

日米新聞

THE JAPANESE AMERICAN NEWS PUBLISHED DAILY AT 520 ELLIS STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. PHONE PROSPECT 3438.

問題にならず

州検事長の 精神的違反論

加州検事長トーマス氏が、州検事長としての職務を執行するに際して、精神的違反を犯したと主張する。トーマス氏は、州検事長としての職務を執行するに際して、精神的違反を犯したと主張する。トーマス氏は、州検事長としての職務を執行するに際して、精神的違反を犯したと主張する。

御乗艦二日館山着

東宮殿下御乗艦香取及び鹿島は、聯合艦隊を率ゐて九月二日朝東京湾内に入り、房州館山沖に御着

撤兵後朝鮮國境に二師團

東京朝日新聞の報に依れば、西比利兵は近き開始するべく、撤兵後朝鮮國境に二師團を駐屯せしむべしと

久原商會社一日閉鎖す

久原商會社は九月一日を以て閉鎖す

朝鮮警備増大せん

西比利兵を朝鮮地方に輸送せん

比律賓調査終了す

大統領の命令に於て、比律賓調査を終了す

本月中に日本支那を訪問

ワッド將軍一行は過去四ヶ月に於て一萬五千哩の視察旅行を爲

印度土民暴動繼續

印度南方カトカタの電報に依れば、先日軍隊より暴動して

英軍と土民軍と再び衝突

印度南方カトカタの電報に依れば、先日軍隊より暴動して

印度盟休は排英主義原因

倫敦政府の報告に依れば、去る日曜日、印度マドラスの

ウ將軍總督に就任

比律賓調査を終了したワッド將軍は、二日、聲明書を発表し

支那の向け来る十日出發

ワッド將軍及び一行は、来る十日に支那の向け、ワグネル

太平洋沿岸防備方針

米國は既定の擴張案を實行せん

石井子調停案説明

同盟理事會のシレシア問題解決策

中立的諸國の解決を依頼

石井子は最高會議に上海シレシア問題解決を依頼して

墨國大統領の教書

墨西哥の秩序著しく回復す

米墨通商條約の調印を拒絶

米墨通商條約の調印を拒絶

炭坑地方戦白熱す

二日午後、ワグネル、グアタマラ州知事、電報に依れば、

常備三千交戦地急派

東部炭坑地方戦を樂觀す

愛蘭問題の回答

愛蘭首相、ロンドンで記者に對して、愛蘭問題に對する

土軍政府を移動

土軍政府は、シリア方面に移動す

炭坑夫の立場を辯護

炭坑夫の立場を辯護

米失業問題會議は十五日

米失業問題會議は十五日

コロラド州炭坑同盟罷業

コロラド州炭坑同盟罷業

米艦隊機注文

米艦隊機注文

米艦隊機注文

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米艦隊機注文

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD. THE SUMITOMO BANK, LTD. 株式住友銀行 日本銀行 小川ホテル 帝國ホテル

横正金銀行支店 理想主義の原理 米開戦物語 堂成大木青



一年限りに非永久なる 在米人名辭典の編纂

世既に定評あり此上の説明不要 公共的精神の發露なる援助感謝

英帝自給の計畫を完成せる 英帝國の石油產出狀態

現在英帝は尙六割以上を米國より輸入す 三割以上を英國より輸入す

野球判事非難

米國野球協會の決議 判事非難の理由

人名辭典に對し 十分に援助せん

神宮榮藏 貴族院議員 人名辭典の編纂に對する援助

田園の歸り

米國野球協會の決議 田園の歸りの理由

今日も降るか 珍らしい雨

農作物に損害が少くない 珍らしい雨の状況

波斯丸入港

波斯丸の到着 貨物積込の状況

御成功を祈る

小田賛次 貴族院議員の御成功を祈る

日本財政の論文

オレゴン大學教授の論文 日本財政の現状

運動界

單試合競技會 加州庭球大會

米人觀光團出發

米人觀光團の組成 出發の準備

旅館受取廣告

旅館受取の廣告 旅費の回収

皮膚病

皮膚病の治療 皮膚科の診察

旅館受取廣告

旅館受取の廣告 旅費の回収

旅館受取廣告

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旅館受取廣告

旅館受取の廣告 旅費の回収

桑港旅館組合 井木旅館 防長旅館 日本ホテル 北米旅館 田村旅館 近江屋旅館 加州ホテル 名古屋屋 南海屋 熊本屋 福岡屋 富士屋 永本旅館 安藝ホテル 紀の國屋 ミカドホテル エビスホテル 廣島屋

Taishe Drug Co. 舖藥正大 1601 Post St., S. F. Cal. 婦人帽子 婦人帽子 婦人帽子

運動界 單試合競技會 加州庭球大會

波斯丸入港 波斯丸の到着 貨物積込の状況

英帝自給の計畫を完成せる 英帝國の石油產出狀態





酒中毒

酒中毒の報告 昨、同山長高橋、副局長長...

覆面強盗の横行

覆面強盗の横行 昨、同山長高橋、副局長長...

有雨の降

有雨の降 本年は天候 打撃は甚だしく、...

血塗の強盗

血塗の強盗 昨夜十一時、...

白衣團支部組織

白衣團支部組織 昨、同山長高橋、副局長長...

羅府支社尋人

羅府支社尋人 加川常一、...

御禮廣告

御禮廣告 昨、同山長高橋、副局長長...

讓受廣告

讓受廣告 昨、同山長高橋、副局長長...

種子物

種子物 昨、同山長高橋、副局長長...

北澤商會

北澤商會 昨、同山長高橋、副局長長...

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讓受廣告

讓受廣告 昨、同山長高橋、副局長長...

大商會 九月二日より開店 和洋食料品及 野菜フルツ

Herpicide is a delightful hair dressing. Keeps the scalp free from dandruff.

美州樓 井手産院 梁川健雄

羅府支社尋人 加川常一、...

御禮廣告 昨、同山長高橋、副局長長...

讓受廣告 昨、同山長高橋、副局長長...

種子物 昨、同山長高橋、副局長長...

橋本病院 皮膚科、小児科、外科

羅府支社尋人 加川常一、...

御禮廣告 昨、同山長高橋、副局長長...

讓受廣告 昨、同山長高橋、副局長長...

種子物 昨、同山長高橋、副局長長...

北澤商會 昨、同山長高橋、副局長長...

羅府支社尋人 加川常一、...

藤原眼科 小児科、外科

羅府支社尋人 加川常一、...

御禮廣告 昨、同山長高橋、副局長長...

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北澤商會 昨、同山長高橋、副局長長...

羅府支社尋人 加川常一、...



The New Ambassador to Japan.

CHARLES B. WARREN, the new ambassador to Japan, will start on his trip to Tokyo today on board the liner Golden Gate, said The Japanese American News in Japanese last Wednesday.

We welcomed the ambassador to San Francisco, and on his ocean voyage we wish him the best of health, a peaceful passage, and hope he will do all in his power to encompass a feeling of harmony and a better understanding by and between the American and Japanese peoples.

We congratulate Ambassador Warren upon the existing friendly close relations of the two nations. But there remain some problems awaiting a satisfactory solution and yet others which will become important in the future. These all call for the new ambassador's best efforts at solution.

Press reports state that Ambassador Warren will immediately begin negotiations with the Japanese foreign office on a new American-Japanese treaty, using the Morris-Shidehara draft as a basis.

The coming disarmament conference is to be held in Washington. Negotiations on the treaty, which concerns only the two high contracting parties, should be held in Tokyo. In this regard we anticipate that more than likely press reports will prove true.

The new treaty between the two nations, which necessarily must solve the Japanese problem in the United States, ought to be based upon the just and popular opinions held in the two countries. Anything like the arguments of the anti-Japanese party should not be taken into consideration.

We do not know what sort of impressions Mr. Warren carried away with him from San Francisco as regards the California question. But we are firmly convinced that, legally and socially, the Japanese here are not accorded just treatment. Let us speak plainly. The Japanese in California are unjustly treated, discriminated against. This should be changed, not merely for the sake of the Japanese, but for the honor of the United States.

An award of civil rights to Japanese such as are accorded other foreign subjects residing in the United States was the basis of the Morris-Shidehara draft. This is a step in the right direction. It may nullify some of the laws enacted by some of the Western states and thus bring into being some new difficulties. But the problem is one which must be solved on a basis of right and wrong.

There is a section in the Morris-Shidehara draft which will strike a death blow at the family life of Japanese in the United States. To be more specific, it is the proposal to deprive them of the right to bring wives and children to this country. That must be stricken from the treaty.

We must be content with restriction of new immigration from Japan. But it is inhuman and altogether too cold-hearted to deny the right of Japanese already here and engaged lawfully in business and having a financial standing, to send for their wives and children, or to say that the latter shall not accompany such Japanese residents to this country. We cannot stand for that.

Just what is the understanding of the new ambassador with regard to this phase of the question? Whatever it is, we wish him to consider our proposal in a sympathetic light. When the American-Japanese treaty shall have been formulated embodying this proposition, then may we see a complete solution of the Japanese problem.

The more recent anti-Japanese gestures are directed chiefly at the relations of the two countries. This is an important factor to be considered. The feeling of Americans and Japanese toward one another has been drifting apart measurably since the world war, and both are in a very tense mood.

The coming Washington conference will be a turning point in American-Japanese relations. If these two nations part in disagreement, then we must expect the situation to become more tense than ever, and its relaxation will be a task not easy of accomplishment. But if the result is what we expect, an amicable understanding is reached and the way opened for further negotiation on all problems, then the antagonistic attitude of Americans toward Japanese will fade away and we may see a change in the social treatment of Japanese.

Mr. Warren declined to make any statement on any political or diplomatic issue. Which was quite right. We anticipate the good offices of the new ambassador will bring about a closer relationship between the two countries.

The Main American Squadron.

IT IS A WONDERFUL SIGHT to behold the main squadron of the Pacific Fleet, under the command of Admiral Eberle and anchored in San Francisco Bay, said this newspaper in Japanese on August 26.

There in the main group are the flagship New Mexico, the Idaho, Mississippi, Texas, New York, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Nevada and Arizona, all of the dreadnaught class and capable of taking the first line in the event of war. The addition of the newly built California and the Pennsylvania, now on the way to Pacific waters from the Atlantic, will be proof positive that the best of the American battleships are assembled within the Golden Gate. Their combined strength will far surpass the entire Japanese navy.

It is reported to be planned that this armada shall engage in target practice on the open sea, then sail to Pearl Harbor, the Hawaiian naval base. This great gesture by the great fleet will not be a happenstance.

At the time President Harding took over the reins of government he concluded negotiations with Great Britain which made it practicable for the American government to lessen the naval guard it maintained on the Atlantic and transfer the main portion of its fleet to the Pacific. When the report of this reached Japan, Admiral Kato, naval minister, answering a question in the Diet, said the report must have been incorrect, as, in his opinion, the United States did not have a naval base on the Pacific Coast sufficiently large to accommodate the main body of the American fleet. At the time the Japanese newspapers also took the gesture for a measure calculated to win popular favor.

We disagreed with this opinion at the time. The report was too well founded to be taken lightly and dismissed as a mere means of currying favor. As for the naval base and its capacity, we said it perhaps was not sufficient to handle the great American navy in time of war, but in time of peace there were ample facilities to handle the supplying and repairing of the navy's ships at the Vallejo, Bremerton and San Diego bases. There are other large shipyards on the coast which could be utilized by the navy should the necessity arise. Thus we based our opinion that it was practicable to take care of the main portion of the American fleet. According to the attitude assumed by Japan, America certainly will execute that plan.

The Japanese Diet passed a huge naval bill at its last session, disregarding the consensus of world opinion. This fact lent authority to the report and now we have a great fleet right at our front door. These great battleships, veritable floating castles, with their huge guns, give one an impression of the calm before the storm.

But we should not take it for granted that the United States' attitude toward Japan is belligerent. She did not send the best of her battleships to the Pacific on a presumption of war. Only, she wished to show to the world by concrete example that if a nation assumes a certain attitude she can accomplish much. Any nation expanding her navy on the assumption that America is her enemy will discover that the United States has ample means to build yet more battleships. And she is willing to show that ability when challenged to a race in battleship building by any nation. And this, we are persuaded, is the purpose of the assembling of the Pacific fleet in San Francisco Bay.

There is no nation in the world today that could compete with the United States in a battleship building race without plunging itself into bankruptcy. She has almost unlimited resources, materials, machines. If she saw the necessity she could build an eight-eight fleet within a year or two.

Japan has neither sufficient wealth nor material nor large shipbuilding plants to compete in such a race. It would be impossible for her to take on the United States.

We earnestly hope that the Japanese naval authorities clearly understand that fact.

Japan is fortunately situated geographically. She can stand ready to defend her borders. And she is able to drive an enemy away from her coasts. She has sufficient means to maintain safe communication with the continent.

The inspiration of all these thoughts was the sight of the American fleet.

Solution of the Yap Problem.

SAID THIS NEWSPAPER in Japanese last Thursday:

The United States is going to recognize the mandate on the island of Yap and will control the cable between Guam and Yap. Japan will control the cable between Yap and Shanghai. The cable connection on the island will be controlled jointly. These are said to be the conditions under which the Yap problem will be dealt with. They should be satisfactory to both parties.

Concerning Disarmament.

SENATOR HIRAM W. JOHNSON'S pronouncement about the coming disarmament conference in Washington must have held unusual interest for those readers of The Japanese American News who have entered or are preparing to enter an essay contest on the subject of disarmament. With his accustomed vigor the San Francisco attacks "busyfoot" politics and secret sessions and asserts that the conference may come to naught unless its deliberations shall be given the fullest publicity. He argues that whatever the plenipotentiaries of the various powers agree upon will be agreed upon in the name of the nations participating, and that the peoples of those nations are entitled to be taken into their confidence.

If you have been reading your Japanese American News of late you know that this newspaper has invited its Japanese readers everywhere to contribute essays on the subject of disarmament. You may argue for or against disarmament of armies and navies, express whatever ideas are on your mind. The rules are few and simple. Write only on one side of the paper, preferably on the typewriter, and, if on the typewriter, double-space your manuscript.

All essays must be written in English. The editors will not make any translations.

Write only on one side of the paper, preferably on the typewriter, and, if on the typewriter, double-space your manuscript. All essays must be written in English. The editors will not make any translations.

Write your name and address plainly in the upper left hand corner of the title sheet, the number of words in the upper right hand corner, and the title in the center of the sheet near the top. Write only on one side of the paper, preferably on letter size sheets, 8 1/2 by 11 inches. Fifty dollars will be awarded to the Japanese American News to the Japanese writing the best essay, \$25 for the second best, \$15 for the third best and \$10 for the fourth best.

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 the winning essays will be published, and perhaps some of them will be read at the conference. In your essay now!

AN OLD MAN'S REVERIES

EVERY OLD MAN in Japan has lived in two worlds, the feudal and the modern, but the latter is the one which he with his eyes has seen both Japan grows very small, says the Japan advertiser. Of these Sir Ernest Satow is the patriarch. His appointment as student interpreter at Yedo was dated exactly sixty years ago. He was one of the first, if not the first, of that interesting and pleasing genus.

So dark were these ages that it was thought that Peking was the place to learn Japanese, and to Peking young Satow went. He was sent to memorize Chinese characters. His career was cut short by the arrival of a despatch from the Japanese minister at Yedo which no Chinaman could decipher, much to the amusement of the "Japanese" students. James Russell Robertson and Satow were summoned to Japan to study Japanese pretty much by the light of nature. Satow was born for the work. Two years later came his "proudest night" when he was able to read a note from the Japanese government to the French and British ministers unaided. How he developed the talent is shown in the many scholarly translations which he contributed to the translation of the Japanese language in its infancy. With the appearance of his memories the tale of the evidence of Western eyewitnesses of the revolution is complete.

STRENUOUS TIMES.

It was a time of wars and violence. Japan was sickening for the fever, so to speak, which a few years later burst up on her with a virulence never known before. Murders, punitive bombardments, indemnities, treaties, filled the diplomatic horizon. All that side of the story is fully recorded in this book, and except in one or two stated instances the author has not drawn on published materials.

For the present we are concerned mainly with the more personal side of the narrative. That, too, occupies a large part of the book. In the present Yokohama was an outpost of shacks. When Satow set it first in 1862 there were not more than half a dozen two-story buildings in the foreign part of the town. Canals, with guarded bridges, crossed the settlement and the surrounding country. Behind the settlement was the marsh, and across the marsh were the filthy buildings of the Yoshiwara which a British duke from his place on the crimson headdress desired as an "establishment" for the education of young ladies, and where a colonial bishop, to the intense amusement of the younger and more irreverent of the foreign community, innocently left his visiting card on the madam who presided over the place.

FREQUENT MURDERS.

The atmosphere of these days can be judged from Satow's remark that the murder of Richard, which occurred soon after his arrival, did not seem to him an out of the way event.

"The accounts I had heard in Peking had prepared me to look on the murder of a foreigner as an ordinary everyday affair, and the horror of bleeding wounds was not sufficiently familiar to me to excite the feelings of indignation that seemed to animate everyone else. I was secretly ashamed of my want of sympathy. And yet, this habit of looking upon assassination as a part of the day's work enabled me later to face with equanimity what most men whose sensations had not been deadened by a moral anesthetic would perhaps have considered a very heinous crime. And while everyone in my immediate neighborhood was in a state of excitement I quietly settled down to my studies."

The kind of teacher which the language student of these days got was a Japanese who did not know a word of English and "the process by which we made out the meaning of a sentence was closely akin to that which Poe describes in the Gold Beetle for deciphering of a cryptograph."

BANNED FROM CLUB.

There was a Yohohama Club in those days, but British consular and diplomatic officials were barred out of its sacred portals because the British minister of the time had concisely described the foreign population of the port as the "scum of Europe."

Satow disagrees with the description, though he admits that there were some who did not conduct themselves with the strict propriety of theological students. It was possible in these happy days "on a small income to keep a pony, live well, and drink champagne. The favorite diversion was a Sunday ride along the Tokaido for tiffin. The chance of meeting a daimyo procession and being sliced by a two-wheeled man added a sporting flavor to the trip. Everyday carried revolvers. Bolder spirits sometimes ventured as far as Kanakura and Enoshima. Tokyo was a forbidden city to be visited only in guise of a member of a Legation."

THE MOTIVE OF AMERICA.

Sir Ernest Shaw does not share the view which is commonly held among the Japanese side now that Perry's opening of Japan was fortuitous. He sums up the American motive as follows:

"While sympathizing with Eastern peoples in the defense of their independent rights, the Americans believe that a conciliatory way of treating them was at least equally well fitted to insure the cessation of those trading privileges to which the Americans are not less indifferent than the English."

It is an utterly wrong reading of American psychology to suppose that that motive has changed. Perry, in Satow's view, was an officer of tact and determination, whose judicious use of the former qualification rendered the second unnecessary."

CONTINUED NEXT SATURDAY

GETTING READY FOR THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE



MISS "DEEP SNOW"

(Continued from Last Saturday.)

"IS IT POSSIBLE," he asked, "that you are the daughter of Akizuki Yuminosuke? And your name? Could she have been my own daughter, Asaka? I am the Furube Saburobe you seek."

"When I was a young man I was your grandfather's retainer. I gave her to my aunt to be cared for. I formed a liaison with one of his maids of honor and we were to be put to death by our lord's own hand. Yuminosuke, however, interceded for us, and we were dismissed from his household without further punishment."

"During our long wanderings my wife gave birth to a daughter. When the child was but two years of age the mother was taken from us, and being unable to bring up the baby girl single-handed, I gave her to my aunt to be cared for. It pleased me greatly to learn that she grew to womanhood and entered the service of Yuminosuke, my benefactor, and that even after death her loyalty endured so that in a dream she showed Sekisuke where he might find you. What a splendid woman she was! But I, too, Miss Miyuki, have something which I can present to you."

"As he spoke the old man drew forth his dagger and plunged it into his side. "Why do you thus devote yourself to death?" Sekisuke cried in amazement.

"Between agonized groans Tokuyemon replied: "I was told by Jirozayemon that the remedy he gave to Sekisuke of miraculous power and was brought from China. He said also that if it were administered mixed with the blood of a man born in the year of the Rat, it would cure instantly any affliction of the eyes. It happens that I was born in the year of the Rat, and I have resolved to give my life in return for Yuminosuke's kindness. Therefore I pray you, Sekisuke, take my blood, mix it with the blessed cure, and administer it to the dear girl."

His eyes streaming with tears of admiration and sympathy, Sekisuke drew forth a cup and caught in it some of the blood of the dying man. Then from the bosom of the weeping girl he took the packet of medicine, sifted it into the blood, and presented the mixture to Miyuki.

"Words lack power to express thanks for such a deed as yours, Tokuyemon," she said, and drank it at a draught. "No sooner had she swallowed than the light went out of her eyes, and she could see perfectly."

"The poor girl's joy knew no bounds. In his delight Sekisuke was moved to dance, and Tokuyemon was content. "There is nothing left in life for me to desire," he sighed. Farewell, Miyuki! Sekisuke, farewell!" The old man ripped his abdomen clear across, then slashed his throat, and fell to the ground, quite dead.

TO BE CONCLUDED.

WHO WILL REPRESENT JAPAN AT WASHINGTON?

THE EXPERIENCE at Versailles taught the Japanese that success or failure in an international conference depends much on the selection of the representatives. Now that Japan has accepted President Harding's invitation to take part in the disarmament conference, the question as to who shall head the Japanese delegation has naturally come to the fore.

Almost a dozen of Japan's foremost statesmen have been named and the factions supporting them have been holding rallies. At first the Seiyukai, the party in power, deemed it desirable, in view of the magnitude of Japan's interests involved in the conference, to send their chief, Mr. Hara, the prime minister, who is said by them to be the most experienced and ablest statesman in Japan. Mr. Hara, however, seems to be unwilling to come on the ground that domestic politics require his constant attention.

There is a cry among the Liberals to send Mr. Ozaki, the former minister of justice and an earnest champion of disarmament, but the proposal is considered out of the question because of the limited political influence which he now commands.

The military group has come out for Count Gombel Yamamoto, admiral and at one time prime minister. They argue that the coming conference will be occupied not with nice diplomatic etiquette but with practical world problems in which Japan's interests are at stake. No one who falls short of being a far-sighted, dauntless, earnest statesman ought to represent Japan. They insist that Admiral Yamamoto alone can uphold Japan's honor and dignity and defend her interest in the coming conference.

The navy has also its own idol. Admiral Saito, now governor-general of Korea, an able, liberal, experienced statesman, is the chosen candidate of the naval faction.

The "Grand Old Man" of Japan, Marquis Okuma, has been proposed as a man fitted for the position. His age and ignorance of foreign language are, however, great drawbacks.

It is believed that in all probability the final decision will fall either on Count Uchida, the present minister of foreign affairs, or Viscount Chinda on his way home with the Crown Prince. Viscount Chinda represented Japan, with Prince Saloni and Baron Makino, at Versailles. This, together with his long experience in international affairs as Ambassador to Great Britain and America, undoubtedly entitles him to first claim to the office. Added to these qualifications is the remarkable command of the English language which the viscount has, which is perhaps unsurpassed by any of his compatriots. China is also a polished orator. His address before a small gathering, clothed in elegant and well chosen words, proves very effective and convincing.

Whoever may head the Japanese delegation, it would be safe to say that Baron Kijuro Shidehara, Japanese ambassador, will sit at the Washington conference as one of the principal delegates of Japan.

WHEN THIS OLD WORLD WAS YOUNG.

(Continued from last Saturday.)

SANEMORI, who was a great warrior, was on one occasion, while riding on a horse, engaged in fighting an enemy. During the conflict his horse slipped and rolled into a rice-field. As the result of this mishap his antagonist was able to slip him, and from that hour Sanemori became a rice devouring insect, known by the peasantry of Izu as Sanemori-San. During certain summer nights the peasants light fires in their rice-fields in order to attract the insect, play upon flutes and beat gongs, crying: "O Sanemori, angrily deign to come hither!" A religious rite is then performed, and a straw representation of a rider upon a horse is either burnt or thrown in water. It is believed that this ceremony will successfully free the fields from the rice-devouring insect.

The shivan, a small yellow insect that feeds upon cucumbers, is said to have once been a physician. This physician, guilty of some intrigue, was forced to leave his home, but in attempting to make his escape his foot caught in the sinuous coils of a cucumber vine and he was killed by his pursuers. His angry ghost became a shivan, and from that day to this the insect feeds upon cucumbers.

CONTINUED NEXT SATURDAY.

THE ONION IN POETRY.

AN INTERESTING CONTEST in verse writing recently was conducted by The Japanese American News. It was stipulated that onions should be the theme or figure in the poem, and that the entire song must be sung in seventeen syllables! The editors of The Japanese American News despaired of rendering into English, in any form, the length or form of the original, the thoughts expressed.

The first prize was a book of Japanese verse and went to one Shiwoji of Acampo. Hampden, a Japanese with an English name, residing in Oakland, took second prize, and another Oaklander, Furalbo, won third prize.

The following are attempts at translations, the first sonnet being Shiwoji's, the second Hampden's and the third Furalbo's:

Towing a barge of onion sacks  
A little steamer plows the main,  
Her tow rope taut as iron bar.  
In all the wide expanse of sea  
There is not another sail.  
A breeze blows from afar.

Behold a dish of fresh red meat  
Set on the table for a treat.  
Silver-kin onions in a heap  
Make the dinner thought complete.

In the brilliant white light  
All unmindful of the heat  
An onion in the center of the field.  
But the onion does not suffer  
For the living truth is in her  
And to thought of irritation she won't yield.



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

"WHAT ARE BIG IDEAS of elderly Sol maintaining us cold during dog-days and present making things completely hot?" "That are right! I were chilled sometime ago for wearing of unlined garment but it got awfully summer since day before yesterday."

"Crabs locomote slide way naturally but the weather this year make hinter molting. He got backwardly and you wouldn't know if its all right. 'Gekisgi' it might be saying."

"What do indicate by that?" "Oh, well, that are nothing. But these here weather's circulating backward just like the Hercules's oxen."

Say Meitel everything strange. He's on down grade tracks and Mrs. can't understand as we expected. But she are taught a lesson by making a foolish question a few moment backward. So she say nimbley:

"Eye, sir. And didn't volunteer a query. The no question by Mrs. defeat aim of Meitel so he went on saying: 'Do you know, Madame, the oxen owned by Mr. Hercules?'"

"You have no acknowledgement on that sort of oxen." "I don't say so? Then shall I release a little oratory?"

She couldn't say that he need not distress himself about that and mention:

"Once upon an occasion this Hercules were leading an oxen."

"Are that man Hercules ox man?" "No, he are not. Nor are he master butcher. At that ages there weren't single butcher shop amid all Greece."

WHY THIS ABOUT GRECE? "Why, are you mentioning concerning Greece? If so why didn't you say so?"

She are familiar with name of the country, Greece. "But it are Hercules."

"Then Hercules and Greece analogous?" "Yes, Mr. Hercules are a heroes of Greece."

"That were the reason I didn't comprehend. And then what did that man do?" "That man got sleepy and been sleeping soundly like Madame."

"Oh, don't!" "While he were in slumber a son of Vulcan arrived along."

"What are Vulcan?" "Vulcan are blacksmith. Son of blacksmith hypothesized oxen. Now listening, he grabbed tails of oxen and dragged with great force. And that were why Hercules couldn't locate oxen when he stopped slumbering and searched for it. What could he expect because when he follow the tracks make by the oxen, no oxen were there because the son dragged the animal backward. That were a fine intelligent stunt for sons of blacksmiths."

"But what about the Master? He take a nap as usual? When find in Chinese poem it are poetic, but naps exercise by Kushami as a daily task are too vulgar." It exactly like a repeat of an infant death every day. I abhor to trouble you but wouldn't you be kind enough to arouse him up?"

Thus he urge Madame and it look as though Madame had the same sentiment and say: "Yes, I are agitated concerning nap. To say nothing else it would make his health bad. He just had feasted but recently."

She were about to stand up when Meitel address her thusly: "Your mention of dinner reminds me of note asking him on due time."

No one asked him whether he had one or not but just same he proceed to remark:

A GENTLE HINT DROPPED. "Why, oh, dear, it are about time for the eats but I omitted to remind myself of the fact. Then there aren't much good delicacies to offer you but wouldn't care for simplified rice and tea?"

OUT OF LUCK.

By SHICHISHI ITO.

AN AMERICAN MINISTER proposes to establish training schools for mothers-in-law. From where we sit it seems that a Japanese minister, not an American, should present such a plan.

WE THOUGHT the story of the mother-in-law was a monopoly of Japanese mothers.

MANY MOTHERS-IN-LAW are mothers out-law in the eyes of daughters-in-law.

IT IS SAID in Japan that sisters-in-law are the listening posts for mother-in-law.

MOTHER-IN-LAW should join the Washington disarmament conference.

DAUGHTER-IN-LAW needn't be desperate because she has the chance to be mother-in-law when she gets over being young.

DAUGHTER-IN-LAW will signal "S. O. S." when she becomes mother-in-law. But always there is no hope of being rescued.

MRS. HARDING has a new mother-in-law. But she shouldn't worry, for the mother cannot insist on living in the White House.

"OVER THE HILL" ran seven weeks in a San Francisco theater. We gather that there are plenty of prodigal sons and daughters in this city of the Golden Gate.

HARDING praised the parents of nineteen children. The blessed couple should apply for a Nobel prize or send a delegate to the League of Nations.

THE FATHER of nineteen children is working as a porter in a New York department store at \$20 a week. That's no wages. Even professors couldn't get along on that.

THE MOTHER of nineteen children shall be glad if she gets a washing machine next Christmas.

CONFUCIANISMS.

TSAE GO remarked: "A benevolent man, though it be told him, 'There is a man in the well,' will go in after him I suppose." Confucius replied: "Why should he do so? A superior man may be able to go to the well, but he cannot be made to go down into it. He may be imposed upon, but he cannot be fooled."

TSZE-KUNG asked: "On what ground did I Kung-wan get that title of WAN?" The Master said: "He was of an active nature and yet fond of learning, and he was not ashamed to ask and learn of his inferiors! On these grounds he has been styled WAN."

"Well, if that are all your have I wouldn't care much." "But then, sir, unfortunately we haven't fine thing too offer but—"

Mrs. Goss on too say a cutting remark of deleted form. He are thoroughly acquainted with the world affair and didn't back up.

"No rice and tea for me, neither do I care for rice and hot waters. I just order a good eats on my route here. Therefore I shall have it here on your leave."

Thus he say thing a common mortal have not nerve enough to mention. Mrs. express her thought only in one words:

"Oh!"

And in that "Oh!" there were one "Oh" for supple and other "Oh" for disgusting and still other "Oh" for reliefs from the expicted trouble.

Then the Master appear in the scene, agitated by unusual noise. He feel as though his sleep have been hacketed, sleepy eyes up side down and his appearance in uncertain steps from his study.

"Your are noisy house as customary. I were about to take nap in good fine feeling." Says he, with ungainly countenance admixed with yawning.

"So your are awaking from your daylight sleep. Sorry we disturb your precious naps. I guess it are all right for once in while. Pray, take your seat."

From what Meitel say you wouldn't be able to know who are the master of house. Silly Master sat down silent and pick up Sunrise cigarettes from mosaic cigarette case, lighted and began to inhale. Then his attention were attracted to hat of Meitel which were left in corner of room.

A HAT OF PARTS. "Your bought you a new hats, eh?" Meitel didn't wait long until he answered.

"How do you think?" says he surrounding with pride and put it forward right in front of Master and Mrs.

"How fine! The wave are so fine and soft!" Mrs. touched the hat tenderly and affectionately. "Madame, these here hat are very dandy. Your can make any kind of shape your wanted."

Now to demonstrate he punch side of Panama hat and then there appear a hole about size of fist. Before Madame have time enough to register surprise fully Meitel put his fist inside of crown and push. Now low and behold the head of the pot struck out. Next he push the brim from both side. The dished hat got fat like bush wheat dough fattened with rolling pins. Then he rolled it as though a man rolls straw matt.

"See here! It got like this." Saying, he put hat in bosom just to show.

"That are wonderful!" Mrs. make exclaim as though she were watching magic performance of Kitemas. Which made Meitel think he were magician and the hat he concealed in bosom through right were taken out from it left, purpose. He restored original shapes of hat and proclaim: "No damage done," and put hat on his first finger and rotated it. Audience thought it were end of performance but it were not. He threw it back and sat down on.

"Say, is it all right?" exclaims Master anxiously. Mrs. of course have heavy heart and say:

"It are grave matter if you damage your fine head piece and I think your better stop ere you proceed too far."

But owner is excessively elated and rejoice and say:

"But it are funny hat doesn't crack." He took out wrinkled hat under his seat and put it on his head. For goodness sake, the hat regain shape of head!

"Why that hat are so strong? What are matter with that?" exclaim Mrs. with admiration.

"Nothing matter with that. These hat are just like this by nature," answers Meitel too Mrs. with his hat.

MORE EXCITEMENT NEXT SATURDAY.