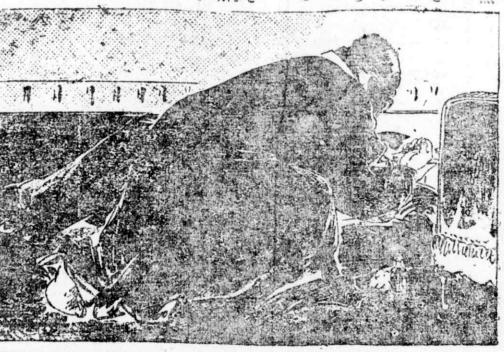


女優の娘

[西三十二]

五 黃 星 作

然うだ。これが餘自博士で無くつて何人であらう世に輸るべき伊良蘭の毒で暗殺せられた全く呼吸の止まつて了つた伯爵の死體に注射を施し「これで明日一日は大丈夫」と放言し得る者、我餘自博士を除いて外に何人があらう此一點から考へて、假面の正體が我が疑惑する餘自博士である時は明かに見えれば博士が先刻の自分に對して、旅行中だと云つて、故意に面會を断つた事も充分に明確になつて来る。博士も假面の死體に注射を施して、二回程繰り返して、毎晩に別の腰袋から別の注射器を取出した。



矢張伯爵の死體に對つて爲た様に先づ眼を開け、それから眼に及んだ。胸部をも検べるのかと思つて居ると、これで診察を終へたものを見ねて、わざからぬで、直に別の腰袋から別の注射器を取出した。

眼を開いた時には、窓越しに映して居る様に思はれた。見る限りは何時の中にやら、病室の次室の夜勤助手の泉田が寢て居た筈の腰袋の上に寝て居た。自分は驚いた驚くと同時に、急に伯爵の身上が氣になつた。

自分は慌てて起つた。

十年後の農産額

▲ア・ス・バ
昨秋以來近年稀れな
たるため、本年取扱す
農産物は豫想外の収
量信じ居たるに事實上
現今收穫期にある
アスララグスの如き
が例年と比較して寒
めクラッパーは徐々に
す是れが例年ならば
アスララグスの採採時
不拘本年現在の如き

はフルーツの生もが
る老農の説に依るる
を豫想して居る状態
の善い年には今頃
シニンガ時期でわ
せんに済むものもあ
るが、その收穫には大差ある
ので、其の収穫量の批評其の鑑定する
事があることを希確し値
段もく天氣を見ての
見よう

ストロベリ市價騰貴

出荷	し	五月十三日
方	す	……な
仙	八	出荷あり前日よ
七	十	トドモリヨ
十	九	トドモリヨ
八	八	トドモリヨ
九	九	トドモリヨ
十	十	トドモリヨ
十一	十一	トドモリヨ
十二	十二	トドモリヨ
十三	十三	トドモリヨ
十四	十四	トドモリヨ
十五	十五	トドモリヨ
十六	十六	トドモリヨ
十七	十七	トドモリヨ
十八	十八	トドモリヨ
十九	十九	トドモリヨ
二十	二十	トドモリヨ
廿一	廿一	トドモリヨ
廿二	廿二	トドモリヨ
廿三	廿三	トドモリヨ
廿四	廿四	トドモリヨ
廿五	廿五	トドモリヨ
廿六	廿六	トドモリヨ
廿七	廿七	トドモリヨ
廿八	廿八	トドモリヨ
廿九	廿九	トドモリヨ
三十	三十	トドモリヨ
卅一	卅一	トドモリヨ

ダーライズ
サンクス
勝り丹四仙半となり鶴鳴
サムライズ
サンクス
勝ち落となり

日モスト
大澤
ひ
御鉢申述候
YAN, Tel. West 6125
L. S. F. Near Baker
日米新報社
ロードアイランド
りなし
太郎は遠退儀の際
下且多大の御香賀
無難の段千萬勿
混雜の折衷何
やと存し乍略儀紙

ウダナツグロフ(十一日)
河下地方の農況

なきも本年はブルーマー。
静いとか或る農老のゆめ。
平年の半作を豫想して、
然しながら。

▲例年生いの葉い年。
はブルーフのシーニンガ。
反らが引間せても満ちて、
まがて早作物の収穫には、
いとは老練の批評には、
吾人も斯くあることをぞ、
後批評して見よう。

△チタニンやタタキラ各、
ロリは目下苗場の手入を、

の生もが
説に依るる
て居る状態
には今頃
時期であ
る處だ
大差ある
其の懸殊な
希望し値
百七十六箱出
落ちたり其他
ア・スバラ
ロベリ七百六
あり毎金曜、
なるが本日も
五仙より一弗
島の事見て
中だが何故
を

三日……金曜日
あり前日より市價落ち一
臺を呼べり
一ブリカツト 本日八
ト出荷ある品質も日々に
ノエリ、下向 昨今チ
何頃ねえされるが市價も
ンズ猶ほ弱し ピン
に下落し日本はワキス六
八仙ケンタクキヤ十仙より
なり

十	經	國	キニンス店に入電
九	變	原	キヤンタロー
八	十	もの	に二クレードな
七	仙	のを出荷して社組	▲キヤンタロー
六	ズ	明日出荷さとし	▲スビニチ下落
五	仙	はく	△アツブル沈滞
四	十	減少の爲め市價強か	△アツブル沈滞
三	九	あしらひの市價弱か	△アツブル沈滞
二	八	茶は本州下方面よ	△アツブル沈滞
一	七	市を唱へたり	△アツブル沈滞
十	六	の荷動き乏しく取引引	△アツブル沈滞

英語日本語雙語便覽書
五百五十五頁
MRS. C. RYAN, Tel.
3105 Clay St., S. F., N.

告
葬儀の際
遠路態々
の御香奠
千萬無恭
乍留儀紙
乍留儀紙
候

英語教授

新規社
ハニエ
bakae
st 6125
教授す
キニ一著
の態々障
香草莫
儀同恭
紙ひひ

ロスアンゼルス (十二)

領事館の
出國者注意

▲税務局の認許必要

紙所報の如く戰時取締法廢止

の結果從來稅關に於て同法に依

る出國者に於て同法に依

る結果は之れを爲す

税務局に對し注意の件

の義務を果し又は納稅免除の

領事證又は免除證を提示する必

要を生じたるに付

税務局に對し納

止の手段と

して税務局に對

しの義務を果す

の結果は之れを爲す

税務局に對し

の義務を果す

New Republic in South Sea.

The following is a liberal translation of an editorial published in this newspaper in Japanese May 6, 1921.

ACCORDING to our special cable from Tokyo, Osaka Mainichi has advanced the following argument:

The paper says the United States should grant independence to the Philippine Islands at once; Japan should release the mandatory islands now under her control in the south Pacific and let the Philippine Islands and those islands under Japan now form a new independent Republic. America and Japan must stand together as the guardians of that newly-born Republic.

The paper says further that the United States and Japan should come to an agreement on the armament question and signify their desire for peace in the Pacific.

Aside from the practicability of the suggestion, we believe it is a very interesting proposal.

The United States, in the past years, has repeatedly declared her intention of awarding independence to the Philippine Islands and the Philippines are exerting themselves in preparation for their independence in the near future.

The tour of inspection and investigation by General Wood in the Philippine Islands at the present moment is supposed to have a close connection with the question of independence. The General's report, of course, is not made, and therefore it is impossible to imagine what it will say; but we should guess that the awarding of independence to the Philippines is only a matter of time. It will become a reality sooner or later.

The mandate on the South Pacific Islands was intrusted to Japan by the League of Nations, therefore, Japan can not cast off the responsibility without the consent of the League. Neither can she fuse those islands with the Philippines and make an independent nation.

On that score, if Japan intends to try any of the plans proposed by the paper she first must sound the European nations. At the same time it is very important to know whether the people in the South Pacific Islands have any desire to form an independent nation in co-operation with the Filipinos, and again, it is equally important to know if the Filipinos have the same wishes or not.

Even if there were only slight opposition, the United States and Japan probably could influence them if they thought it the right thing to do, but they can not do anything about the neighboring islands which undoubtedly will feel the great change. Here lies a great hidden rock in the water.

There are scattered about in the immediate vicinity, many islands which belong to Holland, England, and France. The most numerous among those islands are those belonging to Holland, and they cannot escape from facing this great movement.

These Dutch Islands have tried many times in the past to gain their independence, even taking up arms against Holland, but they never succeeded. Even now they never miss a chance to try for their independence. Suppose the Philippines assumed the role of champion among those small islands, then we must expect to see neighboring islands follow her lead.

The Dutch Government will surely oppose the movement because it fears the loss of revenue from their possession. Again, England owns the islands in the area in question, together with those mandatory islands situated south of the equator; and as her East India is near by, the effect upon her will be about the same as that upon Holland.

England, Holland and France united to oppose the proposition. Will the United States and Japan have force enough to carry this plan through in face of their opposition?

At any rate, unless America and Japan can come to some kind of agreement on the South Pacific Islands, including Yap, Guam and the Philippines, then we must expect to confront vexing controversies in the future.

The most pressing problem confronting the United States and Japan is the restriction of navy building. England is limiting the naval expansion on her own initiative. France and Italy are negligible and only the United States and Japan remain to be considered.

Japan is forcing the completion of her eight-eight naval program and the United States also is carrying on her naval expansion program. Once the United States legislature reduced the naval expenditures but they have been revived again. Thus the two nations are in a race of navy building.

The sincere wishes of the two nations in realizing peace on the Pacific is not proved in fact. They should assume a firm stand in reduction of naval forces and come to a frank understanding about these questions.

If the formation of a new republic among the South Pacific islands is not a dream, and the agreement on the reduction of armament enforced, then we can see a light which will show us our path to solve the many questions on the Pacific.

An Unwise Law.

This is a liberal translation of an article published in this paper May 2:

ABILL which is intended to regulate the foreign language newspapers in Hawaii, and was formulated and advocated by the Legion of Hawaiian Islands, has survived some opposition in the territorial legislature and was passed by both houses. It was duly signed by the Governor and became effective April 28.

The full text of the law is printed elsewhere in this paper. Its revision is hoped for, for the enlightenment of the foreign population of the island.

The spirit of the law is made plain in section one, which says the law is intended to keep law and order strictly. No doubt it is necessary to restrict the publication and circulation of any publication intentionally disturbing to the public peace. No one can question its righteousness.

Therefore, if this law embodied this principle from start to finish and did not contain anything contrary to it, there would have been no objection to it in the legislature. But the fact is the bill provides in Sections 2, 3 and 4, regulations which have no relation to the spirit of the law and which caused many objections and some arguments as to the needlessness of its passage.

In section two it requires all foreign language newspapers which print news, to file a copy with the Attorney General of the territory; and in sections three and four it requires that an accurate English translation of all books and other publications dealing with politics, economics and labor questions be made.

All these requirements are prompted by the view they take that all foreign language newspapers, magazines and books are a menace. It is not a fair attitude.

By foreign language they specify all other languages other than English and Hawaiian. We do not know how many languages are in use in Hawaii at the present time, but we are certain that the Japanese language newspapers and magazines are devoid of any dangerous tendency. On the continent during the war, the Russian and German publications were under constant watch by the American officials, but the Japanese papers were considered very peaceful and no dangerous tendency could be detected.

Japanese papers here never attempted to spread Bolshevism or anarchism and American officials never had a doubt about it. It was the same in the Hawaiian Islands.

The main object in publishing Japanese newspapers in the United States is to supply the news and give information of world affairs and spread various knowledge among Japanese who are not fortunate enough to read American newspapers. Incidentally we are an instrument in teaching Japanese residents here about American laws and customs and to observe them, and moreover we are constantly and earnestly striving to improve their daily life and living conditions. It is exactly the same in Hawaii. Therefore the Hawaiian government, legislature and public in general should express thanks to Japanese language papers, as was the case on the continent.

The Japanese newspapers in Hawaii were carefully watched at the time of the sugar plantation laborers' strike, but the fight was one which was waged by capitalists and laborers and the Japanese papers took the humanitarian viewpoint and wrote on those lines only. There are a great many more articles which tend to breed controversy among different races and citizens and foreign elements in anti-Japanese newspapers.

Making English translations and filing them with the Attorney General may seem a very trivial thing to do, but when one undertakes the task he will know it involves a considerable amount of work and the law is almost impossible to comply with. If this requirement were enforced to the letter it certainly would jeopardize the continued publishing of Japanese newspapers.

SHANTUNG QUESTION.

(Taken from Far Eastern Review.)

IN PREVIOUS articles The Far Eastern Review has attempted to throw light on many of the questions that stand in the way of harmonious cooperation between the nations for the upliftment of China. In this number are found facts that dispel many of the misconceptions concerning Japan's activities in Shantung. As far as I have been able to learn, no attempt has hitherto been made to ascertain upon the ground the truth about the development of Tsingtao. Most of sensational articles and reports concerning Japan's alleged unfair practices in Tsingtao have originated either in Peking or in Shanghai and from these points have been disseminated throughout the world in pursuit of a set policy to discredit and injure Japan.

The favorite charge against Japan is that she is planning to dominate Shantung, and, by discrimination and other questionable practices, to exclude other nationalities from developing its trade and resources. In support of this statement, it is further alleged that the files of the United States Department are overflowing with reports containing concrete and specific evidence which convicts Japan of double-dealing in securing for her nationals the monopoly of trade in Shantung. These statements may be true, but if they are I am satisfied, after careful inquiry on the ground, that they did not emanate from any American firm or interests in Tsingtao. If such reports have been submitted to the State Department, other reports exist which nullify their value.

The highest American authority in Tsingtao is on record that the great growth of Japanese business interests in the port is due to the intelligent and far-seeing direction of Dr. M. Akizawa, chief civil administrator, and that if Americans and Europeans have not availed themselves of the many business opportunities presented by the Japanese, it is not because they have been overreached by other more pressing and important matters arising out of the war. *"It has not been due to any unwillingness on the part of the Japanese authorities to extend privileges to other than their own nationals."*

Japanese civil administration has placed itself on record that all inducements offered to industrial enterprises within its jurisdiction are open to all parties, irrespective of nationality. Furthermore, the Japanese authorities have expressed no objection whatever to the entry of Americans and Europeans into the port, and have done so because they have no apprehension of other more pressing and important matters arising out of the war. *"It has not been due to any unwillingness on the part of the Japanese authorities to extend privileges to other than their own nationals."*

Many misconceptions surround Japan's position in Shantung arise from the note addressed to the Chinese foreign minister on April 25, 1919, in which the minister of Japan, Kuroda, states that the Japanese government has no objection to the restoration of the leased territory to China. These conditions provided for the opening of the whole of Kiaochau as a commercial port; establishment of a Japanese settlement in a locality to be designated by the Japanese government, and the establishment, if desired by the Powers, of an international settlement. For at least four years these conditions were commonly accepted as the basic upon which Japan would restore the territory to China. Foreigners watching the rapid development of the city with its houses and factories all owned by Japanese, the conviction became settled in their minds that if an international settlement were eventually created, the Chinese heart would remain under the control of Japan. It will take some time to dispel this idea.

Without following all the details of the various documents that mark the changes in Japanese policy regarding the leased Kiao-chau, it may be said that the Japanese government has swung around in favor of an international settlement *"without an exclusive Japanese concession."* As far as I can gather, the Japanese idea of an international settlement in Tsingtao differs radically from that which finds expression in the foreign settlements at Shanghai. They point to the fact that the international settlement at the latter place is a focus for trouble, the headquarters of Chinese revolutionaries, soldiers and movements, and a refuge for foreign conspirators, all safe from police interference. The Japanese believe that if Tsingtao is to be internationalized, provision must be made for proper police control by some competent authority, and that this sovereign Power should be China. The Japanese point seems to be well taken, as the creation of another international port that will serve as a safe refuge for conspirators against the authority of the Chinese government of China should be guarded against in the interests of all nations. The settlement of this question now rests with China.

It will be seen that the Chinese government takes the position that as China has not signed the Peace Treaty with Germany, she cannot negotiate directly with Japan on the question of Tsingtao on the basis of that Treaty. The Chinese government also defends its position that the people of China have assumed a strongly antagonistic attitude against such direct negotiations. In other words, the Chinese government, acting upon outside advice, has now determined to have this question brought before the League of Nations or some other international convention.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE RIGHT KIND OF CHINESE-JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP.

SIGNS are not wanting of a serious resumption of the right kind of Chinese-Japanese friendship. In business as well as in official circles Chinese and Japanese are learning the lesson that friendship pays and enmity is calculated to be expensive. Militarism might prove the ruin of both Japan and China. The interest of Chinese-Japanese business are opposed to the ambitions of Chinese and Japanese militarists.

On the night of January 26, the Japanese Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai entertained the leaders of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and several important things were said and done.

Tokyo to Build Thousand Bridges.—The municipal authorities of Tokyo have decided to carry out the reconstruction of 1,000 bridges in the city during 1921; 300 are wooden bridges and will be replaced by modern iron-framed bridges. The total expenditure will be Y. 1,400,000.

Japanese Railway Electrification Plans.—The bill for the electrification of the Japanese state railway is to be reintroduced in the Diet by the railway department. The government plans include several hundred miles of new lines.

About half of the Hawaiian population is Japanese and the other half is of mixed descent. The result of reading the Japanese papers when most of them can not understand English, how can they learn of the current events? They would be totally ignorant of news happenings in the world. The new laws passed by the Hawaiian legislature will bring darkness into the lives of many people—especially those who are too old to learn a new language. In this benighted condition we must expect a very serious setback to public welfare.

In the enforcement of the spirit of this law, the Hawaiian statesmen should treat foreign language newspapers kindly and cordially and make them instruments in enforcing the laws and let them play their part in bringing about better civilization. It is a far wiser policy.

DOES SHE LOVE COLD-MOON?—
"Why, know my way off answering were not right. The young precious ladies, of course have a kind leaning toward Cold-Moon, truly what?" That's what Mrs. Kaneda tell me. "The young ones, once a great times say something unkind toward he, as I understand." "You mean that girl?" "Hub, hub."

"That's no good guy. Employ abusive language?" Than that's a good reason, to believe he has no inclination toward Cold-Moon!"

"But, you knew there are a strang world. Sometime they said ill word against the people they likes on the purpose."

STORY OF THE BATTLE OF ICHI-NO-TANI.

(From The Ichi-no-tani Futaba Gunki.)

BY NAMIKI SOSUKE.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST SATURDAY.)

YOUR WORDS are unkind, Atsumori Sama! We have only just exchanged our marriage cups, which we looked forward to for so long. Now you are going to battle, and wish to leave me behind. Wherever you go, I will accompany you. If my presence is a trouble to you, please kill me, and then go!

So saying, she caught his saddle, clung to his stirrups, and wept bitterly. Fuji-no-Kata was filled with compassion for her.

"Atsumori," she said, "you would be quite justified in taking Tamaori with you. As you know, all the Tairas have taken their wives and children with them. You had better set out with them immediately."

Tamori was overjoyed to hear this, and caught Atsumori's reins.

Atsumori remonstrated with him, but he said,

"Fuji, mother," he cried, and departed gallantly for Ichi-no-tani with his bride.

Soon afterwards a number of hostile soldiers burst into the house.

"Our Lord Hirayama has sent us," they cried, with orders to carry away Lady Tamaori. Deliver her to us at once. If you offer the slightest resistance, we shall kill you."

Three of Fuji-no-Kata's maids, who heard the noise, burst into the house laughing.

"What insolence!" they retorted. "How can we deliver you Lady Tamaori? She has just been married to Lord Atsumori. Besides, her Ladyship is absent. Don't waste any more of your time here, or you may be hurt. You had better go quickly."

When they had spoken this warning, they assumed the offensive. One of them brandished a halberd, another produced a long sword, and the third drew out a dagger. The soldiers were filled with fear at the skill with which the maidens wielded their weapons. Some of them were severely wounded, some mortally, and the rest took flight.

But one of them, who was evidently their commander, held his ground and fought bravely. Then Fuji-no-Kata seized her bow and fitting an arrow, sent it flying with a loud twang. The man immediately fell dead with a thud, shot through the heart. Then Fuji-no-Kata departed after her son towards the battlefield, accompanied by her maids.

CHAPTER IV.

THE TAIRAS' CAMP.

The Tairas' camp extended from Ichi-no-tani on the west, to Ikuta on the east. The rear of the camp was protected by a steep cliff, and in front of it was the sea. From the cliff down to the beach the position was fortified with a strong stockade. Over it, red banners were streaming in the wind. Atsumori was guarding one important post, that of his foster-father, Tsunemori.

It was late one cold, wintry night. The moon shone dimly. Kojiro, the son of Kumagai Naozane, suddenly appeared in front of the gate of Atsumori's post. The young warrior had forced his way higher, surrounded by the armed ambushed, and had abashed the waves subsiding, the plaiting yet capturing strains, were clearly audible. Kojiro unconsciously paused and listened intently for a while. "Those people have good taste," he thought to himself. "My parents told me that all the Tairas were tender-hearted, refined nobles. I find now that their words were not in any way exaggerated. The Tairas' refinement must be great for they keep quiet tonight on the eve of battle. Let me enjoy this myself, and then I will go to the camp." He had come along narrow passes, stumbling over stones, and entanglements of roots. As he desired to cut his way into the camp before any comrade of his followed him, he searched and searched about for some weak point through which to break. This was no avail. At that moment the sound of a flute and a koto or zither was heard from the camp. The young warrior had abashed the waves subsiding, the plaiting yet capturing strains, were clearly audible. Kojiro unconsciously paused and listened intently for a while. "Those people have good taste," he thought to himself. "My parents told me that all the Tairas were tender-hearted, refined nobles. I find now that their words were not in any way exaggerated. The Tairas' refinement must be great for they keep quiet tonight on the eve of battle. Let me enjoy this myself, and then I will go to the camp." He had come along narrow passes, stumbling over stones, and entanglements of roots. As he desired to cut his way into the camp before any comrade of his followed him, he searched and searched about for some weak point through which to break. This was no avail. At that moment the sound of a flute and a koto or zither was heard from the camp. The young warrior had abashed the waves subsiding, the plaiting yet capturing strains, were clearly audible. Kojiro unconsciously paused and listened intently for a while. "Those people have good taste," he thought to himself. "My parents told me that all the Tairas were tender-hearted, refined nobles. I find now that their words were not in any way exaggerated. The Tairas' refinement must be great for they keep quiet tonight on the eve of battle. Let me enjoy this myself, and then I will go to the camp." He had come along narrow passes, stumbling over stones, and entanglements of roots. As he desired to cut his way into the camp before any comrade of his followed him, he searched and searched about for some weak point through which to break. This was no avail. At that moment the sound of a flute and a koto or zither was heard from the camp. The young warrior had abashed the waves subsiding, the plaiting yet capturing strains, were clearly audible. Kojiro unconsciously paused and listened intently for a while. "Those people have good taste," he thought to himself. "My parents told me that all the Tairas were tender-hearted, refined nobles. I find now that their words were not in any way exaggerated. The Tairas' refinement must be great for they keep quiet tonight on the eve of battle. Let me enjoy this myself, and then I will go to the camp." He had come along narrow passes, stumbling over stones, and entanglements of roots. As he desired to cut his way into the camp before any comrade of his followed him, he searched and searched about for some weak point through which to break. This was no avail. At that moment the sound of a flute and a koto or zither was heard from the camp. The young warrior had abashed the waves subsiding, the plaiting yet capturing strains, were clearly audible. Kojiro unconsciously paused and listened intently for a while. "Those people have good taste," he thought to himself. "My parents told me that all the Tairas were tender-hearted, refined nobles. I find now that their words were not in any way exaggerated. The Tairas' refinement must be great for they keep quiet tonight on the eve of battle. Let me enjoy this myself, and then I will go to the camp." He had come along narrow passes, stumbling over stones, and entanglements of roots. As he desired to cut his way into the camp before any comrade of his followed him, he searched and searched about for some weak point through which to break. This was no avail. At that moment the sound of a flute and a koto or zither was heard from the camp. The young warrior had abashed the waves subsiding, the plaiting yet capturing strains, were clearly audible. Kojiro unconsciously paused and listened intently for a while. "Those people have good taste," he thought to himself. "My parents told me that all the Tairas were tender-hearted, refined nobles. I find now that their words were not in any way exaggerated. The Tairas' refinement must be great for they keep quiet tonight on the eve of battle. Let me enjoy this myself, and then I will go to the camp." He had come along narrow passes, stumbling over stones, and entanglements of roots. As he desired to cut his way into the camp before any comrade of his followed him, he searched and searched about for some weak point through which to break. This was no avail. At that moment the sound of a flute and a koto or zither was heard from the camp. The young warrior had abashed the waves subsiding, the plaiting yet capturing strains, were clearly audible. Kojiro unconsciously paused and listened intently for a while. "Those people have good taste," he thought to himself. "My parents told me that all the Tairas were tender-hearted, refined nobles. I find now that their words were not in any way exaggerated. The Tairas' refinement must be great for they keep quiet tonight on the eve of battle. Let me enjoy this myself, and then I will go to the camp." He had come along narrow passes, stumbling over stones, and entanglements of roots. As he desired to cut his way into the camp before any comrade of his followed him, he searched and searched about for some weak point through which to break. This was no avail. At that moment the sound of a flute and a koto or zither was heard from the camp. The young warrior had abashed the waves subsiding, the plaiting yet