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THE JAPANESE AMERICAN... PUBLISHED DAILY AT 650 ELLIS STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

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歐米各國を通じて此現象
獨逸國民は國力恢復の意氣込み盛
化學工業視察した山崎博士の談

不景氣で工場殆んど休業
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横濱着

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各學園巡視

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問題の活動寫眞... 羅府日會參事員の...

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夏期學校の開校... 羅府日會參事員の...

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屋敷掃除令... 羅府日會參事員の...

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女優の監獄生活... 羅府日會參事員の...

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東東だより... 羅府日會參事員の...

皮病病藥

皮病病藥... 羅府日會參事員の...

醫學開業公

醫學開業公... 羅府日會參事員の...

布市電

布市電... 羅府日會參事員の...

王府

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公告

公告... 羅府日會參事員の...

亞郡日本人會

亞郡日本人會... 羅府日會參事員の...

橋本病院

橋本病院... 羅府日會參事員の...

條原眼科醫院

條原眼科醫院... 羅府日會參事員の...

美州樓

美州樓... 羅府日會參事員の...

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井手產院

井手產院... 羅府日會參事員の...

松永多平

松永多平... 羅府日會參事員の...

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A Fair Solution of the Japanese Problem.

The following is a liberal translation of an editorial published in The Japanese American News on April 16:

TH**ERE ARE MARKED DIFFERENCES** in the text of the address by Atholl McBean, president of the Chamber of Commerce, at the annual dinner of that body at the Palace Hotel the evening of April 14, as given out by the chamber and as quoted by local American newspapers.

According to the Chamber of Commerce text, Mr. McBean said: "Our policy upon relations with the Orient is to recognize the grave problem that is before us and to seek solution from that problem, which involves our government and our peaceful relations with Japan, with patience and intelligence, rather than with hostility and prejudice. We are working closely with the Department of State to secure solution of this question in a definite and peaceful manner, consistent so far as possible with the dignity and honor of these countries, and the preservation of peace in the development of our Oriental Commerce."

"Our Japanese Relations Committee has had leadership in the vexing Japanese question. Meetings have been held on both sides of the water and the moral influence of our position can scarcely be estimated. The Chamber of Commerce has brought together the best brains and people of the highest character of the state and has dealt in a worthy manner with this problem. The committee has secured the hearty co-operation of a similar committee in Japan to meet the inevitable facts in a friendly spirit."

One of the American newspapers reported: "Speaking on the Japanese question, McBean made another startling admission. He revealed the purpose of Elihu Root's visit here. This purpose is to work out a solution of the Japanese question, and with that aim in view Root has been holding conferences with the directors of the Chamber of Commerce."

"The Japanese question, declared McBean, is the most serious one now confronting this nation."

"While it was distinctly a California problem, it would have to be settled between Washington and Tokyo, McBean said, and realizing this the Chamber of Commerce has been at work upon it for many months."

"Practically all of the data from the California viewpoint now in the State Department had been provided by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce."

"President McBean and Robert Newton Lynch some months ago made a special trip to Washington on this matter, and presented the California case to the State Department."

"For several weeks now, he admitted, they had been in almost daily conferences with Root to work out some plan for adjusting the national differences."

"Unless this question is solved, and solved soon," McBean said, "it will lead us into another war."

It is not unusual to find a great difference between the official text of the speech to be delivered and the actual speech. We found a radical difference in the speech delivered by Mr. Cox, the Democratic presidential candidate, and the prepared text of his address. That was a good example, and we need not suspect the discrepancies.

The presence of Elihu Root in San Francisco for several weeks, his daily conferences with prominent officers of the Chamber of Commerce, the forwarding of all important data and of the chamber's opinion to the State Department, all clear the California sky, when to a casual observer it appears as though it is filled with poisonous anti-Japanese sentiments by the concerted efforts of Japanophobes and newspapers. The clearing gives us great comfort.

Perhaps the Japanophile politicians of California and the mob following their lead think it is of no consequence to oppress and persecute Japanese residents of this state all they can, but Americans generally still believe in liberty and equality, the lofty spirit that is their birthright. There are some fair and square intellectual men left in the world.

We may expect a fair solution of the so-called Japanese question as a result of Mr. Root's activities. He is a superior statesman. He pays not the slightest attention to the moves of the anti-Japanese propagandists.

We Japanese are not so self-centered as to wish to solve the problem to our advantage alone. We realize that all American arguments should be weighed. Let us hope the dignity and the practical interests of the two countries will be upheld and advanced if possible, and that righteousness and humanity will be considered in solving the problem.

We expect such a solution, and we believe that the Republican administration will not disappoint us. The efforts of the Chamber of Commerce arouse our profound respect and our heartfelt thanks.

A Policy of Isolation.

DR. WANG, said to be head of the mission sent by the Chinese Republic to the League of Nations conference in Geneva, which is scheduled to be convened during the coming fall, is reported to have made an indiscreet statement in Vancouver, said this newspaper in Japanese last Wednesday.

According to the report, he said his party will spend a month in Canada and the United States to enlist Canada's influence against a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese treaty and to repudiate the Lansing-Ishii notes exchanged in 1917. Furthermore, he is quoted as having stated that in the event of a war between Japan and the United States, England should refrain from interfering.

We cannot understand why China should harbor a grudge against the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which has for its main purposes the safeguarding of the peace of the Orient, the independence of China, equal opportunities for all nations in Asia, and protection of the special interests of England and Japan in the Far East. If there had been no Anglo-Japanese alliance in force, we are persuaded, China would have gone to pieces about twenty years ago.

The encroachment south of the Russian forces, spreading over Manchuria and Mongolia; the securing of a base in Shantung province by Germany and penetration to the center of China by that power; the working up of France north from Yunnan, Canton and Kansu provinces, all have made for many crises in China. Japan and England have stood as a bulwark against the aggression of those powers, and to date have held China intact. Once Japan, staking her own destiny, fought out the issue and checked Russian encroachment from the north. Chinese ought to remember these facts and be forever thankful.

China's dismemberment has been spared solely by reason of the influence of the Anglo-Japanese treaty. Although the League of Nations has been brought into being, it is indiscreet in the extreme for China to advance not only opposition to revision of the Anglo-Japanese treaty but also to attempt to secure Canada's influence against the treaty.

We can see through the Chinese psychology. We know that China, as an independent nation, feels ashamed of the fact that her independence is guaranteed and made secure by this treaty between other nations. But since she is lacking in native ability to stand by herself and is powerless to protect her own territory, the duty of performance falls upon a neighboring nation.

Before offering opposition to the treaty, China should at least attempt to acquire the ability to stand on her own feet.

It is almost ludicrous for the Chinese to attempt to bring about a repudiation of the Lansing-Ishii notes. At the time of their publication the Chinese government declared it would not be restricted by the agreement. That is the only thing it could do.

The Chinese have proved themselves to be great propagandists. If, from some source, they should obtain a fund and spend it as they did in the Shantung controversy, then their unreasoning arguments might be taken as just. Harnessing mob psychology might end in unexpected results.

What is said about China's proposed stand with the United States in the event of a conflict between this country and Japan, and their plan of inducing England to stand aloof, is out of consonance with the facts.

There are always some questions to be solved by the United States and Japan, but the friendly relations between the two governments never changes and Americans are exerting every effort to solve every question in an amicable manner. There is no reason to fear a war between the two great nations. Wang's propaganda is not necessary to keep the United States out of Anglo-Japanese treaty complications. The treaty has been understood by the English and Japanese too long.

Before China takes sides with the United States it would be well for her to survey her own strength and ability. We realize the utterances of Wang are but a bid for the sympathy of the anti-Japanese party in the

INTERESTS OF AMERICANS IN CHINA.

DR. SHOGORO WASHIO, writing in the Gaiko (Diplomatic Review), argues Americans will find, as they continue to develop their interests in China, that they cannot keep economic interests separate from political power; further, they will discover that the business system which has grown up in the United States, based on scarcity of labor and unlimited resources, is quite as unsuited to China as Japan's policy of backing military leaders. China, says the writer, is not, as is the land of the future. He thinks the Russian zemstvo system or the Danish guild system more likely to prevail in China than America's system of big organization.

"The capitalism of the United States, unlike that of Japan and of other countries, has not been tested by the traditional feudal system in its course of development. It is an institution imported from a strange land and grown on an uninhabited soil, where it expanded into an established economic system before the population of the country had reached any considerable number. That is why capitalism in the United States from the beginning was equipped with political power, a condition peculiar to the United States, and applicable to the United States only. The government by financiers and manufacturers. The present development of capitalism in America is due to its political power. According to the American system, the political and economic organization of society means a politically unified government and both are inseparably united."

CAPITALISTIC SYSTEM.

"It is doubtful whether such a capitalistic system as is seen in the United States will be successful in a country with a different social and political background. We cannot expect that American capitalism would prove efficient in a country like China, where constant contests for power are waged among military chieftains, while on the other hand, the conservative businessmen, who are utterly indifferent to political agitation, are greedily safeguarding their guild system. Even if Americans should apply their capital in such large industries as railroads or mining we are far from believing in the successful result of their efforts. The unification of China by a partial development of America, which is all that foreign investment can attain, is no more hopeful than the efforts to unify the country by assisting militarist politicians. A mere comparison of the facilities with which the Americans cultivate their own country, compared by means of immigrant labor and the difficulties which they must face in exploiting the hidden resources of China, a nest of confused conventions and old customs, in the presence of other powers, would be enough to discourage the most optimistic. The prospects of the future policy of the United States towards China do not appear bright when we take account of the real extent of the economic assistance of the Americans, which is very small in comparison with their proclaimed aims."

"We cannot expect that American businessmen who have not stayed in China more than three months should emerge wita success from the competition which is going on among Japanese, Englishmen, Germans, and Americans. The old Puritan colonists who concentrated their undivided efforts on opening up the United States, might succeed in China, but free competition in China by companies of Americans, backed up by their peculiar economic views. The Americans at present are remarkable for their unrivaled power of organization and exploitation on a grand scale. But exploitation on a grand scale needs not only political power but also the political assistance of the Chinese government which they have to mix themselves up with Chinese politics. It is obvious that the intention of the Americans to extend their economic influence in China while at the same time to keep their political hands uninvolved is an inextricable compromise in Chinese politics to the advantage of Chinese politicians. They will make capital out of the economic assistance of the Americans just as they did out of the military assistance of Japan in their proclaimed mission of assisting them to launch an anti-American campaign. The fate of Japan's policy is awaiting the policy of the United States."

"At present, although the Chinese policy of the United States apparently aims at an exclusively economic purpose in consideration of the failure of Japan, it is really in close contact with politics in China. As a result the general public in China may be misled by the propaganda of the Americanists against which the United States will have to enter on a policy of drastic imperialism, though I believe that the Americans will realize in time that their economic power is inapplicable to such a country as China."

POLITICAL POWER INDISPENSIBLE.

"A connection with political power is indispensable for the trial of economic exploitation in China which the Americans propose, and their efforts to acquire political power in China are seen in the Consortium. In order to maintain a part of the political power which is handicapped in acquiring from the Chinese government they have to mix themselves up with Chinese politics. It is obvious that the intention of the Americans to extend their economic influence in China while at the same time to keep their political hands uninvolved is an inextricable compromise in Chinese politics to the advantage of Chinese politicians. They will make capital out of the economic assistance of the Americans just as they did out of the military assistance of Japan in their proclaimed mission of assisting them to launch an anti-American campaign. The fate of Japan's policy is awaiting the policy of the United States."

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AMERICAN BUSINESS UNSUITABLE.

"The American system of business not only cannot be successfully applied in China unless it is backed by political power but it does not meet the needs of the general Chinese. So far, the development of commerce in America is no more than the progress of a mechanical organization and its sole aim is the economy of labor, which is the necessary condition of the economic development of an uncultivated land. As for China, where the economy of labor is not needed, the motive of economic evolution must necessarily be different. By politics for industries which need machinery or special raw materials the United States can be of no service to the development of Chinese commerce and industry. The future development of China will be more naturally effected by imitating the Danish guild system or Zemstvo system of old Russia, which are better adapted for the Chinese with their traditional system of guild organization."

"The American policy of economic unification of China will be no more effective for the development of China than the Japanese policy of militarist unification of China. Both, the Americans who believe too much in the militarist policy of Japan and the Japanese who have too much confidence in the economic policy of the United States are mistaken. An American pointed out with a sneer the fact that the Chinese government bought some machines from a New York company with the money borrowed from Japan, and according to a Chinese politician, both the Japanese and the Americans who invest money in China are only accumulating wealth in China for the use of the Chinese. The unification of China can neither be effected by the Japanese policy or the American policy; the true means lie in another direction. China is a country of the future."

United States; but we should consider why Chinese have such a strong antipathy for the Japanese."

Men belonging to a declining nation always an supersensitive as regards other powers. They cannot see things as they are, cannot judge impartially.

Perhaps the attitude of the government and the people of Japan toward China and the Chinese has a tendency to disregard this fact and has aroused this bitterness against us. It is a situation which commands the serious consideration of all Japanese."

ASLEEP AT SWITCH BOARD.



IF YOU THINK JAPAN is very different from the rest of the civilized world, just glance at this cartoon. It is a story. They have their telephone troubles in Japan, too!

The air-clawing, profusely perspiring old man represents the Japanese masses. The box below the instrument is labeled: "Negotiations between Japan and the United States of America."

The old man wants his number in a hurry. So he howls it. But "central," arrayed in a diplomatic service kimono, is sound asleep. Will the voice of the people be heard some day and their wishes regarding a strong stand on American negotiations be regarded?

STORY OF THE BATTLE OF ICHI-NO-TANI.

(From The Ichino-tani Futaba Gunki.)

By NAMIKI SOSUKE.

YOSHITSUNE produced a notice board. "As you observe," he said to Naokane, "this notice reads: 'It is strictly prohibited to injure the cherry blossoms. Any person breaking off or breaking down the branches of cherry blossoms shall be punished by having his fingers cut off.' I love and admire cherry blossoms more than I can say. I have been told that there are many beautiful cherry trees at Ichino-tani, and order you to set up this notice board under the cherry trees before Atsumori's camp, and to take special care of them. I am sure, Naokane, that you fully understand my meaning. I am of the firm opinion that only a man of your thoughtfulness and mercy is equal to this task."

"I understand, my lord," was Naokane's reply. "I shall carry out your orders to the best of my ability."

Yoshitsune's command to Naokane was a poetic conundrum, signifying that Atsumori, who might well be likened unto beautiful cherry blossoms, should not be scattered to death by the storm of the samurai. It was impossible for Yoshitsune openly to give the order to Naokane, because Atsumori was one of the enemy. But Naokane readily took his hint, and made up his mind to spare the young nobleman's life. He had served the Emperor for a number of years, his wife, Sagami, had served Fuji-no-Kata as maid-of-honor, while the latter was still in Go-Shikawa's harem, and both had received favors from Fuji-no-Kata. Therefore Naokane determined to save Atsumori, at any cost, to requite his former master's kindness.

CHAPTER II.

IN THE VILLAGE OF UBARA, in the province of Settsu, lived an old woman named Hayashi. She was the widow of a certain Taira samurai. After her husband had run away, and his whereabouts became unknown, she entered the service of the poet Shuzel, and became nurse to his daughter Kikuno-Maye. When her husband died, she had a young man, Hayashi left her position and retired to her village. There she was leading a lonely life.

One evening a belated traveler knocked at her door and asked her to give him shelter for the night. She granted his request, and both were pleasantly surprised to find that they were old friends. He proved to be none other than Tairano-Tadanori on his way back to Ichino-tani, the famous battle between Lord Shuzel and Hayashi welcomed him heartily and they chatted about what had happened to them since they had last met.

"Well," she said with sighs, "I have heard of your relations with Lady Kikuno-Maye. If it had not been for the war between the Tairas and the Minamoto, your marriage would have already taken place. My hearty sympathy is with you!"

Shortly afterwards Tadanori retired into an inner room to rest for the night. When the hour was advanced, a violent storm broke out, in the midst of which was heard a hard knocking at the gate.

Hayashi awoke. "Who is there?" she cried. "It is I, Kikuno-Maye, my nurse. Excuse my disturbing your sleep."

When she heard the answer, the old woman leaped down to the courtyard and opened the door.

"I am glad to see you," she said, in a tone of wonder. "How is it that you have come here alone through the storm at midnight?"

The girl wept. "Well," she said, "I have fled so far in pursuit of Lord Tadanori. Alas! I have been unable to overtake him. I don't know this neighborhood well so I have been wandering here and there in the darkness. It became late, and I had lost my way. However, with great difficulty I at last found my way to your house. Now I cannot hope to overtake Lord Tadanori. What shall I do?"

"Be of good cheer, my lady. Lord Tadanori came here some while ago, and is still within." "Is that true? I am very glad! Please let me see him quickly."

"Lord Tadanori is resting in the inner room. You can go and see him yourself."

WHEN THIS OLD WORLD WAS YOUNG.

(Continued from Last Saturday.)

TSUYU—"Morning Dew"—was the only daughter of Hijiwa. When her father married again she found she could not live happily with her stepmother, and a separate house was built for her, where she lived with her servant maid, Yone.

One day Tsuyu received a visit from the family physician, Yamamoto Shijo, accompanied by a handsome young samurai named Hagiwara Shinzaburo. These young people fell in love at sight and at parting Tsuyu whispered to Shinzaburo: "Remember! If you do not come to see me again I shall certainly die!"

Shinzaburo had every intention of seeing the fair Tsuyu as frequently as possible. Etiquette, however, would not allow him to visit her alone, so that he was compelled to rely on the old doctor's promise to take him to the villa where his loved one lived. The old doctor, however, having seen more than the young people had supposed, purposely refrained from keeping his promise. Tsuyu, believing that the handsome young samurai had proved unfaithful, slowly pined away and died. Her faithful servant Yone also died, and the two were buried side by side in the cemetery of Shin-Banai-In.

Shortly after this sad event the old doctor died, and Shinzaburo gave him full particulars of the death of Tsuyu and her maid.

SHINZABURO IS CRUSHED. Shinzaburo felt the blow keenly. Night and day upon a mortuary tablet he placed offerings, and repeated many prayers.

When the first day of the Festival of the Dead arrived he set food on the Shelf of Souls and hung out lanterns to guide the spirits during their brief earthly sojourn. As the night was warm and the moon at her full, he sat in his verandah and waited. He felt that all these preparations would not be in vain, and in his heart he believed that the soul of Tsuyu would come to him.

Suddenly the stillness was broken by the sound of karakon, karakon, the soft pitter of women's geta. There was something strange and haunting about the sound. Shinzaburo rose and looked over the hedge. He saw two women. One was carrying a long lantern with silk ponies stuck in at the upper end; the other wore a lovely rose covered with designs of autumnal blossoms. In another moment he recognized the sweet figure of Tsuyu and her maid Yone.

When Yone had explained that the wicked old doctor had told them that Shinzaburo was dead, and the young samurai had likewise informed his visitors that he, too, had learned from the same source that his loved one and her maid had departed this life, the two women entered the house and remained there that night, returning home a little before sunrise. Night after night they came in this mysterious manner, and always Yone carried the shining pony-lantern, always she and her mistress departed at the same hour.

SHINZABURO SPIED UPON.

One night Tomozo, one of Shinzaburo's servants, who lived next door to his master, chanced to hear the sound of a woman's voice in his



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

THE FLAME of cigarette tips was gradually crawling out toward approaching tip. The generous master was watching intently smoke ascending from his smoke; he didn't care dispendencies of about one inch of cigarette ashes on blanket. Smoke floated up and down and round about in and out and here and there and avelwhere in softest spring wind, forming many of his wife's shampooed hair. Gosh, I should have narrated about this Mrs.; however, respect getting of her entirely.

The Mrs. were facing the garrulous master with her hitherion—What? Rude mannered Mrs.? Nope, not at all, don't mention it. Respectful and rudeness are only matters of each's interpretation and will grate either way as you like it. The tussy master's were supporting his jaws with his arms in close proximity to or near his wife's hips according to his own sweet inclination and Mrs. also, as she liked it well settled herself right approximate the froxy master's face, it are no body's business I surmise to mention it as rudeness.

These couple, after a year they were nuptiated have rummed out of discomfortable educate and now stand aloof to the mannerism. Now Mrs. thusly faced to fraternizing master close up for unknown reasoning seemed to have washed her over a foot long greenish black hair with there being (glycoloplets glue) and raw egg and were exhibiting the straight hair over her shoulder and back "everybody admire it" fashion.

DUDS FOR YOUNG PERSON.

And she were making of the kid's kimono so earnestly. The truth the whole truth and nothing but the truth were she wanted or desired to dry her hair and incidentally she brought her needle basket and moorin cushion pouch and respect fully settled there facing her husband with her back. But maybe the master has transported his own face to that position all by himself.

Coming back to the narration we were interested while ago the smoke rising out of smoke and waiting or making its way toward the coal black hair and falling through same like out of place gossamer and that were what my fine master were watching intensively.

But smoke ain't never goes to stop in one place; it rises and rises and keeps on rising some more. Master's eyes followed this smoke and to take in all this wonderful scenery exposed by the tangling of smoke and hair, he had to move his eyes whether he liked it or not. My dear master's observation began to commence round the waist and gradually clumb up her back to shoulder and neck, crowded past them and when it reached the tip of her head, he unconsciously shrieked a cry of surprise.

Mrs. to whom the fierce master pledged his mutually fidelity till death do them unpart has a big hair spot right on top of the rest of her dome. And that there bald spot have been reflecting the bright sun's ray as if it own all the whole world.

When the figsty master made this here unexpected discovery his eyes show enough sign of surprise and didn't care a bit about the strong rays shining into his eyes and extending of his pupils he observed it with all his heart and his soul in his mouth.

THOUGHT JUDGES THE MASTER.

The first thing the frightful master thought of when he contemplated this bald spot was the light dish decorating the family Buddhist altar since the times immortal. His fancy belong to the Shin-Shoe sect and it were their worn out custom to squander money on Buddhist altar beyond their means. The fiery master remembered the shadowy sanctuary in his papas'

lord's apartment. He peeped through a crack in one of the sliding doors, and perceived by the night lantern within the room that his master was talking with a strange woman under the mosquito net. Their conversation was so extraordinary that Tomozo was determined to see the woman's face. When he succeeded in doing so his hair stood on end and he trembled violently; for he saw the face of a woman long dead. There was no flesh on her fingers, for what had once been fingers were now a bunch of jangling bones. Only the upper part of her body and substance—below her waist there was but a dim, moving shadow. While Tomozo gazed with horror upon such a revolting scene a second woman's figure sprang up from within the room. She made for the chink and for Tomozo's eyes behind it. With a shriek of terror the spying Tomozo fled to the house of Ikuo-do Yusa.

YUSA'S ADVICE.

Now Yusa was a man well versed in all manner of mysteries, and nevertheless Tomozo's story made considerable impression upon him, and he listened to every detail with the utmost amazement. When the servant had finished his account of the affair Yusa informed him that his master was a doomed man if the woman proved to be a ghost, that love between the living and the dead ended in the destruction of the living. However, apart from practical examinations this strange event Yusa took practical steps to rescue this young samurai from so horrible a fate. The next morning he discussed the matter with Shinzaburo, and told him pretty clearly that he had been loving a ghost, and that the sooner he got rid of that ghost the better it would be for him. He ended by advising the youth to go to the district of Shitaya, in Yanaka-no-sasaki, the place where these women had said they lived.

CONTINUED NEXT SATURDAY.

BENTEN AND THE DRAGON.

IN A CERTAIN CAVE there lived a formidable dragon, which devoured the children of the village of Koshibo. In the sixth century Benten was determined to put a stop to this monster's unseemly behavior, and having caused a great earthquake, she hovered in the clouds over the cave where the dread dragon had taken up his abode. Benten then descended from the clouds, entered the cavern, married the dragon, and was thus able, through her good influence, to put an end to the slaughter of little children. With the coming of Benten there arose from the sea the famous island of Enohima, which has remained to this day sacred to the Goddess of the Sea.

CONFUCIANISMS.

TSANSEI YU being asleep during the daytime, the Master said: "Rotten wood cannot be carved; wall of dirty earth will not receive the trowel. This Yu—what is the use of my improving him?" The Master continued: "At first my way with men was to hear their words, and give them credit for their conduct. Now my way is to hear their words, and look at their conduct. It is from Yu that I have learned to make this change."

THE MASTER SAID OF Tzee-tse-an.

"Of superior virtue indeed is such a man! If I were not virtuous men in Loo, how could this man have acquired this character?"



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

warehouse and in that there sanctuary there were always a brass dish hanging and in that there dish a light burning feebly even by the daytime.

This flame shone with clear relatively in darkness and as he saw it ever so often when he was child, the imprison he gain then must been awaken at that moment. That memory and light gone before a moment he recalled the doves in Kwannon temple. It may seem to there is no relation between doves at the reverent Kwannon temple and bald spot on Mrs. but to the master there was a certain association of ideas to see it was when he was children as he went to Asakusa where famous temple were he always bought soy beans and fed doves. Beans were dished in an unglazed earthen ware for a couple of Bunkyu copper. And that unglazed earthen ware was just like this bald spot in its coloring and size.

"To be sure its just like." "What do you mean?" asked Mrs. looking hily.

"You have a big bald spot on the tip of your head. Do you realize it?" "Yes," answers Mrs. without even stop her works. There was no indication of her fear on the disclosure. She were a model wife, standing alone.

"Did you had that before you got married to me or were it newly formed after the marry?" inquire the master. If it had been there before you got married, then he thought he got fooled although he didn't make words to that effect.

"I don't disremember when it balded. You should worry about bald spot," she is very philosophical.

"Should I worry? But its your own head, isn't it?" The master getting a bit high tempered.

"Its my own heads and that why I saying you should worry," said Mrs. but somewhat it seems to prey on her mind, and she elevate her hand up to her head and rubbed the baldness round and round and saying:

"YOU VERY LARGE, INDEED." "Oh, its got very bigly, I never thought it were so bigly!"

From this exclamations we might inferring the realization that bald space was getting unproportionally big to her age. "When a woman fixes her hair a chignon style it pull her severely and it get bald in every case."

She started her defensive argument. "If it get bald so speedily as that, then we must face total bald head at forty. I believe its a disease. Perhaps it catching. Go and get diagnosed by Dr. Amshi." The master patted round his own heads.

"You talk so much about me but you have white bristle in your own nostril, haven't you? If bald spot is a infections then white bristle will catch too." Mrs. were getting high temperatured somewhat.

"What hair in nostril is not visible and therefore there is no harm but tip on dome especially balding of dome of a young woman is unsightly. Its a deformity."

"Deformity? Then why did you get married? I was yourself who liked me well enough to get married and now you call me deformity."

"I did not know then I never knew it until this very day. Since you puff yourself up so much why then didn't you show me your head when you were getting married?"

"Pooh! In what county do women submit their head for an examination and get married after passing to the exam?"

(MORE NEXT SATURDAY)