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青年會總會

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The Turlock Deportations.

THE ANTI-JAPANESE FEELING, smouldering more or less violently in California for years, burst into flame this week when white laboring men forcibly ejected a number of Japanese melon pickers from Turlock, in the San Joaquin Valley. The Japanese American News commented editorially upon this situation last Thursday. Following is a free translation of that editorial:

The incident that occurred at Turlock, about forty miles southeast of Stockton, in which fifty or sixty Japanese laborers who had gathered there to pick melons were forcibly deported, is an outrage. The situation is very grave.

Japanese laborers in Turlock have been insulted and threatened. Their lives and property have not been afforded protection. This incident is bound to have a grave bearing upon the Japanese question in California. We fear it may grow into one of the greatest international questions.

First of all we must inquire into the causes of the incident. As everyone knows, there has appeared recently in America a mob spirit. Direct action is prevailing, and methods employed are illegal and barbarous. Lynching, race wars, night riding are in vogue.

We find this mob movement first in the dawn of American independence. But after awhile, as order became established, mob action died away. Now action by the mob again has come into vogue. We feel that this is an anachronism. In California many years ago Chinese lives were taken; some Japanese also were slaughtered. Mexicans experienced the same persecution. But after a time law and order began to gain a foothold in the Wild West.

Recently the mob spirit has reappeared in California. This barbarous movement, which is contrary to civilization and an anachronism, is the shame of Americans and Americans. The authorities must take action immediately. The Turlock mob has forcibly violated the rights of Japanese to reside and travel in California. Those rights are accorded by treaty. We cannot find words to express the malice of the incident.

The authorities of California, as well as of the federal government, must take action at once to suppress these violations and protect to the utmost the Japanese in California.

We feel that the cause of the Turlock incident is a labor war. According to press reports, there was some trouble between white union laborers and Japanese about wages. They say that, in accordance with the law of supply and demand, many laborers were rushed to Turlock. Wages dropped. According to reports, the wages in Turlock dropped because too many Japanese laborers had been rushed there. White laborers, knowing that Japanese laborers had lowered wage standards, caused the trouble.

We think that such a labor situation will be found to exist not alone in Turlock, but throughout California and all over the country. We fear similar incidents will crop up, because of mob psychology.

We hope that the Japanese government will take steps to protest vigorously to the American government. There were Japanese deportations last year in Texas, also in Oregon, and recently Japanese were deported from Livingston. But the Japanese government did not take proper action at that time.

Those were not big incidents, however, for the mobs were small in numbers. Their movements were not well organized. But the Turlock incident is a little different, because the Turlock white labor unions were thoroughly prepared. They menaced and drove out the Japanese, so we feel that it is by no means a small incident, but one of international aspect.

If the Japanese government does not in this case protest strongly, we fear there will be similar outbreaks in other parts of California. We honestly hope that the federal authorities will issue a warning to Californians. And we hope that the authorities shall take proper action to protect the lives and property of Japanese residents of California.

No Need to be Pessimistic.

Following is a liberal translation of an editorial appearing in The Japanese American News last Sunday:

THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT is said to have made inquiries of the American government as to the scope of the discussions of the Washington disarmament conference. The American government is reported to have given its reply. We are not sure whether the Japanese government is satisfied with that reply, but we are sure that the Japanese government must join in the discussions whether or no, for if Japan fails to join the aims of America will come to nothing and there can be no conference.

We apprehend that Japan has taken an attitude of compromise. We feel it will be difficult to determine upon all of the topics of the discussion beforehand. But as far as Japan is concerned, she wishes to have no discussion of problems settled at the Paris peace conference or other questions already settled by the treaties between England and Japan or between Japan and China.

We surmise that the United States and China will stand on the same principles at the conference, and that England will join them.

The United States desires to have a free hand at the conference. Therefore we feel that preliminary negotiations concerning the scope of the discussions of the conference as regards America and Japan are pretty delicate. We believe there are two great aims for the calling of the conference:

First—America wishes to bring about world disarmament for the sake of lasting peace and the welfare of mankind.

Second—the solution of Far Eastern questions.

We understand there are some people who think that America is not sincere in her disarmament proposal—that this proposal is only for foreign consumption. Partial armament is apt to cause war; therefore complete abolition of armament is the ideal of mankind.

For the welfare of mankind it is sincerely to be hoped that armaments will at least be strictly limited. America is going to realize her ideal; and to put out doubts about her aims in calling this conference is not right.

We think one of the aims of the United States will be putting over that ideal, and we are satisfied she has more aims than that. One of them, we are persuaded, is to settle the Far Eastern question at this time.

It is obvious that America wished to place a restraining hand upon Japan, who maintains a great army and proclaims herself the leader of Asia. America entertains many grave doubts as to Japan's policies concerning China. Since Japan made her so-called twenty-one demands of China, the policies and attitude of Japan toward China have not been thoroughly understood by the American people. Furthermore, during the great war Japan took from America her markets in China, and now throughout China an anti-Japanese spirit runs high.

According to the understanding among the Allies, Japan was to send an army of 8,000 men to Siberia. But Japan, without the consent of the Allies, dispatched many times that number of soldiers to Siberia—and Japan is still holding her army there.

The Japanese policy toward Siberia is changeable. It is apt to be misunderstood. If America, without the voice of the other Allies, should protest to Japan about her Siberian policy, it is to be feared that it may lead to war. But Japan is extremely anxious to avoid a war with the United States, and it is needless to say that America wishes to avoid trouble with Japan.

So America must concentrate upon a solution of the Far Eastern problem. She must see that a clause is written into the Anglo-Japanese alliance covering this situation, and have the Washington conference do the same.

We desire to co-operate with the powers in the realization of the first great aim of the conference. As for the second aim, we must leave no stone unturned to bring about a clear understanding in America concerning Japan's policies. We trust that at the conference Japan will espouse good peace policies for the weal of the Far East and ask recognition of those policies by the Allies. If we shall assume such an attitude we need not be pessimistic about the outcome of the conference.

COMMENTING on the appointment of Count Yamamoto as Japan's envoy to the Washington conference on disarmament, The Japanese American News said recently in Japanese:

Count Yamamoto has been appointed to represent Japan at the coming Washington conference. He is a great man in the Japanese navy, as well as a foremost statesman.

The problem of the reduction of armament centers around the navy and Count Yamamoto is the most suitable man to discuss that subject.

Internal politics bear on the situation. There is an equilibrium to be maintained between army and navy, and that may have something to do with the selection. It is uncertain whether a representative of the army will be named also. And, if one were appointed, it would be up to him whether he would accept the trust or not.

OUT OF LUCK.

By SHICHIKI ITO.

SEEMS as though Japan is a poor country. They say Fording is popular over there.

TEN cases of Scotch for sale at reduced price.—Japan Advertiser.

Cheer up. The sun always is shining somewhere.

SOMETHING told me that I have to give up drink while in America. Now I'll have an opportunity to save money.

FREQUENTLY it is reported that American missionaries are teaching Christianity as well as tricks of revolt to the Koreans.

IN SECTS there are always insects.

TOOTLE your horn while it lasts.

THERE are too many governments in China. It's time for the disarmament committee on credentials to get busy.

"WE are heartily for disarmament," says Dr. Livingston Koo, China's minister in London. "Koo is a good man, all right, for a dove of peace. But how's China going to disarm, when she has no navy to disarm?"

ACCORDING to a San Francisco newspaper, California is threatened by Japanese who have substituted the Kankodan bride for the picture bride. The trouble is that even Japanese are descendants of Adam and that they too have had a taste of the apple.

CALIFORNIAN Japanophobes say that the Japanese menace this state. One-eighth of the surface of our globe is land, and practically eight-tenths of the land is controlled by white peoples.

UNTIL recently the song the waves have been singing was "Jap, Jap." Now is it "Yap, Yap."

NOWADAYS H. C. L. plus H₂O makes many pessimistic optimist.

"THE elder statesmen of Japan fear the Washington conference." Quite so. Poker is not yet the favorite pastime of the Orientals.

"American Menace to Mexico," says a headline in the Nation. "Japan Threatens China," says an American alarmist. May be 50-50.

EDUCATION VS. ANCESTOR WORSHIP.

THE indifference of students attending educational institutions above the middle school to ancestor worship is causing the government considerable concern, according to Mr. Yamada, chief of the Shinto Affairs Bureau in the Home Department, who recently addressed the general conference of the Shinto priests of Japan in this fashion:

"It is regrettable that the higher education students receive in this country the more indifferent is their faith in ancestral spirits.

"I am told that the shrines to which the shrines are the amount of contributions such pilgrims make, there is every reason to conclude that despite the growing predominance of foreign objectionable ideas in this country since the late war, the spirit of worshipping ancestral shrines still remains intact.

"A serious fact, however, is that whereas the elementary school children are always sincere and earnest in their faith, students studying in schools higher than middle schools show indifference towards such a matter. The worshippers of ancestral shrines is so closely associated with national character that the above tendency cannot, in the least, be ignored, anything but serious. It is the authorities' decision that some proper steps be taken for the correction of the above undesirable state of affairs, assisted by the Shinto priests."

Despite the efforts of Shinto priests and their patrons, the antediluvian faith can hardly withstand the onslaught of modern science and philosophy.

CONFUCIANISMS.

TSZE-CHANG said: "The minister Tsze-wan three took office, and manifested no joy in his countenance. Thrice he retired from office, and manifested no displeasure. He made it a point to visit the minister of the treasury, of which he had conducted the government—what do you say of him?" The Master replied: "He was royal." "Was he perfectly virtuous?" "I do not know. How can he be pronounced perfectly virtuous?" Tsze-chang proceeded: "When the officer Ts'uy killed the prince of Ts'e, Ch'in Wan, though he was the owner of forty horses, abandoned them and left the country. Coming to another state, he said: 'They are here like our great officer, Ts'uy, and left. I came to a second state, and with the same observation left it also.' The Master replied: "He was perfectly virtuous!" "I do not know. How can he be pronounced perfectly virtuous?"

K'E WAN thought thrice, and then acted. When the Master was informed of it he said: "Twice may do."

THE MASTER said: "When good order prevailed in his country, Ning Woo acted the part of a wise man. When his country was in disorder, he acted the part of a stupid man. Others may call his wisdom, but they cannot equal his stupidity."

WHEN THE MASTER was in Ch'in, he said: "Let me return! Let me return! The little children of my school are ambitious and too hasty. They are accomplished and complete so far, but they do not know how to restrict and shap themselves."

THE MASTER said: "Pih-e and Shuh-ts'e did not keep the former wickedness of men in mind, and hence the resentments directed towards them were few."

THE MASTER said: "Who says of Wei-chang I know that he is upright? One begged some vinegar of him, and he begged it of a neighbor and gave it him."

THE MASTER said: "Gan P'ing knew well how to maintain friendly intercourse. The acquaintance might be long, but he showed the same respect as at first."

THE MASTER said: "Ts'an Wan kept a large tortoise in a house, on the capitals of the pillars of which he had hills made, with representations of duckweed on the small pillars above the beams supporting the rafters. Of what sort was his wisdom?"

TSZE-KUNG said: "The Master's personal play of his principles, and ordinary descriptions of them may be heard. His discourses about man's nature, and the way to Heaven, cannot be heard."

MISS "DEEP SNOW"

(Continued from last Saturday.)

WHEN THIS OLD WORLD WAS YOUNG.

(Continued from Last Saturday.)

KING RINJIN of the Sea married a young and beautiful dragon princess. While they were still newlyweds the fair queen consorts fell ill and the great court physicians were unable to do anything for her.

"Oh!" she cried, "there is only one thing in all the world that will cure me of my malady!"

"And what is that?" asked King Rinjin.

"I shall immediately recover if I eat the liver of a live monkey. Please fetch me a monkey."

Rinjin summoned a jellyfish and said: "I want you to swim to the land and return with a live monkey on your back, for I wish to use his liver for nothing else can save my life."

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