日米 The Japanese American News 新聞

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The High Spots and Hot Spots . . .

Celebrity World

Many Second Generation Japanese Win Fame on Stage, Screen and Radio; They Sing, They Dance . . .

BY LARRY TAJIRI

Celebrities are few and far between in this Lil' Tokyo world.

Once in a great while a prince, his consort and his retinue sweep into town. Then there is much ado. Flags are rented and are strung along the thoroughfares with the usual arguments arising, of course, as to whether the American flag should be at the right or left of the Japanese banner. In the homes moth-bitten dress suits come up for their periodical airing with much contemplation as to whether it will hold together for the occasion. And one must not forget top hats. They are an all-important detail. Before mirrors and private studies the fortunate few rehearse speeches and addresses. Lil' Tokyo spruces up. Royalty, celebrities are in their midst.

But soon the great moves on to other Lil' Tokyos and Japanese association meeting places. Another second generation girl singer in Tokyo, Helen Honda of Los Angeles and Hawaii, is coming into her own as a recording artist, while "Rickey" Miyagawa who was just one of the boys in Seattle is now advertised as Japan's "Bing Crosby" and has his following among the mogos of the Ginza.

Ruth Kadogawa, who was just a little girl dancing in Panchon and Marco revues on the Coast when all metropolitan theatres had stage presentations, has grown up and has gone to New York where she dances now as "Princess Chiyo." She was most recently at the Hollywood Restaurant in Manhattan and had the distinction of singing over a nation-wide NBC network just the other day. Meanwhile, Northwest radio fans know the charming voice of Mariko Takayoshi of Seattle. Miss Takayoshi of Seattle's musical Takayoshis (brothers and sisters also sing and play) was on a commercial program over a Seattle station and also appeared in vaudeville over a Northwest circuit. Early this year Miss Takayoshi was singing blues songs at the Club Trouville in San Francisco, one of the city's smart cocktail salons. We don't know just what this Seattle vocal artist is doing at present though there were some rumors about a college romance. Two other Lil' Tokyo contributions to the wealth of color and song are the Takahashi sisters, Helen and Dorothy, who were two-thirds of the "vode" team, the Three Mah Jongs. The Mah Jongs played some of the biggest theatres on the Coast this year and are at present in Los Angeles. The girls sing and dance to hotcha rhythm, clad in Japanese kimonos.

The little girls who studied dancing so assiduously under those teachers with foreign names seem to be getting places. In a lighter entertainment world, probably the first Japanese chorus girl was Ruth Sato of New York who was in one of Billy Rose's "Crazy Quilt" shows which toured the Middle West some time ago. Miss Sato has also been in the line of the New York production. Meanwhile, the most recent of the dancers seems to be Yuki Yabumoto, sister of El Paso's famed Sally, who is with the Marcus Show troupe. Two other nisei girl dancers, Ayako and Fumiye Tanaka of Hollywood are with the Marcus showmen. The Marcus route is the one, of course, which caused such a sensation in Nippon last year. It is going to Tokyo again this fall.

Lotus Long of the screen, MGM's mate for Mala the Eskimo lad, is Pearl Gustomi, Hollywood French-Japanese girl. Featured some time ago as a native Eskimo maid in W. S. Van Dyke's "Eskimo," she had changed her pace to become a dusky, voluptuous tropical maid for "Typee" which Richard Thorpe directed for five months down in Tahiti. For two films Miss Gustomi has gone above the Arctic circle and below the equator. Her running-mate in "Eskimo" was Iris Yamaoka, whom they call "banjo-eyes." Miss Yamaoka is now in Nippon after appearing in many Hollywood films. Toshia Mori, one of the favored misses of the camera world, chosen a Wampas Baby star one year, is now a "bit" player in the movies. Her most recent appearance was in Universal's "Chinatown Squad." She and her sisters, Mia and Sue Ichioka, have been seen in several Warners' productions.

Few of the male second generation have attempted to crowd into this song, dance and emotion world. The majority have been veritable washouts as tap-dancers, singers or actors. One or two have made the grade. There was Henry Okawa who used to hang around the Paramount lot and got "bit" parts, including a role in the first great aviation film, "Wings," which gave Clara Bow, Gary Cooper, Richard Arlen and "Buddy" Rogers their start. Henry Okawa went to Japan after a while and finally caught on at PCL where he is one of the favored juveniles.

So these are the children of the spotlight, of a dizzy mazda world. They are the minstrels of a make-believe world.

Nippon Tries An Experiment With Trade

Nippon's Reciprocal Act on Canadian Trade of Interest

By HUGH BYAS

TOKYO:—Japan's trade with Canada has been selected for an experiment of great interest to the United States and other countries that sell more to Japan than they buy from her. The object is to find out whether the nation's purchasing power as a customer can be used as a lever to break down the tariffs, dumping duties and other obstacles it meets as a seller.

In essence, Japan intends, because of Canadian burdens on Japanese goods, to go elsewhere for raw materials she has been buying from Canada. These last year were worth 57,000,000 yen (about $16,000,000 at present exchange).

Japan's international trade, broadly speaking, consists in the purchase of raw material and the sale of manufactured goods. As a buyer, Japan, in her own interest, customarily admits her purchases duty free or lightly taxed. As a seller she encounters a very different state of affairs in the shape of high tariffs, dumping duties and quotas.

The Trade Restriction Act of 1934, which allows the government to increase duties up to 100 per cent ad valorem, or to fix quotas, provides the weapon to knock out stones in foreign tariff walls. The Cabinet approved last Tuesday a 50 per cent increase in duties on Canadian wheat, timber and certain classes of paper.)

Why Canada Is Chosen

Canada has been selected for the test because of the nature of her trade with the Japanese. Japan's principal purchases from Canada are timber, aluminum, wheat, pulp, paper (newsprint), lead and zinc.

(Continued on next page)

Pages from a Scrap-Book . . .

Literary Scraps

Crammed with Random Clippings, Book Reveals a Kaleidoscopic Portrait of The American Scene of the Day

Among my most cherished possessions is the scrap book, a veritable treasury of literary scraps gleaned from current periodicals. This book, kept up at random, constitutes an engrossing kaleidoscopic cross section of America, with all its gorgeousness, beauty and folly.

For here, within the ample pages of the book, are contained items that sparkle with wit, humor and the wisdom of the ages,—articles on Carnera-Louis fight, on the movies, the arts, on statesmen and poets, inventions and science.

Across the pages are seen the most bombastic utterances of Gen. Hugh Johnson, the Chocolate Soldier of NRA; Westbrook Pegler's sardonic satire on the foibles of the Kingfish; the succulent stories by Waldo Frank; snatches from Esquire, that gorgeously Rabelaisian and sometimes fatuously trite magazine for men.

Here are some epigrams by Chester Rowell clipped from The Chronicle of many years ago:

"Here are two epigrams from Geneva: 'One Englishman, stupidity; two Englishmen, sport; three Englishmen, a great empire.' Or, in Japan: 'One Japanese, silence; two Japanese, smile; three Japanese, mystery.' An Englishman got off this one: 'The English, individually odious; collectively charming. The Americans, individually charming; collectively odious.'"

A clipping from Konrad Bercovici reveals this one:

Madame Schumann-Heink, the great opera singer, was sitting in front of an enormous steak. Caruso passed her table and, seeing the huge portion of meat before the singer, he said: "Stena, you are not going to eat that alone!" "No," Schumann-Heink said, shaking her fine old head. "No, not alone. With potatoes."

Two quotations from the Golden Book:

Douglas—"Poverty is like rain. It drops down ceaselessly, disintegrating the finer tissues of man, his recent, delicate adjustments and leaves nothing but the bleak and gaunt framework."

Flaubert—"Human speech is like a cracked tin kettle on which we hammer out times to make bears dance, when we long to move the stars."

As to repartee, here is one clipped from the Readers Digest:

About two thousand years ago a man named Phocion waited wearily while his barber gave him a summary of the current Athenian political situation. At last the barber said: "And how would you like to have your hair trimmed?"

"In silence," Phocion replied.

Poetry too has its place in this American cavalcade of letters and life. Imbedded somewhere between Perry's voluptuous female picture and notes on the Brownings, is this little gem from Whitman:

Youth, large, lusty loving—youth full of grace, force, fascination,
Do you know what Old Age may come after you with equal grace force, fascination?

Day, full-blown and splendid—day of the immense sun action, ambitious, laughter,
The Night follows close with millions of suns and sleep and restoring darkness.

"By Way of Rejoinder" is the title of an anecdote, appearing in The Stage:

A while ago Sinclair Lewis got a fan letter from a Southern girl, who offered first all to be his secretary, since she was made to meet him, and secondly to do anything for him. "And when I say anything," she wrote, "I mean ANYTHING." Taking care of such mail is a delight of Mrs. Lewis. In her answer she noted that Mr. Lewis was provided with a competent secretary, and that she herself did everything else. "And when I say everything," wrote Mrs. Lewis, "I mean EVERYTHING."

Literary gems, as gleaned by the Golden Book, are strewn over the pages of my scrap book. Here is one quoting De Maupassant:

She was very young, hardly four-and-twenty, small, slight-too slight—and very fair. She was a true Parisian doll; clever, spoiled, elegant, coquettish witty, with more charm than real beauty. He used to say familiarly to his brother, when speaking of her:

"My wife is charming, attractive, but—there is nothing to lay hold of. She is like a glass of champagne that is nearly all froth; when you get to the wine it is very good, but there is too little of it, unfortunately."

Pictures of authors, photographs of statesmen, scientists, politicians, are carefully clipped and pasted, amid a heterogeneous mass of other clippings sometimes trite, sometimes profound, and sometimes wholly provocative. Osaka Mainichi, Japan Times, Asahi's Japan Today and Tomorrow, are among the Japanese periodicals represented here.

And the parade of American magazines include the Esquire, Readers' Digest, Liberty, Collier's Atlantic Monthly, Forum, New Yorker, National Geographic, etc.

Books too, via serial in magazines, are quoted. Here is a bit from F. Scott Fitzgerald's "The

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NIPPON'S YOUTH TO SEE AMERICA

Fifty Japanese College Students to Visit Pacific Coast Scenes As Schedule for One-Month Stay in America Is Outlined

Fifty Japanese students, Nippon's official delegates to the Japan America Student conference which opens Monday, July 29, at Reed College, Portland, Ore., will be treated to every phase of Americana while in the United States.

The students are to visit the International Exposition at San Diego, a motion picture studio in Hollywood, national parks and other points of interest. They have been and will be feted in the four large cities of the coast, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Their tentative schedule which was released today will include:

July 29—(Monday)
9 a.m.—Conference organization. Assignment of committees and conference groups.
12 m.—Luncheon with Chamber of Commerce.

July 30—(Tuesday)
8 a.m.—Breakfast
9 a.m.—Full day of conference at Reed College.
12 m.—Luncheon with Portland Rotary club.
6 p.m.—Dinner.

July 31—(Wednesday)
9 a.m.—Full day at the new Conneville Dam, with miscellaneous time spent visiting the points of interest along the Columbia River highway. Sponsorship of the Portland Chamber of Commerce.
6 p.m.—Dinner with Japanese association.
8 p.m.—Evening to be free for further plans.

August 1—(Thursday)
9 a.m.—Full day of conference.
6 p.m.—Dinner at Reed College.
8 p.m.—Evening will be taken with a dance at Reed College.

August 2—(Friday)
9 a.m.—Half day of conference.
3 p.m.—Tea by the Garden club of Portland.
6 p.m.—Dinner at some organization (Nippon Society).
8 p.m.—Movies at one of the large local theatres.

August 3—(Saturday)
9 a.m.—Concluding reports of all conference committees.
All final meetings in the morning sessions.
2 p.m.—Final conference convocation.
8 p.m.—Farewell evening. Plans to be more fully worked out later.

August 4—(Sunday)
9 a.m.—Leave Portland by bus.
12 m.—Luncheon on the Oregon State College campus in Corvallis.
1 p.m.—Leave Corvallis by bus for Yachats on the coast.
6 p.m.—Arrive in Yachats. Evening—weenie roast and bonfire on the beach.

August 5—(Monday)
9 a.m.—Leave Yachats for Medford.
12 m.—Luncheon en route.
p.m.—Arrive in Medford. As the drive is rather long, the evening will be left free for such activities as the students care to undertake.

August 6—(Tuesday)
9 a.m.—Leave for Crater Lake National Park.
12 m.—Luncheon at Crater Lake.
p.m.—Leave for Medford. The evening will be left free for further plans.

August 7—(Wednesday)
9 a.m.—Leave for Lane's Flats.
12 m.—Luncheon en route.
5 p.m.—Arrive at Lane's Flats.
p.m.—Evening—to be spent in optional trips inspecting the Redwood Forests.

August 8—(Thursday)
9 a.m.—Leave Lane's Flats for San Francisco.
2 p.m.—Arrive in San Francisco.
6 p.m.—Continue to Monterey.

August 9—(Friday)
9 a.m.—Monterey and en route to Santa Barbara.

August 10—(Saturday)
10 p.m. Leave for Los Angeles.

August 11—(Sunday)
7 a.m.—Arrive in Los Angeles.
8 a.m.—Breakfast.
10 a.m.—Reception at the City Hall by the Mayor of the city.
12 m.—Luncheon at the Service club.
6 p.m.—Dinner by Paramount studio.
8 p.m.—The evening will be spent at Occidental College.

August 12—(Monday)

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EDITORIALS

Should Japan trade with America? The question has been raised by actual and proposed restrictions on Japanese exports to the United States and countries of Central and South America. On the one hand, American textile manufacturers, alarmed because Japanese sales of cotton cloth in America for the first three months of 1935 were approximately equal to those for entire year 1934, have appealed for protection. On the other hand, the Japanese Foreign Office recently expressed concern because self-imposed Japanese restrictions on the exportation of such articles as pencils, canned tuna fish, porcelain and matches had not averted agitation for restrictive measures against these exports in the United States.

Japanese exports to Central and South America have increased with spectacular rapidity—from 18,264,000 yen in 1932 to 104,752,000 in 1934. Haiti, Salvador, Guatemala and Costa Rica have recently taken measures or are contemplating measures which are calculated to limit sales of Japanese goods. These measures vary from equalization arrangements under which Japan is required to buy as much from a given country as she sells to it, to tariff increases and quota restrictions.

Some perspective in which to view these developments may be gained by asking a question: What would be the result for world economy if Japan should suddenly revert to the isolation which it maintained under the Tokugawa Shogunate and disappeared, both as a seller and as a buyer, in the markets of the world? Some manufacturers of textile goods, pencils, tuna fish, electric bulbs and other articles in which Japanese competition is keenly felt would applaud the exit. But for many producers of cotton, wool, oil, rubber and other raw materials, the abrupt vanishing of Japan as a purchaser would probably cause a disastrous drop in the prices of such commodities. It would deepen a crisis that had one of its chief roots in the disproportionate fall in the prices of agricultural commodities and raw materials.

But of course Japan will not return to that isolation. Repressed in one part of the world, Japan's commercial expansion is almost certain to assume more vigorous forms in other regions. If Japan is shut out of America, one quite probable consequence would be an intensification of pressure to secure an absolutely dominant position in the Chinese market, with all the unfortunate consequences in the way of possible international friction which this might involve.

In considering complaints of individual American industries about Japanese competition, it should never be forgotten that America's trade balance with Japan was lopsidedly favorable to the extent of about 370,000,000 yen in 1934. Japan spent approximately 1,100,000,000 yen for cotton alone in America during the last three years. Discrimination against Japanese goods might quite conceivably injure more American economic interests than it would benefit because it would be only natural for Japan to transfer its cotton purchases elsewhere, so far as this is practicable, if it encounters insurmountable artificial obstacles in selling its goods on the American market.

International trade is a fragile and delicate organism. On all-around balance it has certainly not benefited from the orgy of measures of control and restriction which almost all countries have been applying during recent years.—Christian Science Moniter.

FORBEARANCE

By TOYO SUYEMOTO

I go about my way, wrapped in an air
Of unconcern as though I were shielded
From all the little griefs and troubled care
That come to storm the lonely heart, yielded
To bitterness. . . And you alone have seen
What lies behind the daring gayety
That hopes no longer for what might have been
But only bears the things that have to be.

The nights cannot disturb me, or days shake
Me from this calm even in your absence,
And should fear strike at me again and make
My laughter mute, do not then mock my silence,
But be you kind to let me go my way
With nothing more to ask. . . nothing to say.

Spent by Sport

Jiro Satoh, the Frenchman Merlin, They And Others Were Beaten by the Very Sports They Learned to Master

By R. Y. D.

While utmost efforts are exerted by the outstanding statesmen of the world to head off the booming tendencies of military and naval construction and to prevent disputes over the frontiers, rivalry in international sports is not only left alone, but encouraged. The outstanding international sport event is the Olympic Games which are held every four years. Davis Cup competition receives entries from more than 30 countries every year. Minor international competitions are held all over the world in different branches of sport.

Take the case of Japan. Besides sending teams to the Olympics, Davis Cup competitions and the International Student track and field meet, she has has baseball and golf teams to the United States and has been host to the track and field, swimming, baseball, football and basketball teams from the United States and ice hockey team from Canada. She is soon to welcome the Yale university baseball team and the American swimming team.

There is no need to say that these enterprises have a bright side for recommendation. Coming in contact in friendly rivalry brings understanding and friendship. Individual members of the teams gain benefit of broadening their knowledge and views. Yet, the fruits of these competitions do not always come up to the desired level, sometimes developing unexpected results with bitter taste to all concerned. Hobnob over the awarding of the 1940 Olympic site, and dispute over the acceptance of the Manchukuo entries at the time of the Manila Far Eastern Olympics are unpleasant memories which one would not like to see repeated.

Individuals who take part in these international events, when successful, win so much glory for themselves and the countries they represent, that they are receivd like heroes from the battlefield. At the same time they shoulder so much responsibility that to them sport is not an enjoyment but a burden and strain.

Sacrifice Too Great

Some of the players take sport as such and play with much energy and nerves to spare. Lindley Murray and Johnny Doeg, when they won the championship they coveted, laughed and left. So did Gene Tunney and Bobby Jones. Perhaps they were wise. Most of the top-flight players, however, are those fellows who play with grim faces and nerves as taut as steel cords. What are the results?

These unfortunate turn of affairs may not be totally blamed on the keenness of competition, yet there is no denying that too much sacrifice is demanded of the younger generation who represent and who try to represent a nation, district, college and school in atletic competition. Perhaps there may be some way of avoiding disaster before it is too late,—some way to ease the strain in top-flight amateur play.

One of the French Davis Cup players, Merlin, made an unsuccessful attempt to end it all with a glass of poison. Ellsworth Vines fell on his face in total collapse at Antell and Jack Crawford, in his best years, tottered on the edge of a nervous breakdown. Who can deny that these young men were victims of tennis tension? Even such physical marvels as Johnny Weissmuller and Helen Wills Moody, it is said, could not stand the burden of international competition.

Close at our side, the tragic fate of Jiro Satoh, our Davis Cup ace, is still fresh in our memory. Miyagaki and Oyokota who, as young boys of 15, stood as towers of strength in our swimming team which won the Olympic championship at Los Angeles in 1932, spent their stamina then and there and have not been able to repeat any resemblance of their performances.

Diamond Heroes

Young baseball players who become heroes of the diamond at Koshien seldom reach any height expected of them after they enter college. Some of them stage a come-

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The Roads to Writing Fame . . .

passing judgment

. . . A Column by Tad Uyeno

Varied are the roads to fame for writers. Some believe that inspiration will pave the shortest way to fame, while others insist that plain hard work will help the greatest to attain the desired goal.

True brilliant flights of genius are responsible to fame; but, in the long run, I think hard work is requisite for success in any venture, be it writing or painting or whatever is one's urge to do at the time.

Samuel Johnson, the unfortunate genius, stuck doggedly to his writing. He made himself write by perserverence, and not by inspiration alone. Had he waited for the inspiration to come he would never have written Pitt's brilliant address. The "spirit" that moves one to write may never come and to wait for it is futile.

Quite often one hears this statement, "He wrote a novel, and one morning he woke and found himself famous." But one must on hearing such a statement, be reminded that before the author found himself famous he had done plenty of hard work.

The success in writing, to be sure, does not come easily. For instance Ben Ames Williams, whose work now is much in demand, wrote 84 consecutive stories before a story was accepted for publication. It is frequently said that one disappointment after another piles up before the aspiring writer, and only with an unbreakable faith in himself and hours and days and months of ceaseless toil can he ever hope to reach the lofty heights of the successful.

There are, according to O. O. McIntyre more than 250,000 struggling, unhonored writers in this country. Not all of them are gifted with the writing talent, but they are goaded to the distant gilded altar of fame and fortune.

O. O. McIntyre's struggle to win a place in the front row of columnists is filled with the pathos of life. In his book, "The Big Town" recently published, is pictured the problems he had faced when he started out column syndication. The beginning writer is bound to find encouragement in his book written in lively and amusing style that lifted a small town figure to renown throughout the country. And of course, his success is attributed to hard work mixed with a flair of genius.

Emphatically, I must say that hard work is the shortest unshartered route to fame. Those engaged in any field of endeavor will find that inspiration and perspiration work hand-in-hand. However, the latter is more useful to to the laymen.

On Doll Envoys: Being a View From a Window

Doll Ambassadors Improve Upon the Human Variety

(From the column "From the Office Window" in the Osaka Mainichi

By M. M.

Their goodwill trip finished, the two dolls from New York are now on their way back to that city, having left Yokohama recently on board the Heian Maru.

We may hear about them once or twice more, but that should be about all.

I haven't read anywhere what's going to happen to them after their arrival in Manhattan with their more than 50 presents. That, together with their landing on the Pacific Coast, will probably make up the one or two more things we're likely to hear.

But think of the things we won't hear.

Already, we haven't heard the dolls' impressions of Japan, the Japanese people and Japanese culture. That's pretty good for a start.

And we're not going to hear these things again when they get to their destination.

Being dolls, they won't have any impressions and (being dolls), they won't feel that they have to produce any.

We won't hear the dolls' views on the Far East and Japan's position therein.

We won't hear anything about Japan's industry, either complimentary or otherwise.

We won't hear any statements, either, about dolls here.

Mr. and Mrs. America don't know whether the Japanese dolls are admirable or impossible. Assuming that they could have an opinion, they wouldn't make it audible.

We're not the only ones who won't hear anything from the inarticulate visitors.

"I met the sweetest little doll in Beppu," Mrs. America will never say to anyone back in New York.

"You can't rely on Japanese dolls at all," Mr. America will not state to his fellow mannikins.

If they don't disseminate any information about the real Japan, neither will they spread any misinformation about an imaginary one.

The dolls must be well out to sea by now. If the passengers on the Heian Maru don't hear what they think of their trip, it is equally true that none, on the ship or ashore, is ever going to hear what they really think of it.

The dolls are off for home and, with the best feeling in the world, we can declare that now we're through with them.

JAPAN TRADE

(Continued from first page)

All of these are also imported from other countries. America supplies timber; Australia supplies zinc and wheat; America and Switzerland supply aluminum; Norway, Sweden and America supply pulp. Although Canada at present supplies all the newsprint imported, the quantity is small relative to the consumption, and it is imported mainly to keep down the domestic price. Thus, all that Japan imports from Canada can be obtained elsewhere.

Australia's trade balance is more unfavorable to Japan than Canada's, and in America's case the adverse balance is larger, but the wool and cotton these countries supply are irreplaceable and they have not been challenged.

In transferring her Canadian purchases elsewhere, Japan will be remedying an unequal balance in one market by increasing the inequalities which already exist in others. The argument that the restrictions with which the Canadian trade is threatened are intended to

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Couzen's "Homestead Plan" May Supplant Others

Opponents of the New Deal subsistence homestead plan will watch with interest the experiment of one of their number, Senator James Couzens, of Michigan, who is backing his judgment with dollars. Senator Couzens is making a $550,000 gift to the government to establish a workmen's homestead project near Pontiac, Mich. He believes such projects should be located near industrial centers rather than in comparatively isolated rural districts with the expectation that industrial activity will follow their establishment. Many of the latter are said to be already slated for abandonment and experts declare the federal farm colony in the fertile Matanuska valley of Alaska is doomed to failure because of its distance from markets.

Remedy for Hostility

A Newspaperman Bemoans the Hostile Attitude of Americans Toward the People of Nippon

(Bailey Millard, noted Los Angeles newspaperman, the author of the article below, is an editorial writer on the Los Angeles Times.)

By BAILEY MILLARD

If there is such a mental condition as being amused and irritated at the same time, then I am in that paradoxical state whenever I note one of the recurrent utterances of sensational American writers who say that war between the United States and Japan is inevitable. Amused because these assertions seem to me ridiculously fantastic, and irritated because there is a likelihood that they may be taken seriously by the uninformed.

"American public opinion has undoubtedly been growing more and more anti-Japanese every year," says George E. Sokolsky in the leading article in the February number of Current History magazine. "Whether this anti-Japanese feeling is grounded on reality, is emotional antagonism to an aggressive nation or is a product of an increasing friendship toward China and the Soviet Union does not matter. The fact remains that the objective enemy of the United States has become Japan."

Anti-Japan Feelign

Now what sense is there in this kind of talk? Upon what logic is it based? It certainly is not borne out by the observation or experience of those Americans who have enjoyed common relations with the Japanese. Nor is it founded on a close study of the expression of Japanese sentiment for Americans. You may travel the whole length and breadth of Japan and not hear a syllable of disrespect for us or our institutions. If a general adverse sentiment existed, surely a visitor to that country would hear at least some whisper of it. In this country anti-Japanese feeling is confined to certain localities. It is no more general than is an adverse opinion of the Australians or the Siamese.

The average right-thinking American admires the Japanese for their amiability and their progressive spirit. And in Japan it is quite evident that this admiration is mutual in spite of what this courteous people must consider our brusque manners. Formerly the Japanese imitated English ways of living, dressing and performing business and social functions. Now they are copying us. They are more like us in most respects than are the Chinese, who preserve their orienalism down to the last degree, while the spirit of Japan is occidental.

American Mistakes

Our government has made two mistakes in its dealings with Japan and in thereby creating even unintentionally the stigma so keenly felt by the Japanese, of being relegated to the position first, of an inferior race to be barred out of the country and, second, of a second-class naval power. Ambassador Saito told me that a naval formula might easily be evolved which would satisfy his nation without involving the construction of more warships by either side.

The other mistake has been our failure to admit Japanese immigrants on a quota basis—which would let in less than 200 persons a year.

The correction of these two errors would "save face" for Japan and would heighten its esteem for Americans. But even as they stand they are not considered by the Japanese as sufficient reasons for a war. If by any chance we should become involved in such a conflict, it would be the result of jingo utterances and profiteering propaganda.

We punish those among us who threaten their neighbors' lives. How much more severely should we punish those whose unjustified expressions of hostility toward a friendly nation might precipitate a bloody war?

Dear Miss Anonymous . . .

Herewith an Answer From One More Nisei Reader

English Editor
The Japanese American News
650 Ellis Street
San Francisco, California

Dear Editor:

This is the reply to Miss Anonymous No. 2 and to the rest of the people who believe that the knowledge of the Japanese language is not necessary to the nisei.

I agree with "Ace" in saying that a nisei is a "flop" if he or she is tickled pink because he or she cannot speak or write Japanese. In some parts of the United States, I know it is hard to learn the Japanese language on account of not being any schools in their vicinity. But nevertheless, I think that every Japanese person should study the language of our mother tongue.

In this day and age, I think that every Japanese person should study the Japanese language. This holds true especially to youths of today. We who are making up the second generation should make it our aim to understand and speak the Japanese language.

There are many reasons why we should consider the value of it to ourselves and to the public to study this language.

The Japanese language has certain refined qualities which other languages lack. There are customs and habits which have been handed down from generation to generation by those who have studied it well. From it we can derive the refined quality of the Japanese race.

Much of the future depends on the knowledge of the Japanese language. Young people growing up will have better chances for employment and for advancement in other affairs in which we nisei are concerned.

There are other things to consider about this language. A great deal of the commerce and trade of the present time is between the

(Continued on page E—4)

The Comical Little Story of . . .

Taruzan, the Linotyper

His Hobby Was the Harmonica But What Could Poor "Taruzan" Do When He Was the Ninth for the Ball Team

By WELLY SHIBATA

"But honest, fellows," wailed Taruzan, wrinkling his forehead and then lifting up his eyebrows high, "I've never touched a baseball before in all my life!"

Of course nobody believed him. . Somewhere—possibly over a bottle of "sake"—the idea arose that the proof readers of the newspaper should vie for supremacy with the linotype department in a baseball game.

The latter's foreman accepted the challenge on behalf of his nine matrix men. Immediately a rally was held. Every one was enthusiastic over the coming match, that is, every one except Taruzan.

Taruzan! That was not his real name of couse. On the census register it read Gonsuke Shimizu. But some people can no more avoid nicknames than can Huey Long avoid ballyhoo.

To begin with, Gonsuke was a middlesized man.

And his size was mostly in the middle. . . .

At first his nickname had been "King Kong." Then the photoplay "Tarzan and His Mate" came along.

Frankly, it would have been easier to imagine a hippopotamus starring in a tight-rope act than to picture Gonsuke leaping in agile fashion a la Weismuller, through the upper branches of an African jungle.

But Inoue, a fellow linotyper, drew attention forcibly to the fact that Gonsuke's silhouette stood out in bold relief like a "taru" or barrel.

Forthwith Konsuke became "Taruzan."

He accepted the panhandle more or less good-naturedly.

Considering his bulk, perhaps it was because it took him longer than most men to get mad clear through. . . .

At any rate, it was a surprise for his colleagues to learn that Taruzan was 'apathetic' toward the horsehide sport. Especially in this day and age, and of all places—in Japan—a land of many sports but of baseball notably, the revelation was not only shocking. It was unbelievable.

"What is your hobby then?" asked the foreman slowly, gently, as if talking to a recalcitrant child.

Had the answer been "wrestling" or "boxing" or even by the remotest chance "eating", his colleagues would not have batted an eyelash.

As it was, Taruzan answered simply: "Once in a while I play the harmonica."

At that, Saburo, the skinny printer's devil, groaned. The foreman looked like a sunstroke victim.

Inoue, the fellow linotyper, tore his hair—at least, what was left of it.

But there was no way out of it. It had been agreed that a player could not be borrowed from another department. Moon-faced Taruzan was the necessary ninth man. The honor of Alma Linotype was at stake. Reluctantly he consented to appear for practice.

One day's workout was enough to convince his team mates that Taruzan had been speaking the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

As a baseball player, he made a good flagpole sitter.

Seatted gloomily at the linotype the next day, Taruzan swept his ham-like mitts down the keys and mechanicaly struck out the letters etaion shrdlu, etaoin, shrdlu, etaoin, shrdlu.

"Listen, fellows," he blurted out suddenly. "I'm no baseball player."

The silence was oppressive.

No one was unkind enough to retort—"And don't we know it?"

"Besides, I just can't hit that ball," he continued. "Every time I swing, it's not there. Why don't you fellows use a bigger ball?"

Closing his eyes and throwing his hands up at that, the foreman sighed softly, "I'm glad we're not playing golf!"

Came the day of the big game at last.

In all the annals of baseball, there couldn't be another like it soon.

If a chain is as strong as its weakest link, as they say, then Taruzan was a mighty frail connection. In the scorebook, his K.K.K's looked like free publicity for the Klu Klux Klan.

As for Taruzan's fielding ability, the poet Coleridge prophesied it accurately when he wrote the familiar lines: "It is an ancient mariner and he stoppeth ONE of THREE....."

Happily for the lino men, their opponents proved worse dubs than anticipated. At that, it was no satisfaction to go into the last half of the ninth inning with the score 14-12 against them.

First up, Saburo, the skinny printer's devil, singled. Next the foreman flied out. Inoue was deadballed, advancing Saburo to second. Then it was Taruzan's turn.

As he strode up with dignity to the plate, brandishing his bat like an ancient samurai getting ready to battle against the usual overwhelming odds, someone laughed drunkenly. There had been snickers before each time that Taruzan struck out, but this was a new, peculiar, irritating sort of laugh. In it was the timbre of sourest raspberry. Taruzan looked faintly annoyed.

The pitcher wound up. One ball. Again that laugh. For the first time during the game, Taruzan's features clouded. He scanned the opponents' rooting section to discover the heehawer. As he did so, the ball whizzed past. "Strike one!" yelled the ump.

Now there is just so much that a man can stand. When the same irritating horse-laugh cut through the air again, it ired Taruzan. Wildly he swung at the next delivery. Two strikes!

Like a sardonic Bronx chortle echoed once more that irritating laugh.

Gripping the bat tightly in his ham-like hands, even as the real Tarazan might take a death grip on the neck of Numa the lion, Gonsuke saw the next ball coming and swung with all his might. There was the sound of "Klonk!"

Toward the stratosphere sailed the pill. Over the infield it soomed. Over the heads of the outfield it floated, then dropped and rolled. The center-fielder began chasing it.

"Run!" shouted some one. This was a totally unexpected situation. It left Taruzan bewildered.

"Run!" came the command again. This time, to hear was to obey. With the grace of a Siamese elephant doing the rumba, he began running with all his might—toward third base.

"No, no, the other way!" came a horror-stricken wail.

Realizing his error suddenly, Taruzan cut across the field toward first sack, bumping into the pitcher en route and taking time out for an apology.

At the moment, however, the center fielder was having troubles of his own. He had just about caught up with the rolling pill when a frisky little terrier that had stood by near the outpatch, like a faithful Machiko, decided to join the game. Grabbing the ball in his mouth, it started playing hide-and-seek with the center-fielder.

Meanwhile, Taruzan reached first base. The proof reading rooters were clamoring, "No fair, no fair! Run it proper or it won't count!"

For a while, it looked as if a free for-all would start any minute. . .

Back to home plate lumbered

(Continued on page E—4)

OUR MORNING GLORY PORT
Junior & Senior Section
CONDUCTED BY AUNT FAE

Good morning, members—it's the grand ole Morning Glory Port!

Guess who is in our Port this morning—Yes, it is Singing Lass!

De-da-da-da-da-da dum!

Yes, this is "Singing Lass" again
Do I give you lots of pain?
I mean to drop in now and then,
But somehow I pick up my pen
To sling some of my ink your way
I'd like to write often, if I may.

With me today are Jolly and Gay
And also Sonny, who has something to say;
Sonny is Gay's little nephew.
Does he raise the roof? Whew!
Shh! A rumpus! Listen, everyone,
And see what little Sonny has done.

It's Saturday and we find Mr. and Mrs. Jolly Couples arguing whether Sonny, Gay's cute four-year-old nephew, should or should not have bread and jam at 11 o'clock in the morning. Shall we listen?

"Nonsense, Gay! A growing child should have plenty to eat," said Jolly. "Now wouldn't you hate to go hungry?"

"Now, isn't that just like a woman," said his pretty little wife. "Sonny had four cookies at 10 o'clock. It is eleven now, and we'll be having lunch in an hour. Why, it'll spoil his appetite and besides it isn't good for him."

"Now, isn't that just like a woman," mimicked Jolly. "He'll be running around so much, he'll simply devour lunch, especially your cooking. Huh, Sonny?" asked the husband as he hoisted him to his shoulder.

"No, no, Uncle Jolly. Sonny wants to get down. Want bread and jam," insisted Sonny. He didn't use tiny baby talk, however, as his mother, Gay's big sister, disliked it so much. She had patiently and insistently taught her son to say each word as distinctly as he could master.

"Oh, Gay, just see how pathetic he looks. Give him one slice," begged Jolly.

"Yes, Auntie Gay, please! Nice please!" and Sonny tugged at Gay's skirt, pointing at the bread can.

For an impulsive moment Gay was ready to give in, then remembering her sister's last words, "Don't overfeed the child. Give him something at ten in the morning and again at three in the afternoon." With this in mind, she firmly refused.

"Go out and play with him for awhile," she told her husband. For about fifteen minutes all was quiet. Evidently Jolly had Sonny out in the lawn, thought Gay as she happily made her luncheon preparation. Singing, this cook-loving wife went to the pantry to get a can of tomato sauce.

Lo and behold! The scene which greeted her struck her speechless.

(to be continued)

So tomorrow morning we shall witness the scene "that struck Mrs. Jolly speechless!" Can you guess, nieces and nephews?

Bye—Auntie.

TARUZAN

(Continued from page E—3)

Taruzan, already panting and short of breath. Again he started the circuit of the bases, this time in proper fashion. First. Second. Just as he was rounding third, the center-fielder, aided by the left-fielder, succeeded in catching the dog.

There was drama in the moment. It was a case of Taruzan versus the in-throw. "Slide"! shouted some one. Taruzan slid. It was like a freight-car rolling home.

When the whirlwind of dust had cleared away, Taruzan's big feet were found securely on home plate. The catcher held the ball two feet away.

It was a glorious 15-14 victory for his team.

Later, with their tired bodies immersed up to their necks in a Japanese "furo," Saburo, the skinny printer's devil, and Inoue, the thin-haired linotyper, lived over the game.

In addition, with the rest of their colleagues, they anticipated with relish the thought of the banquet later in the evening—at the expense of the proof readers.

"Well, Taruzan," asked Inoue. "How do you like baseball now?"

Taruzan's answer was direct and to the point.

"I don't like it," he said wearily. "It's too much like exercise."

Oriental Embroidery House
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Hemstitching. Pleating.
Machine Button Holes.
Covered Buttons & Buckles
While You Wait

Miss Anonymous

(Continued from page E—3)

United States and Japan. If one has learned the language, he will be able to work for either country very conveniently. The knowledge of this language will help to draw the two countries into closer contact and better understanding and will improve the conditions of both.

Now, it is up to us nisei to do our best to master this language to the best of our ability. It will be to our advantage in every way to do so.

Let us, the second generation of today, learn Japanese and English and learn it well, so that we may promote the welfare of others and of ourselves and so that we may bring a more friendly feeling between the United States and Japan.

In closing, I wish to say that I hope more of you are broad-minded than some of you have been.

Sincerely,
A Young Nisei

Fresno Youth Has Post on Tourist Board

(Special to Japanese American News)

TOKYO, July 27—(CNP)—Tom Kahase, second generation youth, formerly of Fresno, is now connected with the general affairs section of the Board of Tourist Industry within the Railway office of the Imperial Japanese government.

Kanase broke into the limelight early this summer when he was chosen as one of the official "interpreters" for Mr. and Mrs. America, the visiting goodwill dolls from the United States.

He had the pleasant task of "escorting" Mrs. America on the trip around Japan and read the dolls' English messages whenever they stopped in Western Japan and Kyushu.

Wanted

Two Japanese girls—One to do cooking washing, and ironing. Second to care for children and do house work.

Country. State age, experience, Education, Wages expected. Also references.

Address—R.F.D. Box 114-A Niles California.

Spent by Sports

(Continued from page E—2)

back, but most of them become physical wrecks.

The writer, perhaps, was foolish not to have concentrated on one branch of sport to start with. As a boy, he took part in swimming, tennis, baseball, soccer, rowing and judo. He holds, however, pleasant memories of playing, during his college life in America, baseball on the freshman team and golf on the college team and of trying to climb over a high bar with a pole for a Jack Mizes, the coach.

The reason he went into so many branches of sport may be that he was not good in any of them. Perhaps, the reason he was never above mediocre in any sport is that he did not play any of them seriously enough, with whole heart and grim face. The writer, however, is proud that he enjoyed all sports, no matter whether he won or not. Above all, he is happy that he became acquainted with many sport rivals and is enjoying their friendship.

Literary Scraps Pages at Random

(Continued from first page)

Great Gatsby:"

"Gatsby believed in the green light, the orgastic future that year by year recedes before us. It eludes us then, but that's no matter—tomorrow we will run faster, stretch out our arms farther. . . And one fine morning—

"So we beat on, boats against the current, borne back ceaselessly into the past."

F. Scott Fitzgerald is, among the moderns, one of this writer's favorite author chiefly because of his unforgettable book "The Great Gatsby." Another clipping, just below, has this appraisal of this entertaining book:

"In The Great Gatsby he showed a disconcerting tendency to break bounds: with the same deftness, and with many of the same sort of madly whirling characters, he proceeded to cut down deep into that strange contradictory thing we call human nature, and to show some of its combinations in poignantly significant happenings. I don't see how anyone could read that almost grotesque anecdotal little novel without adding somewhat to his comprehension of the emotional possibilities of men and women—and surely that is one of the main reasons for existence of the fiction-writer."

Orient too is here represented in the scrap book. Here is a beautiful verse, something in the nature of the writings of Francois Villion, only vastly superior, by Li Po, as translated by Shigeyoshi Obata:

Life is an immense dream. Why toil?
All day long I drowse with wine,
And lie by the post at the front door.
Awakening, I gaze upon the garden trees,
And, hark, a bird is singing among the flowers.
Pray what season may this be?
Ah, the songster's a mango-bird,
Singing to the passing wind of spring.
I muse and muse myself to sadness,
Once more I pour my wine, and singing aloud,
Await the bright moonrise.
My song is ended—
What troubled my soul?—I remember not.

My favorite love poem is this one, from Browning:

The face of all the world is changed, I think,
Since first I, who thought to sink,
Was caught up into love, and taught the whole
Of life is a new rhythm. . .

Being a Book Review . . .

Once Again the Orient

Claude Farrere Who Wrote "Battle" Pens a New Tome on the Far East

One of the best known French living authors to the Japanese is Claude Farrere, author of "La Bataille," who has written a new novel called "Le Quadrille des Mers de Chine" recently. The book has been published by the Ernest Flammarion, Paris, last May.

Japanese know him through his "Bataille," because this novel was adapted for a scenario some years ago, and the principal role was played by Sadao Hayakawa on the silver screen. The theme of his new novel is the Orient where he came some time during his youth as a naval officer. The story is an interesting romance concerning three young French naval cadets who left France to take their missions on the Fudhaiba, French war ship, which will wait them on the coast of the French Indo-China. However after they left France for Indo-China, the ship sailed without waiting for them. Then three cadets took a small boat from Indo-China to catch the warship. On their chase after the warship, they met a pirate in the Sea of China and met with many experiences.

To describe this romance of navigation, he depended on his life on the sea. In this matter, we can compare his realistic manner in describing the life of a sailor to Joseph Conrad in British literature.

At the beginning of this novel, Claude Farrere stresses that this story took place on the Sea of China off Singapore, at the end of the 18th century. This quadrille was danced on the sea long ago.

Claude Farrere is one of the outstanding authors of the French exoticism school of modern literature. His first books were received with enthusiasm. Very different from the lyrical Loti, Farrere revealed himself a master of the dramatic novel. In the works which followed, Farrere painted vigorous Oriental settings—Indo China, Japan and Turkey.

The literature on travelling is a modern tendency in French literature and now in Japan, people are discussing this question recently. This tendency rose in France a long time ago during the 18th century. The works of Claude Farrere are good examples of the function of modern literature in France.

Release Itinerary of Nipponese Students on American Journey

(Continued from First Page)

a.m.—The morning will be free for swimming and sports at Occidental College.

12 m.—Lunch at Occidental College.

3 p.m.—Tea with the Garden club of Pasadena.

6 p.m.—Dinner. May Company.

8 p.m.—Movies.

August 13—(Tuesday)

9 a.m.—Leave for a trip to the Mission Inn in Riverside with lunch at the Inn.

2 p.m.—Leave for San Diego.

6 p.m.—Arrive in San Diego.

p.m.—Evening to be arranged later.

August 14—(Wednesday)

9 a.m.—Visit San Diego Fair.

1 p.m. Leave for Caliente, Mex.

3 p.m.—Arrive in Caliente.

4 p.m.—Return to San Diego.

p.m.—Evening to be spent in San Diego.

August 15—(Thursday)

8 a.m.—Leave San Diego for Los Angeles.

12 m.—Luncheo nat Balboa.

p.m.—Evening to be spent in private homes in Los Angeles.

August 16—(Friday)

12 m.—Luncheon with Rotary club.

The afternoon to be left open for further arrangements.

August 17—(Saturday)

12 m.—Sail per President Cleveland for San Francisco.

August 18—(Sunday)

10 a.m.—Arrive in San Francisco.

12 m.—Arrive in Palo Alto.

3 p.m.—Tour of Stanford University grounds and buildings. Organ recital and tea at the home of Mrs. Herbert C. Hoover.

8 p.m.—Moving pictures. Night in private homes.

August 19—(Monday)

Free day: to be filled in later by the Stanford committee.

August 20—(Tuesday)—

a.m.—Arrive in San Francisco.

12 m.—Arrive in Berkeley for luncheon and conference.

3 p.m.—Tea at the home of Shirley Smith.

8 p.m.—Evening to be spent at International House.

August 21—(Wednesday)

Program to be arranged later, or to be left open for optional activities of the Japanese delegates.

August 22—(Thursday)

Free day in San Francisco: Golden Gate park, aquarium, sightseeing.

August 23—(Friday)

a.m.—Free.

12 m.—Sayonara luncheon.

4 p.m.—Sail per President Cleveland for Honolulu, Yokohama, Tokyo and way points.

August 29—

6 a.m.—Arrive in Honolulu.

6 p.m.—Leave Honolulu.

September 9—

6 a.m.—Arrive in Yokohama.

JAPAN TRADE

(Continued from page E—2)

bring about a more equal balance of trade has therefore been dropped. The motive, according to its latest authoritative exponent, is that Canada has been imposing upon Japanese merchandise "tariffs exorbitantly high and discriminatory in practice."

Canadian Duties

The "exorbitance" and "discrimination" arise, according to the Japanese side, in the application of the "exchange compensation dumping duty."

In press agitation in Japan it is asserted that the effect has reduced Canada's purchases from Japan until they amount to only one-seventh of Japan's purchases from Canada. The statement is based on official figures which show that last year, while Japan imported from Canada goods to the value of 54,083,630 yen, Canada bought from Japan goods worth only 8,866,087 yen. But this ignores Canada's purchases or raw silk, which are now obtained through the New York market instead of directly.

There are other Japanese markets in which the discrepancy is greater. Australia's purchases in the same period were equal to only 28 per cent of her sales to Japan, Sweden's to 25 per cent, Germany's and Norway's to 15 per cent. In the case of the United States, the percentage was 68. It is obvious that if the purchasing power lever succeeds in the case of Canada, Japan will soon try it elsewhere.

シャンプーウエーブヘアカット
(一弗日上)
ボビー美容院
三好敏子
1724 Geary Street Phone Filmore [illegible]

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Shizuoka
お祭は
寶船號
五月晦日

陸海軍 航空部と獨立に
飛行團新設に決す
戰線に活躍せしむ大空軍實現
八月一日第一團を編成

（東京廿八日電通）陸軍航空隊大擴張に伴なふ航空部新編成に關する軍令は去る十九日の閣議を經て八月一日定期異動發令前に公布されるが、その內容は左の如し

飛行團の新設 戰時航空機に飛躍的大能力を發揮させるには陸軍航空部隊を獨立した大空軍を編成に活躍せしめることが必要である。近時世界各國航空軍はかゝる企劃で編成されるが、新る理想への飛躍として飛行團隊編を合し、飛行團を編成、これを作戰軍団とする。八月一日より各師團に第一飛行團を新設す、明年度より順次新編成する

一、高射砲聯隊の新設
一、飛行學校の增設
一、航空本部の組織改變

航空部新系の四部制を三部制とし別に統帥方面の監督機關に航空本部を新設し東京本部、立川、各師團、朝鮮、臺灣に四支部を置く

民間航空充實
遞信十年計畫を
陸軍は極力支持

（東京廿八日電通）遞信省では明年度より十年計畫で民間航空充實方針を決定したが右經費二億三千萬圓の捻出については陸軍省は優遇を保つ ことも に航空部隊を新設し二等の民間航空部隊を編成的に支援してゐる、なほ右豫算の査定交渉が遞信、大蔵両省間に開始される場合勿論陸軍側の立場上において極力援助する旨を言明し世界の民間航空界の現狀にかんがみ民間航空の立場よりして極力充實計畫は不可分なるを力說して來る遞相を援助の意向だ

二等巡洋艦
最上竣工す

（東京廿八日電通）艦工廠で建造中の我が新鋭二等巡洋艦「最上」（八五〇〇トン）は廿日無事檢査式を擧げた。同艦は我が海軍新鋭艦として注目されてゐる

英米提携の重壓で
日本は 均等權斷念せん
米國側宣傳を我海軍一笑

（東京廿八日電通）米國政府は明年十二月、華府條約的規制滿了と同時にフリューシアン列島グアム島その他の太平洋諸島防備を撤廢を研究中で英國政府の比率主張放棄の結果、米國政府は太平洋防備撤廢の事に出て、太平洋問題及び今後の日米海軍競爭は失敗化の方向を辿り、日本は英、米提携の重壓により海軍軍縮期滿に際し新協定の締結を考慮するの已むなきに至るだらうとの宣傳を近頃熱心に放送されてゐるに對し、海軍當局は左の見解を有す。

太平洋防備撤廢の事實問題は既に華府條約的監視通告廢棄の當時よりわが海軍が決意せしものである今かゝることで威嚇し來やうとも日本は何等の衝撃を感じない。これ位で日本が軍縮會議を妨害しなほさ考へる程に軍備撤の競爭なく、自主的海軍軍縮も年れざることを研究した方がよい。米國は現に民間事業の名において太平洋諸島に航空設備その他通信の設備をしてゐるので、防備撤廢して軍事施設に代わるだらう位のことは言も承知だ。今さら驚くことはない。

太平洋防備に
驚くことなし

ムッソリニの 飛行艇
今週中に上海へ

（東京廿八日放送）ムッソリニから將介石に贈られるサボイ七十四型大飛行艇はフランセルドン大尉操縱し今日安南に到着したが今週中に上海へ着直後將介石氏に贈呈の告

將介石に贈る

熱河の匪賊
飛行機襲撃

（東京廿八日放送）滿洲國我飛行〇隊の丹分會長、渡邊軍曹乙機編隊は廿七日午後熱河の內方附近に不穏者するや附近の土匪三百餘名は同機を包圍して他隊狀態なりたるも熱河守備隊よりも急派された我軍に依り土匪を撃退し無事救出し成功した

ム首相の横車で
聯盟は破局に直面す

（倫敦二十七日電通）エチオピア問題を審議する聯盟特別理事會は愈々來る卅一日同會に決した旨正式に發表された。

（ローマ二十七日電通）伊太利政府は來るべき聯盟理事會の附議は寧ろ和協仲裁委員會に限定し、現狀行に限定し、現狀十五條による全面的審議には絕對に反對なる旨、二十七日聯盟事務局に傳達

伊太利の
爆彈通告

（倫敦廿七日電通）ムッソリニ首相の最終的通告は廿七日午後聯盟事務局に到達したので、アブソール事務局長はただちに右通告を理事會國政府に通告すると同時に理事會の諸事方針につき次のごとく言明した

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ムッソリニ首相の通告は理事會の審議事項に關し理事會の非公開會議に上程する。しかし理事會の審議を決定する

は理事會は外になく、かつ使命の遂行として公開會議に先立ち非公開會議で理事會自身が審議を決定することになつてゐる

機關說問題を政爭の
具に供すべからず
國體明徵聲明に於いて
政府はこの點强調せん

たれたが、今次聲明で內閣、青、文、司法、各政府が軍部と一體で國體明徵に遺憾なきを期することを明かにする

一、右聲明より特に軍部の主張を貫徹して軍民一致、機關說の撤廢の意向を明確にし、國體本義に悖るやうな不穏當な說の根絶を期する

一、なほ政府當局は國民精神の作興及び國體明徵へ邪かしまつたを述べるとともに國民注意書へ內閣のさつた出置や文部當局をのべ不穏思想の取締りには政府當局は各學校とも遺憾なきを明らかにする

一、國體問題に關しては政府の具に供するなきは慎しむべきで、地方遺憾なきに國民問題を取上げて民心を惑乱するは國體神上影響あるのでこれ等に對し嚴重處置を講む。ここ

甘南縣參事
櫻井氏戰死

（新京廿八日電通）去る二十四日甘南省公署を出發し

阿野機は
凄慘は言語に絕す
內蒙公署所員の家族
凌辱されて慘殺さる

（東京廿八日放送）新京發去る廿三日蒙政部（興安省改稱）李長壽政府公署を襲撃した陳振東の部隊五百名が交戰し重圍の裡に壮烈な戰死を遂げた同省參事官山守參事官は最後は機關銃氏外六氏の最後は機關のものの強力な部隊に力尽き時間に及び遂に力尽き等に惨殺されたものであるが急を報ぜんとして戰時

社說

軍縮に對する米國の動向

英國の海軍比率主義論の默殺は、晴天の霹靂さまで行かない迄も、米國は眞の面喰らつた樣に事實である。米國の海軍當局は現下の情勢が如何樣にあらうとも、自己の實力を以て押切り、日本を下風に立たせて、太平洋上に覇を唱らんとするのが眞意である。であるから日本の均等主義に立つて互ひに軍縮をやらうと云ふ、極めて安易な方針に向つて耳を傾すの暇がないのだ。今や比率主義が到底容れられない情勢に陥ぬが變化して來てゐるのに對はらず、日本の主張を軍縮會議に於て日本の主張を軍縮會議に於て日本の主張を軍縮會議に於て

武者小路駐獨大使 歸朝の途を來桑

直ちにフェヤモント・ホテルへ

歐洲の政局を語る

松平駐英大使と懇つてタナ[illegible]ダ經由歸朝の途にあつた駐獨大使武者小路公共氏並びに家族は過日モントリオールにおいて緊急電報の病のため陸路を變更して昨朝八時三十二分フェリー・ビル着のオーバランド號で富井[illegible]外、多數館員の出迎へを受け來桑し、直にフェヤモント・ホテルに落ちついた。旅裝をさく間もなく記者團を引見、大使はその名の示すが如く溫和な紳士の出で、六尺豐かな巨體の持ち主で、眉目秀麗、貴公子たる容姿の裏に秘める強烈な[illegible]的な[illegible]度で今回歸朝の目的と最近ドイツの現狀について次の如くに語る。

今エチオピア問題が世間に騷がれてゐるが、今回松平大使と同道で歸朝しましたに過ぎず、既にパリにおいて聞かされた通り大使館員の出迎へ[illegible]ろ――騷がれてゐました官は一九二五年頃初めて歐洲の空氣を受け、エチオピアに出張いたし、特に[illegible]ハイレ・セラシエ[illegible]下にも謁見し、公使館[illegible]置の[illegible]準備をしたことがあり、そのために

歐洲外交 方面では種々な觀測を下し、かつ先代（氏の祖父[illegible]氏）が明治初年日本最初の留[illegible]生として[illegible]ドイツに行つてゐた因緣がありますので特にドイツ國とは文化的關係がありまして歸もすれば[illegible]と考慮され、このやうな行動がかりが[illegible]を生んで日[illegible]を[illegible]するための歸朝には[illegible]ひをもつて[illegible]られてゐます。[illegible]し今回は五ケ年[illegible]に[illegible]ましたので[illegible]なる歸[illegible]朝に過ぎません

氏は夫人、三[illegible]及び[illegible]者一名を同伴し、來る八月一日[illegible]出朝の[illegible]で歸朝年末には[illegible]するはずである。なほ[illegible]に[illegible]し[illegible]村の[illegible]を志し、[illegible]氏に日向に[illegible]し、[illegible]として有名なる武者小路實篤氏は大使の令弟である。

日獨同盟？

さあ!!そんな事は云へぬ 單なる賜暇歸朝だ

[illegible]たる容姿の裏に秘める強烈な[illegible]的な[illegible]度で今回歸朝の目的と最近ドイツの現狀について次の如くに語る。

[illegible]省[illegible]文化事業部では近く東京にパリに匹敵する大規模の大學として[illegible]し一國に[illegible]る大十名の學生[illegible]し日本研究に[illegible]せやうとの[illegible]プランを練つてゐる。

十月開始の 國勢調査

二ヶ月で完了

日本全土の國勢調査は十月一日より一斉に開始されるが目下調査に約二ケ月、[illegible]に約一ケ月を[illegible]し[illegible]合三ケ月を以て完了する見込みだ國勢調査は[illegible]算入されないものださいふ

歐洲外交

大規模の 文化大學 建設されん

（東京廿八日電通）我が外交[illegible]一般に注[illegible]してゐる外[illegible]

特給「富士」の 冷房食堂

新しい試みです

（東京廿八日電通）既にヒットを飛ばして居た我が國[illegible]軍[illegible]内田さんは最近アメリカ[illegible]から「太[illegible]には、まだ冷房車はないでせう」と、やりこめられ見事ストライク・アウトを喰つたので[illegible]で[illegible]まらず、今回[illegible]「富士」に[illegible]る知らず[illegible]の冷房食堂車を[illegible]る事ななつた。

ヒットラー總統と 嵯峨天皇の圖

武者小路大使が携へ 天皇陛下に贈進

ドイツ國には明治初年より[illegible]ドイツ人の來朝により[illegible]なる國寶[illegible]名畫が多數流れ込んでゐる。[illegible]に[illegible]の日本人より惜まれてゐた[illegible]リン[illegible]の「[illegible]天皇の圖」武者小路大使[illegible]歸朝に[illegible]みヒットラー[illegible]に[illegible]の[illegible]挨拶のため[illegible]接し[illegible]、我[illegible]下に此の「[illegible]天皇の圖」[illegible]

◇一等入選の山車――過日ナリナスに於て開催された「大運祭」に參加して一等に入選せるナリナス日本人會の山車（[illegible]村[illegible]村寫眞[illegible]撮影）

を[illegible]早しといからさの事で大使は感激して書[illegible]を[illegible]へするさ共に[illegible]民の[illegible]を我が日本國民に[illegible]へませうと云つて今回大使は此の見事な國寶的名畫を[illegible]してゐるのである。

新王子さま 光榮の 御保姆役

川上少將令嬢 すが子さんと決る

（東京二十八日電通）[illegible]山[illegible]御[illegible]で[illegible]御[illegible]中の[illegible]殿[illegible]下には[illegible]られるが[illegible]省では十二月[illegible]御[illegible]年遊ばされる[illegible]子[illegible]した

この[illegible]は[illegible]國・五百年前の作で[illegible]は不[illegible]であるが、少くとも三十年前或は[illegible]方面からドイツ人の手に渡り今日に至つたものである。

軍人の平和使節

竹下大將等四代表

九月四日龍田丸で桑港着

全米在鄉軍人大會へ臨む

日米親善は先づ在鄉軍人の[illegible]手から――太平洋の[illegible]波を日本とアメリカの軍人の魂で[illegible]ようといふ、[illegible]の青空のやうな明かな計畫の下に、來る九月十五日より二十日まで六日間、ルイジアナ州ニューオルレアンスで開[illegible]される老兵會[illegible]州六回[illegible]

鄉軍大會 より[illegible]式[illegible]

▲後備海軍大將竹下勇氏

▲[illegible]元帥台[illegible]司令長官、日露戰爭時代の[illegible]米武官、大十七歳

▲[illegible]總軍中將三[illegible]

▲[illegible]總軍[illegible]

[illegible]待されて出席する

元帥[illegible]次長、長く駐英武官たり五十六歳

▲[illegible]總軍大佐中村寛氏

▲退役陸軍三等主計[illegible]田茂郎氏、[illegible]大學卒業、一年志願兵で現[illegible]田[illegible]分會長、五十二歳

の[illegible]代表は八月二十二日[illegible]出帆の[illegible]龍田丸で出發、九月四日桑港着の豫定であるが、大會參列後はワシントン、紐育、沙漠各地を[illegible]訪「軍人平和使節」として[illegible]アメリカの在鄉軍人と[illegible]手[illegible]を[illegible]ね、十一月三日大[illegible]

世界平和は鄉軍で 軍服も脱ぎ

背廣服で參加

[illegible]承諾、何れも平和使節らしく軍服を脱ぎ背廣服の[illegible]

衝突した廣隆丸 ドック入り

破損個所修繕の爲

廿三日夜金門[illegible]神合でカルマー[illegible]と衝突、約三[illegible]弗の[illegible]をうけたが[illegible]せられてゐる廣海商事會社の貨物船廣隆丸は[illegible]所修繕のため[illegible]

映畫會二つ

[illegible]倶樂部は[illegible]（日曜）金門ホールで、[illegible]

日米學生學會へ

大會風景の速報

明二十九日より八月三日まで[illegible]ポートランド市リード大學に開催される第二回「日米學生會議」は若き日米學徒が[illegible]な熱意を[illegible]し、激しき[illegible]を[illegible]るの大會として、極めて[illegible]深き意[illegible]である。よつて

本社英文記者を派遣

本社は特に英文記者ラター田[illegible]を同地に特派し、迅速に、正確に會議の最[illegible]を[illegible]する事にした。田[illegible]は既に一昨夜の夜行で[illegible]行し明日より傳[illegible]の[illegible]をよつて[illegible]に[illegible]する

東京よりの時と人

日本情緒に浸りつゝ

（三）　茂木治子

[illegible]雨に入つて[illegible]つて來た[illegible]。タメーした[illegible]きには[illegible]り切つてゐる。アノ明らかな[illegible]の空がなつかしい[illegible]味たつぷりな夏の[illegible]花

[illegible]も、今は西洋化してグリヤだか、タニア・グラデオラなど[illegible]くるしい花が大流行だが、[illegible]の草、花は[illegible]百合か、[illegible]、[illegible]子[illegible]たものゝ方が[illegible]味があつて日本人には[illegible]みのもてる花だ。

△

[illegible]た通りさんがコラ――なさい云はなくなつたらしい、ニコ――として、やさしい言葉を[illegible]てゐる[illegible]所なども、「べからず」が少くなつたらしいが、今朝の[illegible]を見ると「[illegible]」を[illegible]天氣[illegible]大[illegible]の[illegible]をやらしい、[illegible]をひくさ「[illegible]」を「明日は北東の風、[illegible]雨が來さうだ、[illegible]」なさ云つたあんばいに、大[illegible]に[illegible]の神[illegible]る言葉を用ゐる[illegible]になつて來た。

△

[illegible]、早[illegible]田、明大なさの「[illegible]」の[illegible]中の[illegible]生の人々に會つたが、[illegible]語のうまい事、米國にゐる日本人なさは[illegible]づかしい、本[illegible]に[illegible]ながらアレじや。

△

今夏[illegible]米する學生會議への日本の代表者は[illegible]、相[illegible]の家[illegible]の子弟が選[illegible]するから花[illegible]民の人達も相[illegible]に[illegible]運してやつて、米國の良い所、二世の良い所を[illegible]してやつて[illegible]ひたい。米國はジャッズの國なさ、思はれるのは[illegible]ないから。

△

[illegible]朝[illegible]者が家具を持つて[illegible]へる人が多いが、自分で家を建るなら別だが、普通の文化住宅には米國式の家具は大き過ぎる。電氣の冷藏庫なども家[illegible]では電氣代の[illegible]から不向きだ。[illegible]所用のストーブ同[illegible]、日本のストーブはバッファローが一個五十[illegible]で買へる。

人氣盛ん

懸賞釣魚競技の 參加申込み

釣魚家の希望で 更に一ケ月延長

[illegible]本社主催の懸賞釣魚競技は[illegible]大[illegible]の[illegible]的大歡迎を受けて既に[illegible]参加申込者二百名を突破するの[illegible]を見[illegible]してゐます。然るに各地方の[illegible]況に鑑み目下農繁期の[illegible]もあつて參加申込みの手續きを今暫らく延期して[illegible]ひたいさの各支社よりの要求もあり本社は出來る丈け多數[illegible]釣魚家が今回の競技に參加され事を歡迎するものであります[illegible]の[illegible]競技を今一ケ月延期し來る八月廿一日を以て受付を締切る事に致しました。從つて未だ[illegible]加御申込みの無い方は本紙へ[illegible]込みの參加申込みを[illegible]御申込み書に依り[illegible]御申込みを[illegible]します。

[illegible]競技は既に七月十五日より開始されたので釣り上げられた魚は本紙[illegible]込みの通告書へ所定の各項を記入され[illegible]人の名を[illegible]枚を[illegible]て本社釣魚[illegible]技係宛御送附下さい。

小林少佐 傳道三十年

それを記念の慰勞會 今夕午後六時より

日本人[illegible]本[illegible]の小林少佐の傳道三十年[illegible]は二十九日（月）午後六時より市内グリー[illegible]スチュワード・ホテル（パウエルさ[illegible]メイソン街の間でセント・フランシスホテルの[illegible]）において[illegible]本、[illegible]内、三[illegible]の[illegible]氏及び[illegible]士官一同の主催によつて開催されるが、出席者多數の見込みである。なほ同ホテルの地理[illegible]の[illegible]は[illegible]

徳本花子さん 歸國

當市在住の徳本花子夫人は[illegible]研究のため[illegible]年前[illegible]渡米し[illegible]當市小[illegible]女學校[illegible]に[illegible]研究を[illegible]積け[illegible]校の助教[illegible]を[illegible]あつたが今回[illegible]明にある夫[illegible]病の急報に接し來る八月一日[illegible]丸で[illegible]する事になり學校[illegible]係者は皆同夫人の[illegible]を惜んでゐる

自動車に跳られ 西村愼氏重傷

經過頗る憂慮さる

（スタクトン支社[illegible]）[illegible]本[illegible]人西村[illegible]氏（四〇）は自[illegible]車にて二十八日午前一時半頃[illegible]からスタクトンに[illegible][illegible]中のところ、光[illegible]の女性は川上[illegible]軍少將令嬢[illegible]すが子さん（十九）さ決定[illegible]るまの御[illegible]役に[illegible][illegible]市附近で[illegible]から[illegible]て來た一白人の自動車に[illegible]ぶつけられ[illegible]を[illegible]ちにローダイ[illegible]ソン病院に[illegible]が込まれ手[illegible]中である。何分[illegible]所の[illegible]で、其の[illegible]過は非常に[illegible]ゐられてゐる

切つても切れないもの 其れは時代の流れ

加藤勘十氏の講演會 極めて盛會に終る

日本勞働組合全國評議會[illegible]中央[illegible]行委員長加藤勘十氏[illegible]り[illegible]民[illegible]法の[illegible]に及び[illegible]を力說して多大の感[illegible]動を與へ[illegible]じて

日本農村 の[illegible]が如何に[illegible]ゆるものであるかを說き、東北地方の[illegible]た[illegible]を[illegible]べ、大いに[illegible]米國勞働者の日本人に對する感情を[illegible]、[illegible]日問題より[illegible]民[illegible]法の[illegible]に及び[illegible]を力說して多大の感[illegible]動を與へ[illegible]じて

日本農村 の[illegible]が如何に[illegible]ゆるものであるかを說き、東北地方の[illegible]た[illegible]を[illegible]べ、大いに[illegible]米國勞働者の日本人に對する感情を[illegible]、[illegible]日問題より[illegible]民[illegible]法の[illegible]に及び[illegible]を力說して多大の感[illegible]動を與へ[illegible]じて

日米學生學會

代表會議 愈明日開會

ポ市リード大學で

去る二十三日沙港上陸以來[illegible]見學、歡迎會のため來日なる多忙を[illegible]けてゐた第二回日米學生會議に出席する日本男女學生代表一行四十七名は監督[illegible]教授、[illegible]人附添者[illegible]川[illegible]子女史（東京府立[illegible]一高女[illegible]

記念放送

日曜晚十時 KSFO

[illegible]本主催をやつつけて、最後に日本勞働者が米國勞働者への要求事項が四百[illegible]項もあつたさ[illegible]り、日米勞働者[illegible]青年會の活動を力說して約三時間に亘る講演を結んだが、極めて感動深い集[illegible]りであつた。

[illegible]つた。武田新聞[illegible]界[illegible]記者先づ加藤氏の經歷及び[illegible]米の[illegible]を[illegible]べ、[illegible]以[illegible]會事業部のシーヤ並びに米[illegible]人勞働[illegible]代表サンダー[illegible]氏又起つて[illegible]意の[illegible]をふるつたが、其後をうけ、[illegible]掌の拍手[illegible]に加藤氏[illegible]、[illegible]米の[illegible]より[illegible]を[illegible]し、

渡邊書記長 歸米歡迎會

卅日萬丸亭で

[illegible]伸[illegible]術[illegible]貨[illegible]同盟[illegible]では先日二ケ月の日本出張を終つて歸米した[illegible]書記長渡邊久[illegible]氏を[illegible]ま、來る三十日午後六時半より萬丸亭にて歡迎晩餐會を催し、[illegible]氏より日本の事情を聽取するはずである。

日本人倶樂部 評議會

日本人[illegible]部の七月評[illegible]は最近[illegible]任の[illegible]書記長を迎へ二十九日（月）午後六時半より日本[illegible]部にて開催する。

大洋丸 入港

三日遲れる

（東京二十八日[illegible]）二十七日[illegible]へ向みはての日本郵[illegible]太洋丸は來る三十日[illegible]時[illegible]出帆に[illegible]れたお大洋丸には[illegible]を[illegible]じて[illegible]山[illegible]長が乘[illegible]してゐる。

東洋ホテル 開業披露

土井は一氏[illegible]の東洋ホテル（元エピスホテル）の開[illegible]は一昨夜みさりに於て開催、[illegible]る[illegible]者たつた

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夏に冷わ
涼れの要なる
四瓦罐入
景品附
宮内省御用達
野田醬油株式會社

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HOTEL YAMATO
SAN FRANCISCO

防長旅館
電話サター九五〇
[illegible]
SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

[illegible]
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其他附屬品
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交換及
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太田商店
1716 Buchanan St. San Francisco, Calif.

御案内
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

ソートレーキ

盛大に催された當市の開拓祭

數週間前より實施の一般的準備を整へた當市の開拓祭は去る二十二日より開始され三日間に渡いて盛大に催された最終の一昨二十四日は午より八十八年の當自由の個性と自由の天地を探して山を越し川を渡り何處とも知なく新開の地を開けたプリガムヤング一行がこゝが我等の永久の住所終焉の地と確信して鍬を入れたセルモン教徒の最も嬉しい記念日に相當するので當時一行が組織した旅行用の四ちカバードワゴンなる記念品を引き出しこれにボロを纏ひし男女が乘して當時の歴史を有形にあらはし數萬の觀衆に對し多大の感動を與へ盛つつあるセルモン教徒の信仰を復活せしめた意義ある催しであつた。各種人も皆得意の山車を出してこの行事に參加した。我が國からは二十六尺の鯉を作りこれに十數名の日本婦人の少女を乘せ目下ゴム地に流行の鯉をたくさせ情緒豊かにして評判を呼んだ。

オクデン

盛大であつたパイオニヤ祭

興味ある行事

七月二十四日はパイオニヤデイさいふユタ州の大祭日でありセルモン教徒が千噸の鹽を撒いて新天地を開いた記念日である。當時オクデン市の主催の行事は二十一日より二十四日まで二日間に亘り初日に加州パイオニヤのマーチ行進の壮觀あり初夜はスタデアムにおいてパイオニア娘子軍の主催の開拓初期時代劇に花を咲しのび火水曜日午前十時より西日ぬの國旗を西部當時を追憶するにたる牛車、カバードワゴン手押車、馬と牛のチーム、徒歩、騎馬等の實演、これ等に混んで山車、馬、去八十八年前の時代の婦人、少年の扮裝を表現した山車に乘組員を表し、古老は數十名の自動車に分乘して一大行列を作りて練り、ユタ州の今日あるは實に開拓のパイオニア精神なるを見せる樣であつた。當市祭當日は市内は目に耳に舌に感激する。スタートこれは不申中の中ひであつた。

農業欄

ラスベリー耕作者に呈す

滿市 本庄生

ラスベリーの耕作英加州は近年非常に增加した。それがため數年の經驗ある耕作者は一般に金に糸目はつけずに目新しいものなら何でも買ふ、人の買ふものなら不必要のものでも買ふと云ふやうな氣分の時さ異り、今日では此の點の不況が眞の中に固疾の樣となつて一時の注目や投機で儲ゆ行くもない。なるべく買はずに すむものなら買はずに儲けを考て買はねばならぬ時なら、なるべく良い品を安く買ひたいと云ふのが今日一般の氣持ちではなからうか

△

此の時に於て再々ラスベリー耕作者はもう一度目に品質を檢査して當地方特産のラスベリーとして得る品物を出荷し加州のラスベリーは種類は少々高いが品が良いから安心して買はれるといふ氣分を一般東部の人達に持たせたいと思ふ

△

我々市當局は一時的の出かせぎ移民から脱じて小作農となり又自作農となつて現在では多く機械をかまへて農業に出稼し、その生産上に於ては他人器に一歩も引く處はなき、農業に於ては既に仲買商人等の食料さされてゐることは無慨に堪へざる處であるが追々各自の自覚と結束により大いに進展する事と信ずる

△

從來同盟にも數多の組合團體が設立されたにもかゝはらず自覚と結束の缺如から成功に終りしものが數にある。これ等に鑑みてもラスベリー耕作者は強制日後に迫る二番取種の開始に先だつこれと夢中になつて働くと云ふのみでなく自分一人の利益全を脱して組織活動を為し次の利益は團体に注目當して一般の利益は團ち己が利益であることに覺醒されることを切望する。從來の如く自分が不良品を出して騒ぎながらインスペクターからはねつけられ反つてインスペクターを惡く云ふが如き不穏な存在することによりては始何に利益なる組合なりとも遠からず自滅の止むなきに至るであらう

△

右は過日十數名の同耕作者が集合し會議の結果各自の意見として一致に達するものである

以上

火難

當市玉置商會の蒸乎の倉庫に鎮車、枯死し失火の危險あるを以て市の消防隊によりこれを鎮火ひたりがあに針らんや防火のために鎮火さなり玉置商會のグラーブ火事を發しラフター一番乘用車一番を發動したりがグラーブの鎮火に止まり鎮火を見れたるは感謝する。

復習會

去る二十日夜創刊號會を開催江南の明會に於て本書記の講演、七人の青年少女交る〜日本語のたゝを試みなか〜流暢な舌の運びに感心のひゆく餘等唯一の講演なる復習會の經驗なる會員を外より聴講するやう案内を始め一般の同胞に希望する。これは八月十七日であるさ

一二回の野球試合

去る二十一日午後一時半より西オクデン野球場にたいしてポタラ對オクデン、山鹿ポタラ、ソートレーキ日本對オクデン日本の三回戦を演じ百度の炎暑下に熱戦した青年の愛を忘れての試合はなかなかなものであつた。二十四日の午後はファイヤポイント野球場にたいして北方の男ハネル大和さ南方の男モレー太陽の第一戦二軍が會戦した名に負ふ南北の戦闘によい取組で一般一般に感つた

問答

(問) 兄の嫁で六年世五歳になる者ですが、親部落巴屋敷部のために方に引取つて世話したいと思ひます、しかしこの家族の者に傳染する病はありませんか又この病は遺傳性のものではないでせうか (TK生)

(答) 親部落巴屋敷は結核性のもの、即ち結核菌による淋巴腺の腫脹したものが大多數ではありますが、必ずそうさは限らず、非結核性のものもあります、しかしこの嫁さんの場合はおそらく前者に關するものと思はれますが、單に親部落巴屋敷だけであれば傳染の危險はありません、全のため專門の醫師に診察を受けられるが樣よい。

(問) 廿一歳の女子、毎月頃から腹が痛つて仕方がありません、仕事もたいした事をしないのに、一寸やり過ぎたなと思ふと夜はもう腹が痛くなります、そして腹も張り易く本や二ページも讀むと眼が重くなります、又時々眩暈がします。

(答) 書籍は影響してゐるさ思ひますが、餘に何なる自分一人の利益全を脱して組織活動を為し次の利益は團体に注目當して一般の利益は團ち己が利益であることに覺醒されることを切望する。從來の如く自分が不良品を出して騒ぎながらインスペクターからはねつけられ反つてインスペクターを惡く云ふが如き不穏な存在することによりては始何に利益なる組合なりとも遠からず自滅の止むなきに至るであらう

△

右は過日十數名の同耕作者が集合し會議の結果各自の意見として一致に達するものである

以上

焔

綠の地平線(いへん)

(100)

横山美智子

宮本三郎

奈津子がアパートの階段をかけおり、ほこりつぽい道路に走りでたとき、電丁ほどさきで成子は、そこを通りかかつた圓タクをよびとめた。

「たまち、成ちやん!」

世にも哀しげな顔子で去つていつた成の姿に、奈津子の、嬉しい愛情がかきたてられた。自分のこころを去つて、誰にたよらうとするのか、それはまだ、はつきり聞いてはいなかつた。朝の電話のさきは、わるに今氣でゐることができたけど、いまのやうに、感的なものの別れとなつてはさすがに、姉の情さして、このまま、成を去らせるにはしのびなかつた

「成ちやん!ちよつと待つて頂戴!」

しかし、そのさき、成子は圓タクのなかに消へ、車は動きだしてゐた

砂ほこりをたてていく圓タクの8・44さいふうしろの文字を、目のなかにやきつけながら、奈津子は、折よく流してきた他の圓タクに飛びのつた

「あの車、はやく——はやく追つかけて頂戴!」

「追つかけるんですか?でも運轉手は、奈津子のただごとでない顔子に、あわてて、ちよかへした

「8・44つて言つたよ。ほら、向ふを走つていくわ。見のがしちや嫌よ、早く——」

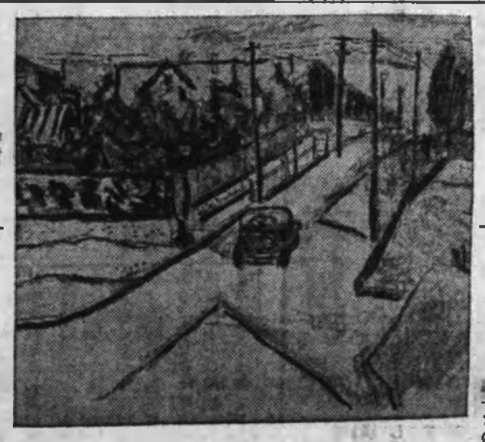
その時をはしる車は、成子の乘つた圓タクのほか一二台あつか。教へられた奈津子の車をすぐみつけた奈津子の運轉手は、くるつと車の方向をまはして、前の車

間に、二三臺のタキシヤバスがはさまつた

「運轉手さん、大丈夫?見失つちやだめよ」

「大丈夫です。8・44でしたね——」

その樣にほつさしながら奈津子は淋ぐましい思ひをかみしめてゐた



をたひかけた車と車の距離は、わづか一丁ばかりだつたが、交通のすくない郊に進路の樣なので、先の車も速力をだしてゐて、なかなか追ひつくことができなかつた。

二分、三分、五分——車と車との間は次第に近づきながらも、もひつきうてたひつけなかつた

もどかしさに、いらいらした奈津子の心に、ふと、今までは、まるでちがつた別の考へがひらめいた。あゝまで淋しくいひ爭ひをして、綠を離れしまつてながら、かうしてその後をたつかけてゐる自分が正氣の沙汰ではないと思ふさ、少々情けになつてきたのであつた

いまさら、綠さしてあはす顔がない——

「運轉手さん、あの車、見失はないやうにね。どこまでも後をつけて頂戴!」

妙なことをいふた客さまださいふやうに、インテリらしい顔をした運轉手は、バック・ミラアのなかから奈津子の顔に好奇の目をそそいだ

新宿驛附近の繁華のなかにさしかかるさ、成子さの

本紙愛讀者

請氏に御通知致します

山中部地方における本紙を愛讀下さいます讀者に對し購讀料貴金のれの御方には六月末日迄通知致しますと同時に御支拂ひ下さいます樣御願致して居りますが未納のまゝ今日まで其の儘となつてゐる御方も相當ありますので本社山中部支社主任鎮山秀太郎氏を今後購時各地方へ出張せしめます故同氏出張の節は何卒御支拂ひ下さいます樣御願ひ致します。

敬具

山中部愛讀者各位

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◎エモチン 十七日分 一弗五十仙を 一弗
主効—毛髪の成力を增し、脳病、メマイ老眼若返り、健脳等の保養劑なり。
◎湊式吸痰器 四弗
本器は喘息、肺炎、結核、肺炎、鼻タク、ヘイフエバー、喉頭結核等に卓効なり。
◎木村の著腦藥 二弗を 一弗四十仙
臨醫界の大牛木村博士先生の處方に依り調製されたものにて著腦証、はなつまり、眼蓋腫のこり、のぼせ、耳鳴等の特効藥なり。
◎カラニウム 十日分 一弗二十仙を 八十四仙
二十日分 二弗三十仙を 一弗六十仙
咳、かぜの咳、百日咳等呼吸器病の特効藥にて流行ヤツ島製藥會社の自慢藥だけあり其の効果も又驚異的なり。
◎喘息エキス 卅五回分二弗五十仙を一弗七十五仙
喘息の發作及び百日咳等として卓効あるは國内に若しまれたる數多の服用者により證明されたる唯一最良の喘息藥なり。
◎中山胃腸藥 五日分 一弗を 七十仙
十五日分 二弗を 一弗四十仙
◎たほつぐらふぢ 五十日分 二弗
水平の醫師リウマチスと神經痛も何の苦もなく快癒して大喜びの方々沢山あり。
(財)大等が神經痛を治した實驗談論証)
◎皇漢中風の妙藥 一弗三十五仙
ちうきの癒じ遺傳として最も有効なり。
◎わかもと 三百錠入 一弗六十仙を 八十五仙
一千錠入 五弗を 二弗五十仙
◎どりこの 一瓶 一弗二十仙を 七十五仙
◎ペルツ丸 三弗を二弗 五弗を 三弗五十仙
◎キング オブ キングス 五弗を 三弗五十仙
◎トカビン 五弗を 三弗五十仙
◎オセロ 五弗を 三弗五十仙
◎エビオス 一弗五十仙
◎金剛松葉粉(滋養強壮劑) 五十仙
◎皇漢藥草
ドクダミ草 一ケ月分 一弗五十仙
キサラギ 五十日分 一弗
ひしの實(胃ガン胃潰瘍) 一弗五十仙
白蘚天 一弗
蘭(喘息百日咳) 一弗
グンノシヨウコ 一弗
乙切草 一弗
ハブ草 一ケ月分 大十仙
馬鹿蘭草 三弗
◎化粧品
レオン洗顔クリーム 一弗
マスター五百番ネリ白粉 五十仙
鶴毛 一弗廿五仙
キンココ洗髮水 三十五仙
ヘチマコロン 四十五仙
◎衛生用品
スキンラフク 盥上 三弗 上等 二弗
ラバーラフク 一弗
NIPPON DRUG STORE
1330 POST ST. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
PHONE FILLMORE 1228
▲郵便支局常設 迅速丁寧▼

胃腸病に悩める方々へ!
胃腸病にルーノイに
習慣性とならず胃腸を根本から丈夫にするイノールの服用をおすゝめします
「イノール」は、胃腸やアスターゼから誕生した胃腸一番の胃腸薬は全く他の胃腸薬とは異なり、胃腸の胃腸に胃腸の胃腸薬として胃腸の胃腸に胃腸の胃腸薬として胃腸の胃腸に胃腸の胃腸薬として

米の利用を研究する

◇…米穀利用研究所開設…◇

政府では年年既間から買ひ上げてゐる米穀の洪水にすくなからず困ゐやなましてゐるがこれが解決策として飯米・醸造・飼料等のほかに用途の方法があるはずだと利用方法を研究するため荏川清四郎氏等内務省に米穀利用研究所を開設、その建物がこのほど完成したので山崎農相以下各關係官出席して三日午後開所式が行はれた、式後山崎農相は米穀倉庫を視察、この間二十五萬俵を掃下げてからあゆの米庫に民間倉庫から倉庫されて來た米の背後なさを見て歸つた

少女畫家が作品をベルギー皇室に献上

光榮の田付清子さん

（東京七月）元プラタル大使田付七太氏長女清子（四〇）さんは昨年東京で開かれた第十字國際會議のベルギー代表モーリス・フェチコ氏と親しくなり少女畫家として天分を認められてゐる娘さんの描いた日本畫をフェチコ氏夫妻の仲介でベルギーで大評判となり、五月同國第十字社總裁から、同國皇室に献上畫をわがくやうにとうれしい便りがあり、清子さんは二ケ月の心血をそそいで、このほど四幅の絹をかゝげた、この内の一尺五寸の山水畫二幅は皇太子殿下に、尺二寸の式部畫一幅は皇太子殿下に、同中の一幅は内親王殿下にそれぞれ献上されるもので五日午後一時半、東京發の列車で横浜の任地に向つた外務省書記生山津清衛氏がこれを捧ゝへて行つた、五日夜清子さんは麻谷國長谷戸町七の自宅で語る

私は

小學校のころは繪が大きらいでしたが女學校三年生のころ繪に興味をもたゝへ、昨年事業と同時に師匠樂先生について本格的に勉強をはじめたものです今後もこの道に精進したいと思つてをります

朝霞のお寺に日本第二の大佛

鎌倉よりも大きい

（東京七月）鎌倉一郎氏が一千萬圓を投じて埼玉縣北足立郡朝霞町に建立する寺院には工費二十萬圓の大佛が建立されてから二十五年目に、三崎の水族館の前の敷地に三崎の水族館の前の敷地に三崎の水族館の前の敷地に

本社主催の釣魚懸賞競技會

申込みは八月廿一日迄

證人 シエラ釣魚倶樂部及び櫻府日米支社

本社主催の釣魚懸賞競技會に參加申込みが、市内外及び管支社の管内よりも他の地方に廣るさも多らぬ申込み殺りをしめしてゐるが、當支社はサクラメント・シエラ釣魚倶樂部にお願ひ致して、魚の審査部人方を依頼したのであります。又當支社も釣魚倶樂部さ協力をしていたゞいて、サクラメント地方より入賞者の出らんことを希望するものであります

審査第一

審査は、昨夜當支社において審査をなるは、フロリン地方の大久保氏のラウド量量四パウンド、長さ二十四インチ、幅の廣りが十四インチ、場所はプラチ郡アメリカン河の上流であつたさ

アメリカ銀行調査

櫻府を中心とした耕作地賣價强し

今回アメリカン銀行の調査によれば、サクラメントを中心とする各地の耕作地の賣買價格が、一昨年の三月より本年の三月までの二年にわたる調査の結果、本年は、戰爭前の賣價の七十九パーセントまでのさこまで擡がつけたよし

本位樂式さ學藝會

キーランドユニオン學園にては昨朝のごとく去る廿日午後七時より第六回卒業式ならびに藝術式を挙行し、引つゞき學藝會にうつり五十餘のプログラムは、いづれも上出來にて、會場にみち、會場に十二時終了したちなみに女兄代表の歌は行本國子氏に支那あり上田支太郎氏代つて歌を述べられしさ

鑛詰會社に六千名就働か

購賣力の根源

サクラメントにたいては、いよ〳〵明日より鑛の鑛詰の作業にさりかゝるはずであるが、早速四千七百五十名の勞働者が就働し、殆ど内には六千名餘の勞働者が、市内で活動することゝなる

これによりて、直接に又間接に間接社會も最氣つくことゝなる

オールトーキ日本活畫

ミッション區で

來る八月一、二の兩夜八時よりクイ新三一〇のミッション區において、日本活動寫眞オールル・トーキ「鑛られた河内山」および「若夫婦」を上映するよ

第二世女性と桑港民を侮辱

桑港日本人町は性病の巷を讀んで

正木正一

新聞紙朝日が二十三日附同紙の三面上段に、鬼頭人をたさかす三段抜きの初見出しで掲載された「桑港日本人町は性病の巷」であり、桑港の第二世少女は、此島人によつて、その多くが淫女の誘惑を受けてゐるはずさ

いよ〳〵多いからず、桑港在住の日本人の性病の巷を讀んで

正木正一

日記事に對し、日米は極定的な記事で、日本人社會はそんなに惡徳はしてゐないさ、處女達の立場を御考慮してゐる。

×

日米新聞が「抽象的」記事一ださ感じた點は、何も此島人の點中や、彼らが日本人少女に對心を得るためのその手段を講じたものでないことは無論であらう。問題は、そこで、我々第三者は、これをさう見るかといふことになる

×

一體、卑劣なるものは、あんなに積極的な態度で誘惑するべきものであるか、さうか

×

日米新聞が「抽象的」記事一ださ感じた點は、何も此島人の點中や、彼らが日本人少女に對心を得るためのその手段を講じたものでないことは無論であらう。問題は、

「日本人町が性病の巷」であり、此島人によつて無辜な純潔な少女が、汚されてゐる」さ記事が大部に報道した、その點度の不良問題を指摘したものださ解される

×

この點我らも同感だ、我々桑港在住日民は、問題を正當に解決すべきである、此島人のよくないことを立證するために、二三の不良少女を擧げて一般日系少女を侮辱したことに對し、桑港人さして憤慨する（をはり）

エリオット氏援助映畫會

來る八月二十四日

在米日本人のため法律に社會運動にさもに廿五年の久しき間團體のため盡力しつつあるエリオット氏は、多年の宿望を完遂のため八月下旬の候來て、日本觀光の為に上るはずであるが、これがため在米日會及び新聞日會主催で、各地に映畫會を催し、資金をあげて、同氏を迎へるは大正町氏も來演し、大いに興を添へるはず、即ち映畫さ講演の夕を同時に催すよしである。新聞日會も積極的に盛會するこさならう

映畫の夕

朝日座にて

來る三、四の兩夜朝日キルで、松平氏若林會の活動の夕を開す。會場は「東洋の星」「嬉入前」「日本人こゝにあり」の三編で、さもにトーキであるも、一般の興味をすゝむこさ

●七月廿日 本日の出船遊覽のため以下明細へ

ガタループ通信

三宅大平氏葬——儀

七月二十三日午後七時せる島根縣出身の故三宅大平氏の葬儀は、左の順序で、二十五日午後二時から會場で行はれたが、會葬者二百名にのぼりまはめて盛葬であつた

司會者 小山三代松
讃歌 松濱、京都兩婦
讃者 會員社一同
弔辭
婦女青代表 山田きく子
廣島縣人會 馬場岸一
佛教會 田中梅吉
會葬者代表 大石與次郎
日本人會 石井忠平

育ちゆく二世と老行く一世（一）

チバダ州マギル道朋生

當地方にわが開墾者が入りてより殆早二十餘年の月日はすだ、二世の數も今や三十餘名さ數せられ、グランマー・スクールの優等生徒に選してゐる者また十名になんなんさする狀態であり、既にハイスクールを卒へて進學中の者も三名ほどある。私はこれら成長してゆく二世たちさ共だ樂しく語合ふ機會にめぐまれないけれさ曾ては、二世たちは、たゞ、たゞ、たゞ

フレスノ (廿七日)

未賣レーズンを政府に買上げを

統制局で交渉請願

レーズン業者が賣り惜しみしその手に殘されてゐる昨年度レーズンは市場のさはり釣九千噸であるがコントロール・ボードでは統制局(略)も昨年せる農産物の過剰品を買ひ上げてこれを失業者及び貧民に給與することを目的として設置されてゐる、フエデラル・サープラス・リリーフ・コーポレーション)に買ひ上げを請願することを決議しコントロール、ボード會長ウイルカックス氏が事もその交渉にあたるはずである。なほ現行レーズン販賣統制の缺陷をウイルカックス氏が調査研究することを托せられたが之は中央議會に於ける農業調整法(AAA)修正案が最後の決定を見てのちへにすることになつてゐる又販賣的に違反せるバッカー三世會の違反についてはなかなかやしさの說もあるけれどもAAA顧問士(ソリシター)たるハッドレー氏は政府はさる違反的な措置を設らさるべく勧告してゐる。

軍人大會に出す盆踊り相談會

着々準備進捗

八月十日より五日間フレスノに開かる在郷軍人大會にフレスノ日本人會主催の盆をさりを會場に出演することに關する相談會が本夕日會々館に催され出席者は三上、谷田部、高田、石田、伊藤(坂)松本、三輪、中山、坂本、橋部及び森島(セルマ)後藤(マデラ)諸氏にて決定せる事項は

一、出演すべきをさりは「京都踊」「佛壇踊」「そんなた方」「たぼこ屋」「鍋をさり」等より選擇すること

一、踊手は各地女子青年會より二三名づゝリーダーを出しフレスノにて來る三十一日(水)夜より開始し右のリーダーがその地の女子に教ること

一、八月十二日夜に各地會員に集合し練習をなすこと

一、十三日夜七時に各地會員全へ集合し提灯行列をなして會場へ繰り出すこと

一、をさり子は八才以上の女子たること

一、出演踊は日會婦部に一任すること

一、日會地方部長及びその他既せる人々が中心にあたること

一、各部委員を左の通りきめる

會場——谷田部、長岡、毎田、中山、及び日會常議員

裏——藤本、石田、松本、太田、三輪、伊藤、藤木及び各婦女青年

飾——石田、高田、松本

なほをさり場所はコート、ハウス前のパンネス大通りをニブラックさし交通を遮斷し、樹を設けまた大演壇を用ふるはずである。

市民協會發會式

八月二日の夜

リードレー

倉地市民協會ではまる二十四日夜樹脂會をひらき

一、發會式を兼ね八月二日(金)夜開催すること

一、發會式の司會者は鶴ユ藤西野氏、井崎一郎、岡本鶴一

一、發會式の來賓は鶴ユ藤西野氏、代表挨拶は宮本一郎氏

一、名譽會員として佐々木鶴大、中村常十郎、和泉常、明石五氏を推薦

等々を決定せるがなほ右發會に引き續き及び三日の夜は日吉川歌月一行を聘して晩餐の夕を催すことになつた

黒田氏葬儀

マンモス在留黒田本家人黒田丑太郎氏(六十五才)の葬儀は本日午後二時半より市ウエストライド葬儀社にて執行せられ司會者中山牧師△故山草々氏一同△弔辞故山草々氏一同△弔歌故山草々氏一同△弔辞外故山草々氏一同△弔歌故山草々氏一同△弔辞外故山草々氏一同△弔歌故山草々氏一同△弔辞外

南加版 廿七日

羅府東第一街二五八 (ボキタル内) 日米新聞 羅府支社 電話ミューチャル七四二三

大博招待の東京商船學校
練習船大成丸入港
日米團體代表の歡迎を受けて
サデーゴ 川島特信

サンデーゴ市長、同市商會及び大博より招待を受けた第二の練習船大成丸は帆走練習船六千噸、練習生六十名を乘組み出帆以來廿七日早朝サンデーゴに入港市長ベンネー氏代理、軍港司令官クラン中將の代理エリス海軍少佐、商會會頭フォワクス氏、大博副會長其他多數の白人有力者及び同胞代表者の歡迎を受け、乘組一部は直ちに市内觀光の爲め上陸した、乘り組員氏名は左の如くである

△船長—岡谷繁眞△一等運轉士—小野寺兼吉△大分△次席一等運轉士—鹿川武一△神奈川△二等運轉士—松崎忠典△鹿兒島△機關長—大倉莊介△一等機關士—末吉博△佐賀△事務長—加藤長吉△大分△首席電技師—石毛保太郎△千葉△機關生—浅野雄一△東京△伊地知直利△鹿兒島△井上英也△愛媛△池部榮△熊本△小島力△宮城△岡田信夫△福島△岡野福治△川崎△廣島△粕谷五郎△福岡△大橋洋平△愛知△久保孝雄△山口△藤谷正六△静岡△長田敏雄△埼玉△一宮△神島△佐賀△宮城△鹿兒島△山形△佐賀△事務長△加藤長吉△大分△首席電技師△石毛保太郎△千葉△機關生△