

日米

THE JAPANESE AMERICAN... SUBSCRIPTION RATES... BRANCHES

三頭外交

三頭外交... 英佛海軍制限争議... 膠濟鐵道賣渡同意... 支那鐵道外國支配を望む

佛國大海軍案

佛國大海軍案... 列國其提案無謀驚愕... 英國公使の公使たる所に依れば佛國代表は海軍委員に於て佛國が三萬五千噸の新式戦艦二隻を一九二五年以後十年間に建造せんことを要求す

英國潛艦廢止理由

英國潛艦廢止理由... 英國全權代表は海軍委員會に通告したりと

潛艦廢止提案

潛艦廢止提案... 英國全權代表の聲明に依るに英國は潛水艦の絕對廢止を要求し首席全權バルフオーア氏は其旨海軍委員會に通告したりと

英佛海軍制限争議

英佛海軍制限争議... 英國全權代表は海軍委員會に通告したりと

膠濟鐵道賣渡同意

膠濟鐵道賣渡同意... 膠濟鐵道賣渡支拂と炭礦々山

支那鐵道外國支配を望む

支那鐵道外國支配を望む... 支那鐵道外國支配を望む

大陸協定を考究中

大陸協定を考究中... 大陸協定を考究中

米國支那の懐柔も苦心す

米國支那の懐柔も苦心す... 米國支那の懐柔も苦心す

昨日の海軍委員會

昨日の海軍委員會... 昨日の海軍委員會

歐洲五國協約計畫

歐洲五國協約計畫... 歐洲五國協約計畫

愛蘭土自由州案議會通過

愛蘭土自由州案議會通過... 愛蘭土自由州案議會通過

海軍委員會の報告

海軍委員會の報告... 海軍委員會の報告

陸奥の問題

陸奥の問題... 陸奥の問題

英國廢艦數

英國廢艦數... 英國廢艦數

建造停止案

建造停止案... 建造停止案

軍艦の噸數

軍艦の噸數... 軍艦の噸數

原案と比較

原案と比較... 原案と比較

賠償金支拂延期請求回答

賠償金支拂延期請求回答... 賠償金支拂延期請求回答

狀況を考察

狀況を考察... 狀況を考察

佛伊主力艦協定を條件

佛伊主力艦協定を條件... 佛伊主力艦協定を條件

佛伊主力艦協定を條件

佛伊主力艦協定を條件... 佛伊主力艦協定を條件

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD. THE SUMITOMO BANK, LTD. 日米皮肉哲學 近世數奇傳 育兒學講話 潤一郎傑作全集 體格改造法 小川ホテル 帝國ホテル 米北の五車堂

南加教育の現状と 児童教養の将来

南加教育の現状と児童教養の将来。南加教育の現状は、戦後の混乱期を経て、徐々に回復の途程にある。児童教養の将来は、社会主義的アプローチが求められる。教育者は、児童の個性を尊重し、健全な人格を育成する責務を負っている。

陸軍の制限 亦可也

陸軍の制限亦可也。戦後の日本において、軍備の削減は不可欠である。しかし、国防力の維持と国民の安全確保は、常に最優先事項として扱われるべきである。政府は、適切なバランスを確保しながら、防衛体制を整備していく必要がある。

婦人を誘拐 金を奪う

婦人を誘拐金を奪う。最近、南加州で頻りに誘拐事件が発生している。被害者は主に女性で、誘拐された後、現金を奪われ、身代金を要求されるケースが多い。警察は、被害者の身元を特定し、捜査を進めている。

桑港市場農産物

品名	単価
セロリの	...
出荷多し	...
祭用品出荷	...
...	...

主なき御殿。盛んな落成式。この御殿は、地域の歴史を象徴する重要な建築物である。落成式には、多くの賓客が参加し、盛大な祝賀が行われた。この御殿は、地域の文化遺産として大切に保存されていくべきである。

御警衛署。新任の署長が就任した。新任の署長は、長年の警察経験を持ち、地域の治安維持に貢献することを誓っている。また、市民とのコミュニケーションを強化し、犯罪の予防に取り組んでいく方針を示している。

種子物。園芸の種子物が豊富に揃っている。園芸愛好者にとって、高品質の種子は成功の鍵となる。本園では、最新の品種と伝統的な品種の両方を揃えており、お客様のニーズに応じた種子を提供している。

品名	単価
...	...
...	...
...	...

オキシヘラー (酸素療器)

五弗提供 (十二月、正月中)

本院は、最新の医療機器を導入し、患者様の健康回復を支援しています。酸素療法は、呼吸器疾患や循環器疾患の患者様に効果的です。

日本ホテル

1515 Latona St., San Francisco, Calif.

本ホテルは、快適な宿泊環境と一流のサービスを提供しています。宴会場や会議室も完備しており、お客様の様々なニーズに対応いたします。

相馬茶店

2846 E. 1st St., L.A. Calif.

相馬茶店は、左記の通り、お茶の専門店として知られています。上質な茶葉と丁寧な淹茶技術で、お客様に最高の茶体験を提供いたします。

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歲暮清話

尺魔
吉池翁の作品
高橋君は明治十九年再...

海軍制限案で米國は

毎年一億弗の節約
納稅者の頭割りにする
所謂文化の進歩に貢獻するが...

税金の上

海軍制限案は米國に於て米三億二千七百六十萬ドル...

月末來桑

川原氏は天津九にて
山本氏は香港九にて...

米國政府は

組織變更
一日百万弗節約案
米國政府は...

米國政府は

組織變更
一日百万弗節約案
米國政府は...

米國政府は

組織變更
一日百万弗節約案
米國政府は...

課稅の方
課稅の進歩に大に貢献する
課稅の進歩に大に貢献する...

例年の通り

正月餅
大勉強
可仕候
松屋
電話五三五六

移民禁止意見

移民禁止意見
移民禁止意見...

日本で白濁宣傳

日本で白濁宣傳
日本で白濁宣傳...

秃頭病流行

秃頭病流行
秃頭病流行...

大金を渡す

大金を渡す
大金を渡す...

米國政府は

米國政府は
米國政府は...

米國政府は

米國政府は
米國政府は...

米國政府は

米國政府は
米國政府は...

米國政府は
米國政府は...

本年も餘日
堂春大市布
THE TAISHUN DO
1537 Kern St., Fresno, Calif.

Henry G. De Roos, Inc.
85-3rd St., S. F. Calif.
寫眞機
電話六三九

日本郵政
小田運送店
電話七七一七

新渡米新派劇會
浪花節活動寫眞
桑港興行會社

正月餅
大勉強
可仕候
松屋

櫻庭療院
電話一五七三

Table with shipping schedules: 船名, 開行日, 目的地. Includes 東洋汽船會社.

東洋汽船會社
パシフィックメール
チャイナメール

桑港旅館
各埠船會社切符特約販賣
乘船者各位

合組館旅港桑
KANEHSHIN CO.
2277 Champlain Way, Berkeley, Calif.

合組館旅港桑
電話五三五六

合組館旅港桑
電話五三五六

最善の辯護も効無く 澤枝は終身懲役 第一級殺人罪、陪審官の判定 少し酷過ぎるが服役と澤枝談

船分配問題に 華府に注進 桑港に何故か 疎い何故か

重婚罪へ 新婚旅行先から 逮捕せられん 誘拐罪から 新婚旅行先から

英代表バルフォア 軍備の犠牲を賞讃 華府會議は史上一大教訓也

芝浦製作所移轉 上院新團體立場 政府反対の色鮮

矢田總領事之不否定 併し日本人保護の立場から 事件の裁判を注意してゐた

日本の裁判の所見 裁判の成行は常に注意を拂つてゐた

桑港は太平洋最大の開港 門を去る三月より十月迄に太平洋沿岸から東洋に出航した船客二万八千八百五十六人

馬場氏を苦めた 逆訴訟は懸案 逆訴訟は懸案

禁刑取締行 地方檢察廳召集 禁刑取締行

編纂員決定 日語教科書 編纂員決定

年暮 後十四日 一般に格安 年暮

達合ふ農産市場 一般に格安 達合ふ農産市場

買子 買子 買子

如何 如何 如何

買子 買子 買子

巴裁縫女學院 購讀者募集 巴裁縫女學院

新開業 牛すき いろは 新開業

年末大安賣 原價販賣 谷靴店 年末大安賣

森山寫眞館 財滿商會 元吉寫眞館 森山寫眞館

英語教授 寺澤教館 正月餅 寺澤教館

飯屋新開業 原田寫眞館 飯屋新開業

かまぼこ 金門商會 かまぼこ

易活断 南北館 易活断

最新刊書籍紹介 浪花節活動寫眞 浪花節活動寫眞

荒木又右衛門 辻岡風波 荒木又右衛門

大原法律事務所 大原法律事務所

英語個人教授 英語個人教授

實用向贈答品大賣出 實用向贈答品大賣出

中山法律事務所 中山法律事務所

二割引 兩宮寫眞館 二割引

門野普光 門野普光

Bottom section containing various advertisements for businesses like 'Tateyama Law Office', 'English Tutor', and 'Sweets Shop'.

排日大會議... (Main article about the anti-Japanese meeting, discussing the situation in Los Angeles and the impact of Japanese immigration.)

東洋航路八隻... (News about the eight ships on the East Asian routes, including shipping schedules and company announcements.)

薩摩氏の旅程... (Report on the journey of the Satsuma family, detailing their travels and activities.)

葡萄生産大會... (News about the grape production conference, discussing agricultural trends and market conditions.)

王府参事會... (Report on the activities of the Imperial Household Agency, including various events and administrative matters.)

再渡米挨拶... (News about the return of rice and the subsequent greetings, including local market reports.)

無代贈呈... (Notice regarding the presentation of gifts without cost, likely from a community organization.)

年未大割引... (Large advertisement for year-end discounts, featuring various goods and services at reduced prices.)

文明堂書店... (Advertisement for the Bunkaido Bookstore, listing various books and publications available for purchase.)

灣東グラージ... (Advertisement for the Bay East Garage, offering services related to automobiles and transportation.)

灣東商會... (Advertisement for the Bay East Chamber of Commerce, providing information about local business and community events.)

櫻子の街... (Main article text, top section)

櫻子の街... (Main article text, middle section)

櫻子の街... (Main article text, bottom section)

名刺交換... Japanese American 650 Ellis St., San Francisco.

ちん餅... 堂月松

自動車修繕... 須市ホテル

結婚通知... 須市ホテル

須市ホテル... 須市ホテル

歳末年始大賣出し... 谷本商店

T印新米... 谷本商店

精神療法... 須市ホテル

須市ホテル... 須市ホテル

A Triumph for American Propaganda.

JAPAN'S ACCEPTANCE of the "5-5-3" ratio of capital ships' strength, which practically settled the naval limitation problems, indicated a great triumph for the American propaganda for maintaining America's original program as much as possible, said The Japanese American News in Japanese yesterday.

When Secretary Hughes presented his naval limitation plan at the opening session of the conference, he clearly stated that his plan was by no means final or absolute, there being enough room for modification or change in accordance with the technical advice to be given by naval experts attending the conference. Accordingly, the Japanese experts, headed by Vice-Admiral Kato, investigated the American plan thoroughly and carefully, and, in consequence proposed the famous 10-10-7 ratio, based upon their own interpretation. The proposal, however, resulted in an unexpectedly strong opposition by other powers.

Judging by the speech delivered by Premier Lloyd George last August, Japan certainly expected that Great Britain would approve her proposal for maintaining a navy as powerful as she deemed necessary to insure her national security. But Mr. Balfour took an entirely different attitude and bluntly rejected the Japanese plan. Great disappointment was felt by the Japanese delegation. And with this fact in view, the Japanese politicians and journalists gathered at Washington inaugurated a movement for Japan's unconditional acceptance of the Hughes plan.

On the other hand, American officials also disseminated propaganda to make the world believe that the Japanese counter proposal would ruin the American plan from its very inception and that the arms conference was deadlocked by Japan's stubborn insistence upon a greater navy. The propaganda was quite successful and the world was so convinced, without making any investigation of the real nature of the Japanese experts' proposal.

We were well convinced, from the very beginning, that the Japanese counter proposal would by no means be ruinous to the American plan, nor would it really deadlock the arms conference. We rather thought that the American and British experts' view to modify the ten year naval holiday plan was more dangerous than the Japanese demand for the seventy per cent ratio and must be regarded a real menace to the fundamental spirit and principle of the Hughes plan. Moreover, we were inclined to believe that the naval experts ought to express their views frankly and plainly in order to bring about a final decision that would be agreeable to all. In view of this fact, we did not hesitate to welcome the bold and plain statement issued by Vice-Admiral Kato, Japan's chief naval adviser, while we felt much regret when that "peace at any price" statesman, Prince Tokugawa, announced that Vice-Admiral Kato's statement had no official value.

Meanwhile, the American officials launched another propaganda campaign, and let the world believe that Japan was insisting upon her naval ratio demand in order to drive some bargain in the Far Eastern questions. The propaganda was continued for about three days and was again quite successful. Baron Kato issued a statement with a view to dispelling the misunderstanding. But it was too late, and, moreover, was insufficient to meet the necessity.

As a naval expert, Baron Kato would certainly not have felt agreeable to Japan's unconditional acceptance of the Hughes plan, but the admiral is also a statesman, and he could find no better way to show Japan's sincerity as regards naval limitation than to accept the "5-5-3" ratio laid down by the American secretary of state. It is problematical whether the Japanese delegates' attitude as regards the seventy per cent capital ship ratio is to be justified from a diplomatic standpoint. The opposition in the Japanese Diet will surely attack the government in this respect. They have some reasons therefor. But it is advisable for them to wait for a while and see how the American public really feels about Japan after the conference is ended. At present the Americans are to a certain extent misled by their navalists' propaganda. What we want to know, is the unbiased judgment of the American people when they can have time to think over the proceedings and outcomes of the conference without presuppositions or misleading conceptions. In order to have them think fairly, however, a certain "cooling off" period is needed.

The Four Power Treaty Signed.

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

IT WAS ERRONEOUS to suppose that a fifth plenary session of the conference on limitation of armament would be necessary, for an agreement on naval reduction was forthcoming yesterday.

The signatures of the representatives of Japan, America, England and France were affixed to the new four-power treaty relative to the Pacific, at the State Department. The function was carried out with extreme simplicity. There was no brilliant dramatic scene such as we witnessed at Versailles. This is what they call the American way of doing things. Thus the official "marriage" of four great powers was solemnized.

Now that this "marriage" is a reality there appear on the horizon the well-known watchful observers of the United States Senate. Already objections to the treaty are being raised. Senator Borah, who undoubtedly is the leader, says some very interesting things. Says he:

"I do not object to the treaty absolutely. If the arms conference will agree to absolute disarmament I will sanction the 'marriage.' But if they are satisfied with the Hughes proposal, which is not at all satisfactory, I feel great apprehension for the future. On that account I believe it would be best not to conclude the treaty."

What Senator Borah says is true in a way, but it must be remembered that the new treaty has not been formulated among four nations who are infatuated with one another, as has been the case in the past when treaties or agreements were signed. Rather, this treaty had its beginnings in the fact that had they been left to their own devices the high contracting parties would have waxed quarrelsome and there was very real danger of a general fight being precipitated. The idea was to "marry" them and thus keep them friendly.

In a word, in the past treaties and agreements have been formulated and ratified when two or more nations saw a common enemy in the offing. But the parties to the new treaty already were antagonistic to one another and naturally there could be found no other party against whom all could be expected to engage in a war. One might ask, for the sake of argument, if Germany regained her power, or if the Russian soviet government waxed more powerful, what could be expected to happen? But if we are going to be alarmed at the thought of such future possibilities, we will have no end to it.

When we come to think of world affairs in this light, we arrive at a thought which leads us to study article two of the treaty. This article was inserted to meet just such a contingency as the future revival of Germany or the reawakening of Russia. Whether this article resembles article X of the peace treaty or not is immaterial. There is no reason to fear that the article will make of the four powers who signed the treaty a militaristic alliance, as Senator Borah argues it will.

On the contrary, when Senator Borah advances arguments against the acceptance of this worthy treaty, he is but paying an ancient debt to the wrong party. He is careless, if indeed, he is not narrow minded. If he plans to block ratification of the treaty in the Senate, he is abusing the power given a senator by the constitution of the United States. Japan, England and France are not privileged to say anything about the Senate's power of ratification. That is purely the business of the United States.

But in the event that things go wrong in the Senate and the treaty is consigned to the waste basket by the Senate after having been signed by the officials of the United States government, then, we imagine, the other countries will not remain silent. In any event, there should be affixed to the naval agreement based on this four-power treaty a clause conveying the following idea: The agreement shall become effective only after it shall have been ratified by the United States Senate. Without this sort of reservation it would be dangerous for Japan to sign the agreement. And England and France likewise have a right to demand a guarantee in the matter.

What was the reason for giving to the United States alone the right to make reservations in the treaty and the further right to reject its obligations unless a separate agreement were reached as regards Yap and other controversies? If the United States has the right to make reservations, then England and Japan also have that right.

When Senator Lodge announced the reservation in an attitude of self-righteousness, why did the Japanese and English delegations remain silent? There is no reason for such diffidence simply because the place of the convention happens to be Washington.

The success of the conference depends upon the concerted efforts and

JAPAN'S NEW PREMIER.

CONTINUED FROM LAST SATURDAY.

MY EXPECTATIONS thus completely disappointed, I lived a life of misery. I wanted to cry, but I could not. I wanted to appeal to others, but the miserable life I had led had not enabled me sufficiently to master English to convey my thoughts and feelings. I wished to write home, but I was not able to do so in my circumstances.

The only means I had for self-expression was to disobey the commands of the heartless old man and his wife. Later, for reasons not known to me, I was sent to Oakland, to the residence of a rich man named Brown. The senior Mr. Brown and his wife were from Washington, D. C., and their son and his wife lived in the house. They kept a Chinese cook and an Italian gardener who took care also of the horses and cows.

There, for a while, I had no more time for study than before, for I had much work to do. But that was for a very short time. Soon the Browns discharged the cook and gardener for reasons I did not know. Of course, it would have been immaterial to me whether those two foreigners had retained their jobs or not if my work and treatment had remained as before. But there was a change. All the work those two men had done was placed on my shoulders. In order to do two men's work I had to get up at 5 o'clock in the morning and work until about 11 at night, with only about half an hour's rest at noon. About sixteen hours' work for a fourteen-year-old boy! The tasks ranged from housework and gardening to taking care of livestock. I was kept so busy I scarcely knew where I stood.

At night, when I would go to bed tired out, I could not help thinking of my past. Often, when I thought of the future, I would cry myself to sleep.

NEW MINISTER TO CHINA. The elder Mr. Brown, who, as I said before, was in Washington, had been appointed minister to China. On his way to China he was scheduled to stop in Oakland for some time. The Chinese cook discharged some time ago was called back into service.

One day I quarreled with that Chinese about a trivial matter. I was so enraged that for a time I was determined to kill him. But, upon reflection, I considered that I myself might be killed for my deed. I thought, wouldn't it be worth while, I was anxious to learn of the legal aspects of murder and made inquiries of my master.

My master was shocked to learn of my plan and loudly berated me for my contemplated action. It was at this juncture that I remembered what my grandmother had taught me—to be patient on all occasions. This restrained me from violence, but it was impossible to live under the same roof with the Chinese cook. So I asked my employer to relieve me from his service. I was emphatically turned down.

Then, for the first time, the man told me he owned me outright, that I was his slave for a period of three years. He declared he had bought me as a slave.

And then, for the first time, I awakened to the truth of my situation. For some time I was so agitated that I didn't know what to do. I wanted to cry, but couldn't, so extreme was my emotion.

From childhood I had been taught to endure any kind of hardship for the sake of the opposite sex. I had been taught to stand the test of a slave. I hated Van Kooke. My friends in Japan had asked him to be my guardian, but they had not given him the right to sell me into slavery. Yet he had pitched me into a pit and chained me to the spot where I now found myself.

CONTINUED NEXT SATURDAY.

LIMITATION OF NAVIES AND INJUSTICE.

By MRS. S. KATSUZUMI University of Michigan

SOME AMERICANS state that the formula 5-5-3 is the unalterable ratio. They claim it is proposed with the existing strength of navies as a basis. It is to avoid everlasting competition in naval construction. Arguing that the existing ratio is believed to be the controlling factor, it will permit of no modification. To the American mind the above argument seems plausible; but it is not convincing or just to the Japanese view. Let us examine the ratio of naval strength given by an American paper.

The Washington Evening Star of November 12, 1921, states the comparative fighting strength, giving number of ships and tonnage, and they are as follows: "Great Britain, 533 ships, 1,860,480 tons; United States, 464 ships, 1,289,463 tons; Japan, 99 ships, 528,659 tons; France, 138 ships, 462,356 tons; Italy, 85 ships, 275,522 tons," etc.

If the formula 5-5-3 is to mean an equality of ships and if the formula is a just one inasmuch as it is based upon the existing naval strength; then, why does not the United States apply the same formula between the navies of Great Britain and the United States? Are they actually 5-5-7? Or are they absolutely equal? If the United States has the freedom of assuming for her navy a strength absolutely equal to the British when these navies are not equal, then Japan should be considered under the same rule. There should be impartiality. That is to say, Japan, too, has the right of assuming for her navy equality with Great Britain and the United States.

CONSISTENCY IS LACKING But the United States insists on the existing ratio between Japan and the United States and at the same time insists to apply it to Great Britain. The Japanese cannot but think it is merely an arbitrary formula fixed in favor of the United States inasmuch as the United States' navy is not equal to the British.

The Japanese delegates from the beginning expressed their willingness to accept the proposal in "principle," with a definite reservation that "certain modifications will be proposed with regard to the tonnage basis." It is not a mere acclamation. This shows clearly the sincerity of the Japanese. It also shows that they approach that point with a true conception and moderate attitude.

The Japanese firmly believe in the equality of nations under the accepted principle of international law. Yet the Japanese people do not wish to uphold the principle of equality in naval strength, for they are as a race very conciliatory in daily life; and that is true in international affairs as well. Moreover, they love peace. At the same time they do not wish to see blindly the formula—arbitrary dictatorial sentence or dogma—merely proclaimed by the American delegates.

CIRCUMSCRIBED ARGUMENT The delegates from the United States try to limit the right of propounding the Japanese argument because of the expression, "accept in principle" when her national security is at stake. The United States stands for "equal opportunity" in China. She claims a naval equality with Great Britain. Would it not be fair to give equality to Japan in naval affairs? But Japan does not contend with equality in navies. Their demand is only for the United States' 10. The United States should be more than willing to grant it, especially when the Japanese people are strongly demanding this ratio.

It needs to be emphasized that if the conference fails to attain its success it will not be due to the Japanese. The United States delegates should be reminded of President Harding's opening address for the conference in which he "welcomed the delegates with unselfish hands," and said: "The world demands a sober contemplation of the existing order and the realization that there can be no cure without sacrifice, not by one of us but by all of us."

THE UNITED STATES' delegates will understand that the Japanese people are wide awake in political affairs—or the spirit of democracy is being kindled in their hands. They will not suffer to relinquish the national security with an utterance in English by one of the Japanese. The United States stands for "equal opportunity" in China. She claims a naval equality with Great Britain. Would it not be fair to give equality to Japan in naval affairs? But Japan does not contend with equality in navies. Their demand is only for the United States' 10. The United States should be more than willing to grant it, especially when the Japanese people are strongly demanding this ratio.

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KATSUGORO'S REVENGE.

(From The Hakone Reigen Izari Katakuchi.) By CHIKAMATSU TOKUZO.

CONTINUED FROM LAST SATURDAY.

INSTEAD of being frozen by fear at the sight of Gouke's sword, plucky little Hatushuna was spurred to quick action. She ran over to him, threw herself at his feet.

"Spare him, sir," she cried, "and I shall yield to your pleasure!" "Well said, little one!" Gouke grinned. "An you please me, wench, I shall spare the lives of both these miserable creatures. What ho, there! Unbind and ungar the old hag."

Gouke's servants unbound Sawarabi, removed the gag from her mouth and suffered her to rejoin Hatushuna. Tears of joy streaming down their faces, mother and daughter embraced one another.

"I can well understand your state of mind, my darling," the old lady said after a time, drying her tears. "Go you, and serve Sir Kouzoku."

Katsugoro had recovered consciousness and was sitting up. "Think not of me, my dearest Hatushuna," he said in tones of resignation. "There is no need for you to be dragged down with me."

With glances that spoke more plainly than words, he bade her yield to Gouke, resolving in his secret heart to slay his enemy at the earliest opportunity, but first to allay his suspicions.

He gazed at Hatushuna with the same means of communication, let her husband know that she understood and would do her utmost.

HATUSHUNA'S FAREWELL "Take care of yourself, mother, and you, my husband," the girl said aloud. "Be not anxious about me."

But, brave as brave could be though she was, she burst into tears. Gouke broke in upon her weeping with, "Now, my little Hatushuna, let us pass the night of our honeymoon pleasantly at the Hotel Kikuyakata at Odawara. We'll have frogs legs stewed in honey, sherberts from Arabia, olives from Jerusalem, figs from Smyrna, melons from Sautay, rice cakes from Nihon, pheasants from China and all manner of good things. A feast for the gods! Come!"

Leading the weeping wife by the hand, he hurried her away, his retainers servilely bringing up the rear.

Sawarabi and Katsugoro were speechless with emotion. But after a pause his feelings got the better of him and he cried aloud: "How can a weak girl like Hatushuna hit a racket? My beloved wife! He will kill her, the brute!"

Sawarabi, watching the tears flow unchecked down his haggard cheeks, had great difficulty to restrain her own.

"My sorrow is one, my son. But what can we do? See, even I, a frail old woman, her mother, am not crying. Come, brace up! It is not unseemly for a brave man like Katsugoro to weep like a woman."

"I should be a heartless devil if I did not weep, mother!" he replied. "It makes my blood run cold. Perhaps at this very moment Hatushuna lies unresisting, dead, in the arms of that fiend!"

Sounding a small bell, Katsugoro prayed to Buddha. Sawarabi joined him, repeating over and over again: "Namu Amida Butsu! Namu Amida Butsu!"

While they were kneeling in prayer they became conscious of a young woman approaching. They looked intently, and then their eyes stuck out for astonishment. It was Hatushuna, alone.

CONTINUED NEXT SATURDAY.

OUT OF LUCK.

By SHICHISHI ITO.

H. G. WELLS said: "Our Western world, I am convinced, can work with the Japanese and understand and trust them." Never forget that. But for the Orientals it is hard to trust the Occidentals who go out to the West with Bible and sword.

NO WONDER the delegates of the "Big Three" deadlocked on naval ratio so often, for 5-5-3 makes a notoriously unlucky number.

WAR BONUS BILL Discussed After Christmas—Headline. Such is life.

IT IS REPORTED that Marconi still believes that Mars signalled. Mars may be signalling S. O. S. because armament isn't popular lately.

THE FIGHTING SPIRIT of the women of the Kansas coal fields is not to be wondered at by the species of man who is called husband.

NOW the quadruple alliance has become a fact, the "irreconcilables" of the Senate must be having a busy Christmas holiday.

AGAIN THE PEKING students have paraded to protest against Shantung negotiations. We surmise they have no chance to become bookworms.

TROTZKY CALLS BOLSHIEVIKI to Fight Japan—Headline. He must be busy to fight famine and Japs at the same time.

THE ART of "save face" is pretty popular in Washington. Chinese advisors resigned to save their face and the Japanese delegates are struggling hard to save their face.

ULSTER MEN REJECT Free Irish State Offer—Headline. Seems Lloyd George is not able to attend to the next Washington Conference, too.

THE DELEGATES of Belgium, Portugal and Holland to the Washington Conference are complaining of lack of work. We may advise them to join the army of the unemployed.

TSZEYEW being governor of Wo-shing, the Master said to him: "Have you got good men there?" He answered: "There is Tan-tai Meeming, who never in walking takes a short cut, and never comes to my office excepting on public business."

—Confucius.

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WHEN THIS OLD WORLD WAS YOUNG.

CONTINUED FROM LAST SATURDAY.

THE PARENTS of the Maiden of Unai, who had witnessed this scene, were frantic. They shouted and cried for help, while the two devoted lovers, without a second's hesitation, sprang as one man into the river. One seized the maiden by the foot, the other by the hand. Thus the three were seen to struggle in the water for two or three minutes. But not one of the three could swim, and in the end all perished.

In due time the bodies of all three were recovered. Three funeral services were held in one, and when the maiden was laid to rest a lover was buried on either side of her. To this day the spot is known as the "Maiden's Grave." In the grave of Mubara was placed a hollow bamboo cane, together with a bow and quiver and a long sword. Nothing was placed beside Chinu in his grave.

Some time later a stranger passing one night in the vicinity of the graves was startled by sounds of a conflict. He bade his retainers make inquiry, but they returned with the declaration that they had neither seen nor heard anything of an unusual nature.

Pondering over the story of the Maiden of Unai, the stranger presently was fast asleep. No sooner had he dozed off than he beheld, kneeling before him, a blood-stained man, who said that he had been greatly annoyed and harassed by the persecutions of an enemy. He begged the loan of the stranger's sword.

Reluctantly the stranger granted this request. When he awakened he was inclined to think his dream only a dream. But that it was no passing fancy was demonstrated by the fact that his sword was missing, and near at hand he could hear the sounds of a great struggle.

Suddenly the sound of weapons ceased. Once again the blood-stained man stood before him.

"By thine honorable assistance," the man said, "I have slain the foe that had oppressed me during these many years."

This is interpreted as an indication that in the abode of the departed spirit Chinu fought and slew his rival. After many years of bitter jealousy, so the tale runs, he was able to call the Maiden of Unai his own.

Sakimaru sings:

THE MAIDEN'S GRAVE. "I stand by the grave where they buried The Maiden of Unai, Whom of old the rival champions Did woo so jealously.

"The grave should hand down through the ages Her story forevermore, That men yet unborn might love her, And think on the days of yore.

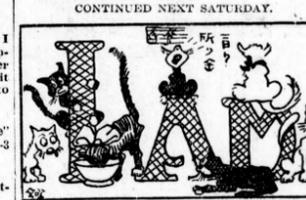
"And so beside the causeway They filled up the boulders high; Nor e'er, till the clouds that o'ershadow us Shall vanish from the sky

"May the pilgrim along the causeway Forget to turn aside at the grave of the Maiden; And the village folk, beside,

"Nor e'er cease from their bitter weeping, But cluster around her tomb; And mourn o'er the grave of the Maiden, And bewail the Maiden's doom.

"Till at last e'en I stand gazing On the grave where she lies low, And muse with unspeaking sadness On the old days long ago."

CONTINUED NEXT SATURDAY.



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

I COMPOSE reference to a bamboo fence around our house when I disclose about secrets of taking an exercise over the fence. That is to say, I believe I remarked about fence, didn't I?

The house just outside of this fence are house of Kushami. Wholly incidentally, the rent are very cheap. There are a vacant space outside of our house, so the tale runs, it are decorated by the grove of cypress.

When we observe yonder from our porch, it appear as how the place are very suited for a country gentleman to abide within with a nameless cat as his companions. But branches of cypress are not so very dense as we would be pleased to describe and we can see them to a boarding house for student with the name of such very imposing nature, such as "Gunkakukan." Which means the hall of so many storis, but the boarding house in the reality are of very suitable grade for the dear gentleman of the minus coins with big vast heads. So we can't conceive of Kushami on such a high estimate on account of this dignifying house. But if that house could be "Gunkakukan," ours are "Gwaryukutsu," meaning cave of a couchant and fierce dragon.

Well, pity say, you don't have to pay a war tax on the name so let's us choose any dignified handle we care to pick up but the greatness of our present problem are that small but vacant lot I have already previously mentioned. It are certainly a cause of the dispute.

The vacant spot runs from south to north five or six rod long and west to south ten rod, then it bend like the fishes hook toward north side of Gwaryukutsu. This particular northern part are a cause of such disputes.

LOT CAUSES GRIEF We—by that I mean sweet master of Gwaryukutsu and the great cats—suffer such lot of trouble by reason of this same lot. The south side are occupied by the cypress grove and on north side are a row of seven or eight Paulownia Tomentosas, whatever that are. We apprehend the wood are useful for making zeta or wooden clog, etc. The size of last mentioned trunk got to measure more than foot in circumference and if we could sell or dispose them to wooden clogs men we certainly ought to be able to accumulate in the course of time quite a handsome sum to say the least and speak conservatively.

But alas we are renters and can't dispose of them as we please. Sorry for my sad master. Some day back janitor of school came along and he cut off one of a branch and took it home. The next time he had new pair of clog on and say that he composed them with a branch he removed from tree. This he speak without being prodded or interrogated by us family. Aren't he smart fellow?

There stand those tomentosas but they are not worth the pennyworth to the likes of us. Olden saying say a man commit crime having jema. But we are under compulsion to change that to this saying or wise crack: "Grow tomentosas but no money." Aren't that the dandy motto?

It are just like spoiling treasure by maintaining it from use. The fool persons is neither the dimwit master nor me, but the grand and mighty little landlord, Denbei.

MAKING GENTS GENTLEMEN The privet middle school called Rakunkan. There are 800 of youngish gentlemen what are in a process of being made as gentlemen and the school called two yens and so they call it school, alma mother and all that. Judging of school by this name, which say in Japanese "Falling Cloud Academy," are all kind very poetical. I despise. You might suppose or even imagine they are the very romantic gang, but that are all wrong. You can't extract anything out of a name, it's just name, they don't apprehend a flock of the stork flocking at Gunkakukan and Gwaryukutsu is the residence of cat.

Again when you know there are in this strange world people called as eccentric, our fond master, Kushami among the teacher and M. A., we hit upon a idea the students at Rakunkan are not all poetical youth by any means at all. If you can't comprehend that, why argue? You better had come and remain about three days at my hospitable master.

MORE SAME NEX SATURDAY.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S REGENCY.

By KAZUO EHARA.

CONTINUED FROM LAST SATURDAY.

IT MAY REASONABLY be expected that two elder statesmen, Prince Yamamoto and Marquis Matsukata, will retire from actual power in the near future. Although the offices made vacant by their retirement will be filled by men of their own clique and choice, the influence of the elders, which hitherto has been so tremendous as dictating the making of any new government, will certainly be removed from the politics of the new era, which the recent crown prince is eager to bring about with his tremendous popularity among the rising generation and with the assistance of the wise and progressive advisers he now possesses.

The crown prince asserted, in a speech in Tokyo last September, that, from his European tour he had learned the truth—that Japan had many things to learn from Western countries. The idea is exactly what the great emperor of Meiji, the new regent's grandfather, set forth in his well known "Five Oaths," made public a few years after his ascension of the throne. The first half of the Meiji era witnessed the predominance of the liberal and progressive spirit, which was, indeed, the principal reason why Japan became a world power almost overnight. It is, therefore, a good omen for another big jump Japan is to make that the regent has realized the same truth his grandfather realized in the days of the great transition.

STANDPATISM IS MENACE. Japan's greatest trouble, at the present moment, is the standpatism held and professed by her elders, to whom anything new under the sun is bad and detrimental. They hate any new idea or ideal, because it is a menace to their prestige. In fact, they are still clinging to the knowledge they acquired from America and from Europe more than fifty years ago. This is the very reason why Japan is even now regarded by the world as the second Germany, in spite of the fact that a majority of her population already is a long way from the antiquated Teutonic militarism.

There are, thus, various reasons for new Japan to welcome the era of the young crown prince's regency, but, above all, it is worth while mentioning that the new regent is popular as a man rather than revered as a demigod. The great Emperor of Meiji was a demigod. He was worshiped by the people, instead of being loved by the people. He was all right, as in the Meiji era the nation wanted to worship their Emperor, but such shall not be the case of the Regent Prince Yoshitomo. As time changes, the minds of the people change.

The new Japan shall be governed by a regent or by an emperor who is a man, wise and virtuous, loved by the people and loving the people. Militarism has robbed Japan of her ancient traditions of worshipping the Emperor, and, in its place, but even among socialists or among the Bolsheviks, the human sentiments of love and affection prevail. They cannot and will not attack a man who loves them and whom they love. Surely, the young regent's popularity as a human being is a fundamental virtue, which will bring about a new era of freedom and progressiveness, a paradise of young men, instead of old men, and a new Japan, who, being conservatives and radicals can live happily. This is the only way for saving Japan from moral destruction, which, in finality, will lead to a political collapse similar to that of Russia.

(THE END.)

The chimney sweeper bids the collier wash his face.

The danger is passed and God is forgotten.