

山東問題解決近し

日本政府譲歩の程度は豫想外
船越中將練習艦隊を率ひ参加
伯利西爾獨立記念

軍縮會議關係電報

(一月廿七日午後二時)

鳩山氏懲罰案否決

鈴木代議士殴打事件の紛糾
本社 東京特電 (二月廿七日午後二時)

軍縮會議關係電報

(一月廿七日午後二時)

佛大統領と米大使

華府會議と西比利の問題
米國記者は國際事情に通じず

軍縮會議關係電報

(一月廿七日午後二時)

佛大統領失業者問題を説く

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墨政府承認反對團の調査

軍縮會議關係電報

(一月廿七日午後二時)

平民宰相原敬

平民政務相
鐵血宰相原敬

軍縮會議關係電報

(一月廿七日午後二時)

獨逸賞金支拂說明

華府英伊全權運動
華國前皇子遠嶺

軍縮會議關係電報

(一月廿七日午後二時)

大統領の忠言と支那全權

列國は山東問題に無干渉
大統領の忠言と支那全權

軍縮會議關係電報

(一月廿七日午後二時)

日本と西比利問題

膠濟鐵道に日本人の助手
日本は案外早く撤退せん

軍縮會議關係電報

(一月廿七日午後二時)

獨逸賞金支拂說明

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軍縮會議關係電報

(一月廿七日午後二時)

愛蘭人大會決議

獨逸賞金支拂說明
獨逸賞金支拂說明

軍縮會議關係電報

(一月廿七日午後二時)

日本特別定期預金

日本特別定期預金
日本特別定期預金

軍縮會議關係電報

不景氣な正月と 早稻田老侯の死

古來の歴史など云ふもの
大抵いか加減のものだと思れる
▲國民葬の内幕
愈々侯が薨去せらるゝや、早稻田系の人々は内心國葬を豫期して騒動らしい。大學の方では校務にしたいとの希望が最初から供物を持ち込んで大隈家でも一
あつたのは始終無いが夫れでも候が維新以來の元勳であり残りに事も出来たのである即ち侯は危
事から推して國葬に相違無いと驚いてから豫期よりか長

◆民族的鎖國主義を越へよ 在日代表者會に一願を促す

を聞くと、目下鐵道省工作局にて研究調査中の寝臺模型課で、二段式のもので、縦床横木の構造である。収容人員の多いことを得る限り、八十人定員の八十五人位は、收容する程度に製作する所で、殆どが、人間が備え得る限り、取扱い易いのである。なれば、名醫、ナース等の専門家も、技術的知識を有する者であつた、所謂護士の風格の如きでは駄目だ、人物が出来ての寝臺に類似したものであつたのである。使用料金の低廉さ、給仕の手際の良さは、さういふ點から寝具は、毛布なり、外套なりであつたのである。

をうるさがつて居る、彼の人がして華府会議の話を聞く事をな様になつた以上、逆も助かる。實力は無いのだからこの事で、又は其の醫者の話によつた、三浦だ、肥士だ、岡田だ、と謂ふ名醫の集つてある。田だ」と、謂ふ医師の集つてある。どうも見識のある醫者が居る。なにか寄り合が大勢寄れば寄る程統一つかない、名と得手勝手ゆ診療で得手勝手の手當てをさして、までに運んでも來たいま其の

て居る僕の懸念や醫器等で永く
腰痛に出入して居る人が二ヶ
月も前に話した感によると今度
は僕も未だ會はないが、
僕も医師も助かるまい。前の
病の時には大分世間に危篤を
へられたが、夫れでも枕頭語
の途中が談話の偶々天下國家
事に涉る時あれば医候恰かも
人の如くなつて談論風發の氣
があつたものだけれど今度の
新聞を讀むのを聞く
事で居る事となり未だ
のさへ出来ぬ事であつた
起き上れとの事であつた
從つて僕も未だ會はないが、
書を通じての話によれば、
世話をなつた安孫子歎長を
加州同胞に呉々され感謝の
傳へて欲しく病氣が治つた
に在米同胞に對する見聞を
する事であつた(一月十九日)
谷生

一トメントを新聞記者に聞く。その侯の薨去で、如何に人間の智が失った人の病氣に對して干渉した儘、西久保駅町の自邸に着て、微弱であるを説明して居る侯愈々今度寝込んでから死に至り、百餘日を経て居るが天下名醫を集めて而して病氣は本に診斷されて居なかつたので、この又た彼の有名な洋食業者博士中洋食賣めにされたのである。彼はまた去る十九日であった。寝込んでから胃腸を損して衰弱甚しく、嘔吐目だ云ふ發熱にて上院候直ちに見分になつて新しく、ソナ事と云ふ見事日付を以て、

◆醫者の智識の標準としての病床 横田長宗

桑港市場農產物

場農產物

▲ストロベリー
弗牛
▲クランベリ

原産クレート支
料類

一
一封度フロ
不貞十仙より十二

ビス仙

三

出帆

新編
古今圖書集成

(日曜)

農會合併で大論戦

分擔金でも申論乙駆
賦課金改正案は原案可決

農事部新設案は修正可決

原案通過

此改正に依り

法務案可決

松岡技師

経過を説明

大原因

修正をして賛成

賛否の議論

討論

新開業

中山法律事務所

原案通過

賦課制度改正案

農會合併案

農業上

原案通過

ロスアンゼルス (十五)

兇行犯人は

密入國團乎

吉福樂店主殺

本月初のアロー

レーベー、エニエット

ハンド樂店主吉福助中氏を殺害

したる嫌疑を以て日下帝國平頂

エルセント市郡監獄に拘留中な

る原理髮職業オーバー・エ

ムスなるもの廿四日同僚ボーリ

トが支那人三名を殺入殺せしめ

んとしてナレシヨ駆入官

の爲めに取押へられ一切白狀に

及ばる關係上遂に包み切れ

ジエムスは國境附近を徘徊し支

那人密入國シンドゲートの團

既報の如クサンオーリキン平原葡萄

荷生産者大會は當地ウードマン

カールに開催され多數同業者の

參會を見たるが中加レーズンの

中心者なるギン氏は現在非常

の三十萬英噸の總生産預想は二

十四萬噸以上ならず害ね

十万萬噸に上る年より今年

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The Success of "Madame Butterfly."

IT WAS VERY PLEASING to us to note the great triumph of our Madame Tamaki Miura in the presentation of "Madame Butterfly" last Tuesday evening at the Century Theater, said The Japanese American News in Japanese on Thursday.

We rejoiced to find an audience that filled the theater, and that more than half of the audience was composed of Japanese. We take this opportunity to thank Madame Miura for the pleasure she afforded us, for the sweetness of her voice and the quality of her art were a great joy. It was a pleasure to share this treat with hundreds of Americans, with whom we generally are not thrown together on such a friendly footing.

There are few operas or dramas having a Japanese character as hero or heroine, or having even a Japanese background. It is too bad there are so few worthy operas or dramas with an oriental theme or flavor. And, in most cases where there are such dramas or operas, the oriental either is unnecessarily exaggerated or there is presented a miserable artificiality that is disgusting to the Japanese.

Puccini is the foremost modern composer and his "Madame Butterfly" has very little of the artificial, even when played by Occidentals. Cho-Cho San undoubtedly is a very real Japanese girl, and for that reason the part is best portrayed when the role is played by a diva from the land of the cherry blossoms. It is therefore only natural that Madame Miura should stand in the forefront of singers in the role of Cho-Cho San.

It is fortunate that the stage has a woman of Madame Miura's ability to sing the part of Cho-Cho San. And it is a joy to Japanese to be able to hear her. To the Japanese is given the privilege of harmonizing the civilizations of the East and the West, and Madame Miura's attainment is an indication of what we can accomplish in this regard.

It is recognized that the Japanese have the best of the Oriental civilization, and the things most beautiful. The rise and fall of Oriental civilization must be synchronous with the rise and fall of the Japanese nation. Were the Japanese to perish today, the task of harmonizing the two great civilizations would be delayed for centuries. When we consider this we cannot help feeling a pride in our mission, while at the same time we are alive to our great responsibility. It is for this reason that we hold in the utmost respect those Japanese who are devoting themselves to a dissemination of our civilization, as Madame Miura is doing.

We believe and expect, of course, that from our ranks other Madame Miuras will come forward. We cannot, however, produce genius in a night, and we earnestly hope that Madame Miura will continue to hold her present exalted position in the world of music.

Perhaps we are looking for too much from the tender sex of our country, for we are cognizant of the fact that in the past Madame Miura has endured many painful experiences—experiences bound to occur to the pioneer who would introduce western music into Japan. The treatment and the attitude shown the prima donna by the traditional society of Japan was brutal in the extreme.

A few years ago Madame Miura was thought of only as a pretty little flower of Ueno, Tokyo. Now she is a star in the world of music. We love her art and we respect her for the efforts she has put forth and for what she has accomplished. We hope that in the future our compatriots will treat her with cordiality and sympathy. Our struggle in America enables us to understand her situation and to sympathize with Madame Tamaki Miura.

The Japanese Army in Siberia.

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

IT MAY have been by prearrangement, and then again perhaps was a mere happenstance, but it so fell out that on the very day when Count Uchida, foreign minister of Japan, announced the foreign policy in the Diet, asserting that Japan was in no position to withdraw her army from Siberia, the Japanese delegates in Washington made a statement conveying the same idea.

Both the count and the delegates declared that Japan cannot withdraw her army from the coast province until the political situation there shall become more stable, and the safety of Japanese life and property shall be assured.

Japan's stupid Siberian policy is deserving of severe criticism all over the world. We can afford to forget for the time being the adverse criticisms of other nations, but why the Japanese remain silent in the face of this wildcat Siberian policy is inexplicable.

Why is our army maintained? Without question, its purpose is to protect the territory of Japan, to ward off any antagonistic army. But there is no reason conceivable why the Japanese authorities should dispatch an army to a foreign shore and leave it there merely because the political situation in that country is in a turmoil, supporting it at the cost of millions of yen.

It is four years since Japan dispatched an army to Siberia under the pretext of protecting her subjects there. In the beginning Japan acted in conjunction with America, so that the world did not pay much attention. After the evacuation of the American army, the presence of the Japanese force in Siberia became so conspicuous that the world began to wonder what was the underlying reason. The small profit Japan was fortunate enough to derive from the enterprise has been swallowed by the heavy expense of maintaining the army in Siberia.

This placing of an unnecessary army in Siberia provoked the wrath of the Russian people and their ill feeling was made manifest in the massacre of Nikolaeievsk and numerous smaller but similar incidents in which a good many soldiers, all told, met tragic deaths.

The Japanese at home do not consider that these unfortunate soldiers have met an honorable death on the field of battle. Rather, they consider the soldiers as victims of militarism. What reason is there for continuing this army in Siberia, an enterprise in which the ordinary people have absolutely no interest?

The chief reason is that the militarists desire to line their own pockets with gold. The Diet aids and abets this by allotting a fund for the maintenance of the army in Siberia.

Foreign Minister Uchida told the Diet that Japan has no territorial ambitions so far as Siberia is concerned, that she is not seeking any special rights or privileges there. That is a fib, and it is spoken very readily; but who, be he Japanese or foreigner, will listen to such twaddle? Viewed from a standpoint of capitalistic imperialism or militarism, what is the reason for spending millions of dollars in the maintenance of a big army in Siberia when Japan has no designs on the country and there is no hope of gaining any special rights?

If what Uchida says be true, the people never in the world will approve the undertaking. It is against all modern political ideas to grab lands, interests or special rights in another country. Japan is "neither seeking to grab land in Siberia nor is she seeking any special privileges," yet she has dared to dispatch an aggressive army. The whole thing is incomprehensible. Uchida's statement will bind himself and the government at some future time. The same thing happened in Shantung.

We have expected a good deal from the Takahashi cabinet, but the policies it has adopted have gone from bad to worse. The instructions forwarded to the delegates in Washington were all wrong, and now the cabinet is trying to shift the responsibility to the diplomatic council. That's shaggy. The Seiyukai is directing the delegates to the arms conference according to party policies, and the opposition, unfortunately, is powerless to wage a winning fight.

Shantung and Mr. Chou.

Mr. Chou is reported to have said that the participation of Britain and the United States in the Sino-Japanese negotiations for the settlement of the Shantung question will set an unwelcome precedent in the solution of international questions. This is quite true and we recognize the great diplomatic knowledge of the Chinese delegate. Indeed, he is of a totally different calibre from Dr. Koo, his colleague at the Washington Conference. Considered either from the dignity of nations concerned or from the future friendship of Japan and China, it is advisable that the questions that pertain to both countries should be settled between them without the participation of any third Power in the discussions and negotiations thereon.

Mr. Chou is also said to have claimed that the Shantung railway constitutes the center of gravity of the Shantung issue. His claim may be based on the present condition in China, but the center of the Shantung question is the retrocession of Kiauchau Bay and the abolition of the Japanese settlement. In these respects, Japan has conceded the demand of China. Moreover, Japan has acceded to the wish of China and has agreed to dispose of

THE QUESTION BOX.

AT THE SUGGESTION of Ruth S. Omi of Knightsen, California, The Japanese American News announces a new department for the benefit of the readers of its English editorial page. It is The Question Box.

Our correspondent says that she is interested in this page, especially in such articles as Mr. Elbin's contribution of last Saturday, and "Kissing in Japan." Articles of this nature, she says, interest her more than the serial stories.

The purpose of The Question Box shall be to form a clearing house for an exchange of information and for the propounding and answering of such questions as our readers may wish to ask.

We believe this will be a very real service for the reader, and for that reason The Japanese American News is willing to devote as much space as shall be necessary to our new departments.

Please address queries to the editor of the English Editorial Page of The Japanese American News, 650 Ellis street, San Francisco, Cal.

Now send in your questions!

URASHIMA AND THE TORTOISE.

"Tis Spring, and the mists come stealing,
O'er Suminoye's shore,
And I stand by the seaside musing
On the days that are no more.

I muse on the world-old story,
As the boats glide to and fro,
On the fisher-boy Urashima,
Who a-fishing lov'd to go.

B. H. CHAMBERLAIN.

URASHIMA lived in a little fishing village called Midorino in Tanga province. While he was fishing one day he caught a tortoise. As tortoises are said to live thousands of years, Urashima, a thoughtful lad, returned the creature to its element, rebated his hook, and sat patiently awaiting his next bite. But the fish were not running, seemingly, for his line washed to and fro in an idle sea. The sun beat down on his head, and after a time Urashima fell asleep.

He had not dozed long when he was startled by someone calling: "Urashima, Urashima!"

It was a low, sweet, haunting voice, and the young fisherman looked up in the boat and scanned the sea in all directions. There on the other side he could make out was a tortoise, the very one he had caught a while ago and had restored to its watery home. He was astonished to hear the tortoise speak perfect Japanese, and still more astonished when the grateful creature thanked him profusely for his kindness.

"Allow me," begged the tortoise, "to conduct you to the ryukyu."

Urashima was astounded, for the ryukyu is the palace of King Dragon. He had been invited to the court of the King of the ryukyu, and was to meet the King and his retinue.

Urashima accepted the invitation. Abandoning his boat at the tortoise's suggestion, he clambered on the back of the great shellfish and found himself cutting the waves at a tremendous rate of speed. And the most curious part of it all was, his clothing remained dry.

When they arrived at the palace of King Dragon, Urashima was heartily welcomed by founders, sons, and grandsons of the royal family.

Urashima had found pleasure that Urashima had come for a visit and escorted the fisherman to an inner apartment, where Princess Otohime, a ravishing beauty, and her maidens were. The princess was arrayed in gorgeous garments of red and gold and the myriad colors of a wave when the sunlight shines through.

THE PRINCESS FUNDS A HORSE OF GOLD.

And now the Princess explained to the delighted youth that she was the tortoise he had caught and mercifully released. She said she had suffered him to be caught in order to test his heart of gold, and was gratified to find it pure. As a fitting token of her gratitude and pleasure, she proposed that she should become his bride in a land of eternal youth and everlasting summer.

You may imagine the amazement of Urashima. He easily accepted his high honor offer.

No sooner had he spoken than a host of fishes appeared, all nobly in long ceremonial garments. In their fins they carried great trays of coral which were loaded with rice and delicacies. Happily he and the princess exchanged vows of fidelity and little golden goblets of sake. While they drank, an orchestra of fishes played wonderfully soft music, while others sang a beautiful nuptial hymn. Not a few brave appearing in girdles of silver and tails of gold danced a strange ivon dance on the white sands.

The festivities concluded, Princess Otohime

showed her husband her father's palace, an edifice of many wonders. The greatest marvel was a country where all the seasons lingered together.

To the east Urashima saw plum and cherry trees in full bloom, bright winged butterflies flitting over the blossoms. In the distance, it seemed, pink flamingos and butterflies had been trained to bathe in the song of a wondrous nightingale. In the south saw trees in all the radiant glory of summer, and the air was filled with the song of the cricket. To the west the autumn maples wore a flaming light on their branches. Urashima recalled the poem:

"Fair goddess of the ruling Autumn skies,
Fair would I know how man loves she loves,
Whereso'er through skilful tapistry she weaves
Her fine brocade of fiery maple leaves—
Since on each hill, with every gust that blows,
In varied hues her vast embroidery grows."

When Urashima turned his rapt eyes toward the north he beheld a great stretch of snow and a lake frozen solid.

YOUNG HUSBAND PINES FOR PARENTS.

After Urashima had lingered for three days in this delightful palace, he suddenly remembered his old father and mother and became homesick. He went to his bride and told her of his desire to return home. Then did Otohime weep, and beg him to remain with her yet another day.

But Urashima insisted that he must return to his parents.

"I must return to the old folks," he said, "but I shall be gone only a day. I shall return to you tomorrow, sweetest blossom of my heart."

Reluctantly the princess consented to his departure. As a token of their great love she gave Urashima the Tamate-Bako—"Box of the Jeweled Hand." On no account was he to open the box, she warned. Promising that he would regard her words, Urashima reluctantly left the princess' farewells, seated himself on the back of a huge tortoise, and in less time than it takes to tell, almost found himself back in his own country.

But, to his consternation, he could find no trace of his father's humble cottage. All that remained was the little stream that had babied by his window and sung him to sleep when he was a child.

Perplexed and perturbed, Urashima questioned a passerby and was told that Urashima, the fisherman, had gone to sea three hundred years ago and was drowned. Long, long since his parents, his brothers and even their grandchildren had gone to their rest.

It was all unbelievable until Urashima remembered that the country of the Sea King was a divine land, its days, according to the way mortals reckon time, each one hundred years long.

URASHIMA DEJECTED BY HIS DISCOVERY.

Quite naturally Urashima felt broken-hearted. All he loved on earth were dead. While he sat by the little brook, lost in deepest dejection, he was aroused by the murmur of the distant sea and recalled the lovely Otohime, and that fair country where the seasons joined hands and made a four-fold pageant of their beauty; where the leaves of the trees were priceless emeralds, their berries rubies and fisher-robins robes of white alabaster, singing and dancing and playing.

Louder and louder the sea sounded in Urashima's ears. "Hark! What was that?" Surely Otohime was calling him! But he could find no path, and there was no obliging tortoise standing ready to carry him across the ocean to where his beloved wife awaited his coming.

"The box!" he cried. "Ah, the blessed box! Perhaps if I open my wife's precious gift I may learn the way."

Urashima had broken his sacred word, and instead of a handsome youth in which the sum of life ran blithely, he discovered himself an old man, wrinkled and toothless. Staggering forward, his white hair and beard tossing by the wind, he stood a moment gazing sadly out across the sea. The next he lay stiff and stark on the shore, dead.

If any there are who may doubt this tale, there is a little temple in Kanagawa where one may still see Urashima's fishing tackle, the casket given him by Princess Otohime, and two precious stones, plucked from the trees of the Garden of the Four Seasons.

URASHIMA AND THE TORTOISE.

"Tis Spring, and the mists come stealing,
O'er Suminoye's shore,
And I stand by the seaside musing
On the days that are no more.

I muse on the world-old story,
As the boats glide to and fro,
On the fisher-boy Urashima,
Who a-fishing lov'd to go.

B. H. CHAMBERLAIN.

THE MIRACLE AT THE FERRY OF YAGUCHI.

Based on the Shinsei Yaguchi no Watachi.

By HIRAGA GENNAI.

CONTINUED FROM LAST SATURDAY.

OUT OF LUCK.

By SHICHISHI ITO.

"TAMAKI MIURA Wins Triumph in 'Madame Butterfly'."—Headline. California Japophobes may say this is another Japanese menace to America.

FIREBUG should go to H—.

ACCORDING to Wellington Koo the Chinese political situation is ticklish. And we may add that the Chinese delegates are trickish.

WE CONCLUDE that Governor Stephens is going to run for re-election, for he is still resorting to his favorite anti-Japanese propaganda.

"OH, THESE MEN: They are cats. They are jealous. They are petty," said Mary Garden. But may we say that the modern women are wildcats?

IT IS REPORTED that the German who claimed the discovery of a synthetic gold process was a fraud and had a prison record.

ADMIRAL KATO's favorite game to recognize proposals "in principle," it seems, has become the fashion of the day, for even Bryan has resorted to the game. Bryan said he is strongly in favor of the four-power treaty of the Pacific "in principle," but he is against its ratification.

BRYAN IS REPORTED to have predicted a Democratic victory in the fall election. By the way, may we ask him if he predicted his victory running for the Senate from Florida?

THE NATIVE BEAUTIES of Java have begun to wear silk stockings." Some news for the depressed silk dealers and also for Yankee girls.

IF YOU SEND MARS a radiogram asking permission to colonize they may answer that John Bull already occupies all available territory up there.

WE MIGHT SAY that the weak are men, not women, because the mayor of a Florida beach resort was requested to protect married men from the sea vamp's wiles.

GIFT TO MARINE INDUSTRY.

THE KONDOKI FAMILY has announced the gift of \$50,000 yen (\$250,000) to the marine industry and interests of Japan. This sum is part of the 700,000 yen given by the Nippon Yusen Kaihatsu upon the death of the head of the family and president of the shipping company, the late Baron Kondo, last spring.

Baron Kondo has announced that the money will be used as gifts for meritorious persons, for encouragement and protection of Japanese seamen and for the advancement of all of Japan's interests of the sea.

the enemy, and tarry not a moment! I feel positive that Taka-uki's head will repay you your favor.

Delighted, the general did not hesitate an instant. Ordering his troops to pursue the retreating enemy, he spurred his horse, determined to lead his legions. Equally determined to hold the animal back, Hyogo again grasped the steed's tail. In a towering rage, Yoshi-oki raised his war fan and beat his retainer in the face. The samurai prithed before him to determine to fight to the death. Therefore, Taka-uki came on, carrying three heads.

"Your kingdom," he said, "is mine. I have great need of it. The traitor has found it impossible to resist the fierce onslaught of our troops, and like so many cowards, his regiments are legging it toward Kamakura. Your lordship, I pray you