

洋上の樂園では 太平洋平和の中心に

布哇大學の素晴らしい計畫 學問交換市場

(本報十四日ワシントン特派員電) ハワイの布哇大學は、太平洋の中心に、學問交換市場を設けようとする。この計畫は、太平洋の平和と繁栄に大いに寄与するものと考えられている。布哇大學は、ハワイの中心に位置し、太平洋の中心に位置する。この計畫は、太平洋の平和と繁栄に大いに寄与するものと考えられている。

百年祭

トルストイの百年祭。トルストイの百年祭は、八月十六日に開催される。トルストイは、ロシアの偉大な作家であり、彼の作品は世界中で愛読されている。この百年祭は、トルストイの業績を称え、彼の思想を後世に伝えるための重要な機会である。

墨國の物騒然

暗殺の責任は労働大臣 オブレゴン亡き後の

(本報二十日ワシントン特派員電) オブレゴン亡き後の墨國は、暗殺の責任は労働大臣にあると物騒然としている。オブレゴンは、墨國の労働大臣として、労働者の権利を擁護する役割を果たしていた。彼の死は、墨國の労働界に大きな衝撃を与えている。

加州産生ピーチを 上海に輸送試験

成功すれば大獲物だが 海のものや山の物や

(本報二十日ロサンゼルス特派員電) 加州産生ピーチを上海に輸送試験が行われる。成功すれば大獲物だが、海のものや山の物や。この試験は、加州と上海間の貿易を促進するための重要な一歩である。

桑港支那人 革命資金

募集開始 桑港支那人革命資金募集開始

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反亂起る

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兩見學團員が二世達の
暖い歡迎振りに満悦
互に日米親善を契合

少年少女が會場につめかけ、
劇團の裝飾で、御題名の什度
に奔走して往々來省の際に
は、傳聞として、由來省の課
は、活日米現當、使命を負ひ、
未だした學生たちを迎へるに
した、モスフェアを作つ

二式に歡迎と
答辭の交換

[illegible]

同志社見學園代

[illegible]

邦人も或は關係か

飛び入り、そして詩吟、たゞを觀じが、
一番に同志社大學の校歌並に渡
中氏は當該山南會
米の歌等より餘興、さして
氏は、春うららかに
それより兼て用意されてあつた
の詩吟、
この走の靈應あり主客まじつて
に免かへ
よして、實は私念を
たのこつてした
たのでした、恰も
を捉へに疑んで、

ム座觀劇
社に參集

中、英文欄は、御側合を願ふ
りて御墓に赴くことにてゐ
る。御前にある今日のオアム
ものは前にも御給しなかつた通り、早
うの朝から七組のフラワーギヤ
ーに入場。入場無料料しかか
けて見られるのですからこの機会

北米大陸における實
地探検記(下)
土田三太郎氏
廿七日、午
後に訪ねるので

同夜記

込めは昨日までサ
で九名・フレスノ
等をはじの桑港よ
他各地より多数参

立場を語る

ミズノ田中氏が、
不祿に遭つた中、「ツカサ附近」に
秘蔵の「新撰源氏物語」の記事中、特
にモルガンが、かれの死後、エニブ
生をのどろく長閑な風景で育成さ
れたと述べてゐる。

を代表して長閑な風景を
をつたへたる、御代館
の都へは、いふやう
に別れし丁度となつて
転居することになつた
高市に居住して約廿年

でありませんか」「さきくので
 そうだと書へば、面白かつた
 かと問ひ
 いや拘摸にやられて不
 幸ひ、
 刻承知のこゝ
 私に來桑を
 が、全米へ
 を幸ひ、

田は豫定プログラム通り午前加州
 大聖に赴き即大構内を參觀した
 がいよく本日東行のはずであ
 った。

阪部女史

講習會延期

経緯はさうし
 ば金谷の意見
 上の報告に師
 港へ送にお別
 ないことにな
 「や港には憂
 は忍びないの
 を得ません」

このほかに新案裁断法をつゞき講習會を催し、入會者非常に多いのをして行ふこととな

文筆家は親睦會
と内睦は違はないことになつたか
をふら知友は随意に同時期よりに御
來會を希望するとは同日午後七
時一時よりは富市郡間各々ならびに
有志は主權となり士氏の遺稿
を愛する前に新聞紙に氏を
一昨便も
本基は守宅閣
られ、そばに
餘金の後
ボク

新聞
秘史

者は永田・山形
に申し込まれた

[illegible]

てゐた。

「香 Know?」

「詩の總領事 齊藤さんか」

「その頃 到着し

だ、こんなんを僕らの友人から聞かされたら、さういふつて雲雲々に見せろ、ってさ。や、お守、ドンはい、愛ちゃんとか、さ、いひながら聞いて見ても、ワッロ、隣の君もみて、ワッロ、や、その隣君もみて、ハテさて何だ、って、解解、さ、留、にはわからぬ

に四五人日の爲に金品

球を繞つて
 南に作舟馳
 西に作舟馳
 話をしかけ
 まさに見る
 胸でた甘
 のでた
 桑しんは常安縣へ過征
 長計歸來 世市に洗染業を
 經營しつをたに野之川氏は
 今春日本に赴いてをつたが
 りやんと家歸同價時渡不した

倒れてゐる女の
握らせ。さし、
やうな笑で油
銃盤を聞いて、

[illegible][illegible]

武田菓子
御祝餅、御赤飯
桑蔭ラダナ街一六〇

土地賣度

市價を保つ。ローガ
値十二仙ハオンスバ
ットブラックヤ
仙パスケット卸銀
井に近く實地の好機
八千五百弗にて投資
半額現金残り月賦
この安値には油の半
權利を保留す
詳細は左記へ問合せ

對一色

おほ

新張、舊制衣及附屬品、切實責任
桑港興行會社
銀座五丁目一五番地
桑港（東京）市東區八幡一丁目一五番地
北公衆國政府監製著作権所有（通商手続あり）
深研究なされた、力に（人）國志
第版用書早（人）國志
桑港
桑港
小幡女子裁縫學校
1510 Park St. San Francisco, Calif.
桑港ラダ街一五五一
日本行汽船切取板、再、
並出許町町、再、
館主 田中 吉

電氣治療機

特約販賣一
認明商標代理店星
NANKAI
Atsuta, Calif.

生葡萄 六十万噸買入れ

一噸三十弗の値段 契約交渉開始

最近の葡萄の相場は、生葡萄の買入れが、一噸三十弗の値段で、契約交渉が開始された。これは、生葡萄の買入れが、一噸三十弗の値段で、契約交渉が開始された。これは、生葡萄の買入れが、一噸三十弗の値段で、契約交渉が開始された。

小宴

田中夫妻の
琵琶同好者
を招いて

学務委員会

教師兼任
幹事招聘

共勵會

役員選定

花の集

子供の日

調査

第二世問題

大下牧師

歸國

野菜園同胞

館解散

日本人の

入會歓迎

米國太平洋

艦隊入港

鈴蛇

子供を追かけた

伊藤半七

すき焼

支那料理店

譲渡した

日校代表

四十二名

商業陳列所設立

委員選出

商業陳列所設立

委員選出

御禮廣告

奥原信亮

御禮廣告

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A Newspaper For All
Peoples Interested In
The Welfare of Japan
And the Japanese People

The Japanese American News

THE LARGEST JAPANESE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED OUTSIDE OF JAPAN

The largest English Section
Published Daily by
Any Japanese Paper
On This Continent

NUMBER 10322

Entered at the
S. F. Post Office as Second Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., MONDAY, JULY 23, 1928

Copyright 1928 by
The Japanese American News

Per Month \$1.00
Per Year \$10.00

JAPAN

And Things Japanese

Japan and Things Japanese, a section devoted to present-day news and views and ancient facts, regarding the Japanese people and their country is a regular feature of the English Section.

THE "NO" DANCE

(Continued from Saturday)

THE WEARING of masks and gorgeous dresses marks the period when the dance took on artistic development. With it Uta (vocal music which accompanies the "No" dance) developed along the line of literature to which must be added fine arts as some scholars would have it. Mr. Nobuyoshi Ikemura, a well known "No" critic and enthusiast, in his excellent treatise on the subject of the "No" dance and its progress lays emphasis on the fact that Prince Shotoku, the chief patron of Buddhism, himself versed in its intricacies, ordered Hada-ni-kawakatsu to elaborate the Okina dance. This was some 1300 years ago. Besides some 60 pieces of mimic dance were elaborated by this Terpischorean genius. Naturally he is said to be the originator and founder of the Komparu school of "No" dance. A beautiful legend is told of this man, who went out into the sea in a closed canoe, and after being knocked about by the waves made toward Harima, there to be discovered by the villagers in a form other than human and mortal. It does not say exactly what form he took, so it might be opined that he assumed the form of Kami, as we are told that a shrine is dedicated to him under the name of Omita Myoin. Nor does the wonder stop there.

Found in River.

As a baby he was found floating down the river Hatause, when it was flooded, in an earthen pot, the cover of which was quite waterproof. Good people who saw the pot, fished it out and on opening the lid, discovered a precious little darling. It was a boy who was forthwith taken to court, where he remained to grow up a faithful subject and vassal of the Emperor of the time. One night this august ruler had a dream in which an infant appeared to him and said: "I am the third son of the Emperor Shik Hwangti of the great empire of China; I have come to Nippon tied by a strange fate." In realization of this dream, the boy in the pot was taken care of by the Japanese emperor. This strange story reminds one of the serious efforts made by the ancients to interpret the meaning of dreams and in absence of plausible connecting links between a dream and an actual event often such a link was forged, falling back on the basis of credulity.

(To be continued.)

JAPAN LOSES 3 AMERICAN JOURNALISTS

Three Veteran Are Taken By Death

With the death on July 11, in Karuizawa, noted Japanese summer resort, of Roderick O. Matheson, Tokyo correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, Japan has lost another veteran foreign correspondent—the third in the past four months. Matheson's death closely follows that of John Russell Kennedy of the Chicago Daily News and John Adams, first correspondent in Japan of the Associated Press. All three were engaged for more than 15 years as foreign correspondents in Japan.

Of Kennedy, first of the three to pass, much has appeared in the American papers. He it was who established the Kokusai News Agency, which served to introduce Reuters and the Associated Press to Japanese newspapers.

Matheson, until his death, was dean of the foreign correspondents in Tokyo who number about a score. He came to Japan some 15 years ago for the Tribune. He was a Canadian by birth, went to the Hawaiian Islands following a brief journalistic career in Canada and the United States and assumed the editorship of the Honolulu Advertiser until he went to Japan as news editor of the Japan Advertiser.

Adams, whose death preceded that of Matheson by less than a week, was connected with the Rengo News Agency of Tokyo, the Associated Press of Japan. He was at one time publisher of the Japan Gazette of Yokohama. For some time following his appointment as correspondent of the A.P., more than 20 years ago, it was his custom, he frequently related, to bring all of his messages to vessels in port, and it was a month or more before these dispatches appeared in American newspapers. Nevertheless, for many years he was the only source of news of the Orient insofar as American newspapers were concerned.

With the passing of Matheson, Kennedy and Adams, but two or three foreign correspondents with more than 10 years' experience in Japan, still remain alive. The United Press, the Associated Press, the International News Service, all are served by comparatively new men.

With the passing of the veterans it is certain a new era in the work of foreign correspondents will be ushered in, with leading newspapers throughout the world stationing men in Tokyo as they have done for the past few years in Europe, men specially appointed for that purpose, and not selected from among news editors and other journalists with sufficient spare time on

SESSUE HAYAKAWA

By VICTOR T. YAMAKAWA

Although Sessue Hayakawa, the distinguished screen actor who will appear in "The Man Who Laughs" at the Orpheum Theatre this week and whom Junior Club members of The Japanese American News are invited to see Monday afternoon, was brought up in the military and governmental aristocracy of Japan, he completed his education in an American college.

His parents, members of the Samurai faction, whose subjects have ruled Nippon for more than a thousand years, wanted Sessue to be a statesman—a man of international affairs. Towards that end young Hayakawa was drilled in the Oriental classics and then sent to the University of Chicago to study political economy and the technique of governmental procedures.

Was Brilliant Student. In college he was a brilliant student and also an excellent athlete, playing football, baseball, golf and tennis, also including in boxing and swimming. In intercollegiate circles he is still known as the best all-round athlete Japan ever sent to America.

Before his college course was quite completed, however, family reverses forced Sessue to fare forth in the quest of fortune. Back in Japan a celebrated actor named Danjuro had once fired the boy with aspirations for theatrical endeavor, and ever since he had nursed a longing for the stage.

Seen By Inc.

He journeyed to Los Angeles where he assisted in the reorganization of a troupe of neo-do-well Japanese actors, and presently the company produced Hayakawa's own translation of the plays of Shakespeare and other plays heretofore unknown to the Nippon stage. Hayakawa's portrayals of such characters as Shylock, Iago and Hamlet were well received and soon he was featured in "The Typhoon." It was in this production that Thomas Ince saw Hayakawa. The American director forthwith coaxed the Japanese into motion pictures.

In the ensuing nine months Sessue Hayakawa appeared in three screen productions, one of them an adaptation of "The Typhoon." His suave, fascinating mannerisms and charm attracted theatre-goers, and soon he was acknowledged a favorite. In 1915 he appeared opposite Fanny Ward and was thus firmly established as a star. Then came "The City of Dim Faces," "The Jaguar's Claw," and "Hashimura Togo," which are ranked among his most notable successes.

Heads Own Company.

At the expiration of his three years' contract with Famous-Players-Lasky, Hayakawa headed his own company, producing "The Dragon" and other pictures. His company's hands to send special dispatches after their regular day's work is done.

Painter, "The Tong Man," "Black Roses," "The Temple of Duck," "His Birthright," "The Man Beneath," and "The Gray Horizon." Joining the Robertson-Cole forces, he made several pictures, then went abroad, making two pictures in England and two in France, one of which, "La Bataille," was later shown in America as "The Danger Line."

Sessue Hayakawa's experience in vaudeville has been brief. It began in London in 1923 when he first appeared in a music hall at a command performance attended by the King and Queen. He scored so sensationally that the British managers insisted that he accept a tour of all English houses. Later he appeared in a sketch at the Casino de Paris.

In America, he has starred on the legitimate stage in Fred de Grassac's "Tiger Lily" and in "The Love City." Last season he appeared in Keith-Albee-Orpheum vaudeville in "The Bandit Prince," which was adapted from his own novel of the same name.

For his present vaudeville tour, Hayakawa is offering "The Man Who Laughs," an absorbing one act drama dealing with San Francisco's Barbary Coast.

OUR JUNIOR SECTION

Over the top!

Fifty Junior Club members and friends! Monday is the great day! Be in front of The Japanese American News Building at 12:30 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon. Its on Ellis Street between Larkin and Hyde.

We've got far more than fifty members and friends of the Club already who want to go with us. We'll arrange somehow to bring all along. But that will be all. No more applications will be considered. Remember, unless your name is in the list below, or was in the list of names which appeared in yesterday's paper, we can't take you along. Now remember, don't go to the Orpheum direct. If you do, they won't let you in. Come to The Japanese American News. Don't forget, at 12:30 o'clock. TODAY'S LIST

Kimiko Hiroshima, 1645 Buchanan Toki Mito, 1811 Sutter Street Jimmy Hiroshima, 1645 Buchanan Rose Himi, 1956 Bush Street George Himi, 1956 Bush Street George Himi, R. F. D. Concord Sakko Takiguchi, 2013 Bush St. Yoshiko Takiguchi, 2013 Bush St. Hiroko Tsujimoto, 1646 Post St. Minoru Tsujimoto, 1646 Post St. Masaru Tsujimoto, 1646 Post St. Yuriko Yamasaki, 2076 Bush St. Bobby Yamasaki, 2076 Bush St.

DAIREN SEEN AS GATEWAY TO PARADISE

Is Key Port To Manchuria, Declares Writer

By GEORGE GORMAN

DAIREN, July 14.—A matter of seconds after arrival in Dairen you know the dominant reason for the surging migration from China proper to Manchuria. Those who have lived in China particularly are arrested by this condition. Dairen is the City of Something Doing. It is pulsing and alive, vibrant with busy things, as aggressively alert and forward-stepping as any "live" Western American or Canadian city. China is the country of decay. If I owned a business in any part of China outside of foreign influence and protection, I would take it out to the deepest part of the Yungtingho, and tie two millstones around its neck and drop the pallid thing overboard and watch the bubbles rise with marked joy. Then I would turn my back on wherever it was the business had passed away, and I would do exactly as these Shanghai coolies are doing. If necessary I would walk, and do it with a light heart. For I would be going to a neater, cleaner land, where I would be free of the maddening influences of the Chinese misgovernment and tax-crazed classes. Into Dairen I would walk or swim, and set up business in a place where a new northwest offers fat returns to labor and investment.

Contrast of Dairen From the stench and poverty and hopelessness of China, into the cleanliness and orderliness of Dairen would be as stepping from a midden into a hospital operating room, which should be as clean a place as you can find, and one perfected in order. It isn't good to run down the place of in which you live and work, but naked truth is the best for the finding, and the truth of the matter is that most of China should be decently interred.

Dairen is the key port of Manchuria. Back of it are thirty millions of population, upon whose production the business here is founded. Vitalized by this great opportunity, the port of Dairen has called to the science and experience of today to furnish the finest equipment available, and they have been harnessed with industry in creating a magnificent place for life and work.

In casting about for comparisons, one thinks of Seattle, Vancouver, Montreal, Bristol, but Dairen is different from any of these and yet has some of their characteristics. Dairen was built to order, you know. When the Japanese came 20 years ago they found a fishing village and a plan. The Russians had conceived a grand scheme for the making of a port which would command the admiration of the world. But it was mostly on paper and had been there for a considerable period. Town and port planning de luxe was all down in black and white. The Japanese looked over the plan. They liked it. They adopted it. They have completed it and Dairen is the result. Imagine a city with a centre, a commanding circle of noble proportions from which radiate wide avenues, tree-lined and asphalted. Around this circle are some of the most beautiful buildings in the Orient, massive blocks forming a fitting frame-work for the parklike hub. Here we have the civic centre, the City Hall, the S. M. R. Hospital, the Yamato Hotel and the like.

City Visualized Follow one of the broad highways down to the waterfront. See the magnificent for shipping, the cement piers, the encircling breakwaters, towering warehouses, traveling cranes as numerous as light standards. The principal pier, one largely used by passengers, has an approach which may lay claim to be the most strikingly picturesque in the world. I have been in many ports and never saw the like of this noble, columned archway with its imposing flight of steps. Everything about you is on a big scale. An armada could be housed comfortably, and if a few more more ships wanted accommodation there is lots of room to expand, as the Japanese Kwantung Government or the Japanese South Manchuria Railway requires it.

Doshisha College Kengaku Party Feted by Alumni

Members of the Doshisha College Kengaku party were feted by the Koyuki and Alumni members Friday night at the Shu Wa Low Zenzo Okazaki was toastmaster. There were thirty five present including five members of the Alumnae. The party made a sight seeing tour of the city Saturday morning and a trip to Stanford in the afternoon as the guests of the two organizations. The students will leave Monday morning at 9 o'clock for Ogden on the Western Pacific R. R.

THE ROMANCE OF JAPAN

Through the Ages

By JAMES A. B. SCHERER

An Interpretative Outline of the Story of Japan from the Introduction of Buddhism in 552 A. D. to the Passage of the Manhood Suffrage Act in 1925.

(Continued from yesterday)

Hideyoshi longed to be Shogun himself, but by this time tradition had firmly established the Minamoto clan tin exclusive succession to that honor. It is well for Hideyoshi's fame that this was so, for instead of being remembered today as only one among many Shoguns, he bears the unique distinction of the Taiko, or Great Prince. Thus this man without a family stands out in Japan's story as a supreme individual, the greatest of the great three who redeemed their country from destruction when he institutionalized safeguards collapsed.

Osaka is Hideyoshi's chief landmark. Its castle was the leading example of an entirely new type of architecture that sprang up in Feudal Japan in consequence of the introduction of firearms and European methods of building. No greater contrast can well be imagined than that between Hideyoshi's new stronghold and the so-called castles of previous epochs, when the only stone employed was in foundations, and the only protective device was a thin wall of plaster defenseless against bullets.

Hideyoshi not only planned his vast stronghold with perfect assurance, comments Brinkley, but, by requiring each of the great nobles to undertake the construction of a part of it, he succeeded in having the whole completed within the short space of a year. Some of his contemporaries created castles scarcely less remarkable in proportion to their resources, several still stand intact, notably those at Nagoya and Kumamoto. They form not only grand but also picturesque features in the landscape.

Here We Californians Come



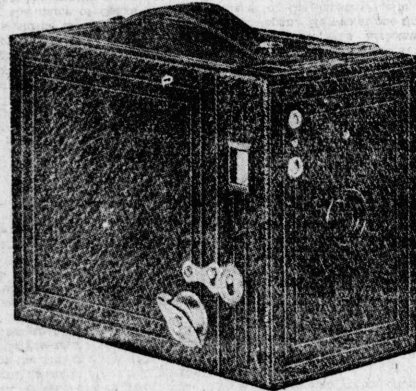
COACH OF THE GREAT WESTERN CREW TO COMPETE AT AMSTERDAM

OSMEN ADAPTABLE When the California oarsmen came East, they were trained for the four-mile race. After winning the Inter-collegiate rowing championship at Poughkeepsie in 1925 4-5, breaking a 27-year-old course record, the California crew went into training for the 2,000 meter race (650 feet) and in less than two weeks converted their speed and power to the shorter distance.

Before coming East California had conquered the Washington Huskies over the three mile course in 1919 2-5 on Lake Washington at Seattle. Ky Ebright, the slim, black-haired California coach is the guiding genius behind the long string of California victories. He is a former University of Washington oarsman, having rowed and coached under Connibear for five years from 1913 to 1917. His 1928 crew was the first to win the Intercollegiate championship.

The boating of the California crew follows: Bow, Marvin Stadler; No. 2, John Brink; No. 3, Francis Frederick; No. 4, William Thompson; No. 5, William Daily; No. 6, James Workman; No. 7, Hubert Caldwell; stroke, Peter Donlon; coxswain, Donald Blessing. The two honorary captains, Alvin Rydlander and Carroll Dresser are substitutes. Rydlander lost his place to Daily before the Poughkeepsie race and Daily has turned out to be very nearly the star of the crew. Pete Donlon the scowling stroke has set a pace no other crew has been able to follow all season. Is an All-American at that position. Next to the smallest man in the boat, Donlon has powerful shoulders and can sweep an oar faster and longer than perhaps and man sitting in an eight-oared shell these days. The United States is strong in the single sculls race. Kenneth Myers, of the Bachelor's Barge club, Philadelphia, won his way to Amsterdam by outrowing Walter Hoover in the final. Myers is an engineer on the Reading Railroad and a special meeting of the board of directors was necessary to grant him a leave of absence for the Olympic games. Harvard will represent the United States in the four-oared shells with coxswain and the Pennsylvania Barge club in the four-oared sheeys without coxswain. —(UP)—

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