

農業及經濟
各地情報

新女性劇
菊池

グラド城 岩

柳一文字
くらふ
大した味であり
ぞ嘔吐が出る
レ馬の音
かうか漢さうか
特に偏愛者は御注文次第
調理致します
鰐魚料理 切
力マボコ
製造卸小賣
金門商店會
桑原ダリイ
電話エヌ一四三七九

地球を廻る
世界の萬能調味料
ニッスイ・マスタード

日本獨創の新製法の内八
種の香りと風味の組合せは、その成
程、世界に冠する新奇な味です。
日本製の調味料として、
世界の萬能調味料ニッスイ・マスタード。

株式会社 日本製油

南加版

支社電話番号
八四一五

コムエニテセント
建設に決定して
研究委員本日會合し
大体の案を作り上げた

御大典紀念事業

をなした

駿河井
中村
鷲野
城
伊

越
舟田
富尾
廣瀬
駿河井
中村
鷲野
城
伊

油田火事

尙ほ續く

小山代議士

講演會

有志相談會の

話出來す

兩日本語學園

御即位大典奉祝の

各部委員決定し

兩社主催の

ゴルフ

空前の盛況を見る見込み

全平原同胞其の準備に着手

御即位大典奉祝の

各部委員決定し

左の二三組合せで競技する

山本一東

カーテナ平原

御即位大典奉祝の

各部委員決定し

左の二三組合せで競技する

山田光造

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山田光造

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

The Japanese American News

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MAN HUNTING VIEWS OF IS POPULAR IN FORMOSA IN FORMOSA

Aborigines Still Follow Barbaric Custom

TOKYO — Head-hunting and chamber of commerce conventions are the order of the day in modern Taiwan, according to Samuel F. Ashbrook, English instructor in the Taihoku High School of Formosa, who just left Tokyo for the southern island.

Ashbrook spent seven years in the Osaka and Nagoya schools before going to Taiwan last spring. He arrived at Yokohama Friday on the Komei Maru after spending his summer vacation in the Hawaiian Islands.

Modern improvements on a larger and more successful scale than in Japan proper are to be found in Taiwan, where opposing official and commercial buildings, a thoroughly efficient system of education make the tales of the "savages" in the mountains hard to believe, he continued.

Defy "Modern Invasion"

But the Taiwan aborigines cling to their ancient customs, he declared despite the "modern invasion" of such centers as Taihoku.

"The venerable outdoor sport of head-hunting still is popular," Ashbrook explained, "though for obvious reasons its enthusiasts are not so numerous as in the past, when a young man was not permitted to take his place in the family council until he had a minimum of one head to his credit."

"At that period of Taiwan civilization it was considered better form to acquire the head of an enemy but if unkind circumstances did not permit, this tradition was overlooked and just any head would serve as a family council command card.

Preferred Chinese Heads

Racially, the Taiwan head-hunters was distinctly pro-Chinese, with Japanese heads ranking a close second. After that, forced to compromise, the luckless head-hunter would consider a European though, when he had fallen so low, he was particular as to nationality."

Some Times Escape

Even today Ashbrook added, members of the war-like tribes sometimes escape from their allotted districts, in spite of the live wire entanglements, and a Chinese head or two is in grave danger, for as yet the head-hunters have not become internationalists. In the gentler phases of life, one of the first aids to beauty in Taiwan is tattooing and the women of the original tribes, many of whom are strikingly beautiful in their youth, submit to its tortures without complaint, stretching themselves full length on the ground with their arms and legs securely bound, so that an agonized movement may not spoil the design.

Aesthetics are not administered.

Tattooed Forehead Popular
In addition to the family "crest" that is tattooed on the forehead, a net of fine lines is drawn from the corners of the mouth entirely covering the cheeks. This is a favored beater.

Though the present government has taught many of the people to desert their original stone houses and build little wooden ones set up on stilts as a wise precaution against reptiles. Mr. Ashbrook pointed out that most of them still cling to their ancient aversion of being "men of property."

Of Malay and Negro ancestry, the "happy go lucky" tendencies of these races are combined with a special fierceness in battle, as well as a flair for music and dancing.

Tattoo Music

Their music, he said, is like none other that he has encountered in his travels. Produced by means of long, slender bamboo instruments pounded in stone bowls, it resounds for long distances, barbaric and strangely moving.

And as for their dancing—a Taiwan "hooper" can outdistance a Charleston queen or a Black Bottom addit even evening, he declared.

Taihoku is the scene of a procession of colorful festivals, typical of the people of Taiwan and their attitude toward life, he said.

For instance, he explained, on one occasion the young girls of the licensed quarter parade through the streets, beneath the broiling sun, lashed to pillars that form part of the decoration of elaborate floats, and by so doing win forgiveness for their sins.

Intercollegiate League of Tokyo Makes New Rule

TOKYO, Sept. 20.—The Intercollegiate Baseball League, consisting of the six leading universities of the Island Empire, decided today that henceforth none of the nine in the circuit will play any foreign team or teams in Japan unless playing arrangements have been completed during the season prior to the

VIEWS OF PEKING AND TOKYO CLASH

Excitement Aroused Over Treaty Revision

PEKING, Sept. 21.—(UP)—The Japanese government has taken the lead in declaring clearly and firmly to the Chinese Nationalist government its attitude on the revision of treaties.

Japan, according to an official statement by the Japanese Legation in Peking, takes the stand that the Japanese "unequal" treaty with China continues until October, 1936, unless Japan herself is willing to negotiate a new treaty. At the same time, the legation indicated that Japan will not object to treaty revision if the Nationalists assume a a new attitude.

Considerable excitement was aroused in Peking by the Nanking government's announcement that treaties which had already expired were considered abrogated, and that steps would be taken at once to revise those not yet expired. It had been commonly supposed that the Japanese treaty was among those already expired. But the Japanese legation has wasted no time in stating that the Japanese government does not take this view.

The Japanese viewpoint, as outlined to this correspondent by the legation here, is that the Japanese treaty with China automatically was renewed until October, 1936, when the former Peking government did not effect revision within the six-month period stipulated by the treaty.

Differ from Others.

The Japanese treaty, it was pointed out differs from all others in that it possesses a clause, Number 26, which reads as follows: "If no demand for revision be effected within six months after the end of the first 10 years, then the treaty and tariffs, in their present form, shall remain in force for 10 years more."

The clause "and no revision be effected" is not included in the treaties other power have with China. The Japanese legation takes the view that this clause may be interpreted to mean that the Japanese treaty was automatically renewed on April 21, 1927, six months after the 10-year period expired.

EPWORTH TO HOLD MEET



Here Is the Next President

Although most people believe the successor to President Coolidge will be either Alfred E. Smith (left) or Herbert Hoover (right), we now show you a composite candidate. The center photograph, made from portraits by the noted artist, R. E. Leppert of Mamaroneck, N. Y., shows how certain characteristics of each nominee predominate.

Local Girl Given Music Scholarship At Chicago School

Alameda Body Plans Oratorical Meet- ing Sunday

ALAMEDA, Sept. 21.—(Special)—The first oratorical practice of the Alameda Japanese Epworth League will be held Sunday night, September 23, in the new auditorium of the M. E. Church, South, starting at 6 o'clock.

Eight of the leading young orators of the society will speak. Among the interesting topics selected for the speeches are "Strong and Weak Points of the Japanese People." Kenzo Yoshida will preside over the meeting and a violin solo will be rendered by Masao Yoshida during the intermission.

The program follows:

"Sunrise"—John Yoshino.
"Story"—Miss Sakas Date.
"Alaska"—John Puji.
"Story"—Miss Yasuko Koike.
"Slabbed the Sailor"—Haru Imura.

"Strong and Weak Points of the Japanese People"—Kaneo Kadonaga.

"The Eye"—K. Kiyohara.

"The Iron and the Man"—T. Hamamura.

JAPAN, FATHER OF INDIANS IN AMERICA

By T. Philip Terry

When Marco Polo, the great Venetian traveler, was at the court of Kublai Khan in the 13th century, Chinese marines told him of a distant land called Cipangu, where the people were so rich that they roofed their temples and palaces with gold (a reference to the time when the mausolea of the Shoguns had bronze roofs that were covered with gold leaf). This impressed Polo very much and when in 1293 he was detained a prisoner of war in Genoa, and he wrote his celebrated Oriental Travels, he gave Europe its first inkling of the land we now call Japan. Enlarging upon the idea of the gold roofs, he gave the impression that the land was a fabulously rich one.

About 200 years later, these optimistic travel tales fell under the notice of Christopher Columbus, who also was a Genoese, and as he was at that time contemplating an ocean voyage, they influenced him materially to make a search for this glittering El Dorado, or gilded palace of the opulent East Indies. Japan, therefore, was the main object of Columbus' first voyage. But contrary winds over an unknown and uncharted ocean took him to the West Indies instead and he made known to the world the existence of a new continent. After discovering Catina Island, of the Bahama group, he proceeded to Cuba which he believed was the Japanese Empire. He sent his emissaries into the interior of the country in search of the Japanese Emperor, with letters for him from the King of Spain. When Columbus died in 1506 he still held the belief that Cuba, which he did not know was an island, was an outpost to the great Asiatic continent.

And as for their dancing—a Taiwan "hooper" can outdistance a Charleston queen or a Black Bottom addit even evening, he declared.

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For instance, he explained, on one occasion the young girls of the licensed quarter parade through the streets, beneath the broiling sun, lashed to pillars that form part of the decoration of elaborate floats, and by so doing win forgiveness for their sins.

Kuro Shiro.

The Kuro Shiro, which flows past Japan's front door, strikes the American continent near Saita, in Alaska, runs past the California coast and gives it its warm climate then dissipates itself in the water of the Pacific Ocean, is the old fluvial lane which bore the first Americans to the western world. Many things which I noted while in Mexico confirmed me in this belief; the Aztecs of the Valley of Mexico, came originally from Alaska, which they called Aztlan, and from which they passed to the continent.

Their trail down Mexico, which they reached in 1176 is almost as sharply defined as if it were made yesterday. The Apaches and other Indian tribes, and no doubt the Indians of Mexico, make their way through the mountains of the Andes and many of the superior peoples of Spanish-American came also

from Alaska, which was a great hive of nations from which swarmed off many tribes that later peopled the American continent.

But when the Aztecs came to the Valley of Mexico they found that many other people had reached that region before them. Some of these had established a striking civilization, particularly the Mayas, of Yucatan, who left magnificent palaces behind them that still exist and puzzle and amaze the archaeologists of today. Some of these people had developed fine poets, astronomers, mathematicians and artists whose works are still known among the Spanish peoples of Mexico. Particularly striking was the fact that some race, no doubt, Egyptians or some other pyramid-building peoples, had erected in Mexico vast pyramids that are still in existence and are almost as large as the pyramids of Cheops. I noted there among many other things that the swastika or hammer-of-Thor, so widely used as a Buddhist symbol on this side of the Pacific, had been found on many prehistoric Mexican pottery, in the ruins of the Mound Builders of Ohio, U. S. A., on the cloth designs of the Incas of Peru, and in many other places on the American continent. I noted that there were various Japanese words in the Aztec language of Mexico, notably the name of guarache, which is the same article and the same name in both countries. In the Mexican State of Nayarit there dwells a tribe of Indians called Goras, who called themselves Goras and who claim to have come in the past from some far Eastern land. They look so much like Koreans that their Mexican neighbors call them Chinos, but they wear a chin whisker like that pictured on Uncle Sam of the United States and perhaps other peoples of Asia went to America in the early days, perhaps hundreds of years before Columbus was born and left a strong impress upon the land. It is odd that the great Nippon Yusen Kaisha should today be sending service ships along the west coast of Mexico where perhaps ago the forebears of the Japanese people had sailed in the ships of that remote time.

I am firm in the belief that the Japanese, the Chinese and perhaps other peoples of Asia went to America in the early days, perhaps hundreds of years before Columbus was born and left a strong impress upon the land. It is odd that the great Nippon Yusen Kaisha should today be sending service ships along the west coast of Mexico where perhaps ago the forebears of the Japanese people had sailed in the ships of that remote time.

The subject was a fascinating one to me, and when I came to Japan I was not at all sure that I was coming to a new country, but felt as if I were returning to the fatherland of the original American peoples.

THE WEATHER

Official forecast:
Saturday—fair and cooler. Moderate winds.

In Mexico City museums are jade idols of Chinese make that were taken out of Indian tombs that an-

U.S. CITIZENS HERE URGED TO REGISTER

Big Portion of S. F. Voters Fail To Register

Y.M.C.A. Promotion Committee Draws up an Activity Program

Only three citizens of Japanese ancestry have registered for the general election so far at the registration booth in the Fillmore Branch of the Anglo-California Bank.

This startling disclosure was made yesterday by Arthur Whittier, deputy registrar in charge of the Fillmore district where the Japanese community is situated.

Whittier strongly urged eligible voters of Japanese origin to register at once in order that they may be able to vote in the general presidential elections in November. October 6 is the last day in which citizens may register, he declared. "Procrastination may be fatal."

While only three have registered at the Fillmore booth, it is believed that many others have gone to the city hall for their registration.

Under the direction of Mrs. Herbert Darling, general chairman of the building fund appeal, arrangements have been made with Captain Charles Goff of the traffic bureau for the 1100 girls in the organization to learn how both pedestrian and motorist can play safe on the streets.

The Japanese group will be represented by Miss Hanayo Yoshimura, guardian of the Junior girls.

The girls will be stationed at 10 different street corners between the hours of nine and 12 in the morning so they can make a study of traffic conditions.

The Cheskhamay group will hold a newspaper drive in order to raise funds for a new central headquarters.

All Japanese residents are urged to cooperate with these girls by donating old newspapers and magazines.

A call to the Japanese Camp Fire headquarters, care of Miss Emily Sano, 1765 Sutter, telephone West 2252, will get an immediate response from the girls, who will come for the newspapers.

Another syndicate of constructing engineers is expected to soon be organized supported by British bankers, with the aim of constructing roads and railways in Chekiang and Kiangsi.

The negotiations were started a year ago, but were broken off on account of the government's reluctance to give support, but they were successfully concluded recently.

Iated the Spanish Conquest, and it is a well known fact that jade is not mined on the American continent. The yang and the yin, or the male and female principles of Chinese philosophy, have been found incised on the shell gorgets of the people of the Flints who dwelt ages and ages ago along the banks of the Red River, in Arkansas, U. S. A. Mexico was the mother of art and learning on the American continent just as Japan has become the leader of thought and education on this side of the Pacific. An art school was established in Mexico City by the Spanish conquerors in 1528, nearly 100 years before the Spaniards landed on Plymouth Rock, and while North America was still a howling wilderness. The first book printed in America came from a press set up at Mexico City in 1530, nearly 50 years before Shakespeare was born and a hundred years before the first press was established at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

The bold Spanish invaders of Mexico found a steaming drink on Montezuma's table which the Aztecs called chocolate, our chocolate of today. The tomato came from Mexico, and from Spain tobacco went to Portugal. Jean Nicot, the French Ambassador to Portugal took to France, from which circumstance it is called nicotine.

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The subject was a fascinating one to me, and when I came to Japan I was not at all sure that I was coming to a new country, but felt as if I were returning to the fatherland of the original American peoples.

Including these four members of the Hawaii delegation, there were a total of 27 Rotarians from the United States and the Antipodes who will attend the international gathering of Rotarians. From the continental United States there were 20 and from the Antipodes 13.

The local delegation is planning to take part in the coronation ceremony of the emperor of Japan at Kyoto, which will be held in November.

Well how's this one from Margaret Miura, Junior?

Well how's this one from Josephine Sumida of Modesto writes us a good suggestion:

I think it would be nice to have American Beauty Rose. Oh, I think it's just beautiful. Or Morning Glories for blue and the sun shining on them for yellow to call it gold. How would that be? That matches the Junior Club colors the wonderful.

—Junior

We also received a letter from Josephine Miura, but her letter came in just a bit too late to be published. Thanks just the same, Josephine.

—Junior

Well how's this one from Margaret Miura, Junior?

Railroad crossing.
Look out for the cars,
Can you spell it, —
Without any R's?

Answer: I-T.

JAPANESE SUSPECT GIVEN 'TRUTH SERUM' IN POLICE GRILLING FOR MURDER

15 Japanese Held in Hawaii Kidnapping, Murder Case

By H. R. EKINS

United Press Staff Correspondent

HONOLULU