

德川全權詔

(一)

案外ウマクやり

(二)

な顔をしてても實は分らぬ所ある
免れぬ、そこへ行くと徳川は
宣告した通りか?

議會では宣告した通りか?

如何にも感つて居る様だが

膝組みになるで碎けた様子で顔

の如く、身間から多く残り待たれて

西園寺は云ふ格だ、西園寺

寺は最初最も過役だとして希望

を聞され難力をつれたり大懸念

で行つた行つて見れば何もや

らす頗る人を失望させた徳川は

も居て居るが、而も其の主張は

公卿趣味を脱しない、分つた様

に思ふ

西園寺は平民主義である様に

言はれるが會つて見れば意外

にも頗るた高止まり矢張り

物となる譯であるが案外方

で居る實は相當に物事を御

居るが實は相當に行つて居る

川の英語は會話位は相當に行つて居る

夫から徳川の全權は米國に

對して相當好感情を與へると思

ふ云ふ私なく徳川は世

の如く而して政權に接近せざる

の様に列強から誤解される様な

事に陥つた其の大半は實に

この如く而して政權に接近せざる

の様に列強から誤解される様な</p

支那方面にも多量輸出され、右に就き、船支店の横田貿易課長は語る。『今が加州果物輸出のシーズンであるからトマソンに限らず、乾果物が多量輸出され、居る毎年九月から十月中旬にかけて此種の輸出が多い。近頃天気も良くて、日本でも數百噸の乾果物が日本夜に同氏に宛てて、白衣覆面團で被告再審要求され、ハイヤー事件の白衣覆面團と要する。

乾葡萄多量日本へ

するに至つて居るが、流車は直接競争會社と交渉中である相で、今明確に確定する筈である。

▼ **汽船** が入港するご國務省代表者及び本國陸海軍代表者それから矢田總領事、森井大使館附武官等が迎へる筈だが、沖合から特別ボートで上陸するやうなことはないから、云々。到着當夜は總領事主催又は日本開港委員会にて、名米人多数出席するらしい。一行は機構着の時刻迎賓員の歓迎を受けホナル・フェヤモントまで沿路

▼ **騎馬巡査** の警護を受け、下海軍將校九名、田中少將以下、陸軍將校七名、五郎書記官以降、外務省員十三名である。

行は小川、帝國兩ホタルに分宿するに決定した一行は一泊の上翌日午後六時の列車で東行迎會は田中陸軍少將、加藤海軍中將及び外務書記官五朋砂氏をホタルに開催される、當夜の御

當地に、到着するるを「波止場」として、陸海軍当局の合意で一大開港場として出迎へ、陸海軍一行はフランシス・ラモントホーテンに外務省顧問係にて。

に既き種々打合せする所あつた
本日改めて矢田總領事と再訪し
旅費等の打合せをする筈である
るも十八日日本の華僑會議席開
会場にて

（昨朝華府より來桑フニヤモントホーテルに投したるとして矢田總領事を訪ひ一行歓迎及び餘旋方▼騎馬巡査の警護

代表者 チャーチス・アーヴィング・バンマン氏は既報の如

来る十八日入港のコレヤ丸で來員主催か何れかで一行爲め歓迎會は開かるるべく仔細のとほり係者一行三十三名の歓迎及び歓送本日確定する筈である

△ 桑港の大歓迎 晩餐會

國務省作石不列秀
昨日矢田總領事と會見打合す
一行はフエヤモント小川帝國に分宿

◆日本代表隨員歡迎の爲
國務省代表名來桑

1

名し王府より猛烈なる脅迫状を送附せる者あり、詰骨追状は單に検事のみならずハイタツに對しハスラン。

◆牧師殺害罪として有罪州立監獄に無期徒刑を判定せる陪審員十二名に對しても送附せりとの事なるが右は既報の通り官憲側の背後に加特力敷徒の後援ありとの説あるに對しハイタツを後援せりと傳へらるる加特力反動黨の仕業ならんと推測されつゝあるが

▼スワート氏は本問題を開明する爲め官憲の全力を費して脅迫状送附者なる白衣團の正體を明かにし一舉に抽締可しと聲明せり猶はハイタワー御辯護士ハーロン氏は同郡裁判所にて向けハイタワーに對する再審を巡回控訴院判事一名と合衆國地方裁判所判事二名は原告告代表業界士エリオット氏の告訴状を審理し更に同辯護士の論

◆改心した出獄囚

▼斯くて約束實行

昨日桑田の医療院長オブラニン兩氏を原告として検事總長・長谷川アブ・サントカラ・郡檢事トマ・リーフ氏を被告として一日取権約試訴提起され其報道したり合衆國

▼第一回聴取は来る二十六日前十時より桑田郵便本局ビルディング内合衆國地方裁判所北區法廷に於て開かる事は既紙に報道したる所なるが昨發行の英字紙は本試訴の提起されたるに就き真面目に事實を報道したり合衆國

▼巡回控訴院判事一名と合衆國地方裁判所判事二名は原告告代表業界士エリオット氏の告訴状を審理し更に同辯護士の論

點を聽取し上原告の要求たる検事總長リ干渉を禁止するイシヤンションを發すべきや否を決すべく云ふ

◆原告側の信託處に依れば訴訟提起後十日後にインジケンション下るべしと想しシヤンションを以つて所有地主英

▼不景氣の原因
■事の審理
■雨が降る

下村氏歓迎會

(青藏土) 二十五、十月十年十畳大

新米作組合改 太平洋米作者組合

地検分。米政事が禁酒法違反として推進し直さず、四ヶ所の大醸業者に計画して就中一ヶ月に亘るべく、免職する意味で委員会の間足するとの出来ばならぬ。

問題	本の 的	思 考	運行	其の ままで	問題	方	名	出生	市	時間
● 市政の問題	● 基本的	● その うえの 問題	● 運行	● 其のままで	● 地政課の問題	● 方	● 人生	● 出生	● 店や 居酒屋	● 懸賞
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期總會 耕作者印形專門
保険附種子 安產の道良
印形專門 朝鮮人
印形專門 女產いわ
印形專門 肥料 並に石
印形專門 布吐

支那の選擇に
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事務所
二六三四
一四〇一
西街の角
七〇九
研究所

保険會社代
第三街五六
木本大勉強
諸君を歓迎
レキシ取扱
スリーティ
カルヒ
Undertaking Co

所理出。『 蘭屋商店 』 『 3D心迎院下店 』 院下店 院此姿ヨウ 『 蘭屋商店 』 下舗

Congressman Julius Kahn Speaks.

CONGRESSMAN JULIUS KAHN, who is elected from San Francisco and holds a very important place in Congress, being chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, said The Japanese American News in Japanese last Sunday, in an address at the Paul Elder Gallery on the relations of Japan and America, declared that all the existing problems that have come between the two countries could be solved peacefully. There is no need to feel anxiety lest the friendly relations of the two nations be disrupted by war, he said. But—

He went on to say that if Japan arms herself against America she will learn before long that the United States is quite different from China and Russia.

We cannot agree absolutely with many of the things Mr. Kahn said. But in his conclusion he expressed exactly what are our own convictions.

There are in existence today many problems affecting America and Japan. Some are very knotty problems, but there is none so vexed that cannot be solved peacefully. We must, of course, be prepared for solutions that might not be entirely satisfactory to all parties concerned. But there is no problem of sufficient seriousness to justify either country in taking up arms against the other for the purpose of forcing agreement upon any point.

Some Japanese residing in the United States seem to be obsessed with an unwarranted fear in this regard. How many such there are is beyond our knowledge. The feeling is creating a spirit of unrest among them. One fact of which we all are aware is that in some states we are treated very unjustly. And we know that all concerned feel a real anxiety over their problems. Nevertheless, in the event that the United States take up arms against Japan, seeking to force the issue and compel solution of vexed problems, the American standard of righteousness and humanitarianism would be sullied. No country in the world would hold any sympathy for her.

On the other hand, were Japan to take up arms first, the world would cry out against Japanese immigration. The result would be that Japanese immigrants, even now considered by most countries as unwelcome guests, would be barred from every section of desirable land in the world. Therefore, no matter where one stands, the problem must be approached in a spirit of peacefulness. We all should endeavor to grasp and understand this situation.

Japan is vitally interested in certain Chinese and Siberian situations, and we must expect her to hold her ground with firm determination. She would not shrink from engaging in a defensive war, but the position of the United States as regards Oriental questions is not so vital. These questions have nothing to do with the existence of America. The United States is interested only in economic expansion in the Orient. With that objective in view, she demands that the open door be maintained in China, and equal opportunities on the continent.

In discussions of the situation one hears many conjectures. The United States knows well enough she cannot cut Japan off from the Asian continent. Also, she is aware that no such necessity exists. Therefore, why fight Japan merely to cut Japan off economically and politically from the continent, when such a thing cannot be?

After the establishment of a lasting open door and equal opportunities policies in the Orient, we expect to see a flow of American capital into China and Siberia, for the development of their natural resources. Japan should welcome this, for Japan would be benefited by it, and there can be no disadvantages to her arising from American enterprise.

Naturally we must look for stiff competition in this line—competition inspired by the introduction of American capital—but if Japan is not able to stand this competition she must swallow her medicine with a good grace, the fault being hers. It is a fundamental truth of nations and individuals that one who is not able to keep abreast of another naturally falls behind.

Japan is in an advantageous position geographically in the Orient. Her people are of the same race as other peoples of the East. The civilizations and the religions are alike. But in this regard Americans are handicapped. When Japanese are opposed to them in a race of economics, we know that we have no reason to feel self-sorry. We believe we have the advantage in competition.

We should respect the two fundamental policies as regards the Orient and welcome American capital. Never should we attempt to check their advance by sword or gun. After all, there is no reason why the two countries should fight over a matter of this sort.

America's military position, gained in the late war, commands respect. Her natural resources are unlimited. She has a huge fund from which to draw for the necessities of army and navy. If she makes up her mind to it, she could stand a long war. Japan would be powerless to cope with her.

The United States is not to be compared with such weaklings as the China of thirty years ago and the Russia of twenty years ago. We unhesitatingly agree with Mr. Kahn in this conclusion.

A Disheartening Realization.

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

WE HAVE COME SUDDENLY to a realization; a realization which has disheartened us. A satisfactory solution of the Californian land laws by means of diplomacy is hopeless.

We have never expected to derive much advantage from Japan's diplomacy, but we could see reason for hope in the proposed new treaty between America and Japan. This proposed new treaty was reported to embody a guaranty of the civil rights of Japanese residing in the United States. We did not consider that this proposed new treaty would be advantageous as a whole to those Japanese residing here, but we hoped for protection in a grant of civil rights—protection such as is enjoyed by many other foreign residents of the United States.

But now this hope is vain, it would appear, and we cannot expect anything from this source. A keen observer would have noticed the recent cessation of activities by the committee representing the thirteen Western states in Washington. Senator Hiram Johnson of California, who assumes the role of chairman of the committee, has sent a sharp note of inquiry to Mr. Colby, secretary of state during the latter part of the Wilson administration, on the contents of the proposed Japanese-American treaty. He has made clear his attitude by saying that recognition of the civil rights of the Japanese would nullify the existing anti-Japanese land laws of the Western states, and that they would absolutely oppose any such treaty. Later, when the Harding administration came into power, Senator Johnson had a conference with Secretary Hughes on the treaty. They came to an understanding.

Mr. Charles B. Warren, the United States' new ambassador to Japan, received definite instructions on this subject before leaving for his post. Senator Johnson now confines himself within a sphere of silence on the question, saying that he puts implicit faith in the policy and ability of the present administration. He will therefore watch silently, he says.

Perhaps Senator Johnson's silence means that he was given a guarantee by Secretary Hughes that the rights of those thirteen Western states would be fully protected.

When the treaty is considered by the administration the Morris-Shidara draft will have slim chance of gaining the sanction of the Senate, for the reason that the senators from the thirteen Western states will be united in opposition to ratification of the treaty. Contrarywise, the senators from the Eastern and Central states, who are not sufficiently interested to be united, will not offer sufficient strength to override the will of the Western senators.

The federal government does not seem to see any reason why it should jam through ratification. So it would seem that the government has decided to "exempt" those states already having anti-Japanese laws, in awarding the civil right to the Japanese."

A special cable to The Japanese American News recently stated that the United States government proposed this to the Japanese government. The rumor will not down and is not to be regarded as mere gossip.

Now, having studied this situation, we must give up hope of any amicable solution of the land question through diplomatic channels. And we, the Japanese in California, must of necessity solve the question by our own initiative.

The land law passed by the last Legislature in California is especially stringent. It goes into the matter in great detail. Sometimes it looks as though the law had jumped the legal track; sometimes it provokes the suspicion that it may be contrary to the constitution of the United States in spots. This is no time for us to pick those flaws, to show the law is unconstitutional. Moreover, there already has been much discussion on that point. The point brought out by the court in the case brought by a Mexican to test the constitutionality of the poll tax law, is fresh in our memory. The interpretation placed upon section 14 of the Constitution by the court is very favorable to us. Even if we were to take up the question on this single point, we feel it would be very helpful to us.

As we consider the treatment of Japanese farmers in California, we can-

CLOSE OF THE ESSAY CONTEST.

(From The Hakone Reigen Izari Kataki-uchi.)

KATSUGORO'S REVENGE.

By CHIKAMATSU TOKUZO.

(Continued from last Saturday.)

TIT IS YOUR FAULT," Shinzayemon told Sawarabi, "that this cad has made his appearance. You should not have allowed the girl to remain unmarried. You must not lose a moment, therefore, in making preparations for a marriage ceremony."

"But, my dear husband, whom shall our daughter marry?"

"Michisuke!" whispered Shinzayemon. "He is only a servant, granted, but in appearance he is a perfect gentleman and he is intelligent and very proficient in the military arts. He would make a good and worthy mate for our daughter. Please make both acquainted at once with my intention."

Having learned of Hatsuhaba's strong attachment for Michisuke, Sawarabi naturally rejoiced when she heard Shinzayemon's decision. She assented with alacrity, therefore, and immediately all was bustle as she began making preparations for the ceremony.

A servant arrived, bearing a message. Lord Hojo summoned Shinzayemon, bidding him report at once to the castle upon urgent business.

Shinzayemon concluded instantly that Kozuke had been slandering him to his lord. His manner, however, did not betray Shinzayemon's thoughts. Calmly donning his court dress, and giving additional instructions to Sawarabi, he took to the road.

BREAKS THE GLAD NEWS.

Summoning her daughter, Sawarabi told Hatsuhaba that all arrangements had been made for her to be married that evening. Filled with amazement, the girl anxiously inquired who was to be the bridegroom.

"Why, you silly little thing," her mother teased, "he's the man you love best in all the world, of course."

"The man I love best, mother?" the girl repeated, trembling with apprehension.

"None other than Michisuke," said her mother. A great sigh of relief escaped Hatsuhaba's lips. She scarcely could conceal her joy, and almost fell on her mother's neck.

Summoning Michisuke, Sawarabi said: "I fear you will be surprised at the abruptness of our request, but my good husband and I beseech you to be married to our daughter. We are willing, the nuptials will be performed this evening."

"You wish me to marry Lady Hatsuhaba?" Michisuke gasped. "It would be the greatest possible honor for me to become your son-in-law, dear lady. But, I am cut to the quick to say, there is a barrier to our marriage which is insuperable. I cannot, therefore, accept your generous offer. Please forgive me, dear lady, for not complying with your command."

MOTHER IS EXASPERATED.

Sawarabi was deeply irritated. "Why not marry my daughter? Is she not pleasing to you? Do you not like this house? Is there some hidden reason?"

"May I be forever cursed if I find any fault with Lady Hatsuhaba or her house! It is, upon mine honor, for yet another reason that I may not marry her. I cannot disclose the reason, even though my life were forfeit."

The girl was much moved. In her disappointment she sighed. Hatsuhaba, whose heart had been filled to overflowing with joy, burst suddenly into a flood of bitter tears.

Shinzayemon, who had returned home unannounced, was heard to thunder: "You knave! I'll punish you for this!"

He rushed in with a spear in hand. Pushing aside Sawarabi and Hatsuhaba, who sought to hold him, he leaped down into the courtyard, and leveled his weapon at Michisuke.

TO BE CONTINUED.

PRIMITIVE VEHICLES AND MODERN INDUSTRY.

OSAKA is beyond dispute the foremost center of Japan's industry and commerce. In this connection a very interesting report was recently issued by the municipal authorities of Osaka confirming the number and kind of vehicles in operation in that city.

The report states that the total number of registered vehicles in Osaka is 117,451. They may be classed under three heads: Those drawn by mechanical power, those drawn by man power, and those drawn by brute power.

Those drawn by animal power are composed of automobiles, 6,728; auto trucks, 88, and trams, 1,972. Animal-drawn wagons are: Handwagons, 1,060, and oxcarts, 18. The most primitive and interesting are the man-drawn wagons, 5,781, which are drawn by men, 1,000, and by animals, 4,781. These are the man-drawn wagons unique to Japan.

The report shows that government in the Americas also needs explanation, which I hope will be provided by some American as "unpatriotic" as myself.

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