

外交と軍事

日本

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仇花實花



仇花實花長著丸一七九

とにかく恵美子には再び幸運な日が戻つて来たのである。演町の大坪家へ飛込んで、大勢ゆくに敬はれて親子一所にくらして居る。其のうちに夏が来た。丁度その時に恵美子の兄の謙は殖民會社の用事で南洋へ行つた。會社の用事で、旅順へ飛んで居る。其のうちは、自分の遊山旅行なので、鶴の庄で学校が休みながら一人に連れ行つて行つてもうと書ひ出す。大かに伯父のいふ事を馬鹿にし取合はぬ。庄三が、南洋行きは不思議ならしい氣乗りかげて、是非とも自分を遣つてくれて、恵美子に迫つた。これが内陣ならまことにかく、子供の旅にして餘違過ぎるもの親がよしてくれと言つても、きに恵美子と十把少佐とは其處にいた。

（皮膚病專門男女症病院）民衆衛生保険支那銀行

金貸貿易金融機関モーテル賃貸屋桑港バイブル一三五九

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自由公債當利金利

人ばかりで、男も居れば女も居る、中には傍の人に顔を見られるとのを嫌がつて、裏面をして居る者もある。

其の裏面をしたうち、支那の風景に出かける、誰だけは服を着た女が居て、先さかられたり金を賄つては皆に行つて居たが、二歩前に立つて居る間に気がつく。其を見つめて居る精神で、彼は立たせらるやうにした。

何しろ殖民會社の支局長として日本語で斯ういった。

「坊ちやまは御遣りにならなくつて」

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● 産科、婦人科
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(ボストン通り一四〇番)
アーチンソン藤森直和
電話フィヨード五五六
香港本十街一六三三
(ボストン通り七二五)
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成和醫院出身
F. 呼吸器、胃腸、肝、腎、輸入病
井上謙蔵、新潟出身、専徳の
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桑港櫻樓	電氣鐵道	六	教授
用町近抵貨金	御應連庄	命	教授
川口產	桑港櫻樓	六	教授
院	電氣鐵道	六	教授
產婆	桑港櫻樓	六	教授
電話	桑港櫻樓	六	教授
四九四七	桑港櫻樓	六	教授

苗木大販譲
サンオキン
ナーサリー

貞

第一——松葉美佐子の得意とする處は悲喜鮮明の説明——兩人掛合にて説明するを以て諸君の満足請合

第一——北米に於ける辯士附活動寫真は當會社が開祖
第一——嶄新奇抜なる映畫を提供するが當會社の特色
第一——目と耳を樂ませ家庭教訓を與ふるを以て目的

Reasons For Seventy Per Cent Ratio.

IT IS COMMON KNOWLEDGE that Japan is demanding a seventy per cent ratio in naval strength, as compared with Great Britain and America, said the Japanese American News in Japanese last Tuesday.

The fact is undeniably true; but it is absolutely without foundation that Japan insists on her demand without any concrete basis and merely exerts herself to satisfy her militaristic greed.

Some American journalists declare that Mr. Hughes' offer to let Japan have six capital ships to America's ten would mean in the event of a Far Eastern war a certain victory for Japan, and that Japan should be satisfied with it. Nay, they go farther and faster. These anti-Japanese writers say that, small island nation though Japan is, she is rather too much glorified by the offer, comparing her national wealth with America's or with Great Britain's. The argument might be right, at least to a certain extent, if the limitation of naval armament should be agreed upon with national wealth for its basis.

Prior to the opening of the conference, various suggestions had been made by so-called naval experts, mostly Americans, and national wealth or the extent of coast-lines was sometimes regarded to constitute the basis upon which the relative strength should be decided. But the Hughes proposals laid down at the opening session of the conference cleared the way, and the American Secretary of State decisively declared that, in considering the basis of agreement, it was necessary to have regard for the existing naval strength of the great naval powers. The principle thus laid down, was a fair and the most appropriate one to be taken up by an international conference as that being held in Washington, and it was chiefly because of the very principle that Great Britain and Japan immediately indorsed the American plan "in principle and in spirit".

According to our most authentic information, the vital point discussed by the sub-committee for naval armament during the last two weeks seems the definition or the extent of what Mr. Hughes called "the existing strength of naval powers". The American view is, as stated by Mr. Hughes, that the so-called existing strength means that of capital ships already in commission, together with that of capital ships in building process, the latter to be measured according to the extent of construction already effected. In other words, according to the American viewpoint, a capital ship of 40,000 tons half completed is to be reckoned as a ship of 20,000 tons. It is to be borne in mind, therefore, that the ratio of Great Britain 5, United States 5 and Japan 3, stated in Mr. Hughes' proposal, is the outcome of the relative existing strength of the three naval powers which is interpreted from the American viewpoint.

It is said that Japan's interpretation is somewhat different. Judging by her demand for a seventy per cent ratio, it is reasonably to be imagined that her experts hold the view that capital ships in building process shall not be regarded essential to the so-called existing naval strength of a power. The view is certainly justified when one imagines war breaking out at the present moment. Undoubtedly, the ships in building process may have a certain potential strength, but it is a strength by no means useful at the present moment. In other words, they are not really part of the existing strength. Should this interpretation be justified, and should the so-called existing strength of the three naval powers be measured simply by the strength of capital ships already in commission, the result would be the ratio of Great Britain 10, United States 10 and Japan 7, which Japan is said to be demanding now.

With this in mind, it is a little premature to assume that Japan is demanding a greater navy simply for the sake of her navalism. One rather should wait until the whole proposition shall be laid bare at a plenary session, which may be held some time in course of the next week or two. At the same time it is sincerely hoped that the Japanese delegates at Washington will issue a statement at an appropriate time, in order to dispel all misunderstandings or misinterpretations as regards Japan's so-called "demand for a greater navy".

An Agreement of Three Powers.

Following is a free translation of an editorial in Japanese published in this newspaper last Wednesday:

THE ORIGINAL PURPOSE of the Washington Conference, as we previously have pointed out, was to come to an understanding regarding the many things in which Japan, America and England are interested. Considering the conference in this light, it would have been far better to have adopted the proposal made by Senator Borah, instead of inviting other nations to the conference. This is not our conviction alone; many thoughtful persons must feel the same way about it.

Unfortunately President Harding has enlarged the scope of the conference and it now looks more like the peace conference at Versailles. Not England, but Japan and America are experiencing embarrassment because there are cropping up numerous European questions in which these two nations are not interested.

The main purpose of the Washington conference is to have Japan, England and the United States come to an understanding regarding their navies and to bring about a cessation in the race for new ships. This clearly is shown by the original Hughes plan for the limitation of naval power, made public by him at the opening session. This plan has to do only with England, Japan and America. He said nothing of the navies of France and Italy. Giving the right to speak on naval reduction to those two countries turned things topsy turvy, and the three great naval powers have been hindered greatly in coming to an understanding. This fact is clearly shown in the proceedings of the past few weeks.

The greatly exaggerated speech of Premier Briand of France on the armies of Germany and Russia and the reasons advanced in his argument for the maintenance of a great army by France, has resulted only in arousing the curiosity of those Americans who consider the Washington conference as a sort of stage drama. Briand's speech has brought about no beneficial result related to the original purpose of the conference. It has tended, rather, in the opposite direction. His speech hurt the feelings of the English people, made the Italians cross, angered the Germans and Russians, and disappointed pacifists all over the world. It changed the atmosphere of the conference in an unlooked for harmful way.

The bad influence of Briand's speech did not remain in Washington, but, like a wave, went far and wide. Temperamental Italians, irritated by the speech, staged a demonstration at home against France, America, the original promoter of the conference, must bear the burden of these unpleasant occurrences.

We have a great feeling of sympathy for those European countries, being familiar with the hard time they are having following the great war. And we believe that Japan, America and England are under moral obligation to cooperate with them, lend them a helping hand, put them on their feet when the three great powers shall have amassed sufficient resources for the undertaking. But before taking the initial step they must adjust their own differences amicably. This is the one great aim of the Washington Conference.

The latest news from Washington is that President Harding has announced unofficially that he has hopes of organizing a new association of nations. To our way of thinking such a plan as this should be kept in the background until Japan, the United States and England shall have reached an agreement regarding naval armament. The American government should understand the situation thoroughly and guide the ship of state safely through all this unnecessary turmoil.

The main reason for the participation of European nations in the conference has been clearly known from the outset. They have very slight interest in the naval and Far Eastern problems, but they were eager to seize the opportunity to wade out of the muddy seas they fell into as a result of the great war.

It is reported that not only France and Italy but even England has a plan to be relieved of the debts owed to the United States. And it is said that Germany and Russia plan to send delegates on the pretext that they must reply to the charges made by Premier Briand. In reality their purpose is to obtain financial aid from the United States.

If these reports should prove true, we must be prepared to see an extension of the scope of the conference until it will be without boundary. The main purpose may be sidetracked in order that problems not included in the original plan may be taken up. Never should the Washington Conference become like the Versailles. Nor should it be allowed to take the form of a supreme council, a premiers' council or an ambassadors' council.

We sincerely hope President Harding and Secretary Hughes will see the true situation and insist upon a solution of the main problem—that is, an agreement by and between Japan, America and England as to naval equipment.

JAPAN'S NEW PREMIER.

CONTINUED FROM LAST SATURDAY.

MY FAMILY belonged to the foot-soldier class of the old regime. Strict class discrimination was in force and my chance of being promoted to a *samurai* was very slim. But my grandmother ardently hoped that I would be so promoted. In order that her desire might be fulfilled, she placed me in a Buddhist abbey in Osaki Sanmai-ji when I was only nine years old.

This was a common practice at that time, for one who was ambitious but of social standing. A Buddhist monk at the time of Tokugawa was a prosperous institution and boys who nested under their wings were amply supplied with food and clothing and afforded every facility for study. If a promising boy was found, priests would buy him the privilege of becoming a low class *samurai*. If he were lucky he might become a *hatamoto*, a direct feudatory of the shogun. It was a short cut whereby the young generation might achieve success, and the path was followed by many ambitious men.

Life in the Buddhist abbey was very simple and promising. We had the opportunity to study a good portion of every day. Whenever a priest went out it was the duty of young men to escort him. Boys who were too young for that duty were commissioned to wait on the priests in the abbey.

I stayed in the abbey more than two years. One day my grandmother came to see me with a few boys who had come for the purpose of giving them an education in English and that some people thought I ought to be selected as one of their number. She asked me if I would like to go to Yokohama to learn English. The authorities of the Sendai clan were shrewd enough to see the change in the times and thought it advisable to rear a few young English scholars. So they planned to select bright boys of the clan for the

I didn't hesitate a moment to grasp the opportunity. After consultation with the priest I made my mind to become one of the students of English. We left at once for Yokohama. My teacher was Mrs. James Curtis Hepburn, wife of a famous American missionary, and a Mrs. Para.

Not long after my arrival there was a big fire in Yokohama and our dwelling and the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Hepburn were burned and we were obliged to return to Tokyo.

In the night the atmosphere in Yokohama in the western quarter had become intense, and swords carrying swords were forbidden to enter the city.

We did not, however, abandon the hope of learning English. The best way we could think of was to obtain employment in foreign business houses in Yokohama. I selected a bank; we used to call it the "Pillars of Gold." The assistant manager of the bank was Mr. Shiro. He later was employed by our government in the Bureau of Printing, and became the manager of one of the largest banks in London. At the time of the Russo-Japanese war, when I was commissioned to pay our government bonds in London, he was kind enough to act as go-between for me with the London capitalists.

While I was in the employ of the foreign bank in Yokohama I did not waste my time but studied English diligently. In the third year of Keio, when I was four years old, the influential people of the Sendai clan persuaded us to go to America to study. Four of us made arrangements to cross the Pacific.

When I told her my plan my grandmother, who loved me so dearly, was greatly worried, for she realized that she must part with me for a number of years, how many she did not know. And the land to which I was going was so strange and seemed so dark. This because of a lack of knowledge concerning America.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S REGENCY.

BY KAZUO ERINA.

PEAKING PLAINLY, Japan is confronted by a great danger, not from abroad, but within herself.

Materialism, the best and the worst of the Western civilization adopted by Japan some seventy years ago, has brought about a strong world power on one hand, and a moral or ethical weakening on the other. It has wrought so thoroughly in the minds of her people that now-a-days few of her younger generation cherish the nation's ancient ideals and traditions. Loyalty and patriotism, once guarded by their ancestors as highly as any blossoms in the sunshine of an April morning, are strangers to the modernized Japan, who have been taught, during the last three-quarters of a century, simply of the ways and means for building up a Japan physically strong and materially well-to-do.

Materialism has transformed Japan from a land of *samurai* into one of soldiers and capitalists. She is now a strong nation and a powerful industrial country at the same time. She is forced by so great a nation as the United States. Her navy and army are really powerful enough to maintain her prestige. She has a great fleet of merchant ships. Her big banks and business firms are now so influential as to control the world's markets. But, what do all these things mean to the greater masses of her people? Are they really happy under the rule of military barons and capitalist viscounts? The answer should be in the negative. Why?

Capitalism in commerce and bureaucracy in politics have brought about the reign of elders. As all important affairs of state are decided by the Gozen or the elder statesmen, all big companies and industries are controlled by the "elder businessness". In fact, Japan is now a country of old men. They control every branch of human activity and enjoy all luxuries the country produces. Young men on the contrary, are cut off from all opportunities of distinguishing themselves through their own efforts. They now either easily struggle for the last happiness available from their despotic elders, or despatched or helpless follow a life of debauchery. In the midst of despair, however, they always ask themselves: "Is the world we live in for the old? Has Japan always been ruled by the old?"

VARIOUS YOUNG RULERS.

The history of Japan tells that she was ruled by young men in earlier times. To be sure, the grand Restoration of Meiji was accomplished by young men. It was only fifty-three years ago when that young men's rule was carried out. When Japan was forced to open her ports to the world, she was a land of old men, exactly as she is today.

In the days of feudalism, old men were pre-eminent in all branches of national life. But, fortunately for the young, the popular visit of the American naval fleet to Uraga changed the situation. Seeing their country in danger, the young men of the time banded together to revolt against the elders, who were helpless in steering state craft in the right direction. They fought a bloody fight and won the game by establishing a new government under the leadership of the great Emperor of Meiji, who was then a young man in his teens.

Learning the very truth from the history of the Meiji Restoration, the young men of the Taisho era, in their misery and dissatisfaction, secretly ask themselves:

"Is not Japan now on the verge of another revolution, to be carried out by young men? If so, under whose leadership shall we do it?"

Materialism leads to socialism or even to Bolshevikism, as from it capitalism springs. It may be, therefore, by no means remarkable that socialism has gained stronghold in the minds of Japanese young men, who have received education based upon materialistic ideals and principles. In fact,

KATSUGORO'S REVENGE.

(From The Hakone Reigen Izari Kataki-uchi.)

BY CHIKAMATSU TOKUZO.

(Continued from last Saturday.)

"LOOK, FELLOWS!" grumbled Sea-slug. "How comes it that a wretched fellow like this has such a beautiful wife? They're not well hatched. I'll tell the world. It's a rank injustice that's what it is. And the folly of the world is that it doesn't make you tired to see us moths plenty of rich and easy, save us *sake* and gave us little. These doles are paid for by the farmers and merchants, who are burdened by heavy taxes. To treat panhandlers this way only increases their numbers. The authorities must be crazy."

The Bear laughed. "What rot and nonsense you make! You're not even sick, with your sour face and your kicking. Cheer up!"

The Angler first burst into tears and whined: "It makes me feel sad when I think how we have been loaded down with gifts. It is a blow at one's pride and self-respect. I have not offered up any sticks of incense, have not consecrated any flowers to the spirits of my parents, even on the anniversaries of their deaths. Then why should I, a *Samurai*?"

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CONTINUED NEXT SATURDAY.

OUT OF LUCK.

BY SHICHISHI ITO.

JAPANESE AND AMERICAN delegates are poor calculators. They are deadlocked over such simple figures as 10-10-6 and 10-10-7 at Washington.

FRANCE AND ITALY have settled their naval ratio between themselves. They are understood to have more battleships and submarines than they have. For them the Washington Conference is not a disarmament conference but an armament conference.

JAPAN ISN'T a hermit country. Tokyo reports Japan is watching the proceedings of the Arbuckle case with more interest than the American Women's Vigilant Committee.

PROHIBITION PARTY Urged to Continue—

Headline. We thought the Volstead Act is already an established fact.

CURSOIR CHALLENGED Briand and an Italian mob attacked the French embassy and consulates. We may well ask whether the Washington Conference is for peace or war.

MARY PICKFORD Not Seriously Ill: "Mother"—Headline. Seems Mr. Stork is still hovering above the star.

WAR ROMANCES are perishable. Foch is reported to be besieged by unsatisfied French-American war brides.

GERMAN FINANCIAL MAGNATE STINNES said that the fate of Europe depends on aiding Russia. And he may add it depends on aiding Germany, too.

SOCIALISTS ASK RELEASE of Debs—

Headline. American socialists are still waiting the release of Debs. They must be pretty patient gentlemen.

It is no exaggeration to say that the intelligent of Japan are all socialists, in some form or other. At least the way of their thinking is quite socialistic, and it is true that they are now used to indulge in reading socialist writings. Americans may be interested to learn that publishers in Japan are not afraid of publishing socialist literature to their magazines, as this is the only way of getting greater circulation and thereby making their business more profitable. A few months ago one of the Tokyo publishers signed a contract with Bertrand Russell to write serial articles for his magazine, the result being so remarkable that, within a month or two, the hitherto second or even third class monthly has jumped up to the top of all political and literary reviews, both in influence and in circulation.

RECONSTRUCTION THE AIM.

Naturally, the coming change in Japan, if it really does come, will proceed along a certain socialistic line, aiming at the reconstruction of the nation's social life, giving young men greater rights and opportunities, so as to protect the masses of the people from the tyranny of capitalist elders. In order to realize this, however, any radical change of political system is not particularly needed. Speaking plainly, it is true that there are dreamers of a Leninist revolution in this country, but they are the exceptions even among the radicals.

Are there, then, those, whom ambition it is to establish a republican form of government along the American line, as China is doing at present? Certainly, there are none. The Japanese people know quite well that a republic has nothing to do with the capitalistic menaces, judgments from present social conditions in America, and they will be pleased to be rid of them. And they will be equally pleased to be rid of the socialists.

Order to slay the cat is simple now to make unrequited master say what he wants. And the ardent master will satisfy. Silly master are man of such foolishness and that are what make me sick, silly and mad. If he make an announcement at an outset that he wanted me to cry for such and such humanitarian reason, then I could please and accommodate him so quickly without bothering Mrs. to walk me repeatedly, and didn't have to be submitted myself to so much indignity at such a time.

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