





## 在日教育委員の報告せる

漢字數は一千五百字に限る

形式的方面と實質的内容の選擇

在日は一般同胞の意見を問ふ

言語を選擇する事

實質的方面

編纂上の大體方針を左の如く報

告し來れり、在日會は南加中

央會ご協力して此編纂に當る

事となり居るが南加にては港

北西部聯絡大會の編纂せらる

書にて間に合せ得るや否やの調

査を爲すまで約一ヶ月猶餘あり

たし申超せるを以て南北兩敷

事員の協議會は多少

日本語學園教科書は日系兒

童に正確なる日本語を教授する

目的を以て編纂せらるるもの

日本語學園の年鑑を八ヶ年

とし其教科書の卷数を十六卷

編纂の趣旨及方針

の意見を聞きたい

日本語學園教科書は日系兒

童に正確なる日本語を教授する

目的を以て編纂せらるるもの

日本語學園の年鑑を八ヶ年</



◆作物 土壤 石灰

## ◆作物 || 土壤 || 石灰

なしに、瞳子を開ける音「つさ」  
せすに入つて来たら、眼の見  
ない按摩の外は、新造も秃  
れが云ふ  
「ねえ、たしかにお出でに  
ましやよ」  
禪が返事をしてました。  
「まあ、如何したのでせう。  
果れ果てた上に、齒の根  
はないほどに怖ろしがつて  
ようです。取り残されて  
は按摩さんだけで、それな  
よどんとして折角の話  
折られ、治療の手をやめ



門

【一八】中里介山作

教は印度の因習をうけて、免角の通直の高踏の色彩あるを免れぬ神もいふらか其側面を帶てゐるしかし真に御ゆるものは筋の紅白を論じてゐらぬであらう。舌に快く身の養ひとなれば早速南朝の慧遠と青原の行思とあるが故に第四代の黄檗の傳承は

三四目の相撲も相變  
山君はサ市<sup>し</sup>の高芝君<sup>たかしば</sup>

らす面白く、先づ桑港の矢  
を平氣で押し出し、一野生君

て居ては駄目なり  
が社會の狹いものはない  
ら蝶白何を隔へべき  
かなりもまだ士族に上のべき程の力士  
を準備して一人前の力士にならねし  
と行司より見て東西の選手所なし  
の静かた様に女房放の日織さ  
て居る」と云はねば日本語の「道ふ」  
取扱分けてす毛筆達に居る  
北 四 豊 夢

ある處へ、それですから、惣身後生が怖ろしい」  
に水をかけられたやうな思ひで  
す。されまいかねは、今見つけた  
十徳を着た坊主頭の年配の人ま  
いふのは、ちよつと見れば俳諧  
のやうでもあり、た醫者さん  
のやうでもあるが、實は前代の  
太陽に熱くなつて通つてたぬ浅  
草の或る寺院での住職です。さう  
かに法體で吉原へ進むわけにも  
行かないから、大抵は醫者のや  
「御丼様のお面が眞蒼せしだ」  
たなづね申しても、さうではな  
いと仰ります。た一人で、一向  
つどお通りになりましたから  
常のた客様存じました處か  
に目が御不自由のやうでござ  
ます。まあ、兎に角、お迎へ  
た出で下さいまし」  
廊下に立つて誰とも知らず女  
聲で、斯ういふ者があつたか  
太陽は立ち上りました。

◎地位に資本大成當寄の虚土著者  
諸口断不相付す

花火（七月十五日開切）

（◎地位に資本大成當寄の虚土著者  
一母屋是大成當寄の「日本俳句」  
▲句數無制限・用箋義は確実に實行  
▲各種賞金・實名は御審査會  
金一部贈呈・實名は御審査會  
日本新聞社主

蟬蛙會

これは自慢の骨頂であらふが、  
五時入敷大小禮實の色々を極み  
説き横に聴きたる末、吾四十九  
年ほどで二子も児立つてゐるが、  
たるものであるが、六祖の法を得  
青原山からも五代目は洞山良介  
から十三代目が天童の慧淨  
あつて、道元禪師は其法を嗣  
て日本に歸つたのである。禪宗  
と云ふと、臨濟・黃檗・曹洞の三  
に分かれてゐるが、臨濟宗と云  
のは臨濟の法統を云ふのである  
て、黃檗宗といふのは支派に  
はれし臨濟宗が明末に日本に  
來ししたものであるから、この

(五) 青梅と金

生たるか。是れは讓遜の世辭で、派の特色は相似である。寺廟の上からしばらく派を分つて、昌黎の、曹洞宗とは青原の法

壁にかけし帽子の毛蟲かな  
かけし毛蟲の道は毛蟲かな  
柳鳥  
中垣にして自然を失はず山間の涼風  
つめて梢を見る毛蟲かな  
子のちら手に來る毛蟲哉  
幹男  
處織細曲委を盡せり作者によき手本  
ひむかひみわせせる作者には  
附▲西作者修行足らす東の作者には  
出ぬ様なり呼び出しの誤りか  
毛虫捕み 嘉  
追ふ幼兒やつかむ親類  
猫背  
内の體を成せず、少し修養が必要

▼世界文明は石灰質地帯に生る  
流失し易き石灰を補給の必要  
▼石灰を好む作物忌ふ種類  
△地方土壤が石灰質に富んでゐる  
爲めであらうと云ふ事がある  
尙古代文明の中心地ペロニヤ  
希臘等同じく石灰質に富んだ  
地方が盛んであった、諺にも石  
灰に富んだ  
▼土壤は肥沃を意味す  
云はれる、土壤中の石灰質と肥  
沃の度は密接なる關係あるは學  
理上にも又實驗上にも證明せら  
れた事實である、其外石灰質は  
土壌の酸性に過ぎて多くの作物  
の完全なる發達が行はれざる場  
合に土質を中和して作物の養分  
吸收を助ける、加州の氣  
候は夏期には  
乾燥し  
降雨がないか  
千五百十三封度水分四百八十九  
加州大學の名譽教授にて肥料科  
大學生なるヒンガード博士は西歐  
諸國の近代文明の淵源たるは同  
じく英國の土壤が石灰質に富んで  
ゐる事で有名である、但しライム  
すべきや否やの實際問題は結  
論圓滿の土質に依つて決定され  
べき問題であるから今は何等考  
れについて言及しない、唯石灰質  
にても色々の種類があるし作用  
も天性ライムを好むものと然  
ざるものがあるから  
▼其説明  
を簡単にやつて置きたい、石灰中に含有するカルシウム原素は土壤に施用され効果を現すが物質であるが、その種類によつて化合物態となる。異なるし供給量も同一で零年と異にするし供給量も同一で零年と異る。石灰石にはカルシウム七割五分即ち一噸について千四百  
分即ち一噸について千四百  
分即ち一噸について千四百  
シユウム、オキサイト

は自し色を以て吾を見、吾觀以てして吾を求めなば、この人は邪道を行ふべく如來を見ること能はずと喝理を以て吾を見した。佛天王が金波羅華を佛に供養した。佛は今日も甚深微妙の說法をせらるゝであらう。八萬の大衆は法座の前へ集つたばかり。この沈厭の說法を授けられたものがない。唯一人金色の頭陀も名けられし大迦葉のみ破顔微笑した。佛は大衆を顧みて、吾に正法眼藏涅槃妙心實相無相微妙の法門あり。摩訶迦葉に附屬すと云はれた。つまり親爺の身代を心から心に傳へられたのである。

○かくの如くにして迦葉は阿難に傳へ阿難は商那和修に傳へ、

三年間は四五千萬佛弟を下らざり、三千萬額であつたが翌四十九年には一千萬佛となり五十年には千六百万佛に増加した其後十

加州の今日の發達は一千八百四十八年の金坑發見に端を発する。これより加州の發展史は、ある意味で黃金の歴史である。其面に於て黃金の一端を繕いて見る。余は金史の一端を繕いて見る。余は金史の一端を繕いて見る。

◆ 加州の金 ◆

◆ 株 落 付 ◆

實業

六月廿四日……金

四

方より出したり一箱三弗台を

大法發		勝負の如し。	
○矢山	●高芝	も遂に敗る、遮莫。シングガーユの男は果して現狀を維持し得るや。勝負を句評左の如し。	(負) 身振も遂に敗る、遮莫。シングガーユの男は果して現狀を維持し得るや。勝負を句評左の如し。
○一野生	分	○夢一佐	(勝) 踏ん
○小代	○茶目	○朝心	東は毛蟲
○柳島	○柳島	○鶴千子	動かす
（勝）	（負）	（勝） 露の	（負） 何の
蜘蛛巣にかゝりし毛蟲に陽かげり	二十萬弗位の年産額であるが尚	紐育株式	東西の
居る、金坑發見以來一千九百十九	米國中主要なる金蘆州となつて	昨日の市況はイ	強き探求
年迄の六十一年間の總產額は百六	十九億兩に達してゐて全米國の	ナノヨナル。一カンザ	にて美の
九百九十一億三千萬弗中約四	一千七百九十九年以来の總產額三	ヤルダナの一點安の如き	勝
分を占めてゐることに暮る吾々	千九百九十三年以來の總產額三	の例外は、あつたが多數の株主	露の
日本人の加州に在りての努力が	九百九十九億三千萬弗中約四	二點貴重大體に於て落付	何の
加州の繁榮に貢獻したこととは少	分を占めてゐることに暮る吾々	してゐた。	東西の
くないが黃金が腐らした加州の	日本人の加州に在りての努力が	今過の準備率全國の平均	強き探求
発展が吾々に利益を與へて吳れ	加州の繁榮に貢獻したこととは少	は四割三遍にて一千九百九十八年	にて美の
たこでも亦多大である	くないが黃金が腐らした加州の	以降の最高である	勝
	利潤を六歩半より六歩に下り	昨日、日ダラスの準備銀行が	露の
	至つた全國十二準備銀行	至つた。	何の

れでも人工灌漑を盛んにやる爲めに、稍もすれば年中降雨の多い地方で關係土質が酸性になり石灰質は地底に洗ひ流される爲めに作物栽培上成績が面白くない。例も石灰質の水に溶解し易く、煙から他に持ち去られ易いと云ふ事を事實に示すはコロラド河の毎日其流域地方から一萬二千噸の石灰質を海洋に流し去る。例によつて知られる、兎に角灰石質が缺乏して土壤が酸性になつた場合には東部地方にては盛んに人工補給を行ふが加州にても近年此事に

△ 注意が喚起せられ實行、奈陀ビース、茄子、コールラーベー、大根、甘藍、胡瓜力、リフラバ、

▲法務部と常置委員會。

▲中央日本人會にては人頭稅問題に關し昨紙所報の如く英佛

白伊諾國民の態度等は決定したるを聲明したるも小島、谷越、平

井、光勢、近藤議員は、

在米日會と提携して試験を起す事を主張し結局試験の勝

利となりたるが在米日會の詳

細なる打合せは茅野會長を出席せしむるところとし散會したるが更

に同日午後八時より

▲常置委員會を開催。長時間

討議の結果左の如く決定したるに

（二）八百稅に對する訴訟を起す事

（三）法務部委員會に於て在日

打合せの爲の茅野會長を出桑

行ふ場合に其の功果加州一般

に及ぶことせば在米日會に一任

の必要を認めたる法律事務に當

らしむる事。

（二）若し在日の訴訟が南加に其

の効力を及ぼさる時は南加に其

は獨立して訴訟を提起すること

（三）法務部委員會に於て在日

の兩會合は訴訟提起に反對する賛

成の方では可なり。感情論もあつ

たる傍聴人は語り居たる

が此の意見を聽く事無く其の

由に當日の法務部及び常置委員

會の方では可なり。感情論もあつ

たる傍



Financing the Eastern China Railway.

The following is a free translation of an editorial published in The Japanese-American News on June 19:

**THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT** and Chang Tso Lin, popularly known as the king of Manchuria, have offered opposition to the Japanese government's proposal to give financial assistance to the Eastern China Railway. They declare that the financial difficulties of the railway will be handled by the Chinese government. On the other hand Mr. Charles Crane, former United States minister to China, is reported to have a plan.

We do not know whether there is any significance in the opposition offered to the proposal by the Chinese government and the return of the minister. But if there is, we fear it may become of great importance.

It is clear that the Chinese government is in a state of bankruptcy. China cannot pay her soldiers and for several days they have been plundering shops, both of Chinese and foreigners, in Ichang and Wuchang, leaving a trail of disorder and casualties. The Chinese government seems to have lost control over financial affairs; and the proposed financing of the Eastern China Railway seems out of the question.

The proposal of the Japanese government to lend assistance is a result of several months of negotiation. We have many reasons to believe that Japan, perhaps unofficially, sounded China and other interested nations before arriving at a decision. She has decided to finance the railroad and already has forwarded a part of the loan, we believe. And now comes opposition by China. The Chinese government must have good reason for its action.

Some time before the retirement of the Wilson administration, Charles Crane was appointed minister to China. Because he has the strong support of American capitalists and for other equally good reasons the public anticipated that the United States government would adopt a new economic policy regarding China. Not long afterward the pro-American faction in the Chinese political life grew in power and the pro-Japanese lost influence.

When the An-Hwei faction clashed with the Pechili the former, led by Tuan Chi-jui, was completely defeated. The result was that the pro-American clan came into control of Chinese political affairs. But with the change in administration in the United States Minister Crane could not carry out all his plans as easily as before, and the pro-Japanese have regained their power to a certain extent.

Thus at the time of Minister Crane's resignation and return to the United States, the Eastern China Railway question arose. The positive policy adopted by the government of the United States was emphasized when its special emissary, Elihu Root, entered into an agreement with the Russians. To this day the American Railway Commission remains in Siberia.

The Eastern Railway was built in Chinese territory but the strip of land was leased by Russians, and Russians constructed the railroad. It has no relation to the Chinese government. The opposition offered by the Chinese government, on the assumption of ownership of the system, is therefore hard to understand.

Suppose the so-called king of Manchuria, Chang Tso Lin, had concluded negotiations with Mr. Crane to enlist the support of American capital in reorganization of the railway, and Manchuria became the sphere of American influence in Asia. Suppose further that Mr. Crane went from Chang Chun to Harbin by way of the Eastern China Railway and to Chita, where he negotiated with the Chita government, then proceeded to Russia proper, where he met Lenin and Trotsky, and, with the same assurance that was displayed by Washington Vanderlip, concluded a special arrangement for the control of the system with them. We shudder to think of the consequences.

If Japan supplied the needed capital to a railway passing through northern Mexico and spread its influence throughout the area, would America sit quietly and voice no protest? Once mere gossip about the presence of Japanese in Magdalena Bay excited the American public to a great degree.

The relation of northern Manchuria to Japan is the same as that of northern Mexico to the United States. This should be clearly understood by Americans.

Our argument, of course, is based on an assumption. We sincerely hope that we shall never see our fears realized. Nevertheless, we cannot watch the change of affairs without uneasiness.

An Example of Misunderstanding.

**THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR**, at its annual convention in Denver passed resolutions introduced by the labor unions of California urging absolute exclusion of Japanese and abrogation of the so-called Gentlemen's Agreement, said The Japanese-American News in Japanese on Thursday.

What they plan to do; whether they are bent on the passage of an exclusion law by Congress or propose to negotiate a new Gentlemen's Agreement, or wish to have a new treaty with Japan, is not stated in the resolutions, and we take it merely as an expression of their desire.

One thing which we desire to call to the attention of the labor union leaders is that the Gentlemen's Agreement now in force is not a failure, but is bringing much better results than we had reason to expect at the time of the understanding. Japanese statesmen consider international good faith much more seriously than most Americans suppose they do. They enforce the agreement to the letter, and suppress the masses who wish to emigrate to the United States. Any American who took the trouble to study the real situation in Japan would discover this fact.

Today it is harder for a Japanese laborer to find ways and means to migrate to the United States than it is to ascend to heaven or for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle. The Japanese government does not grant passports to students who by the terms of the agreement are clearly allowed the privilege of coming to the United States to study. Only a few students graduated from one of the colleges, which has a big fund to pay expenses, are allowed to come to this country. Those who have graduated only from high school are strictly banned. Teachers, technical experts and business men are treated in about the same manner and their movements are regulated contrary to their wishes and plans. Not only that, but regarding also the concerted opposition of the masses, the government has placed a strict ban on the free traveling of the brides of Japanese residing in the United States.

The report of State Controller Chambers, who is a vehement Japanophobe, contains a great many errors. We have repeatedly pointed out those errors; some even have been pointed out to Congress. Mr. Chambers' report says there are more than 100,000 Japanese in California. The federal census, taken last year, proved this was incorrect. As a matter of fact, the number of Japanese of age in California is decreasing every year. Only the birth of children keeps up the population, so that if there should be any increase in Japanese population figures in the United States it would be as a result of reproduction, not immigration.

We firmly believe that the labor leaders are not men of such little understanding as to oppose the bringing of children into the world by those Japanese who have lawfully gained admission into this country and are engaged in peaceful pursuits. We are sure they do not purpose to suppress the family life of Japanese already here.

The American Federation of Labor urges the strict exclusion of Japanese, but at this time it is absolutely impossible for any Japanese emigrant to obtain passport and land in this country. You see here some Japanese officials, merchants, students and travelers, all residents here returning from a trip to Japan, and the wives or children of wealthy Japanese coming here, but that is all. To reduce the numbers already here it would be necessary to resort to a means which would be inhuman. There is no alternative.

Some Japanophobes confuse the issues of further immigration and a differential treatment of Japanese already here, and argue that the United States must exclude those immigrants whose standards of living would tend to lower American standards. They maintain that this attitude is parallel to one taken by Japan against Chinese coolie labor. But Japan never in the past has excluded Chinese or any other foreigners who had been lawfully admitted to the country and were engaged in some peaceful occupation.

We do not desire the United States to let down the bars to immigrants from Japan, but we do wish that those already here and settled were accorded just treatment. The problem of new immigration and the treatment of those here are problems separate and distinct. We wish that all who discuss the Japanese problem could see the distinction.

**THE UNITED STATES** Census Bureau has made public corrected figures on the Japanese residents in California, showing 71,952. This conclusively proves that the figure given out by the anti-Japanese is far in excess of the actual number in the state. They maintain that there are more than 100,000 in California. There may have been some missed by the census, but anyone wishing to prove there are more must base his argument on a more thorough investigation.

AN OPEN LETTER TO CALIFORNIANS.

**YONE NOGUCHI**, professor of English literature in Keio University, addresses an "Open Letter to Californians" in one interesting chapter of a new book, "Japan and America." He says:

Dear Californians:

The original civilization of California was an outburst of flowers from the seeds thrown by the sacred hands of the pioneers, who, to use Miller's words, "housed with God upon the height, companioned with the peak and the pine;" it was the civilization of honest labor that broke off the social crust of life, traditional, apt for degeneration, into a life newer and more hopeful. It was the mighty privilege of California to build an empire with honest labor that was the only key to open the world called the future. Labor rises to its greatest worth when it opens, many thanks to it, as the key, the new meaning of liberty, respect of the so-called solidarity. In truth, California in the early age was the Promised Land. Let us praise the pioneers with Miller, who sang:

"Each man a hero, lion each!  
Behold what length of limb, what length  
Of life, of love, what daring reach  
To deep-hived honeycomb! What strength!  
Clean out-door Adams, virile, clean  
As nature in her vernal green;  
Hears, hears, as a prophet hears  
The morning music of the spheres."

Civilization built with labor, unlike that created with mere intellect or wisdom, is, of course, more brave, more manly, more cheerful. In one word, more human, when your Californian civilization, that is to say, the civilization of labor, became very well developed, its emotional aspect was wonderful. It was never shriveled and cramped in nature; it was so natural, I think that such a civilization as you created in the old days was called lyrical.

FREE FROM MATERIALISM.

I was glad to notice, at least in the early age, that while labor itself was a material question, it never became in your California a sad prey of materialism which is to be interpreted today as socialism hardened by positivism. Therefore the labor question in California was not so dry and inhuman as in any country of Europe; when it was becoming even anarchism in other countries, in California it kept its own human aspect. And again, when the last question of Europe was going to be approached from the point of liberty and the individualism this question in California was quite free till recently from such a danger. That was mainly, I think, from the reason of the great natural wealth with which the country was blessed; besides, there was history that the principles of honest labor were laid by the pioneers under whose shadow the laborers of your country can to keep their own lyrical moods. But, alas, that is not the last history!

California cannot be different after all from the other countries where the philistines attempt to encroach on people with their money and politics, and people lose their valuable principle and emotion from becoming familiarized with those dangerous poisons. When the sacredness of labor was compact in early times, that was from the reason, I think, that the principles of honest labor were laid by the common people, who were the ones who worked to keep the civilization of labor well protected against the destroyers. The provincialism of civilization in its true meaning is highly valuable; it is a fact that any real civilization should have a provincial aspect. And like literature, civilization too grows in provincialism. Alas, you Californians lost now this manly, brave civilization which was human! Miller sang about the builders of this human civilization in the following words:

"Not Roberts, he of Candahar,  
Nor Cronje with his scar-seamed men,  
Not any man of noisy war.  
Nor boastful man with blood-dipt pen!—  
No, no, the hero of the strife  
Is he who deals not death but life—  
I count this man the coming man,  
The sounding glory of God's plan."

SACREDNESS OF LABOR.

We Japanese were thankful for this civilization of the old California, where, above all, the sacredness of manual labor was taught. We, who had been brought up in the old Japan, where the whole class system was supposed to be a safety-valve, were greatly shocked to find that the principles of honest labor were laid by the common people, who were the ones who worked to keep the civilization of labor well protected against the destroyers.

It is almost twenty years since I went round through your California as a tramp, carrying a blanket and razor (my mustache was beginning to grow then)—now under evergreen shades of cedars and sequoias, then in the burning sands of the flat valley—I cannot forget how kindly I was treated by the village people who were building life with honest labor. If your so-called civilization is not a human, sympathetic kind, it is nothing else. If it is not lyrical to feel the true passionate pulse of Heaven and earth, it is nothing. In truth, its being provincial is its own great value. The civilization of your California, if it is as I wish, will become surely a suggestion to the other civilizations of the world which is hastening to become inhuman, emotions alone.

How glad we were here to learn how to liberate the sacred minds, and to be baptised in the true sense of democracy.

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MISS "DEEP SNOW"

(Continued from last Saturday.)

"PLEASE SIT DOWN and think no more about it," she said, extending a saucer toward him. "I cannot find words to convey to you my gratitude for your timely interference. I am sorry indeed that we have nothing tempting to set before you, but allow me to offer you some wine."

"You are very kind, but I really must be going."

Here Asaka broke in. "Fray do not leave us so soon," said she. "As you see, we are all of us women, and it is to be feared that other miscreants may break in upon our privacy. I am sorry to impose upon your good nature, but let me beg of you to remain with us until our boatmen return."

"In that case," said Asojiro, "it will give me great pleasure to remain in your company."

Soon the three were exchanging cups and talking merrily. Asojiro told the girl his name and circumstances and she reciprocated with a similar confidence. Miyuki's heart was bounding with joy and she seemed to wish to make a further revelation, but he hesitated in expressing it. The astute Asaka was aware of this and stepped ashore with the other maid, giving as a pretext her desire to stroll along the bank.

Asojiro and Miyuki went thus left alone, sitting face to face. The girl drew forth a beautiful fan adorned with a design of morning glories painted on golden ground. She read the picture and recited a sonnet of this hour meeting. Asojiro replied that his writing would only detract from the beauty of the fan, but that he could not find it in his heart to refuse her earnest request. Thereupon he wrote the following poem, and restored the fan to her.

ASOJIRO'S LOVE MESSAGE.

"The morning glories are fresh and sheen,  
Embossed with drops of sparkling dew,  
Buds well a day' the sunlight keen  
Bids fair to blight their lovely hue.  
Oh, how I wish a kindly shower  
Would fall, to save the charming flower!"

ASOJIRO'S LOVE MESSAGE.

"Oh, it is a lovely song! Lovely, indeed!" cried Miyuki in an excess of delight. "I will keep this fan about me all my life as an amulet; I will, indeed!" And with that she wrote in turn upon a tanzaku and handed it to Asojiro, with downcast eyes.

At sight of this poem Asojiro comprehended her meaning and said:

"It is a poem, Miyuki, that you have such a regard for me as only an humble samurai can!" The girl blushed rosy red as she responded:

"Oh, Asojiro, you are the only desire of my heart. Pray—" But with that came a long embrace and vows of eternal fidelity.

Suddenly a raucous voice bawling, "Asojiro! Master Asojiro!" broke in upon the blissful conversation, came from outside, barking. She was greatly surprised at this sudden interruption and stepped aside to look out through the sliding door. A tall, thin, gaunt man, dressed in a tattered robe, had been carried post haste from Asojiro's native town. The gulf of his life was at his heels, lord Ouchi Yoshi-oki, then domiciled at Kamakura, the seat of the government of the Kanryō or Vice-Shogun, had abandoned himself to indulgence in wine and women. Deaf to all explanations of the retainer, he had an excess of rage killed one of them who had remonstrated too strongly. The letter further stated that as Asojiro's uncle distrusted his own tact and ability to cope with this crisis, it was his intention to make Asojiro heir to his estates, and to resign his office in the latter's favor. He enjoined the young man to proceed to Kamakura and to win the favor of his uncle, his lord, by his master's command. He had been carried post haste from his native town and there confer with his uncle as to further details.

It was clear that the situation did not admit of a moment's delay on the part of Asojiro, who owed everything to his uncle. In spite of the compulsion of his heart, which urged him to follow his uncle's bidding, he had a weighty message from Yuminosuke's former lord.

The latter in fact had been going on in his evil ways, but had repented of them and had turned to the study of the Way. Yuminosuke had time and again remonstrated with him but Asojiro had remained obstinate. He had been sent to him in virtue of his services as chief counsellor to win back Yoshi-oki, his lord, to sobriety and decorum. But before leaving for Kamakura, he was to make all haste to his native town and there confer with his uncle as to further details.

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