting was unjustifiable, and that, therefore, the commander in charge of the Twenty-second Brigade, Major-General Nishihara, should take the responsibility. The commander was accordingly being suspended from his command and rank, and the other officers responsible were also punished. The statement reads:

"IN CONNECTION with the Langdon affair, the following verdict is published by the court-martial to which the case was submitted by the expeditionary forces in Vladivostok. The circumstances under which the affair was submitted to the investigation of the court-martial are as follows:

"When the incident occurred a special sergeant major of the court attached to the expeditionary forces in Vladivostok, in the capacity of military prosecutor, was dispatched to the scene of the incident and questioned the sentry, following up an inquiry by a private of the gendarmerie to whom the sentry had stated that Lieutenant Langdon met his death at his hands. The sentry stated he had unintentionally shot at and killed Lieutenant Langdon. The sentry again submitted to the office of the gendarmerie, but no further evidence was gained. The commander of gendarmerie then made a charge of unpremeditated homicide against the sentry, reporting this to the commander of the expeditionary forces, who is head of the provisional court-martial in Vladivostok. The sentry was then sent before the court-martial for trial on this charge in conformity with the provisions of the military code of criminal procedure.

"FINDINGS OF THE COURT. "Rigoro Ogasawara, first class private of the Japanese Army, attached to the 8th Company of the 44th Infantry Regiment of the 11th Division: We have finished the examination of the case in which the above mentioned soldier caused the death of another person by mistake, and hereby pass the following judgment:

"The prisoner Rigoro has been found NOT GUILTY.

REASON FOR THE ABOVE JUDGMENT. "From January 1, 1921, the prisoner had been on duty in the vicinity of the headquarters of the Eleventh Division in Peter the Great street in Vladivostok. At 4 a. m. on January 8th of the same year he began a tour as sentry at the entrance of the headquarters of this division, standing watch in the vicinity of the entrance of the month, and at the time the prisoner began his tour of duty all the lights in the neighborhood had been extinguished. The night was pitch dark. At 11 a. m. the sentry suddenly saw a light streaming from the direction of the Nikolai Gate, lighting up the sentry box in which the prisoner stood. He watched the light until he saw a man slowly walking down the footpath opposite the sentry box. It was the last step by his flashlight and sometimes turning the light toward the sentry box. The sentry knew that at the point opposite the sentry box, between the footpath and the roadway, several telegraph wires, some of them Japanese telegraph wires, hung so low that any passerby might touch them. He remembered that he had received instructions that he should stop anyone who tried to tamper with the military wires. The prisoner watched the man, wondering whether he was going to take an opportunity to cut these wires. The man, however, passed the spot where the wires were hanging low and at the same time the flashlight which he carried was extinguished.

"His suspicions being aroused, the prisoner left the sentry box to examine the man, calling 'stop' three times. The man, however, went on as though he had not heard. The prisoner followed the man and saw him enter the shop of the Chinese shop on the western corner of the intersection of Peter the Great street and the street along the waterfront. The prisoner again called out 'stop' and seeing him stop asked in Russian whether he was Russian or an American. To this the man replied 'Niznai' in a firm tone. Unable to understand, the sentry, who was also unable to tell by the man's clothing anything about his identity, reached with his right hand for the lamp in the man's left hand, intending to turn the light on the man and learn who he was. The man, however, drew back his left hand and thrust his right into the pocket of his overcoat, and the sentry, thinking that the man was drawing a revolver and that he meant to harm him, the prisoner in fear retreated two or three steps and raised his rifle. The man then turned and walked away a few steps.

"INSUFFICIENT INSTRUCTION. "The prisoner had not received sufficient instruction regarding sentry duty in Vladivostok. In view of the disturbed conditions in Vladivostok and the injuries that had been on several occasions inflicted on Japanese sentries, the prisoner had been instructed that a sentry should keep his sentry box in such a position that he should be able to see the sentry box, and that a sentry had the right to use his weapon against those who did not obey his commands. He leveled his rifle, calling out, 'If you see I shall shoot,' and then pulled the trigger of his weapon.

"The man lurched to the right and fired two shots at the prisoner. The prisoner after firing the first shot prepared to fire again, but his rifle did not go off because the trigger was jammed. The ridge was still in the chamber, he having failed to draw the bolt back far enough to extract it. The prisoner prepared his rifle to fire again, stepped forward four or five paces, and shot at the man, but he thought to be the head of the man.

"It was found later that the man was called Langdon, lieutenant in the American Navy, and on the United States warship Albany. The prisoner's first bullet struck his victim, passing through his body, entering the back near the extreme end of the left shoulder blade and passing out within two inches of the top of the left breast. The lieutenant died at 2:21 o'clock the following afternoon from the wound he had received. One of the shots fired by the lieutenant grazed the belt of the prisoner, entering his thick turbans and American influences, as a shadow follows a form. It is not to be concealed.

"If Japan moves her excess population, increasing yearly at the rate of 800,000, and inaugurates extensive enterprises in Manchuria, Mongolia and Siberia, then we must expect the Chinese to offer great opposition. They would regard it as a piece of aggression on the part of Japan. Then will the American people observe and study the situation impartially, as a third person. Even the Chronicle's attitude seems difficult to foretell.

"To suggest that the door to the West be opened, while that to the East be shut, is fairly good only, we hope that the opening of the West be in reality, not merely in name. Things continue as at present and the economic expansion of Japanese in Asia is opposed and found fault with, then the Japanese will find themselves hemmed in on all sides. Next they will have to expand, and then we may look for an explosion and an expansion in all directions.

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

BY CHIKAMATSU HANJI. (CONTINUED FROM LAST SATURDAY.)

"I SEEMED as if some divine intuition told O-Some of this incident. She seized a lantern, and ran out into the courtyard. Hisamatsu saw her from the window of the warehouse.

"Is it you, dearest O-Some?" he exclaimed involuntarily.

"Oh, Hisamatsu!" cried she, looking up. "I cannot hope ever to become your wife in this world. I have made up my mind to kill myself, according to my promise. Do not fail, I implore you, to join me in my determination." With these words, she buried a dagger in her throat. "My God!" exclaimed Hisamatsu in amazement. He struggled with all his power to break the bars of the window, with the intention of leaping down to her rescue; but all his efforts were in vain. Mad with grief and despair, he unsheathed a sword which he was wearing, and thrust it into his side. In a few moments the devoted lovers had both breathed their last.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE DISCUSSED.

REGARDING the statement of Lord Northcliffe to the effect that by the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance Great Britain is not under any obligation to join Japan, if she should go to war with the United States, Ambassador Hayashi has made the following statement to the London Times:

"I welcome the statement as a timely and wise warning to both Japan and the United States. It is a warning to the United States that there exists no common action the territorial rights and special interests of both Japan and Great Britain in Eastern Asia and India.

"The United States has never been thought of by the Japanese as a country which would ever take or contemplate taking any special interest in the Far East, and there was, therefore, never in the mind of the Japanese government any idea to fight the United States at all, much less to fight the United States in Eastern Asia and India.

"Moreover, in the most improbable of eventualities, such as a war, I prefer merely for the sake of argument that Japan would not expect England to come to her help since the Japanese and British governments agree to insist that the alliance treaty Article 4, which would absolve Great Britain from any obligation to join Japan against America. Only general phrasing was used in the alliance agreement for reasons of diplomatic nicety, but what the negotiators of the agreement had in mind is obvious.

"I must, further, state, in refutation of irresponsible and sensational utterances in the American press, that the alliance agreement is a secret agreement between the Japanese and British empires. I am sincerely sorry that there are such mischief-makers whose efforts are not only injurious to Japan and England alone but to the United States itself in these circumstances.

"I can assure you with all the emphasis at my command that an alliance will never stand in the way of good understanding and friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States, nor is it in the least the intention of Japan to use the alliance as a means to direct pressure in any degree upon her old friend, the United States."

JAPAN'S COAL POSITION.

DISCUSSING the Trans-Pacific question of coal in Japan, Mr. K. Inouye, the chief of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce of Japan, points out many interesting facts based on actual knowledge.

"The area of deposits is calculated as amounting to 1785 square kilometers, the total deposits in areas which are known being estimated as follows (in metric tons): Anthracite 16,500,000 Semi-anthracite and dry coal 45,500,000 Bituminous and gas coal.....7,130,000,000 Sub-bituminous and lignite... 779,000,000 Total.....7,971,000,000

"If this is the total reserve of coal in Japan, it might be exhausted in half a century, since the consumption of coal in the Empire is increasing annually. But the expert is optimistic, and states that, beside the above estimate being extremely conservative, new beds are likely to be discovered, meeting the growing need."

"The ratio of consumption to production has been creeping up during recent years. While it stood at two to three in 1909, it has risen so as to stand at about six to seven in 1918. Japan annually exports some two million tons and imports some half a million tons, which consist in the main of coking coal for iron furnaces.

"overcost on the left side at the height of the upper thigh and coming out in the back.

"DUTIES OF SENTRIES. "The duties of sentries of the headquarters of the Eleventh Division are governed in accordance with the regulations for Japanese troops in billets in Vladivostok, framed by the commander of troops in billets in that city. Matters that do not fall within the scope of these regulations are to be governed by the garrison regulations, garrison service regulations and the field regulations. Regarding the use of firearms, the following rules are found in the regulations for troops in billets: Weapons may be used (1) for self-defense; (2) where there are no other means of suppressing riot or disorder; (3) where there are no other means of protecting life and property.

"The prisoner's action in shooting the lieutenant was contrary to these regulations. Therefore, it cannot be said that he was within the scope of his duties in so doing. It may appear that the prisoner was guilty of a criminal act, but in view of the fact that he had not been properly instructed in the regulations for troops in billets, and that in shooting the lieutenant he believed he was acting rightly, believing that it is the duty of a sentry to fire at anyone who does not obey his commands, the offense of the sentry is not one to which Article 38 of the Criminal Code is applicable. It cannot be considered a premeditated crime, nor a crime which is the result of a mistake. There are no special regulations which can be applied to the case of this prisoner. This is the reason the court had decided to pass the foregoing judgment.

"As the text of the judgment shows, the prisoner committed his offense because he had not been sufficiently instructed regarding the duties of troops in billets, and, therefore, the war office has placed the commander of these troops on the waiting list, placing on him the responsibility for the affair. The war office has also dealt justly with other officers who were judged to share the responsibility."

WHEN THIS OLD WORLD WAS YOUNG.

(Continued from Last Saturday.)

AN OLD HERMIT named Saion Zenji took up his abode on Mount Nariai in order that he might be able to gaze upon the beauty of Ama-no-Hashidate, a narrow fir-clad promontory dividing Lake Iwataki and Miyazu Bay. Ama-no-Hashidate is still regarded as one of the Sankai, or "Three Great Views," of Japan, and still Mount Nariai is considered the best spot from which to view this charming scene.

On Mount Nariai this gentle and holy recluse erected a little shrine to Kwannon not far from a solitary pine tree. He spent his happy days looking upon Ama-no-Hashidate and in chanting the Buddhist scriptures, and his charming disposition and holy ways were much appreciated by the people who came to pray at the little shrine he had so lovingly erected for his own joy and for the joy of others.

The hermit's abode, delightful enough in mild and sunny weather, was dreary in the winter time, for when it snowed the good old man was cut off from human intercourse. On one occasion the snow fell so heavily that it was piled up in some places to a height of twenty feet. Day after day the severe weather continued, and at last the poor old hermit found that he had no food of any kind. Chancing to look out one morning, he saw that a deer was lying dead in the snow. As he gazed upon the poor creature, which had been frozen to death, he remembered that it was unlawful in the sight of Kwannon to eat the flesh of animals; but on thinking over the matter more carefully it seemed to him that he could do more good to his fellow creatures by partaking of this deer than by observing the strict letter of the law and allowing himself to starve in sight of plenty.

When Saion Zenji had come to this wise decision he went out and cut off a piece of venison, cooked it, and ate half, with many prayers of thanksgiving for his deliverance. The rest of the venison he left in his cooking pot.

Eventually the snow melted, and several folk hastily wended their way from the neighboring village, and ascended Mount Nariai, expecting to see that their good and much-loved hermit had forever passed away from this world. As they approached the shrine, however, they were rejoiced to hear the old man chanting, in a clear and ringing voice, the sacred Buddhist scriptures.

The folk from the village gathered about the hermit while he narrated the story of his deliverance. When, out of curiosity, they chanced to peep into his cooking pot, they saw, to their utter amazement, that it contained no venison, but a piece of wood covered with gold foil. Still wondering what it all meant, they looked upon the image of Kwannon in the little shrine and found that a piece had been cut from her hair, and when he inserted the piece of wood, the wound was healed. Then it was that the old hermit and the folk gathered about him realized that the deer had been none other than Kwannon, who, in her boundless love and tender mercy, had made a sacrifice of her own divine flesh.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.



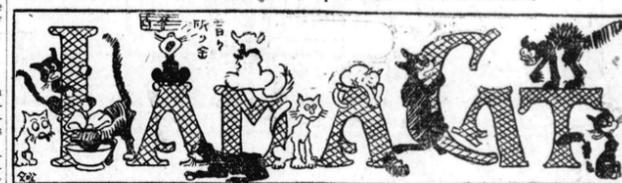
THE YOUNG GENTLEMAN with the hour glass is a Japanese personification of old Father Time. He is called "The Times." The old man is dragging down the stairs is the government. The lady's left foot is on the stair of Abolition of Discrimination on Suffrage. He is going down two at a time and has stepped over the stair where people are classified as enfranchised and nonfranchised.

"The Times" is dragging old man Government to a common ground where all shall have the right to vote.

DAIKOKU.

DAIKOKU, THE GOD OF WEALTH, Evisu, his son, the God of Labor, and Hotel, the God of Laughter and Contentment, belong to that cycle of deities known as the Gods of Luck. Daikoku is represented with a Magic Mallet, which bears the sign of the Jewel, embodying the male and female spirit, and signifies a creative deity. A stroke of his Mallet confers wealth, and his second attribute is the Rat. Daikoku is, as we would suppose, an extremely popular deity, and he is frequently portrayed as a prosperous Chinese gentleman, richly apparelled, and is usually shown standing on a pile of rice, with a bag of precious things on his shoulder. This genial and beneficent God is also depicted as seated on a pile of rice, or showing his treasures to some eager and expectant child, or holding the Red Sun against his breast with one hand and grasping the Magic Mallet with the other.

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



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

"AND MY WIFE gallop over to his place for very purpose of inquiry about Cold-Moon—"

"This Kaneda held haughtily like usual. Youbetcha hourly but not trace of fierceness could be heard in his conversation. His words, like him mug, was flat and prodigious, but I should worry.

"Yes, he teach Mr. Mizushima Kangetau once—that she dope—believe me."

"The company beamed the igotchias muchly. "But we get much beating about bush, much spoiled, muchly in neck like honorable chicken on a feast day."

"No, I comprehend largely, small points are blackly hide with Kushami—He were such looks warm gink all time since we lived at such noted chow house together. I believe he's got your most honorable note."

"The company face the Mrs. Nosey face as he venerated thusly. "Well I'll be Jimswiggered, I never had so much cold shoulder from a bloomin' bloater to this day."

"This Mrs. Nosey blew out her wind as usual. "Did he speak a rudeness? He was born stiff neck since long time back. You ought to get his head on you call it—hard boiled. Why, the world is full of sour heads, hardboiled ginks, hard shell nuts, lobsters, crabs, ego-centrical socialists and what nots. A man who sees not his own no-accountness always make the upbraud about the wealth and hope to parasite one himself one-days. They brood over idea like old hen over egg and hatch out from therein great idea that war baby has bobbed them of property of which they did not own. Take it from me or not, just as you wishes but its truly. Believe me, ha, ha."

"Much pep filled honorable company. "Can you beat it? That kinds of conduct by much overdose of nobody homes and empty garrets and sometimes I deeply meditation that mostly this whole planets is for rent in the upper story and we thinks it do much benefit to chastisely one bit and we tried administer some of same chastisely."

"I make reply was his dome solid like ivory tusk and hyde thick like that of sacred rhinoceros that said chastisement penetrate not?"

"I Kaneda, can chastise all," was the reply. "The company youbetched always before they learned what Kaneda did."

"Mr. Suzuki, but he is so mutt. He clam he mouth to both Mr. Kizu and Mister Fukuchi at the school we comprehend. We voveriferous for long time silently, maybe he become submissive like and kept side very still, on the contrary he become like mad bull at sight of red flag when he see small boy of ours, and chased him with cane for horse—for a mans of thirty odd years he very hoodly act. We supposed his head is evolving to tassy as the result of despairing."

THE NERVE OF HIM. "Why, how he dared to do such outrage?" "It are very small nothings. But school boy said something as he passed his abode of the dwelling.

"I realize is brought by your efforts."

Thus the guest assented to perform Kaneda's request. I could guess the way guest talked he owed himself to Kaneda's favor. The affair sure are getting to be very interesting. MORE THINGS NEXT SATURDAY.