

日米

THE JAPANESE AMERICAN NEWS... 520 ELLIS STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

農政問題

在米同胞農家の今後探すべき方針

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露獨對抗の同盟説... 英佛白伊間に進行中

樞密院と四國太平洋協約... 無條件にて通過す

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ダブリン市中の交戦繼續... ダブリン市中の交戦繼續

米大使伯利到着... 米大使伯利到着

チャールズ落馬... 米大統領チャールズ落馬

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### 種子物

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### 山中丈吉

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### 要求欄

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### 職業紹介 Y.M.C.A.

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### 大石久吉

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### 求地方代理人

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The Yoshiwara Incident.

A RATHER DROLL INCIDENT occurred April 7 in Tokyo, with three American tourists, according to the Japan Advertiser, an American newspaper published in that city, in the center of the doings, said The Japanese American News in Japanese last Monday. The three gentlemen, of whose motives we are ignorant but could hazard a guess, sallied forth in a taxi to Yoshiwara, the redlight district of Japan's capital.

Arriving there, the Americans at once were precipitated in a dispute with the driver as to the amount of fare from their hotel to Yoshiwara. As usually occurs in such cases, a mob quickly animated the scene. Soon afterward the mob appears to have started a free-for-all fight.

This incident was wired to the United States by the Hearst news service and the next morning occupied quite a conspicuous place in the San Francisco Examiner. Later, on April 14, Universal Service sent a special cable to the Examiner stating that the American embassy in Tokyo had made a minute investigation of the matter and had wired a protest to Washington.

The same message said the Americans in question were relating their experiences at the hands of the mob and that the Japanese police stoutly denied that there had been any such occurrence. Also, it was stated that Tokyo newspapers, after an investigation, had declared the facts to be contrary to the version published by the Japan Advertiser. But, it was added, on account of the presence in Tokyo of the Prince of Wales these newspapers were withholding publication of the news and the truth would not be known until after the British heir apparent had left the capital.

It is hard for us to believe every word of this story of the Universal Service. We question the statement that the American embassy sent a protest to the Washington government. If anything at all was reported to the home government it hardly seems possible that it could have taken the form of a protest. More likely, it was some explanation of the incident, which appears to have been trivial, and not the affair it was pictured by the American press in the newspapers of Tokyo and the United States.

Our reason for taking this view of the incident is because Yoshiwara is a part of Tokyo and any gentleman ought to be ashamed to be seen there. Anyone who strolls through that district ought to know the risk he is taking. Many Westerners visiting Japan go to Yoshiwara out of curiosity, and the three Americans who drew upon themselves the unfavorable attention of the public should not be singled out for criticism. It was their conduct, however, that caused the trouble.

It is only a few years since there was a red-light district here in San Francisco. It was called the Barbary Coast. Suppose a Japanese tourist were to visit this underworld and meet with similar difficulties, it is inconceivable that he would hasten to police headquarters to make complaint, much less make a report to his embassy. If he were a gentleman he would seek to remain unknown.

Is it right to turn such an occurrence into a diplomatic dispute? Such a thing is unthinkable. What we can't understand is why American newspapers make such a do about this Yoshiwara incident. Instead of being "played up," the story should have been made as inconspicuous as possible. Better still, it should not have been given any room in the paper.

But the trouble is, the anti-Japanese press is ever ready to make capital out of a mere trifle. They did this when they broadcasted the Yoshiwara incident. They made the story as conspicuous as possible. They went the very limit, using large type for their headlines. What could they have thought when they learned the truth of the affair, learned in what quarter it had happened? Nothing was said about that.

The Japan Advertiser makes the boast that it is the greatest American newspaper published in the Orient. But how did it come to treat such a trifling matter as a big news story? The editors of the Advertiser must have known that by its very nature the incident could bring only shame upon the Americans involved. If the news had been confined to Japanese circulation it would not have been so bad, but it was sent to anti-Japanese papers in America through the Advertiser, and it gave new color to Japanese-American relations. That is most regrettable.

According to a report made to the Japanese Consulate General, it was the American tourists who were at fault. They attempted to beat their chauffeur out of his fare. Not only that, but they made a nuisance of themselves in front of a police box. Decent Americans would not care to be classified with these three men.

If the American embassy in Tokyo sent a dispatch of protest as stated in the press reports, it is possible that the message may embody a request that tourists in the Orient of this class be cursed.

Developing Japan's Brains.

The following is a translation of an editorial published recently in the Osaka Mainichi, one of Japan's leading dailies:

NOT A FEW PEOPLE in Europe and America once called Japan the Germany of the Far East. In giving this appellation to Japan, they meant that she was a militaristic nation like Germany. But the world has, we believe, come to see clearly that Japan is by no means militaristic from what transpired at the Washington Conference. Although Germany was militarist-ridden, she was the paragon of the world in respect of her scientific achievements and the perfection of her systems, and we are hopeful that Japan will become a second Germany on these points in the future.

Some of our people are apt to consider that Japan has, since the Washington Conference, come to hold an honorable position beside Britain and the United States as one of the three great Powers of the world, either in name or in substance. But the prospect of our country is not so rosy as some optimists think it to be. She has neither colonies like Britain nor a vast territory like the United States. Not only is her territory limited but the output of raw materials necessary for her national existence such as iron, coal, oil, cotton, wool, etc., is very small.

In olden times, Japan was a self-supplying country so far as rice was concerned, but today she is importing the cereal from abroad in large quantities. Other foodstuffs produced in Japan are insignificant in volume as compared with such agricultural countries as Canada or the United States. Japan has the peerless Fuji and the beautiful Inland Sea, but her land is narrow and is destitute of natural resources. Therefore, the possibility of success for her people in their competition with peoples who are endowed with vast territories and resources is extremely meager. On this point, the outlook of Japan is none too sanguine.

It is also dubious whether the Japanese can hold their own against the pressure of foreign peoples, considered from the point of view of their physical strength. According to investigations made by medical scholars, the Japanese have a lower temperature and are weaker in the heart and muscular strength than the people of Europe and America. When we take into consideration the doings of our champions in international Olympic meetings, we can not refrain from deploring the great difference in physical strength observable between our people and Occidental peoples. The statistics prepared by a life insurance company also show that the life of the Japanese is shorter than that of the peoples of the West by ten years on an average. What the result of the competition between one with a weak constitution and the other with a strong physique will be may be seen without the least difficulty. In this respect, too, the future of Japan is anything but hopeful.

Thus considered, the only course for the Japanese in their preparation for international competition is to develop their brain power and perfect their national organization. However poor in their resources and wanting in their territorial area, they may be able to be victors in their struggle for existence if their brain power and their national organization are made superior to those of other peoples.

The reason why Germany transcended other peoples in ante bellum days notwithstanding the fact that she had entered the arena of international competition later with other countries was principally attributable to the application of scientific knowledge to different undertakings on the part of her people as well as the perfection of her national organization. The Germans turned the useless into the useful and changed the impossible into the possible and supplemented the defects in their resources by artificial means all through the utilization of science for practical purposes. If Japan does not make endeavors for excelling other peoples in learning and culture and national organization, her doom may be said to be sealed.

Our exhortation to our people to turn the country into a second Germany is based on our desire to save the race from extinction. The thing we must ponder over seriously at this time is not the change of the Cabinet or the bickering in the Diet, but how to place our people above other peoples in respect of learning and intellect. First of all, we insist upon the abolition of frontiers in seeking after knowledge. Any scholar who is preeminent in a special branch of science, whether he be an American or a Chinese, should be brought over to Japan at an exceptionally high salary. On the other hand, the government should award honors to our scholars and scientists and also furnish them with well-equipped laboratories and such facilities as are thought to be of service for the carrying on their studies and researches.

WILL NATIVE BORN JAPANESE BECOME GOOD CITIZENS?

By N. NAKANO.

AS ONE of the native-born Japanese, it is only a natural that I should be vitally interested in any question concerning the Japanese boys and girls born in this country.

Much has been said and written on this subject in connection with the so-called Japanese problem in California and other states bordering on the Pacific, but, unfortunately mostly by those who were not well qualified to speak.

My object in writing this article is to let the American people know our true attitude in connection with this question, so that we may be able to clear away any misunderstanding that may have found room in the minds of the people as the result of misleading statements by those persons, who, either too carelessly or otherwise, did not take enough pains to find out the exact truth of the matter. I feel that since we are a part of this great republic, the question whether we shall make good citizens or not must be of vital interest, not only to us, but to the American people as well.

Of the many mistaken ideas the American people have, the most serious one seems to be in regard to our attitude toward the respective governments of Japan and America. It is my opinion that the explanation will convince the skeptical and the suspicious, and as I fully believe in the saying, "A word to the wise is sufficient," I shall not attempt a lengthy explanation, but will limit my efforts to merely assure you that we will uphold and fight for the flag and the Constitution of the United States against any nation that may bear arms against this country.

ATTITUDE TOWARD JAPANESE. Right at this juncture I feel an urgent necessity to add that our attitude toward the Japanese government and our feeling toward the Japanese people must not be confused. The fact that we have become American citizens due to our birth in this country, does not change the blood that flows in our veins, nor the color of our skin, and it is only for us to feel that we belong to the same race as the subjects of Japan, as it is natural for you to regard us as Japanese.

No matter what may be our feeling politically, or what may be our attitude toward the country of our birth as a nation, it is an indisputable fact that racially we are Japanese. To assert otherwise, or to deny the existence of such a feeling, would be, in my opinion, to be hypocritical. The many and sundry races of people that make up the populace of America, while regarding themselves as Americans, and being all one politically, do not forget the fact that they are racially different from some of their fellow citizens. It is not entirely out of possibility that in course of time this feeling may undergo a radical change, but I have great doubts, and am frank enough to admit that such change of feeling will not occur for a long, long time. And while it may be desirable to have a few different races of people as possible as the constituents of a nation, it is not desirable to have a country like the United States; and under the circumstances, the duty of every loyal American is to work for the betterment and upbringing of every person, so that he will make a citizen who will be a credit to the country.

WHY AMERICA IS PREFERRED. Although you may hesitate to give full credit to my statement, yet it is a fact that the majority of our people are born and bred in this country and prefer America to Japan, when it comes to the question of choosing either country in which to make our homes. It is not at all surprising that this is so. I should indeed be surprised if the situation were reversed. Is it not only natural that we should love this country better—the land where we were born, the country in which we have been brought up, educated and are making our living, where our friends and friends live, and where everything is familiar to us—than the country which we (excepting the few who have gone or been taken there by our parents) have never seen, and know very little about?

It is asserted that the Japanese people are not easily assimilable, and such an assertion is based on the fact that the Japanese who are here have made very little progress in assimilating themselves to the American civilization. I concede that this assertion is true in many ways, for I am fully aware that our fathers and mothers have been rather slow in picking up the English language, and familiarizing themselves with the customs and usages of this country; but I believe that the American people are generous enough to make some allowance for their slowness, on the ground that the conditions of their past life and the environment in which they have been living were such that to expect much from them in this respect is not entirely fair. For, it must be known that ordinarily man is a creature of circumstances, and his ideas and ideals, in fact, his whole nature, is shaped according to the mold of environment in which he is cast.

The powerful factor of time in accustoming and assimilating any living thing to a new and different environment, and will no doubt, be recognized by all. Especially is the matter of time important in the case of human beings, because with their well-developed minds which are capable of reasoning, and rendering judgment, the change from the old ways to the new is made so much harder than in the case of the lower animals. The same is true in the instance of molding a good citizen, or a good American, in every respect. It does not seem to be too much to hope that it will be still more improved. In which event, the third difficulty will be "difficulty" no more.

THE THIRD DIFFICULTY. The third difficulty we encounter is the baneful influence of the so-called "yellow journals," many of whose articles (when the Japanese and the allied questions furnish the topic), whatever their value as reading matter, do not seem to register very many pounds when placed on the scale of reliability of the subject-matter therein treated. There also are some individuals engaged in a similar line of activity as those papers, who, with utter disregard for the principles that govern the relations of men, and in entire opposition to the doctrines and teachings of such great Americans as Washington and Lincoln, as well as of all the wise and true citizens of today, are disseminating among the innocent public ideas and principles based on the narrowest interpretation of true Americanism.

PEOPLE NOT MISLED. Great as is the harm done by them, we find much consolation in the realization that the majority of the press and the people of America are too intelligent, and have too much sense of fairness and justice, to be misled by the statements of those journals and people mentioned above.

We fully realize that, as in any other new undertaking, there will be much hard work ahead of us. We do not expect to have easy sailing, nor are we such optimistic fools as to hope that our desire will be realized in the near future. However, we are very hopeful, for the sincerity of our aims and the tenacity of our purpose, we believe will eventually be recognized by the majority of the true American people, and with their sympathy, encouragement and co-operation, we shall, in course of time, be able to prove to the world that the assertions made in this article are not an empty boast, nor the idle talk of a dreamer.



Out of Luck BY CHIKAMATSU MONZAYEMON.

IT may be true that Japanese girls are too reserved, for Professor Terma of Stanford reports Japanese girls are inferior to boys as to efficiency.

WE are very sorry for the wives of the delegates to the Geneva conference. They say there are to be no society affairs except macaroni parties.

JAPAN is worrying about her birth ratio after worrying about her naval ratio.

GOOD news for the W. C. T. A.: "Bobbed Hair for School Teachers Barred in East."

SEMEOFF should console himself thinking that the New York jail is better than famine ridden Russia.

WHY not free Mooney? Mooney has already propagated the comic judicial proceedings of Uncle Sam throughout the world.

THE Reds at Genoa have thrown another bomb. This time the bomb was "made in Germany." The French delegates have to arm themselves with shock absorbers.

THE Allies have discovered that there was a bomb in Germany's Easter egg.

"PEGGY Joyce to Wed Poor Man," Paris reports. Millionaires may take rest assured.

YOU can't beat Tchitcherine, for it is said that he is a bachelor who overlooks the whole feminine sex.

WILL H. HAYS, czar of the movies, has sentenced Arbuckle to be permanently exiled.

ARBUCKLE will be no more "Fatty" as long as he is fed on Hays.

GIUSEPPE DEL LORENZO, an Italian writer, said: "Shakespeare was a Buddhist. Shakespeare's philosophy and view of life correspond to those of the Indian prophet. Shakespeare lived when the teachings of Buddha were almost unknown in Europe. But Lorenzo may be right. For instance, see Hamlet, the poor fish."

apparent difficulty is hardly more than a scarecrow, about which, when its identity is disclosed, there is nothing to be feared.

SKIN MAKES NO DIFFERENCE. Were the whiteness of the skin one of the pre-requisites of good citizens, we could not become citizens worthy of the flag and the Constitution of the United States under whose protection we live. But, fortunately, this is not the case. It must be apparent to any person, possessed of sufficient intelligence to reason things out logically, that it is not the physical part of a person that is most important in deciding whether he will make a worthy citizen or not, and that it is the spirit that really counts.

The second barrier that stands in our way is the law of Japan regarding the status of these children born on foreign soil (excepting boys over the age of seventeen years, and under the age of thirty-seven years of age are not given the benefits of this law, and this mainly for military reasons.

At the first glance, the case seems to be hopeless. Those unlucky foreigners, but it is actually by no means an emphatic "No." Then what, under the circumstances, can we do, and what have we done—those of us who are denied a lawful expectation of citizenship by this "law." The only thing we could do, and which many of us did do, was to ignore the Japanese military conscription law entirely, and declare ourselves as owing allegiance only to the government of the country in which we were born.

SINCERITY OF JAPANESE. Does not this fact at least show, if it does not do anything else, that the majority of the new citizens of Japanese ancestry are sincere in their desire, and are trying their best to become good American citizens? If this action does not deserve merit in the eyes of Americans, ought it not at least seem to us with less friendliness and trust that might have been lurking in their minds?

The third difficulty is caused by the strained relation of the two nations, which, naturally, makes the Americans suspicious of the sincerity of the Japanese who are sincere in their desire, and are trying their best to become good American citizens? If this action does not deserve merit in the eyes of Americans, ought it not at least seem to us with less friendliness and trust that might have been lurking in their minds?

The fourth and last obstacle we encounter is the baneful influence of the so-called "yellow journals," many of whose articles (when the Japanese and the allied questions furnish the topic), whatever their value as reading matter, do not seem to register very many pounds when placed on the scale of reliability of the subject-matter therein treated. There also are some individuals engaged in a similar line of activity as those papers, who, with utter disregard for the principles that govern the relations of men, and in entire opposition to the doctrines and teachings of such great Americans as Washington and Lincoln, as well as of all the wise and true citizens of today, are disseminating among the innocent public ideas and principles based on the narrowest interpretation of true Americanism.

INDIVIDUALISTIC AGE. This certainly seems to be an age of the individualism but then if each piece act on his own initiative so selfishly like as this, the owner of the mousetash certainly is beholden to feel embarrassed at himself.

Of lately sweets my master patootie came to imagine this fact and began to train each and every individual and trying awfully hard to arrange every little thing systematically. His earnest efforts now started to bear fruit and mustaches falling into the line like a beautiful Before then it were the seeming case of mousetash growing under his nose of his own free will or accord but now he are cultivating it so assiduously.

That are the way he boast himself concerning his under the nose hirsute adornment, sometimes calls the zit the enthusiasm are stimulated according to the degree of the success and now he are about convinced that his mustash so sweet and absurd are very hopeful of becoming the well known ornament.

So, whenever he's hands have nothing at all or better to do he always likes to whip his mousetash into the shape or form. His ambubshun are like the German Improv which are to exemplify outwitted moushtash to all the whole wild suffering world.

Therefore, it do not matter so particularly at all whether a piece naturally have a tendency to grow downward or sideways, he pull them up all together toward heaven by the very roots, you might say. It must be very trying on poor mustash likewise the dear master would feel the pain at times in executing the action. But nevertheless such are the fruits of training.

THE ETERNAL MOTION. As a matter of fact the like or dislikes do not matter, he always and everlastingly pull up up, like a sock. A cool and unbiased observer might think it are merely a frivolous trick but the master himself are convinced it are a very proper thing to be done. It resemble the case

THE STIRRING BATTLES OF KOKUSENYA.

By Chikamatsu Monzayemon.

CONTINUED FROM LAST SATURDAY.

"I you are so eager for this tiger," Kokusenya said, laughing, "bring your master, Ri Toten, here. 'I'd like to have a little talk with him.' 'Bring our master to you!' shouted the soldiers. 'Nothing of the kind!' 'Very well, then," replied Kokusenya, "I'll not surrender the tiger."

Enraged, the soldiers drew their swords, flew at Kokusenya, and cut and hacked at him furiously. He had tied the amulet around the tiger's neck, and now calmly faced the foe, his great sword unsheathed.

Availing himself of the confusion, one of the Chinese officers rushed to attack the old woman, who stood serenely in the background.

Athwart this moment a miracle occurred. Inspired by the amulet fastened around his neck, the bear, roaring furiously, hurled himself upon the officer. Panic-stricken, the Chinese took to his heels. Turning, the tiger rushed at the other soldiers, who had been feeling the cruel sting of Kokusenya's sword. This was more than they could withstand and they fled in terror. Kokusenya and the tiger had them at their mercy.

Hiding the soldiers to have no fear, Kokusenya told why he had come to China. He advised them to embrace his cause and fight gloriously for the restoration of the Ming dynasty.

The soldiers could see no reason for not attacking themselves to so valiant a warrior, and to a man—and there were thousands—thru planted their standards and declared themselves in his service.

With these recruits as his cornerstone, Kokusenya at once set about the task of organizing an army that would conquer the Tartar invaders. The general and his mother, with the troops, passed out of the forest. Stationing his soldiers on picket duty, he hastened with his mother to meet his father.

CHAPTER IV. Tel Shiryu and Kokusenya met as they had planned to meet at the foot of Mount Sekikheki, and set out at once for General Kanki's castle. They arrived there as night was falling.

The fort was stronger than any they had seen before; stronger, even, than any they ever had heard of. The stone ramparts were of great height, and the moat was so deep that a man in it was of a dark blue. Here and there within the parapet, catapults had been placed ready to shoot stones and arrows at a moment's notice.

Walking boldly up to the gate, Kokusenya cried aloud: "Ho, there! What ho! I would have speech with General Kanki. Open, I say!"

"His Excellency, General Kanki, has been away since yesterday at the court of His Majesty the Khan of Tartary," replied the sentries. "We do not know when to expect his return. But even if he were at home, it would be an unparadiseable presumption for a stranger to demand an interview with him—especially at night. What frank business, stranger? We shall deliver your message you may have to His Excellency. But there's no hope of being received by him in audience."

"Really?" broke in Tel Shiryu. "If His Ex-

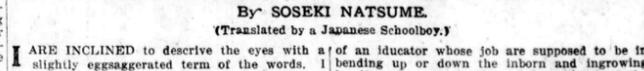
cellency is absent, then we must see Lady Kanki. Kindly tell her that three wayfarers from Japan are here to see her. She will understand."

The words hardly were spoken when a great uproar broke out within the castle. "Japs! Beware the Japs! They can be here for no good purpose! Don't let them see our lady!"

Several soldiers appeared at the parapet, ready to open fire with their muskets. Kinsho, General Kanki's wife, heard the confusion. Running into the tower, she ordered the soldiers to cease their shouting. Peering over the gate, she said: "Strangers, I am Kinsho, the wife of General Kanki. What would you have with my husband? How pleasant in mine ears sounds the name Nihon! Who are you, pray?"

Could her father, by any chance, be among the visitors? Through the hazy light of the spring moon Tel Shiryu saw the beautiful face of his daughter. "Ah, beloved!" he cried, tearing streams down his cheeks. "Are you indeed my little Kinsho? I parted from you when you were a babe of two years. But you must have heard of me—your nurse must have told you I crossed to Japan and settled in the province of Hirodo. There I wedded a Japanese woman, and she bore me a son. Here they both are with me! We have come to ask a private conference with your good husband, and to crave his assistance in a matter of the greatest moment. Please, my daughter, bid your soldiers open the gates and admit us."

TO BE CONTINUED.



AN EASTER MELODY. By KUNIE TADA. Arranged by Mr. John de Witt, Whitworth College, Spokane, Wash.

LIKE charming face, all white, upon the earth doth lie, The fancy air, the respiration of a sigh, A picture, heaven sent, from out the silent sky To tell us winter, with its ermine robe, is nigh.

The dancing snowflakes, like the mamba at the dawn, Or ancel pure and white, or forest's gentle fawn, From some far kingdom comes to hold the world in pawn, To foot the sleeping earth, and laughing skip along.

Once Satan tried to flood the world, and make a bog, And sent with muffled tread, the gloomy, dampening fog, But God turned all into a crystal epilogue, And new creation added to His catalogue.

He sent the warm Chinook, from far Pacific, strong, To melt the wintry snow, whose streamlets rush along, To wake the sleeping flowers, from earthy beds among, So they may rise, and sing the singer's sweet spring song.

Awake, O earth, to this our Resurrection lay, And let thy hidden life come out with us and play, For God has made the darkness open up the way, To an eternal, joyous, happy Easter day.

Arranged by Mr. John de Witt, Whitworth College, Spokane, Wash.

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TO BE CONTINUED.

WHAT IT'S ALL ABOUT. The Russo-Japan wars are nearing to the victory so sanguinous to Japan and on or upon the return of army the peoples of the district are making a plan to have a great big immense victory dinner inviting the soldier from that district on their return home to fill up their tumblers. We solicit your support if not your approval on this undertaking and your contribution for this purpose will be most gladly, etc., etc.

The sender of this here letter were a noble man. Master read it once over and then rolled it back and put it away. Didn't appear to me to be making the contribution so astonishingly fast. Sometime ago he made a contribution of two or three yen to the famine district of northeastern Japan and ever since which time he insist upon relating to everybody he meet up with how he were swiped and gouged out of that amount.

The contribution, it seem to me, are supposed to be donated gladly without reservations or reticences by donors and not swiped. He did not meet the robber, so his expression of swiped are not proper for such indiscriminating use.

However, such are his jolly nature, so there seem and appear to be the very small chance for him to donate the contribution despite the noble man's urging in circular letter for the welcome dinner to soldier. He may of course do so if anybody come and bully him hard in talk, but with more printed circular urge, poor, poor, not. He won't release money for such as such.

HIS FIRST CONSIDERATION. The interprising master himself admire to entertain himself before he give dinner party for returned soldier. He seem to think he need all money obtainable to feed himself and his family after him, so he will generously leave the well-coming to the noble man who are also thoughtful man.

So the master reach second mistle and cry out, "This are the printed matter again!" The letter solicit purchase of gift book regarding the sewing machine were couched so polite but nevertheless he compose ball of it and hurl it out of window.

Now he arrive to the third letter. It were so very conspicuous one. The envelope rejoice in design of white and pink eryth. It may be taken for a sign board for stick candies. And it were addressed to Mr. Kusshami Chitno in a large type style of writing.

ALL ABOUT IT NEXT SATURDAY