

日米

THE JAPANESE AMERICAN NEWS... 850 ELLIS STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA...

平易簡明

宮中の御文書

今般宮中より發せられたる御文書... 御文書は、小學校卒業程度のものである...

勞農政府承認強要

長春日露會議議頭の問題... 日本對露西伯利亞の關係問題及び日露の將來に關する關係事項を協議...

日本赤露承認を強要す

赤露承認は赤露の獨立を承認する事... 赤露の獨立を承認する事は、赤露の獨立を承認する事...

行務は他の問題を先決

赤露承認は赤露の獨立を承認する事... 赤露の獨立を承認する事は、赤露の獨立を承認する事...

増原氏駐米大使乎

幣原外相は病氣にて歸任せず... 幣原外相は病氣にて歸任せず、増原氏駐米大使乎...

黙想と斷想

手づかしのものは、たゞ人間が... 黙想と斷想、手づかしのものは、たゞ人間が...

政府鐵道罷業抑止

臨時抑制の権能を賦與せらる... 政府鐵道罷業抑止、臨時抑制の権能を賦與せらる...

米國と戰時債務協定提議

伯林郊外に食料騷動起る... 米國と戰時債務協定提議、伯林郊外に食料騷動起る...

歐洲復舊問題に米國參加

歐洲復舊問題に米國參加... 歐洲復舊問題に米國參加、歐洲復舊問題に米國參加...

石炭暴利取締案上院附議

石炭暴利取締案上院附議... 石炭暴利取締案上院附議、石炭暴利取締案上院附議...

大統領軍人恩給案否認か

大統領軍人恩給案否認か... 大統領軍人恩給案否認か、大統領軍人恩給案否認か...

米露交渉一頓挫

米露交渉一頓挫... 米露交渉一頓挫、米露交渉一頓挫...

愛蘭平和黨組織

愛蘭平和黨組織... 愛蘭平和黨組織、愛蘭平和黨組織...

亞細亞艦隊長官

亞細亞艦隊長官... 亞細亞艦隊長官、亞細亞艦隊長官...

泰比亞皇子譴責

泰比亞皇子譴責... 泰比亞皇子譴責、泰比亞皇子譴責...

日本に遊學中の少女少年の手紙

一般父兄へ好参考... 日本に遊學中の少女少年の手紙、一般父兄へ好参考...

佛國賠償猶豫否認

佛國賠償猶豫否認... 佛國賠償猶豫否認、佛國賠償猶豫否認...

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### 陸軍縮小案の對し 政友會は大體満足

#### 陸軍當局の努力と誠意を 諒すべしとの意向に傾き来る

陸軍縮小案の對し、政友會は大體満足である。陸軍當局の努力と誠意を諒すべしとの意向に傾き来る。陸軍縮小案の對し、政友會は大體満足である。陸軍當局の努力と誠意を諒すべしとの意向に傾き来る。陸軍縮小案の對し、政友會は大體満足である。陸軍當局の努力と誠意を諒すべしとの意向に傾き来る。

### 教育費國庫負擔額を 教員給料の半額迄として

#### 四千萬元増額を要求する文相の意氣

教育費國庫負擔額を、教員給料の半額迄として、四千萬元増額を要求する文相の意氣。教育費國庫負擔額を、教員給料の半額迄として、四千萬元増額を要求する文相の意氣。

### 支那労働者 追放問題

#### 紛擾の種となる

支那労働者追放問題、紛擾の種となる。支那労働者追放問題、紛擾の種となる。

### 父の國なる 憧憬の日本

#### 未来の夫と共に

父の國なる憧憬の日本、未来の夫と共に。父の國なる憧憬の日本、未来の夫と共に。

### 故國を離れて

#### 米倉清一郎

故國を離れて、米倉清一郎。故國を離れて、米倉清一郎。

大正藥舖 TAISHO DRUG CO. 1601 Post St. S. F. Calif. 眞正熊の膽 眞正熊の膽 眞正熊の膽

英語個人教授 鮮魚精肉 御菓子卸小賣 武田製菓所

The Woodstock Typewriter WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER CO. 447 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.

NYK 出帆廣告 日本郵船株式會社











Adaptability and the Japanese.

SOME YEARS AGO, when the price of rice went up sky high, the Japanese government lifted the custom duties on foreign rice imported into the island empire...

Until that time we Japanese in the United States had worried a great deal because many of us thought if the Japanese rice was not brought to this shore we would not be able to eat rice, for the rice produced in California is so poor in quality and taste it would not be fit for Japanese consumption...

In the course of time, however, importations of Japan rice became quite scarce and the price went up amazingly, while the price of California rice was very reasonable. And they gradually became acquainted with the Californian rice and learned to relish its taste.

The history of the Indo-Chinese community in California is now nearly a half century old. It is many years since Japanese began first to settle in San Francisco. Looking back and considering the attitude of the Japanese toward California rice in the early days, it seems funny that they refused to use it.

When we can eat the rice native of California, what reason is there to import Japanese rice, bringing it five thousand miles across the Pacific? And we should be able to raise the pickles we crave in our home gardens.

Right now the price of eggs is low, which encourages the use of eggs. Eggs are cheap during the spring and summer months and very high in the winter. We could show our adaptability by using eggs, the nourishment of which is not less than that of fish and meat.

It is said that California canned fruits and asparagus are sold in the markets of Japan. We feel that we are very fortunate, as we can use them right here, paying moderate prices.

We ought to utilize anything which is economical and better, and we must contribute something for the benefit of the producers and shippers who are suffering by reason of the chaos created by the railroad strike.

Unjustifiable Opposition.

The following is a liberal translation of an editorial published in this newspaper August 25:

ON AUGUST 23, before the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, when the Kellogg bill, purporting to protect alien residents in America, was brought up, it met with growing opposition on the floor of that great legislative body...

It is said that the main reason for the opposition is that the labor organizations fear that in the case of a labor controversy the central government would use military force, under the cover of this Kellogg law, if it were enacted.

In the case of Herrin, Illinois, in order to protect the lives and the property of the people and maintain peace and order in the locality, the federal government sent troops there for a purpose which the American people generally thought to be inevitable.

Owing to the chaotic condition of the great strike in the coal mines such a barbarous incident might be an inevitable occurrence, but it might also show the American psychology, which pays slight respect for the lives and property of alien residents.

President Harding put great emphasis on the question, declaring in his message that its purpose was "to maintain the necessary power of the government to protect alien residents in the United States and to make it possible to protect their rights promised in the treaties, and to entrust in its hands the adjudication of all criminal cases which will affect the international relationship with foreign countries."

For the Pacific Coast states are a part of the American Union, which must be held responsible to foreign countries as a result of the promise made in the treaties with them.

We hope that for the sake of the reputation of the American people for greatness, justice, and fair play this bill will be passed. It should have been enacted before now.

THE BEAUTIES OF THE INLAND SEA.

NOT ALL FOREIGN TOURISTS to Japan so farther west than Kyoto, Osaka or Kobe, but this old Empire of mystic gods and flowers first laid her national foundations in Kyushu and then gradually extended her territory eastwards...

The inland sea is the narrow sea lying between Osaka and Shimonoseki, Chugoku and Shikoku forming the north and south boundary shores just as South Sea and the Kuroshio current bound the Mediterranean. Through this sea the first Emperor, Jimmu, made his slow, steady way to the valley of the Yamato, and there founded the wonderful dynasty destined to endure through more than twenty-five centuries.

The sea abounds in mystic charms for the traveler who will take the trouble to experience them in person. Let me describe here some delightful trips I myself have taken in past and present times upon this fairy sea.

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A NEW ENGLISH SECTION

WITH THIS NUMBER of the English section of The Japanese American News we declare a holiday. We are going to have a four weeks' vacation. Then with the resumption of this section, will come a change in policy.

Beginning October 1, the English section of The Japanese American News will be published as a sixteen page supplement. It will be one-quarter the size of this page, and the supplement will be published once a month, on the first of the month. Its monthly output will be about the same as now—it really will be somewhat larger, due to changes in dress and type.

The local fishermen tell us that these wicked creatures stand up on their feet and walk out to the sandy beaches to steal potatoes on moonlight nights. Oh, the number of silver-sailed boats that look like innumerable snow-white butterflies perching upon the greenish blue mirrors, intoxicated with the lovely reflection of their own angelic wings!

The most fascinating spot in the whole Inland Sea is no doubt in the region of Tomo. Every steamer from Kobe sailing through this sea passes by this spot of celestial attraction, but we can reach it by land as well from Fukuyama.

The Itsuksushima hills, the sea and the shrine structures seen to be all in perfect harmony and make the general effect a most delightful one. The entire scene is best appreciated when viewed from the ferryboat just before landing upon the island. Of all the classic spots throughout the country, I think I have seen none more artistic and refined than this shrine.

I once wrote of Miyajima: "The shrine is built in the shallows of the sea, surrounded by the spacious corridors that turn in many ways at right angles to the main building. These are painted a bright crimson. On the corridor walls hang countless paintings by celebrated artists, and lovely shaped lanterns are suspended from the ceilings at intervals of six feet. It is truly an enchanting sight when the tide comes up and the lanterns are lit—so that the shimmering sea is a sight never to be forgotten. Along the pine-covered shore a number of deer are browsing, receiving edible presents from the kind-hearted tourists. It is always pleasing to see men and beasts mingle together without fear of offense from either side, especially so in the precincts of temple or shrine."

My readers may tire of this rhapsody, but let me not leave Ono-no-setsu without a word. I remember my early impressions when, sailing through this sea, between Tomo and Itsukushima, I repeatedly felt on that voyage as if our steamer were entering small inlets and nooks without exits, but as the boat turned around promontory or peninsula, there were always narrow ways out into a wider sea. The narrowest passage of this kind was Ono-no-setsu. Both sides of this strait are full of houses that are within a pole's reach of the boat.

Besides the places I have mentioned herein, this lovely sea presents countless charms of sea and sky which one's memory will delight to recall in after years.

Otopeds have a high degree of popularity, being regarded as delicacies all along here and

JAPAN'S MIRACULOUS COMMERCIAL RISE.

THE MOST ROMANTIC FACT about Japan has nothing to do with cherry blossoms, samurai, or tumbled hills; with the Literary Digest; it is the fact that a people with an old Oriental civilization should, after centuries of non-intercourse with the rest of the world, become in the short space of an ordinary lifetime one of the leading modern commercial powers.

Morever, Japan had to be Westernized in a hurry. There was no time to wait. The only way the Japanese Government could keep the juggernaut from dominating the land industrially and commercially was to get the start of him.

A PRESSING EMERGENCY. Moreover, Japan had to be Westernized in a hurry. There was no time to wait. The only way the Japanese Government could keep the juggernaut from dominating the land industrially and commercially was to get the start of him.

"They it was who organized and reorganized the banking system, who opened model factories, who taught the people through their own example, the art of making modern machinery, engines, and all the inconceivably many things which go to make up the framework of the modern industrial state. Not only did they destroy the old commercial system, and pass laws for the formation of limited liability companies and joint stock enterprises, but by threats and by promises, by grants and by subsidies, saw that they were successfully carried out."

By SOSEKI NATSUME. (Translated by a Japanese Schoolboy.)

"YES, YES, of course, certainly, to be sure, but what are it about, that are the question I demand. Go ahead and tell me at once."

"The Buemon were still undecided thinking whether it would be well to break out or not in rash talk."

"Well, then, I shall tell you, but," the Buemon raised up his jai-rib like head and looked toward his master abashingly, with triangular-shaped eyes bulging, his cheeks, and puffing out the smoke from the Assahi cigarettes, the master looked out.

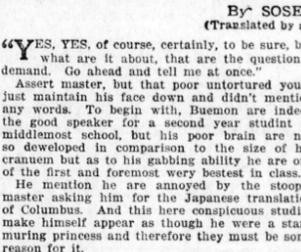
"SURELY A PUZZLER. 'I cannot understand it all. In short, who are it, and what did he do?'

"But, sender's name are mine." "You say that sender's name are yours? Tell me please, logically, will you, pray! After all, who received letter?"

ordingly the Government forced the formation of Three companies—the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha—poured money into them, saw that they were efficiently run, saw that a school was formed for the adequate training of maritime officers, passed laws giving them a monopoly of the coastal trade, saw that all the State-controlled industries sent their goods by these boats, saw also that the organization of these companies was such that trained and able men, and these only, had charge and pushed their way to the top. Consequently the merchant navy of Japan is today one of the largest in the world."

SHORTAGE OF LABOR. In all this industrial development, as Professor A. S. Hershey notes in his book, "Modern Japan" (Bobbs, Merrill), Japan has been heavily handicapped by her lack of skilled labor, by her comparatively small production of iron, and by the fact that she grows neither wool nor cotton, all of which must be imported together with large quantities of machinery for her workshops.

When the Imperial power was restored in 1868, Japan had no real financial system. After much experimenting by 1882 all irregularities had been ironed out, the foundation of the Bank of Japan completed, the work of reorganization, and the present budget system went into effect with the promulgation of the new constitution in 1889. After experiments with the gold standard, the silver standard, bimetalism, and inconvertible paper, the gold standard was adopted by the Japanese Government to become permanently operative in 1897. The currency unit is the yen (fifty cents), which is subdivided into 100 zens of ten ryen each.



name at all. So I told him to write his own name. He answered my name as no good, but your Buemon Furni are much better. . . . So finally, I lent my name.

"I am not by myself because of his well known didence, not to mention his redness in the night and ended it into the mail-box."

"Then, it were done by you three boys in cooperation or conspiracy?"

"Should I say that it is so funny there may be somebody who would like to hear why it is so funny? It is quite natural to be inquisitive for, to man as well as to animal, it are great and important to know himself."

"I am not by myself because of his well known didence, not to mention his redness in the night and ended it into the mail-box."

"You think we would be expelled out? Well! My master! My daddy are extremely strict man, and my mother are my dear step-mother; if I were expelled from the school I am bound to suffer great deal. You think I would be really expelled out?"

"It was a great deal better if you did not write the name of your school. The master taking the deeper deliberation, repeated, 'Well, well, well, . . . It become interesting, more and more!'"

"I did not at first mean to do it, but I did it nevertheless. Are there any way by which I can get away without being expelled?"

"That Hamada implored with the voice that he were at the brink of weeping. Behind the paper-door Mrs. and Miss Yukie were laughing without a voice. The master taking the deeper deliberation, repeated, 'Well, well, well, . . . It become interesting, more and more!'"

"It is quite funny and interesting whenever I happen to see him so foolish, so stubborn, so indifferent, so shameless."

NO MORE LIKE THIS