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日米

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本紙は英米兩國を飽くまで協調し多少の不快を忍んでも提携し太平洋の波を靜かにする以外に採るべき途無しの日英米三國協約實現を熱心に希望する所以也

日米

實現希望

日英同盟の外に、日英米三國の太平洋協約結ばるゝに至るべしとの意見倫敦に喧傳せられ居れりとの報あり。右は植民地會議に於ける形勢より外交界の機微の漏れたる爲めにして、米國の意向に氣兼ねせる英國政治家の希望としては左もあるべき事なれど同時に、米國の太平洋政策に一種の脅威を感ずる我が國より見るも、三國の太平洋の承認を求めて、極東に於ける協約結ばるゝ可能性の頗る大なるは勿論にして、之を世界平和の大局より見て望ましき次第なるべし。日英同盟が如何なる形に於て更新さるゝにしても、米國に對し何等非友誼的なるべき分子を含まざるべき筈なれば此處當分無くて、地中海等の波は靜かなるべきも、其上に極東に於ける米國の勢力の無視すべからざるものあり以上、極東全般の平和維持は、米國を何等かの形に於て繋引し、其責任の分擔を求むるは至當にして、且つ自然なる言はざる可からず。案ふに歐洲方面に於ける不安の空氣は彼の未曾有の大戰によりて一掃せられ、部分的に紛擾は各地に繼續し居れども、世界の大勢に影響するやうなる大動亂の起るべき虞れは此處當分無く、太西洋、太平洋方面は全く超然たるべきも、不安の空氣時に漲らんとする虞無きに非ず。日本の目醒ましき勃興と蓄積せられたる力とは、少なくとも太平洋諸國民の恐怖たるの觀あり、支那は非常に此恐怖より免かれんとして有力なる何等かの後援を得んとするに腐心し、濠洲、新西蘭土等は悪夢に襲はれ、何れも日本の不德を誇大に吹聽し又は警骨し其侵略を恐るゝの意味を現はし居れり。加ふるに大戰後の米國は、世界に冠たる富强を以て、太平洋に其力を用ひんとし、猿臂を支那、西比利等に伸ばし居れる爲め、日本は其包圍を受けたるが如くに感ずるを得ず、日英米三國の威力と而して利害關係とは相交叉するの形となり居れり。日英同盟は主として極東に於ける兩國の協調を骨子とし、別に太平洋全般に亘り日英米三國間に協調を約するの具體的方面を講じ、此交叉せる利害關係を整理することは是非とも必要なりと云ふべし。殊に日英米三國間の軍備協定制限は綱運次第に熟しなれば、日本は好むと好まざるとに係らず、大勢上是非とも參加せざる可からざる事になり來りべれば、軍備協定と相俟て外交的協定を爲すは自然の結果たるべしと云ふべく、能ふ可くんば日英米三國が各其領土と、特殊利益と優越權とを尊重して將來相侵さざる乃至主義を協同して維持保護する乃至主義を協同して維持保護するの取極めを爲し、軍備協定と同時に、支那は洋政策に一種の脅威を感ずる我が國より見るも、三國の太平洋の承認を求めて、極東に於ける平和的大協約と、各國勢力の分野とを定むることを望まんと欲す。是くの如き太平洋協約成らば日英同盟は日英米同盟と實質に於ては同じことになり、太平洋に於ては同じことになり、太平洋の波も太西洋同樣靜かなるを得べし。即ち七月末日までの締切に登錄を爲さず、法規に依りて一旦本人就縛せられ、人身保護律によりて一旦釋放を求め然る後該法の條約違反ならざるや否やを司法機關を通じて撿する段取りなりといふ。左らば吾人の最初よりの主張の如く在加州邦人は面倒を避くる爲め登錄だけは爲さざる可からざるなり。

試訴段取り決定

加州外國人の頭稅の試訴は八月一日提起の事に決せりと報ぜらる。即ち七月末日までの締切に於ては同じことになり、太平洋に登錄を爲さず、法規に依りて一旦本人就縛せられ、人身保護律によりて一旦釋放を求め然る後該法の條約違反ならざるや否やを司法機關を通じて撿する段取りなりといふ。左らば吾人の最初よりの主張の如く在加州邦人は面倒を避くる爲め登錄だけは爲さざる可からざるなり。

議會民主黨凋落

兩院議會委協の平和克復宣言決議の投票は、下院二百六十三對五十九票、上院三十八票對十九票なり。民主黨結束反對して棄權票を贏ち得たるに徴し漸く此票數を贏ち得たるに徴し如何に同黨の凋落したるかを觀取するを得べし。民主黨は前大統領ウイルソン氏と情死したる殘骸たる形となれり。

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本社東京特電（七月一日午後二時着電）

●日米兩國協同救濟

▽東支鐵道會社の共同經營

東支鐵道會社の日本救濟に對し米國側に異議あり目下日米兩國資本家間に交渉進行中なるが多分日米兩國の協同出資を以て同會社を救濟し兩國共同社經營を分擔する事となるべし

●天洋丸ペスト患者を出す

天洋丸は香港よりの歸航中船中にペスト患者を出したる爲め神戸に十日間抑留大消毒行はるゝにつき來航も遲るべし

●靜岡補缺選擧政友會勝利

靜岡縣の補缺選擧に於て政友會福澤平太郎(?)當選す

●住友同盟罷業無事解決す

大阪住友伸銅所其他關係工場の同盟罷業は會社側にて職工の團體交渉權其他を認めて無事解決したり

極東關係電報（七月一日聯合通信）

●日英同盟の外に三國協定論旺盛

▽日英同盟の外に三國協定乎

七月一日の倫敦諸新聞は英植民地首相會議は日英同盟協約の外に日英米三國の太平洋協定を締結すべき案を審議しつゝあり盛んに報道せり日英米三國政府は右の協定案に就き意見を交換すること、ならんとの說頻りに行はるゝ尚ほ若し日英米協定成立せば日英同盟の威力範圍は極東にのみ限定されんと風聞されつゝあり（倫敦發）

●比律賓議長米本國を訪問

比律賓議會上院議長クエソン氏と長官ガバルドン氏とは七月十一日マニラ發のエムプレス・オヴ・ニーヂア號にて米本國に赴くべくクエソン氏は私用にて訪米すとのことなるが華府にて比律賓獨立促進運動を行ふやも知れずと（マニラ發）

●日英同盟審議繼續

倫敦の英植民地首相會議は卅日にも日英同盟協約更新問題を審議せるが卅日の會議は何等決定を見ずして散會するなれり卅日午後の會議にてニュージーランド首相マッセイ氏は日英同盟更新賛成演說をなせり卅日の會議にて議長席を占めたる首相ロイド、ヂョーヂ氏は種々なる意見を引證し之れに就ての批評を試みたり尚ほ日英同盟協約より軍事に關する條項を削除せんとの論議は卅日の會議に於て行はれざりき（倫敦發）

●印度日本來援不用

引續き日英同盟協約更新問題を論議せる卅日の英植民地首相會議に於てニュージーランド首相の更新賛成演說後に首相會議の印度代表者なるカッチ侯は印度は日英同盟の更新に賛成すれども同盟協約中の印度が外敵より攻撃を受けたる場合に日本は來援すとの條文の削除を希望すと聲明して列席の諸員を驚ましたり

▲印度は英本國の援助にて充分

印度カッチ侯は更に萬一印度が外敵に依つて侵略さるゝことあるも何れの彼盟國の援助をも必要とせず印度は英本國と協力するのみにて外敵を驅逐し得べしと述べたり（倫敦發）

●米驅逐艦隊マニラに到着

卅五隻の米國驅逐艦卅九日地中海よりマニラに到着せり右驅逐艦は修理後米國東洋艦隊に編入されん（マニラ發）

ワシントン電報（七月一日聯合通信）

●米國參謀總長更迭

米國陸軍參謀總長マーチ將軍は豫期の如く六月卅日限り解職し先日後任者たるべく決定せるパーシング將軍は七月一日より就任せりマーチ將軍は十月に現役を退かん

●平和案數日中成立

議會上院は三十三票對五十九票にて通過せる米獨戰亂狀態終了宣告決議案を協議委協案即ちノックス案とポーター案との混合案を一日中に通過すべき形勢なり大統領ハーディング氏は七月四日以前に右の案に署名し得べし

●議會兩院獨立祭にて休會

上院首領連は新保護關稅案下院より回附さるゝ迄用事なしと云ひ一日より休會せんとせるが在鄉軍人補助案其他の諸懸案の賛成者之れに反對せるを以て上院は二日より五日迄獨立祭休會と決せり下院は三日より六日迄休會せん

●タフト大審院入りに反對

前大統領タフト氏が大審院判事長たるべく決定せるは昨報の如くなるが卅日上院にてボラー氏とジョンソン氏とはタフト氏が過去卅年間法律事務に遠ざかり居りしことタフト氏が本年六十三歲の高齡なることを擧げて就任に反對せり因に上院の就任承認投票は賛成六十票反對四票なりき

●日英米軍縮は遼遠

ボラー氏の日英米海軍縮小會議召集決議案急ぎ兩院を通過せるは昨報の如くなるが大統領ハーディング氏は直ちに召集の手續を取らざるべく最初に日英兩國に非公式に意見の吐露を求め日英兩國が快諾せる後に漸く續小會議を召集すべきを以て日英米會議召集期は前途遼遠ならん

●國務省の重要文書紛失す

「國務省より歐洲派遣米國外交官宛に送れる重要文書を入れたる郵便袋三個紛失せり國務省は郵稅院に右の紛失事件の調査を依頼せり

歐洲新情勢電報（七月一日聯合通信）

●米露同盟日本壓迫

▽訪露米國上院議員氣焰を吐く

過激派露國訪問の途中リガに立寄りたる米國議會上院議員フランスはリガに於て往訪の過激派記者に『米露協力して日本の西比利侵略を防止せざるべからず米露獨三國は經濟及び政治上協調せざるべからず』と語れりと傳へらるゝ之れに就きフランス氏は往訪の聯合通信員に米獨露協調希望說のみは浮說なりと語れり（リガ發）

●愛蘭兩首領妥協說

北愛蘭アルスター黨首領クレーグ卿は首相ロイド・ヂョーヂ氏提唱の南北愛蘭和解會議開催に關する南北兩派の豫備會議開催に公式に反對せるが非公式に北方首領デヴアレラ氏と會見せんと語れり（倫敦發）

●英國愛蘭警備隊を增加す

倫敦デーリー・スケッチの報知に依れば英國は愛蘭革命黨警戒隊人員を現在の一萬二千より五万に增加せん尚ほ本年一月一日より四月卅日迄に愛蘭革命黨にて殺されたる數は非戰鬪員六百四十七名、英兵及び英人警官三百五十二名、負傷者六百六名後者五百十六名なり（倫敦發）

●土耳其は中立維持を要求

「土耳其首府駐劄聯合列强使節團は首府附近の中立地帶にて戰鬪を行ふべからず土耳其政府に警告せり土耳其政府は小亞細亞アンゴラの土耳其國民黨臨時政府に右の警告を傳達し中立維持を要求せり（君府發）

●露土過激派歐洲威嚇の說

希臘外相バルタデ氏は往訪の佛紙ブチー・パリヂアンの記者に『小亞細亞の土耳其國民黨は露國過激派と聯絡して英佛の勢力を小亞細亞より驅逐すべく活動しつゝあり故に希臘軍の小亞細亞攻撃は英佛の勢力を擁護し過激主義の西進を防止すと語れり（アゼンス發）

●勞働界彙報

▽鐵道罷業を回避

二分引下げられたる全米國の鐵道勞働者二百萬の代表者千名は一日より市俄古會議を開き賃金倫敦警察は非常警戒を開始せり

●英閣員暗殺陰謀

英國閣員暗殺者三名外國より倫敦に入り込みたるの風說あり

●大統領夫妻旅行

獨立紀念祭をニュージャシー州ラリタンの上院議員フレリングハイゼンの邸宅にて迎へべき大統領ハーディング氏及び夫人は私人として普通の列車に乘り一日夕刻華府を出發せり（華府發）

●愛蘭首領を釋放

愛蘭革命黨なるシンフェーン黨の創立者にして同黨總裁なるアーサー・グリフイス氏は卅日ダブリンのマウント・ジョーイ監獄より釋放されたりシンフェーン黨の英國議會下院議員スチーンス及ダブリンの兩氏も同樣出獄せり右は英國首相の南北愛蘭和解會議召集勸告に直接關係ありと（ダブリン發）

●比律賓暴動大決

去る十二月十五日マニラにて米人警官隊と衝突し米人警官三名を殺害せる比律賓人警官七十七名の裁判の判決七月一日下れり七十七名中十一名は終身懲役他は十七ケ年四ケ月一日の懲役の宣告を受けたり（マニラ發）

●西班牙爆彈事件

西班牙バルセロナ市の目貫の場所カタラナ廣場にて爆彈四個投せられ十二名の負傷者を出せり犯人は過激主義者ならん（バルセロナ發）

●坑夫補助費可決

英國議會下院は先日の炭坑夫と炭坑主との紛爭の解條件の一なる勞働賃金引下斷行當時三ケ月間炭坑夫を援助すべき一千万磅を國庫より臨時支出すとの決議案を通過せり（倫敦發）

▲坑夫補助費可決（南根古發）

▲鐵道勞働者の一部分はストライキを開始すべき形勢を示しつゝあるが首領達はストライキに反對するを同時に鐵道勞働局に賃金引下程度緩和を請願せんとす（倫敦發）

●比律賓議會上院議長米本國を訪問

比律賓議會上院議長クエソン氏及長官ガバルドン氏は七月十一日マニラ發のエムプレス・オヴ・ニーヂア號にて訪米すとのことなるが華府にて比律賓獨立促進運動を行ふやも知れずと（マニラ發）

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引續き日英同盟協約更新問題を論議せる卅日の英植民地首相會議に於てニュージーランド首相の更新賛成演說後に首相會議の印度代表者なるカッチ侯は印度は日英同盟の更新に賛成すれども同盟協約中の印度が外敵より攻撃を受けたる場合に日本は來援すとの條文の削除を希望すと聲明して列席の諸員を驚ましたり

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印度カッチ侯は更に萬一印度が外敵に依つて侵略さるゝことあるも何れの彼盟國の援助をも必要とせず印度は英本國と協力するのみにて外敵を驅逐し得べしと述べたり（倫敦發）

●米驅逐艦隊マニラに到着

卅五隻の米國驅逐艦卅九日地中海よりマニラに到着せり右驅逐艦は修理後米國東洋艦隊に編入されん（マニラ發）

ワシントン電報（七月一日聯合通信）

●米國參謀總長更迭

米國陸軍參謀總長マーチ將軍は豫期の如く六月卅日限り解職し先日後任者たるべく決定せるパーシング將軍は七月一日より就任せりマーチ將軍は十月に現役を退かん

●平和案數日中成立

議會上院は三十三票對五十九票にて通過せる米獨戰亂狀態終了宣告決議案を協議委協案即ちノックス案とポーター案との混合案を一日中に通過すべき形勢なり大統領ハーディング氏は七月四日以前に右の案に署名し得べし

●議會兩院獨立祭にて休會

上院首領連は新保護關稅案下院より回附さるゝ迄用事なしと云ひ一日より休會せんとせるが在鄉軍人補助案其他の諸懸案の賛成者之れに反對せるを以て上院は二日より五日迄獨立祭休會と決せり下院は三日より六日迄休會せん

●タフト大審院入りに反對

前大統領タフト氏が大審院判事長たるべく決定せるは昨報の如くなるが卅日上院にてボラー氏とジョンソン氏とはタフト氏が過去卅年間法律事務に遠ざかり居りしことタフト氏が本年六十三歲の高齡なることを擧げて就任に反對せり因に上院の就任承

●日英米軍縮は遼遠

ボラー氏の日英米海軍縮小會議召集決議案急ぎ兩院を通過せるは昨報の如くなるが大統領ハーディング氏は直ちに召集の手續を取らざるべく最初に日英兩國に非公式に意見の吐露を求め日英兩國が快諾せる後に漸く續小會議を召集すべきを以て日英米會議召集期は前途遼遠ならん

●國務省の重要文書紛失す

「國務省より歐洲派遣米國外交官宛に送れる重要文書を入れたる郵便袋三個紛失せり國務省は郵稅院に右の紛失事件の調査を依頼せり

歐洲新情勢電報（七月一日聯合通信）

●米露同盟日本壓迫

▽訪露米國上院議員氣焰を吐く

過激派露國訪問の途中リガに立寄りたる米國議會上院議員フランスはリガに於て往訪の過激派記者に『米露協力して日本の西比利侵略を防止せざるべからず米露獨三國は經濟及び政治上協調せざるべからず』と語れりと傳へらるゝ之れに就きフランス氏は往訪の聯合通信員に米獨露協調希望說のみは浮說なりと語れり（リガ發）

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北愛蘭アルスター黨首領クレーグ卿は首相ロイド・ヂョーヂ氏提唱の南北愛蘭和解會議開催に關する南北兩派の豫備會議開催に公式に反對せるが非公式に北方首領デヴアレラ氏と會見せんと語れり（倫敦發）

●英國愛蘭警備隊を增加す

倫敦デーリー・スケッチの報知に依れば英國は愛蘭革命黨警戒隊人員を現在の一萬二千より五万に增加せん尚ほ本年一月一日より四月卅日迄に愛蘭革命黨にて殺されたる數は非戰鬪員六百四十七名、英兵及び英人警官三百五十二名、負傷者六百六名後者五百十六名なり（倫敦發）

●土耳其は中立維持を要求

「土耳其首府駐劄聯合列强使節團は首府附近の中立地帶にて戰鬪を行ふべからず土耳其政府に警告せり土耳其政府は小亞細亞アンゴラの土耳其國民黨臨時政府に右の警告を傳達し中立維持を要求せり（君府發）

●露土過激派歐洲威嚇の說

希臘外相バルタデ氏は往訪の佛紙ブチー・パリヂアンの記者に『小亞細亞の土耳其國民黨は露國過激派と聯絡して英佛の勢力を小亞細亞より驅逐すべく活動しつゝあり故に希臘軍の小亞細亞攻撃は英佛の勢力を擁護し過激主義の西進を防止すと語れり（アゼンス發）

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二分引下げられたる全米國の鐵道勞働者二百萬の代表者千名は一日より市俄古會議を開き賃金倫敦警察は非常警戒を開始せり

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英國閣員暗殺者三名外國より倫敦に入り込みたるの風說あり

●大統領夫妻旅行

獨立紀念祭をニュージャシー州ラリタンの上院議員フレリングハイゼンの邸宅にて迎へべき大統領ハーディング氏及び夫人は私人として普通の列車に乘り一日夕刻華府を出發せり（華府發）

●愛蘭首領を釋放

愛蘭革命黨なるシンフェーン黨の創立者にして同黨總裁なるアーサー・グリフイス氏は卅日ダブリンのマウント・ジョーイ監獄より釋放されたりシンフェーン黨の英國議會下院議員スチーンス及ダブリンの兩氏も同樣出獄せり右は英國首相の南北愛蘭和解會議召集勸告に直接關係ありと（ダブリン發）

●比律賓暴動大決

去る十二月十五日マニラにて米人警官隊と衝突し米人警官三名を殺害せる比律賓人警官七十七名の裁判の判決七月一日下れり七十七名中十一名は終身懲役他は十七ケ年四ケ月一日の懲役の宣告を受けたり（マニラ發）

●西班牙爆彈事件

西班牙バルセロナ市の目貫の場所カタラナ廣場にて爆彈四個投せられ十二名の負傷者を出せり犯人は過激主義者ならん（バルセロナ發）

●坑夫補助費可決

英國議會下院は先日の炭坑夫と炭坑主との紛爭の解條件の一なる勞働賃金引下斷行當時三ケ月間炭坑夫を援助すべき一千万磅を國庫より臨時支出すとの決議案を通過せり（倫敦發）

▲坑夫補助費可決（南根古發）

▲鐵道勞働者の一部分はストライキを開始すべき形勢を示しつゝあるが首領達はストライキに反對するを同時に鐵道勞働局に賃金引下程度緩和を請願せんとす（倫敦發）

●比律賓議會上院議長米本國を訪問

比律賓議會上院議長クエソン氏及長官ガバルドン氏は七月十一日マニラ發のエムプレス・オヴ・ニーヂア號にて訪米すとのことなるが華府にて比律賓獨立促進運動を行ふやも知れずと（マニラ發）

●日英同盟審議繼續

倫敦の英植民地首相會議は卅日にも日英同盟協約更新問題を審議せるが卅日の會議は何等決定を見ずして散會するなれり卅日午後の會議にてニュージーランド首相マッセイ氏は日英同盟更新賛成演說をなせり卅日の會議にて議長席を占めたる首相ロイド、ヂョーヂ氏は種々なる意見を引證し之れに就ての批評を試みたり尚ほ日英同盟協約より軍事に關する條項を削除せんとの論議は卅日の會議に於て行はれざりき（倫敦發）

●印度日本來援不用

引續き日英同盟協約更新問題を論議せる卅日の英植民地首相會議に於てニュージーランド首相の更新賛成演說後に首相會議の印度代表者なるカッチ侯は印度は日英同盟の更新に賛成すれども同盟協約中の印度が外敵より攻撃を受けたる場合に日本は來援すとの條文の削除を希望すと聲明して列席の諸員を驚ましたり

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前大統領タフト氏が大審院判事長たるべく決定せるは昨報の如くなるが卅日上院にてボラー氏とジョンソン氏とはタフト氏が過去卅年間法律事務に遠ざかり居りしことタフト氏が本年六十三歲の高齡なることを擧げて就任に反對せり因に上院の就任承認投票は賛成六十票反對四票なりき

●日英米軍縮は遼遠

ボラー氏の日英米海軍縮小會議召集決議案急ぎ兩院を通過せるは昨報の如くなるが大統領ハーディング氏は直ちに召集の手續を取らざるべく最初に日英兩國に非公式に意見の吐露を求め日英兩國が快諾せる後に漸く續小會議を召集すべきを以て日英米會議召集期は前途遼遠ならん

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◆銷夏と趣味(六)

□江戸末の三味線樂

□しんみりした端唄

江戸末期の頽廢した氣分に添ふて最も是れを爛熟せしめたものは三味線であつた、日本に自然主義の入つたのは日露戰爭の後だが江戸人士は既に自然暴露の悲哀をさへ實際に感じて居た、江戸生活のダークラインに觸れ機とするには味ふより外に無い、所が『絃歌湧く』など云ふ遊子や若い者は無精に共鳴するが親讓の家屋敷をうつく注ぎ込んだと云ふ例は幾らもある事だから余り勧めは出來ぬ、總て座席を陽氣にさせるには三味に限る樣だ、三味が入つて眠くなつたと云ふ話を聞かぬ『驚いだ』と云へば若い女と手でも取つて

▼ダンス でもやつた事かと思へば日本では必ず墮の方に三味を彈いて云ふ枕詞が驚いだと云ふ言葉に喰附く、三味線の最も發達したのは人の良く云ふ大薩摩で長唄や義太夫淨瑠璃に於て是を見るが粹人は却つて四疊半に發達した端唄を喜ぶ『秋の夜は永いものとは……』なんて素直でさうな顔をしたのが諸つて萎れて居る、其癖悲しいのかと問へば『し、しんねこに限るよ』と最早先きの悲しい深い判を忘れて居るから驚く、桑港にも元端唄を稽古して居る所があつたが唯今は長唄のみとなつた、村井、市岡、中村坊氏等の連中が

▼盛んに 燗熟して江戸趣味を可なり皷吹して居る計りである、長唄の師匠さんを訪へば『私の所はお弟子は澤山と云ふ程であるませぬが眞の同好者計りで上達せぬ人は向ふから厭きが來て止しますが熱心な人達で永續して居ます、又月に一回は溫習會をして

▼彌生會 を開いて居ます、夏ものもしては菖蒲浴衣、吾妻八景などで、常盤津清元新內等の中では長唄が一番上品で無踊も遣つて居ますが、是れは亦極めて少數の人々です』と

◆世界の視聽を集めて居る 本日の大拳鬪試合

膂力卓絶のデムプシイと千變萬化の技を備ふるカーペンテーア

▽英國詩人のシヨウの勝敗觀測

今や全世界の視聽を集めて居る大拳鬪米國選手デムプシイ對佛國選手カーペンテーアの試合は愈々本日紐育ポロ競技場近のジャーシイ市に於て行はれる事になつた試合開始は

◇同地の 日光節約時間で午後三時即ち加州の午前十一時頃からで觀衆數万を容るに足る席や紐育からの特別電車汽車は既に用意されて居る、此日の勝敗に就いては無論確かな豫想は出來ぬが併し何うしてもデムプシイに強味が有るらしく紐育のウオール街等では

◇四對一の 賭になつて居るとか、兩選手の體格比較表を見るにデムプシイは年齢廿六歲で體量百九十八封度、身長六呎一吋、胸圍四十二吋であるに對しカーペンテーアは年齢廿七歲だが體格は稍小柄になり體量百七十四封度、身長五呎十一吋半胸圍

◇四十一 吋とある、拳鬪の勝敗は體格の優劣にのみ依つて判斷する事は出來ぬ未だ顏合せをした事のない兩雄に就いては矢張り體格を重要な參考とする他無くデムプシイに强味有ると云はれて居るのも無理の無い處であらう、殊にデムプシイの膂力に至つては

◇底知れぬ 强さで其一擊には如何なる選手も正面に耐へられないと同人曩負は云つて居る併しカーペンテーアも歐洲に氏屠する者無き程の選手である丈材に技に變化多く敏捷なる攻擊法でデムプシイに對する膂力の短を補ふ可く未だデムプシイを見ぬ歐洲

◇各國人 は寧ろカーペンテーアに勝味多しと信じて居るらしい、殊に英國の文學者バーナード・シヨウ等は五十に對する一の割合でカーペンテーアに勝味有ると力んで居る相である、試合條件は十二ラウンドで其間に勝負が無ければ引分か或ひは審判員の判斷に依る

◇强味多 しと認めた方をノックアウトで無くても勝とする所であらう、兩選手の報酬は勝敗にかゝはらず各自金三萬弗宛の外特筆すべき程のもの無きも

◇欺僞米商人否認 △橫濱より ホノルル着商人シエロアーは六月三十日木曜シエロアーは六月三十日に着したるが欺僞の事實を否認し居れり ……(ホノルル特電臭一日發電)……

如何に拘らずカーペンテーアは廿萬弗デムプシイは卅萬弗の契約で入場料は五弗から五十弗迄となつて居るが既に切符は賣切れとなり否一部の利に敏い連中の際なり學て米、落花生等の輸入稍增額を示し猶は

◇以上で 盛んに賣買されて居る者も尠くない云ふ

◇増加 を示したるも之を昨年同月の輸出八百五十万弗、輸入二百五十萬弗に比すれば非常なる減額を云ふべし猶は例に依り輸出入品中の主なるものを擧げれば左の如し

輸出

青酸土及び製品一萬四千弗▲自働車及び部分品六千弗▲酸類石灰三千弗▲其他車輪類一万二千弗▲酸類四千弗▲鑛石類二千弗▲乾杏二万一千弗▲レーメン三千弗▲綿布類二百九千弗▲ワイヤー一万弗▲其他機械類十万弗▲ワイヤー一万弗▲ボンプ六千弗▲蒸汽機二百九千弗▲ボイル類井機五千弗▲ミルク七千弗▲冷藏器二萬六千弗▲其他機械類十万弗▲鑄鐵類二萬弗▲靴底革十万弗▲靴革類二萬五千弗▲燃料油十萬弗▲機械油三萬弗▲蒸汽機二萬弗▲機械十万弗▲活電力機械二萬弗▲自動車部品四千弗▲蒸汽機二萬八千弗▲自動車二萬四千弗▲羅紗類三萬二千弗

輸入

米國品民り一万六千弗▲枇杷二万三千弗▲乾魚八千弗▲蜜一萬五千弗▲海苔一万二千弗▲油粕四千弗▲大豆油八万三千弗▲蜜(蜂巣者より)一万五千五百弗▲其他搾油七千弗▲茶一千三百弗▲ビール五千五百弗▲刷毛類二万二千三百弗▲其他木材四千弗▲染色木材二萬二千弗▲木材生地二千三百弗▲木材衣類二千弗▲刺繍木綿二萬五千弗▲其他木綿類一萬五千弗▲陶磁器二萬五千弗▲魚類(有殼)二万二千弗▲蒲鉾二萬五千弗▲製帽用付ピン千弗▲同(殼)一万二千弗▲落花生千弗▲製糖二萬二千弗▲近蹠二万四千弗▲反物十三萬三千弗▲絹手巾九千五百弗▲絹衣類一万三千弗▲其他絹製品二千弗▲乾薑千弗▲百九百弗▲蓄銀五千弗▲日本人を好まぬと云ふに過ぎなかつたりも例のレジヨンの連中の惡戲であらう

▼農産△ が安いので農家は困り一般に不景氣である、殊に米や棉などは酷い其中でも棉は輸入二百五十萬弗に比すれば非常なる減額を云ふべし猶は例に依り輸出入品中の主なるものを擧げれば左の如し

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輸入

米國品民り一万六千弗▲枇杷二万三千弗▲乾魚八千弗▲蜜一萬五千弗▲海苔一万二千弗▲油粕四千弗▲大豆油八万三千弗▲茶一千三百弗▲ビール五千五百弗▲刷毛類二万二千三百弗▲其他搾油七千弗▲其他木材四千弗▲染色木材二萬二千弗▲木材生地二千三百弗▲木材衣類二千弗▲刺繍木綿二萬五千弗▲其他木綿類一萬五千弗▲陶磁器二萬五千弗▲魚類(有殼)二万二千弗▲蒲鉾二萬五千弗▲製帽用付ピン千弗▲同(殼)一万二千弗▲落花生千弗▲製糖二萬二千弗▲近蹠二万四千弗▲反物十三萬三千弗▲絹手巾九千五百弗▲絹衣類一万三千弗▲其他絹製品二千弗▲乾薑千弗▲百九百弗▲蓄銀五千弗▲日本人を好まぬと云ふに過ぎなかつたりも例のレジヨンの連中の惡戲であらう

▼排日△ 騷ぎのあつたのは加州から一人二人農業を試むつもりでテキサス州に入つて來た留民も大分減つて來た

◇結婚月の不振 ◇却て記錄は減少 六月は結婚の月として歌米人人間に見做され此月の結婚數他の月なら浸翼する例なるが今年は意外に少くて桑港にては八百五十八件にて昨年より三十四件の減少を示し市部古い同樣の傾向あり昨年より百件の減少なり唯郡部には少しく昨年より結婚數多しといふ

◇雜貨 類に於ては刷毛類、釘類等著しき活氣を呈し本人向食糧品の醬油及び海產物等も近來見ざる輸入額を示せり

●不具兒童の教育 △六萬五千弗の豫算 加州教育局にては不具少年少女の特別教育費として州より三万五千弗合衆國政府より三万二千弗の補助を得て使來稍もすれば教育の恩典に浴し能はざりし不幸なる兒童の教育を完全にすべく學校は通學し能ふ不具兒童には公立學校內にて教育し然らざるものには特別教師を派遣し家庭にて教育する計畫なり十四歲以上の少年少女は此特別教育の恩典に浴し實科教育を受得べし

●米國が生糸物 製造額激增 五年間に三倍す 昨日華府養蠶合通信電報に依れば米國の生絲製造額は近年激增し過去五ケ年間に約三倍方增加してゐる一九一四年に二億五千四百一萬一千弗であつたのが一九一九年には大億八千八百九十四萬六千弗に增加した昨日國勢院が發表した其內編絲製造は二億七百卅七萬弗、五年前よりは五倍の增加を來たしてゐる

ペンシルバニヤの三七三生糸の製造額は全米國の三割三分六厘に相當してゐる

●棉が暴落して ドン、底値 生產費にもつかぬ テキサス州も不景氣 テキサス州ダラス市の東洋美術商會主岡谷宗三氏は今便大洋丸にて一時歸朝すべく來桑した留民に曰く『テキサス州の在留民も大分減つて來た

▼排日△ 騷ぎのあつたのは加州から一人二人農業を試むつもりでテキサス州に入つて來たのを見て驅ぎ出し度のであるが大したことでもなかつた既に在住してゐるものに對して排斥するのでなく新に州に入つて來るものは何うしても例のレジヨンの連中の惡戲であらう

▼農產△ が安いので農家は困り一般に不景氣である、殊に米や棉などは酷い其中でも棉は非常な暴落で平生卅仙以上もしてゐたものが現在六仙まで落ちてゐる八仙壺が普通であるがそれでも生產費十二仙もかゝるから目下の市價を以てしては生產動機は電氣機關たる人口十萬の都市に要する丈けの電力を要し其他總て最新の製艦術に依れる大艦なり

●ミルクの値下 ▼一瓦に統き四仙 桑港のミルク價格は來る十日頃に一クオートに就き一仙方値下げするであらうとは昨日ミルク販賣組合書記モーア氏の發表する所である其談に依れば同業者は來る十日集會し一瓦に就き四仙値下げすべく即日實行の筈であるとの、現在桑港市のミルクは一クオートが十四仙、月定め拂ひ十五仙であるが十日以後は十三仙に十四仙となるであらうと

●渡船減少反對 △亞市市長から抗議 △加州鐵道監督官へ 加州鐵道監督官は此度桑港のミルク價格は來る十日頃に一クオートに就き一仙方値下げするであらうとは昨日ミルク販賣組合書記モーア氏の發表する所である其談に依れば同業者は來る十日集會し一瓦に就き四仙値下げすべく即日實行の筈であるとの、現在桑港市のミルクは一クオートが十四仙、月定め拂ひ十五仙であるが十日以後は十三仙に十四仙となるであらうと

●桑日會の登錄幹旋 ▼十日より階下で執務 ▼一瓦に統き四仙

獨立祭の四日午後
紐育の反禁酒大行列
一市民の新聞廣告から起こる
卅萬の市民此行列に參加せむ

▼九十五歳の老媼や多數の婦人も
▼著述家俳優劇作家畫家など起つ

「米國憲法に依り保證されたる個人の權利を復活すべく來る月四日小生と共に行列する禁酒禁煙反對の有志諸君十萬人を需む當日午前十一時より午後一時迄の間に電話コネイ島一八二一番フランク・ドレーガに御通知を乞ふ」

右の樣な廣告が紐育の各新聞に現はれてから禁酒團行反對の市民は偉い勢ひで之に賛成し紐育各新聞は擧って此行列を

▼援助する

記事を滿載した、一小市民の聲は忽ち紐育から東部一帯に擴大して明後四日獨立祭の午後主唱者ドレーク氏と共に紐育のワシントン・スクオアから中央公園まで觀哩の道を第五街を上る行列に加ふる者卅萬人を越すべしとある昨日の金曜夜は

▼紐育各所

に於てマスミーティングが催され禁酒團行ボルステッド氏法に反對の演說が知名の男女の依って發せられたこれが爲め各市民から提供された自動車の數だけも一千四百台に達した、禁酒以來最愛の夫の顏から笑ひの影を沒したので禁酒法を咀ってゐた一人の

▼婦人は此

行列に加つて『男をして愉快ならしめよ』と云ふ標語の下に宣傳する行列參加の署名をした內一番年寄りの婦人は九十五歳の老媼で本人は元氣で是非歩きたいと云ふのを無理に自動車に乘せ六人の若い女を護衛に付ける事となつた此行列の人氣は

▼紐育州外

に及んでイリノイ州から一千五百人が白裝束で參加し其先登には二百人の音樂隊で囃立てたいと申込みがあり他方面からも二百人の海軍樂隊を加へたと申込みが來るといふ譯で、此一日渡歐する豫定だつた女流著述家は之を延期して禁酒反對行列に加はらんとし

▼著述家連

の一隊は、『吾人は迷信の釀造家よりもビールアの釀造家を需む』と云つた樣な標語を澤山書き出する手順成り美術家ジュリアン・グリーア氏は行列の山車に飾る爲め二つの大畫をものし大統領バーディング氏の似顏を有つたペン・ハーネイ君は

▼行列委員

㊐一人として出場すべく俳優劇作家の一隊はペン・アトウイル及びオーガスタス・トーマスの二人を隊長として行列に加はる、行列本部に達した二萬七千本の手紙の中にはマサチユセツ州やペンシルヴエニヤ州から彼等の爲めに場所をレザーダーに與えたのも

▼伊太利系

市民の團體は流石酒好きの血を享けて七萬五千人に出場すべしといひ既に參加申込みありし者五十萬人に達したが本部では先づ三十萬人位は實際パレードする者と見當付けてゐると云ふ此行列を魁として全米國にボルステッド式禁酒に反對の大運動を起さんとするのが主唱者の希望だ相だ

●八月一日に亞郡試訴

人頭稅法違反として一日本人を逮捕せしむ

▽在日代言發表

昨日在米日本人顧問弗蘭護士アルバート・ニリオット氏の發表する處に依れば加州外人々頭稅試訴の爲め之が登錄期限後なる八月一日を以て亞郡在住の

▼一日本人を登錄未濟の廉に依り逮捕せしめたる上人身保護律に依り出獄せしめ試訴提起の運びに至るべし亞郡書記チョーチ・クロス氏は最近登錄拒絕者として日本人を逮捕せんとしたるも八月一日以後を以て有効と認め中止したるは既報の如し而して日本人のみならず

▼殆ど全部

の外國人は該法に就て華府大使に交渉中にて其中には所謂最惠國條欵を根據として抗議し居るものなるが桑港駐在英國領事は其辯護士より若し最惠國條欵に依り或國民が人頭稅を免除さるゝ事にせば英國民の如く斯る條欵無き國民に對し

▼差別的の

待遇を與ふる事となるを以て該人頭稅は憲法違反として無効に歸すべしとの忠告を受けたりと

●アーモンズ關稅

▲脫穀稅低率と抗議

去る水曜日議會に提出せられたる新關稅案中脫穀アーモンズ一封度八仙は低率に過ぎ加州耕作業全滅の危險あり之で耕作者は加州選出代議士に向つて電報を發し十二仙に引上げ方運動を依賴せり殺つきアーモンズ一封度四仙の新關稅率は相當にて不服なき此額類三封度と掛け合ふ脫穀アーモンズ一封度の關稅は其三倍十二仙を至當とするの理由に基くものゝ如し

◆八百の日米人が歡を盡す
大洋丸の遊覽航海
＝海鳥に追はれて金門灣の外へ
賓客が應接に暇無き餘興の數々
ドライ連の怨めし相な酒場の錠

始めて桑港に來た東洋汽船會社の新大客船大洋丸の披露アットホームは既報の如く昨日正午から同船タ內に催された、遠く灣外迄賓客を運んで

▼夏の半日

を娛しく過さうとする此催しは誠に珍らしい計畫なので定刻前から多數の日米人賓客が埠頭に群がり色彩々の万國々旗で美しく裝飾された同船に乘込む、ロルフ市長も見われば海軍第十二區のバーソルフ少將、アレキサンダー商業會議所會頭も來る、又

▼邦人側では

は手島三井支店長、大澤日副會長夫妻其他桑港在住の日米知名の士許り八百餘名、航門に出迎へた土井東洋支店長夫妻、東郷船長に招じ入れられて先づ船內の縱覽から始まる、居心地の良さ相な船室、壯麗な食堂、美しい花園『ワンダフル』の感嘆詞は誰の口からも洩れた、十二時半船は埠頭を解纜し甲板上の奏樂と共に徐々に沖合に進むと追かけて來た一台の飛行機は前檣の邊りを低く飛んで花束を撒き與を添ひ

▼沖合に進むと追かけて來る、船は迷信の釀造家よりもビールアの釀造家を需む』と云つた樣な標語を澤山書き出する手順成り美術家ジュリアン・グリーア氏は行列の山車に飾る爲め二つの大畫をものし大統領バーディング氏の似顏を有つたペン・ハーネイ君は

▼行列委員

㊐一人として出場すべく俳優劇作家の一隊はペン・アトウイル及びオーガスタス・トーマスの二人を隊長として行列に加はる、行列本部に達した二萬七千本の手紙の中にはマサチユセツ州やペンシルヴエニヤ州から彼等の爲めに場所をレザーダーに與えたのも

▼著述家連

の一隊は、『吾人は迷信の釀造家よりもビールアの釀造家を需む』と云つた樣な標語を澤山書き出する手順成り美術家ジュリアン・グリーア氏は行列の山車に飾る爲め二つの大畫をものし大統領バーディング氏の似顏を有つたペン・ハーネイ君は

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▼紐育州外

に及んでイリノイ州から一千五百人が白裝束で參加し其先登には二百人の音樂隊で囃立てたいと申込みがあり他方面からも二百人の海軍樂隊を加へたと申込みが來るといふ譯で、此一日渡歐する豫定だつた女流著述家は之を延期して禁酒反對行列に加はらんとし

仇花實花

—二五—

長者丸

「本當に其うで御座いますわ、愛の無い結婚ほど無意味で不幸なものはありませんですから」

「感心、さすがに學問をした女はあの通り物が分かつて居るんだよ、私はた染久松の芝居を見て、何故親たちが彼の二人を夫婦にして遣らなかつたか、と何時でも其う思ふのよ、身分が違ふとか、主從だから行けないとか、其んな頑固な事を親たちが言つたもんだから、二人は心中して仕舞つたのさ、しかし御互に思ひ合つて居る若い男と女とが、晴れて添へないから一所に死ぬなんて、心中も烏度酒落て居るじやないの」

「でも、心中だと命がなくなるから眞平ですが、道行ぐらゐなら成だとすれば僕も賛行しますかな」

「た劇が道行するなら、相手は華族か大金持の娘樣に御しよ」

「其いふ好い相手が見附かつたら屹度其うします」

「彼んな神妙らしい事をいつて居るよ、た前は、隨分女たらしだといふじや無いか、そうして突倉さん、た前さんも自由結婚を嫌を損ねたか分らんです」

「でも、あなたには餘つ程御氣に召して入らつしやる御樣子ぢやありませんの」

「あなたにも其う見ますか、伯母はあんな賑やかな氣性ですから、僕みたいなヤクザナ人間が好きなんでせう」

「うして、七十萬圓とやらの財産は結局あなたが御もらひ遊ばすんでせう、良太さま、御めでたう存じますわ」

良太はうれを聞いてニツコリした

「其うですね、今から悦びを言はれては迷惑しますが、伯母の跡を取る者は先づ僕より他にあるまいとは思つて居るんです、僕の兄貴とは仲がよくないんだし、新家でも狙つては居るでせうが、今夜の樣子でも物に成らない事は分つて居ます」

「其うですとも、しかし伯母さまは先つき妙な事を仰しやいましたわね、あなたは遠行を遊ばすなら華族樣や金持の御嬢さまを損ねたか分らんです」

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桑港市場—農產物

七月一日……金曜

市場に溢るる

瓦と硯

間の山

新茶

俳句募集

蛙會

蛙耕作者の不平

一般健康

賣業

株式

鈍と狀

ロスアンゼルス (三十七)

新市長就任式

▲獨立祭當日正午執行

排日紙エキザミナー紙の一般に不人氣となりたる結果折角隆運の當時最高點を以て市長候補となりながら本選擧に於て遂にタイムス紙側後援のクライヤー氏に中原の鹿を射止められたる現市長スナイダー氏も在任中種々日本人に對しては排日協會と共に排斥の事實多々ありたるが遂に其の任期も茲三日となり新市長に其の椅子を渡さざるべからざるとなりたる次第なるが當市長クライヤー氏は廿八日午後三時正式に市廳に出頭し書記ドミンゲス氏の面前に於て

▲新市長の宣誓を

なし規定に從ひ書式に署名し夫れより新市長は市會議員事務員等に一々紹介され市廳内を一巡したるが愈々來るべき

▲獨立祭の當日

正午を期し現市長スナイダー氏より正式に羅府市の大きな鍵を受領し新市長の就任式を行ひ市廳内事務員其他關係庚員一同に訓示し翌五日より出廳し市長としての事務を取扱ふ由にて更らに警察署長を始めとし市長更迭と共に任命されるべき各員は新市長執務開始後正式の任命と共に前任者との事務引繼きあり殊に警察署長に對しては市廳内に於て新市長の手により署長のバッヂを胸内に掛け就任せしむる次第なりと

夏期學校の開始

▲公立學校と第一學園で

當市アメリア街小學校に於ては夏期休業を利用し七月五日より八月十二日迄六週間夏期學校を開始するに決し同期間は午前八時より正午迄授業する由にて其の目的は餘り永く學童を休業せしめては不規律なる生活に馴致するの恐れあれば之れを救ふが爲めしく故に六かしき學課は僅かに一二時間ごし他は悉く遊戯をなさしめ又た學童に對しては通學を强要せざる方針なりと更らに羅府第一學園に於ても七月十八日より八月十二日迄補習科は全部午前中のみ授業し八月十五日より三十一日迄休業し九月一日より十日迄補習科は午前中幼稚科は平常通り授業し此の間丈は土曜日は休業する由

●學園の報告を急ぐ

曩きに中央日本人會は在米日本人會と提携し加州内に於ける日本人學園の統計を作製するに決し南加は中央日本人會の負擔にて既に南加各地日本人學園に對し現狀報告を促かしたるが既に北部の方は完成を告げ居れるに南加にては未だ報告し來らざる三四の學園ある爲め統計出來て中日會當者も困却し居る由なれば未報告學園は此の際至急報告する方よかるべし

●第一學園で祝賀會

羅府第一學園に於ては三十日午後三時より同園教師末田夫人を始め同學園出身の齋藤重光、川本勝巳、佐野勉治及び田村義澄諸氏の卒業祝賀會を催ふしたる由なるが父兄の出席多數にて非常の盛會なりしと

●洋食店組合園遊會

當市邦人洋食店組合にては七月三日ローズヒルパークに於て大園遊會開催の由にて當日は廣嶋縣人會事務所前に參集し午前九時半より十一時迄の間に適宜遊覽車にて會場に赴き午後一時開會の由

●戰時稅徴收の調査

引續き各種商店に於て戰時稅を徴收し當局者も非常に喜びて承諾したる由なれば同胞はそれまで如何なる者が來訪するとも登録するの必要なく又英字紙などにて喧し傳へられたる爲めこの機を利用して同胞間を徘徊する惡漢あり

●巴市學園再開始

バサデナの日本人學園にては夏期休業を利用し目下ボモナ大學にて教育學專攻中の金子敏子女史を聘し七月五日より ユニオン教會塞手を借り授業すべしと

●志垣氏トラック衝突

ヂ郡ゆ志垣氏使用のトラックは此程ウインターズ バーグに於て米人自動車と衝突双方共に損害を蒙りたる由なるが幸ひに人にはなかりし由近來

●電柱に衝突

當市の日本トランスファー會社の下久保某のドライブの生瓜を滿載せるトラックは廿八日朝メーン街と三十街にてサイドウオークに乘り上りて同社の電柱に衝突し電柱を折りたる由なるが原因は使用者の不注意によるものなりと

●市議會の日本トラ

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衝

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オレンジ郡の日本人學園にて

●市議會の日本人學園

●市議會の日本人學園

●市議會の日本人學園

スタクトン（廿九日）

●悲觀される居る 今年の玉葱

▲不振の原因　從來玉葱の市場は一年交替と云つた樣に其市價が高低する過去の記錄を殘して居るので、一昨年の早物市價は平均實に一俵三弗近くの高値に取引れた、今年は又一昨年程の高値は見られずとも相當の市價を保持すべしと一般に期待された年廻りでるあ、然るに事實は全く此期待を裏切つて市場取引始ど皆無ども云ふべき慘澹たる狀態であるが開は決して不思議でない自ら大なる理由が存して居る、即ち昨年度產の持越物が各倉庫に澤山殘つて居て今は其捨場所に苦しいと云ふ狀態である事と經濟界の大パニックより來る人心の沈滯とが此市場不振を招いた主なる原因である、然し現在斯く迄で不況であるつても決して本年の玉葱市場は昨年の如く終始不振を以て押通すべきでない幾多理由がある

▲生產の減少　昨年度に比して本年の玉葱作付反別減當地方に於て約一割五歩、ケキサス州一割八歩、其他東部諸州一割二歩より一割六歩、即ち全米國で平均一五割歩强の反別減縮を見て居る、之に各地を通じて蒔付時季より今日に至る迄で未だ曾て見ざる氣候の不順、夫れよりも來る害虫の被害又成育不良等は其生產に多大の打擊を與ふべし事は決して否認し得られざる事實である、末だ其時期に於て無論正確なる統計を示能はざるも大體に於て三割强の減收なるべしと豫想されて居る、若し此收穫豫想にして大過なしとせば前述の反別縮少の差異と相俱つて本年の玉葱生產高は米國全體を通じて實に三割五歩乃至四割の大減收を見る事となる、之れ慥に前途に望みありと謂ふべしと

▲一つの理由たるを失はず、其他運賃の低減、海路の便、關稅改革の關係、歐洲產の輸入難等幾多の理由がある（未完）

●啓發運動は十月　二十八日櫻府に開催の在日啓發運動協議會に當市より京野上田兩氏出席の事は既報の如くなるが須市及樓臺地方の運動は十月に入り開始することに決定せりと

●山本大佐來須　華府駐在本大使館附新任武官山本大佐は赴任の途次七月一日來須デルタ諸島視察の上歸桑の豫定なりと

●富田氏快癒　去廿六日ユニオン農園にて左の脚首を馬に蹴られ石川ドクターの治療を受け當市西ラフエット街の住宅に靜養中なりし富田諭氏は經過良好にて殆んど快癒せりと

●移轉　サンライス洋食店主森軍一氏は今回西マーケット街二三二番に移轉

●齊藤書記解任　須賀會書記齊藤氏は倉新幹事も來任せしことを豫定通り今日限り解任せりと

●裁縫見習生募集　市內石井商店裁縫部にては目下見習生募集中の由

●櫻立祭へ寄附　須賀自會より百弗、須賀實業會より五十弗、合計百五十弗で祭日當花花火を打揚ふる計畫の處白人委員の力ではキャッタムの方マッチベーターとの競合にて早速現金百五十弗を寄附せりと

●新講談と浪花節　七月三四兩夜朝日座に於て別項廣告の如く南慶、燕遊、三七吉等の新講談と浪花節興行の由

サクラメント（三日）

●米收穫減退

▲販賣組合を設立の議　七月五日櫻府に會合グレン郡ライス耕作者組合にて今は其捨場所に苦しいと云ふ狀態である事と經濟界の大パニックより來る人心の沈滯とが此市場不振を招いた主なる原因である、然し現在斯く迄で不況であるつても決して本年の玉葱市場は昨年の如く終始不振を以て押通すべきでない幾多理由がある

▲生產の減少　昨年度に比して本年の玉葱作付反別減當地方に於て約一割五歩、ケキサス州一割八歩、其他東部諸州一割二歩より一割六歩、即ち全米國で平均一五割歩强の反別減縮を見て居る、之に各地を通じて蒔付時季より今日に至る迄で未だ曾て見ざる氣候の不順、夫れよりも來る害虫の被害又成育不良等は其生產に多大の打擊を與ふべし事は決して否認し得られざる事實である、末だ其時期に於て無論正確なる統計を示能はざるも大體に於て三割强の減收なるべしと豫想されて居る、若し此收穫豫想にして大過なしとせば前述の反別縮少の差異と相俱つて本年の玉葱生產高は米國全體を通じて實に三割五歩乃至四割の大減收を見る事となる、之れ慥に前途に望みありと謂ふべしと

▲一つの理由たるを失はず、其他運賃の低減、海路の便、關稅改革の關係、歐洲產の輸入難等幾多の理由がある（未完）

●啓發運動は十月　二十八日櫻府に開催の在日啓發運動協議會に當市より京野上田兩氏出席の事は既報の如くなるが須市及樓臺地方の運動は十月に入り開始することに決定せりと

●山本大佐來須　華府駐在本大使館附新任武官山本大佐は赴任の途次七月一日來須デルタ諸島視察の上歸桑の豫定なりと

●富田氏快癒　去廿六日ユニオン農園にて左の脚首を馬に蹴られ石川ドクターの治療を受け當市西ラフエット街の住宅に靜養中なりし富田諭氏は經過良好に

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An Old Controversy Revived.

IN RESPONSE to a wire from State Controller John S. Chambers, informing Senator Johnson that the federal census was "extremely incorrect," and declaring that Japanese evasion of census takers is just another attempt to discredit the seriousness of the Oriental issue, and requesting an investigation, Senator Johnson wired back that he would begin an immediate investigation, it is reported, said The Japanese American News in Japanese last Monday.

A few days ago Mr. Ross of the Bureau of Vital Statistics declared the number of Japanese resident in California to be 109,000. He asserted the Census Bureau figures are incorrect. Now Mr. Chambers steps forward with his outrageous dictum.

In the past the Japanophobes hung their anti-Japanese arguments on mere supposition and baseless tales. With masterly coloring they put forth groundless tales, lacking facts. They massed their suppositions and to an extent succeeded in misleading the public for a time. But now the truth is made clear by the facts gathered by the Census Bureau and the Japanophobes naturally are disconcerted and are trying to distract the issue by making a louder noise than ever.

We do not know how many Japanese are living in California, but our estimate is between 70,000 and 80,000 and the figures given out by the Census Bureau—71,952—is near the correct figures, undoubtedly, even though there may have been some slight mistake, as the Japanophobes argue. They say more than 30,000 Japanese were missed by the census enumerators. They charge, moreover, that these all entered the United States unlawfully. On what do they base this charge? To say the least, it is very doubtful whether they have anything to offer in support of their argument.

Suppose the Census Bureau demands facts instead of arguments? What manner of facts can they produce?

Mr. Chambers says that Professor Kuno, teacher of Japanese in the University of California, himself a Japanese, has stated repeatedly that there are approximately 100,000 Japanese in the state. He also asserts that a Japanese newspaper in San Francisco has boasted openly that more than 100,000 Japanese have settled in the state. But what authority is there for these statements? None at all.

The statements made by Kuno and a Japanese newspaper are mere guesses. They never have made a house-to-house canvass to obtain the figures, as the federal census takers have done.

We hope Mr. Chambers and other Japanophobes will not make any irresponsible attacks on the Census Bureau, armed with imaginary stories and figures born of inferences. We hope they will assume a fair and justifiable attitude and undertake to investigate the matter themselves. That is, an appropriation should be made larger than the expenditure of the Census Bureau, more enumerators should be hired, and a more accurate census should be taken, counting every Japanese and taking his address. It is up to them to support their charges of census inaccuracies with facts. Until they are in a position to do this it were better for them to maintain a discreet silence and accept the report of the Census Bureau.

If they do not do this their action will be considered that of irresponsible parties and will merely bring the derision of the public down around their ears.

Now the necessity of touching upon the so-called importance of the Oriental question. Why is it an important question, not only for California but for the entire United States? Is it because there are 70,000 Japanese in California? Even if there were 100,000 instead of 70,000, the number is insignificant compared with the state's total population.

The population of California in 1910 was but 2,370,000; last year it was more than 3,420,000, an increase of more than 1,000,000. The Japanese in the state number but 2 or 3 per cent of the total population. The so-called startling multiplication of the Japanese is about 30,000, while the state's total increase exceeded a million. Why should this insignificant increase in the Japanese population so alarm the public? It gives us doubt whether the Japanophobes are endowed with ordinary common sense.

The Japanese population of the United States, in comparison with this country's total population, is as a drop in the ocean. These Japanese are imbued with an ardent desire to become Americanized. They are struggling to improve their living standards, to attain higher ideals, and doing their best to free themselves from the imputation of unassimilability. Also, all these Japanese are sharing a duty. They are good and peaceful residents. If the American people only would undertake their guidance, would assist them, they would show very marked improvement.

We ardently hope for reconsideration of this question by those who are inclined to show hostility to the Japanese.

Better Diplomatic Service.

The following is a free translation of an editorial published in The Japanese-American News last Wednesday:

THE ARGUMENT ADVANCED by Viscount Shibuzawa at the meeting of the Japan Chamber of Commerce, which in the main deals with the restriction of armament, better diplomatic service and development of commerce and manufacturing enterprises, is born out of his patriotic spirit. This characteristic shines through the short cable at hand, and we heartily respect him.

The main reason why Japan is watched with suspicion by other nations and sometimes denounced as a second Germany is because her army and navy are considered excessively large for her size and resources, and because, moreover, contrary to the world agitation in favor of restriction of armament, she is expanding and making war preparations.

If we question army and navy authorities on this subject, they will say the armament of Japan is not disproportionate and that the plan adopted by Japan is not contrary to the world tendency. These pleas, of course, are not without reason, but when we recall that about half of Japan's national budget is expended for armament and that the Diet rejected a resolution proposing restriction of armament—defeated it by an overwhelming vote—we can readily understand how the distrust of foreign nations has been stimulated.

Some of Japan's policies regarding the continent of Asia have been opaque and this has tended to increase world suspicion. But if Japan were not carrying on her back, as it were, such an extravagant armament, and if she could have avoided the doubts concerning her which have arisen in the minds of the powers as a result of her dual militaristic policies, the reputation of Japan would not today be so much impaired.

The failure of Japan's diplomacy as it concerns America and China finds its root here. Suppose Japan were to reduce the greater part of her army and navy expenditures and turned that money over to be used for the stimulation of education, commerce and manufacture. If that were done her diplomatic relations with other nations would grow smoother naturally, and Japan's national life would greatly benefit.

China has a very close, a very vital relation to Japan, and unless Japan arrives at a full understanding and fosters amicable relations and encourages the co-operation of China, Japanese life always will be in an unsettled state. Japan therefor should renounce the makeshift, temporary advantages and plans and should do all possible to arrive at a full and sympathetic understanding with the Chinese people.

The means suggested by Viscount Shibuzawa are very appropriate. He suggests that Japan propose to the powers that they withdraw their armies from Hankow, Tientsin, Peking and other parts of China; cancel the Boxer indemnity and turn the money over to be used for the education of Chinese students in Japan; help to abolish the extra-territoriality enjoyed by the Powers in China; finance China and launch Japanese and Chinese in co-operation in all manner of business.

If Japan does not do all this, then the United States will do it. If America takes the initiative in all these important matters, the Japanese will be regarded unkindly by the Chinese, much more so than at present, and the amicable relations and co-operation of the two nations will miss by a wide margin a realization of present ambitions. This would be dangerous to the well-being of Japan.

The unsatisfactory condition of Japanese-American relations is partly a reflection on the failure of Japanese diplomacy with relation to China. America believes Japan's navy and army are applying an unwarranted pressure on China, and that Japan's policy is too aggressive. Because of this suspicion, America always watches Japan and the general feeling of the American people is unfavorable toward Japan.

Truly, many international problems are bred out of the armament and the diplomatic policy of Japan as regards China. The so-called California question is stimulated to a great extent by the same cause, and the vigorous anti-Japanese movement which was agitated in California following the world war is a direct result. Therefore this movement could not be ameliorated by revision of the gentlemen's agreement, no matter how much Japanese immigration might be restricted.

Our cable says that Viscount Shibuzawa argued the necessity of revising the gentlemen's agreement. But such a proposed revision as the one we see in the Morris-Shidehara draft will do no good whatever. Rather, it is apt to make the situation still worse and undermine the foundations of our well-being. We urge the sincere Viscount Shibuzawa to reconsider his recommendation on this point.

THE CREATIVE POWER OF THE JAPANESE.

IT IS GENERALLY said that the Japanese people are skillful in imitation and lack originality; and there are many who consider it a great national defect, says Dr. Toshio Nogami in the Japan Magazine. There are others who think it is attributable to the fact that education has hitherto inclined to the cramming method, that memory is overburdened, and that the habit of reflection is neglected. From this point of view many endeavor to enhance creative or spontaneous effort in school education. There are also a number of men who entertain the pessimistic idea that the Japanese are a second-rate nation that will remain merely an imitator of foreign civilization forever. Which is true?

As a matter of fact, Japan has done her best these forty or fifty years to imitate Western civilization. If we look at things round about us, we shall see most of them are imports from the West or imitations of things Western. When, for instance, I look about the study where I am writing this article, I see that the clothes I wear are foreign, what I have in my hand is a foreign-made fountain pen, I am seated on a chair and before a table of the Western style; on the table there is a telephone; overhead there is an electric lamp; behind me there is a steam-heater; the study itself is in the European fashion. Originally, the university itself, nay, the educational system in present Japan was imitated from the West. The learning taught and studied therein is mostly imported from abroad. Go out into the city, and you will see electric cars and automobiles runing by. Outside the city trains are running. It seems to us as if almost all things in present Japan were imitated from things Western.

TALENT NOT LACKING

These facts clearly bespeak that the Japanese have an ample talent for imitation, but they do not testify that the Japanese lack creative talent. These two points are often mistaken for each other, but it is necessary to distinguish them clearly. If, for instance, we see a man drinking wine, we must not conclude that he has an aversion to cake. The Japanese have imitated Western civilisation these hundred years with might and main, it is true, but it is not because they cannot create. It is rather proper to say that imitation has been more profitable to them than creation.

We can understand this if we think a little. Japan is situated in a corner of the East and far from the West. Shutting herself up for three hundred years, she had little or no intercourse with foreign countries. During that period a number of countries rose up in the comparatively small continent of Europe, and vied with one another to promote civilisation. In the period of Kaei (1848-53) when Japan was awakened from a long dream by the stimulus of America, Japanese civilisation (at least from a material point of view) was far behind that of the West. What method should Japan take in such a case? Was she too proud to imitate the West and would she create a civilisation of her own? Or would she modestly adopt the foreign strong points?

The wisest way at that time, it is needless to say, was not the former, but the latter. Accordingly, she first of all imitated the Western military system, built men-of-war, cast cannon, and defended herself from their attack. In the second place, she learned medicine and other branches of learning, and thus contributed to the public weal. Furthermore, she studied law and economy with the intention of establishing her nation in the world and of organising the institutions necessary for it.

AN INDEPENDENT COUNTRY

On account of this she could be an independent country amidst her national difficulties without being disdained by any of the foreign countries. On account of this, moreover, she has been able to be considered one of the Powers. If, on the contrary, Japan had been too proud to imitate the West: if she had attempted to improve the bow and arrow instead of imitating the cannon, or if she had been contented with the *kago* (a sort of palanquin) instead of the train, she would not have been able to maintain her existence.

Of course, her imitation of the West went to an extreme: she admired everything Western, while things Japanese, though excellent, were apt to be ignored. There was a time when her noble works of art and her good customs were indifferently disregarded and thrown off: and even now this bad custom remains. But it is prevailing in some limited circles. Generally speaking, Japan's imitation of Western civilisation has been the right thing: and this has rescued her from the brink of ruin and brought her to the present prosperity.

Western civilisation of today was not dated long ago, but is rooted these three or four hundred years. We cannot learn it in a short time. Japan has been learning it these hundred years, but even today it is not enough. She must learn further and more assiduously. The reason that Japan's activity since the Restoration has been directed chiefly to imitation is because she has been busy imitating and has not had time enough to create. We cannot conclude from this fact that the Japanese have no creative power.

Some go further and say, "It is true that the Japanese have been too busy imitating to exhibit their originality these many years. But was there any civilisation peculiar to Japan? What is the civilisation besides that which has been introduced from Korea and China? Was not Japanese civilisation always a mere transplantation of foreign civilisation?"

ARGUMENT DOESN'T HOLD

There are many in Japan who propose such an argument, and they are men of thought and learning. But I should like to ask of these men, "Is this argument applicable to Japan alone? Does it not hold good equally in British, French and German civilisation? Do you think that England, France, Germany and the other civilised countries alone have a civilisation of their own? and that Japan alone has no civilisation peculiar to her and that hers is merely an imitated civilisation?" If they think so, I am afraid they have not studied Western civilisation enough.

It is needless to say that Western civilisation of today is traceable to Greece and Rome, and further to Phoenicia, Babylon, Assyria and Egypt; and originally to India or China. Asian and African civilisation entered Greece and Rome, where it formed a great reservoir called European civilisation. From Rome it was introduced to the Teutons and Gauls, who were then savages; and it has formed modern civilisation after the medieval ages.

If we consider from afar English, French and German civilisation, each seems to have some remarkable specialties of its own. But if we trace the sources of these civilisations, we shall see that they have once been influenced by the civilisations of many other countries. In this respect Japanese civilisation is quite similar to English, French, and German civilisation. If there be any difference, it may be that which is derived from their geographical and historical situation: it may be only a matter of degree. Of course, English civilisation has its own specialities, and German civilisation has its own specialities; and so has Japanese civilisation. Japan has adopted Chinese and Western civilisation, and has always Japanised it.

The Japanese people of today, brought up in the atmosphere of Western civilisation, are inclined to think that things Western are all good and great. They associate the West with the train, telegraph, aeroplane, science, great industry, progress, civilisation; and they associate Japan and the East with stubbornness, savagery, superstition, fogyism. They seem to think all Western people can invent such things as the locomotive, flying machine and telephone, and that all Japanese people are savages full of superstition. They forget these machines and engines were not invented by all Western people, but by some great Western men; and that all the others imitate and make use of them. They are apt to think that there is a great difference in intellect between the Japanese and Westerners, and that the former do nothing but imitate while the latter always invent.

The above statements only serve to show that there is no clear proof that the Japanese themselves lack originality. Let me proceed to give one or two instances of remarkable originality as manifested by Japanese people. The first are the works of those lady writers who appeared in the Heian period. Murasaki's Shikibu's *Geni Monogatari* and Sei-Shonagon's *Makura no Soshi* appeared in the tenth centruy of the Christian era. Did any such splendid works appear in England, France or Germany in those days? It must be said to be a wonderful thing that in so remote an age such great works were written by Japanese women, who are generally considered to be inferior in education and intellect to Western women. In the sixteenth century England produced Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth and Lady Jane Grey; these ages somewhat resembled the Heian period of Japan, but were six centuries later.

Another instance is the development of civilization in the Tokugawa period. Quite independent of any foreign influence, this period was one in which Japan produced her own special civilisation. In the Genroku and Kyoho years (1688-1735), especially, she achieved the glory of civilization. This is worth particularly recording in the history of the world's civilization.

THE MEIJI PERIOD.

The Meiji period was one in which Japan, as has just been mentioned, imitiated Western civilization. Notwithstanding, the Japanese specialties presented themselves, and made great progress in some points— say, in military and primary education. To do her justice, Japan is not inferior to any other country in these two respects.

If we consider more radically, imitation itself is not always inferior to creation. Considered from the merit of spiritual activity, creation is a step superior to imitation, it is true; but an imitator is not actually inferior to an inventor or a creator. Let us compare Germany and France. France chiefly surpasses Germany in creation. Germany excels in imitating foreign things and improving them. German learning is a wonder in the world, but no German has ever made such great inventions or discoveries as Newton's universal gravitation or Darwin's evolution theory. The flying machine and the submarine boat were invented by Frenchmen, but it is Germans that have improved them, built ingenious aeroplanes and submarines, and embarrassed their enemies in the late World's War. German imitations often surpass their originals.

Though the Japanese, therefore, may be supposed to excel only in imitation and lack originality, they need not fear or take a gloomy view. They should display their strong points more and more, and contribute to the world's civilization. In fact, it is not proved that the Japanese lack originality. The idea is based on some very superficial observations, and a conclusion hastily drawn.

I do not encourage the blind pride of the Japanese, but there are young men who think the ability of Japanese people is inferior to that of Westerners, that everything Western is excellent and everything Japanese bad, and that the Japanese are an inferior nation. I greatly regret there are such. Japanese people think Chinese and Koreans are trucklers; but to my thinking, none are greater trucklers than the Japanese in some circles today. They think everything *foreign made* is good and that everything *made in Japan* is a crude article. Such an idea is prevalent in the world of thought, too. The thought that the Japanese excel only in imitation and lack originality may have come from such weak minds.

MISS "DEEP SNOW"

(Continued from last Saturday.)

AS YUMINOSUKE was loyalty itself, he at once expressed his intention of obeying the command, and as the crisis was one that demanded instant action on his part, he left Kyoto that same night and took ship at Osaka en route to his province. This was two or three days after his daughter, Miyuki, had parted from her lover on the Uji River.

The vessel in which Yumanosuke and his family were sailing homeward lay becalmed one night in Akashi harbor in the province of Harima. The ship that carried Asojiro also, proceeding homeward, anchored by their side, gunwale to gunwale. The moon shone full and the haven presented a picturesque appearance. Asojiro went up on deck and there, deep in reverie, stood looking up at the moon's bright face.

In the neighboring vessel all were alseep save Miyuki, alone. She had not yet retired and, her little heart full of thoughts of her lover, she was singing his "Morning-glory" song to the strains of a *koto* or zither. As the song came to his ears Asojiro inclined his head and looked wonderingly down into the other ship. At that very moment Miyuki cast her eyes up on the deck of Asojiro's vessel.

"Surely it is Miyuki that I see?"

"Oh! can it possibly be you, Asojiro?"

Before this question had passed her lips, Miyuki had sprung into the other ship and the pair of faithful lovers were rejoicing at their meeting, thus unexpectedly brought about. To explain her presence there Miyuki recounted to Asojiro the circumstances that had led to her voyage home, then added with emotion:

"This meeting of ours in a manner so unforeseen shows that ours is a union that brooks no separation, that some mysterious bond links us one to the other. It is my hope that, for the future where you go I also go. Grant me this, Asojiro, my lord."

"It rejoices me to hear you speak like that, my dear," replied Asojiro, "but I am on my way home charged with a weighty mission that affects the very destiny of my lord. My duty as a *samurai* forbids my carrying a sweetheart with me. But we cannot fail to meet again. Let us wait against that time, Miyuki."

But the girl set her face against this proposal. "If you do not grant my request," she said bitterly, "I shall find no joy in life! The best thing I can do is to make an end of living." And with this she drew herself together to plunge into the sea. But Asojiro caught her in his arms.

"My darling," said he, "if your heart is so set upon me, I shall take you with me to my home, let the world say against me what it will! But surely it will be a great grief to your parents if you thus take to flight, all unknown to them. Had you not better leave them a letter, my dear?" As he spoke, he felt in his bosom for a pen and paper, but found none.

"Ah!" he said, sorely perplexed. "I must have dropped them into the water just now, when I held you in my embrace. What is to be done!"

"Well," said Miyuki, "it is fortunate that my parents and all others on board are fast asleep. I will return with all stealth to our ship and write a letter there. Soon I will be back, so wait for me only a little while."

As she said this she leaped back into the other vessel, but alas! wakened by the sound of her footsteps, the crew of Asojiro's ship aroused themselves, stirred up, and shouted: "Aha! a wind at last! Up anchor! Let out the sail!"

Miyuki heard these shouts with frantic grief, but as she writhed in sorrow and despair, the ship that carried Asojiro drew farther and farther off. Scarce knowing what she did, she threw into the receding vessel the fan whereupon the morning-glories were painted. Thus again these passionate lovers were separated by Fate.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

SAGHALIEN.

ALTHOUGH it is fifteen years since Saghalien came into the possession of Japan, this region has not been developed to any great extent even yet, says the Japan Magazine. Because, compared with some of our other colonial lands, it has been only recently acquired and also because it is situated in the far north its exploitation has been slow.

Then, again, the real nature of this region and its possibilities have not been well understood by our people. Many misconceptions have been entertained. It has been supposed that its ports were icebound nearly the whole year, and that ferocious beasts abounded throughout the island; also that the natural resources could not be developed by immigrants satisfactorily. However since the sad events which occurred recently at Nikolaievsk have focused public attention upon the region north of us, we have waked up to a realization not only of the strategic needs, but of the economic possibilities as well.

As to the prospects of success in the latter field, there are three opinions advanced. One is that the climate is too severe, the time during which work can be carried on is too short, and the soil too poor to pay for the trouble. Hastily concluding that it is not a fit land for immigrants, those holding this view would confine economic operations to the exploitation of coal, fish, and forestry resources, and discourage the idea of permanent colonization. We who have personally visited the island, however, and given thorough study to the matter, consider this a hasty and premature conclusion, believing that there is a bright future for the island.

MISTAKEN OPINIONS

Those holding pessimistic views in this matter compare the climate and soil with that of the interior of Japan, but this is a mistake. The northern boundary of the island is only 50° N. latitude, corresponding to the latitude of France and Germany. For example, Toyohara city, where the Saghalien prefectural government is located, is regarded as a cold spot, but compared with Mukden it may be called quite mild; so if we realize that it is only as far north as Northern Germany, Denmark, Norway, Canada and parts of North America, we shall be obliged to admit that as those peoples have had no serious difficulties in subduing nature, so our people can do likewise. What great progress the federation of German states made, and how notable the achievements of Denmark, Sweden and Norway in agriculture and industry! Though Canada seems a wild, bleak country, England certainly did not hesitate to undertake extensive operations there, employing men and means lavishly. So we must not give up the case of Saghalien.

That part of the Island owned by Japan consists of a little more than 2,200 square *ri*., i. e. a little less than Kyushu or a little more than Formosa. But the natural resources are abundant, both in the sea and on the land. On land, a fertile soil is found practically everywhere and as to agricultural operations, while these must differ from those of Japan proper, it is entirely possible to produce rich crops either on a large or small scale if the proper methods are employed.

Again, as to forests, good timber abounds everywhere, and while afforestation by alternative cutting and planting is not easy at this stage of the development, yet some substitute is found in the natural renewal of the trees and in the future it will not be difficult to secure an inexhaustible supply. Again, in regard to mining: at present there is one petroleum well and one coal mine, but it is no exaggeration to say that coal underlies the whole island, while its riches and depth cause surprise to all investigators. And lastly, as to the fisheries industry, we may say that this is expected to prove more profitable even than the similar industry in Hokkaido. True, in recent years on account of successive seasons of inclement weather, many have turned to mining, but nevertheless fishing is by far the most profitable industry in Saghalien.

GRAZING IS PROFITABLE

One more source of profit is found in grazing, the whole region being covered with rich, sweet grass growing from six to ten feet high—nothing like it in Japan. While in the possession of Russia, stock-raising was considered an occupation especially suited to the island, and horses, cows, sheep and even hogs flourished there. The latter it is not easy to raise where epidemics are common but there is little fear of disease here.

In recent years, also, Saghalien is being considered a very hopeful field for the development of the black-fox fur industry. The prefectural government has established an agricultural experiment station which has already accomplished something and promises more for the future.

WHEN THIS OLD WORLD WAS YOUNG.

(Continued from Last Saturday.)

JAPANESE look upon the dog as a friendly animal and in most of their folk lore he gives a good account of himself. But in the Oki Islands many of the inhabitants believe that all dogs have supernatural power, elsewhere attributed to the fox. Human beings supposed to be in league with them are called *inu-gami-mochi*—"dog-god owners."

When the spirit of such a magic dog sallies forth on an errand of mischief its body remains behind and grows gradually weaker, and sometimes dies and falls to decay. When this happens the astral self upon its return takes up its abode in the body of a wizard, and the wizard thereupon becomes more powerful than ever.

THE PHANTOM CATS.

A certain knight took refuge in a lonely and delapidated mountain temple. Along toward midnight he was awakened by a strange noise. He was startled to see several cats dancing and meowling. Over and over again he heard these words:

"*Tell it not to Shippeitaro!*"

Suddenly, at the stroke of twelve, the cats disappeared, stillness settled over the ruined temple, and the knight again fell asleep.

Leaving the haunted building next morning, the young knight came upon a few small dwellings near a village. As he was passing one of these habitations he heard a wailing sound, and paused to inquire the cause of the lamentation.

"Alas!" was the reply of a dozen who thronged about the knight, "you may well ask why we are so sorely troubled. Tonight the mountain spirit will carry away our fairest maiden in a great cage to the ruined temple where you spent last night, and in the morning she will be devoured by the wicked spirit of the mountain. Every year we lose a girl in this manner, and there is none who can help us."

Greatly moved by these pitiful words, the knight asked: "Who or what is Shippeitaro? The evil spirits in the ruined temple I heard use the word several times."

"Shippeitaro," answered one, "is a brave and fine dog and belongs to the head man of our prince."

This gave the knight an inspiration. He would secure the services of the dog. So he hastened on his way, and when he made his wishes known he was granted Shippeitaro for one night. He led the dog back to the house of the weeping parents.

CAGE IS PREPARED.

Already the cage was prepared for the damsel, and into this cage he put Shippeitaro, and, with the assistance of several young men, went to the haunted temple. The young men were afraid to remain on the mountain and took their departure, leaving the knight and the dog alone.

The phantom cats put in an appearance at midnight. This time they had in their center a tomcat of great bulk and fierceness. When the monster saw the cage he clearly showed his delight and sprang at the cage.

Choosing a suitable opportunity, the warrior opened the cage and Shippeitaro sprang out and seized the great tomcat by the nape of the neck. In another instant the knight had unsheathed his sword and thrust through the wicked creature. Too amazed by what they saw to make good their escape, the other cats stood as dumb and the good Shippeitaro made short work of them. Never again was the village troubled by the cats. The knight gave all credit to the good dog Shippeitaro.

(CONTINUED NEXT SATURDAY.)

JAPANESE PROVERBS.

Send not for a hatchet with which to break open an egg.

* * *

She who loves an ugly man thinks him handsome.

* * *

Sure bind, sure find.

By SOSEKI NATSUME.

(Translated by a Japanese Schoolboy.)

EVEN IF GOD are so inefficicious as mere mans I are sure he pertains no more ability as human being. They say as God made so many defferent faces as they are numbers of men but there is no saying whether he had definite plan to make so many varieties or he tried to make every one same and started forth to do it but could not accomplish that and every output took such extraordinery shapes.

Face of men can be taken as memorial of success, but on the other hand and at the same time it may be taken also and likewise as trademarks of failure. He may be all mighty but it's just same if you surmise he are ineffecent.

Eyes of mans are arranged on horizon and they can't endure to see thing on both the side up as same time. They only absorb sight of one side of everything, and I are truly and realy sorry for 'em.

If mans change points of observation little they will notice such simple like thing as this every day in week in their surroundings continually but they are so dazed like and pride swolled up that they are not at all able to apprehend the facts.

If it are difficult to show changes in arts then it are just as hard to make an absolut modle of things. Rafeal can't seem to compose exactly same arts on "St. Maria."

And it are also foolish to ask to compose two foreign "Madonna." Languages men used are learnt by imitation.

REAL IMITATION IS HARD.

But language change in years and this prove men has no perfect imitating powers. Pure imitation is so difficult as this.

Therefore, if God could make every one of faces on man just exactly same as rest he would simbolize God all mighty. But faces we have now are proof of god's enefficiency.

Now I disremember why I advanced such a discourses as this here. Man so often forget basic fax and it may be proper thing for cats to forget too or also.

When I gazed at burgular who opened the paper slidding door of bed rooms and steped in, those thought narrated above occurred at me gradual. Why? If you insist why I get to think it all over again. Now, reason are this:

When I spied at face of burglar who appeared calm like right in front of myself, the face—ordinarily I thought it the work of God is result of this insufficiency—but a squint at this burglar's characteristic like faces was enough and plenty to change my view compretely. The characteristic was none other than exact resemblances to that of my very dear fine looking fellow Mizushima Cold as the Moon.

I aren't very many of friends among the burgularish of course but what I imagine to be burgular's faces, baseing my imagination on what they do, was so different to the one I actually saw here. My conceptions of burglar's phizz were a low spready nose and big eyes with hairs cut short.

But what I myself saw were slender brewnette, of eyebrows straight, good looking in every direction. Might be he are about twenty-five or six, or maybe seven years old, and that fact undubitubly are replicas of Cold Moons.

SOME PERPLEXING THOUGHTS.

If God are got ability to make two of such face I can say as how he are enefficient. To tell nothing but exact truth I thought for moment and conclude [illegible] confused and walked into deep of night a[illegible] here. Only this one had not newly gr[illegible] mustach under his the nose and this make me think perhaps maybe I are wrong, all wrong.

Cold Moon are a nice fallow all right with rather dark complexion and sour by his visages. Meitei calls him one movie ticket and he are got sufficient charms to attract attention of Missy Kaneda Tomiko. He are sure a kind of master pieces.

But when you stage an observation on aspects of this hermit you will be conwinced that this power of attraction on ladies is not inferior to Cold Moon, no not a little bit of a bit.

If Missy Kaneda found charm a plenty in ways Cold Moon looks at her and his manner of conversations, then she sure are honor bound to love this here burglar hermit with the same decree of fervancy.

Put away question of honor for whiles, but what about logic? It are illogical as anything and everything if she don't manifest to love this here man. She are such a smart one and she ought to know all these same things without being told so.

Then this here hermit party switched in place of Cold Moons would sure receive the whole undiluted love by this lady and would live very love like. Even if Cold Moons were so moved by Missy Meitei's pleaching and this good match none equal in thousand years broken, while this hermits lived in stupidly health condition, you and I should worry.

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