

Post Office of San Francisco, California, by order of the President, A. S. Burleigh, Postmaster General.

△**舊國會**は不^可能[。]（北洋軍の謀叛）
△**徐世昌辭去**
△**黎元洪**が新大統領に就任
△**曹氏副大總統**
△**陳炯明將軍**は不^可能[。]
△**南北統一**
△**政變後の決算**
△**場合よ依**
△**浦鹽政**
△**廣東派**
△**北軍**
△**歐洲新情勢**

天津に開

料店港 息) 四三分 Tel. West 5361
San Francisco, Cal. ○四ル ル ル 堂車五の米北
Tel. West 5483 1698 Post St., S. F. Calif. 行

社

告

各位益々御清福奉賀候
陳者本社主催在米日本人公共團體援助投票
は發表以來各候補團體關係者本紙讀者各位
の御聲援に依り豫想以上の盛況を呈し日本大
其結果を發表するに到り主催者の最も満足
する處に御座候本社は各入選團體を始め參
加團體全部が益々健實に發展し其目的の爲
に健在ならん事を祈り併せて將來倍舊の御
聲援あらん事を希望致候

大正十一年六月一日

桑港 日米新聞社

米國木材の日本への輸入 十年間に廿倍増加

最も多のは米松である

◇今後も有望

山林局の調査報告

材は大きな影響を受けるであら

うが今年の歲左した事無く米材

は依然日本に於て歓迎され從つ

て輸入高も益々増加せんとして

居るが依然日本に於て歓迎され從つ

耐久競争

● 軽氣球十三隻

● 立ち昇る

● 立ち昇

Ratification is Dragging.

MANY TREATIES WERE FORMULATED by the Washington conference, said The Japanese American News in Japanese last Tuesday, but as yet not all of the nations which participated have ratified them. In fact, only China and the United States have ratified, while others are still watchfully waiting—for what, we do not know.

Japan undoubtedly will ratify the treaties eventually, but to date she has continued to scrutinize them most carefully. We know there is a mountain of work to be surmounted before the translations of the treaties can be finished, and before the privy council, where the foremost scholars and authorities on diplomacy are gathered. It is because of them that so much time has been devoted to the process of ratification. A report from Japan says that some members of the privy council wish to pattern after the Americans in ratifying the treaty with reservations.

Most backward of all the countries in ratifying the treaties is France. The combination of Germany and Russia has frightened to death. This has been shown at the Genoa conference. France regards Germany and Russia as two monsters, and what she fears most is that they shall join forces, for each is attracting the other and they are drawing closer together day by day.

No nation can blame France for being suspicious when this situation presents itself. France's naval power ratio is but 1.75 against 5 for England, and it now appears as though England were backing Russia and Germany—a combination naturally calculated to harass France. Drawing our conclusions from this situation, we believe France will retard ratification until she shall have sensed the spirit of the coming Hague conference.

Italy follows the lead of France in almost everything. Never will she pioneer in treaty signing and ratify the Washington documents before the signature of France shall have been affixed to them.

Meanwhile the limitation of naval armaments, which the peoples of the world so sincerely desire, is checked by the cyclonic politics of Europe. Why this state of affairs?

The chief reason lies in the invitation extended to France, Italy and other nations to attend the Washington conference, where their interests were slight in comparison with those of the three greatest naval powers, America, England and Japan. These three were practically the only nations that could grapple with the problem of naval limitation. We pointed to this repeatedly during the conference.

Recently it seems as though the nations have felt in duty bound to retard treaty ratification. The United States herself has shown an example of this. When the United States Senate was considering the treaties the New York Evening Post dubbed the Senate debaters "scholars of English grammar." Very pat. They make a puzzle of a simple problem, attach lengthy explanation to it in the form of a reservation—and are proud of their work. This not only is foolish but sets a bad example of diplomacy for the nations.

Among the privy councilors of Japan there are many grammar sharks. Especially those members who were chosen from the ranks of scholars know nothing of the delicate points of diplomacy and politics and pay too much attention to the wording of phrases.

American diplomats forever are talking of radically improving the old style diplomacy, but on the other hand they are establishing harmful precedents. Japanese are good imitators, and they copy the American way quickly.

The sooner ratification shall be carried out by the proper bodies of the nations participating in the Washington conference for the limitation of armaments and other causes, the happier we all shall be.

Japanese in California.

The following is a free translation of an editorial published recently in the Nichi Nichi, one of Japan's leading newspapers:

THE JAPANESE RESIDENTS OF CALIFORNIA are always ill at ease on account of the unlawful anti-alien land bill of California. Some of them withdrew from their residence in America and others sought more lucrative employment by selling their farms and orchards, the crystallization of hard work of many years, for a mere song. Thus, Japanese agriculturists along the Pacific coast have markedly decreased in number. When the law was enacted in California in 1920, the intellectual classes in that state recognized it as illegal and considered that the last judgment should be made by the Supreme Court, and at the same time entertained the opinion that, if the matter would be appealed to the Supreme Court the decision would result in favor of Japanese. They pinned their last hopes on the decision of the court, hopes that are now realized. The California Supreme Court has reversed a decision of a district court against the approval of wardship petitioned by a Japanese resident, and at the same time handed down a new decision permitting land ownership by Japanese who have been naturalized. The court also decreed that parents are entitled to wardship of minors.

The anti-alien land bill was originally intended to discriminate against land ownership by minors born in America of Japanese parentage. The California Supreme Court, in its decision, recognizes the principle that the rights of American citizens may not be denied on account of racial difference and that parents of minors are entitled to wardship so long as they are not incompetent. Thus, the illegal anti-alien land bill is now upset by a fair and just decision of the California Supreme Court. Japanese residents in California by this decision can now continue their peaceful avocation. By this decision we recognize that the consensus of opinion is still powerful in America to espouse the cause of justice.

Japan's Attitude Toward China.

The Hoshi, one of Japan's largest newspapers, said recently:

THE MUKDEN TROOPS were easily defeated by the Chihli army and were forced to beat a retreat. Chang Tso-lin's defeat brought a signal change in the central political circles of China. The Mukden faction, the old Communications party, and the new Communications party including Tsao Yu-lin and Liu Tsun-yu (acknowledged pro-Japanese elements) lost their power and Chang Tso-lin, prime mover in the warfare, Premier Liang Shih-yi, and others who espoused the cause of the Mukden faction will be accused of civil war crime.

Anxiety is entertained in certain quarters to the effect that the ascendancy of Wu Pei-fu at the expense of Chang Tso-lin might lead to difficulties in Sino-Japanese relations and propaganda is being spread in the capital that Chang's defeat will have a serious bearing upon Japan's position in relation to China. The government, which lacks a fixed principle and statesmanship in foreign policy, is now inclined to be led astray by this reckless propaganda. The undue importance given by some Japanese propagandists to the situation in which Chang Tso-lin was easily defeated may be a make-believe rule and this is nothing but an imaginary fear born of the lack of knowledge of the real condition of China.

These alarmists may think that Japan's position in China can be firmly secured, by rapprochement with an influential faction in that country and that China must be unified under one big power. This policy, with its sole object to establish one party or faction, has ended in a fiasco in the past and each time Japan has had a bitter experience. Japan's policy towards China, which aimed at assistance of Tuan Chi-jui and his following, was frustrated when the Terauchi cabinet was in power and Japan is still ruining the consequences.

Eighteen provinces of China are in a state of independence and it is as clear as day that the unification of China is absolutely impossible through one faction. China's unification must pass through various stages, first by abolition of the tuchuship system, second by provincial autonomy and third by the establishment of one stable central government. The rising of Wu Pei-fu and the sinking of Chang Tso-lin will have no effect on Japan and Japan's policy towards China cannot be dictated by the wielder of power in China. The first principle for Japan should be co-existence and co-prosperity of Japan and China. Our attitude towards China will be decided according to whether or not the policy of the new leaders of China will coincide with that of Japan towards that country.

Takahashi Ministry Assailed.

PREMIER TAKAHASHI'S fond hope of Cabinet reconstruction is most likely to be shattered by the dogged tenacity of principle by the non-reconstruction party of the Seiyukai, asserted the Hoshi recently. Rumors are ripe to the effect that the Takahashi Ministry will go through the formality of tendering a resignation and then form a new Cabinet under Imperial instructions. The Emperor's confidence in the Takahashi Ministry is much questioned. Moreover, the Seiyukai Ministry enacted such a turbulent scene on the political stage that no hope is entertained of saving the situation. Notwithstanding this, it still intends to stick to power with grim tenacity on the pretext of the Imperial order. Its sin is unpardonable in

JAPAN'S LABOR LEADERS

The laborers of Japan have celebrated three May Days, writes Mr. Juzo Takata in the Taiho. Recalling the May Days of other years, we find that admirable progress has been made this year. Hearty appreciation is due the labor leaders who have sacrificed everything in the hope of bettering society. The names which are given here will be memorable in connection with the history of labor in Japan, which has assumed striking significance of late.

Mr. Bunji Suzuki, honorary president of the Japan Labor Federation and president of the Labor Club, is by all means the foremost labor leader in the Empire and the man whose name should be mentioned first. No one will deny that his struggle against odds during the last ten years has made him the great benefactor of the labor movement in Japan. We are grateful that the rumor of his contemplated running for the House of Representatives has not been realized, for we fear that such action on his part would be interpreted as rash and impudent.

The Japan Labor Federation is proud of Mr. Kamakichi Matsuka, its treasurer. He was formerly a lame man. His valuable services, continuing from the time of the Yaukatal, are appreciated by every member. He had bitter experiences, however, in the recent Yokohama dockyard trouble. It would seem that able accountants are not always competent leaders in action.

ONE LABOR RETIRES.

Mr. Akamatsu was formerly a member of the Shinshinkai, but is now with the Federation, for although most of the members of the Shinshinkai went to the professor's platform, he remained true to labor, editing for a time the "Labor Federation." He is one of the most promising fighters today. We wish to congratulate him on his happy engagement to the daughter of Professor Yoshino of the Imperial University, a noted liberal advocate of modern Japan.

It is a great pity for labor circles that Mr. Tamaki, who retired from active service because of the disease which came in the second general meeting of the Tokyo Labor Union on July 5 last. He is planning to go to Germany shortly for further study. With his retirement, the union has been obliged to dissolve, and his colleagues, Mr. Fukuda and Mr. Jojo, are generally acknowledged as influential fighters, now aiding the Japan Labor Federation.

Mr. Yamamoto and Mr. Takata are leaders in the Tokyo Blacksmith Association. Mr. Yamamoto, who was formerly a laborer himself and then a leader in the reformation of the Yaukatal, is one of the most reliable and best-informed of labor's champions, having had a varied experience with life. Mr. Takata, his companion, is known as one of the best cartoonists in Japan, although that may have nothing to do with him in this article.

MANY AMONG MINERS.

The Tokyo headquarters of the Miners' Association has Mr. Asai, Mr. Kato and Mr. Sakaguchi. Mr. Asai is the head of the Kanto (Tokyo) branch, has been sent to prison several times because of mine troubles in which he participated. He spends the greater part of his time traveling about the country and helping honest miners who are in trouble. Mr. Kato and Mr. Sakaguchi are his devoted assistants and are ardent students of social problems, being engaged upon research work for the association, but they are also active fighters.

The Ashiki branch of the Miners' Association has Mr. Sekiya, Mr. Shishimura, Mr. Sakiyama, Mr. Kanai, Mr. Takahashi, Mr. Suzuki, Mr. Hashimoto and Mr. Sekiguchi, all of whom are the bravest of the brave and who by their unceasing efforts have built up more favorable conditions for labor in the mines. Amid all their difficulties and persecutions these fighters have been held firm because of their rigid unity. Mr. Ishiyama and Mr. Kanai have been directors in the association since its formation. Mr. Sekiya, nicknamed the "Lion," is now in jail. Mr. Suzuki is the most persuasive speaker among them.

Mr. Tsuki, Mr. Sakaguchi and Mr. Yasuda are representatives of the Kokkaido miners, and are quite as brave and useful as are the Ashiki leaders. Mr. Nishio, Mr. Kimura and Mr. Murashima are members of the Osaka branch of the Japan Labor Federation. Mr. Nishio won general recognition through his successful activity in connection with the strike which he has recently organized. What wickedness is there to request her to desert her parents to show your devotion to you? You know that she would be far from me if you tried to blame her for insufficient love. Miss Kimura, who had been in retirement for some time, has recently been elected president of the Kansai Labor Union. Mr. Nishimura is a writer for one of the Osaka daily papers, being distinguished author and student of social problems whose sympathies are always with the laborer.

KAGAWA OVER-ESTIMATED.

The Kobe Federation has the well-known Christian worker, Mr. Kagawa, and Mr. Kuru, Mr. Takayama and Mr. Suzuki. Too much is already known about Mr. Kagawa to bear repetition here. Laborers in the Kansai regret that Mr. Kuru has not received his due share of public credit, since he is the foundation stone in their activities. It has been generally believed that Mr. Kagawa was the initiator of all the labor movements. Mr. Kuru, last year, when he was in reality only a surface worker and had little or nothing to do with the actual turn of affairs. In fact, the whole work, so far as actual efforts are concerned, should be attributed to the ability and labor of Mr. Kuru. Mr. Takayama, who has been one of the most enthusiastic fighters and who has won the confidence of the laborers, is now engaged in the practice of law. Was he merely working to acquire popularity? Mr. Suzuki, also, is one of the most popular of labor leaders and is among the most promising of the former laborers. Besides these leading figures, there is Mr. Tabori, Mr. Yukimasa, Mr. Shibata and Mr. Fukuda, from whom much is expected in the future.

Mr. Tsuji of the Kyoto Union should be ranked as a Socialist.

In Kyushu there are Mr. Asahara, Mr. Miyoshi, Mr. Inamura and Mr. Komatsu. Mr. Asahara, the head of the Companions of Labor Union, and Mr. Miyoshi, who has been with the same organization since the Yaukatal, are the most reliable and thoughtful of labor's champions. Mr. Komatsu, who fought alone against great odds at Onuma, surprised us all by walking from Kyushu to Osaka, carrying a red flag all the way, in order to participate in the general meeting there of the Yaukatal. He is now in Tokyo, selling newspapers for a living and waiting for his next opportunity for service to come. Mr. Inamura is at present in prison because of his activity in the great strike in Southern Kyushu. He will probably be an able leader when he comes out.

STUDENT LEADERS DISAPPEARING.

Mr. Mizunuma of the Shinyukai is a social worker, and Mr. Tatasuta is the only supporter of the Shinshinkai. Kohikawa Hodokai, an organization of army arsenal workers, has as its leaders Mr. Yoshikawa and Mr. Adachi. We are sorry that they have so greatly lost the confidence of their members through wrecks of their own making in inclination for politics. Mr. Yagi of the Osaka Army Arsenal has advocated a compromise with them, but by so doing he has greatly endangered his own position. If he is driven out of his organization, he may or may not remain true to his first principles, but he must learn that compromises are no good. Mr. Nakashita, representing the Communications la-

ADVICE REGARDING MARRIAGE.

THE JAPANESE magazine Joshi Nihonjin publishes imaginary correspondence on the marriage question. The following translation will give an idea of how a modern Japanese regards this problem:

Dear —, I have been very remiss in visiting and writing to my friends these days. Really I am bound to finish some long overdue copy for the publishers. I cannot find any time to call on you now, though I shall meet you one of these days.

For the present I want to write you, taking advantage of a little time just before starting a new piece of work. I want to tell you of the proposed marriage. I do not know definitely, but mother told me you decided to marry my cousin. I remember you proposed for her about a year ago, and her people decided to leave the matter to the judgment and mutual understanding of both.

They have only been writing for you both to decide. When you were very ill during

the summer, I recollect now the growth of your love for K—.

Do you think I can calmly hear now of the coming wedding? I wish I might congratulate you, but I cannot. Do you not love Miss K—?

How earnest? I dare ask you, although it is not a suitable question, put to a young gentleman about to marry. I recollect now the growth of your love for K—.

Do you think I can calmly hear now of the coming wedding? I wish I might congratulate you, but I cannot. Do you not love Miss K—?

How earnest? I dare ask you, although it is not a suitable question, put to a young gentleman about to marry. I recollect now the growth of your love for K—.

Do you think I can calmly hear now of the coming wedding? I wish I might congratulate you, but I cannot. Do you not love Miss K—?

How earnest? I dare ask you, although it is not a suitable question, put to a young gentleman about to marry. I recollect now the growth of your love for K—.

Do you think I can calmly hear now of the coming wedding? I wish I might congratulate you, but I cannot. Do you not love Miss K—?

How earnest? I dare ask you, although it is not a suitable question, put to a young gentleman about to marry. I recollect now the growth of your love for K—.

Do you think I can calmly hear now of the coming wedding? I wish I might congratulate you, but I cannot. Do you not love Miss K—?

How earnest? I dare ask you, although it is not a suitable question, put to a young gentleman about to marry. I recollect now the growth of your love for K—.

Do you think I can calmly hear now of the coming wedding? I wish I might congratulate you, but I cannot. Do you not love Miss K—?

How earnest? I dare ask you, although it is not a suitable question, put to a young gentleman about to marry. I recollect now the growth of your love for K—.

Do you think I can calmly hear now of the coming wedding? I wish I might congratulate you, but I cannot. Do you not love Miss K—?

How earnest? I dare ask you, although it is not a suitable question, put to a young gentleman about to marry. I recollect now the growth of your love for K—.

Do you think I can calmly hear now of the coming wedding? I wish I might congratulate you, but I cannot. Do you not love Miss K—?

How earnest? I dare ask you, although it is not a suitable question, put to a young gentleman about to marry. I recollect now the growth of your love for K—.

Do you think I can calmly hear now of the coming wedding? I wish I might congratulate you, but I cannot. Do you not love Miss K—?

How earnest? I dare ask you, although it is not a suitable question, put to a young gentleman about to marry. I recollect now the growth of your love for K—.

Do you think I can calmly hear now of the coming wedding? I wish I might congratulate you, but I cannot. Do you not love Miss K—?

How earnest? I dare ask you, although it is not a suitable question, put to a young gentleman about to marry. I recollect now the growth of your love for K—.

Do you think I can calmly hear now of the coming wedding? I wish I might congratulate you, but I cannot. Do you not love Miss K—?

How earnest? I dare ask you, although it is not a suitable question, put to a young gentleman about to marry. I recollect now the growth of your love for K—.

Do you think I can calmly hear now of the coming wedding? I wish I might congratulate you, but I cannot. Do you not love Miss K—?

How earnest? I dare ask you, although it is not a suitable question, put to a young gentleman about to marry. I recollect now the growth of your love for K—.

Do you think I can calmly hear now of the coming wedding? I wish I might congratulate you, but I cannot. Do you not love Miss K—?

How earnest? I dare ask you, although it is not a suitable question, put to a young gentleman about to marry. I recollect now the growth of your love for K—.

Do you think I can calmly hear now of the coming wedding? I wish I might congratulate you, but I cannot. Do you not love Miss K—?

How earnest? I dare ask you, although it is not a suitable question, put to a young gentleman about to marry. I recollect now the growth of your love for K—.

Do you think I can calmly hear now of the coming wedding? I wish I might congratulate you, but I cannot. Do you not love Miss K—?

How earnest? I dare ask you, although it is not a suitable question, put to a young gentleman about to marry. I recollect now the growth of your love for K—.

Do you think I can calmly hear now of the coming wedding? I wish I might congratulate you, but I cannot. Do you not love Miss K—?

How earnest? I dare ask you, although it is not a suitable question, put to a young gentleman about to marry. I recollect now the growth of your love for K—.

Do you think I can calmly hear now of the coming wedding? I wish I might congratulate you, but I cannot. Do you not love Miss K—?

How earnest? I dare ask you, although it is not a suitable question, put to a young gentleman about to marry. I recollect now the growth of your love for K—.

Do you think I can calmly hear now of the coming wedding? I wish I might congratulate you, but I cannot. Do you not love Miss K—?

How earnest? I