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The New Policy.

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

A SPECIAL CABLE to this newspaper from Tokyo says the Japanese mission to the Washington conference will make special arrangements with the steamship company to have the liner Kashima Maru leave Yokohama five days ahead of her scheduled date for sailing, on the fifteenth of October, and that the delegates may be expected to arrive in Washington not later than the last day of October.

The Japanese government has not determined upon Japan's representatives at the conference thus far, nor is it necessary to hasten a decision. But the policy and attitude of Japan as regards the conference should be decided upon at once.

The general trend of the arguments appearing in the press of Japan since the call for the conference, is too sentimental. It is argued that the conference will be an obstruction in the path of Japan's progress. Also, they offer explanation of this and of that. But no great constructive policies are advanced by any. There is no urging to grasp the opportunity and blaze the trail for a new era of international life in Japan. None urges her to assume the leadership in the maintenance of peace in the Orient and in the progress of the peoples of the Orient. The consensus of opinion expressed by the Japanese press is far too short-sighted to earn our approval.

Perhaps some of the greater statesmen are making a study of the situation, considering what new policies should be adopted for the occasion. But any national policy should be formulated on a basis of the desires of the people. Therefore, the ideas and wishes of the people should freely be made public, and when the general will shall have been sounded, it should be the task of the great statesmen to transmute that will into a concrete policy.

We have observed no great policies advanced by the newspapers, and they are, in the last analysis, the organs for the dissemination of popular opinion. On the contrary, they publish opinions of a pessimistic nature, or assume an attitude either too sentimental or too antagonistic. Very rarely do they break through these limits. From this circumstance, it seems to us, Japan is apt to follow her usual tepid, irresolute, compromising policy at the conference.

The most powerful group in Japanese political life, the junkers and the militaristic clan, may have sown their seed broadcast and opposed their propaganda to the arguments of the progressives. They will never change their old policy, but they are likely to influence policies objected to by other countries at the conference. We term this attitude an attitude of unconsciousness, and this may be the attitude of the Japanese delegates.

As Professor Suyehiro said, Japan should never assume the position of the defendant at the conference, but should stand in the attitude of the plaintiff. But if she goes to the conference without any constructive policy and merely tries to find ways and means of carrying on, according to what arguments other nations may advance, then by her own motion she will place herself on the defensive.

No matter what ideas may be advanced by other nations, Japan should stand by her original policy as to the peace of the Orient and the progress of the Orient. If she entertains her own convictions then she can argue her own policies, and can even go so far as to suggest policies that she believes England, the United States and other nations should adopt. She must have original and constructive policies if she is to take the leadership in matters Oriental. Her policies must be backed by preparation and determination. This preparation and determination must spring from a national policy, which, in turn, must reflect the will of the people.

Japan is bent upon the solution of many old problems that will come before the conference. The Yap problem will be disposed of by giving way to the claims of America. Soon she will open direct negotiations with the Chinese government on the Shantung problem. Already she is negotiating with the China government on the evacuation of Siberia.

This haste in arriving at the solution of international problems will have some meaning when Japan shall have a new great policy. Without such a policy, it will look more like an apology.

There is no need for hurry in the selection of delegates; let us formulate the new policy first.

American Missionaries.

IT IS a plain and noticeable fact, said The Japanese American News in Japanese last Monday, that greatly increasing numbers of American missionaries have been crossing the Pacific Ocean during the past few years to preach the gospel in China. Those American missionaries in China have too intimate relations with the anti-Japanese movement, either directly or indirectly. How the people of the United States regard this in the light of the peace existing in the Orient and also in the light of Japanese-American amity is something we hope to find out.

Not only should China be grateful but all the Orient is benefited by the great American cultural undertakings in China. The spreading of religion, the expansion of education, the improvement of health conditions are zealously carried out by Americans in that country. These activities have been intensified during the last few years, expenditures have increased and more persons have been engaged in the various undertakings. But in the event that the unity of Chinese thought brought about by these cultural policies of America was wrongly used by Americans, that conversion is to be regretted, for the honor of America.

Many years ago Jesuit priests preached their gospel extensively among the nations of the Orient. Many of them landed in Japan, and like a gale tossing dead leaves about, they made great strides in preaching the doctrines of Jesus Christ. But they did not go merely to preach. They have been hiding some sinister schemes behind them: to be specific, those priests were strongly tainted with aggressiveness. This fact is clearly seen in the result. The exploitations of the Jesuit priests were not limited to the Orient but were seen also in Africa, the South Sea islands, and even in South America the same tactics were employed. And this practice has been kept up ever since. The seizure of Shantung by Germany was brought about by the same agency.

The passage of the great number of American missionaries to China and their subsequent activity is quite different from the activities of the Jesuit priests. There is no aggressiveness in their aims. They simply engage in the task of converting Chinese to Christianity. But there is one point which we cannot lightly pass over. That is, there are many American missionaries in China who are not of very respectable character. As religious workers they are utterly lacking in refinement.

Some of these American missionaries were sentenced to prison terms and others ejected from Korea because of their connections with the Korean uprisings. It is a known fact that the breeding ground of the anti-Japanese movement in China is the Y. M. C. A. conducted by Americans. There are many American missionaries who openly attack the Japanese policy in China upon their return to the United States. For these reasons the criticism is heard that they do not contribute much toward the peace of the Orient. Sometimes they are condemned as undesirable in the Orient. Some even request them to leave that field. These facts command the attention of level-headed Americans.

There may be some undesirable Japanese in China, but in general the Japanese are agreed in the hope of cementing friendly relations with China. They would co-operate with the Chinese, offer them all necessary assistance. At the same time they would foster economic expansion on the continent of Asia with a view to stabilizing their national life. They would part evenly the fortunes of Japan and China.

This hope is in danger of being gradually shattered by China. "And on the backs of the Chinese stand the American missionaries. This fact is greatly regretted by Japanese. But, disregarding this unfortunate situation, more and ever more missionaries are going to China. Why is it so? We sincerely hope the American people will give thought to these things.

In the near future, we are persuaded, America will realize that it is advisable to cooperate with Japan in all undertakings for the weal of China. But until that time shall arrive, it is wise to avoid all unnecessary trouble between the two nations.

Japanese Language Schools Teachers.

THE SPECIAL COURSE of instruction for teachers in the Japanese language schools, held for two weeks in the Japanese Y. M. C. A. in San Francisco, beginning August 22, was attended by more than 100 instructors from the bay cities and from Sacramento, San Jose, Salinas and other cities. Seventy per cent of the teachers in attendance were women.

Examinations were held last Wednesday. The result has not as yet been announced. Those who passed successfully will be issued licenses to teach in the Japanese language schools for the next two years. At the end of that time they will be required to pass examinations in English.

An interesting fact connected with the course was that it showed that the Japanese men and women attending had clear ideas concerning the American government and American institutions.

Japan's Welcome to Ambassador Warren.



AN OLD MAN'S REVERIES

(Continued from last Saturday.)

"Special prices for foreigners" which the Akasaka greengrocer inscribed on a window card the other day are not a new invention. There was in the earliest days a fixed tariff for foreigners. To cross the ferry to Kanagawa the price for the foreigner was sixteen times greater than for the native. In the theater the foreigner paid one *ichibu* and was deposited in the "seats of the dead," high in the gallery. Satow grew tired of this and planted himself in a regular box. The management refused to accommodate him. He declined to budge, insisting on his rights as a member of the public. The manager said if he did not come out of that the curtain would not rise. Very well, said Satow, and settled down. The audience was amused and sided with the foreigner and after some patience had been exercised the curtain rose and "racial discrimination" was at an end in that particular department of life.

NO EXTREME EMOTIONS.

The feelings of Yokohama residents who visit the capital nowadays are in no way extreme. They may be bored or mildly interested. Gone for us is the "intense delight" with which young Satow found himself when ordered to accompany his chief to Yedo one day towards the end of 1862. "We started on horseback in solemn procession, the party consisting of Colonel Neale, chargé d'affaires, A. von Siebold, Russell Robertson and myself, with Lieutenant Applin commanding the mounted escort. At Kanagawa we encountered an obstruction in the shape of an obstinate ferryman who did not recognize the British charge d'affaires and refused to pass us over. The colonel fumed with wrath but fortunately there arrived in breathless haste a mounted officer from Kanagawa. We proceeded on our way without any special incident until we reached the notorious suburb of Shinagawa, half consisting of houses, or rather palaces of ill-fame, where a drunken fellow who stood in the middle of the road and shouted at us got a fall from one of the troopers, and so we reached the legation about sunset. The rest of the staff and the infantry guard, who had come by sea, landed an hour later."

The British legation of that day was the Tosenji temple at Takanawa, and when it was occupied a gumbat lay in the shadows inside the Shinagawa torii to produce a moral effect upon the population.

NOVEL AMUSEMENTS.

The amusements of the foreigners in Yedo were simple but varied with novelty. They used to ride to the Asakusa Kwannon or visit Atagoyama, or the Fudo temple at Meguro where "the pretty damsels at the tea-houses formed more than half the attraction."

Wherever they went a band of mounted guards surrounded them to prevent their speaking to any person above the rank of a common citizen or entering a private house. They were allowed to go into shops but might not buy maps or a publication called the List of Daimyos. There were compensations which unfortunately they did not realize. A complete set of Hokusai's *Manga* in perfect condition could be had for a couple of dollars and Hiroshige's Hundred Views for a couple of shillings. A modern copy of the latter work now costs twenty times that sum, and originals are for the millionaire.

The first foreigner ever given by a Japanese was arranged by Ito, afterwards the Prince of Shimomaseki after the peace had been concluded between the foreign fleet and Choshu. Ito had built a table seven feet long by half that width. Four plates were laid, flanked by long knives, villainously sharp, attenuated brass spoons with flat bowls, and a pair of chopsticks.

The first dish consisted of a boiled rockfish which I found great difficulty in cutting but accomplished the task at last by inserting a sharpened chopstick into the head and using a spoon to remove the flesh. Soy, a large bowl of rice, and a small saucer full of coarse salt were also placed on the table.

The second course was broiled eels, and then came a stewed terrapin, both of which were very good, but the boiled *arabi* and boiled chicken which followed were quite out of the question. It was a problem how to cut up a fowl with a knife that had no point and whose blade threatened at every moment to part company with its handle. I abandoned the attempt and served my companions with slices from the breast. Unripe persimmons with sweet rice beer (*mishu*) were now produced and this was excellent."

Considerable progress in the culinary art has been made since those days.

THE END.

CONFUCIANISMS.

THE MASTER said: "Mang Che-fan does not boast of his merit. Being in the rear on an occasion of flight, when they were about to enter the gate, he whipped up his horse, saying: 'It is not that I dare to be last. My horse would not advance.'"

THE MASTER said: "Without the specious speech of the itinerant Tao, and the beauty of Prince Chao of Sung, it is difficult to escape in the present age."

MISS "DEEP SNOW"

(Continued from last Saturday.)

UPON RETURNING to his clan Kamazawa Jirozaymon set himself heart and soul to the task of aiding Ouchi Yoshiohi in carrying out reforms in administration. He grew even greater in the favor of his lord.

One day all was bustle in the household of Jirozaymon, getting things in readiness for a fitting welcome to his lord, who had announced his intention of honoring him with a visit in his home. The sweeping and dusting proceeded apace, and as they worked the maids laughed merrily, their tongues as busy as their hands.

"Surely," said one, "there is none in all the world to compare with our master, in looks or in mind. She will be a lucky woman who becomes his wife. He is such a gentleman! She will be the happiest woman in all Japan!"

Lord Ouchi, attended by Iwashiro Takita, arrived at the appointed hour. Jirozaymon, with all reverence, welcomed him at the portal and ushered him into the guest room. "It gives me great satisfaction to see you here, and in good spirits, my lord. I am grateful that you deign to honor my humble dwelling with your presence. No greater honor could befall our family, my lord."

YOSHIOHI IS WORRIED.

As soon as he was seated Yoshiohi said gravely: "There is a rumor that the remnants of the Ootomofaction are prowling about in the bordering provinces trying to stir up rebellion. If we leave them unmolested a very serious state of affairs will develop. What do you advise? Shall we strike now and try to wipe them out once and for all?"

"That, my lord," Takita protested, "is out of the question. The Ootomofaction is not, by any means, to be made light of, and if at the rallying cry of war, all of the adherents of that house made head against our clan from several provinces our peril will be very grave indeed. They will muster an army that will be more futile than to attempt to smash a large rock with a hen's egg. I think the safest course for you is to go again to Kamakura and by leading a life of pleasure there to distract their attention from us, and so avert the danger."

Jirozaymon saw at once the treachery that underlay Takita's suggestion, but dismissed his thoughts with a show of utter ignorance.

JIROZAYMON'S STRATEGY.

"Takita is right in what he says, but I have an opinion of my own, my lord," Jirozaymon said deliberately. "To sever the connection of the summer's lord, I would wait another time. For today, my lord, I would beg you to make yourself comfortable in my home."

Yoshiohi readily assented to this proposal and retired into an inner apartment set aside for his use. The two samurai followed.

As the sun was setting and the dusk gathering there came a knock at the front door of Jirozaymon's residence. Answering the summons, Jirozaymon found a man who introduced himself.

"My name is Sekisuke. I serve Okizuki Yumio-suke, chief councillor of the Okishido Clan of Aki Province. Business of the gravest importance has brought me to your house, sir."

Scanning his visitor narrowly, the puzzled samurai caught sight of a beautiful young woman hiding bashfully behind Sekisuke. What need to tell that this was Miyuki?

"Are you indeed Sekisuke? Often have I heard of you." With this show of familiarity Jirozaymon held his emotion in check. "For all the trouble you have taken for Miyuki's sake I owe you heartily thanks. How happy I am to see you again, Miyuki!"

"A few days ago, when I chanced to fall in with you at Shimada, I had a great desire to make myself known to you. But, in the presence of my traveling companion, I, of course, could not do so. Please overlook my apparent unkindness. I take it that the restoration of your eyesight is due to the specific that I left with Tokuyemon for you. Nothing could give me greater joy, my dear!"

MIYUKI IS OVERCOME.

Unable longer to control her emotion, Miyuki burst into tears. She could not speak for sobbing, so Sekisuke spoke for her, relating all that had befallen her.

"As she is now completely restored to health," he concluded, "I have brought her here without delay, and I am very glad indeed to find you well. I can imagine how happy Miyuki must feel."

"It seems to me," answered Jirozaymon, "that my lord willing, it is high time that we should wed. Happily he have in my house this very day. I shall go at once and ask his consent."

Not long afterward the happy lovers exchanged the nuptial cups in the inner apartment, in the presence of Lord Ouchi. A few days later their wedding was celebrated with a splendid banquet.

The treachery of Iwashiro Takita came to light shortly afterward and he met a traitor's death. Arataye, the old hero, who had seemed to grow in desire for looking at the picture and speak: "Say, sir, let me see it when moment, if you please!"

THE END.

Disarmament Thoughts.

SEND IN your essays on Disarmament and compete for one of The Japanese American News' Prizes! One hundred dollars in cash will be given to the four Japanese sending in the best contributions—\$50 for the first best, \$25 for the second, \$15 for the third and \$10 for the fourth.

You don't have to consider this newspaper's views, remember! We want your views, whether for or against international disarmament.

The editors of The Japanese American News will consider all manuscripts written in English and received up to midnight of October 15.

Write on one side of the paper, preferably in the typewriter.
Limit your essay to 500 words. Nothing longer considered.
Put your name, address and number of words in your essay on the title page.
Get busy!

WHEN THIS OLD WORLD WAS YOUNG.

(Continued from last Saturday.)

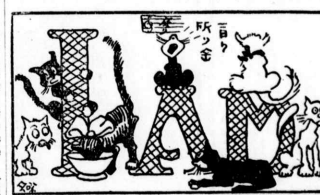
FIREFLIES

FOR THIS WILLOW TREE the season of budding would seem to have returned in the dark—look at the fireflies!

In ancient days firefly-hunting was one of the amusements of great nobles, but today it is the pastime of children only. These hunting parties, however, have lost none of their picturesqueness, and the flashing insect has been the theme of many an exquisite poem such as: "Ah, the cunning fireflies! being chased, they hide themselves in the moonlight!"

Grown up people, however, go out to see the fireflies with the same ardor with which they indulge in flower-viewing. To the minds of these great Nature lovers the fireflies resemble dazzling jewels of some strange fire-flower or a host of wandering stars that has left the sky to wander upon the earth. During the summer thousands of people visit Uji in order to see the Hotaru-Kasen, or Firefly Battle. From the riverbank darts myriads of these flashing insects, and in a moment they form a great silver-shining cloud. The velvet becomes a winding stretch of gleaming jewels. No wonder the Japanese poet cries: "Do I see only fireflies drifting with the current? Or is the Night itself drifting, with its swarming of stars?"

There is a legend connected with this fascinating spectacle. It is believed that the Minamoto-Emperor and the Taira-Fireflies are the ghosts of the warriors of the Minamoto and Taira clans. On the night of the twentieth day of the fourth month they fight a great battle on the Uji River. On that night all caged fireflies are set free in order that they may fight again the old clan battles of the twelfth century. The ghastly significance of fireflies is further strengthened by the fact that



By SOSEKI NATSUME.

(Translated by a Japanese Schoolboy.)

YOU OUGHT better to buy an hat like that." Thus now the Mrs. go on to urge her husband.

"But Mr. Kushami own one grand straw hat, hasn't he?"

"Well, but children crush hat through roofs recently."

"That are all very regrettable!"

"And that are why I presume he better buy one just like as yours, envincible and pretty."

She do not imagine the plice of Panama hats and so she urge the wily master earnestly.

"Beside on this, my dear!"

Now, Meitel have produced a pair of scissors from out of his long sleeves enclosed all in the red case and showed them at Mrs.

"Madame, darling, so much for the hat. Now just attend and glimpse these here scissor. They are very convenient and you can employ them in fourteen different and various manner."

If these scissor do not make an appearance, I am sure Kushami would have been bettorured by Mrs. with that Panama, but fortunately Mrs. womanly curiosity have turned the tides and rescued Kushami from inevitable calamities. This can hardly be credited to the tact of Meitel, it are like a fluke, I dissertate.

"How could them scissor be used fourteen different and several way?"

As this question been put in front, Meitel got more elevated himself and went on:

"Now I shall pliceed with each and all explain about the use of scissor, so you just lay off, bark and listen. Are you all set?"

WONDERFUL SCISSORS.

"Here are a curvatore shaped like as the new moon. You put end of cigar and cut it in jiffy. Now here are a makeup at the base and so you can cut wire easily. You place it on paper flat and you can use it as a ruler. There are marks on the back of the cutting surface and you use it in the place of a measure. There are a file on this here end and it are used for grinding of nail. Now, all right?"

"You just stick in this end on head of screw as hard as you could, then you could use it in event of hammer. Stick it under a lid, then you can open a nailed box with readiness. Now, wait, please! This end here are for a gimlet. This part are for scrubbing out word written by the mistake, and if you separate it by piece it become a knife, thusly. Now for the last of all—see, Madame, darling!—this latest one are more enticing. Here are a ball about the size of eye of fly, just inspect of it."

"I don't like it! Take it away! I suspect you pran to fool me."

"That are so very bad. I have no cledit with you, then? I are much worried. Oh, dear, I know I won't sleep one wink this night! But make of your mind to enjoy a joke on you and just grab a peep. Do not you admire? Just wan fraction of moment!"

Meitel thus wile the Mrs. and place scissor in front of her. Mrs. take the scissor up gingerlike and she placed her eye on eye of fry and aim at it.

"How are it?"

"It are merely black."

"Black? That are most certainly no good. Face to the paper sliding door. No, don't lay the scissor that way. Yes, yes, I suppose you can see it now."

"Oh, my dearie! It are wonderful photographs. I wonder how long they pasted on such small picture as this!"

THE MASTER IS INTRIGUED.

Madame and Meitel continue of this quistening and ansering. The oil master, who maintain silence since some time ago, he seemed to grow in desire for looking at the picture and speak: "Say, sir, let me see it when moment, if you please!"

OUT OF LUCK.

By SHICHISHI ITO.

JAPANESE seem to believe in numerals. It is reported that the number of members of the Japanese delegation to the Washington disarmament conference far exceeds all other powers.

FORD cut down Ford. We surmise accident insurance agents will do good business hereafter.

HOUSE CLEANING COMPANIES in Tokio seem very prosperous. They have lots of jobs at Yap, Shantung, Siberia and elsewhere before November 11.

CONSTANTINE is not popular in Constantinople.

ACCORDING to the author of "The Mirrors of Washington" Harding's artistic taste is the movies. If it is true, the war films taken in West Virginia should please the gentleman from Marion exceedingly.

THE so-called Far Eastern questions will become more complicated if oil wells are discovered along the Chinese coast.

ALL commodities have dropped except tar and feathers.

IN HONOR of Manila Bay, John Hay invented that brilliant fiction, the "open door" in the East. Hughes may insist upon the noted "open door" policy in honor of Yap, the much disputed tiny isle, at the Washington conference.

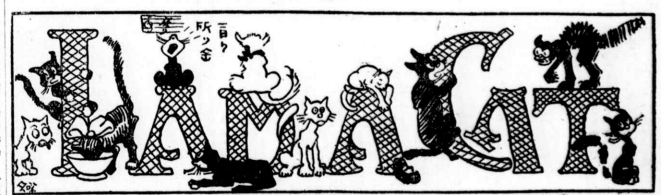
"AFRICAN for Africans" Plan is Reputed. Headline. Seems colored gentlemen won't draw the color line.

BACHELORS should console themselves with the report that there were 321 divorce cases in San Francisco last month.

"GERMANY Taming Toward Religion." Not too late. They shall be saved if they will forget their favorite "Gott Strasse" creed.

WILSON failed at Paris because he put the League of Nations first. We advise Harding to put the chemical warfare bill before his much heralded Association of Nations at the coming disarmament conference.

These insects are fond of swarming round willow trees—the most eerie trees in Japan. Fireflies in ancient days were supposed to possess medicinal properties. Firefly ointment was said to render all poisons harmless, and, moreover, it had the power to drive away evil spirits and to preserve a house from the attacks of robbers.



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MORE OF THIS NEXT SATURDAY.