







# 空氣る人

北尾急男

其語教授

死亡廣告

オキシヘラ (酸素療器)

[其二十六]

失望と悔いのこの人が  
らかつた。何とも云へないやうな  
心持を押へて、收三の飛行場か  
ら歸つて來た。南宋亡人は日暮間  
に雨に着いた。もかるタ  
クシーで一日築地の精養軒に寄  
つて、食事をしながら和島に電  
話をかけさしたが、既に退けて  
了つたあこだつた。

女將は二階の一番奥の八疊の  
座敷に案内しながら、  
「暑は?」

毎日分お暑いでは御座いま  
せんか、宅は可成風通しのいい  
方なんぞは九十度を昇り  
まして御座いますからね」

「その位行つたでせうね、隨分

暑がつたから」

「奥さまに御避

食事をして丁ふと、そこから  
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もられて來た末のある役者であ

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をつけたのは三年程前に歌伎

峰林は今に迎へて來て、吳れる

まで人も實にロハで飯を喰べさ

せて置くことは出来ないと云つ

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## 帝原藥店主

ロスアンゼルス (主)

右承認ありた旨北米連絡日會

より中央日會へ通知し來り

●港湾課不正事件報告

港務港

課が昨年中懈怠、取扱等よ

數万ドルに達する不正事件報告

露せしる

近にて羅府電氣會社電車は強盜

にて逃走

二名の襲撃に逢ひ乗客は時計所

持金少額を奪はれ賊は自動車

に對して逃走

電車上反対運動強烈

ナダ市は電車賃金上げ反対

熱烈なる抗議書を知事スチー

ガーン氏に送りサタモニカ地

方は七萬五千ドルを計上して自動

電車位に運行

ナダ市は電車賃金上げ反対

若福に定期總會を開催せし同組

正來は月十五日親善塞人の御

七時より同啟會に於て御正當法

要を講ず事なり一般案内し

三例はシーオーダーの郵送で十

高し

一例の職業婦人として解説され

芳しからざるパンプの名を冠せ

る事に到れり

當市消防夫某が女理髮師の妻女

に對して離婚裁判を提出したる結果

女バーバーは男を誘惑する

して即ち當市教育會に於て被下

のインシートワード小包の數は

一萬九千三十八包にして其中の

三例はシーオーダーの郵送で十

ある昨年十二月中に取扱はれた

三例には二千九百八十包なり

ある

正來一月十五日親善塞人の御

正來一日午後

三例には二千九百八十包なり

ある

正來一日午後



The Shantung Problem.

ALTHOUGH a speedy adjournment of the Washington conference was hoped for by all the conferees, it was at the same time undeniable that none of them would feel satisfied when they had bidden farewell to Washington without having definitely settled the Siberian and Chinese problems, said The Japanese American News in Japanese last Thursday.

As a matter of fact, we do not join the clique of Mr. Hearst, who is now severely criticizing the American delegation for its inability to solve the Chinese problems, because his main purpose is simply to destroy the beneficial results of the conference in order to fortify his gospel of preparedness. But what he says in regard to China, especially regarding Shantung, shall not be overlooked by the thinking Japanese, because it is true that the Chinese problems will not be settled satisfactorily unless the Shantung controversy shall be clearly and amicably solved.

From the very beginning, we have expressed the view that the Shantung question should be added to the agenda of the present conference and thereby should bear the responsibility of the settlement equally with America, England and France. Had this been the policy of the Japanese foreign office, we are sure there would have been no Shantung controversy at the close of last year. Taking it for granted that the Shantung question was to be settled separately, it is really inexplicable that the Japanese diplomats rejected China's offer to buy the railways in cash payment. Vice-Minister Hanihara declared that China must pay back other Japanese loans if she was really able to buy the railways in Shantung for cash. What he said is certainly true, but we don't think it proper or statesmanlike to issue such a statement when people are exerting themselves to promote peace and goodwill in the Far East by solving that detrimental controversy between Japan to accept China's offer without hesitation, and then watch, with other world powers, to see what China really can do.

The two outstanding characteristics of the Japanese foreign office diplomacy are the extreme, almost subservient politeness toward America on the one hand, and excessive arrogance toward China on the other. It is now common knowledge that the representatives of the foreign office strongly insisted upon acceptance of the 5-5-3 capital ship ratio, simply because it was proposed by America. The same gentlemen are now insisting upon China's unconditional acceptance of their demands regarding Shantung, declaring that Japan will never yield any more to China, as she is rightfully entitled to do. That America is strong and China is weak, there can be no doubt. But, is it statesmanlike to change one's attitude in accordance with the strength or the weakness of the other? It is an unquestionably mistaken procedure.

We do not believe, however, that the Shantung controversy will remain unsolved indefinitely. Furthermore, we sincerely hope that it will be solved on this occasion, because we are confident that there will be no better opportunity than now. And with this realization, we once more suggest that the Japanese delegation take the initiative to bring up the matter for general discussion by the conference. America and England probably will not agree to such proposals, because they are careful not to be entangled with Japan and China in this delicate controversy. If they decline to accept the offer, then Japan can settle the matter readily. Certainly, the American people have no right to criticize Japan's policy, as long as they are unwilling to participate in a settlement of the Shantung problem.

Prince Tokugawa.

The following is a liberal translation of an editorial in Japanese appearing in this newspaper last Wednesday.

PRINCE TOKUGAWA, one of Japan's four delegates to the Washington conference, has arrived here on his way home. He is scheduled to leave San Francisco on the Korea Maru on the 13th inst.

Prince Tokugawa is neither a technical expert nor is he a bona fide diplomat. Naturally his duties as a delegate at the conference differed materially from the duties of his colleagues.

When the late Premier Hara made his choice of the prince, having given not the slightest previous inkling of whom he was going to choose, the people of Japan were taken aback, and some hazarded guesses as to Hara's intentions. They argued that the appointment was a bit of sop thrown to the opposition in the House of Peers.

Unfortunately, after the appointment and before the formal opening of the conference, Hara was assassinated. His voice cannot be heard now and there is no way of learning what was his real motive in appointing Prince Tokugawa a delegate. But the prince is here now, having fulfilled his mission as a delegate to the conference within the past two months, and we take this opportunity to say we are glad to believe that Hara was not without foresight in his selection.

As a matter of fact, the critics of Tokugawa are divided into two camps, one side praising what he has done, the other censuring him. But when we examine this censure of Tokugawa, we find it is based upon the foregone conclusion that he was a seasoned diplomat. That was expecting too much of him.

He is a descendant of the noblest and most exclusive family in Japan. He is a scion of unique lineage. Therefore, no matter how democratic a life the prince may appear to lead, that does not affect the fact that he is a nobleman. We wish to refresh the memory of the public, as well as the prince himself, on this point.

The Japan of today is becoming a very democratic country and the degree of respect the commonality of the Japanese are paying their noblemen is becoming less each day. Nevertheless, Japan is still a country of aristocrats. And when we reflect that the noble families are representative of the theory of the survival of the fittest, we must admit that many respectable qualities are to be found in Japan's aristocracy.

The Japanese noblemen of today are showing a tendency toward moral and intellectual degeneration. They not only forget their duty as leaders of the people, but also shun a monkey wrench into the wheel of progress toward higher civilization. We do not by any means uphold a vulgar adulmentation of the nobility by the common people. What we hope for is that the nobility will retain its dignity and at the same time will assiduously cultivate intellectual and moral qualities.

In a word, what the Japan of today stands in need of is an increase of an aristocratic common people more than an increase of democracy among noblemen, who, as such, have special rights. This augurs the advancement of Japan's intellectual life. There is no nation in the world devoid of its aristocracy. Soviet Russia has her intellectual, materialistic aristocrats. The same is true even in the United States. For the very law of heredity perpetuates the aristocratic classes.

In Japan, since the dawn of the Meiji era, the new intellectual and materialistic aristocrats have been increasing year after year. It is a natural tendency and there is no need for alarm. But when aristocrats abuse their special privileges and put off their social responsibilities as aristocrats, there will be heard a voice that will destroy the aristocratic class.

We congratulate Prince Tokugawa, who is destined to lead the aristocrats of Japan in the future, on the performance of his great duty. He has shown the world the wonderful ability of a Japanese aristocrat. What we sincerely hope is that upon his return to Japan, Prince Tokugawa will become the able leader of the aristocratic class, and will throw himself in the breach to stem the tide of their moral and intellectual decline. We hope he will stay the movement making for the destruction of his class, inspired by an abuse of special privileges. But at the same time, we trust he will show the people the good qualities of the higher class, and will set a good example for the masses to follow.

When we mention the word "aristocrat," we fear, we are apt to convey a mistaken impression. What we hope for is that each and all of us shall acquire a highly intellectual and moral character such as an aristocrat should have; a character woefully lacking among the Japanese in comparison with Americans and Englishmen. The Japanese residing in the United States especially, and more particularly those born and reared in this country, strive to be democratic and learn the ways of vulgar Americans. The result is that we leave a bad impression upon American gentlemen.

We felt it our duty to say a word on this subject while taking this opportunity to extend a welcome to Prince Tokugawa.

Getting Back to Normalcy.

JUST WHAT, precisely, is normalcy? If you read last evening's papers you may have noticed that Henry Ford has cut the price of his flappers for the third time since the war, and that other manufacturers are announcing slashes as high as 50 per cent. And that, the average man will tell you, is nearing normalcy.

Well, this old world can't get back to pre-war prices and conditions any too soon. The automobile industry is so constituted and the conditions of

INTERVIEWING PRINCE TOKUGAWA.

The following is a free translation of an interview with Prince Tokugawa, published in Japanese in this newspaper last Thursday:

BY KAMEO USUI.

IT IS a very unusual thing for me to desert my bed at 4 a.m., but I was going to interview the Prince, a real Prince, in about two hours, and I was very excited. The fact is that I had engaged a room in the Hotel Sacramento but didn't care to take even a short nap.

It was about 5 o'clock when the train drew into the Sacramento station. The Prince's special car was there, but it was too early yet for me to see him. So I went aboard and waited for him to make his appearance.

It was about 6:20 when I met Prince Tokugawa face to face. The Prince would have been the ruler of Japan had the old feudal system been retained. He personally led me to the smoker. It was quite dark outside even then.

In appearance the Prince resembled one of the gods of fortune in the Japanese fairy tales. He is more than a bit, and short, and his face is kinder, more amiable, even a little adamantine merchant than an aristocratic statesman. In leading the way, his manner toward me was both kindly and familiar. He made me feel as though we were old acquaintances.

"My throat has been affected on my way here and my voice is anything but musical right now."

I began as we seated ourselves side by side. And that may mean the I should not talk much to you, but I do."

"The Japanese in California heartily welcome the state," I said. "For a time we were very apprehensive as to the outcome of the conference and we felt that in the event of the failure of the conference we could not lead a peaceful life here. But the result is more than we expected, and that is why we are thankful to you and your colleagues."

Thus I broached the subject of the conference.

TAKES HONORS EASILY.

"Why, yes," said the Prince, "but the conference has not yet come to an end and there may, of course, be numerous attacks on what we did. So it is premature, I think, for me to speak freely on the subject. I am president of the House of Peers and since the Diet has convened the government thought it would be advisable for me to resume my seat, and I was ordered to return home."

He was very democratic and obliging. Enduring his own physical inconvenience, he answered my questions freely.

"Well, the opposition party will attack the government on the policies adopted by the government and the delegates; that cannot be helped. It does not matter to them whether the agreements arrived at are good or otherwise, they are all set for an attack."

"Of course, our wishes know no bounds. We might hope for more from the conference, but Japan is not the only party seated around the table, and she had to listen to the demands of other nations. Generally speaking, however, the outcome is favorable to Japan, I think. But I shall not try to make everybody see this as I see it."

"But the great work of my colleagues, Barons Kato and Shibusawa and Mr. Hanihara, was really wonderful. I myself was merely a hanger-on and I do not expect any word of congratulations. Suppose the naval limitation proposition had been carried out as proposed by the naval experts, it might have come to the point of sending our force to the stars. Baron Kato put his foot down on naval limitation—a great credit to him."

Bowing his head reverentially, Kemmotsu answered with seeming gratitude:

A DOUBLE-EDGED SPEECH.

"My lord, I cannot thank you or express to you the satisfaction your command gives me. The honor is the greater as I am but recently come to your army. To the best of my ability I shall strive to give you service."

A sudden gust of wind extinguished every light in the room. The lights were now a mere glimmer. The Yoshio-ki was an omen of his defeat in the forthcoming battle. He had his brother Yoshimine, being a native of Musashi Province, well acquainted with the topography of that country. Therefore do I appoint you our guide; your regiment shall take the van."

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SHIDEHARA'S FINE WORK.

"Ambassador Shidehara, unfortunately, was taken ill during the conference, but before the conference he had made thorough preparation for his return. He found an exceptionally smooth highway. The main feature of his work was the fine impression he made upon Secretary Hughes and the other American delegates. The ambassador was implicitly trusted by the American statesmen and they took him for a simple-minded, straightforward man. As a result the American government understood Japan's situation very well and had sympathy for us. Our arguments were taken at their face value."

Baron Kato, the Prince said, made reservations on the Shinyo Maru, scheduled to sail from San Francisco on the 24th inst., but it will not be possible for him to leave Washington in time to send his force to the stars. Baron Kato put his foot down on naval limitation—a great credit to him.

Unfortunately, after the appointment and before the formal opening of the conference, Hara was assassinated. His voice cannot be heard now and there is no way of learning what was his real motive in appointing Prince Tokugawa a delegate. But the prince is here now, having fulfilled his mission as a delegate to the conference within the past two months, and we take this opportunity to say we are glad to believe that Hara was not without foresight in his selection.

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RONIN LEADER HONORED.

MASSTER YOSHIOKA OISHI, a descendant of Yoshihiko Dishi, a leader of the famous Forty-Seven Ronin, was honored at the unveiling of a statue in honor of the Ronin leader recently at the Temple Sengakuji, at Takanawa, Japan. A Takanawa middle school student assisted Master Oishi in the unveiling ceremony.

Dr. Uyesugi, Dr. Inouye and Professor Akamatsu of the Tokyo Imperial University were among those who attended the ceremony. The statue was built as a result of the work of the leaders of the Yamato Minro-ka, an association of contractors, and was the work of Bunzo Mayeda. With its quartz pedestal it is thirty-one feet high.

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