







(四曜土) 三月八日正拾壹年三月八日

空飛る人

御菓子司花月堂  
香港ガスト街三丁目電線ワタス・六八二  
●皮膚病専門男女症病全治保養院  
診察時間自午前十時至午後九時  
●通信は總て日本文にて宜數報  
●販賣部販賣モール質屋  
貢金銀島 フィール質屋  
物品は七種類を販賣す ニコーン  
香港ガスト街百八號  
モードレーベルト街百八號  
●本社  
監醫博士 劉日初  
香港ラン街五〇一  
Dr. LIU YIO-CHO

英語教授  
親愛な日本人諸君の成功は萬端  
的英語習得得てあり、妾は「キーパー」  
者曰々數十數百の英語を教習教授する  
Miss RYAN, Tel. Pacific 536-  
341 Spruce St., S. E.

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|--|--|--|--|
| 新興書店   |  | 公認産婆林イ工  |  |
| 桑港ボヌス<br>電話ワニエスト<br>六六六二一                          | 桑港ボヌス<br>電話ワニエスト<br>七四一八   | 川口産業<br>電話ワニエスト<br>九一〇四  | 金門産院<br>桑港ボヌス<br>電話ワニエスト<br>一七六一   |
| 北米藥鋪<br>藥劑師 小川熊三<br>1617 Geary St., San Francisco. | 上田產院<br>桑港サムラ<br>電話ワニエスト<br>五〇六八   | 中山西院<br>上田サムラ<br>電話ワニエスト<br>一二五二   | 公認産婆<br>村 なみ<br>桑港ボヌス<br>電話ワニエスト<br>一九〇七   |
| 調製劑<br>1617 Geary St., San Francisco.              | 公認産婆<br>鈴便切手<br>津附 方に之<br>右見本一揃<br>Oriental Art Studio<br>G. F. O. Box 312, N. Y. City | 公認産婆<br>大形六百種、一枚七十五仙<br>郵便切手<br>津附 方に之<br>右見本一揃<br>Oriental Art Studio<br>G. F. O. Box 312, N. Y. City | 美術裸體寫真<br>大形六百種、一枚七十五仙<br>郵便切手<br>津附 方に之<br>右見本一揃<br>Oriental Art Studio<br>G. F. O. Box 312, N. Y. City |

This block contains the main advertisement for the '南北館' (Nankoku-kan) department store. It includes a black and white illustration of a vintage car at the top left and a horse-drawn carriage at the bottom left. The text is arranged in several columns: '易活断南北館' (Yakuwa-dan Nankoku-kan) at the top, followed by '大橋山郵便局' (Ohashiya Yamaguchi), '記日本滋賀縣' (Recorded in Japan Shiga Prefecture), '田中郡神田三六完' (Completed in the Tanaka town of Shiga Prefecture), '便當に限る必ず生年月日を詳' (Limited to bento boxes, must include birth year and month/day), '記日本滋賀縣' (Recorded in Japan Shiga Prefecture), '田中郡神田三六完' (Completed in the Tanaka town of Shiga Prefecture), and finally the detailed product information: '鑑定料 一件三五弗五十仙送金は郵便' (Appraisal fee per item 3 or 5 shins, 50 sen delivery fee, paid via post).

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| 十七日 | 二十日 |
| 廿二日 | 廿四日 |
| 廿七日 | 廿 日 |
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|                      | 廿二日、廿三日 アイドン  |
|                      | 廿八日、廿九日 ローダイ  |
|                      | 廿五日、廿六日 ウオナフグローブ  |
|                      | 四月一、二日 ベンラン   |







## A Selfish Policy.

IT WAS the late John Hay, famous Secretary of State, who proposed the policy of "the open door and equal opportunity" for China, and all the powers recognized it as a fundamental principle, said the Japanese American News in Japanese last Tuesday. The policy undoubtedly is most impartial and utterly lacking in ulterior design, and it may be said to be applicable the world over, to all countries without exception. But, as a matter of fact, it was only applied to a small part of the world, the area being limited to China, and was never recognized as a basic principle of all diplomacy, which is very regrettable.

Today there is one particular country in the world which is compelled by other countries to abide by this policy, and often she is severely criticized for not observing the policy faithfully. The truth is this one country is most faithfully following the policy in comparison with all so-called powers. This particular country we have in mind is none other than Japan. At the same time, we recall in our mind two nations which strenuously try to enforce the open door and equal opportunity policy when it suits the interest of their own countries. They are England and the United States. But these two nations are never so disposed to apply the policy in their own territories or in their own sphere of influence. This is also a very regrettable fact.

The United States is the originator of the open door and equal opportunity policy, and in this country we observe the deeply rooted idea of the closed door and expulsion of other countrymen. They are not satisfied to let it remain an idea but have embodied it in laws and regulations, not few but many.

England and the United States are two treaty nations of Japan, on an equal basis, and they were represented at the Washington conference side by side as the three most powerful nations of the world. Those three nations on an equality are very fine to talk about, but it is only in talk and is not a fact. It is very painful for us to mention this, but the truth is the doors of England and the United States are closed right in front of us. We are forced to observe this policy. Englishmen and Americans are enjoying all rights allowed to the subjects and citizens of the treaty nations of equal standing. But when we travel to England and America, how do they treat us? Very coolly. If that is the only treatment they are willing to extend to us, then we must contend with it.

Try to travel in South Africa, whatever your social standing may be the officials will not allow you to enter the country unless you are connected with some big concern in Japan. In Canada and the United States it is just as hard to obtain permission to enter the country if a newcomer. Not contented with such restrictions they enact many strict laws to restrain the activities of the Japanese. The aim seems to be to oust the Japanese completely. To justify their policy, they argue that Australia must be kept exclusively for the white race and America for the same race too. It is idle for us now to dig up how the white races came into possession of Australia and America but we sincerely wish they will, in future, open their mind and their countries to other peoples too.

We earnestly hope that the day will soon arrive when the open door and equal opportunity policy, which is recognized and enforced in Asia, shall be observed all over the world. Otherwise, the day of peace cannot be hoped for, despite the apparently successful Washington conference.

## Universal Suffrage for Japan.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE IN JAPAN was defeated last month, but it will be brought up again next year, and, if it is defeated then, it will be brought up year after year until finally it shall be ratified. The following is a translation of an editorial appearing in the Kokumin the day the measure was defeated:

The day has at last arrived. February 23 is the last day for the universal suffrage movement. If the movement fails on this day we must wait another year for the realization of the extension of ballots. However, we are afraid that if universal suffrage is not realized this year it will never come to pass, for popular mind will become agitated and dangerous and the people will clamor for more rights and privileges a year hence. Therefore, we, movers for universal suffrage, must achieve our end and aim on this last day at all costs. We must carry out our movements to perfection this juncture. The last day of our efforts means the end of the opposition to universal suffrage and also spells the downfall of the Seiyukai and the present Ministry.

The Government authorities are bewildered in the face of the fervent desire of the people for the manhood suffrage. They are about to lose their heads at the upheaval of popular opinion and have begun to have recourse to trifling tactics and intrigues. They tried to prohibit the people from coming near the Diet buildings, causing Mr. Oku, President of the Lower House to propose it in the chamber, but opposition parties killed the project outright. Thereupon, they have decided to prohibit all outdoor movements on the day in the name of the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police as the last resort. In other words, the authorities are going to oppose those who desire universal suffrage on February 23. However, the suffrage movement is not to be suppressed by any means whatever. It is above oppression and tyranny; it is full of resiliency and elasticity. We are resolved to stake even our lives for the cause of the State and the promotion of popular welfare. Come what may, we will rush up to the gate of the Lower House to send in our petition for the immediate adoption of the suffrage. We must carry out our object, surmounting any and every obstacle.

The authorities and the Seiyukai are reposing their hope only in the police. They all know very well that they can not exist even for a day but for it. Therefore, they rely upon the efforts of police officers for the maintenance of their power. But the majority of police officers are enthusiasts for the immediate execution of universal suffrage. Those men who are doing their utmost for the extension of votes are animated by the desire for enabling those low class officers to obtain sacred votes also. The police officers are averse to oppressing the people, for there is a good understanding between the two. We may say, therefore, that the men of the police are rather spies of the people for the authorities and thorns in their sides. Already many of our police officers are aware of the incongruous fact that what they draw from the Government as their salaries and allowances are the fruit of the labor of the people and they are only acting as the watchdogs and mercenaries of the authorities. Indeed, they must escort Cabinet Ministers as well as 250 men of the rank and file of the Seiyukai. They are now tired of executing the orders of their superiors.

It was the unanimous opinion advanced at the meeting of journalists of cities and provinces held in Tokyo on Monday last that the time for arguments on universal suffrage had already passed and rational and legitimate direct action should be taken for its realization. That action is none other than popular movement. Dr. Kako Imai calls it a semi-direct action. However that may be, we must conduct this popular movement.

Tens of thousands of men who demand universal suffrage are pouring into the Metropolis from the provinces. Why do they come? Because, as the movements of the people of the capital have failed repeatedly and they have awaited the materialization of their desires for a number of years in vain, they are going to participate in the last popular movements for the suffrage to be held tomorrow. We are considerably strengthened by these reinforcements. They have very strong determination to see their objects accomplished in one way or another.

The plum blossoms are out and the weather is growing milder every day. The merry days of Spring are at hand. But we have no buoyant feeling within us, as our minds are full of dissatisfaction and discontent. We are anxious to sweep away the dark clouds that overshadow our political world and see the glorious sunlight streaming through the realization of universal suffrage, but we wonder when we will be able to fulfill this our constant wish and hope.

## Army Cut Inconsistent?

THE proposers for army reduction assert that, in view of the collapse of Russia and Germany, the present army which was organized for the purpose of coping with the military strength of these two countries ought to be reduced to a radical extent. But the examination of the contents of their proposals make us unmistakably see that they are persisting in the alteration of its system conformably to economic principles instead of the reduction of the existing strength of the army, and we cannot understand what they are driving at. Now that our potential enemy has disappeared, the necessity for Japan to maintain her army of the present standard has vanished also. Nothing is simpler than this. The limitation of the navy has been carried out according to the standard given out by the Powers and in such a degree as will not affect the security of our national defense.

## JAPAN'S TAX RETURN.

JAPAN'S revenue collection of the current financial year is reported to have been slightly in excess of that for the preceding year. The extent of the increase represents a small percentage of the gain registered in the Treasury's payments. The general prospect is not encouraging.

The current financial year's payments up to the end of January amounted to 1,082,352,691 yen against 962,345,349 yen at the same date last year. The increase is found in ordinary account payments, which amounted to 595,712,817 yen against 491,616,339 yen at the same date last year. The increase in extraordinary account payments is 15,910,864 yen.

## REVENUE REGISTERS SLIGHT GAIN.

The collection of revenue up to the end of January reached 1,302,281,486 yen against 1,322,927,895 yen at the same date in 1921. There was an increase of 36,505,601 yen. The magnitude of revenue gain is less than one-third of payment gain.

Ordinary account revenue amounted at the end of January to 680,282,721 yen against 605,895,302 yen at the same date last year, there being an increase of 74,487,420 yen. Extraordinary account extraordinary revenue amounted to 682,530,775 yen against 720,402,593 yen at the same date last year with the addition of last year's balance, to the amount of 640,685,375 yen. There was a decrease of 37,881,818 yen.

Below general items under ordinary account are given comparatively:

|  | Current year | Previous year |
|--|--------------|---------------|
|  | yen          | yen           |
| Taxes .....                                    | 462,912,396  | 434,657,733   |
| State duties .....                             | 61,470,784   | 63,683,758    |
| State properties and enterprises revenue ..... | 146,802,047  | 128,733,992   |
| Miscellaneous .....                            | 9,097,494    | 8,819,819     |

## TAX RETURNS SHOW GAIN.

The gain in ordinary account revenue is mainly derived in taxes. Under this head import duties and textile consumption taxes make up the best part of the gain. The Income Tax, the Sake Tax and the Business Tax which were formerly the leading items under the head have sunk into the secondary position. The Transit Tax, the Mining Tax, the Bank Note Tax, and the Petroleum Con-

tract Tax are heavy declines, but the general decline is stillness of the intense sort for a few moments, and then the quiet suddenly comes back with a sudden sound of conches, drums and Hail-calls, battle-cry, etc. Springing to his feet, Go Sankel rushed up into the lookout tower. To his horror and consternation he saw that the fields, mountains and forests were swarming with oncoming soldiers. Swarms of Tartars had arrived already and were surrounding the palaces.

Under extraordinary account the receipt of interest on the Treasury investments is almost the only important item that shows any increase. The majority of other items all register decreases.

## THE NEEDLE'S FESTIVAL.

OLD JAPAN is passing away—but today O-Han-san steps out of this beautiful picture to bring us something of its charm and to tell us of the old-time custom she used to celebrate on February 8 generations ago, the Japan Advertiser said recently.

She lived at a time when home was woman's province, when the Japanese girl was the pretty chattle of the home, when the various forms of articulate language—pantomime, flowers, art and symbolism—in Japan differed greatly from those expressed in the present day.

O-Han-san is a charming girl of about sixteen summers. Her hair is elaborately coiffured and she is dressed exquisitely in a kimono of highly colored silk with crests in relief. She is girded with a *obi* of magnificent green and silver brocade. She is, in fact, arrayed in her best, for she is ready to join in the celebration of "Hari-kyu-yo" (The Needle's Festival) which is a holiday dedicated to the needle, woman's greatest implement of industry.

Go Sankel was not a man to be bluffed.

He reflected quickly.

"So you poor barbarians wish to destroy the dynasty of the Great Light—the dynasty that has ruled over this country for at least two centuries? You might as easily try to swallow a whale!"

Go Sankel said this with the realization that his troops numbered less than one hundred men.

But he bit his lip and clenched his fists and bravely played his cards.

TO BE CONTINUED.

## TARTAR IS DERISIVE.

"Think you that the love of our King for Madame Kwasel is genuine?" the Tartar general asked of him.

"I am older than Methuselah. I reside in the sea near this island, and I overheard you this morning as you prayed for the soul of Kanske. Your prayers have moved me deeply, good priest, and I have come to you to confess in shame and in contrition that I ate Kanske. I have bidden my

fellowship depart hence, and by way of atonement to my sin I shall take my own wretched life, so that the pearl that is within me may be given to Mataki-chi."

The priest was awakened that night and saw an old man standing beside him.

A GREWSOME CONFESSION.

"I am the spirit of the Great Awabi," the Tartar said, making a profound obeisance.

"I am older than Methuselah. I reside in the sea near this island, and I overheard you this morning as you prayed for the soul of Kanske. Your prayers have moved me deeply, good priest, and I have come to you to confess in shame and in contrition that I ate Kanske. I have bidden my

fellowship depart hence, and by way of atonement to my sin I shall take my own wretched life, so that the pearl that is within me may be given to Mataki-chi."

The spirit of the Great Awabi disappeared as soon as he had ceased speaking.

Next morning when Mataki-chi awakened he discovered the enormous *awabi* he had seen on the bed of the ocean near the island. He took the *awabi* to the priest, who in turn gave an account of his own experience. The great pearl and shell of the *awabi* were placed in a temple, and the body was buried with due honors.

## THE SPIRIT OF THE GREAT AWABI.

A TERRIFIC EARTHQUAKE laid in ruins the village of Nanao. The next morning it was observed that about two miles off shore a rock had appeared above the waves as a result of the seismic disturbance, and that the sea had become muddy.

Several fishermen were passing this rock one night when nearby an extraordinary light was observed. It had an effulgence like unto the glory of the sun, and it appeared to move outwards from the center, drawing their eyes to the fisherman gazed in awe upon the scene and beautiful spectacle. After a few moments a deep rumbling sound was heard. Hearing another earthquake, the fishers made all speed for Nanao.

The wondrous rays continued in brilliance for several days. The phenomenon could be seen distinctly by folk standing on the shore of Nanao. The uneasiness of the superstitious fisherman deepened into genuine fear. After a time only Kan-kuke and his son Mataki-chi had the hardihood to go fishing. They were drawing in their nets near Rock Island, as the new rock was called, when the father lost his balance and fell into the sea.

## SON GOES TO RESCUE.

Old Kanske was a good swimmer, but now he sank like a stone and did not rise again. Mataki-chi, although almost blinded by the bright light, lost no time in diving into the water to rescue his father. He fought his way to the bottom of the sea and found him lying within which was one of vast size. A brilliant light poured forth from all these shells, and while it was as light as day the young fisher could find no trace whatever of his father's bones.

After his breath was exhausted he was forced to rise to the surface. His boat had been buffeted about and broken up. He swam to a piece of wreckage, and, favored by the wind and the current, he at last reached Nanao, where he gave an account of the remarkable manner in which his father had disappeared.

Grieving over the loss of his parent, Mataki-chi implored the village priest to make him his disciple in order that he might pray the more efficaciously for the spirit of his father.

After Mataki-chi had served about three weeks of his novitiate he and the old priest went in Mataki-chi's boat to Rock Island. There they devised a shrine and prayed for the soul of Kanske.

The priest was awakened that night and saw an old man standing beside him.

## THE LEAVING VIRTUE WITHOUT PROPER CULTIVATION.

"I am leaving virtue without proper cultivation; the not thoroughly discussing what is learned; not being able to move towards righteousness of which a knowledge is gained; and not being able to change what is good; these are the things which occasion me solicitude."

WHEN the Master was unoccupied with business his manner was easy and he looked pleased.

"EXTREME is my decay," said the Master. "I have not dreamed for a long time, as I was wont to do, that I saw the Duke of Chow."

THE Master said: "A transmitter and not a maker, believing in and loving the ancients, I venture to compare myself with our old Pa'ng."

followers depart hence, and by way of atonement to my sin I shall take my own wretched life, so that the pearl that is within me may be given to Mataki-chi."

The spirit of the Great Awabi disappeared as soon as he had ceased speaking.

Next morning when Mataki-chi awakened he discovered the enormous *awabi* he had seen on the bed of the ocean near the island. He took the *awabi* to the priest, who in turn gave an account of his own experience. The great pearl and shell of the *awabi* were placed in a temple, and the body was buried with due honors.

On the quite contrary to your unfounded suspicion am I agitating the night every blessed day. I seem to get myself mad best when they are antagonists near. Wouldn't you pronounce that attitude the fight?"

NEW SORT OF COMBAT.

"Yes, truly, that are what I would describe as the combat de la solitaire. That are indeed very interesting. Go ahead, do it all you want, and may the best man win, God helping the other fellow."

"But I have got tired of that silly sort of fighting." Then by all means I'll give up the unfitting sack coat, forcefully it will rip itself. The fitting, suicide and other disorderliness occur. Now, you complain much but you can never commit the suicide, and I even assure myself you never have indulged the fight. You belong to a better order, why?"

"On the quite contrary to your unfounded suspicion am I agitating the night every blessed day. I seem to get myself mad best when they are antagonists near. Wouldn't you pronounce that attitude the fight?"

"Now, that seems to be indeed too bad. What are cause of so much complain?"

Beginning with Rakunikan episode, then follow by rakunikan, donko, kusabumi, and Kishigawa middle school students and other complaints were narrated affinely in presence of this here philologist. The philologist listen for a time in compre silent, then opened his mouth and began preaching for benefit of my poor dear hopeless master.

"Better maintain yourself unconcerned what ever Pinsuke and Kishigawa agitate. It are rotentous anyway. Middle school students have not weight enough that you should take them too seriously. Well, that distract you, you insist that you can put out disturbance by talking negotiation and fighting. When I contemplate those things, I admire more our fourfathers of such an olden time than the Western peoples. Wistarners always mention so much with regard to the positive action, as everybody catalog it these days, but it has the big shortcomings."

TROUBLE WITH DISSATISFACTION.

"Firstly, even if you did force yourself into action positively from the last, you can never arrive at the sphere of satisfaction or perfection. There are a cypress tree over there by yonder. Observe it graciously. Suppose you imagine it are in'way of your wisdom and so you hew it down. That darn pest thing are out of way, you don't never have to worry about it agen. But what are this? That are a boarding house bothering you, so you make them to leave there, and then you can't get myself school."

"I feel discomfort in the charigin of the spleen. I find complaining cause on all side."

"Discontents are