

在米人名辭典

海外發展の同胞を故國に紹介
權威ある後日の參考又は證明書

「在米人名辭典」の編纂は、在米日本人の姓名を網羅し、その経歴や活動を紹介するもので、海外発展の同胞を故國に紹介し、權威ある後日の參考又は證明書として役立つ。この辭典は、在米日本人の姓名を網羅し、その経歴や活動を紹介するもので、海外発展の同胞を故國に紹介し、權威ある後日の參考又は證明書として役立つ。

中央農會の發起

農業家相談會開催

現下の窮狀に鑑み、今後の經營法、米米農家の意見交換、農業家相談會を開催。現下の窮狀に鑑み、今後の經營法、米米農家の意見交換、農業家相談會を開催。

米國貿易

米國貿易の現状と今後の見通し。米國貿易の現状と今後の見通し。

東西兩入種共同研究

東西兩入種の共同研究の進展。東西兩入種の共同研究の進展。

米國貿易

米國貿易の現状と今後の見通し。米國貿易の現状と今後の見通し。

米國貿易

米國貿易の現状と今後の見通し。米國貿易の現状と今後の見通し。

米國貿易

米國貿易の現状と今後の見通し。米國貿易の現状と今後の見通し。

米國貿易

米國貿易の現状と今後の見通し。米國貿易の現状と今後の見通し。

米國貿易

米國貿易の現状と今後の見通し。米國貿易の現状と今後の見通し。

米國貿易

米國貿易の現状と今後の見通し。米國貿易の現状と今後の見通し。

米國貿易

米國貿易の現状と今後の見通し。米國貿易の現状と今後の見通し。

米國貿易

米國貿易の現状と今後の見通し。米國貿易の現状と今後の見通し。

米國貿易

米國貿易の現状と今後の見通し。米國貿易の現状と今後の見通し。

米國貿易

米國貿易の現状と今後の見通し。米國貿易の現状と今後の見通し。

米國貿易

米國貿易の現状と今後の見通し。米國貿易の現状と今後の見通し。

米國貿易

米國貿易の現状と今後の見通し。米國貿易の現状と今後の見通し。

米國貿易

米國貿易の現状と今後の見通し。米國貿易の現状と今後の見通し。

米國貿易

米國貿易の現状と今後の見通し。米國貿易の現状と今後の見通し。

米國貿易

米國貿易の現状と今後の見通し。米國貿易の現状と今後の見通し。

米國貿易

米國貿易の現状と今後の見通し。米國貿易の現状と今後の見通し。

米國貿易

米國貿易の現状と今後の見通し。米國貿易の現状と今後の見通し。

米國貿易

米國貿易の現状と今後の見通し。米國貿易の現状と今後の見通し。

米國貿易

米國貿易の現状と今後の見通し。米國貿易の現状と今後の見通し。

米國貿易

米國貿易の現状と今後の見通し。米國貿易の現状と今後の見通し。

米國貿易

米國貿易の現状と今後の見通し。米國貿易の現状と今後の見通し。

米國貿易

米國貿易の現状と今後の見通し。米國貿易の現状と今後の見通し。

米國貿易

米國貿易の現状と今後の見通し。米國貿易の現状と今後の見通し。

長者丸

「伯爵が饋別をくれるまいよからには、二千圓ぐらひかを、それとも張込んで三千圓か、まにそれと其の代りて此處へ來た事はムダぢや無かつたのだ」

良太は其の言つたが、ものはかに庄治に譲ぐらゐ擧げた金で、ホタルの勘定を濟ましても残りが大分ある、だから、すつと大臺になつた氣で、其の晩時、喜子と一所に箱根を立つた。

良太夫婦より一日早く箱根に立つた庄治の一行四人は、へ着くぞ庄治が車を跳へて、

ホタルの女醫へ横つたに、

「僕と家内とは此處へ泊るから、君等も夜合には附てくれたまへ」

立派な客室へ通された庄治は、抑ういふ、土肥大尉は嫌

電話フキ

[illegible]

電話フイルム五五六四
桑港ボート街一六九四
五車室
二階
伊津野醫院
ドクトル 伊津野房一郎
電話 フイルム二二六〇
(断夜間ユースト七五一九)
桑港マキヤナン街一五五二
北河醫院
スタンプフォード醫科大學出身
ドクトル 北河慶次郎
電話フイルム五二八八
產婦人科、内外科、小兒
科、耳鼻咽喉科、皮膚
科
日本病院
中村竹之助
意 桑港バイン街一八一
電話フイルム一〇三〇

御祝儀
御佛事
御菓子
鐘入銘茶 各種
桑港ポスト河一六九九
御菓子
電話ノニエト五三六六

自由公債 買入為金
貴金屬 フォイア質屋
貴金船造 モイア質屋
船造は七月に於て ニュー
ワシントンに於て

公認醫師會
シニ順

科學的マツチアデー
電風呂設備完成

上婦人帽子號
フキムカ街一六四 (夜間)
ボストン・ビクトリア (夜間)

ローズ帽子店

桑海ウニヰス街一五四二
電話フキムカモア一五七二

○皮膚科專門男女女婦種全治保
療院
診察時間午前十時至午後九時
學問博士
桑海ウニヰス街五〇二
Dr. ILO YIT-CHO

熊本縣御郡那春日町
木村又記 襤褸葬の
忙中に拘らず遠路懇々御
冒弊被下且多量の御香を
賜り候段感謝の至りに不
敏正路義以上御禮申上候
大正七年紙下御中
實兄 木村富平
友人代 村上初三

娛樂向「富真用品一切
 營業向」
 色紙、色着け、迅速丁寧
 ズ等の交換の需に應ず
 眼鏡
 ハワイ、
 八八八(電カ一五四七五)
 テー、
 デルース商社
 處でも御註文伺ひに参ります
 御照會は日本字にて差支なし
 造りの完全は本商社の特色
 浪花節人
 活動寫真
 境界の魚鱗
 北都齋謙遊出演
 三味線 謙系

下は、直ちに御使用可申上
 日米社印刷部

の三、より成る
 胃腸の病
 血清、
 薬血清、
 治に、
 先ず根本
 毒を去り、外
 の毒を去す
 毒を去す

五十仙
 券別一割増し
 出たりする諸語
 湯疹（英語で云
 さん、たひし、かゆ
 荒れ症、あせも、
 其他一切

早く早く
 助成、神
 速なる一、日、早く
 薬を請へられ

醫者病人専門——鈴木平一所販賣
 一三七—ツツアキア海邊

K. S. SUZUKI'S OFFICE
 1731 Buchanan St., S. F. Calif.
 (四二—ハトエツク話電)

御穿きに
小ランド
歩き心地が
茶七弗半
一手販賣店であり
セーラー
靴店

MAIL'S SHOE STORE
1701-3 Fillmore St.
San Francisco

米興行會社
山脇正徳
ヤタケン街四五二
取日行
モリスビル 廿七廿八
モートランド 廿七廿八
ロイヤル 廿七廿八
タイ 三十四日
セーラー 三十四日
セーラー 三十四日

1708 Buchanan St., S. F. Cal.

● **肥 育 の 藥** 一 月 分 二 海

● 此藥世間肥育の要といへるものゝ人、氣力不足の
もの、或ハ上等に養育せざるもの、或ハ病後、
● アフロヂヤナ錠 百錠入五弗 二瓶八弗
此藥は例へば神經衰弱、消化力不足、増進
壯健に例へば神經衰弱の婦人等に用之て効果大

● 雄山小兒藥 五十粒入 五十仙

● 家庭用及ゴム製品 一切 (自給連)

電話リクエスト五七 小川 龜 宣

男女強精錠
 二瓶入五元 五元
 三瓶入八元 五元
 四瓶入九元 五元
 精力を増進し、精神旺盛にし、生活に奮闘する。

有効通經丸 一劑五
 有効な通經丸、自費金を全に一月五
 有効な通經丸、自費金を全に一月五

赤心胃腸丸
 赤心胃腸丸、自費金を全に一月五
 赤心胃腸丸、自費金を全に一月五

字印胃腸丸
 字印胃腸丸、自費金を全に一月五
 字印胃腸丸、自費金を全に一月五

タコユソ湯 一〇〇
大木五葉園 一〇〇
活力素 一〇〇
浅田館 一〇〇
毒滅 一〇〇
白色神血汁 一〇〇
六神丸 一〇〇

毛生液 一〇〇
字海救命丸 一〇〇
真正熊膽 一〇〇
いばはくろ取 一〇〇
安全吸入器 一〇〇

OSAKA DRUG CO 1594 Post St., S. F. Calif.

五

從來の總ての缺陷を補ひて
更に新方面の大改革を加ふ
御申込を乞ふ

日米住所録掲載申込書				
(一)	(二)	(三)	(四)	
氏名 日本字	姓別 縣別	姓式又 は合資 會社、其他會社	諸團體名	
住所 英字	耕地面積及 主幹作物	所在地	役員名等	役員名等

夕自妙介に依て個性を通じて
自然の生命を掴みとるにある

て以來永營業の方面に於ける素である。藝術の領域に入つた以後、素を以て用ゐられてゐる、従つて寫眞はわが國では未だ求められてゐない。寫眞を撮るといふ事は寫眞家に赴いて自己の背後、側面をうつすことである。同意義の時代に寫眞を得るものであるが、世間一般に成願したのである。一般に素人寫眞に向する考へ。

▼が旅行に家庭に
まで寫眞を家庭に
つたのは極めて近年のこと。言
つては極めて近年のこと。言
つては極めて近年のこと。言

つて安い。器械藥品等が安便で
た。勝手に入れる途が容易な
つた。但し以前には營業的方面で
なくば極めて少數の金満家或は
好事家にならみ使用して居たも
のが斯く普及するに至つたので
あらう。かかる經濟的理由以外
に人々の自然に對する

機會の
よくつた

●懸賞論文募集
英文「軍備縮小論」
▼十月十五日締切
現下世界各國の視點は否
の面接する軍備縮小問題
中せる觀の岐は、是皆實
に本國提唱の軍備縮小會

及び科學の知識の一般に進歩して來たことも、原因に違ひない。兎に角、眞實營業者の手から次第に素人の手に渡がつて行つた此の現象によつて人の眞實に對する考へが追々と廢化して來たのである。しかも永い間の習慣は恐ろしいもので、既に營業的發果如何を考慮するや、其は實を懸念同様の本問關する英文論文を、英學士は英文欄を通じて、國社會に介せんとす。讀者は日本なれば其居住の日本たるも、外國又は外國にあるを問はず、其資格有す。

專學規定

[illegible]

病の發達に伴つて寫眞も藝術の
領域に入りつゝあるものである、
例によつて機械的に撮る寫
眞は暫く置く、或る程度迄は機
械力によつて撮影者の頭によ
つて運り上げらるゝ寫眞は立派
な美術品である、ゴッダの寫眞
は、現在のまゝでは尙
病案、殊に西洋畫家の眼によ
つて僅かの點は多々あるが、し
て繪畫の表現し得ない處を既
持つてゐることも認められて
ゐる、寫眞獨特の妙味は器械力
を用ゐない他の藝術の及ばぬ處
から生れる、此の

[illegible]

善惡の議論があつて、容易に是非を定め難いが、要するに乾板によつてブロードウェイ

タダツセぬを引延し

フランクの肖像がゴホの版畫に現れた氣分を寫眞で出し得ると唱へて變つてゐる様子である。其邊で、又「寫眞」の編輯によつて個性を通じて、まよを寫したり繪畫に似せたもの、或は所謂寫眞離れした寫眞であるのではな、寫眞器なるものの媒介によつて個性を通じて、

精巧なものもあつても何處か俗っぽながあつて然もない、寫眞藝術の要諦は自無そ

もの輸入されてゐるが、あれ

古家へ取りこわつ金細の音が静
 寂な空気を震動させて居る。朝
 顔の花がはやり頃までは涼しか
 る。つ天候も晝過ぎからはやはり
 夏らしい気分となる。裏庭で
 井上瑞蘭

は、鶏が囀き囀き鳴いて居る。極の葉摘れの間にも、太陽が時折此方をぞのぞき込む。もうたゞ重々苦しんで、隣家ではガタゴトと物かたづけをして居るらしい。「お前さん、そんなところで駄目です」とヒョウラー性の女の叫びが聞える。きく子は常群に入つて終つた。楽しい家庭

に顔がぐんぐんひんする様子を威嚇してゐる。子音が窓縁に差入見れば、女は駄巻を二、三両片の襟にはして居る。元氣な乳房が影を現はして居る。靴足袋も威かき、足は「履」まめかしくした。

脂汗の多き男は汗しつぱりどんで「ふ」て「ふ」し電がらも懸命に

を夢みて居た。子は、處女の初戀をうばれた悲しに泣いた。世間知らぬ乙女心は、其の眞の條に思へた。しかし世の常人と同じで、世事に遭遇して、今までは全然反對の決心がくものだ。男も女も、強くなる。初戀に

に寄つてゐて居た。何うした
機もあつたのか、下着一枚の男
が、こんだつたであらう、腹がこ
つて笑ふ様な男女の笑聲が起
つた。素性の知れたき子には何
だか輕蔑せずには居られない様
になつた。きく子は嫌な氣にな
つてもやはり窓側からはなれた

も知れないが、異國に悲しみを
忘れた機も顧みた。觀の側に朝
夕つかへ死水であるのが女とし
て居るの落である様に考へて居
る

海を越へて
伯刺西爾へ

命令を去る

荷物をとくりにしにけり。笑ふより
ら惡きやげをするやらの狂態は
最早にさう見て居るにしのびな
かつた。

きく子は逃れてよくねむつて居
る數男の側に來て、つくづくど
その寂寥を味めた。國のたゞ
にこの様顔を一目なり見せ

堀口公使の令息から
詩、堀口大學氏は或る日不圖帝
の使を召して伯國に公使たる父
の許へ給遊を送らうと考へまし
た仙人やま海邊の憂る

▼乾いた國、下其處には大
學氏の第二の母とすたなや未
だ見ぬ異母妹の岩子さんなど

居て日々機織く國にあらざれば、
 日を暮して居るの下す。其國
 へ日本の露に生立つた鈴虫を
 遣はしてその儘しき國に投ぜ
 の一家を慰めるのは誠に心利
 金で、それぞあの權門い貴
 がよ太平洋の浪を越つて海へ
 と判れる異國へ慈なく到り着き

それはやはり生の思ひ出まなつて終らねばならぬ事だらう。今隣りの女の心を考へると、羨すには居られない。これは已に日本が郷しいといふ愛慕心からではいへ幸福にあつた。また一方では世の矛盾を叫ぶのは、それは濟まぬやうになつてゐるやしい面影に身を沈めた女が

リ、鈴、叫びも、またよぎふも笑聲、聞えなくなつた。しむる日光がむせられた空気のみに達した。吹き込んだ風。庭の草、木も、歌にしはなれた。何處までもアユスターム星の鈴の音が聞けた。松田の絹君は汗拭き、拭き歸つて行つた。

午後の徒然に松田の細君が遊びに来た。きく子にとつては氣心にくれた。その知れた親しい友であつた。二人は氣れ先きにと語り合つた。數男はスヤスヤと平和を呼吸を續けて居る。語はやとは隣りの女に渡り行つた。松田の細君はさなく淋しくなつた。夕陽の仕度には早かつたが、きく子はそろそろ仕度にかゝつた。目覺めた數男は泣きもせず大きな眼をバチバチさせてゐた。その夜隣りの女はきく子の内に挨拶にきて、よく氣をきかせた。來たものだ。きく子は思つた。

「散々」に罵つた。初めは世話女房であつた女が嫌ひださぬに、夫に別れてからは到や落着いてしまふこともあつた。そして今度のデデも罵つた。そして三度目の刺突合ひの男を言つた。「女郎でよもの」

松田の細君は嘲笑的に咄出した。「女郎！」といふ言葉が痛くききかと思つた。女は立つ氣もなげき思つた。

田村が常になく「ふん出したい可い」のできなく「ふん出したい可い」のかみ殺して居た。二人とも笑しあひながら殺して居た。日本が自分達のものをにして、

きく子は早く歸つて呉れたらいいなと、嫉妬しながらうより立った。

子の方を盗み見て、時々きく子の方を盗み見て、ニヤヤ笑つて見せた。きく子は不快な氣持になつた。今夜限りで立も去る女だとは知つて居ても腹立たしくなつた。姫姫と輕蔑した女の幸福の美望とこそちやになつて居たのが知らない。

下した。夫を聞いた神田に住
 び過嗣翁の小宮順舟氏が苦心し
 て風土異なる長き旅に堪へ得る器
 になつた。女の手をなやましてい
 る。静かだつた。

機な糸針が伯刺西爾上陸の整理
 解な一死闘を更には出なると故
 になつて威丈高になりて

其の翌日隣りの家は淋しかつた
 子一人、ボンヤリと空家
 になつた隣家をがめては、
 い知れぬをなみに苦しんだ。

(一九二一—八—一五)

[illegible]

鈴を振るやうに、或は胡弓の
泣の如く澄た妙なる
音を鳴くのです。この可憐な鈴
等とは

▼尊き使命を擔つて横濱
を視たが如く夫から約四箇
の後に伯刺西留の首都の消印
ある手紙が、盛安帝の喜びを
告げ、

▼帝の樂師
奏で出づる音
樂に恍惚として聽き入りて故國
を想ひ居る候に、最後に若子さん
が此頃漸く習ひ覺れたといふ
左の如き「鈴聲の鳴く聲きよか
る」の「鈴聲の鳴く聲きよか
る」の空も故郷と思はるよか
る」を唱へて

趣意書及び規則書等は御申越次第送呈可致候

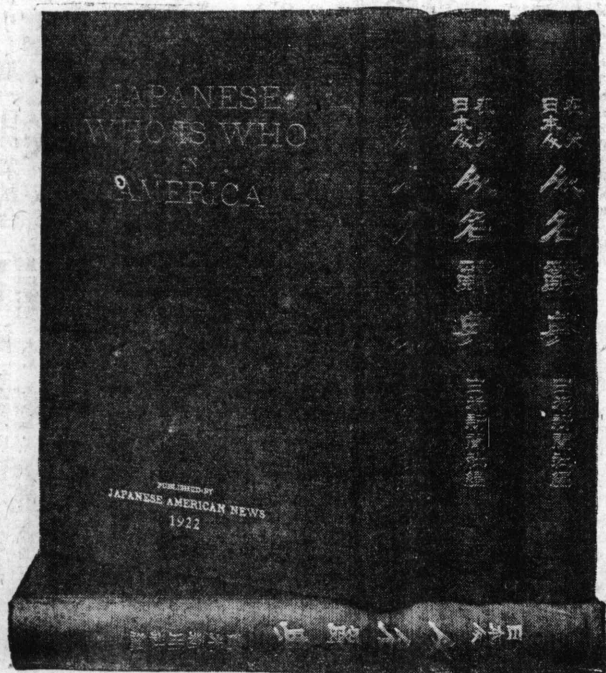
在米日本人 人名辭典

在米日本人の

銘々傳

將來在米同胞各自が最も
必要とする、將來在外同
胞調査に缺く可らざる

年を経るに従つて誤られ
且つ消滅して行く事跡は
各自の心掛け次第で或程
度まで完全に後代に傳へ
る事が出來ます、獨立し
た一人として又は社會の
一員として自分を正確に
後代に傳へる事は必要の
ことであります



過去半世紀に亘り北米全土に散在せる同
胞奮闘の歴史を構成する同胞各自の歴史
的記念出版

日本民族の植民的能力價值試練の跡を明
確に遺漏なく證明する在米同胞發展史編
纂の好資料

貴重なる在米同胞史跡の散逸を防ぎ先輩
の施設と其結果とを後昆に遺すべき唯一
の記念出版

故國官公衙が在米同胞を調査するに方り
信頼するに足る眞實唯一の最も確實なる
好調査資料

(掲載雛形)

- 山田石三 現住所 同市大橋小橋七十八番
明治十一年七月生、東京にて三年間家内職をなし、後フレスノに轉じ、
旅費を費し、現に到る川柳を好み、読書も、ついで長男岩吉あり
- 矢崎好太郎 現住所 同市大橋小橋七十八番
明治十一年三月生、東京にて三年間家内職をなし、後フレスノに轉じ、
旅費を費し、現に到る川柳を好み、読書も、ついで長男岩吉あり
- 林文右工門 現住所 同市大橋小橋七十八番
明治十一年三月生、東京にて三年間家内職をなし、後フレスノに轉じ、
旅費を費し、現に到る川柳を好み、読書も、ついで長男岩吉あり

「在米日本人人名辭典」は正真正銘の事實の記録であります
から後日ごの位各方面の證據となるか分らぬのであります、
現に此程在米同胞總領事館から「日米年鑑」の第一號及び
二號の寄贈を求め、來た此當時の日米年鑑は今日から見れば
頗る不完全なものであつたにせよ、當時の在米同胞の
氏名住所及び其事業が記されてあれば充分の證據が提供さ
れた譯であります、此度計畫の「人名辭典」は最も現代的の
最も進歩した最も完全の編輯をしますから後日の證左とし
て充分の價值を認めらるべきものであります
苟も在米日本人である限り其財産や地位や事業の如何に係
らず躊躇されず即刻御申込下さい
本支社の所在地は御伺ひしますが遠方の方は直接に御申
込み下さい、御不明の點がありましたら本社又は支社へ
御尋ね下さい

- (一) 山田氏の極履歴を少く書いたもので此字數
なれば金十弗御支出願へばよろしく
- (二) 矢崎氏の分は二人前の場面を要したもので、
此分は二十弗の御支出を願ひたく
- (三) 林氏の分は三人前の場面を要して居りますか
ら三十弗の御支出を願ふものであります
右いづれも掲載出版の上は寫眞の通りの立派な書
物を指定の住所へ送呈致します

●編纂兼發行所

桑港 日米新聞社
650 ELLIS ST. SAN FRANCISCO

—4th S

1300

堂

靴店

保

卯
 3127
 上
 311
 下
 310

郎

電話 九三三二一ネカ
四一〇一
ホリタツタニヤ

店

店舖

[illegible]

百光
Calif.

[illegible]

時局研究會の 應援と輿論

●時局研究會の成立
●時局研究會の目的
●時局研究會の組織
●時局研究會の活動
●時局研究會の成果
●時局研究會の展望

剪枝實地指導

●剪枝の重要性
●剪枝の方法
●剪枝の時期
●剪枝の工具
●剪枝の注意

證明出願注意

●證明出願の目的
●證明出願の方法
●證明出願の時期
●證明出願の注意

桑港興行會社

●桑港興行會社の概要
●桑港興行會社の活動
●桑港興行會社の成果

外國語教員講習會

●外國語教員講習會の概要
●外國語教員講習會の活動
●外國語教員講習會の成果

HAWAIIAN FERTILIZER CO

Fresno Branch

肥料各種

並に石灰及マスア

布市エフ街九四九
電話 三九四二 W

中加代理人
土肥説吾

大石商會

卸小賣商

ボテアニアニオン野菜フルーツ一切
日本美術品各種玩具
日本美術品各種玩具

本店 布市エフ街九四九
支店 布市エフ街九四九

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

橋本病院

橋本病院

橋本病院

橋本病院

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

羅府支社

Farewell to the Alliance.

PREMIER LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH on the 17th inst. in the House of Commons is to be taken as a valedictory to the Anglo-Japanese alliance, said The Japanese American News in Japanese last week:

He did not say in so many words that the alliance had come to an end. In fact, it will be in force for another year yet. He said Japan has been very faithful to its covenant, discharging her duty in strict accordance with her agreement. For that reason, he said, England's attitude toward Japan will have to be that of one gentleman toward another.

The premier went on to say that England is on good terms with the United States and that in the future that relationship must needs be closer. He hoped also for cordial relations between Japan and the United States in the Pacific.

From what Lloyd George actually did say, it seems to us, his implied utterance was a farewell to the alliance.

Times have greatly changed. The Anglo-Japanese alliance could not be continued in its original form. Unless the alliance holds some meaning with regard to the United States, Japan will not willingly in the future make the sacrifices she has made in the past. Nor has England any intention of maintaining the affinity, thereby jeopardizing her own favor with the United States.

As far as diplomatic euphony is concerned, both England and Japan have had recourse to fine words in glorifying the alliance. But their thoughts strayed far from their utterances.

England was compelled to show more serious regard for the opinions of her colonial possessions after the war. Canada, Australia and New Zealand, influenced by the wishes of the United States, signified opposition to the alliance. And the United States, the country which occupied the most important international position after the war, and whose opinion England is bound to respect, has evidenced an attitude unfavorable to a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. The question as to whether it would be advisable to renew the alliance was before the House at the conference of premiers and provoked very heated discussion. After that it was evident there was little likelihood of the alliance being renewed.

The United States feels that with the downfall of Russia and Germany there is no necessity for a British-Japanese combination. Other nations adhere to the same opinion. The objects of the union have disappeared and their place is taken by the United States. These changes, we believe, made the end of the alliance inevitable.

The entanglement at the premiers' conference and the activity of American diplomats in and about the conference resulted in the call for the disarmament conference. This fact is known to all.

England does not believe that this conference will result in any ungentlemanly gestures toward Japan. It respects the idea of the United States that the peace of the Orient should be maintained, and embraces the question of reduction of armament.

Britain knows the conference will facilitate a reduction of expenditures and will also help to maintain her naval power superior to that of the United States, as it is now. These reasons make England wish for the Washington conference. She knows the full significance of the chance of changing the situation.

As for Japan, England has been an elder brother or leader in her international existence, a good companion at times, but occasionally Japan has been asked to bear a burden. Leave-taking of this companion will give Japan a sense of loneliness for the time being, but that must be expected, since a country merely swims in the sea of nations. Later Japan will find this arrangement is convenient, for it will enable her to act of her own free will.

When Japan shall have cleared herself of the aspersions cast upon her in the past, and alters her Asiatic policy, seeking the understanding of the nations, and changes her basic policy with regard to the peace of the Orient, she can well assume the attitude she has taken toward England. Then the relationship between Japan and the United States will be exactly the same as the relationship that existed between England and Japan.

Thus, after the Anglo-Japanese alliance shall have been scrapped, there will be a new friendship between the United States, England and Japan. Japan should welcome the change.

Development of a New Aspect.

The following is a liberal translation of an editorial, in Japanese, published in this newspaper last Wednesday:

WHAT WILL BECOME of the Japanese in the United States, is the question we all have been asking and still keep asking even now with great and anxious hearts.

The great anti-Japanese blaze has not subsided completely. In some localities and sections of the country it still keeps burning. It manifests itself in antagonistic speeches and high-handed proceedings. We feel that an anti-Japanese atmosphere fills the cities and country.

On the other hand, the business depression is very slow in recovering. Thus, when we survey our surroundings, we cannot but become very pessimistic.

There is still another reason which makes our hearts heavy. What will be the result of the coming Washington disarmament conference? No one knows. And that uncertainty weighs upon our hearts its added burden.

If we are permitted to express our own view on the outcome of the Washington conference, we venture to anticipate that a peaceable agreement among the nations will be reached. Perhaps after a few of the heated controversies are over the armament will be reduced slightly and some means agreeable found by nations for keeping peace in the Orient and on the Pacific.

Unquestionably the reduction of armaments is a step toward a lasting peace: the two great aims of all the peoples of the world except certain political factions in America. No representative of any country can oppose and stop the onward march of the great tide of public opinion. The conference shall be guided by this world consensus of opinion, undoubtedly. And later ostracism, backed by war, will not be as fashionable as in the past.

What will be the agreement reached by the participating nations at the conference on the policies toward the Orient? We do not know. But we are certain, whatever the outcome, no problem of the Orient can be solved if the real ground Japan possesses in the area is disregarded. Japan in Asia is a real power, not an illusion. The world will understand this sooner or later and America must count on Japan in execution, whatever policies she adopts.

The United States has shown great sympathy and extended many beneficial deeds to China. While these kindnesses remain as such, there will be no difficulties. But just as soon as the United States attempts to undertake some definite policy and economic undertaking infringing on the moral pavement she has laid in the past, we are afraid she will find many obstructions and difficulties where she has least expected them. And in time the United States will learn that such a thing as the good feeling of the Chinese toward America cannot be counted upon in time of difficulty. After repeated burning of her hands, America will realize that the real business undertaking in China needs the co-operation of Japan, we imagine.

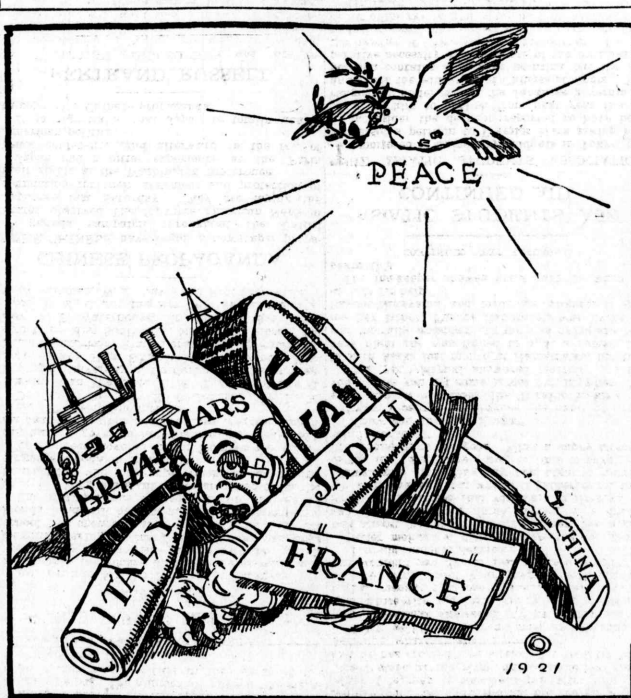
When the United States has passed through this experience, she will change her attitude toward Japan. We expect a real and lasting co-operation between the United States and Japan after this period. Of course, it will consume some time before it becomes a reality, but just the same here is a bright light of hope.

The anti-Japanese movement and general atmosphere in California and other states will not subside so quickly; but we know it will not last forever. Ostracism against the Chinese and Italians of past years has ceased almost entirely. It is no more a problem. We believe the Japanese problem is a passing one, not lasting. There is great hope in that line because the Japanese are improving their living standard continually and they are sagacious enough to choose the least resistant course. All such efforts will help in leading them out of the present seeming adverse conditions.

As for the economic depression, it is not only a blow to the Japanese, but every one in the United States has felt the hard times. The tide has turned and we are sailing back toward normal conditions again. Perhaps we should not expect such good times as we had year before last but there is no cause for alarm, because we are daily witnessing signs of business revival. Meanwhile, we should be patient and fare well and wait until better times come. When the rough sea subsides and the atmosphere clears we know we will be able to find the solution of our problems.

We counsel all Japanese to be patient and wait for the coming of such time.

THE DOVE OF PEACE, 1921



ESSAYISTS, ATTENTION!

DISARMAMENT!

What is your opinion of the most vital subject before the thinkers of the world today? You are no doubt discussing this subject thoroughly in your home. Here is your opportunity to discuss it through the press and possibly help bring about a solution of this mighty problem.

Shall armies and navies be maintained as in the past, as now, growing greater and ever greater, with corresponding burdens placed upon the people, always with steam up, always with ammunition at hand, always ready for the fight?

Has anybody forgotten the terrible bloodshed of the world war? The loss of dear ones? The sacrifice of personal belongings of everything demanded by the war leaders? And to what avail? Is the world really any better off than before?

Are you ready to enter the slaughter today as our dear ones did in 1914—and for what? Or shall our great navies be junked, armies disbanded? Shall international disputes be submitted to arbitration, wars discontinued, racial hatreds allowed to die out?

Millions of men fell during the great war. The world is tired of conflict, bloodshed. Shall the suffering, the misery, the wretchedness of those years be repeated?

The world awaits the disarmament conference called by President Harding, to be held in Washington, November 11. What will it accomplish? The world is tremendously interested to know.

The Japanese American News invites an opinion of expression on the subject of disarmament from Japanese in the United States, in Japan, in any part of the world.

This newspaper will give \$100 in cash prizes for the four best essays submitted on the subject of disarmament.

We do not frame the title. We do not limit the nature of the argument. We do not say that it must be for or against disarmament. All this newspaper seeks is an honest, clearly expressed exposition of Japanese thought on the subject.

Essays will be received by The Japanese American News up to midnight of October 15. No essays received subsequent to that time will be considered.

All essays must be written in English. Essays written in Japanese will not be translated by the editors of this newspaper. Essays must not exceed 500 words in length.

The Japanese American News will pay \$50 for the best essay received, \$25 for the second, \$15 for the third best, and \$10 for the fourth best.

The essays will be judged on the thought expressed, clearness of diction and purity of English. All winning essays, and perhaps some others, will be published.

Contributors should write on one side of the paper only, preferably on the typewriter, with the name and address in the upper left-hand corner of the title page, the number of words in the right-hand corner, and the title in the center of the title page near the top.

FOR FOREIGN LANGUAGE SCHOOLS.

An Institute for the training of Japanese men and women to prepare them for the examinations required by a new state law to be taken by all persons seeking to teach in a foreign language school, was opened at the Japanese Y. M. C. A. last Monday and will be continued until September 5.

The Institute was opened with an address by Sam H. Cohn, assistant superintendent of public instruction, who has supervision of all foreign language schools in California.

The subjects covered in the lectures are American history, governmental institutions, ideals, educational institutions and the lives of great Americans. The lecturers include:

Dr. H. H. Guy, Dr. H. B. Johnson, Dr. R. R. Perkins, San Francisco Y. M. C. A.; Professor C. L. Rugh, University of California; Professor Clegg, Lowell High School; Miss V. French, Miss Ethel Richardson, State Department of Public Instruction; Miss Southwick, Mrs. F. H. Gibson, the Rev. P. B. Waterhouse, Mr. Johnson, San Francisco Y. M. C. A.; the Rev. Mr. Acton, the Rev. G. W. Hinman, W. A. Davis and Professor Valle.

CHINESE PROPAGANDA.

THE CHINESE have begun a newspaper propaganda campaign throughout the United States, observed The Japanese American News in Japanese last Saturday. They are laying the foundation for their argument and protection of their rights at the Washington conference.

Japan had a bitter experience at the Paris peace conference, and afterward in the sea of American politics.

It is regrettable that Japan is totally unable to cope with Chinese propaganda.

BERTRAND RUSSELL

THE BRITISH PHILOSOPHER was once reported dead in Peking, and many critics paid tribute to the brilliant thinker. Happily, the report of his death was false, and he is said to be convalescing rapidly in a hotel in China. He expects to return to England in September.

WHEN THIS OLD WORLD WAS YOUNG.

(Continued from last Saturday.)

TAMA'S RETURN

KAZARIYA KYUBEI, a merchant, had a maid-servant called Tama. Tama worked well and cheerfully, but she was negligent in regard to her dress. One day, when she had been five years in Kyubei's house, her master said to her: "Tama, how is it that, unlike most girls, you seem to have no desire to look your best? When you go out you wear your working dress. Surely you should put on a pretty robe on such occasions?"

"Good master," said Tama, "you do well to rebuke me, for you do not know why, during all these years, I have worn old clothes and have made no attempt to wear pretty ones. When my father and mother died I was but a child, and as I had no brothers or sisters it rested upon me to have household services performed on behalf of my parents. In order that this might come to pass I have saved the money you have given me, and spent as little upon myself as possible. Now my parents' mortuary tablets are placed in the Jorakuji temple, and having given my money to the priests, the sacred rites have now been performed. I have fulfilled my wish, and, begging for your forgiveness, I will in future dress more becomingly."

Before Tama died she asked her mistress to keep the remaining money she had saved. Shortly after her death a large fly entered Kyubei's house. Now at that time of the year, the Period of the Greatest Cold, it was unusual for flies to appear, and the master of the house was considerably puzzled. He carefully put the insect outside the house; but it flew back immediately, and every time it was ejected it came back again. "This fly," said Kyubei's wife, "may be Tama." Kyubei cut a small piece out of the insect's wing, and this time carried it some distance from his abode. But the next day it returned once more, and this time the master painted the fly's wings and body with rouge, and took it even further away from his dwelling. Two days later the fly returned, and the nick in its wings and the rouge with which it was covered left no doubt in the minds of Kyubei and his wife that this persistent insect was indeed Tama.

"I believe," said Kyubei's wife, "that Tama has returned to us because she wants us to do something for her. I have the money she asked me to keep. Let us give it to the priests in order that they may pray for her soul. When these words had been spoken the fly fell dead upon the floor. Kyubei and his wife placed the fly in a box, and with the girl's money they went to the priests. A sutra was recited over the body of the insect, and it was duly buried in the temple grounds.

CONTINUED NEXT SATURDAY

OUT OF LUCK.

By SHICHISHI ITO.

HIGHTOWER has received many dainties and sympathetic letters. American girls are not so prosaic as they seem.

ICELAND liberated after 700 years' subjection to Denmark. The cases of Iceland and Ireland are parallel," says a writer. Isn't there a little difference between liberation and deliberation?

PREMIER HUGHES regretted that the preliminary conference of the Washington conference was rejected. But Secretary Hughes will not join Premier Hughes in his lues and cries.

THE so-called provisional Korean government has appointed delegates to the Washington conference. But they have little chance to have the "open door" policy applied for them.

HOMER BAIR RUTH is greater than Homer in the eyes of American boys.

BRITISH Seek to Save Japan's Face at Washington.—Headline. We wonder Japan has face to be saved when American Japanophobia has scratched her so often.

TOKYO WIRES that Japan fears the internationalization of Chinese rail communications. It may be because Japan sees a Hariman as a joker in the proposal.

GAS RATES SLASHED in San Francisco. Check up, poor fish. It is time to gas, and no more worldly trouble.

HARVEY TO REMAIN Dry at Embassy; Drives Ford Car. Perfect gentleman if he doesn't talk much.

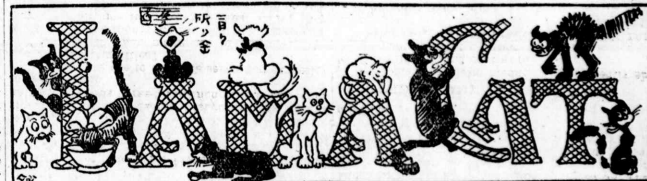
SEEMS KERENSKY is still waiting for the noted Russian "tomorrow."

A HOTEL PROPRIETOR of nipsy New York established a "thinking room" for intellectuals. You need not a "thinking room" if you have a big safe deposit.

The fire is the test of gold; adversity of strong men.

The fire that does not warm me, shall never scorch me.

The first breath is the beginning of death.



By SOSEKI NATSUME.

(Translated by a Japanese Schoolboy.)

NOW, others who cultivate crop of hair atop the head must use so-called comb, but in fact it looks very much like the saw and divide hair into two equal part, part right and part left, to their own complete satisfaction. If they don't part hair equal part they do part it seven to three. Thus it makes an issue of artificial segregation on the dome.

Sometimes line of parting go straight through whirl of hair on head. Then it is just well known banana leaf. Some hair trimmers have on top of head, divide hair on right and left. Then it is most like a barrel sporting a square case, or maybe it were most resembling replica like hedge trimmings.

Besides of these there are style called one-half inch trimming, three-tenth inch trimming, one-tenth inch trimming, it are reported, and later, I might almost imagine, there will be trimming in inch of dome as a fashions such as this, minus half inch, minus three-tenth inch, minus one-tenth inch trimming.

But what are use to dedicate selves too earnestly into such like frivolities?

Firstly, why men make use of only two legs while they have four, that are what I call extraneous. If they use four leg, you must know, they can nevertheless walk faster, four legs being able to go twice as much as two legs, yet they use only two legs—the two nearest the ground—and they maintain couple of higher leg dangling like judgment mer by the foolish thing like as this they do I believe they spend an awfully easier life than the cat. Because they have too much nothing to do, and as the result they hit on this idea of standing on only two legs.

QUEER WAYS OF MEN.

But funny circumstance are this, that sometimes these idol men make the noise abroad that they are so very busy whenever they meet up by one another. Not only that, which are sufficiently bad enough, but they look one in the eye harshly and often I hear they are about to be dewoured by the treasures of business. Some of them remark as how they are all envy of my easy mode of existence and express the desire they could be in same position with me. If they think so go to it say I heartily.

Body at all to my certain knowledge asked or request me to be so busy like. It is their own fault to have so many business to attend. Their cry are precisely like one what makes the fire in a room in summer, meanwhile complaining of immense heats. Even mere cats, when time comes for them to invent about twenty styles of the hair cut, perhaps it are too much for them to remain calm and expend an easy life.

If men insist to have a peace of mind, the only way for them to do are to undertake cultivation of character and attain to that point where they will satisfy with one single fur coat day in day out. That last are a talk delivered at men. The fact is I feel pretty hotly. Fur coats is so much warmth.

I can't even take a daylight nap under the condition, though I hold sole and exclusive agency to a daylight sleep. Cannot there be something or another at all for me to do? I have neglected for some time the observations on human society. I thought I shall enjoy viewing their fussiness and foolishness but unfortunately for me my pussyfoot masters are like a cat. He sleep during the day half as much as I sleep myself and especially during the summertime vacations he don't do a darned thing to be worthy of men.

CONCERNING THE MASTER.

Therefore it are no use at all making observations on his doing. Suppose Meitel drops in such day like as this, then I know it will stimulate my sweet master's skin somewhat and make it more reactive even if weakened by his stinkiest trousers. It will aid him to keep him away from the lives of cat.

It are about time for Meitel to make himself appear in house, I observed to myself, and just then I hear noise of unknown person talking cold water bath in the room next aside to bathing. He ejaculate once in the while loudly:

"That are fine!" he say.

"It makes me feel good!" he exude.

"Once more!" he chortle. There are positively no man what makes such a big noise in my canny master's house and do such unmanly thing like this except Mr. Meitel. But after all he are free, I suppose. I can afford to spend half day on him. He march straight in at the room without an announcement and screech saying:

"Madame, I demand, what have happened with Kushiham?"

At same time he hurl his hat at mat. Mrs. were taking a good nap reclining on her sewing outfit just then but she heard some weary loud noise loud enough I should say to shatter her ear drum and it appear to scare her. She do not know what it are all about but she tried to open her eye as wide as she could possibly and projected herself into parlor to find Mr. Meitel occupying a spot of his own choice and using artistic fans very industriously.

THE MADAME FLABBERGASTED.

"Welcome!" proclaim madam. But evidently she were bewildered and continued:

"I do not know at all your visit."

Without wiping perspiration from off his nose he nodded.

"Why, dear lady mine, I just slipped in so I helped myself of your bathroom and an revived—but aren't it too hot?"

"Yes, the last few day are been so hot that the sweat soaks us even though we set still— You don't show any change by the weather."

The lady still refrain from wiping perspiration often her own nose.

"No, heartily thank you. I don't make much change on account of heats. But this hot weather are a special, aren't it? It makes one feel like dull."

"Stuffy, but I resemble same feeling. I don't indulge myself at daytime napping ordinarily, but in such hot weather like this—"

"You take the nap, eh? That are all right. That are very good if you can sleep by the day and the night also."

He didn't satisfy himself on remarking such like nonsense and usual continue:

"My nature calls less sleep and when I see a man like this Kushiham who always sleep whenever I come here, I can't refrain from the envy of him, but I think this here heat are too much for a man with the weak stomach. Even a robustly healthy man like ourselves feel it pretty weary to keep heads on shoulder. Since it are there, I can't pick it off, you know."

MR. MEITEL EXPLAINS.

Meitel this way boast his dismay on what he could do with his neck.

"But, madame, dearie, has still some more load on your neck and that are the reason why you can maintain sitting strait. The weight of your chignon are heavy enough to make you lie down completely."

Madam though her guilt of sleeping were discovered by appearance of her chignon so say laughingly:

"Hat, ha! you remark such naughty thing!" she gurgled.

And she toyed her hair.

But Meitel don't care.

"Madame, dearie, I tried to fry the egg on the roof yesterday."

That are some strange narration, I speculate.

"What did you done with the fry?"

"The title on the roof burned so nicely, so I melted a piece of butter on it and placed there an egg with the shell removed off."

"Oh, what an idea!"

"But sun heat don't act as I pleased and egg didn't get itself cooked as I expected, not even half cooked quickly. So I went down to read the newspaper meanwhile and a company came to see me. I entirely forgot about it and I recalled this morning. I went up to roofs speculating eggs be done by that time."

"Well, how were it proceeding along?"

"No medium cooked egg were discovered there. It had all ran away from the scene."

"Oya, oya."

She said, making the wrinkle between the eye and signed her admiration.

READ MORE COZ E NEXT SATURDAY.