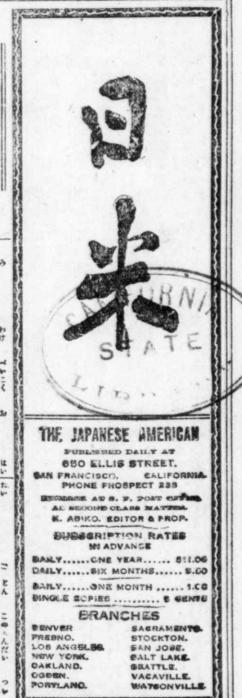


獨立自恃

同胞の大覺悟



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SALT LAKE CITY, VACAVILLE,
WATSONVILLE.

一週間に罷業終了

▼大統領は甚だ樂觀

△アルバニアも承認せらる

△佛首相暗殺の陰謀

△獨逸無政府主義者の計画

△米國使節公文書を交附

△石炭採掘に失敗

△伊系米人の美學

△米系米人の美學

お
小
夜
寺 澤 琴 風

(其八十九)

歌子の部屋に来ても、やはり同じ様であつた。
歌子さん、泣くなんて申づな
こまは止しない。今日はた
芽出度い結納取かほしの日ぢや
あ、ませんか、ハ、ハ、
陽吉は身體を搖ぶるやうに
て笑つた。
陽ちゃん、失禮ぢやありませ
んか、向ふへ行つて下さい」
歌子はチラリ陽吉の方を見て
言つて又すぐ机に突づけした。
「惜つた歌子さん、さうや弱き
つたな、僕はたゞ上つたんで
す、結婚は何日ですか？」
「知りません、私結婚なんか
生しません、彼方へ行つて下さい」
「もうそんな事は言はないです、
だな、こりや少
形勢不穏だぞ
歌子さん、貴女
は……處でせう
本當の事を仰言
ふのに、こうし
付けてやります
よ」
「オ、怖い、歌
子さんうんな邪
僻なことを言ふ
ものではない、
私小母さんに言
つて下さとい
ちや向ふへ行き
ますから金を少
少し貰して下さい、庶きに返
しょますから」
「歌子さん、十圓ばかり宜い
ですから貸して下さい」
歌子は机の抽斗から財
布を取出して、陽吉の方には
は、出しました。
「うん、陽吉誰から電話か
今電話でした」
「ア、うつつかせう」
歌子は歌子は、涙でもらは
れやうな恐怖に立上り、得
せりふをかみますから」
歌子は急に涙を押し匿すやう
にして坐り直した。
「歌子さん、今歌子から聞いた
たが、お嬢さん申す方がほんとう
に思ひますので」
歌子はさしは餘り聞いて殆ど聞き
取れない低い聲で言つた。
「それは貴女の考へ違ひやあ
子が梯子を上つて來てから僅か
二三分間でこれだけの活劇が演
じられた。此の様子を見ていた
歌子は餘る意外さに石橋のや
陽吉は身體を搖ぶるやうに
て笑つた。



多恨の女(七)

遙々悲劇の旅

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たが、お嬢さん申す方がほんとう

に思ひますので

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取れない低い聲で言つた。

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ロスアンゼルス(セセ日) 墓國で八釜し
土地小分問題

土地小分問題

This image shows a horizontal strip of Japanese business cards from the early 20th century. The cards are arranged in a grid-like pattern, each with a unique design and text. Some of the visible text includes '川建雄' (Kawashima Kenzo), '元歯科醫院' (Former Dentist Hospital), '日本病院' (Nippon Hospital), '小林診療所' (Kobayashi Clinic), '京運送店' (Kyoto Transport Shop), '東一街三藤佐刊書籍到' (Tōichō Sanbe Sōhankotsu), and '帝國生命保険會社' (Imperial Life Insurance Company). The cards also feature various symbols such as a telephone receiver, a key, and a scale.

フレスノ 小此木病院
Tel. 1391 J.

志郎 一店 通院 院院 院院 院院 院院

北加地方昨今の罷業形勢

遂に逝け、博士晚生は實に失意の事多かりて吾人博士の爲めに實に氣の毒の感に堪へざる事も間々あらしも最早幽閉境を異にして天國に底定なれたり

Senator Johnson Returns.

THE PRIMARY ELECTION RACE is in full course and the fever is getting more intense day by day, said The Japanese American News in Japanese last Wednesday.

Hiram W. Johnson, the fighting California senator, who seeks re-election, has returned. His homecoming was watched with interest by the public. He came back to San Francisco last evening. His homecoming was like that of a victorious general, and in this city he was welcomed as such.

His friends and admirers went as far as Truckee, where California and Nevada are joined. Many others met him in Sacramento, still more greeted him when his train reached Oakland, and at the ferry there was a throng. They held an enthusiastic open air reception, and at the ferry it was for all the world like a campaign meeting.

It was a great sight. Even his political enemies must acknowledge that he holds the heart of the people.

Fifteen years ago, when he first tried his hand in politics, Johnson was an unknown San Francisco lawyer. The people who came into contact with him recognized his ability but in the nation's political world he was unknown. It was not dreamed that he would become the great man he is to today.

At the time of Johnson's entry into politics California was solid Republican and in back of the party stood the capitalists and the interests, the greatest among these being the Southern Pacific. Southern Pacific influence spread all over the state just as its rails formed a network over the face of California. The corporation wielded a wicked power over the people.

This was true not alone of California. The Southern Pacific was at the center of politics in the United States. The federal government, in the control of the Republicans, held strongly to capitalistic ideas. Every important policy was adapted mainly to the advantage of the capitalists. In those days the big bosses and the little bosses used to act as though the world was theirs.

Across this muddy sea a finger of light shone—the Lincoln-Roosevelt League. Its aim was to embody the ideas of Lincoln in practical government. Roosevelt was selected to command the situation. The backbone of the organization was a small number of comparatively young Republican statesmen.

They were cognizant of the corruption in the Republican party and in the political world in general.

It was at this time that Johnson emerged from his obscure position. He plunged into the fight body and soul. He became candidate for governor of California.

It was emboldened on the banner of the Lincoln-Roosevelt League that California must be liberated from the clutches of the greedy capitalists, and Johnson bore this banner boldly. It was declared that thenceforward government must be of and for the people. Those ideas were regarded at that time as progressive. Johnson traveled far and wide preaching the gospel. In those days his energy knew no bounds. His speech had the power to shatter any and all opposition. He set out with the main intention to force the liberation of the people in the face of the strongest kind of opposition. No wealth could lure him from his chosen path.

At once the people recognized his innate ability as a statesman. He was elected governor by a large majority.

The election laws were changed, permitting the people to vote directly for governor and senators and giving them the right of initiative and referendum. The people were freed of the interference of the political bosses. These great changes transpired while Johnson was governor of California. Politically, the people of the state owe him a great deal.

Although we still remember our bitter experience when the anti-Japanese land law was passed by the Legislature and signed by Johnson in the face of strenuous opposition by the Wilson administration, we recognized then that Johnson held the whip hand. He was not the stripe of man to set aside his own political beliefs, even when opposed by the central government. Such a manly political fighter could not be found where politics always is played by compromising with the opposition.

Johnson's attitude after taking his seat in the Senate, his political friends and his activities changed. But his energy is as great as of old, his political views are as virile as before, his eloquence as forcible, and more polished. He still believes in government for the people.

The progressives of the Republican party who recognized him as their leader have defeated the old school politicians in many states. The government for the people is and will be the form of government for years to come. It is certain that the victory will be for those who fight for this political principle. Johnson's contribution toward the accomplishment of this end cannot be estimated.

Certainly there are many reasons why Senator Johnson should be welcomed home.

Examination for Japanese Teacher.

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

ALL INTELLECTUAL MEN of Japan know that it is poisonous for Japan for the Ministry of Education to force the teaching of the young generation. Japan is one country with whose history for a thousand years no fault can be found. Her educational policy has been maintained for that period of time.

In the United States there are many persons who consider this country the ideal one of all the world. They try to justify everything that has transpired here since the signing of the Declaration of Independence. They call this "Americanism," or "one hundred percent Americanism." This is considered by intellectual Americans an obstruction in the progress of American civilization.

We had those things in mind when we came into possession of the questions asked at the examination for Japanese language school teachers. In spite of ourselves we were amused by those questions.

So many of those questions are ironical; in fact, they all are of that category. The questions relating to history cover topics the orthodox interpretations of which are much criticised.

The American people are beginning to show more respect for the interpretation of the English side as regards the principle and spirit of American independence. This topic should be considered not only as it relates to England and America but also in the light of its bearing on European politics. It is out of fashion now to glorify too much the Boston Tea Party and the Lexington affair.

Increasing numbers are standing up for the Southerners in any discussion of the Civil War. That great conflict is beginning to be viewed from a standpoint of humanity alone. In other words, the United States is emerging from its cloak of commercialism, in which New England masked itself under the guise of puritanism.

Addition of territory to the United States clearly signifies the imperialistic ambition of the American people and its fulfillment. We do not know how this problem is treated in the schools, but we can guess that many teachers are bewildered when they attempt to explain the situation.

Our great wish is to learn how those Japanese candidates for teaching in the language schools answered the questions. Did they possess sufficient courage to answer unreservedly what they think about all those questions, the interpretation they gained through their own study? Or did they merely answer in the way some narrow-minded Americans would wish to hear those questions answered? The dignity of the Japanese teachers is at stake.

There is no question that our teachers are loyal to America, or that they honestly intend to devote all their energies to the education of American citizens. But if they involve themselves in any narrow Americanism or hypocritical humanism, there can be found a parallel only in the narrow educational aims of Japan.

Whenever they teach Americanism and its spirit to their pupils, Japanese language school teachers should always keep their mind clear and judge collectively of the meaning of their subject. We are not by any means urging them to find fault, but they should have a mind of their own and argue their own interpretation. They should hold to original opinions.

We stress this point for the reason that most of the applicants for teachers' certificates are persons who have received their education in the normal schools of Japan, the schools which hold formality in such high esteem.

We are not discussing the true Americanism; we merely have mentioned the narrow, limited Americanism. If Japanese teachers employ the latter to flatter, it will be harmful to their own dignity and to Japanese in general.

PRINCE OF WALES HONORS SPIRIT OF MEIJI.

DURING THE RECENT TOUR of the Prince of Wales of Japan, Britain's future ruler visited the tomb of the late Emperor Meiji at Momoyama and paid his respects to the spirit of the monarch under whom Japan emerged from its age-old provincialism and became one of the great nations of the world. The Japan Advertiser thus describes the visit:

The sun lighted the drive of white gravel that had spread through the grove of pine trees, which had been planted and sparsely raked, as His Royal Highness' car passed through. Standing before a weather-beaten torii, the Prince got out of his automobile and entered the shrine grounds, followed by his entire staff and a number of Japanese officials. Count Chihara led the way.

VISITS TOMB OF EMPRESS.

The gates leading to the tomb stood open. As he entered the stone terrace His Royal Highness removed his cap and bowed low. He then descended the steps of the great tumulus of white gray rocks under which lies the body of Emperor Meiji. As he entered the shrine precincts, he placed a wreath bearing the British colors before the mound. Bowing again, the Prince of Wales turned slowly down the gravel path with eyes glancing out through the torii and over the edge of the mountain to the fertile valley of Yamashiro Province, which was the birthplace of much of Japan's early glory.

His Royal Highness then turned to the left and descended a winding staircase to the tomb of the former Empress, which is a smaller replica of Emperor Meiji's. There he repeated the simple ceremony and left a similar wreath. After this the Prince returned to his motor and went on to Omiya Palace, the reproduction of the ancient palace in the Imperial grounds, which is his residence during the week's stay here.

The Prince of Wales reached Kyoto at 9:30 o'clock this morning, being met at the station by high-class, prefectoral and army officials. Enormous crowds were in front of the station with unfurled flags and banners. Troubadours guarded the way. A gigantic welcome arch of old Japanese architecture spanned the street leading to the Imperial Palace grounds, whither His Royal Highness went immediately.

Before going to Momoyama at 2:30 o'clock, His Royal Highness slipped out of the palace, going to the Miyako Hotel on foot. From the Miyako he went to the Kyoto Hotel and then back to the palace. The sun was bright and the day was clear. The thousands of Japanese who gazed at the slim, gray-clad figure recognized in him the person of the Prince of Wales whom they had been cheering and for whom Kyoto is so gaily decorated.

Tonight a great lantern parade, in which will be practically all of the young men and boys of the town, will gather in the park before Omiya Palace to do honor to him. His Royal Highness will leave at 10 o'clock in the morning for his trip to Lake Biwa and Gifu, returning to Kyoto at 1 o'clock the next morning.

WELCOME ADDRESS PRESENTED.

Addressess of welcome and presents were given to His Royal Highness from officials of prefectures and cities that he passed through enroute to Kyoto. That of Governor Kawaguchi of Aichi Prefecture follows:

"It is with the deepest sense of gratitude and joy that His Excellency, Governor of Aichi Prefecture, offers his welcome to Your Royal Highness in the name of the people of his district. When our Prince Regent visited your country last spring, what impressed us most was the true spirit of cordiality manifested by your good people, the profound regard and sympathy accorded to him by the British Royal Family and above all the brotherly solicitude with which Your Royal Highness gave him entertainment.

"Now we offer you the rare honor of greeting you here, we feel greatly satisfied that an opportunity is given us to return to Your Royal Highness at least a portion of the hospitality and kindness that our Prince received on that memorable occasion. We hope most sincerely that Your Highness' visit to Japan will prove to be pleasant and interesting and will ultimately tend to strengthen the happy relations that have always existed between our two countries."

"Permit me to take this opportunity to ask Your Royal Highness to convey our respects to Your August Parents, for sparing you from home for such a prolonged period and also to extend our most cordial greetings to all the subjects of your great Empire."

GIVING SCENES OF FUJI.

Governor Hidehiko Michioka of Shizuoka Prefecture presented the following words of greeting:

"May it please Your Royal Highness:

"We are delighted at the arrival of Your Royal Highness to this prefecture."

"Great Britain and Japan have band in hand in serving the cause of the world's peace and are friends in a unique sense of the word."

"We are deeply grateful for the sincere and enthusiastic welcome accorded to His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince when he visited Great Britain. We have a grateful remembrance of the brotherly friendliness with which Your Royal Highness received His Imperial Highness at the landing place. This makes us all the more delighted at the honor of welcoming Your Royal Highness."

"This prefecture abounds in natural beauty, boasting both of the lofty Fuji-yama and the crystal streams of the Tenryu. Our only regret is that Your Highness cannot prolong your stay in the locality to enjoy the varied landscape. In the name of the people of this prefecture I have the honor of presenting to Your Royal Highness an album containing pictures of the scenes of Fuji-yama and the Tenryu River, which we earnestly hope you will condescend to accept."

NAGOYA GIVES CLOISSENCE.

That of the Deputy Mayor of Nagoya reads:

"May it please Your Royal Highness:

"The people of Nagoya deem it a great honor to welcome Your Royal Highness to this country passing through this city and wish to express their profound respect for Your Royal Highness."

"We wish to take this opportunity to beg Your Royal Highness to believe that the generosity and kindness of the welcome with which our Crown Prince was received by your countrymen, when His Imperial Highness visited your country last year, remains forever engraved upon our memory, and we are confident that the present visit of Your Royal Highness to this country will go a long way toward strengthening the old and friendly ties between Great Britain and Japan, and consequently will contribute a great deal to the establishment of world peace."

"I deem it a great honor and privilege to represent the people of Nagoya in presenting to Your Royal Highness a specimen of the cloisonne ware for which this city is noted, as a very small token of our great gratitude for the visit and our profound respect for Your Royal Highness."

"Mr. T. Kadono, president of the Nagoya Chamber of Commerce, said:

"The Chamber of Commerce of Nagoya extends a respectful welcome to the Prince of Wales, the Heir of His Majesty the King of Great Britain.

The close and cordial relationship between Great Britain and Japan has already done much for the peace of the world, but the experiences of the recent war tell us the necessity of a still closer relationship between us to insure the peace and happiness of mankind."

"It has been a great satisfaction to all of us that His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Japan received a hearty welcome from your people on his visit to England last May, and today, when you are present with us it is our great pleasure to return the welcome. This chamber, representing the commercial and industrial circles of Nagoya, presents their humble congratulations on your arrival, and hope that when you leave Japan it will be with nothing but pleasant feelings toward our country and people."

THE MAN WHO WOULD BE POWERFUL.

DEKER, Dutch author, in "Max Harlaar," tells the following tale gleaned from an old Japanese manuscript:

Once upon a time there was in Japan a poor stone cutter, a simple workman in the quarries. His life was rude; he worked much, gained little and was not at all contented with his fate.

"Oh, if I could only be rich enough to rest, to sleep on thick matting, wrapped in a *kirimori* of soft silk!" Such was the sigh which he breathed heavily. An angel intercepted it.

"It shall be according to thy desire," said the angel to him. And he at once became rich, and he rested, slept on thick matting and wrapped in a *kirimori* of silk.

It happened that the Emperor passed by. He was preceded by heralds on foot and on horseback, followed by a brilliant escort of cavalry and surrounded by persons who held over his head an immense parasol resplendent with gold.

"What good does it do me to be rich?" murmured the man, "as long as I have not the right to go out with an escort, and my head protected by a golden parasol? Why am I not the Emperor?"

A COMPLAINING EMPEROR.

"Thou shalt be," said the angel.

And he stepped beside the Emperor. He had an escort of cavalry and behind him, and people who held above his head an immense parasol resplendent with gold.

However, the sun with its ardent beams, dried up the country, and the dusty roads, quivering with brightness, fatigued his eyes.

"It is a great advantage to the Emperor," cried the man, "when the heat of day exhausts you and the sun never ceases to make you feel its power! But if one could be the sun!"

"Behold, are you satisfied?" the angel asked.

For he had become the sun, and he darted his beams far and wide, and the earth was delighted with his nimbleness and his steps, offered him a cup of *sake*, and begged him to taste it.

"There is strength," cried the sun, "a cloud capable of resisting my power. It would be better if I were a cloud."

"Very well," said the angel.

And the sun was at once accomplished. The new cloud placed itself haughtily between the sun and the earth, and so thoroughly intercepted the rays of the sun that it soon saw the earth covered with its shadows. Then it caused big drops of rain, and pouring showers and waterspouts to fall on the lands, so that the torrents burst their bounds and the rivers spread over and devastated the fields.

Nothing resisted the force of the inundation; only a rock defied it, perfectly motionless. In the churning belching waters beat it in fury, the rock yielded not, but the foaming waves died at its foot.

"A rock then is my superior," said the cloud; "I would rather be in its place."

MORE POWERFUL THAN A ROCK.

"You shall be," said the angel.

And he transformed him into a steep, unshaken rock, insensible to the rays of the sun, indifferent to the torrents of rain and the shock of tumultuous waves.

Nevertheless he distinguished at his feet a man who had been a soldier, hardly clothed, but armed with a shield and a hammer, and the man, with the help of these instruments, struck off pieces of the rock, which he dressed into stones proper for cutting.

"What is that?" cried the rock: "has a man the power of rending pieces of stone from my breast? Shall I be weaker than he? Then it is absolutely necessary that I should be that man."

"Have your will," said the angel; and he became again the happy relations that have always existed between our two countries."

"Permit me to take this opportunity to ask Your Royal Highness to convey our respects to Your August Parents, for sparing you from home for such a prolonged period and also to extend our most cordial greetings to all the subjects of your great Empire."

CAT'S SPIRIT OR CIGARET?

SOME TIME AGO the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo was destroyed by fire. A few days afterward Suetji Yoshino, a laborer, was fined \$100 for having thrown, carelessly, a lighted cigarette into a pile of rubbish in the basement. The rubbish caught fire, but the blaze was not noticed until it was beyond control of the fire fighters. Incidentally, a Mr. Millaressy was burned to death while trying to rescue a cat from the hotel. This gave rise to the superstition that it was the spirit of a cat that had caused the fire.

Mr. Yoshitoshi Yoshida, an elderly man residing in Nagasumi-cho, Yotsuya, who formerly was a retainer in the family of Lord Abe Bungo, tells the following remarkable story *apropos* of the burning of the hotel:

"When Lord Abe Bungo became old and weak and suffered from paralysis on account of his old age, he appointed his son to do his work and he himself retired. He stayed in bed most of the time on account of his feebleness, but one day he insisted on being taken to the bathroom for a bath. He ordered his servants to leave the room and shut the door tight so that no one could see him from the outside. The servants hesitated at first with a mingled sense of wonder and fear that something would happen to so old and decrepit a master if he be left alone, but they obeyed him.

"This preface abounds in natural beauty, boasting both of the lofty Fuji-yama and the crystal streams of the Tenryu. Our only regret is that Your Highness cannot prolong your stay in the locality to enjoy the varied landscape. In the name of the people of this prefecture I have the honor of presenting to Your Royal Highness an album containing pictures of the scenes of Fuji-yama and the Tenryu River, which we earnestly hope you will condescend to accept."

SERVANTS SEE APPARITION.