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範圍程度

軍備縮小會議に於ける極東問題

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非常識なる非難

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世界の悪まれ兒

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米國の無責任行動を監視

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日本會議孤立行動を豫知す

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日本太平洋問題敷衍要求

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坂谷男爵會議結果を悲觀

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日本特使原敬の風説あり

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米國代表と參列委員制限

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白耳義紙日本の態度批評

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海軍新豫算五億圓

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八八艦隊計は既定通り遂行

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横濱在留の英米人を威嚇

横濱在留の英米人を威嚇。米政府の極東問題に對する意見は、極東問題に對する意見は...

東京日々紙の代表的論調。日本陸軍の編成改正案成。在營年限を一ヶ月だけ短縮し、兵器の改良編成の革新を圖る。

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD. THE SUMITOMO BANK, LTD. 中級寫眞術 北米赤裸々觀 英語書取獨習法 旅の歌 日本銀行切符切込 小川ホテル 帝國ホテル 青木大木堂 正金銀行支店



### 同胞財力の貧弱を見て 経済的發展に努力す

波瀾を過ぎて今は平穩... 同胞財力の貧弱を見て、経済的發展に努力す。波瀾を過ぎて今は平穩... 同胞財力の貧弱を見て、経済的發展に努力す。波瀾を過ぎて今は平穩... 同胞財力の貧弱を見て、経済的發展に努力す。

### 川崎造船業悪化し 遂に姫路師團出動す

川崎造船業悪化し、遂に姫路師團出動す。川崎造船業悪化し、遂に姫路師團出動す。川崎造船業悪化し、遂に姫路師團出動す。

### 未會有の大示威 行方不明

未會有の大示威、行方不明。未會有の大示威、行方不明。未會有の大示威、行方不明。

### 軍艦建造 工場を占領

軍艦建造、工場を占領。軍艦建造、工場を占領。軍艦建造、工場を占領。

### 四萬の行列 秩序ある示威

四萬の行列、秩序ある示威。四萬の行列、秩序ある示威。四萬の行列、秩序ある示威。

### 戒嚴令適用 政府當局発表

戒嚴令適用、政府當局発表。戒嚴令適用、政府當局発表。戒嚴令適用、政府當局発表。

### 赤化の蔓延 政府當局発表

赤化の蔓延、政府當局発表。赤化の蔓延、政府當局発表。赤化の蔓延、政府當局発表。

### 海相も動く 労働者占領

海相も動く、労働者占領。海相も動く、労働者占領。海相も動く、労働者占領。

### 駐米公使 桑港歓迎

駐米公使、桑港歓迎。駐米公使、桑港歓迎。駐米公使、桑港歓迎。

### 嬰兒死亡率 沿岸各都市

嬰兒死亡率、沿岸各都市。嬰兒死亡率、沿岸各都市。嬰兒死亡率、沿岸各都市。

### 米作組合新組合長 米作組合

米作組合新組合長、米作組合。米作組合新組合長、米作組合。米作組合新組合長、米作組合。

### 沿路地方の 發生の害虫

沿路地方の發生の害虫。沿路地方の發生の害虫。沿路地方の發生の害虫。

### 運動界の デムシーを殺す

運動界のデムシーを殺す。運動界のデムシーを殺す。運動界のデムシーを殺す。

### 過激派の脱出 過激派

過激派の脱出、過激派。過激派の脱出、過激派。過激派の脱出、過激派。

### 更なる石炭船来航 更なる石炭船

更なる石炭船来航、更なる石炭船。更なる石炭船来航、更なる石炭船。更なる石炭船来航、更なる石炭船。

### 米作組合新組合長 米作組合

米作組合新組合長、米作組合。米作組合新組合長、米作組合。米作組合新組合長、米作組合。

NYK 日本郵船株式會社 出帆廣告 西比利亞 七月十三日 波止場六

熊本屋旅館 汽船切取 熊本屋旅館 主人 土田 加三

加州ホテル 汽船切取 加州ホテル 1511 Laguna St. San Francisco, Calif.

安藝ホテル 汽船切取 安藝ホテル 1651 Post St. San Francisco, Calif.

進物用 各種進物 各種進物

金門商會 各種進物 各種進物

英語個人教授 英語個人教授 英語個人教授

住宅讓渡 住宅讓渡 住宅讓渡

小橋裁縫學校 裁縫學校 小橋裁縫學校

鮮魚精肉 鮮魚精肉 鮮魚精肉

桑港魚市場 桑港魚市場 桑港魚市場

千玉花好王富相大最花老實園君千代相馬山 各種進物

醫師者之病人 醫師者之病人 醫師者之病人

Taisho Drug Co. 正正大藥舖 1601 Post St. S. F. Cal.

餅餅並に赤飯 餅餅並に赤飯 餅餅並に赤飯

春月堂 春月堂 春月堂



日本の運命は 懸て華盛頓會議に在り

日本は最後まで戦ふべし... 華盛頓會議に於て日本は抑圧せらるることを恐るるが故に...

東汽船でも婦人監督廢止

沿岸日會協議會の問題ならん... 東汽船の婦人監督が廢止された...

地主と日本人

耕作契約の不法行為... 地主と日本人の耕作契約に関する不法行為の調査...

廿六年振りで

留置の程度は之れで... 廿六年振りで留置の程度がどうなるか...

行衛不明

東北帝大出身... 行衛不明の東北帝大出身者の調査...

觀光團花嫁を攻撃

日市民を殖やすに大手を振つて入國する觀光團花嫁... 觀光團花嫁の増加と日市民の増加に関する議論...

來夏來桑

本州の観光客... 來夏來桑の本州観光客の増加と観光地の状況...

空中の雨

本州の観光客... 空中の雨の本州観光客への影響...

六弗のカメラ

傑作... 六弗のカメラの傑作とその特徴...

又騰貴す

日本為替... 又騰貴すの日本為替の動向...

同船強盗

同船強盗... 同船強盗の事件とその経緯...

妻女が逃亡

妻女が逃亡... 妻女が逃亡した事件とその背景...

嫌疑者

嫌疑者... 嫌疑者の捜査と逮捕の状況...

御菓子卸

御菓子卸... 御菓子卸の業務と市場の状況...

最新刊書籍紹介... 各種書籍の紹介と価格表...

御菓子卸... 御菓子卸の店舗情報とメニュー...

御菓子卸... 御菓子卸の店舗情報とメニュー...

御菓子卸... 御菓子卸の店舗情報とメニュー...

御菓子卸... 御菓子卸の店舗情報とメニュー...

中山法律事務所... 各種法律サービスの広告...







桑港市場 農産物

各種の 出荷減少 瓜は振はず 毒不良 本日は...

輸入される 獨逸廉賣品

農商務省も調査に着手 獨逸の廉賣品は...

先きに 不買運動

不買運動の現況 先きに不買運動が...

粵堂氏の決算

粵堂氏の決算 粵堂氏の決算が...

子供を育てたし

子供を育てたし 子供を育てたし...

英米人學校

英米人學校 英米人學校が...

人頭税に 関する私見

人頭税に 関する私見 人頭税に...

實業

實業 株不味 株不味...

間の山

間の山 間の山 (三九) 中里介山作...

桑港旅館組合 井木旅館 防長旅館 日米旅館...

MAIL'S SHOE STORE サイズ六以下の靴を御穿きに...

Henry G. De Roos, Inc. 寫眞機 寫眞機...



大行列

Main news article about a parade, including details about participants, routes, and public reactions.

大山領事笑殺 (A story about a Japanese consul's death and the circumstances surrounding it.)

五十萬圓の圖書 (A report on a large-scale book collection or library project.)

外人登録公告 (Official notice regarding foreign registration procedures.)

日産業社 (News or information related to the Nippon Sangyo Kaisha.)

登壇開始 (Announcement regarding a public forum or debate.)

新派生 (A story or report about a new generation or movement.)

HAWAIIAN FERTILIZER CO. Advertisement for various fertilizers and agricultural products.

紅杏樓 (Red Peach Pavilion) advertisement for a restaurant or entertainment venue.

美州樓 (America Pavilion) advertisement for a restaurant or business.

井手産院 (Ishizu Hospital) advertisement for medical services.

床島商店 (Tokushima Store) advertisement for a retail business.

南加日本病院 (Southern California Japanese Hospital) advertisement for a hospital.

偉人乃木將軍一代記 (Great Hero Nogi's Biography) advertisement for a book.

太平洋沿岸魚市場 (Pacific Coast Fish Market) advertisement for a fish market.

白川種苗店 (Shirakawa Seedling Store) advertisement for a nursery.

小野助四郎 (Ono Tetsuzo) advertisement for a business or service.

松本兄弟書店 (Matsumoto Brothers Bookstore) advertisement for a bookstore.

布市部谷書店 (Furumachi Buchiya Bookstore) advertisement for a bookstore.







Mr. Harding's Disarmament Conference.

THERE IS NO DOUBT that President Harding's invitation to a disarmament conference of the powers will be accepted by the great nations, said The Japanese-American News in Japanese last Wednesday, and this great historic conference is likely to be held in Washington in October or November at the latest.

We published our opinion, in a general way, yesterday. Now we shall discuss the principal points which we feel it is necessary to enlarge upon. To our way of thinking, Japan should prepare to make known clearly to the conference that it is her desire to make a substantial reduction in her armament. For the present armament of Japan and her future plans are regarded by other nations to be in excess of the needs of the times.

Whatever Japan may be able to offer in explanation of the heavy armament she is carrying, she will not be readily believed by others. They all think Japan is carrying more than enough armament, if defense only is considered. They go a step farther and, in their innermost minds, they fear that Japan has some malicious intent—that she may be planning to conquer other nations. This misunderstanding and misapprehension has been the stumbling block of the Japanese diplomatic service.

Even England, Japan's ally for twenty years, has said repeatedly that as a condition for renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, Japan must reduce her armament. The reason why the United States cannot understand the Japanese policy on the continent of Asia, such as Japan's attitude toward China and the sending of an army into Siberia, is simply because the United States thinks that Japan is maintaining an excessive armament.

Sometimes the United States appears to be too nervous regarding the armament of Japan and even goes so far as to denounce it. She infers that the tremendous armament of Japan is for the purpose of conquering the continent of Asia and is to be used freely in case any other nation interferes with her malevolent intent. There may be some such dream among the balloon heads, but it does not represent the consensus of opinion of the people of Japan. Most of the Japanese never even have dreamed of conquering Asia by force and war.

If there is a necessity for Japan's expansion in the direction of the Asiatic continent, it should be accomplished in a peaceful manner. That is why they believe it is necessary to maintain sufficient armament to defend the country in the event that Japan is attacked by some other nation. They realize that it is foolish to spend about half the national budget on the army and navy. But they are not inaugurating a movement against such policy because they are constantly being warned that there may yet come a national crisis.

Japan's armament is no larger, relatively, than the armament of other nations. One nation cannot establish a standard without studying others. For instance, when the United States plans to increase its Pacific fleet, enlarge the naval bases on this coast, establish new military posts in Hawaii, the Philippines and Guam, then Japan must prepare to meet with adequate means American preparedness. But, at the same time, we must consider the unlikelihood of the American navy approaching Japan and menacing the safety of that country. Therefore Japan can suggest definite conditions equipment.

On the reduction of armament on the Pacific on the ground that it is relative Even if Japan were to formulate an original plan for reduction of armament and submit it to the conference, we can see no danger of there being any gaps in Japan's defensive system. Japan can make no good explanation why she maintains such a large army as she does.

We can anticipate the explanation of the heads of the Japanese army will be that Japan's neighbors, China and Siberia, are yet in an unstable condition and therefore Japan must at all times be prepared for any emergency. But other nations will not look at the situation in that light. Unfortunately, should such an emergency arise on the Asiatic continent, they would say it was only an internal affair of Japan's neighbors and that Japanese armed forces had no business interfering.

For the purpose of protecting Japanese subjects on the continent, a small army will suffice. There is no reason for maintaining an army of twenty-one divisions, such as Japan has today.

Suppose, in the future, there should arise a great war, endangering the independence of Japan. Then it would be time for every able bodied Japanese to shoulder arms for the defense of his country. The purpose of a standing army is merely for defense of country—to hold off any possible enemy while a great national army is being mobilized. It is not necessary, for the purpose of protection, for Japan to maintain a huge army. There is a fine opportunity right now for cutting off a large slice from Japan's standing army.

Fortunately, the aim of the coming Washington conference is to bring about a reduction of armament according to world opinion. If all the great nations are agreeable, Japan should be willing to reduce her armament.

This is the only way for Japan to stabilize her position on the international stage.

The Situation of Japan.

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

ACCORDING to an announcement made today by the State Department, President Harding has invited Japan, England, France and Italy to hold a conference of the great powers in Washington to discuss the subject of disarmament and Far Eastern affairs. He extended an invitation to China to attend the conference when matters concerning the Far East shall be taken up.

This proposal, without doubt, had previously been discussed by England and America, and when they found they were in agreement America assumed the burden of issuing the call for the conference. Japan, of course, will accept the invitation. France and Italy have no ground for refusal.

The issue is an attempted solution of very important matters which were discussed at the Paris conference. In the end the Washington conference will bring about a new era in the Orient.

Undoubtedly the Far Eastern and Pacific problems and the question of disarmament have a great bearing on the position of Japan. She, in one sense, must stand in the center of the stage as the leading actor, or, if fate so dictates, she must assume the villain's role. Therefore the Japanese government and people should make careful preparation for the conference and attend with the determination to accomplish good.

The points expected to be accomplished by the United States, mentioned by prominent statesmen of the administration's forces, call for the open door in China without reservations, abolition of leasehold privileges in China and preservation of the independence of that nation. Such an extreme proposal as this may not be received kindly at the conference, but it is just like America to propose it. Internationalization of Siberia and Yap is a part of the proposal also. This is surely a blow at Japan.

Opposition to renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance also is advanced. This is too blunt and out of harmony, but many have believed for a long time that the United States has sought to encompass that end.

At any rate, all the schemes are calculated to restrict Japan and must be regarded in the nature of a threat. These are some of the objectives sought to be accomplished by the Republican leaders, but the Administration and the majority of the citizens of the United States may not be in accord. It is not yet time to worry about this. But, we must bear in mind that for a long time the United States has been dissatisfied with Japan's Chinese and Siberian policies and has not looked with favor upon Japan's heavy armament. So the United States may be expected to grasp this opportunity to attempt to restrain Japan in one way or another.

England from the beginning has not wished to have any trouble with the United States on account of Japan. Her inclinations, rather, have been kindly toward America; therefore, we cannot place much dependence upon England. France and Italy are out of the question, while China leans toward the United States. At the coming conference, therefore, Japan must be prepared to stand alone.

Whatever shall be the outcome of the conference, if the nations participating will abide faithfully by its decisions, Japan with her geographical advantages, her strength and her resources, is strong enough to hold her own in the Orient. The rights and interests possessed by Japan now should be guarded at the conference.

Japan should advance logical arguments. But if those rights are renounced by all the other nations party to the conference, Japan perhaps will be forced to abandon most of hers. If Japan shall prove to have sufficient strength to win out, the final result will be starting from the same starting point—Japan need not fight irrationally at the conference.

At any rate, the government and the people of Japan should accept the invitation willingly and dispatch their representatives fully prepared to play their part in the discussions.

TOKYO PEACE EXHIBITION

THE Tokyo Peace Exhibition, to be held in the metropolis next spring, will be the largest exhibition ever held in Japan. The official report gives the following general plan of the exhibition: 1. The exhibition is to be called the "Tokyo Peace Exhibition."

2. The site for the exhibition is to be Ueno Park. 3. The term of the exhibition is from March 10 to July 31, 1922.

4. Exhibit boundaries include the Japanese Empire, her colonies, her mandatory territories, and her leased territories. The exhibition may permit exhibits of foreign products as specimens. The exhibition will include among its exhibits almost all branches of production, material and spiritual. For convenience, exhibits will be divided into seventeen departments. Agriculture, aquatic industry, mechanical, chemical and mining industries will be among the foremost of these. Besides, education and liberal arts, fine arts, public health and social work departments will form the most interesting parts of the exhibition.

For the convenience of American firms desiring to place exhibits, the following resumé of the regulations governing foreign exhibits is given: Foreign wares are to be exhibited in the Foreign Exhibitions section.

Applications for space for exhibits shall be made in accordance with the following regulations: Application papers, stating the name, place of production, quantity, price and display space each exhibit, with the name, nationality and address of the exhibitor, should be sent to the Tokyo Peace Exhibition Office, Tokyo, Japan, on or before October 31, 1921.

Exhibitors not residing in Tokyo-fu shall appoint a resident representative in that city, who shall enter their name and address in the application papers and lists of exhibits, accompanied by a power of attorney stating the matters entrusted therein. Those who obtain permission to exhibit shall forward a list of their exhibits on or before January 31, 1922.

The sole commission charged by the managers of the exhibition will be 7 per cent of the contract price. The proceeds of the contract sales shall be given to the exhibitors after the close of the exhibition.

Foreign exhibits are not examined and will not be awarded medals.

Further information concerning the exhibition may be obtained from the Japanese Consulates.

CAMPHOR PRODUCTS AND CELLULOSE INDUSTRY.

THE DEMAND for camphor has considerably declined due to the suspension or partial suspension of the manufacture of cellulose articles at home and abroad. Though the export of the material has remained all but suspended since December last, new orders are being received little by little from America, stocks on the market here having gradually declined. It is not, however, expected that the demand for camphor will increase in the immediate future. In view of this the Monopoly Bureau will, as it were, adopt the policy of reducing the output, so that the present quotation of 236 yen per 100 kg (1 kg is approximately 2.2 lbs.) may be maintained. The artificial camphor imported from Germany and Chinese camphor have been the competitive commodities against native goods, but the former are no match for Japanese camphor in regard to quality, and have hitherto been used only when the home products run short. As for Chinese camphor, the total amount produced when the quotation was the highest amounted to 2,300,000 kg, but there is now little hope of the output reaching one-half this amount. Under the circumstances, it is to be observed that the demand for Japanese camphor will assume its former prosperity along with the gradual recovery of the celluloid industry.

TOKYO LEVIES HEAVY TAX ON AUTOMOBILES.

WHILE JAPAN is generally noted for the eagerness with which she adopts the machinery of modern civilization, what appears to be a step in just the opposite direction has been taken by the Tokyo tax authorities with respect to automobiles, motor trucks and motorcycles. The new rates of taxation, which went into effect in April, are so conspicuously high that they are having the effect not only of interfering seriously with any increase in the number of auto vehicles used, but also of actually retarding from use a large number of such vehicles now in service. Japan now has about 8,000 persons per car, compared with 14 to 1 in the United States, for instance. Undoubtedly this attempt to make the disproportion even more startling. The new tax rates, which represent an increase of from 50 to 80 per cent over those previously in force, are as follows:

Table with columns for Vehicle Type, Capacity, and Tax Rate. Includes categories for Private Owned Machines and Commercial Vehicles.

With the increasing congestion of transportation it has been found advisable to construct a tunnel connecting the main island of Japan (Honshu) with the large southern island (Kyu-shu), which are separated by the strait of Shimonoseki. A geological survey of the sea beds in the strait was made in 1919 by effecting the boring of the beds at seven points. The examination resulted in the confirmation of the fact that at most points the sea beds are of the same strata, and that the work of tunneling can easily be proceeded with.

On the strength of this result, experts are now being commissioned to frame a working plan for tunneling, while at the same time preparations will be pushed for actual work. According to official reports the preparatory work will be finished in 1921-22.

In 1922-23 the actual boring of the sea beds will be commenced for the purpose of having an undersea tunnel which will serve to connect the Kobe-Shimonoseki Railway line with the Kyushu Railway terminus without the medium of a ferry service as at present.

Pending the formation of the working construction plan, no particulars about the work of tunneling can be obtained, but it is stated that borings will be effected at a depth of 150 feet from the sea bed.

JAPANESE OFFICE GIRLS FORM UNION.

TWENTY years ago such a thing as a girl working in a mercantile office or in a branch of the public service was wholly unknown. Today there are at least a million girls in Japan who are employed in post offices, banks, railroad offices, schools, telephone and telegraph offices, etc. Now, with the advent of a democratic spirit, these working maidens of Nippon have discovered a great truth—that labor is "sacred." Since it is "sacred," it ought to enjoy a better remuneration. With this simple logic, the working girls of Tokyo formed a "union," with the avowed purpose of a collective strike, should their employers ever assume an attitude of treating them as anything other than the "guardians of sacred labor."

MISS "DEEP SNOW"

(Continued from last Saturday.)

WHEN MIYUKI had finished she made her way softly down to the courtyard and stole out through the postern gate while yet the evening bell was tolling mournfully the departing day. The air was filled with the saddening cries of birds winging their way to their nests.

Before long Asaka, candlestick in hand, entered Miyuki's room crying: "Miyuki! Miyuki!" But nowhere was her charge to be seen. She searched everywhere, and finally, to her great amazement, found on the desk a letter in Miyuki's handwriting, addressed to "My Dear Parents."

"My dear Parents: I have exchanged vows of betrothal with Miyagi Asajiro. To marry another man would mean the violation of my duty as a chaste woman. Therefore I have come to the resolve to end my days by drowning in some stream. Let my disobedience meet your forgiveness. Your daughter, devoted to death, MIYUKI."

The astonishment of the parents was unbounded. Yumonosuke could only say: "Great heavens! what a blunder I have made. But Miyuki, I hope, is not yet far away. Come, we'll hasten at once to shake her off at once. His faithful servant Sekisuke and the other members of the household were sent in all directions in quest of the girl. All were choked with grief and horror.

CHAPTER IV.

After stealing out of her father's house, Miyuki ran in blind haste, staggering and stumbling in continual fear of pursuit and capture. But she ran she was overtaken by two reprobates, who made up their minds to kidnap her.

It was with great difficulty that she escaped from these hoodlums. At last she found herself on the bank of the River Ono. The winter moon was shedding its weird beams on the stream; the leafless branches of the willow trees along the bank were trembling in the wind.

The girl had determined to find a grave in this river. Grasping a willow bough, she was in the act of leaping into the stream when she suddenly felt herself held in a firm grasp. Miyuki's captor proved to be an old woman. This she struggled to shake her off, crying: "I pray you, let me go!" But the old crane only held her the more firmly, saying in ingratiating tones: "My dear, you seem to be traveling alone. I suppose it is some lover that leads you on this wayward chase. But if you choose to live, there is no reason in the world why you should not ultimately join your lover. I give you my word, I will search him out and bring about your meeting with him." Innocent and simple minded as she was, Miyuki had no suspicion of any trick on the old woman's part, and listened readily to her plausible words. She renounced the thought of suicide. Just then a pair of scoundrels who had molested her before, appeared.

"So here you are!" they cried, scanning Miyuki's whitened features boldly. "This time you shall not escape us! Come along, little cherry blossom!"

They were about to drag her away when the old woman stepped in and thrust them aside, saying: "What's your business with this innocent girl?" she cried.

"What, old dame! The girl belongs to us, for she is a bird limed on our twig. Come, hand her over to us!"

When the two wretches set upon the old woman, she pinioned their arms and sent them sprawling on the ground. Although astonished at this display of strength, they sprang to their feet to attack at once. But the old woman flung a packet at them, crying: "There is the girl's ransom!"

It was plain that the ruffians were startled at the jingling sound made by the packet when it fell. Picking it up, they found it contained ten gold coins.

"It's small enough," they grumbled. "But we'll take it." And away they lumbered. Casting a quick glance around, the old woman flew shyly upon a white horse. Several sailors appeared almost instantly. They were part of a crew of a ship lying moored in the river. The anchor was weighed, the oars dipped deep, and the ship drove out to the open sea.

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Wiping her head out of the cabin, Miyuki, peering through the moonlight, cried: "Is that you, Sekisuke?"

The next moment sailors forced her in and slammed the window shut.

(Continued next Saturday.)

FACE TO INVITE CHINESE STUDENTS.

ACCORDING to a special dispatch from Peking to the Japan Advertiser, a three-cornered race between the leading nations of the world is rapidly developing, the goal being the honor of educating the larger percentage of China's advanced students. Advances from New York, Paris and London all tell of efforts to induce more Chinese students to the post-graduate courses in the United States, France and England, and it is established in those educational centers, and it is represented in these cities will offer unusual advantages to students from China. It is now felt that no nation can rightfully expect to advance its friendship, its commercial and other relations with a nation like China unless it can succeed in inviting within its gates a large number of graduates who understand its methods and its motives.

America, which has always had a large number of these students, is now to meet keen competition on the part of England and France. England is planning a general scheme of encouraging the Chinese to study in her great universities, and France already has 2,200 there. Of this number, 2,000 are paying their own way either with funds received from home or by self-support. The stride France has made since the war has awakened both England and America.

Special attention is now directed to the forty Chinese students who are studying in Paris. They have advanced rapidly, and they are to remain for a period of years. They have been unusually popular with both the faculties and likely that, though small in numbers they will become a vital force in China on their return.

JAPANESE PROVERBS.

Tailors and writers must mind the fashion. Take away fuel, take away flame. The mill cannot grind with the water that is past. Talk of the devil and he'll either come or send.

WHEN THIS OLD WORLD WAS YOUNG.

(Continued from Last Saturday.)

THE HORSE OF BRONZE.

UPON the festival of the Minige—"The Body-escaping"—the deity of Kitzuki, Oh-kuni-nushi, is said to ride through the streets on the Horse of Bronze. The rite connected with the festival is of so mysterious a kind that the officiating priest can only impart the secret after his death to his son through the medium of the deceased man's spirit. The great carved dragon of Kitzuki was supposed at one time to crawl over the roofs of many houses, but when his wooden throat was cut he remained merely a work of art and no longer troubled the inhabitants.

Bronze deer of Matsue, a stag and a doe, also had miraculous power and were able to run about the streets at night. These visitations were so frequent and so disturbing that eventually their heads were cut and their escapades came to an end.

The gigantic tortoise of the Geshoiji temple, a stone colossus nearly sixteen feet in height, was on many occasions seen endeavoring to swim across a pond covered with lotus. This creature, like those mentioned, was mutilated and his midnight wanderings thus put a stop to.

CONFUCIANISMS.

YEN YUEN and Ke Loong being by his side, the Master said to them: "Come, let each of you tell his wishes." Tsz-loe said: "I should like, having chariots and horses, and light fur dresses, to share them with my friends, and though they should spoil them, I would not be displeased." Yen Yuen said: "I should like not to boast of my excellence, nor to make a display of my meritorious deeds." Tsz-loe then said: "I should like, sir, to hear your wishes." The Master replied: "They are, in regard to the aged, to give them rest; in regard to friends, to show them sincerity; in regard to the young, to treat them tenderly."

THE MASTER said: "It is all over! I have not yet seen one who could perceive his faults, and inwardly accuse himself."

THE MASTER said: "In a hamlet of ten families, there may be found one honorable and sincere as I am, but not so fond of learning."

THE MASTER said: "Fine words, an insinuating appearance, and excessive respect—Tsz-koew Ming was ashamed of them. I also am ashamed of them. To conceal resentment against a person, and appear friendly to him—Tsz-koew Ming was ashamed of such conduct. I also am ashamed of it."



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

"WHY," insist Mrs. and consider. She seems to think she know all by just considering. "What time did you went in to bed last night?" "I retire after you went to bed." "Yes, I retreated to bed before you did." "What time were you awakened up?" "I don't know, I am sure I could not tell you, but maybe it were about half past seven."

"Then about what time can it be the entrance of the burglars?" "I suppose it were approximately center of night, about." "No question it are middle of nights. I'm asking you what time it was?" "I must consider it from all angle to be accurate."

She are still set to think some more. The cops however ask that question only for formality and doesn't care one rip when burglars entry into houses. He were just cogitating for them to say scared almost instantly. They were part of a crew of a ship lying moored in the river. The anchor was weighed, the oars dipped deep, and the ship drove out to the open sea.

"Then time of burglary are not at all certain." "Yes, that are about fact," admitted the oily masters per usual fashion. The cop omit to smile and say:

HOW TO COMPLAIN.

"Then you rite up a complain this fashion: We went at bed locking up door of night of a day certain, month and year, and cursed burglars gained entrance through a certain doors and carried away certain quantity of goods to wit one box of yam of certain color and flavor, therefore I do indignantly make complain. It are a regret but a complain. Better make no address on it."

"Are it absolutely to itemize our great losses?" "Yes, you must make out a bill stating this fact: So many haori, pines so much—No, it are no use at all to go into house, the burglar got everything worth whiles already," cry the cop calmly and blandly march away.

Diligent masters fetch forth pen and ink right in centers of room and summoned his Mrs. in front of him and demanded to know with attitude like he were going to contrive it—"I'm going to indict a complain right here and now. Tell me each and several thing stolen. Now, tell me!"

"That ain't fair, the way you ask. I won't tell you a thing if you demand wedding power like magistrate." "Saying this she sat herself down wilyently. She were wearing slender sashes round her yet. "Glory to goah, how you appear! Just like some fallen women! Why don't you wear a fashionable sashes?"

"See here, if this styles don't please you, run and buy me a decent one. Maybe I don't look fine this here way, but what can I do seeing as burglar stolen my sash—all of 'em?" "Is it true that he taken even every one of you sash? Poor dear, he are outrageous scamp and scallywags! Then I shall pen down sash first. What kind of sashes were it?"

HOW IT WAS MADE.

"What kind? I haven't many, you know that as well as I do. It were made up one side with black satins and down other side crepe de China." "A sash made of black as satin and crepe de China—how much it set you back?" "About six yen, I suspect." "How dare you? You are so extravagant to wear such fine sashes. One and a fraction yen are plenty a year for your sash after this here. There are no such economical sash as that. That's why I call you such heartless heathens. Perhaps it make no never mind to you how miserable appearance I make if you can content yourself with beauty raiments." "That are as it should be. All right, don't talk so much. Then next?" "An haori made of soft silky materials. It are

"BLUE LAWS" FOR TOKYO.

A STEP TOWARDS the latest and strictest Sunday "blue laws" of certain States in America is proposed now for Tokyo, Japan. While not proposing a measure so far sweeping as some of the strictest of the adherents of "blue law" ideas in the United States, certain members of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, by formal vote of that body, have put themselves on record as favoring a bit more of the Sunday calm than has existed in Tokyo in times past.

Recently the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution favoring the closing of all shops, retail and wholesale, on Sunday. Heretofore shops have been closed on certain Sundays, and many of the foreign shops, particularly those which cater to foreigners in the summer resorts, have adopted rules in conformity with the beliefs of their customers, always closing on Sunday. But the drastic suggestion of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce would not leave it to the option of foreign visitors in Japan, of resident missionaries, or any modern merchants who wish to take up the new ideas of other lands. It would close all business houses by order, and might pave the way for future enactments which would satisfy the present prohibition element and general welfare element of the city.

Official circles oppose the idea on the ground that industry and general trade conditions in Japan do not warrant so drastic a rule at this time. Against this official opposition public opinion, especially in Christian quarters, is vigorously supporting the proposed "blue law" for Tokyo.

JAPAN'S MINERAL RESOURCES

SOME TIME AGO the Japanese government appointed a committee to study the future development of the mineral production of the country. This committee has now reported, and estimates that in 1924 Japan will produce 492,000 tons of iron, 1,357,000 tons of steel, 7,773,000 tons of coal and 4,788,000 tons of iron ore. The committee considers that the best policy to follow is the grouping of the various works and the levying of protective duties ranging from 10 per cent ad valorem on iron ore to 15 per cent on native material for ship construction remaining free as at present. The builders of ships using native steel would receive a subsidy equivalent to the import duty. Other proposals are that the government should utilize as far as possible native iron and steel; that the government, where necessary, should give special facilities for the transport of material used in the manufacture of steel; that the regulations governing the electric manufacture of steel should be revised to the advantage of the industry; that the government should afford financial support to the steel industry; that mechanical equipment and scientific education should be developed; and that the Japanese steel works erected in Manchuria should enjoy advantages similar to those enjoyed by the indigenous industry.



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

"These lectures, Mrs., are unnecessary. How much you contend it cost?" "Twenty or maybe as much as fifteen yens." "Haori worth fifteen yens are too much extravagant." "What does it matter for you when it are given to me free gratis for nothing at all? You didn't buy it." "What are next?" "A pair of black socks." "Are that yours?" "No, indeed, it are yours. Price twenty-seven yens." "Next?" "Box of yams."

"Did he take even yam, the low life? Are he going to eat it boiled or maybe he are going to make grated yam soup?" "How should I know what he are going to do with it? You go and make inquiry about it at the Mr. Burglar's, if it suits you well."

"But what are cost of that?" "I'm familiar with the price of such things as are yourself." "All right, then I'll make it twelve yens and half of yens." "Nonsense! Even if it were digged in far off countries which it ain't—I can't stand such exorbitant prices as twelve yens and half of one yen."

"But, I don't know what it cost, but you calculate too preposterous prices altogether." "Your argument don't hold anything. You don't know yet why you claim twelve yens and half of one other yens are exorbitant. What are that? It are so contrary to logic. That are why I dubble you Otanchin Paleorogus."

"Beg parding?" "I vituperate Otanchin Paleorogus." "What do you insinuate by Otanchin Paleorogus?" "Don't you worry. What are next? You don't call out my suits at all."

A FAMILY ARGUMENT.

"Don't worry, old dear, about what are next. Let me know what you mean to exasperate by naming me Otanchin Paleorogus." "Assuredly there are nothing in it." "Then why are you such an ass and not explain to me what it signify? You belittle me too much. You don't love me any more! I've got a good notion to go home to my mamma. Perhaps you take chance of my not knowing English and insist upon prating something outlandish and nasty about me."

"Don't make such endless speech and stop preaching such fool doctrines as that. Come on with rest of things. What are next, I predict? If we don't saturate complain quick enough, the goods won't get returned." "That are foolish way to expostulate. You know as well as I do that it are too late to make complain, after all goods are taken away. Perish that you insist me what you mean to extricate by mentioning my name as Otanchin Paleorogus, please."

"Such annoying women! There are no such significance as you impress upon me." "Stoopid! Then do whatever you please, only don't bother me again today and before late tonight. I shall not write pretty complain paper for you at all!"

"For me, I will not mention goods for you, so there! You are making out the complain yourself, why don't you finish it, smarty? I won't be a weeny teeny bit annoyed if you leave it uncompleted." "Then I cease here and now." The bonny masters suddenly went into the study and jerked the shoji shut per usual customs by him. Mrs. retreated triumphantly to pour in tea rooms and sat her self seated before needles box. Both of them mentioned nothing for ten whole long endless minutes, but silently glared at shoji, which are Japanese idiom for paper sliding doors.

READ MORE CONVERSATIONS NEXT SATURDAY.