New Inventions and New Ideas

Desire for new inventions emerged from the war: The new women, too, emerged from the war.
(By Shosei)

Let's call the era prior to the Great War in Europe the old era, and the post- Great War era the new era. Major changes are happening all over the world. The new forces are spreading in all directions. There is nothing unaffected by the changes.

I do not know if this change is reasonable, or if it should be called improvement. Since there is room for discussion here, I will call it a change for now.

At the time of the Great War, both England and Germany invented new machinery daily that led to competition in the ability to kill people. I was surprised at how war was a stimulus to develop human wisdom, and secretly praised war's versatility. The seeds of today's changes were sowed by the war.

All things began to revolutionize, and the seeds gradually became sprouts and grew. These past several years were the transition period. Today we are in the era of new ideas and new inventions and it is safe to say that the new inventions are direct products of the war. As we needed new inventions during the war, we are now trying to apply this to everyday business warfare.

It is formidable that as new inventions become popular and their applications become more common, a sense of sin should increase. However, strange new ideas are prevalent, and people tend to feel less and less of the sense of sin. This should be regarded as an unavoidably strong trend during this transition period.

The war has conveyed the power of mechanical inventions to the people of the world and the world accepted mechanization enthusiastically. It was inevitable that the people surrendered to waves of inventions. But why did new ideas that were created from war, and theories and discussions that have not been talked much before the war become popular? There must have been a reason for the release of human thought from war.

Changing the actual conditions of life will naturally affect ideological thought. However, the cause of the sudden change in the thought-world like today started with the propaganda (with a political intention). The rhetoric at the time of the war, when all the newspapers of the Allied countries demonized German militarism severely, frequently discussed liberal democratic liberation [sic], and the like, moved the readers.
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The fact that British and American newspapers cried out to defeat militarism, and that the state could not rule without democracy gave great stimulation to the ideas of the people of the world. For that reason some people became sinners of the state. Even among our compatriots some misunderstood the new principles and new ideas, and they became dominant for a while. People who thought they were liberated from their bonds advanced in unexpected directions. Ladies and women used the opportunity. The new women were born.

There are not many times in which there is as much change in ideology as much as today. In particular, the change happening in Japan tops the world. This is due to the fact that Japan adopted the worldwide philosophical standard, and the fact that it was infatuated with the importing of the democratic theories.

Important men like Mr. Wilson, citing China and abusing imperialism, had great influence and pleased the liberals.

Material changes led us to today's new era of invention. The epidemic of new ideas brought about major change to human society. Whether or not it will eventually lead to happiness cannot be affirmed now. However, as this is a trend that dominates the present day, there is nothing within our power that can be done. Until this period is stable, we call it the new era.

Public Proclamation and Private Talk
My First Choice

It is the New Year, and what is concerning to me the most is that the state legislature will be held from the 8th. Congressmen of the Senate and the House of Representatives must be pleased and looking forward to it, each with his hopes and plans. There are some issues to be pleased about for the welfare of the people of the Oregon State. However, there is no doubt that there are many issues that we should be concerned about.

It is not, both in theory and practice, necessary for the Oregon state citizen's welfare to be in conflict with welfare of our expatriates who are the state's foreign residents. However, it is not once or twice that our welfare was harmed by advocates of bad policy.
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Moreover, by harming the welfare of our expatriates', can someone gain benefits? Far from being profitable, the public loses with us. It will only put those with feelings of suspicion at ease.
Personally I do not want to complain at the beginning of the New Year. Rather I would like to be satisfied with any outcome. I want some stability in my thought. But I know that even if I do not say this today, tomorrow I will not be able to tolerate it without fail. Therefore, I need to have my own preparedness to consider the immediate problems at the beginning of the New Year.

Looking at it from the global stage, our fears of land issues and other anti-Japanese proposals being submitted at Oregon Legislature are very small. It would not be worth the value of one branch of the tree in the background of the stage nor dust on the stage that nobody notices.

But, as long as the issue is definitely submitted, and when the passing of the bill becomes increasingly real, we, those who will be the greatest victim of that legislation, cannot watch silently without any fear or without any hope.

We faced enemies and have gone through bitter experiences, especially in the former legislature and one prior to that, or even in the previous general election. We have to oppose this enemy again early in the New Year. Resurgence of the brave men is desired.

Of course, it is too soon to fall into absolute pessimism. To the extent that is possible, we need to be prepared with measurements of containment and mitigation. As we have hope in this way, let’s begin to keep this issue in mind.

Atomic Speed

Recently scientific research has shown amazing progress. Through a microscope they succeeded in photographing a picture of an atom of an object flying at a speed of 20 thousand ri (20,000 x 4 kilometers) per hour.

The person who photographed it is Professor Richard of Harvard University. He submitted the photograph to the American Science Research Association. Besides that, an explanation was given about the movie about atomic collision which was photographed using the methods invented by Dr. Wei Shun and Dr. Shimizu.

According to Dr. Richard, the size of the atom is as small as one millionth of the smallest molecule we can discern by the naked eye. In order to photograph the state of the collision occurring between the atoms, you must try thousands of times in order to get one complete picture.
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Also, with this new experience, we have been able to show that there are suddenly more than 200 elements from 92 previously. However, in current physics and chemistry, only up to the 92nd element is recognized as consisting of reliable elements.
The Who’s Who of Business Cards

New Year’s Business Card References from the New Year’s Second and Third Issues’ First Pages

Mr. Chuji Anazawa*
He is a Japanese life insurance representative from New York. He is an activist with the motto that “life insurance is my life.”

Mr. Kudo Hasegawa*
Shopkeeper of the well-established Hasegawa Store. Branch head of the Hiroshima Overseas Association and accounting auditor for the Japanese Society. Otherwise, he does all sorts of public service.

Mr. Kikuo Hiromura*
Formerly a news reporter, he has moved to the hotel business, and, furthermore, enthusiastically plays an active role as a joint manager at a famous butcher shop. He prepares the chicken [kitchen?] early in the morning.

Mr. Masao Hitomi*
The proprietor of the multi-story Teikoku Hotel on North 3rd street. He has a long history of maintaining the principle of kindness as his business attitude, which has led to his favorable reputation.

Mr. Shusuke Ito*

Mr. Akira Ikeda*
Known as the boat captain of an international steamship on the “K” line. Like Mr. Kimura of the international maritime trade business, he is similarly excelling in the industry.

Mr. Kenzou Kimura*
The Susuki* business ship department official wields tact, idealist of the idea that “Susuki will make money in foreign trade or with ships.”

Mr. Jinzaburou Kanada*
An old friend of Portland. entered the international steamboat trade and recently became active. This year I anticipate an occasion for Mr. Kanada’s* conspicuous service.

Mr. Shouichi Kondou*
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Mr. Kondo [sic], the Gramaphone seller, willingly has put more and more great effort with incalculable enthusiasm into foreign trade with the Orient.

Mr. Shigeichi Kasahara*
Proprietor of a city hotel and proprietor of an orchard at the foot of Mt. Hood, in the hotel business [sic] and in the orchard. He is a reliable, successful man [and] Representative of the Japanese Society.

Mr. Eikichi Kusachi*
Looking out at the beautiful scenery of Mt. Hood, living a life of leisure with dignity as an orchard manager is a delightful, business [sic]. Representative of the Japanese Society.

Mr. Ikimatsu Kaitoku*
As a produce broker, he is well known for his thriving produce business, which occasionally has him sending produce goods to remote markets on car roads.

Mr. Mosaburo Matsushima*
Once the head of the Japanese Society and an accountant, the generous old-timer became well known publicly and privately as the proprietor of the Teikoku Company. Soon, donning fancy clothes, he will return to Japan.

Mr. Tarou Santaku*
Japanese Society Secretary. he is a talented student of the Japanese language among the compatriots living in the United States, and is known as a haiku poet. Recently, he has applied the same ability of exquisite skill to photography.

Mr. Buichirou Morita*
A businessman from Okayama, he is displaying his reliable business style as the manager of the Teikoku Company. A young businessman and Japanese Society Representative.

Mr. Jirou Nakagawa*
The center of the foreign trade of the Susuki business – a company that influences the market price of the world's barley and lumber – is this harbor [sic]. Mr. Kanagawa is the genius that deserves to be branch manager.

Mr. Ayahito Nakadate*
As the branch manager of the local Furuya Company, the good business behavior there is because of Mr. Nakadate’s merit. He is the right-hand man of our coastal compatriot
Mr. Furuya, the successful businessman.

Mr. Kyuukichi Okamoto*
Last winter, moved to this consulate as the newly-appointed head secretary. A young diplomat who got through unconventional China. Since finishing his studies, [he is] hoping for glorious success in his work in the United States.

Mr. Iwao Oyama
Secretary General of the Oregon Japanese Society. Holder of a Bachelor of Arts from Waseda, Mr. Oyama simultaneously has strong scholarship in literature and is also the most suitable person for social work.

Mr. Ota*
Works at the Dalles Hotel while also doing much for the community. He is a hard worker and Representative of the Japanese Society. He is preparing to return to Japan.

Mr. Sadae Oura*
As the owner of the Sadae business, [he] is gaining credit in the trading of lots, buildings, stocks, and especially hotels. In addition to business, [he is] cleverly enthusiastic[sic].

Mr. Kouichi Suka*
Local senior official of the nation’s large trading business, Mii Products. he formerly, demonstrated his skill as a senior staff at Ban ?. A new person fit for the post [sic].

Mr. Tatsuo Shinozaki*
Head of the grain department at the Susuki business. Young, capable people at Susuki, considering their age, are selected for positions with responsibility. As a new hire, he is the man fit for the post.

Mr. Masuki Shimomura*
Other than the president of the Utakawa investment company and managing plantations, he was the general manager of the Ban Company for over twenty years. A trustworthy businessman.

Mr. Tomoshichi Sumida*
Holding the title of village elder of [the] village, Mr. Sumida is the successful proprietor of the Ohaiyo Hotel and co-owner of the very fine Foster. Japanese Society Officer.

Mr. Ichio Sato*
As the assistant manager of the Furuya Company, he has an indispensable social position. As an activist, he is an eloquent speaker. A businessman with great promise.

Mr. Mikio Sato*
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Other than selling cars and brokering agricultural produce he is also the Japanese department head at Butler lumber company, which will soon export to the Orient.

Mr. Enji Takeda*
Formerly showing his competence on the Washington disarmament delegation, last year was appointed to be local consul. He and his virtuous, wise wife have been active in this city’s social circles and been giving their all to U.S.-Japan friendship.

Mr. Tosaki Tsuda*
As the executive secretary of the Oregon State Credit Association, he does much in compatriot financial circles. Zui* business manager. [holds a] pivotal role as the Japanese Society’s auditor.

Mr. Hatsuzou Tokunaga*
Head of the Susuki lumber department, one of Oregon’s largest lumber exporters. Holds the key to Oregon’s lumber warehouse. Business ability suggests a promising future.

Mr. Shoutarou Toda*

Mr. Daiichi Takeoka*
Co-manager of an American products company and head of produce and manure sales. He is giving his all to public service as vice president of the Japanese Society. An American Bachelor of Law.

Mr. Senichi Tomihiro*

Mr. Torii Toukichi*
Undertaking the duty of advocating for compatriot farmers as Oregon Agricultural Society’s executive secretary. Is a devout Christian, yet a scholar of divination.

Mr. Takaichi Takami*
As the Teikoku Company railroad department head, he is an activist with ambition that supports the efforts of the company and over 300 compatriots on the S.P.S. rail line.

Mr. Youjirou Takeuchi*
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Mr. ?
An authority amongst Portland compatriots. In his younger days was a peer of former
prime minister Takashi Hara at the Ministry of Justice law school. Hotel Association
president.

Mr. ? Uraue*
Consistently active in the world of labor, and is a Japanese labor leader with the faithful
certainty of lumbermill managers. Graduated from Meiji University. Japanese Society
council member.

Mr. Keizou Uchida*
As the Yamashita steamboat company American general manager, he is active in the
harbor’s shipping area. The opening of the periodic “Y” route is one of Mr. Uchida’s
achievements.

Mr. Takesuke Yoshioka*
Desired as a deputy diplomat during a stay in China and expected to be a skillful
diplomat in the future, he is a newly-appointed clerk at the local consulate. Still in school.

Mr. Shoushin Yoshioka*
Acts as the Ban Company assistant manager. Store owner Mr. Shinzaburo Ban has
great expectations for him, and his married off his niece to him. Holds an American
Bachelor of Engineering. Japanese Society council member.

Mr. ? Yoshii*
There is no one who does not know of Ban Company’s Mr. Yoshii. An account of said
company, confidence in him is abundant. Entertainment is his hobby, and he is a skillful
dancer.

Mr. Tamaichi Yamada*
Gives his all as an organizer of the Hotel Association. A successful person in the local

Mr. Tsugio Yokota*
Formerly displayed business ability as the Japanese department head at Meyer Frank,
now has setup the Yokota business and is active with ship fittings and various Japan-
U.S. businesses.

Mr. Kunzou Yamahiro*
Pioneer of the compatriot agricultural produce brokerage business. He is active in
marketplaces along the west coast on an extensive scale and devotes himself to a lot in
the area of compatriot agriculture.

[*Translator’s note: name may be incorrect]
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[*Translator’s note: name may be incorrect]
An Observer

A Letter to a Friend from Portland. Aita

I have sent a letter only once since I came here. Though I have no excuse, I’m going to send a letter as a mere observer. The thing is that I will occasionally be vague, so if you do not read with that in mind, you will be disappointed. If you can read through the tedious ambiguity, I will thank you very much. I say again that I feel I’m an observer.

For the first time in awhile, we’ve had a string of good weather. I go outside with everyone. The road we take has its many ups and downs. I first see broad ranches. I could see ranches from a window of a train when I came to Portland for the first time. I can still feel what I felt at that time. The exotic scene, in which many sheep and cows gather and play on grass and along a stream, materializes. “Meadow”, which I had learned at school, comes to float on my mind. I think how nice it will be when the green of summer comes. The girl wearing a bright white apron comes out from a barn bringing a milk bottle. This is harmonized with the surrounding scene and I feel like it’s out of some Western book. High tall elms or other trees stand in a wide field. This is very suitable for early winter. Looking around, colors of all surrounding trees are changed. Wide fields are covered with fallen leaves. I just look around there because I am an observer.

It has been raining all day. The rainy night is quite the same as one in foreign country [sic]. I can be truly calm. Various reminiscences come to float in my mind. I cannot help but miss my country very much. It would be nice on such a night for some masterpieces of poetry to appear [in my head]. I wish that I would have poetic sentiment like Heine・・・. No matter what I do, they don’t come. Only a poor waka comes out and I feel swindled. I miss the atmosphere in my mother country more on a quiet rainy night. I listen to the sound of rain while reading a book, which my friend gave me and is a memento of my departure.
There are often those who say that they never work for only money. There are many in this group that think, even if rarely, “I should get a job where I can earn lots of money.” Some people say that it must be mental work. Of course it must. But ultimately it is gainful work. Surely no one would want to work and be in poverty. So, you need not say that you don’t work for money. It is fine that there is this truth in that work. I think that all labor is for money. There is nothing better than keeping your head down and earning money. But this would be inexcusable in society. You would feel sorry for yourself. That’s why it is fine if we should work hard for money. If the work is true, money is work itself in other words. I thought this just now while reading a labor argument in a magazine. It is a foolish argument, isn’t it?

Winter has fully arrived. The feeling of winter is expressed well around here because it is the outskirts. It is expressed well in the cold, windy gray sky and the heavy fur coats of foreigners. Portland, famous as a capital of roses, is going downhill indeed. But I can see one or two red roses sometimes, which seem to hide in withered bushes. I, as an observer, unintentionally have a feeling of mono no aware. It is lonely gorgeousness just like the fate of the famous Egyptian queen Cleopatra. Ivy which has covered a beautiful house, is all withering and it only makes the surrounding scene feel more lonely.

Cloudy sky has perfectly cleared and it is warm like a spring day. I feel Americans who pass by on a street seem even more radiant. I met a very beautiful lady unexpectedly on a path near a garden somewhere. I kept looking at her and I could not find the words [to describe her] nor can I come up with the words to write here. She was just beautiful.

Just think of one of the fantastic western ladies that are often on the front pages of magazines. I was nearly absorbed [into her]. But be careful. I am an observer. I just think she is beautiful while gazing at her and I feel nothing else. As is commonly said of love and other things, they are supposed to be fun and without the necessity for hardship. It all seems very carefree because novelists do not want to write about disappointment. There is little interest. Instead of waves, it is constantly a mirror-like sea. But everyone becomes bored with no changes. I really think that human beings are very selfish.
Everyone said that it must snow tomorrow. It has snowed a lot this morning. Even I, who was born in a snow land so don't like snow so much, bubbles that “Oh, snow is beautiful”. It looks very unusual for me. It looks a snow scene from a western photobook. It was a first experience for me. The entirety of the expansive outskirts becomes a silver world and indeed it is like a picture in western books.

It has been getting dark sooner. Everywhere you go, everyone looks busy as Christmas draws nearer and nearer. Recently, the town at night is very beautiful. It is decorated like Tokyo at the end of a year and I see that beautiful, slim westerners often look into the windows of shops with their sweet children. I like to look at them from behind because they are really western.

It is terribly cold. They say it is unusual even though it is the winter. Windows are perfectly frozen. I was surprised to see the water in the Ikebana vase, in which beautiful flowers are arranged, all frozen. I have spent all day in front of a stove. I feel ashamed of myself. Some songs sung in my Tokyo days cross my mind. Recently I want to live in this warm Oshima where camellias bloom.

Tonight is a very quiet night. A lot of snow remains. Pale moon light on the snow accentuates the scene. I think that the scene of “Christmas Eve,” which I've read of and longed for, may be like tonight.

I remember the protagonist in that book who looked outside from behind the curtains. I look at the snow as feel like the protagonist for a while. I feel it is very suitable scene for Christmas. Staring silently, childish imaginations come to float in my mind. It feels like a night when Santa Clause would walk to me from a white house over there. Somehow, on this night when many songs and poems should burst forth, none are coming to me. Nothing comes out because I am an observer. I just stare. I almost say that I am filled with deep emotion. The words “deep emotion” are much more suitable for tonight than poor poems.

These are just notes transcribed from my diary. I want to write more but I can't write anymore because the following material is about one's romance. Though I
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... am an observer, a win or a failure is the same for me. But for those concerned, there is a great difference. I will do it later because it is important.
Pacific Freight Fare
Pacific Freight Alliance Conference will be held in British Vancouver on January 7

Maritime shipping companies with routes in the Pacific will hold a convention to make an agreement for fare rates on the seventh. Representatives from each of the steamship companies from Portland, Seattle, San Francisco, as well as various British steamship companies will attend. Needless to say, the three Japanese companies, Yusen, Tosho, and Toyo Kisen, who are members of this alliance, will send their delegates. In addition, I think that other Japanese steamship companies that have mainly cargo ships will send delegates even if they are not members of this alliance. I understand that from Portland, Mr. Keizo Uchida of Yamashita Steamship and Mr. Kenzo Kimura of the Suzuki branch office are invited so they will attend. It has been reported that the Freight Alliance has frequently held meetings in this city, San Francisco and the like since its formation. Strict adherence to the agreed rate, however, is difficult and regulations have often been not adhered to. Nevertheless, if each steamship company carries out this as a self-defense measure, it is natural that there will be a profit for them, so I think that the fare ratio of this alliance, though imperfect, will continue to be fulfilled. In addition, it depends on how each shipping company responds to tramp ship owners offering cheap fares to shippers.

In short, something like a freight alliance is not limited to the Pacific region and it is not something simply done in agreement between ship owners anywhere. It is impossible to get satisfactory results without communicating with the shippers. Besides that, according to the opinion of experts, the existence of a rebate is very important for strengthening the foundation of this kind of alliance. It can be said that the survival of the alliance is determined according to the amount of the rebate. In any case, experts must be aware of what conditions are settled on at this convention, or what problems are discussed at the convention. What method can the Japanese shipping industry use to deal with the influence of this? I will follow up with another report after the conference.

The Auspicious Scotland-maru
It’s the ship’s second time celebrating the New Year in the Port of Portland.
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The Scotland-maru of K-Line is anchored at the east end of the Broadway bridge. It is celebrating the New Year with the rising-sun flag flying high in the spring breeze at the top of its mast. This is the second New Year it has greeted in Portland. It is an auspicious treasure ship. It is a rare fortune that this good ship entered on the same day last year and this year. According to the Yokota Shokai, instead of rice and sake, the cargo is wheat.

I heard that Captain Matasaburo Marui was a naval officer of valor who fought on the big stage of the Battle of Tsushima. With disarmament, he abandoned his shining naval uniform and sword. He now takes his place as the unarmed captain of the merchant ship. When he was a handsome and rosy-cheeked young officer, he was chased after by the ladies of the world. Now, with the passing of time, his head is shining brighter than the gold cord he wore on his officer’s uniform. He is a man of consummate tact and is treasured by the K-Line company as a great and able captain.

On the same ship, Mr. Bungoro Inagaki is working as the chief engineer. He is about the same age as the captain. He has full responsibility for the handling of the instruments. Therefore, although unusual for somebody on a ship, he does not drink. Yet he seems to be a hard worker who is experienced in the ways of the world. Then there is Mr. Umisaburo Shigematsu, a chief mate who acts as the executive officer. He deftly takes care of the ship’s busy affairs while assisting his good captain. In the future he will be a good captain. There are no cowardly soldiers under these three brave commanders. The fame of the Scotland-maru rises constantly with the New Year.

New Year Celebration
It will be held at the consul’s official residence

Today from 11 am until noon, a New Year's Day ceremony will be held at the consul's official residence on 18th Avenue, attended by Consul and Mrs. Takeda and the consular office staff. Attendance of all Japanese residents is requested.

Saturday-kai Group New Year Celebration
From 7 pm tomorrow

Tuesday tomorrow, when the New Year mood reaches its climax, the Saturday-kai will hold a New Year's celebration at the Buddhist Youth Assembly Hall from 7pm. There will be a lecture by Captain Matasaburo Marui of the Scotland-maru which is currently anchored here, and at the end of the evening there will be a unique raffle. Aside from
that there will be a lot of entertainment planned as usual. The organizer wishes that all expatriates will attend with many family and friends. Mr. Marui’s lecture is an eye witness account of the Battle of Tsushima. At the time of the battle, he was aboard the imperial warship "Nisshin." As a young officer he served with distinguished service. Because he is a mighty warrior who fought in the Battle of Tsushima, a battle said to “hold the fate of the Empire," his eye witness account is expected to be particularly interesting.

Entertainment Show
The performances being held at the city public hall that started yesterday are as follows.
Sunday matinee: “Robin Hood”, evening: “Muscat”
Monday matinee: “HMS Pinafore”, evening: “Mikado”
Tuesday evening: “Bohemian Girl”
Wednesday matinee: “Muscat”, evening: “Chimes of Normandy”
Thursday evening: “Robin Hood”
Friday evening: “Mikado”
Saturday matinee: “Bohemian Girl”, evening: “HMS Pinafore”
Sunday matinee: “Chimes of Normandy”

Rumors of the Ambassador’s Resignation

There is a rumor that Ambassador Warren, stationed in Tokyo, will submit his resignation soon. Today, the White House spokesman announced that his resignation has not yet reached the president’s hands. In addition, he said that since Ambassador Warren was appointed to the Tokyo Embassy, he has worked hard to promote goodwill between Japan and the United States and has rendered distinguished service. The US government has acknowledged that if Ambassador Warren wishes to resign because he feels that he has made enough personal sacrifices in maintaining that position until today, and that he has made every effort to the best of his ability, that the government will trust his judgment and approve his resignation. Ambassador Warren's hometown is Detroit. His law firm there continues to operate today. (Tokyo Telegram)
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New Year General Assembly
The Okayama Prefecture Association and Okayama Prefecture Savings Association will hold the New Year General Assembly concurrently with a farewell dinner on Wednesday, January 3, the day after tomorrow, at the Taisho-tei at 4:00 pm.

Mr. Matsushima and Mr. Akiyama
Mr. Mosaburo Matsushima, chairman of the Teikoku Shokai, and Mr. Tsuneshichi Akiyama, general manager of the Ohara Shoten, will leave soon for Japan. They will return to Portland around May.

Pride in Color and Taste
Inuzuka Flower Garden, successful in their greenhouse cultivation of beautiful flowers [sic], and Watanabe Farm, which is developing greatly in growing delicious celery, well known as a product of Oregon state, are the pride of the compatriot agricultural industry around Portland.

Inuzuka Flower Garden is jointly managed by Mr. Takashi Inuzuka and his nephew, Takuichi Inuzuka. Watanabe Farm is jointly managed by Mr. Sahei Watanabe and Mr. Takio Watanabe, and Mr. Yoshitomi.

Farewell Dinner
Those who wish to attend the farewell party for Mr. Matsushima and Mr. Akiyama should apply at the Teikoku Shokai and Tsuboi Shoten.

Birth
The Hongo family welcomed a baby boy last month on 29th.

Our paper in the New Year
We will continue publishing the paper from January 4.
**Attack Against a Soft Policy towards China**

The Privy Council insisted on defending the rights of Japanese residing in China.

The Cabinet says that the Privy Council has no right to interfere.

The Privy Council submitted a resolution to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent stating that the current Cabinet's policy toward China has been too soft. The newspaper regards this as a denunciation of the Kato Cabinet by the Privy Council. According to the argument, this resolution should closely defend the interests of Japanese residents of China by the Takahashi cabinet. This inquisition into the continued softness is considered to be an even stronger weapon than when the Privy Council appended a word of warning to the ratification of the Washington Agreement.

In the opinion of the Cabinet on this resolution, the Privy Council is simply an advisory body and has no authority to interfere with politics. The Privy Council's attitude is also the result of a recommendation by a special investigator on the Japan-China Postal Treaty. According to them, the Washington Agreement served as the basis for fulfilling this agreement. This reprimanding resolution served as an expression of the opinion of the Privy Council regarding the Cabinet's policy toward China. (Tokyo Telegram)
Keynote of Goodwill
By Consul Enji Takeda

There are many things I would like to say to our compatriots in the New Year. I will leave out the anti-Japanese problem that I care about since it is not appropriate to be mentioned on this occasion.

As for the assimilation of our compatriots, it has been discussed in detail over the last few years by the visiting VIPs and the compatriots themselves, so I think that everyone is well aware of it. All that is left is to carry it out steadily. So I will not go over it here.

What I am feeling increasingly deeply since my arrival here, and what I would like to work on with our compatriots, is to take steps toward establishing an economic foundation for my compatriots and improving their living conditions. To say it simply, it is enhancement of their ability.

Some of the compatriots have already established the foundation. However, looking at the compatriots in general, unfortunately it still seems to be inferior to Americans and other foreigners in the area. There are various reasons for this, and some are unavoidable. However, Americans and other foreigners originally migrated to this newly opened area just like you. We must consider that they are prospering like they are today because they strove for it with vigor and keenness.

On the other hand, the history of our compatriots in this place is only 30 years. Despite the short history of ethnic migration history, it is very regrettable that our compatriots seem to be losing their vigor and keenness for their business. It is a place of business here and it goes without saying that all the people who came to the United States have had huge hopes and resolutions.

Although it is necessary to pay close attention to issues like the anti-Japanese movements, it is useless for us to lose our enthusiasm by being threatened by the size of the noise. We should work on achieving our original goal with the constant effort. I firmly believe that establishing an economic foundation and improving living conditions are the basis to building goodwill between the US and Japan.

(The reporter takes full responsibility for the wording and content of this article.)
Happy New Year! It is in the New Year's issue that I am writing an article for the first time for this newspaper. I thought of a topic that would be appropriate. I thought that a topic of anti-Japanese movement may not be appropriate for early in the New Year, but decided to discuss this as a matter that is facing us presently. Although, my readers may think me not very resourceful.

Now, I move on (in loud voice). Unfortunately we cannot deny that there are obstacles in some ways in various respects for human goodwill between Japan and the United States. Washington State and State of California already enacted the land law, the Supreme Court denied the naturalization right to Japanese, and also in Oregon State there are signs that the land bill will be re-presented to the next legislature. When considering why there is such strong anti-Japanese sentiment, it is difficult to think it grew only because the American people developed twisted ideas of Japan. It is clear that the emotional gap between the citizens of both countries is one of the root causes.

Many people have been encouraged to travel to the United States to experience the culture from the time of the US envoy’s visit to the Tokugawa shogunate. Instead of receiving any exclusion, they were rather gently guided and accepted amicably. That was not so long ago. But over the last ten years or so I have heard stories of exclusion. Is the Japanese immigrant a real threat that poses a danger to the United States? Among the opinions released by the US labor union in August 1922, the current Immigration Restriction Law has not only the effect of preventing the inflow of immigrants, but limits the number of immigrants and does not help to invite exemplary immigrants. It expressed that the United States of America must take measures to absorb good migrants in the future. In light of this, it does not mean that the immigrants coming to the United States cause trouble for the United States. Also, according to those who are pushing the enactment of the anti-Japanese land law in Oregon State, they appear to be afraid that land will be eroded to such an extent that future relief would be impossible if it stays the course.

I want to say to the white people that you are richer than Japanese people. It is clear that the Japanese are the target of exclusion. From this point of view, rather than discussing from the social and economic foundations, I think that I am not too far off when I say that the emotional gap is a factor of the anti-Japanese movement. Below is a brief discussion on tendencies of Americans' anti-Japanese emotion.

As progress in material civilization increases the disparity of rich and poor, and at the same time, situations where individual differences become smaller in nature are not to be missed [sic]. It is obvious that this trend will appear particularly noticeable in the United States. However, although the average human beings are ineffective against their surroundings, human egoism does not allow one to leave things to be decided by
others. Especially in the United States, people want to be special. They think that they want to become a human being who makes a difference. It is much stronger in the United States than in other countries. The ambitious mindset of Americans emanates from that.

This American mindset may make an individual famous, or promote the progress of the United States, and should probably deserve praise, but at the same time it is sometimes detrimental to the people used for that purpose. In this sense, the anti-Japanese movement is an example.

Among the Americans who are vehemently anti-Japanese, some do insist on the necessity of the exclusion of Japanese without knowing the Japanese well. They use the Japanese as a sacrifice, simply as means to achieve what they desire. Assuming that Japanese brought the antipathy of Americans on themselves in the past, once hurt emotions are hard to heal, and you never know how far the injury will develop.

Sometimes emotions even blind people. The resulting hatred spreads among individual Americans, and this develops into a common consciousness without them realizing it, resulting in the shouting of anti-Japanese propaganda. An ordinary individual recalls its hatred and becomes a part of the flow of the anti-Japanese movement, and the flow merges to a force swirling with blasting lightning. I dare say that the reason for anti-Japanese movement is that they dislike Japan.

The fact that Japanese provoked antipathy from Americans has been studied and explained many times by many people in the past. The reason is that Japanese did not simulate the customs, language and behavior of the United States. In his speech in Hawaii at the end of October 1922, McCarthy of the California Anti-Japanese Association insisted that the Japanese people do not assimilate at all, so the Americanization campaign would not have any effect even if they did. As a cause of disparity, he pointed out genetic and religious differences characteristic of the race, and insisted that so far Japanese have opposed uniformly both personally and collectively when given opportunities for assimilation. It cannot be said that this remark necessarily hits the mark. However, we can learn from this at least. We should strive to sustain good relations with the Americans with the truth regardless of the class, and if we spread it to as many people as possible, at the same time then we should strive to assimilate with the nature of the Americans. Then, we can change the hatred the Americans had until now to more favorable emotions. I think that it is not only me that believes Americans can have Japanese as friends and embrace good will towards Japanese. In this way, we have to repair the situation that we inadvertently caused in the past.

So far I have explained the anti-Japanese movement based on general social emotions and the desire for the aforementioned assimilation on our part. In order to realize this it is necessary for each of us to strive for it materially and mentally. It is because I think
that we can achieve goodwill between Japan and the United States from an equal standpoint someday.

Looking back, a long time has passed since the Japanese began moving to America. There were those who made some sort of culture contribution, or built a sufficient foundation for their own business. But unfortunately, the Japanese people’s economic strength is so weak that Americans are unable to sell their land to them even if they wanted to, and there are very few Japanese who have made extensive contacts with Americans during this long time.

Let’s have ambition in academia and business. Let’s make an effort to improve our ability without stopping. Let’s pledge to do our best to promote the Japan-US goodwill relationship.

Finally, I apologize for becoming too stiff. It’s maybe because I don’t have enough sake for the New Year. I hope everyone's 1923 will be a good year!

**Education of Our Children**  
(By Shigeki Hasizume)

Chinese philosophers said, "What can we do with our old age, we cannot do anything". Many years have passed since our compatriots started to move to the US. The number of graves increases year by year. There is nothing we can do against getting old. However, looking back on these past activities of the people, there are many things we can learn from them.

So at the Oshu Nippo, we invited essays on the subject "What should we do for Japanese children living in the US?" I feel that the time has come to seriously consider the future policies for our children. Today's Japanese people living in the US have already finished the period of establishment and are confronted with this immediate problem.

We often hear "Do not buy fertile fields for your descendants". It sounds comfortable to our ears, but I think that it is fine to let people with considerable assets and status purchase fertile fields for their descendants and I think that there is nothing wrong with bringing up children to do community service. At the same time, I think that parents have an obligation to give their children an American education and have them learn American customs. Problems such as semi-permanent residence or permanent residence are already in the past. We must organize and develop each business in a depressed economy and unstable period. We are coming up on the time when we must adapt and endeavor so as to not run into difficulty.

Japanese parents tend to try to give their children born in the United States a Japanese education. Some even send their children to Japan for this purpose. However, along
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with the change in world philosophy, it is well known that Japan has dispatched a huge number of people, spending large amount of expenses, to pursue investigation surveys as a necessity for further research on Western countries and the United States. On the other hand, in raising the knowledge of children, the result is the same whether you learn it in English or learn it in Japanese. Given this, we must say that we cannot ask for a better condition than being able to educate our children in the advanced cultures of the United States. Therefore, it is important to not educate in a way that one might regret in the future.

In his presentation after the Great War, Mr. Wells said that peace of the world was basically based on mutual understanding and friendship, and that intolerant patriotism and other erroneous ideas must be eliminated. Be considerate of the transition of the era in educating our children living in the United States. Do not impose old ideas on children, like trying to graft a bamboo shoot on a tree. Parents should be aware of children’s ideals and customs of the United States, paying attention to the trends of the times, and try to make their children the most useful successors.

Within the Japanese in the US, there have been dramatic changes between past and present. As mentioned earlier, the time to discuss whether to take permanent residency or not has passed, and what is urgent now is the matter of what to do with the children. The idea of world peace became so popular in Europe and the United States we cannot do anything without considering it. There is no doubt that we must do a considerable amount of preparation for our children to settle in this area and work in society in the future. To that end, it is necessary to purchase the aforementioned “mental” fields for descendants, and it goes without saying that parents have the responsibility to assist their enlightenment.

Further issues to be considered include the frequent occurrence of juvenile delinquents. Its cause was misunderstandings, as well as because [sic] it was done as one of the ways to get out of some small economic difficulties. As a result of parents placing their precious children to their grandparents and relatives in Japan, by sending remittance from the US, many of the children grew up spoiled until they are 15 or 16 years old. They also grew up feeling that they were not raised with affection from their parents. They grew up with great flaws. They are eventually sent back to the United States, but it is already too late. I cannot begin to describe how these children returning to America are having a bad influence on children raised by their parents here. You cannot blame only the parents, but the parents' responsibility in it is inevitable. Given the reasons for the children becoming bad, I would not be able to think about this issue without wondering how important a child's education is.

How are we to handle the returning children? It is really painful to see the next generation of children, who are to bear heavy responsibilities as our successors, be corrupt and fall down and ruin their lives. I feel sorry for my parents who mourn, "Our children do not listen to us", but this is happening because of the seeds they planted themselves. They are now paying for having sent their precious children to their
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homeland, and not having raised them themselves. It is too late to undo it by grieving. I have no intention of accusing those parents of their sins. The point is, how do we handle this current situation?

Among American-born children raised by their parents, as a result of using English daily, ---although there may be a possibility of some misunderstandings due to their appearance, but compared to children who have been called back from Japan---, it is an undeniable fact that they are more obedient and excellent. From this one example, you will understand how children grew healthily under the affection of their parents. At the end of this writing, I would like to draw the attention of parents, intellectuals and others to the correction of children brought back from Japan and the education of children born in America. I am anxious that they will work hard so that our children as the successors of the next generation will contribute to the world's culture along with our progress in development and become superior, international, and competent people.
Senichi Tomihiro

Writing as an Oregon resident

The year 1922 (Taisho 11) has ended with a threat of anti-Japanese feeling and economic stagnation. With new hope, here we have entered the year 1923 (Taisho 12). Every year, all of us have resolution and hope at the beginning. However, for my fellow Oregon residents, it seems we must face this New Year with particularly deep hope and firm resolution.

Last year, the Supreme Court made a disadvantageous decision on the case of the citizenship issue which is very important to us. Because of this, it seems quite a few people are feeling uneasy and pessimistic about the future of their fellow Oregon residents. However, we need not in the least feel despair or discouragement.

It is regrettable that the citizenship litigation was unsuccessful, but we were not necessarily certain about winning in this case. We lost, so with this result, we must take measures against it. In our neighboring states, landownership and leasing rights of our fellows have already been taken away. In our state which is in between them, the same thing is imminent. Many people in our state thought the only way out is to acquire citizenship. Then, if this issue is resolved to our disadvantage, what kind of measures should we take going forward? This would not necessarily be a matter to be pessimistic about. Even when life seems to come up against a brick wall and go badly for us, it is always possible to find a way beyond that point. We might think: No citizenship and no landownership. On top of that, we are forsaken by everybody because of those who want to exclude us. Beyond doubt, it seems hopeless. In that case, shall we indeed go back to Japan with our families? No, no, in reality, it wouldn’t work like that. There are many cases of California residents and other neighbors who suffered from the enforcement of land laws. They saved a lot of money, so they felt financially secure. They felt they didn’t need to live in a place where it is uncomfortable to be. They went back to Japan without acquiring any certificates and started businesses in their hometowns. Then, they felt they just could not stand living in Japan and were obliged to go to the U.S. again. This is not necessarily a strange phenomenon. That is because people made money.
relatively easily in this materially rich place and they have lived in the U.S. for a long time. It means they have been away from their homeland customs and manners for a long time. Also, people who were already past their active period of youth went back to Japan. It was tough for them to live there and they felt insecure about the situation of Japan, which is lacking in materials. That caused them to be mentally anxious and they could not bear that. That made them try to go to the U.S. again. A situation like that can happen now and then. Everyone misses their homeland. However, when we see many of these actual cases, we realize that after all, we should not easily try to go back to Japan. We have to be determined not to go back to Japan but instead, we should look for a way out in this land (the U.S.). Then, what is the way out? I think it is none other than making permanent plans for the future and establishing our financial foundation by educating Japanese children born in the U.S.

Even though we who are immigrants may not be able to acquire citizenship, the Japanese children who were born in the U.S. are U.S. citizens from birth. Some people think because of previous lost cases of citizenship litigation, Japanese residents would lose their U.S. citizenship. However, this is a misunderstanding. The citizenship of Japanese children born in the U.S. is firmly established and cannot be changed. Since the year before last, however, an amendment to the U.S. Constitution to deprive Japanese children born in the U.S. of their citizenship is often advocated by anti-Japanese politicians of the West Coast. This has been pretty loudly publicized, so some of our fellow Oregon residents worry over that. As far as we can see, this constitutional amendment draft cannot easily be established. In the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, Section 1 it clearly stipulates that “All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside.” As a republic, the U.S. Constitution is the supreme authority. Thus, it is not easy to amend. Unless issues are very important matters that seriously affect the rise and fall of the nation or the peace and happiness of the people, even if it is the last paragraph, it cannot easily be revised since it is quite impossible to gain influence at the national level.

Moreover, it took time and resources to establish the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. The United States was divided into the North and South
over the slavery issue and fought for five years starting in 1861, in the meantime exhausting national assets and sacrificing precious human lives. After the idea of justice and humanity won, it was decided to give equal treatment to everyone. Then, at last, this amendment was established. In other words, it’s no exaggeration to say that with this amendment, the U.S. Constitution, written with freedom and equality as the spirit of the founding of the nation, was perfected. The low-class politicians of the West Coast who don’t have such a fair and comprehensive spirit make desperate efforts out of their own political ambitions all the more keenly. I don’t think they will be able to influence the whole United States to lightly agree to revise this amendment to the U.S. Constitution that concerns relatively few people on the West Coast (actually a very insignificant number of Japanese children compared to the population of the whole U.S.). We believe Americans’ thinking is still fair and sound. If the U.S. would be led by those exclusive and narrow-minded concepts and add an incongruous revision to the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution which President Lincoln put his heart into, that would mean the emasculation of the Constitution. If the intellectuals of the U.S. had forgotten its nation-founding spirit of freedom and equality, that would mean loss of the significance of the founding of the nation. Even if the nation is rich and flourishes as a material civilization, it would not be good. I must say that in the end, the U.S. would set foot on the road to collapse just like the ancient Romans or recent Russia.

When I see this situation from the legal point of view, even if some people with irrational opinions had won and the amendment to the Constitution had happened, it does not mean it would have affected Japanese-Americans’ vested rights retroactively. And if the amendment were realized several years from now, at that time there would be many Japanese children already born in the U.S. It would mean there would be enough Japanese-Americans with voting rights to protect the vested rights of their fellow Japanese living in the U.S. As you can see, for Japanese people living in the U.S. without citizenship, I have no other choice but to affirm that the hope for the future lies mainly in Japanese children born in the U.S.

The most convincing example can be seen with the Chinese people. From Americans’ point of view, the Chinese are Oriental just like the Japanese. In the past, they suffered awful exclusion even more severe than the Japanese.
However, recently even in California which is the center of the movement to exclude Oriental people, it is a fact that some politicians have appealed to the Chinese. Above all, even someone with an important post like state secretary publicly advocated for immigration by Chinese people. Why did they do that? It is mainly because they want to obtain a number of votes of Chinese-Americans in the State of California. We actually heard from a powerful politician from California that “You too need to persevere only a little longer. About the time your children will be able to vote, the voices calling for exclusion of the Japanese will have disappeared.” I think these words are a bit exaggerated, but it describes the issue quite well. Still, there are people who say that even if we get citizenship like this, what can we do about social oppression? Even if Japanese children gain citizenship, it would be unbearable to get the same discriminatory treatment that black people get today. I think this is too pessimistic and a groundless fear. All along, white people and black people have had a very wide distance between them in terms of race, intellect, and moral sense. Many white people feel it is difficult to associate with black people at the same level they do with white people. On the other hand, there is not such a great distance between the Japanese and white people. In reality, white people may show a certain level of respect to Japanese, but would they show the same level of respect to black people? It doesn’t always happen that way. Also, Japanese children play with white children without discrimination at school. When they do a school performance, sometimes an excellent Japanese student is chosen as the queen for a play. However, it never happens to a black child. Namely, there is clearly a difference in status. If we think in these terms, doesn’t it seem that we just lack confidence and are imprudently pessimistic? As long as Japanese children have citizenship and are equal to white children in knowledge and virtue, I think they would not receive social discrimination so much. Therefore, we should do an extensive and sufficient comparative study of the circumstances of our homeland and political characteristics or social conditions in the U.S. On top of that, do not give in to temporary thinking, but let's think deeply about the future of Japanese children born in the U.S., and focus our efforts on cultivating them. In this way, we must make those children the light of the future for us living here.

Next, our issue for the time being is establishing an economic foundation. Even if we are immigrants without citizenship and we are also at a political
disadvantage, we can still find a way out by developing economic power. The following is often used as an example. The reason why Chinese people could gain their stable lifestyles today after exclusion is because they diligently made efforts and strengthened their current economic position. Of course, Japanese people as a whole have spent less time living in the U.S., so their economic foundation has not been strengthened. Not only that, to put it bluntly, with our temporary view, we make great effort to save money only to go back to Japan. Because we only think in temporary terms, we don’t have permanent equipment for commerce or agriculture. For this reason, like the proverb “A rolling stone gathers no moss (a drifting person does not succeed),” we could not build a strong foundation. As I stated at the beginning, even when some went back to Japan, they had to go to the U.S. again. If we wish for material stability in the U.S., we must firmly change our ways now. In short, we should abandon the temporary work principle and make a reliable plan. It means in both commerce and agriculture, we need to manage in a more organized way. Of course, there are several causes for our fellow Oregon residents failing in business, such as lack of funds, bad timing, and the like. However, lack of organized management is surely a big factor. In the first place, it was unavoidable for immigrants to be unsuccessful when starting a business. I wonder if our fellow residents mostly managed their businesses very roughly. It seems those in commerce still manage roughly as they have been doing since the beginning. Also, some of those in agriculture, when they choose crops every year, seem to continue to manage quite primitively without studying the overall market trends systematically. For these issues, in the first place, appropriate instruction is needed. However, I think each individual also needs to pay more attention to trends. And for fund management, the biggest problem is adjusting the way we send funds to family members and relatives in Japan. This old custom should be changed, and we should stop sending money to Japan as soon as we have saved some. We need to devise a way to retain a certain amount of money here in Oregon. To do this, we need a well-organized financial institution. However, I would like to save research on this issue for another day. Instead, I would like to spur more experienced people to give their opinions.

Even though we don’t have citizenship, after all, we cannot suddenly go back to Japan. We must persist to the bitter end. In other words, as to the matter in hand, we will be able to find a way out permanently by educating our good
children born in the U.S. and by establishing an economic footing. They say Japanese people could be excluded, but it does not mean we as individuals should be insulted. In urban areas, various businesses run by Japanese people have American customers, and Japanese farmers are also growing produce needed by Americans. In the future, even if an anti-Japanese land measure were unfortunately established, Japanese people who had already purchased or leased land, with vested rights, as long as they pay the price or rent, their land won’t be taken away. By managing their funds well and using a good management method, there is ample room to develop much better economic status.

Since the starting of disarmament after the Washington Naval Conference, in general American people’s impressions of the Japanese have become favorable. These days anti-Japanese feeling is declining. The (anti-Japanese) land measure of this state did not make it to the popular vote and in the state of Colorado; the same kind of measure was rejected by the popular vote. These tell us something of the state of affairs during this time. Instead of getting upset at the voices of exclusion from the anti-Japanese faction, we should steadfastly work to keep friendly relations with Americans. In this way, we would like to make strenuous efforts to help the emergence of future Japanese-American citizens and to improve the fate of fellow Japanese residents by establishing our economic foundation.

Japanese translation of the document presented by the United States of America

The document below is a transcription of the diplomatic credentials (originally in English) translated into Chinese, which Commodore Perry presented when he visited Japan for the first time in 1852. The Chinese translation from the original English document was then translated into Japanese. This personal letter was transcribed from the transcription (Japanese translation) of that time, which is owned as a treasure by Mr. Tanaka of Omura Town, Nagasaki Prefecture. He sent this transcription especially for this paper.

My name is Millard Fillmore who is [sic] the president of the United States of
America. I am very glad that the monarch of Japan is in peace and I pay my formal respects to you. On this occasion, we wish to have an audience with the monarch of your country and to form a friendship (in the form of a treaty). Naval Supreme Commander Commodore Perry of the United States of America specially [sic] has visited your country with a fleet carrying diplomatic credentials.

Now, the following is what this Naval Supreme Commander wanted to see and state to the monarch. Since before, we have been hoping to form a friendship with your country. We hope that the monarch would not disregard this. At this occasion, first, we want to enter a treaty of commerce to form a friendship between both countries. Therefore, as an ambassador with complete authority, Commodore Perry was sent to be in front of the monarch to negotiate the two articles below.

It is customary in the United States to strictly prohibit government officials to carry out affairs without considering the political situation of foreign countries. Therefore, the ambassador with complete authority is clearly instructed not to disturb the people’s order when visiting your country.

Currently, both the eastern and western borders of the United States face oceans. The size of the country is so extensive that the west border is next to Japan with the ocean in between. With a steamship, even in a rush it takes 18 days and nights to reach a port of your country from the State of California or the State of Oregon traveling over the Pacific Ocean.

One of the states of the United States called California is a large state and rich in natural resources. This state yields gold (about 40 million ryo yearly), also platinum, mercury and real jades and the like are extracted abundantly. Japan is also rich in natural resources and yields many of them. The people are sensible and intelligent. Also, there are various public entertainments.

If these two countries that are next to each other start mutual interaction, there is no doubt that both countries would definitely gain a large profit. We have been hoping to start such trade. We have known for some time that by the ancient rule, ships of China and the Netherlands alone were allowed to trade
with Japan. Other countries were not allowed to touch land. However, old customs of the world and politics have been gradually changing. There are already many countries that have switched to new laws.

Around the time the first rule (of Sakoku, “closed country”) was established in your country, America was called the new world and pioneers from various European countries settled there. There were few people and they lived poorly. Now, however, people’s lives are rich, and trade is thriving in various places year after year. We think the monarch already knows these circumstances. If old customs were changed and people of both countries were allowed to trade, both countries would gain a large profit.

If the monarch were to follow the old customs and not allow foreign ships to enter port without permission, probably we could do a trial trade tentatively for the next few years while checking against the laws of your country. If it were five or ten years, that would be fine. Let’s do trade on a trial basis and see if there is any profit. If it is not profitable, we would not mind if you go back to the old customs.

Originally, when our country enters into a contract with a foreign country, if the intentions of both countries do not match after a few years, we would not enter into a new contract. Therefore, if both countries could trade for a while, both would know how things would change.

There is another matter we would like to tell the monarch through the ambassador with complete authority. There are quite a lot of our country’s ships from California heading to China. Also, there are whalers often going toward the sea near your country. Sometimes those ships encounter a typhoon and are wrecked or set adrift. Even when ships are wrecked, if the crewmen and cargo were all right, we would come rescue those suffering from the storm. If government officers or people of your country discover them, with your merciful heart, would you keep the victims and cargo in your care? As soon as a rescue ship from our country arrives, we will take them home. Even if those people were from our country, as human beings, they are the same as your people. We think the monarch would have no objection when your people would have pity for our people. If you think of the situation like that in this way, you would feel
fine about that.

We hear that your country yields a lot of coal and food is abundant. We told the ambassador with complete authority to negotiate the following decidedly. For our steamship to go across the Pacific Ocean to reach China, it is necessary to burn several tens of thousands of koku (one koku = approx. 180 liters) of coal. However, we cannot load large quantities of coal on a ship. When a ship is on the way and does not have enough coal, there is no way to replenish it. Since it would be very inconvenient to go back to our country (to replenish), we would like to stop at a port of your country to buy coal and food and to replenish drinking water. This is another reason that we would like to have amicable relations with your country. We can pay with silver coins or barter with other products. We wish the monarch would decide to open one port in the southern part of Japan. We would like ships of our country to stay in that port for a while to buy things needed and replenish food and drinking water.

To receive permission for this matter as soon as possible, instead of watching at a distance, the ambassador with complete authority Commodore Perry has visited Edo, the capital of Japan, with a fleet. Please let Commodore Perry have an audience with the monarch on behalf of us and hear our requests as follows: Both countries (Japan and United States of America) to form a friendship and start trading, to let our ships purchase food, coal, etc., and to protect victims from our country with a merciful heart.

We really hope you will understand our requests. The ambassador with complete authority does not have any thoughts other than the above requests. In our ship, we have excellent textiles made in the United States of America to present to the monarch. Please accept our humble gift and understand it is given out of our sincere respect to a friend. We earnestly pray that the Almighty God will protect the monarch and bring every happiness to you.

These diplomatic credentials are an authentic message. Please check the great seal of the United States, name and signature as its proof.

The capital of the United States of America is Washington D.C., November 13th 1852, namely October 6, Year of Rat sealed letter
Sealed for the monarch at the imperial court as offering (the Great Seal)
Be Brave, Be Strong
Pastor Kiyojiro Uemura

As a result of our struggle over the past half-century, we Japanese, as citizens, have made a tremendous leap forward that has surprised the world. The contents of this aside, Japan became recognized as one of the five major powers of the world. We came to be treated as citizens of one of the countries of great power and have competed and survived among them. As a result, whether as citizens or individuals, there is a feeling that we have become quite strong.

Considering the treatment and surrounding circumstances of compatriots currently living in the United States, however, it is just as St. Paul the Apostle wrote in the letters he sent to Corinthians and Ephesians long ago: "Be brave, be strong," and "Brothers, be strong in the Lord, and in the power of his might." I am someone who keenly feels that one cannot live without such duty.

It is important that people know their environment. We live in a society built by Anglo-Saxons who are considered to have the strongest character in the world. This race believes in individualism, a philosophy that regards life as a kind of war. For example, if the goal in this case is peace, that is to say, a fight against human ignorance, sin, and other many evils, I think that we must wait for the strong personalities of each member of that ethnic group. They are an abnormally strong people to begin with, and their individualism fosters strong personalities. Regardless of where they go, they fight and conquer other ethnic groups for colonies and continue to control most of the world. We have come to a country of these people and are in daily contact with them. If we do not greatly arouse ourselves to action, that is, by not doing anything, sooner or later we will have the sad fate of losers in this society.

In my opinion, compatriots living on the coast are currently facing adversity. We are deprived of rights to own or lease land and were judged by the US Supreme Court as "foreigners incapable of assimilation." Beyond that, we have to compete with the strongest peoples of the world. We must think hard on this and plan for the future. Let us change this adversity into a good opportunity. Are we not being tested on what kind of race we are? Dr. Fosdick says, "People are divided into two types when they encounter adversity. Some take pleasure in firmly doubting the world, looking at it with a sarcastic eye, and end up ruining themselves. Alternatively, there are those who polish themselves to shine like a jewel, gain humility and gentle virtue. They have the heart of one who always tries and never gives up. The difference between them is attributed to their personalities." Which of these two ways should we choose? We must work hard and achieve success in many businesses while also working to establish strong personalities, for our own sake, society’s sake, and the sake of humanity.

Well then, as a people, Japanese are quite strong; unfortunately they are weak as individuals. They say, "The Japanese are simple, frank, have brave and loveable characteristics, but at the same time they have many weak points like being narrow minded, short tempered, suspicious, and they tend to be dependent on people."
must reflect greatly on the validity of this appraisal. It is true that the British are always contemptuous of the emotional nature of the Irish and other Celtic people. We Japanese people now must foster our character to be a little stronger. We have to get rid of the side of us that is frivolous, that makes us act with an air of superiority or pride. I think we must stop temporary lies and flattery, and make an effort to be careful about frivolity and being flippant.

I would like to mention the three most important things for personality formation. First is intelligence, and then a healthy common sense and an adventurous spirit make up a noble character. Dr. John Mott, a modern day man of noble character, has said: “Today’s society needs people who can think, rather than people who just do things mechanically. I am studying mindful people who can think on their own. People who seem to be the most inferior and weak may actually have great power. There is truth in this universe. Knowledge is necessary to raise yourself. Without observational power based on your knowledge, you cannot determine the direction you should take. I encourage you to enrich your faith, and start with cultivating your knowledge.” To realize this, we should quit reading obscene novels and books that have a bad influence on our personality. I think that we need to study character formation by seeking knowledge of the Bible, knowledge of science, and experimental knowledge necessary for life.” Next, I think that each of us must morally self-cultivate. Ancient peoples were focused on cultivating a moral soul. St. Paul said, "I exercise myself to have always a conscience void of offence toward God, and toward men." In addition, the late President Garfield of the United States said, "Even if Republicans or everyone in the United States tells you something different, do not deceive your conscience." It is important for each of us to train ourselves morally and rather than becoming great, to each become a good person first. Jesus called the morally weak people his frail “reeds standing in the wind.” There are good people among the weak, like those who are forced to do bad or ugly things, whose emotions are shaken like the wind and waves, people who live only by a sense of duty and sentiments to the world, or those who are kept in immoral lives against their will. There are good people among us compatriots, however, it is most regrettable that people will hesitate to live up to being a good person or do good deeds. We must not think like this.

Jesus wanted people to become strong and good. He gave joy to brave people such as Moses, Elijah, and Daniel. In giving guidance to his disciples, he praised John the Baptist who ceaselessly blamed King Herod's immorality. During the last supper, Jesus said to his disciples, "Every one of you will suffer difficult hardships in the world, but I have already won this world."

Next, the most important thing in establishing a strong personality is faith. True faith in all-knowing, all-powerful God. Faith makes what is thought of as impossible for normal people easy, especially in overcoming great temptations. In old times, when Joseph was tempted by the wife of his master Potiphar he said, "I will fight this evil. I will not commit sin," and was able to overcome the temptation through the power of faith alone. People should know that “the Heavenly Father sees all, even what is hidden” and that they should live a life of moral rectitude. St. Paul said that faith in
Almighty God has the power to make life pure and clean. "Enter into the benefit that stands now by faith. Rejoice in the hope of God's glory. Be pleased when you are in difficulty, because you only need to know that suffering brings hope". Faith gives people a wonderful power. We must strengthen our personality and have faith in improving our lives and surroundings. In short, these three things: sound knowledge, sensitive conscience, and true faith, are the most important in nurturing a strong and graceful character. I am hoping that many strong and virtuous persons with these three elements will come out from among the compatriots.

Compatriots and the Labor Union
Yoshiaki Yamane, Manager, US Central Labor Union Chapter in Roosevelt

I will leave the difficult arguments on labor by Marx and Kropotkin, to the teachers who have a lot of time on their hands, but I would like to express my opinion based on actual examples for your reference. Twenty years ago, an older compatriot of Seattle, and the late Mr. Takahashi went to work on railroads in Montana deep in the mountains for the first time. A white foreman ordered them, "Bring a hand car from the tool shed." They were witty people, but they did not know what a hand car was. However, it was not good to answer that they did not know, so they went to the tool shed and thought. "'Hand' means te [hand], and car means a rotating object, then it must be a tool you rotate by hand." They looked around and found grind stones in one corner of the shed and thought it must be the hand cart. Each grindstone weighed 200 kin [1 kin = 600 g] but these two youths were full of energy then. They carried 10 grindstones on their back and brought them to the white foreman. However, the foreman yelled at them "You, go home!"

According to the old timers, pay then was around 95 cents a day and they were made to work like dumb beasts for 11 hours a day. Sometimes they even did overtime without pay, but people did not have clear sense of time those days, so the workers did not get too troubled about it. Also, a Swiss watch brought from the home country was frozen in Montana's terrible cold and was useless.

In those days, the extent to which our expatriates could find work was very limited, so once they faced the tragic "Go Home!" it took several weeks to get the next job. So, without arguing for the rights they could claim, it was quite common that they kept silent and shed quiet tears secretly.

But changing times are an amazing thing. Today, there are compatriot machinists, truckers and foremen throughout the northwestern part of the mountains in the US, and I see both Japanese and white people among their subordinates. It is only four years ago that the American Railroad Maintenance Union modified its charter to qualify Japanese in becoming regular members and began to recruit them. Currently, 90% of compatriot railroad workers in the US are members of this union. They take actions in unison with the white members.
As the railroad workers had a strike last July, most of our expatriate shop workers and assistants sympathized with the white union members and joined the strike. As a result, the shop worker’s union and craft worker’s union finally realized their error of excluding Japanese. They said they admired the Japanese as faithful union men. They realized the error of setting a distinction of nationality or race in the labor movement and decided to accept Japanese members in the union. Many compatriot shop workers took this opportunity and joined the union and currently there are many in the shop worker’s union and craft worker’s union. It is now possible for Japanese to join at the discretion of respective local unions. However, at the railroad maintenance union, regardless of race or nationality, any worker who is well-behaved is entitled to join.

It goes without saying that it is disadvantageous that a few compatriots who are opposed to the demands of the large number of workers, united in insisting on the general rights of workers and salary increases, become the tools of capitalists. In last year’s shop worker’s union strike, it was most unfortunate occurrence that tens expatriates appeared as scabs in the shops at Auburn and Hilliard, and the like, and helped the strikebreakers. The railroad company carried out a cut to pay for laborers. If the workers submitted themselves to the order of the company, the livelihoods of the workers would gradually shrink and their families would eventually fall into the misery of ruin. The workers joined the strike as a last resort. However, due to the company’s clever strategy, non-striking workers who were satisfied with their low wages showed up in various locations. The above compatriot scabs were also among them. This caused a big problem among our fellow compatriots in the Seattle area. In order to ostracize the compatriot scabs, many compatriots in Auburn withdrew from the Japanese Association. Eventually, the Japanese consul interceded, and the situation was patched up. We the workers should forever remember this as an inspiring episode of the compatriots in Auburn.

Look at the history of labor in Europe. Even if strike-breakers succeed temporarily in betrayal after the battle between labor and management, they always become the laughingstock of both sides. Are strikebreakers not enemies on the path towards the dawn when strikers make the capitalists acknowledge their natural rights? Capitalists are not the only ones who persecute workers. We must understand that people who break up strikes are the same as well. Judging matters more broadly, it is a good idea for compatriot workers in the United States to join the union and receive their due benefits as a member of the union that holds larger power. In the future it will be impossible for us to work without the union. If we don’t, it will ultimately bring us major losses. I hope that the compatriot railroad workers will understand this and join the union.

If we think about the current state calmly, we see that the era when we were called Charlie or John and washed dishes at the homes of white people are gone. As we developed, our value as workers went up enough to receive exclusion from every direction. Anti-Japanese organizations in each state are trying to stop our development with their full strength. The extremely imperialist Legionnaires are trying to deprive us of
our rights. The KKK, which has expanded its hands to the west these days, shows a momentum that cannot be stopped until they have exterminated us.

Under such circumstances, speeches made on Commodore Perry's opening of Japan and Japan-US goodwill by Japanese diplomats and delegates that have come to the United States is quite useless. Our compatriot brothers! Who will solve this problem? What kind of person? It is nothing other than one point where the power of each and every compatriot is combined.

Anti-Japanese activities are growing larger and larger. Recently, even many of the Chamber of Commerce either speak of the Japanese problem with malicious intention or work to avoid touching on the subject. Only the labor unions in the northwestern states do not follow this trend blindly. Until a couple of years ago this area was also anti-Japanese, but Japanese workers have joined various unions, and today the unions are protecting them. Behold, the labor publication The Record of Seattle always publishes opinions against the anti-Japanese movement. If you have not yet joined the union, let’s become a member to help the development of our compatriots.

As I mentioned earlier, the railroad maintenance union allows anyone regardless of racial nationality to join their union. I’ve heard, however, that in parts of Idaho Japanese people are not allowed to join the unions. At the Detroit convention I had the opportunity to meet a representative of the union in Idaho. I asked him why they refused Japanese entry. His reply was as follows:

"When a labor regulation problem arose between the railroad company and the union, the local union had decided to strike because the union's demands were refused. However, Japanese members said that they would not participate in the strike unless they received a living expense of two dollars a day from the union. They ignored the instructions of the union and continued to work. From that bitter experience, we decided not to allow these Japanese members to remain in the union. It was not because they were Japanese, these dozens of individuals were excluded for the actions they took." The union’s explanation was reasonable.

Mr. Gogai Nakajima of Taihoku-sha successfully expressed what I meant, so I quote it here: "During the general strike, 4 or 5 workers living in my neighborhood were idling every day. One day my wife asked them, "I heard that assistance comes from the union during the strike, is that true?" One of the wives of the workers replied, "Living expenses are supplemented under the regulations, but we still have savings so we will not receive money. There are a lot of families out there who need it more." When I heard this, I could not help being impressed by this bushido (codes of honor and ideals that dictated the samurai way of life) of American workers. This spirit of mutual cooperation and this strong spirit of bushido are the backbone of American workers. The union would be brought down easily if the members started drawing from the reserve funds from the first day of the strike."
New Year's Special 1923 (P. 15)

The concern expressed by the wise and learned so far was that while it was fine for Japanese people to join the union and take actions in unison with white workers, compatriots of different race and inadequate English claiming their rights along with white people may trigger resentment from the railroad company. They have a valid point, yet I actually have studied the current situation where 90% of railroad workers are union members and I do not think there is any need to worry about this point in any way. The reason is that it is not necessary for the company to suddenly ignore the characteristics of the compatriots that they preferred until then, just because they joined the union. Some company presidents say that Japanese joining the union is convenient for their company. As an example, there was a case reported by this newspaper one or two years ago, that Legionnaires made a demand on a company to dismiss all of the Japanese and replace them with white people. If it was a normal company, they could have difficult time replying to the demand. However, this company replied, "Japanese people are also union members of the United States. To dismiss them without reason is a breach of contract with the union." The Legionnaires could not touch a single Japanese worker. I do not know of exceptions when joining a union would invite inconvenience. However, from a wider perspective, it is beneficial to join the union and it is one's obligation as a worker to take actions with the union.

Last year, during the strike of the shop workers union, a few Japanese joined the strikebreakers and invited general antipathy from white people. In Oregon, Mr. Teruhiro Abe advocated, with support of all the employed workers of the Northern Coast line, to dispatch a representative of the compatriots to the Detroit Railroad Workers Convention to show that Japanese people really stand with the unions. It was the first time a compatriot representative attended the convention. In these difficult times, this measure taken by the North Coast line worker was very prudent. It is of great significance for our future that a compatriot participated in the decision making of the union, and was counted among the votes. (The details of the convention were as described in the report last November, so it is omitted here.)

From now on, it is necessary to dispatch compatriot representatives to preserve and further all rights regarding the union, and to communicate our determination. Even when members are scattered in various places, I hope that with mutual awareness they will cooperate with each other in striving for our great purpose, development of the Yamato race.
From Chicago diary
by Tanichiro Yoshida, Assistant Chicago Consul

St. Denis [Ruth], Elman, Isadora Duncan and Galli-Gurci: these are the programs that will run for a week in the theaters in Chicago of the end of October when the Grand Opera duly opens. While only 7 days, most people will see and hear their fill of art even with just these few works. In addition, there are eight symphony orchestra performances, six piano recitals, 12 violin concerts and some 20 solo vocal recitals within the same week. Besides that, I don't how many non-famous works there are. What a gorgeous, rich world it is.

Flowers of such art bloom in gray Chicago amongst the smoke and garbage and the noise and sins in winter.

When I found the name of Duncan on a newspaper, my heart was excited. Isadora Duncan…… The name is one I longed for years since I was in Japan. If Anna Pavlova is the flower of new dance, then Duncan surely is the current top dancer of classic dance. Since my friend in London saw her dance, he has praised Duncan to the point of telling me that no true dancing exists in the world other than Duncan’s dancing. Duncan insists that "My dance is not dance. It is life itself." She is finally coming over to Chicago at last. I had been waiting for the day.

It was told that Duncan might be a Soviet propagator by her red clothes and the contents of the dance, which created doubt and fear among the gentle and cowardly Boston people. "I am not a propagator. I am a person living for art". But workers actually understand art well. It seems like the bourgeois pretend to understand". These words with her energy are what she told newspaper reporters as soon as she arrived in Chicago. I imagined red clothing and words with this energy, and I chuckled to myself.

The night when I went to watch it was the night when she performed a work of Tchaikovsky. After a quiet, dignified "overture" was over, Duncan’s curtain finally came. The first program was a "pathetique". When the orchestra began to play the music of the dance, the audiences straightened up and stared at the stage. The curtain was raised without a sound. As for the stage, a green screen with one side showing is gathered up from the top of the stage to the bottom and there is red cloth lying as if thrown away in the corner. It is Duncan. With dim music oozing out from the interior of the far-off forest, the red cloth begins to move calmly. When she raised half of her body and put up her head and showed audiences her face for the first time, I was moved by her powerful facial expression. I thought it to be a somehow serious dance at the beginning. While I watched it, I felt like I was drawn into the dance. I felt that music and dance and oneself finally become one. Every single pose that she makes is complete as art. Particularly with the last piece, "Slavic March", expect the extent to which her artistry can express the
sadness and gloominess of slaves who walk feebly while receiving heartless whips like pouring rain.

I cannot say that there is no true dance before the dance of Duncan, but I can say at least that you cannot comment about dance if you have not watched a dance of Duncan. I am ashamed that up until now I critiqued gymnastic-like dancing by calling some good and others bad.

**Summer women are fresh and lively and are beautiful**

When an evening breeze gently begins to blow over the lake, summer women who walked on the main street of Michigan Avenue slowly while letting breeze in their thin clothing made me recall a poem. However, winter women arouse different emotions. While they deeply wrap their body in the fur coats which seem to be warm and the extravagance of their life is discernible in the various colors and each favorite design, they are exposed to the cold wind of the Chicago and these women that one sees walk around the shop windows decorated with jewels and opera houses put the truly fitting feeling in the air for winter in a big city.

We are human beings together before being "men" and "women." As such, we must be totally equal. There is no more certain a claim. However, this opinion is ignored by some men, especially by Japanese men. In the old feudal age, men tended to treat women as "things." In other words, most Japanese men held this idea and were completely hopeless when it came to supporting their wives and so they could not be respectful of women. The word "respect" here does not necessarily mean "the worship" of women. It means that people pay respect to women as decent people, the same as they pay respect to men. Therefore, men are going to always look down on women. When a young man encounters a young woman, the thought of "I will make this thing my possession" comes into play. Most Japanese young men know only two ways of interacting with women: have a special relationship with a woman or no relationship. Therefore, the man cannot have a woman as a friend. It is too hard to accept it that such people preach democracy and labor problems.

Generally, there are extremely few people with the first occupation they thought they would like doing. Most people continue the occupation that they have begun by chance for the rest of their lives. Even so, great dissatisfaction or inconvenience does not arise from it. It is reasonable that one can live happily. Even marriage is the same. A person marrying the woman who they have wanted to marry from the beginning is rare. Many men are married to the women they did not think of marrying. Still, most people get along well. Peace at home is maintained, too.

I have read these expert literary opinions in the magazines or newspapers. And I’ve thought "this a deplorable opinion". The Japanese "makeshift-ism" or, in negative terms, "conciliationism [Alt., "resignationism"] are fully expressed here.
New Year's Special 1923 (P. 19)

How about if most people in the world get work that is as they wished? The people must be able to live happily with more satisfaction and lead the lives they want. Is it not a society of people’s duty to give people their desired work that is suitable for their natural gifts? There is nothing to do but be surprised when one looks at current society, which is full of defects and claims that “dissatisfaction nor inconvenience arise”. Marriage too is completely unchanged. Even now, the conventional Japanese think long-established customary marriage to be the only right marriage. Therefore, dissatisfaction cannot happen to them. It might be enough for the person who married as a means of living. However, for people who do not have the thought to separate "living" and the thing of "the affinity of the man and woman", such a nonsensical marriage is impossible. There is no marriage without love. Love is not a thing bought with money. Love is not a thing to get under coercion. There is preciousness of love, and there is sacredness of marriage.

It was conveyed that there was the invasion of Portland by the members of IWW (Industrial Workers of the world). I who was in the home of IWW thought to write something about it. However, it has ended in these extracts from a diary because I was not able to carry it out with all my business I attended to.

American form of government
by Hirokazu (daiichi) Takeoka , Oregon Japanese Society, Vice-chairman

The United States of America is a republic with a federal government (individual states or prefectures combine together and assume an entirety and the government governs as a nation). The republican form of government is the form of government where people govern people. In other words, the government officials who govern people are elected from people by people. And a document, which expresses how the United States should be governed by the desire of the nation, is called the Federal Constitution, which is the fundamental law in governance of the United States. The U.S. Government performs politics by this law based on the next section.

There are executive, legislative, and judicial branches. An executive branch is a section carrying out politics and the president and their cabinet each have various duties. The legislature is the section establishing law, and this called an assembly. There are the Upper House (United State Senate) and the Lower House (United States House of representatives). The judicial branch is the section applying law and is a court.

President
The President and the Vice president are chosen by national election every 4 years, but the nation does not vote directly. The voters elect a person - an "elector" – who elects the President. This elector announces that he will vote for so-and-so to be the President and the Vice president beforehand. Thus, each name of the candidate for the presidency and
the vice presidency are filled in the election paper, and the name of the elector is filled in on the side, too. Each voter makes an X mark on their selection.

The number of electors electing the President is the same number of members from each state in the Upper House and the House of Representatives, and the number of picked electors is different by state. Because two members of the Upper House and three members of the House of Representatives are picked in Oregon, five electors are picked. In other words, the poll of the presidential election is five votes. There are two members of the Upper House and five members of the House of Representatives in Washington, so seven electors in total are chosen. Because there are two members of the Upper House and two members of the House of Representatives in Idaho, four electors are chosen. Because it is two members of the Upper House and 11 members of the House of Representatives in California, 13 electors in total are chosen. On next Tuesday, the first Monday of November every four years, electors gather in the capital of the state where they live in and elect the President and the Vice President directly and do this in three ways. Their decision is sent to a judge of the United States District Court located in the state and another copy is mailed to the President of the Senate of the American central assembly.

Furthermore, a representative chosen from electors brings one to the Chairperson of United States Senate. With representatives from the Senate and House in attendance, the vote is counted, and the people who got the highest score are appointed to be the President and the Vice President, and they take office in this way on the following March.

Cabinet organization
Work begins promptly on the cabinet organization after the new president takes office. First, the President appoints the Secretary of State who is like a prime minister who manages all general diplomatic affairs. All ambassadors work under the Secretary of State. The next important position is Secretary of Minister of Finance who manages finance. The Secretary of the Department of the Army controls the armed forces and development of the harbor and river. The Secretary of the Department of Justice is the United States legal counsel. With the Director of the United States Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications and Secretary of Department of the Navy in subordinate roles, the Secretary of the Department of the Interior deals with office work about the forest of the United States, rearranging and sale of the land, education, and the Indian race. The Secretary of the Department of Agriculture holds all general affairs about agriculture. The Secretary of the Department of Commerce manages foreign trade, state commerce, fisheries, industries, general affairs of the shipping trade, and performs the national census. The Secretary of the Department of Labor controls all about labor and immigrants. The President appoints these sequentially. In case of the President’s death, the Vice President succeeds. When both are missing, the Secretary of State becomes the President and moves up sequentially as follows.
Central Assembly
Each state sends members of the Upper House and the House of Representatives to the central assembly to discuss legislation, diplomacy, and political issues. Each state directly elects two members of the Upper House with the term of office of six years to keep equilibrium of the power regardless of size of the area or the population of the state. In that way two members of the Upper house are not selected every 6 years, rather one is elected by turn every two years. At the time of election, one-third of the total number is reelected.

The number of the member of the House of Representatives depends on the quantity of the population of each state, and they are elected by the people with the term of office of two years. One member of the House of Representatives is chosen for a population of 211,877 people. Currently, Oregon elects two members of the House of Representatives because its population is more than 800,000 people.

Bills passed by the assembly are sent to the president. If the president signs a bill, it becomes law. If not signed, it is called vetoing, and the bill does not have effect. However, if both the House and Senate pass the bill with a supermajority, then it can become law. Thus, if the same bill passes through both assemblies, the signature of the president is not required. The Vice President deals with job of the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives is elected by each member of the House of Representatives.

Court of Justice
The court of the United States is established highly sequentially with District Courts, Circuit Courts and Supreme Court and all trials can be accommodated. And there are district courts located in each state, prefecture and associate state (territory) like Hawaii or Alaska. Theses district courts will try up to the issue of company and personal bankruptcy, not to mention a matter related with the United States directly. In the case of a trial where a concerned party is a foreigner or if both are foreigners, or if one is a foreigner and one is an American, or if one is a state resident and another is from another state, the decision can be made at a district court so that their judgment is not influenced by regional feelings or so that, in other words, there is impartiality. In that way, in case of dissatisfaction, they can appeal to one of nine places in the circuit courts in the United States for another judgement, and in the case of further dissatisfaction, you can appeal against the Supreme Court in the Washington D.C. for judgement, but this is the last judgement. As for each federal judge and marshal, the President directly appoints them.

Political Party
The political parties in American politics and the fight of political factions are remarkable. So far, I classify that there are the party of the Republican, the democratic, the progressive, the Prohibition and the Socialist. Above all, the Republican’s power is the most prosperous, and the Democratic Party is next to this. The other parties have not yet
taken initiative in politics. Recently, the Labor Party gained power and is hard to despise. When I say the policy of these political parties with a few words, the Republican Party takes protectionism as their duty and encourages all domestic products and imposes high duty on foreign goods, and conversely hopes to export a lot of American products abroad. In addition, they wish to keep great power in the federal government. The Democratic Party does not impose a high tax on import goods which is against the Republican's policy. Then, they insist that the authority of the state is equal with a federal government. The Progressive Party is derived from the Republican Party formerly, and the guidance is the almost same as the Republican Party, but the origin insists on sudden innovation. The Prohibition Party forbids all brewing sale of alcoholic beverages. The Socialist Party claims that the government holds the right to control public utility. (For example, things related with the society in general directly such as transportation or the electricity.)

Qualifier Meet
In the spring of the year with electoral campaigns for the President and Vice President, each political party holds a qualifier meeting at their favorite places. The number of representatives of each state which gathered for this meeting are double that of the number of members of the Upper House and the member of the House of Representatives from each state. In Oregon, ten representatives of each group are sent to each meeting. They look for the future President and Vice President in this meeting and discuss it in various ways and vote, and a candidate for the presidency and the vice presidency of each group is fixed. And a great election is held through the whole country in November of that year, and the above electors are elected to finally decide who the President and the Vice President will be.

Wild boar of Yoshimune (column article)
uketsugishi kuni no tsukasa no kai mo nashi megumanu tami ni megumaruru mi ha  (Waka, Japanese poetry)

Yoshimune of the Tokugawa eighth Shogun who gave benevolent administration composed such poetry. He was a benevolent lord with a natural gift for the literary and the martial arts. The martial arts of Yoshimune were skill with horse riding, bow and arrow, [sic] and he was skilled with each, and his physical strength was especially superior, too. Formerly living on the Kishu estate, one day he went out hunting and encountered a wild boar that had suffered a major wound and was running all over the place. By chance, he only had a gun and killed it with a single shot.

Wild boar:
The field wild boar is an artiodactyl of mammals. Its fat physique and form greatly resembles a pig. It possesses three kinds of teeth and the cuspid teeth are powerful and bend upwards. The eyes are small and skin has guard hair. The meat is delicious, and the skin is suitable for a carpet.
Future of The Pacific Rim Region

Iwao Ogawa

“The strongest power resides in those who conquer the oceans…” Cicero

World civilization used to refer to Europe, and the European civilization used to represent all of world civilization. This has gradually changed, and Western civilization represents the world now. World civilization is entering a new era centered around the East Coast of the United States of America, with the turbulent Atlantic Ocean at its shore.

This civilization shows a tendency toward westward movement, making the world presently focus on the West Coast of the USA. World civilization is soon going to manifest its expected destiny centering on the Pacific Ocean region. There are even some people who predict that this civilization will be carried by energetic waves of the Pacific Ocean to the Far East in the future. That is all fine, but among the several countries bordering the Pacific, I wonder which country is going to conquer this ocean and establish a future civilization. It is extremely interesting for us to know at this point what Americans are thinking of for the future of the Pacific Ocean.

Located far across the Pacific Ocean that was discovered by Balboa and named by Magellan because of its tranquility and peacefulness, the Orient appears to have been sleeping quietly until recently. However, as it awakens, this will bring about movements that will soon change the political, economic and religious worlds.

When you stand on a hill in California under the beaming sun and look far away over the deep ocean with its gentle waves, you remember a place which used to be called the East in ancient times and is now called the West. You think of past perished kingdoms and indulge yourself in reminiscences. They included the Great Khan’s era, the historical glories and societies described by Marco Polo, and the Tatars who threatened Moscow. Those people advanced west to spread the new civilization to Arabia and North Africa.

Life went on slowly if uneasily while large scale destruction followed. Adventurers from many countries kept advancing in the direction of the receding sun until they could see glorious blood-red sunsets in the ocean where their predecessors had been. Their onward incursions reached a peak, along with crushing energy of invasions. Amidst this movement, Zoroastrians, Brahmins, Buddhists, Confucians and Christians continued to teach their religions. The final awakening necessary to be achieved will unite the eastern and western oceans like this.

The population of the countries on the 4 continents bordering this ocean, which represent man’s past and present and future, is about 700 million. In China, India, Mongolia and Manchuria, people are proud of their past histories. However, those who live west of the Rocky Mountains in the USA show a vital energy and perhaps the most advanced civilization of the present time. Strong powers are prevailing in Siberia, Alaska, Canada, the western part of South America and Australia. They show their dominance throughout those regions all the way to the Bering Strait. A group of islands
continues down to the south of that narrow strait. That is where the ancestors of the Toltec, Aztecs, Incas and native North Americans gathered with each other. The Ocean continues into regions west of South Pole. Through the sea ways and channels to New South Wales, Queensland, and New Guinea, you can easily reach Borneo, Sumatra, Thailand and China.

As I described, the combined area of those countries bordering the Pacific Ocean is enough for a population of 1 billion. Natural resources in this region are more abundant than one may think. British Columbia, Washington, Oregon and California have enough lumber equipment to process 1.756 trillion board-feet of wood to meet the demand of Asia, USA and other countries.

California has produced 1 billion barrels of crude oil since 1890 and is capable of supplying one quarter of the entire global oil consumption. That monetary amount is about double the value of all gold mined in California since 1849. California itself produces 120 million pounds of raisins & apricots. Its climate and soil are similar to those of Italy, and it seems as if California is going to be the Pacific Ocean vineyard in the future.

It is possible that the wheat production in Oregon and Washington is going to increase further. However, the grain growing region for the countries bordering the Pacific Ocean is Canada, as it is going to produce 4 times more wheat than the USA in the future. Alaska has 32 million acres of coal mining land with a forecast of 150 tera-tons. In other words, a territory America purchased from Russia for $7 million not only can supply fuel to Pacific Rim countries for a long time into the future but also the value has already reached $200 million.

Along the entire coasts of North and South America are regions that produce large volumes of copper, lead, mercury, bismuth, vanadium, tungsten, cupronickel, iron, sulfur, antimony, oil, salts zinc, borax, cobalt, plaster, asbestos, shad, kaolin, molybdenite, pyrolusite, magnesium, mica, peat and marble. Chile produces the highest volume of nitrate in the world, and its annual export tax reaches $30 million. Australia holds vast un-reclaimed lands, just as did the USA during the second half of the 19th century. The wilderness of Siberia is good for growing wheat. What I have laid out here is summary of natural resources that are generally believed to be available for the lumber industry in addition to the agriculture and mining industries.

Production of these raw materials largely promotes the growth of manufacturers, and increases the transportation going through the Panama Canal. A boat travels 7,000 miles from New York to San Francisco, and 5,000 miles to Europe. New Orleans and Chicago have become ever closer to the Pacific Ocean coast and the Orient. When we look at examples of the Niles, Tigris, Euphrates, Arno, Seine, Thames, and Rhine regions, all the great civilizations were born in fertile lands. Therefore, it is expected that the Mississippi basin and the materials and products from that area are going to have stimulating effects throughout the Pacific region. In other words, they are going to contribute to commerce in agricultural equipment & tools, electric machinery and other tools needed for the development of emerging countries around the Pacific Rim.

Three USA states will have the largest role in accommodating demand of the countries around the Pacific Rim. The main state is California. San Francisco has the second-best port in the world after Rio de Janeiro. While the Midwest states in the USA were focusing on external affairs, the Eastern states gained wealth from agriculture and
industrial production. These Midwest states established their wealth by becoming commercial and agricultural regions, while people were paying attention to the Northwestern states as future hopefuls. This has led states located west of the Rocky Mountains to seek prosperity by establishing trade with China, Mongolia, and Manchuria.

Countries in East Asia, as well as Western Canada, Mexico and those countries around the Pacific Rim in South America should become consumers of products manufactured using inexpensive iron, lime, oil, lumber and unlimited hydraulic power along the West Coast of the United States. On the other hand, the coastal areas of the USA import hemp, silk and wool from the western Pacific Rim regions for production and export. Just as the USA used to send wool and cotton to Europe and reimported those manufactured products, the demand for cotton underwear, shoes, etc. is increasing year over year. Not only are movies amazingly popular in Japan, but also the demand for consumer products is increasing among the common people in East Asia because of their desire to acquire things. China is dominant in the realm of newspapers.

As flour is exported to Asia from ports in San Francisco, Portland, Seattle and Vancouver in the Northwest, this leads to a limitless supply of a basic food, bread. California produces excellent wheat, but they have found more profitability in fruit production. Wheat grown in the Northwest has become a most precious food resource for those who live in temperate zones as it has the best taste in the world. Even though it does not have enough calories for those who live in frigid zones, this trade needs to be developed with South Asia as Chinese love this wheat. Oregon and Washington are where large volumes of wheat are produced.

This being said, the soil of Canada contains volcanic ash, and flour made from the wheat there is second to none for this reason. Most of this production satisfies the demand from the Asian region. Wheat produced in Argentina meets the demand from Europe. Therefore, they will not have any impact on the Pacific Rim region. Additionally, wheat grown in Siberia is far too inland to export to Asian countries bordering the Pacific Ocean. Based on these realities, flour millers along the USA Pacific coast have a brighter future by satisfying the demand from Asia than the past prosperity enjoyed by flour millers located along the Mississippi River.

I don't believe that Japan will be regarded as their competitor simply because Japan imports wheat and mills it. This is because Japan does not have strong demand for products made with flour. India consumes domestic wheat and flour within the country. Due to the world war, the demand for wheat products in Europe increased greatly and unnaturally, but production and distribution volumes have gone back to normal levels now.

One of the most needed foods for the countries in the Pacific Rim region is dry fruits, and this is a great opportunity for the states on the West Coast. They are nutritious, delicious, easy to grow, convenient to transport and yet inexpensive. Therefore, they will become necessary foods for people in the East Asian countries. People in China and the other East Asian countries like variety in food and certainly love inexpensive foods, and so they are going to focus on importing products from California.

This can be explained by citing an example from France. Before the world war, France used to produce prunes, but they later imported a large volume of prunes from California. Traders along the West Coast truly hope that Asians will soon discover the 

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pleasant tastes of dry fruits like prunes and apricots in California. A large number of raisins is also produced in California, along with the export of these products, apples from Oregon and Washington will soon find their markets.

It is impossible to export vegetables across the Pacific Ocean from the USA coast under the current situation because it is very difficult to keep vegetables fresh. However, the canning industry will probably further thrive in cities along the West Coast to supply canned food to countries in East Asia. In this respect, I don't consider Australia as a strong competitor. It is essential to export large volumes of strawberries, peaches and other fruits from California and vegetables from coastal states and the Mississippi River area. Ocean transport costs are relatively cheap. Therefore, the canners in California are forecasting that they can supply canned fruits to families in Hong Kong or Shanghai at similar or cheaper prices than those for New York. Unless they are adversely affected by protective trade policies, they hope for high profits from the fruit trade.

End of my statement

Insert: Let me have my heart
Like the grandness of the Ocean
Accepting everything in
September 1, 1922 Utako Hayashi

From the Dark Room – Artistic Photography

Sei Tripod

I divide those who take photos, or photographers, into two categories, labeling one group artistic photographers and the other recording photographers. Artistic photographers take and print photos in the belief that photography is one type of art. They try to express their own emotions through nature or people taken in their photos. Recording photographers take and print photos of nature and people just as they see things, without any adjustments. They simply enjoy photos as records. Whether a photograph becomes an artistic work or a record depends on whether or not the photographer puts his/her individuality into the print.

People who can create art are those who are able to use their cameras while those who only make records are people used by cameras.

I prefer not to talk much about recording photographers. However, I have some opinions concerning photography as art. I believe that photographers can create artistic works using lenses and developer, just like painters make admirable art using brushes and paint. Unfortunately, nobody has yet achieved photography to the artistic level held for painting. Because of this, people in society think photography is inferior to painting. However, brushes and paint used by painters are not as scientifically sophisticated as
camera lenses and developer used for photography. In other words, photographers use tools far more advanced than those used by painters, and yet they make works much less artistic than those created by painters. This does not make sense at all. This must be because photographers in general do not have a mind-set as strong as painters to create art. If modern photographers possess talents equal to those of painters, they might create artworks more amazing than those of painters.

Photographers in society quite often voice the following sentiment: “Even for an easy sketch, a painter can paint only the things he/she likes, but this is not possible with a camera lens. Unnecessary lines or objects may intrude and can destroy a picture.” When you hear this for the first time, it might sound convincing. However, this is nothing but an excuse and confession exposing the photographer’s inability and ignorance. There are several different processes in photography where the photographer may delete unnecessary things depending on his/her skill, just like a painter may erase unneeded lines and forms.

It is truly unfortunate today that photography is generally believed to be inferior to painting. I think the blame for this is with commercial photographers who are unaware of what they are doing. At this point, photographers try to satisfy the cheap tastes and likes of their clients. As a result, they abandon their own unique vision, and take photos as lead by the client. Unless they seriously look back on what they have done, there is no place for art to be created. This poor working tradition has lead photography down a wrong path for a long period of time.

Some people who became aware of this poor way of working have actively voiced the necessity for artistic photography. Because of this, photography is slowly advancing into the domain of fine art, bring forth what is believed to be the dawn of photography. Even though I have been overly critical, I truly hope that more people in society are going to take up photography as a hobby. Some people sometimes ask me, “How about these days? Are you taking good photos?” When I show them some, saying, “Here are photos that I have recently taken”, most are impressed and like the photos. There are only a few who understand that I shot the objects well and offer praise.

Those people think that photography shows just what is taken [sic]. I believe that such people are soon going to awaken, and that photography will go through revolution at the same time.

My dark room is in the closet of my bedroom, at the corner where kids’ toys and old socks are scattered around. It is truly a messy and small area. When I think of the ancient philosophers who discovered great eternal truths in the confines of a small attic room, I also have the full potential to create fine photographs in this untidy little dark room.
Birth Control and My Opinion

Dr. Masayoshi Tanaka

I think that birth control restrictions which are frequently discussed recently are a necessary part of the development of ethnic groups. Especially when thinking about the following points:
1. Economic
2. Health condition of the mother
3. Social survival viewpoint

We can be sure it is necessary from these three points. On the first point, it is the duty and responsibility of parents to nurture and educate their children to some extent. Therefore, what would be the consequence in the case one gives birth to many children? Furthermore, when considering the second point of the health condition of the maternal body, through my experiences with patients, I frequently see many of my fellow compatriots who give birth two years in a row. Not only that it goes without saying that this is “overbirth”, but this can often damage the mother’s health. There are some extreme cases where we treat many patients who consider abortion. In addition, on the third point from the standpoint of social survival, we think that we must educate our children to be able to win in the competition of survival. However, if the number of children is large, it is extremely difficult to educate all at the same time and paying attention to a small number is easier than paying attention to a large number in many cases.

Words on Marriage

In addition to the above, when observing from point of view of eugenics, the following attention to marriage is necessary.
Even though there has been a growing tendency to be unable to marry because of economic reasons, it goes without saying that late marriage should not prevail in general.

It is natural for humans to get married at a certain time. If one goes against this by meeting with prostitutes, one not only one suffers from horrible sexually
transmitted disease due such contact, but also as the worst result, they pass on the illness to their offspring. Unnatural acts such as indulging in sensual pleasure may even ultimately cause atrophy and one may become infertile, or, even worse, they may experience sex mania. Meanwhile, the reasons that prostitutes never cease to exist despite the Kyofukai (Christian women's society) and others calling for their abolishment is the fact that there are unmarried adults and the principle of supply and demand leads to their existence.

Or
Men’s tendency for getting married late – which is also likely for the woman they are marrying - is that they are compelled to, but when a woman becomes an old maid, she becomes irritable and is prone to being hysterical and her personality is apt to become gloomy.

It is impossible to marry a lady like this and make a child that is sound both in body and mind. One checking the pedigree and investigating genetics before getting married or marrying after a year or more after engagement is simply being alert for bad illness.

Ethnic self-destruction
Some say restriction on birth will result in ethnic self-destruction, but the Netherlands, which currently allow this by law, are even suffering from excessive population. For this reason, as seen from the fact that mortality in the Netherlands, which was 10% mortality rate for 32% birthrate before the restriction was allowed, now declined to 12% for 28% birthrate, the effect of limiting birth and raising excellent species is far more effective in reducing mortality rate. Yet, some in the world think that, by practicing this method, women catch uterus diseases or become unable to reproduce in their lifetime, and this a big misunderstanding. And, if drugs are used on your own, such as surreptitiously taking over-the-counter drugs, there is no guarantee that above-mentioned concerns can be avoided, but if one consults with a medical specialist, learns, and pays attention to chemicals and adopts a civilized manner, this will never cause illness.

Various Criticism
There are various critiques of the birth control law as mentioned above, but here is an example of accusation from the health point of view. After ending her 23-
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year practice of this method since she now wanted a child, a woman was not able to get pregnant even after years and finally consulted a doctor. The doctor tested both the man and woman and discovered sperm to be completely absent in the husband. In other words, accusations like this are too insignificant to believe, and there are causes other than birth control.

Many Births and Mortality Rate
According to Dr. Hamilton's theory, the mortality rate for one thousand deliveries is as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of children a couple has</th>
<th>Mortality rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>303</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Looking at this, the reason for not being able to care for children well is that the mother cannot pay enough attention due to economic reasons etc. Also, in Germany, there are cases where a woman that suffers from having to deliver many children avoids contact with the husband, and the husband goes to prostitutes to satisfy his desire. On the other hand, there also is a sad example that, for fear of pregnancy in coming into contact with his wife, a husband unwillingly uses prostitution to adjust his sexual desire. Moreover, this comes with a terrible consequence when he gets infected with a sexually transmitted disease and affects his descendants. Listening to such unnatural events is a serious matter that is difficult to overlook from moral point of view. From this point of view, also, we must admit that it is necessary to establish a birth control law.

Causes of Divorce
Not only because there are such cases must we also consider more serious problems - divorce. From old times, “No child, end the marriage” has been said in Japan, but, in the United States and elsewhere, one will not divorce just because the marriage produces no children, and a divorce for this reason is not allowed. Rather than this, if there are many children, the economic difficulties that may keep one from being able to nurture a large number of children, etc. can result in disorder within the house, which eventually leads to divorce. From this
perspective, it can also be said that having many children will supply a path that leads to divorce. And it is not uncommon to see this as the major cause of divorce.

**Distinction from Abortion**

There are two major causes of abortion. One is a case where children can’t be born due to the constitution or illness of the woman, and the other is a case where she lacks qualification to raise the child even if she gives a birth. A woman never dislikes a child as a mother and wishes to give birth by nature. In general, abortion and contraception are often confused with birth control, and it is necessary to distinguish clearly between contraceptive method by birth control and contraceptive methods by abortion or other purposes. In medicine, it is said that "raw" or "life" is the fact that the two things make the same copy. So "abortion" is to kill this living being, but "contraception" is not so since it kills male sperm which is not life yet. Moreover, contrary to "abortion" that not only deprives life but also damages the mother, birth control is free from such things.

**Law on This Method**

North American law tacitly acknowledges that birth restrictions are conveyed through lecture and books and that they are sent using Express (?), but dispatching brochures etc. with this method by mail and advertising clearly constitute a breach of law. There are 24 states that allow birth control and 24 states that are not clear in their attitudes, and this state of Oregon belongs to the latter in the “unknown”. Finally, I should introduce what that method is, but I regret that I cannot explain this in detail. The only thing I can say is that each person should talk to a specialist and do the best in not making mistakes and that, at the same time, one should take using contraception for the purpose of restricting birth very seriously. One should never abuse it for one’s own pleasure or for selfish purposes. During this time, simply doing things for pleasure is not adequate. In short, birth control means restriction and it is by no means aimed at contraception itself. It is to reduce suffering from too many births, adopt small familyism, and measure breeding of excellent offspring. In fact, if you exploit this method, it is a great guilt that goes against nature, damages yourself, and poisons society. Therefore, each person needs to be careful about this point.
Wishes for Our Fellow Countrymen

Finally, comprehensively summarizing what was mentioned separately in each section, from the viewpoints of economy, eugenics and social survival etc., I indeed approve of birth restrictions and agree with the necessity. I pray that this small familyism should be carried out, especially when deeply considering the situation where our countrymen are currently placed. I believe that one should really refrain from having too many births if unable to properly nurture children, and that it is a serious matter. Therefore, I pray that all of you, our countrymen, establish a firm foundation in the economy by adapting this small-family principle and making excellent next-generation successors, and thriving towards progress and living well-off lives based on the above-mentioned argument. If, by doing this, we can have that anti-Japanese group refrain from its constant sarcastic criticism that we "live like pigs and breed like rats" and avoid being criticized on our excessive birthrate, it would also help to solve the anti-Japanese problem. Therefore, using this New Year opportunity, I would like to encourage the thought of all the fellow countrymen and encourage the implementation of small familyism.

Seven Herbs (Nanakusa)

Digging out from the field at the end of year

Oriental Taste is a Hellish Taste

When there was a lunch party to welcome Mr. Totsudo Kato at the Multnomah hotel at the end of the year, the exhibition for Mr. Yuwa is a European poet and a painter that specializes in watercolor, was being held in the mezzanine wing. Some of the pieces cost about $250 and some gems depicted the ideas of the "forest poet."

"This is a portrayal of the poetic Hood River valley where my uncle is farming," the artist himself explained about his work. Not only a good artist, he is quite enthusiastic and is an excellent speaker. Gradually shifting my focus from the big masterpieces to smaller pieces, I saw a number of his original embroidery illustrations on display. Among them was a wonderful Ryugu (undersea palace in a folktale) style fantasy expression, a so-called future style design. When someone close-by said "How about this oriental taste?" and asked for criticism,
Mr. Kato responded while striking his white mustache "Well, it probably has some oriental taste mixed in, but he's turned oriental into hellish like that," and smiled.

My Friend Who Understands Japanese

Mr. Iwasejiro Suzuki, a rising entrepreneur in the world trade dropped in at our city on the way home after the wedding ceremony in Paris for his beloved daughter and Mr. Takahata, a London branch manager, and invited a number of businessmen to the Benson Hotel. The M.C. currently was Mr. Hoylewright and he was quite a master. He spoke with frequent jokes and brought laughter to 100 attendees. When Mr. Suzuki was introduced and started talking, everyone stood up for a moment. This is almost certainly the deepest display of respect and is not done for ordinary people. From this, one can see how Suzuki Enterprise is welcomed by the business world in our city. Mr. Suzuki speaks English as well, but he made a speech in Japanese. None of the attendees besides Japanese understands Japanese. However, Mr. Hoylewright had witty expressions and sarcastically joked: “The speech... though I do not think any of the American guests understood it, but it was so sincere and eloquent...Mostly, I bet my Japan-loving friend Mr. O.M. Clark understood it well” and everyone laughed. Mr. Clark himself was sitting facing him, but this probably annoyed him, and he made a wry grin.

A Tiger Watches a Bear

Mr. Noremanseau, a great man called the French Tiger, gave harangues on the Federation of France, Britain and the United States of America in various places after traveling to the U.S. He stirred up the American press and finally got into Washington to meet with President Harding. After that, he went sightseeing in D.C. The cynical guide took this tiger-like man to the zoo. However, though being a tiger himself, he did not stop the car to enter a tiger cage and instead kept going. However, he really wanted to get off the car to see when he came in front of a bear cage. Although the tiger and the bear are in good contrast, perhaps he thought he cannot become a great politician just by rushing like a tiger and felt he must first to learn the patience of the bear.
Bride that Turns on the Light

Mr. Sungetu Oda is a famous man among Oregon Japanese Association Representatives and is a young and energetic idealist central figure. Since he has moved to The Dalles, he has built unmatched trust and a solid foundation, especially as a local delegate. He has become the head of the restaurant in The Dalles hotel, which is famous in Eastern Oregon. Not only has he argued heartedly for Japanese people, even though the hotel owner was a military officer, but he repeatedly tried to make them understand Japanese people through himself. However, he took a vacation and went back to his home country distancing himself from the business of the end-of-year season. Of course, not only does he return proudly with his success here, but it is a hopeful trip in which he will welcome a beautiful and intelligent wife. As he leaves, his gossipy friends etc. made fun saying “I guess your future wife must be a small woman that suits you.” He responded, “Do not be ridiculous. My wife-to-be is twice as tall as I am. She’s got to be tall!”. Everyone was surprised and said, “How’s that?” “There is something that gives me a problem every time I get into my room: I have to turn on the ceiling light. It’d be too much trouble to bring out a chair to stand on it every time. So, she must be tall enough to turn on the light with ease,” he said. But we doubt this would be the only reason he is getting married. Not only when he turns on the light, but also after it is on or after turning it off, the consensus was that he would admit the need for marriage sooner or later.

Bedbugs and a youth

When Yamagata Ohikita, a newspaper reporter famous for his excellent academic ability and sharp tongue, came to Portland for the purpose of organizing the branch office and finding advertisers for New Year's paper, he continuously showed off his sarcasm everywhere and entertained people all around. One night when he was eating with friends somewhere, a modern-looking youth came in. That young man spoke nauseating praise to Yumagata's friends. Of course, this young man had never met this cynical reporter, it seems that this sight annoyed Yamagata [sic]. As a second-hand story goes, he swung his chopsticks, which he had in his left hand to eat Sashimi (raw fish) left and right a few times, glared at him over the glasses, and cut through the boy’s ostentation by saying “I dislike bedbugs and guys like this most.”.
Passing at the Highest Score

Mr. Tanaka, a consulate clerk who returned home before the year was out with good news that he may be promoted to the Deputy Consul of Yingkou, China and was highly evaluated for his very democratic methods. However, he had also lost his beloved wife last year. Although he had great success as the leader of the “Single Party” while being stationed here, his homecoming this time included the gladness of welcoming a new wife. “It’s almost decided. She is a wonderful beauty and is a graduate from a girls’ university. I have put up her photo in my room. Oh, her height? She’s a little short. The only downside is that,” he said. This frankness makes him an outstanding figure who knows the essence of diplomacy rather than secretiveness. Single party members who were told so much about the unknown love said “Way to go, handsome! Next year is finally the year. So, how short is short?” and waited for the reply of the general. His answer was doubtless and detailed. “I hear she’s 4-shaku 6-sun 9-bu (142cm) tall.” Everyone said “Hmm” and thought for a while but one of them then said, “It would be fine as a Japanese lady. This diplomat's taste is the finest!” one shouted, and all said together “Yeah, that’s right, congratulations!” (Goro)
Convenient ......
Economical housing
A House Built in Japan and a House Built in America

▲ Plan 1: Japanese Style
Interest in housing construction is flourishing in Japan. Currently the research on the ideal middle-class house, especially blending Japanese and Western styles is getting popular. Plan 1 is an example of a house that is particularly good and beautiful in appearance, yet convenient and economical among examples of ideal drafting.

▲ This is a wooden house with a western-style parlor, and has a total area of 24 tsubo (= 3.3 m2) 6 go (= 0.33 m2) 3 Shaku (= 0.033 m2). This house design is convenient because we can arrange a western style parlor on the side of the entrance, so that you can bring the guests directly from the entrance to the parlor. Also, although the number of rooms is small, you can turn the current maid room to a 4 tatami-mat size, and create a bathroom between the closet and the toilet. Also, I think that it will be useful if you make the maid’s room at 3 tatami-mat size, and expand the kitchen by 3 shaku to make the kitchen 1.5 ken (=182cm) long, was a critique of the architect. Even if you change somewhat according to your liking, there is no big difference in the building cost.

【Plan 1】
▲ Unlike traditional Japanese one-story houses, this house has an attic. It is convenient to use for storage and other purposes. Building cost estimate is at least 2,093.55 yen if you are not choosy about the type of lumber, but if you choose a better quality lumber the estimate goes up to 4,510.25 yen.

▲ Western style one-story house
▲ The house in Plan 2 is a typical Western style 5-room bungalow. This mid-level design was selected from among a large number of Aladdin-style assembly houses for comparison to the Japanese style house in Plan 1. Lumber used is, of course, Oregon pine. The lumber is cut at Oregon sawmills, so either built in the United States, or shipped to Japan and built there, the house will be exactly as shown in the Plan 2.

▲ This house is a one-story house without attic. Even if you added an attic, there is no big difference in price. This house design was selected as an example of a house expected to be completed at cost of around 4,000 yen including shipping to and building in Japan. The interior is also more convenient than the house in Plan 1 for people returning from America. Not showy but committed to pragmatism is the feature of this house. The architects say that this type is "the most conservative bungalow type".
▲ Aladdin Company named this design “Maples”.

【Plan 2】
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▲ This house design tries to exclude decorative exterior as much as possible, and to focus on how the interior is magnificent and firmly made. For example, the front living room takes in a lot of sunlight. The front entry is placed in the center, making it convenient for comings and goings. The entry into the bedrooms and dining room is also wider. Designed for easy entry into the dining room from the bedroom behind it, and in the kitchen all the cupboards are built-in.

▲ Estimated building cost including all building material and assembly is only $1,250. However, if all material is to be exported to Japan, it will be about the same amount as the house in Plan 1.

Mokko

Athletes active in the City of Roses
Athletes in baseball, tennis, swimming, golf, football, wrestling, archery, and equestrian

As the space is limited to introduce the Oregon State's entire athletic field, I will mainly write about Japanese residents.

First of all, University of Oregon.
▲ Takeo Yamane, Ted Kuramochi, Takashi Hayakawa are here. Yamane applied his ingenuity to use a technique based on judo technique he learned at the Gakushuin, and he is now active at the university as one of the hundred wrestling team members. Kuramochi was born in Hawaii and is a baseball player of the university. He not only excels as outfielder with his extraordinary skills, he is also drawing attention as a pitcher. George Hayakawa enrolled in the autumn of last year, but in Portland he was well-known for his bright future as a left-handed pitcher while he played here.

▲ Oregon State Agricultural College
Now I will move on to OAC. The only Japanese here is Shigekazu Hasegawa of Kumura. Even though he just entered the college last year, he is already popular enough to be elected vice president of the Cosmopolitan Club. He is undergoing military officer cadet training every day in a khaki military uniform. But according to him, he is playing soldier for a while just because he does not want to be wearing the green cap. In any case, it is true that he is extremely popular as the only Japanese. At the same time, like Yamane, using a new technique based on judo he did in Japan, he now is a wrestling player that everyone on campus admires.

▲ High School
There are many high school students who are attracting attention as sportsmen in various sports, but the best known is Royal Nakano, who is entrusted with left halfback
as a football player of Washington High School. Also, at Benson Polytechnic School, there is his younger brother George Nakano. George led the Montavilla Park baseball team and showed great skill as a pitcher last autumn. There are no other high school students who are as outstanding as the Nakano brothers.

▲ Athletic Club
Among the sports club members, pitcher Hisamune went on to strike his opponent in the last game against Kenton’s American team last year. His ability to get 18-strikeouts is famous in this field. Although he was originally a third baseman, he joined the Allied Forces of Sand Harbor Team and came here on behalf of Waseda. In the game against Pacific University, he played well as the third baseman. He showed amazing plays in defense, as well as a brilliant slide-in stolen base. He left a strong impression on everybody at the game. Besides baseball, he also plays table tennis and card games, but he is outstanding especially in music. When he plays mandolin, the sound is like a beautiful spring rain falling at the edge of the eaves, or like the whispering of a stream. When he plays Satsuma biwa as he sings, the audience becomes intoxicated listening to his beautiful voice. His singing voice is so smooth that it makes the audience think of the flight of a bush warbler from valley to valley. He is also good at Oryokko-bushi ballad and other folk songs. He is a wonderful musician.

▲ And these athletic club members are all entertainers. It is uncouth to talk only about their baseball. The second baseman Ishigami is as good as professionals when it comes to singing Naniwa-bushi folk songs and Rakugo story telling. Yorizane, the team captain catcher, is an old face familiar to the Portland people from his days on former Mikado Team. The first baseman and Tsuboi Shoten's department manager Shibata sings, "Shoulder me, you are a man, indeed." beautifully. He is good at singing trendy popular songs. The brave leader and outfielder Kayama hits like the song "Defend the center, go down to the fence, my hit ball will reach the cloud....". The other team sweats cold sweat every time he hits a stunning high flying hit. He also boasts unrivaled strength in wrestling. His cauliflower ears are the proof of it. The other players, Mitsudo and Ogata are better at dancing, whether they are dancing stain or tango, as a hidden artist, both baseball players from Seattle. Both Mitsudo and Ogata's two players are baseball players from Seattle, and their hidden talent is dancing. They are great whether they are dancing shimmy or tango, but they are even better at Bon Odori dance.

▲ Football
Besides baseball, these players also play football. Besides them, Yoshio Sumida of Reed College, and Yoshio Izumi and Shusaku Matsukawa of Dental College are major players in both baseball and football. In tennis, there is Wada of Mikado Automobile. He is a good player since his days at University of Washington. He still shows his tremendous skill, like he did in the tournament in Portland last year. In addition, Ryuji Hasegawa played tennis at Waseda Jitsugyo School, and is a star player among local tennis players. He is also excellent at communication, both in speaking and writing. On top of that he has extraordinary talent as an amateur actor.
Other people active in tennis are secretariat Yoshioka, who is an up-and-coming man of courage with extensive consular experience in Manchuria and Korea. And then there is Niioka, who founded Waseda University Tennis Club with Sojin Kamiyama. Both of them participated in last year's municipal tournament, and represented our expatriates well. Besides them, there are so many people, such as the former baseball players of the Mikado Club, those who belonged to the Empire Tiger Team, St. John Team, members of various Ban Shoten Teams, the promising Montevilla Park Youth Baseball Team, and several teams in various rural areas, including the Yoshimura Gang Team that participated in last year's tournament, etc. It's just too many to introduce everybody because there is limited space on the page.

Equestrian Art, Archery, Swimming, and Golf
In equestrian art, there is currently no one better than Consul Takeda in showing gallant figure in the saddle. Although I am not an expert in archery, I know Yoshihito Shiozawa who has a nickname of Dokan Ota. In swimming, there is no one outstanding. But there are President Abe and Secretariat Miyake of the Japanese Association, who became well-known for swimming across the Willamette River despite their rather fat physique. There are many other good swimmers. In golf, the leader Mr. Kuranishi of Mitsui & Co., Secretariat Koyama of the Japanese Association, Mr. Toda of Suzuki Shoten, and Mr. Shimazaki. Every one of these names are well known.

I do not know about boxing, but amateur wrestling has quite a number of strong wrestlers. Student Clubs have strong runners. Old star baseball players of Yaku Club are not showing any sign of decline. In addition, Secretariat Okamoto was strong in boating at high school. There is so much I can write, but there is no more space left. I would like to continue when I have another opportunity.

New Year's dishes you can make in America

Menu

Dried bonito shavings

Hors d'oeuvre
Simmered Prawn
With Marbled Egg, Mashed sweet potatoes with sweetened chestnuts

Soup
Sea bass fish ball
With Matsutake, Pine needle lemon

Sashimi
Sea bass or Tuna
With Cucumber or Lettuce

Salt Broil
Paper-salted bochi fish with Sweet & sour carrot
With prepared wasabi

Braised
Sliced chicken, Diced burdock, Konnyaku balls
New Year mochi and vegetable soup (Zoni)
Mochi, Taro potato, Chicken, Ginko nuts, Daikon radish, Spinach
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Vinegared Dish  Boiled egg, Potato, Julienned lettuce, salad with vinaigrette dressing

Cooking Instructions

● Simmered Prawn:
Pull off the beard off the prawn; boil it in broth until the broth thickens, then transfer the prawn from the pot to a plate. Cover the prawn with the thickened broth. After cooling down, remove the prawn’s shell between the tail and head with your fingers, and place it in the broth again.

● Marbled Egg:
Boil the eggs for about 10 minutes, cool them, remove the shell, and divide it into egg yolk and egg white. For yolk, add sugar and salt, stir with a spoon to puree. Chop egg white finely, add to yolk, and stir well. Wrap the stirred eggs like a sushi roll with a cotton cloth and steam it for about 10 minutes in a steamer. After steaming, remove the cloth and slice it into 3 or 4 equal parts. Serve it on a plate.

● Paper salt broil:
It is a technique to keep umami of fish by using thinly sliced fish. Salt the fish through paper covering it. Then bake it. Normally fish is salted and then rinsed, but that step is skipped here.

● Fish Ball:
Grind fish meat, add miso and stir well, then make fish balls.

● Prepared Wasabi:
Grate wasabi, add sweetened vinegar, and then mix well.

● Ginko Daikon
Cut a round radish into two. Each is a half-moon shape. Then cut them further into a quartered shape. Their shape should resemble that of ginko leaf.

Other dishes should not require explanation. Pine needle lemon is lemon peel cut into small pieces that resemble pine needles.
Tips for Homemakers

As I obtained tips that I needed for myself at home from some book, I decided to summarize and post in the New Year’s issue (Yukako).

▲ A mop with greasy dirt can be cleaned by washing with water that is mixed with ammonia and a little powdered detergent. As for a dusty one, you can make it like brand new by putting it in rye, boiling and rinsing it a couple of times.
▲ Cut flowers live longer with a slice of soap in the water.
▲ When your hands stain with vegetable extract, you can take the stain off by scrubbing with a half-cut raw potato. As for fruit extract, you can do the same with corn meal and a little water.
▲ Soak a broom in hot water with melted soap once a week so that you can use it for longer. Same for a carpet.
▲ When your legs feel tired and heavy, warm them up with hot water with a little vinegar so that they will feel good.
▲ Put glycerin in a hot water bottle at times and rub it so that the heat can last twice as long.
▲ When you get a problem with a postal stamp adhering, put a hot iron over the paper so that it instantly peels away.
▲ When shoes are too tight and hurt your feet, place a piece of cloth soaked with hot water on the part for a while so that the shoe leather is bloated and will not hurt.
▲ Before wearing silk stockings, immerse the heels and toes in water and dry so that they will relatively last long. If they get a hole in the heel, sew the hole and rub paraffin on it so that you can use them again.
▲ You can keep keys of a piano white and clean by wiping with alcohol then with a dry cloth.
▲ To pick up shattered glass, put wool cloth over it so that all the tiny broken pieces stick in the cloth and are collected without any danger.
▲ To keep cake and bread from drying when storing, you might like to put a slice of apple together in the box.
▲ Wrap meat in paper, paper absorbs the delicious taste of meat juice. Therefore it would be good to unwrap it and store it.
If you get oil from a machine on kimono or any other cloth, slather on starch and scratch the part so that it can be taken off.

When you cut cotton from a futon into pieces and warm in an oven, they become double in size and soft like feathers.

To fix shining clothes, scrub with some raw potato.

To take gum off clothes, cool it with ice for several minutes.

Put a little salt in before whipping so that cream or eggs can be foamed well.

When you roast meat, put a plate of water in an oven so that the meat does not get burned.

To remove an odor of fish or leak from pans, boil vinegar in the pan then wash it.

Put vegetables in water with lemon juice so that the vegetables can be magically refreshed.

To keep raisins from settling unevenly at the bottom when putting them into cake roll them over in butter before mixing them into cake.

Brass tools can be cleaned by scrubbing with salt and vinegar.

If you put a little salt on lamellae of mushroom and it turns black, it is edible. If it turns yellow, it’s poisonous.

When a hot dish marks a table, mix salt and salad oil, put it on the mark and leave for about one hour, then wipe it.

Paint on window can be removed by scrubbing with hot vinegar.

To wash a knit, instead of using soap, use 2 quarts of water and 1 tablespoon of ammonia. Rinse it in water with boiled potatoes, dry in a dark place, and iron while it is a little moist so that it is starched like new and stays shiny.

Stain from fruit juice can be removed by putting corn starch [on the stain] and leaving for several hours.

Do not put greasy plates in water to wash right away, but wipe off the oil with a napkin first, then wash with warm soda water so that they become comfortably clean.

A cutting board, a kitchen table and bins can be cleaned by scrubbing well with cut lemon and rinsing with water.

If scratching a match marks on a wall, scrub with lemon so that you can remove it.

Color-faded carpets and rugs can be surprisingly cleaned by wiping with alum water.
When washing and rinsing lingerie, dresses, blouses and lace shirt collars, put two tablespoons of boric acid into five quarts of water so that they turn beautiful like new ones.

When a fabric gets an ink stain, put salt and lemon juice on it, and dry it in the sun.

As for dirty gloves, soak flannels in milk, put soap and scrub it. If they are leather, wipe with alcohol.

While heat of stove remains, scrub with petroleum before putting polishing paste. That makes the polish last long as well as shine well.

Wipe a sewing machine with petroleum then with a dry cloth, and put oil so that it is maintained easy to use for all time.

Put a small carpet on a pedal of sewing machine so that your feet don’t get cold and also it is easier to run it.

To get rid of the smell of gasoline after cleaning suits, wet them with mixed vinegar and water in a ratio of 1:2.

To remove coffee stains, scrub with glycerin and rinse it in warm water.

When pulling a cork off from a glass bottle, wrap a bottleneck with a cloth soaked in boiled water so that the glass swells and the cork can be easily taken off.

Rust on a knife can be cleaned by stubbing it into a whole onion and leaving it for a while.

Burnt parts of cake are better taken off by carefully grating with a grater rather than using a knife.

Mud stains can be removed by raw potatoes.

When washing colored clothes, you will not have to worry about the color being washed off by putting one teaspoon of vinegar and salt for red color, and a sheet (as it is toxic, be careful for handling it). For lilac or yellow clothes put in one gallon of water to rinse and soak them for two hours.
Port of Astoria and our Compatriots

Located 75 km northwest of the Columbia River from Portland, Oregon, there are lumber mills, grain mills, steelworks, shipbuilding yards, and one of the most famous salmon canneries in the United States. Columns of black smoke constantly shoot up into the air from these factories.

Ships from all over the world are frequenting in and out of the port. Inns, hospitals, schools, city hall and other facilities are well equipped. A good port, the mountains in the vicinity covered with tall trees, and great development in recent years both in agriculture, industry and commerce; that is the city of Astoria. In 1810, it was discovered by Mr. John Jacob Astor's expedition and was approved as a city in 1876. Its population was 9,590 in 1910, and today it is over 15,000. In 1919 the Pacific Fleet came and the then navy's captain Daniel investigated the area and ratified it as a fortified site. The US flag waves at the top of the Jacob memorial pine tree, and the Jacob memorial facility standing there is currently being renovated.

Owing to the large number of orders to Asia, vessels owned by companies such as International, Mitsui and Suzuki are constantly entering and leaving the port. It can be said that it is one of the best trade ports in the United States. Mr. Ishimatsu Hayashi is from Okayama prefecture. Besides being a contractor, he operates a billiard hall. He is the elder statesman of Port of Astoria. The future of Port of Astoria is becoming more and more promising. He said that Japanese have room for development here, so we shouldn't waste time taking advantage of this. He turns 43 this year. Nobody around here is more capable than he. He is big-hearted and full of chivalrous spirit. If he left this city, his replacement will be hard to find in Oregon.

His billiard hall and cigarette shop is managed by Mr. Rihei Tanimoto who is his younger brother. He has a very different personality from his older brother. He is strong yet sincere. He is indispensable to our city.

Among the cleaners, there is Mr. Keiji Nozawa from Yamanashi prefecture. He and his wife worked hard together, and recently installed sewing machines in their shop. With many customers, their business seems not to notice the recession. Currently, western restaurants are probably hardest to operate. But Mr. Matoba jumped into it. His restaurant is popular and is full of customers constantly. Of course he is good at cooking, but his kind response to his guests is probably the best reason for his success.

Among the barbers, there is the shop operated by Mr. Einosuke Niura. Most barbers like to carry on idle chat, but he is an eccentric and quiet man. No matter how many customers are waiting, he will carefully cut each customer's hair. If he did that in other businesses, he would undoubtedly do well. There are very few Japanese workers in the city. Messrs. Higuchi, Hamada, Enomoto, Maeda etc. are running clinics successfully. Mr. and Mrs. Morikawa, Messrs. Hidaka,
Horiuchi, Kawamura, Maeda and Fukutami got jobs in Hotel Waynehard which is a first-class hotel. I understand that the management's trust in them is strong.

P.S. Since the Astoria port was burned down recently, I should write a new article. But while I was kept busy with everyday chores, the deadline arrived. Please forgive me, and thank you for your understanding.

(By Nunogami)
Interdependence

In current world commerce transactions, there are cases where citizens of one country must rely on the citizens of another country. I talked about interdependence with a businessman in New York a few months ago. I would like to tell you about it.

A manager of a piano manufacturing company visited the Indian branch office of Mr. O.K. Davis of the Foreign Trade Commission of the United States. Mr. Davis asked the visitor a typical question between businessmen: "How are pianos selling in foreign trade?" The visitor told him "Recently, a chocolate covered ice cream bar called Eskimo Pie was invented, so the economy of Costa Rica and Nicaragua suddenly got better and their residents are doing much better". Mr. Davis immediately replied "What does the invention of a machine that coats a square piece of ice cream with chocolate in the United States have to do with prosperity in Central America?"

The visitor explained, "One of the major products of Central America has been cocoa beans, which is the main ingredient of chocolate. Until the Eskimo pie was invented in the United States, cocoa beans were not selling well. The business was slow. However, since the machine was invented, American chocolate increased by 1 ton per day. Market stocks of cocoa beans have been used up, and they had to rush to secure new supply. Considering these things, interdependence is important. A huge amount of money was paid from the United States to Costa Rica and Nicaragua. The public was enriched, and the market became vigorous."

Before I wrote this article, a representative of a Japanese company asked me "Where can you purchase the Eskimo Pie machine?" I learned that they are already interested in Eskimo Pie in Japan, where new things are welcome. There is no secret to Eskimo Pie. It's just ordinary ice cream cut into squares and covered with chocolate. Polar Cakes, sounding similar to Eskimo Pies, are also sold, but these are not the same things.

If Japan is hot next summer, it may pay to import this machine. If you give the ice cream a similar name like Fuji Cake, and advertise that it is perfect for hot weather, that it is nutritious high-class food that meets common people's preferences, people in Tokyo and other cities will compete to get them in Tokyo and other cities.

What I have mentioned so far is a good example of the people of a country relying on the people of another country. Such interdependence can be seen every day in other countries where traders between Japan and the United States are exchanging regularly. In 1921, since the reaping of rice in Japan was less than normal year, it was necessary to import wheat or milling etc. to compensate for the shortage. Portland exported large amounts of grains from the Pacific Northwest. At that time, the ships of Suzuki Shoten, Mitsui & Co., Toyo Steam KK, Yamashita Kisen KK, K Line, and hired ships from other ship owners hoisted the Japanese flag and went back and forth across the Pacific.
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Ocean. Also, during that time the steamships engaged by the Columbia Pacific Steamship and the Pacific Passage, under the US flag, transported wheat and flour from the Columbia River ports to the ships heading to Japanese ports. Grain exports in 1922 were significantly different compared to the previous year. It was not as active as the previous year even at the export time due to the decrease in sales. Volume also decreased significantly. In addition to the decline in export activities, the price was also exceptionally low this year. The downward trend is clear when compared with other years.

The total export from the port of Portland during the first 11 months of 1921 was 1,469,154 tons and $5,946,242. In 1922 it was 1,205,601 tons and $41,532,130 [sic?]. Imports from foreign countries to Portland during the first nine months were $ 3,041,279 in 1921 and $ 6,179,569 in 1922. Imports are steadily increasing. Therefore, the trade of the Pacific routes via the port of Portland is considered to continue equilibrium beyond today.

If a Japanese contractor exports cargo to the US, they use the transcontinental rail service if the destination is in the central US or the Atlantic coast. Now that they can figure out the cost via Portland, they can calculate how much profit can be gained. There are two main reasons why Portland suddenly made major development in transportation in recent years. There are municipal and private wharfs that are equipped far better than many other ports, and loading can be done sufficiently for ships that go abroad from here.

The tonnage and the amount etc. of the Port of Portland’s import and export as I mentioned above were excerpted from the statistics of the Portland Port Pier Committee Transport Bureau. Mr. I. L. Hudson, Transportation General Manager, heads this committee. Mr. W. G. Tight is stationed in Kobe, their headquarters in Japan, as their Asia Transportation representative.

Currently, there are 42 shipping companies that have a regular route to Portland. That includes some companies of wealthy people engaged in overseas trade. There is one important service still lacking. It will be improved sooner or later, but it is currently considered insufficient.

That is, there is no passenger service on the Pacific route ships. If a new passenger route is created and successfully operated, there are few places that are as good as Portland on the Pacific coast. If a passenger ship of the same size and speed as passenger ships handling passengers at other Pacific ports establishes a new navigation route for regular cruise between this port and Japan, Portland will welcome it. To be successful, it is important that the general public use the service.

A large number of Japanese celebrities visited the US last year. Our city’s business people are honored that they welcomed some of the delegation to Portland. Although it
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is impossible to list the names of all the people welcomed by the Portland Chamber of Commerce, I would like to introduce several celebrities below. I hope that they will visit our city again and that we will develop sincere friendship with them.

Professor Minoru Oka, Doctor of Law, Tokyo Imperial University
Dr. Oka visited our city on February 10th last year and after visiting factories, he participated in a luncheon meeting hosted by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Mr. Tagawa Daikichiro, Member of the House of Representatives
Mr. Tagawa visited Portland on January 14th last year, but regrettably he had to return to Japan without visiting sites due to time constraints.

Mr. Kakichi Uchida, Lord of Parliament and former vice minister of Ministry of Communications
Mr. Uchida stopped in Portland on his way to Rio de Janeiro to participate in the opening ceremony of the centennial anniversary exposition to be held in Brazil in South America. It happened to be April 14th, so the Chamber of Commerce and Industry invited him to the dinner, but he had to leave for his destination immediately without visiting any site.

Jiro Muro, Reporter, Western-Lampaman News, Osaka
Mr. Muro visited Portland in May last year. He visited the Oregon forest and sawmills. He spent a lot of time visiting the mills and made many acquaintances among timber suppliers. His name became familiar to people concerned in the industry.

Mr. Itami and Mr. Noda, representatives of the Yokohama silk industry, visited the city in early July. In the same month Mr. Shibata of Mitsubishi Corporation came to visit the Port of Portland.

On the way to the Brazilian Expo in South America, the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry delegation stopped in Portland on August 4. They met with the businessmen of Portland. The head of the delegation was Mr. Toyozo Yamashina. Our Chamber of Commerce was honored that we could host a dinner party to welcome the delegation. It was the greatest event for the Portland businessmen to have the opportunity to meet with the representatives of various industries in Japan's big cities.

Mr. Iwujiro Suzuki, owner of Kobe Suzuki Shoten visited its branch office in Portland on December 11th, when he stopped in the US after the tour of Europe. The Portland branch is treated as a head office on the Pacific coast. It was the first time that Ms. Suzuki visited Portland. There was no advance announcement of the visit of the head of this large company. It was a surprise to us all. He invited many of us to a dinner. We were honored to be a guest of such a great man.
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Appointing the most esteemed gentlemen as the Japanese representative to Portland Consular Office is an honor. The Consul has already demonstrated his skills in goodwill in various ways. He has a knack for it. This is the most important thing for us in business.

Former Consul Mr. Kakizo Sugimura has been promoted to Consul General in Manila. After that, Consular officer Tanichiro Yoshida took over as Vice Consul. He stayed in the position until the new Consular Enji Takeda was welcomed. After that he was transferred to the Consulate in Chicago.

Consul Takeda is still quite new to the city, but the extent to which he became acquainted was quite wide, and he gained many intimate friends. The goodwill between Japan and the United States is to connect the two firmly throughout the New Year.
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Lumber and Wheat
Major products exported from Oregon to Japan

▲ Current Status, Forecast and Future Direction

Tables of various lumber in States of Oregon and Washington:
(1909 – 1922, Unit: Million ft.)
▲ 1907  5,750
▲ 190*  6,180
▲ 1911  5,850
▲ 1912  6,000
▲ 1913  6,650
▲ 1914  5,750
▲ 1915  5,620
▲ 1916  6,710
▲ 1917  7,150
▲ 1918  7,310
▲ 1919  7,900
▲ 1920  8,410
▲ 1921  6,200
▲ 1922  7,000

Lumber exported from the Pacific Northwest
▲ FY1920
To Japan    78,577,036 ft.
To China    136,503,846 ft.
To Australia 106,110,992 ft.

▲ FY1921
To Japan    378,382,519 ft.
To China    131,915,056 ft.
To Australia 66,155,378 ft.

▲ FY1922
(9 months from January to September)
To Japan    462,451,577 ft.
To China    136,458,037 ft.
To Australia 105,377,029 ft.

▲ Portion purchased by Suzuki Shokai
▲ FY1920  12,500,000 ft.
          $1,051,134
▲ FY1921  45,000,000 ft.
Based on the above data, the export volume of American lumber to Japan has been increasing year by year. Last year it totaled 462,451,577 ft. through September, and adding 3 months' worth to it, the export volume of last year is expected to reach 500 million ft. Among American lumber exported to Asia, it is clear that exports to Japan is still much higher than to China and Australia.

The reason why exports to Japan have increased in recent years is related to lower prices compared to the domestic market price in Japan, ease of obtaining large size items, and shorter transportation distance. As a result of American lumber becoming well known in Japan, even local areas known for lumber, for example Yoshino mountainous forest areas, started to use American lumber, like in elementary school buildings.

Also, as the reputation of American pine spreads, American lumber has started to be used in Hokkaido, which is known domestically and internationally as the sawmill of Japan. It is now shipped not only to Otaru and Hakodate but to other areas like to Aomori and Niigata and so on. Also, a recent notable trend is that it is used for various large-scale buildings. Even the government started to follow this trend: The Ministry of Railways started to purchase sleepers and so on, to further increase the orders.

**Tariff Problem**

As imports of American timber have increased in this way, Japanese timber companies tried to suppress imports by tariff policy. However, the opposition from consumers was strong. Considering that poor domestic supply capacity, the government gathered stakeholders such as timber companies, and proposed that raising tariffs on imports of American pines protect the domestic industry. But this proposal was rejected. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce is considering a crackdown on the domestic lumber industry's greed. However, as long as this state continues, importing American pine into Japan it will increase every year.

Looking at the future of the American timber industry, this country with huge mechanical power can efficiently carry out logging operations, so that it can gradually extend from the convenient port for transportation to farther locations. Based on this trend, the price of American timber will increase gradually. However, at present the price has come down to the wartime level. However, although the price declined along with the price drops of all goods, it has never dropped to pre-war conditions due to labor wages and other reasons.

**Consideration from Maritime Aspect**
From the viewpoint of maritime imports of American wood to Japan, the stakes are considerable. Japanese shipping companies are now importing lumber by utilizing empty spaces as a means of adjusting the shiploads. Therefore, if unfortunately the means of timber transportation diminishes, not only timber traders but also shipping companies will be driven into a dilemma. For these reasons, it seems that lumber transportation in the Pacific will not decline in the future.

Timber export to Japan has great impact over the coastal timber industry, and the impact of orders from Japan on the industry is considerable. If the orders from Japan decrease, the timber price will fall, so Japan is in a position to influence the market. From the American point of view, the demand from the eastern states and California, or the orders from China and Australia have some influence, but there are not many purchases by other foreign countries. It is still the orders from Japan that are most important. Currently there are issues like weather and demand from the eastern states, so the signs of Japanese orders are somewhat delayed. However, it seems that they will be flooded by orders again next spring, so it is unlikely that the general market will go down from the current stage. On the contrary, the price may rise by $1 to $2.

▲ Timing of Export
The orders from Japan generally begin from the end of February to the beginning of March, decrease in the rainy season, gradually increase after the rainy season and decrease in December. Although this trend is expected, it is predicted that there will be considerable orders in February and March.

Like other foreign companies, until now, Japanese preferred trading lumber through Japanese people. Recently, however, more and more forest owners and lumber mill owners desire direct dealings with consumers without going through middle brokerage business. As a result, Americans going to visit Asia are increasing each year. As the volume of American lumber for Japan increases, the quality tends to deteriorate, and that amount is gradually increasing. I understand that the Japanese government is concerned about the prospects of this major trade item and is considering prevention measures. Then what kind of means should be taken for that purpose? For Japan, under the aid of the government, we should establish an association of trade associations and lumber suppliers, in order to establish a timber inspection bureau. I think that it is the most prudent way to conduct strict inspections by inspection committee members, to dispatch designated persons of the agency to the US, to issue certificates, and to not accept lumber without certificates.

▲ Establishment of an Inspection Bureau
Installation of inspection bureau as described above is an urgent matter to prevent deterioration of lumber quality. The inspection bureau must take responsibility for this and must cope with the deterioration of quality sufficiently. Suzuki Shoten has already informally made a proposal to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce regarding the establishment of inspection bureau.
If such measures can prevent quality deterioration, the export of American lumber will increase, and the transaction by full cargo will also increase. Suzuki Shoten was the leader in the last fiscal year’s shipment of lumber. Its total number of shipping vessels was 62 and 15 actually were full cargo. It can be concluded that prospects for timber trade are extremely promising. Furthermore, as transactions are carried out more frequently, contact with Americans will naturally increase, and as a result it will greatly encourage Japan-US goodwill as well. Under such a trend, the forest owners are obtaining information through Japanese workers in order to negotiate with the Japanese. It is a very pleasing phenomenon because it is often useful for mutual friendship between the two peoples.

Until now the US government authorities have not paid special attention to exported lumber to Japan. However, since the conflict of exporters they encountered recently - the issue of greed over Douglas fir, the US government has begun to be stricter, and it has come to accept exporters’ desired conditions. Meanwhile, the Japanese government also dispatches technicians with abundant experience in this field to this country and is working on the industry survey. I believe this will produce very good results for the future of American timber trade.

(Interview with Mr. Hatsuzo Tominaga, Manager, Lumber Department, Suzuki Shoten)

Wheat
▲ Increasing Demand in Japan
Demand for overseas wheat in Japan is increasing year by year. The reason is first of all the reduction in domestic planting acreage. Compared to wheat, which must go through the milling process, barley and naked barley can be directly mixed with white rice and consumed, so its planting increases. It is clearly related to a food supply issue. Secondly, barley is increasingly in demand for beer making, which reduces the planting of wheat.

The annual average production of wheat in Japan is 5 million to 6 million stones. In addition to the above special demands, it consumes about 1.5 million stones per year for soy sauce, 350 thousand stones as seeds, 500 thousand stone for farmers' own consumption, totaling about 2.35 million stones. Japan's annual consumption is 50 million bags (5 million stones), converted to American bushels it is about 13 million bushels. In short, Japan requires imports of about 400,000 tons or more. Such a state is getting stronger every year. It is huge even if calculated at an average of $1.20 per bushel, only next to luxury fabrics. Therefore importing wheat is the most important thing in solving the food problem in Japan.

▲ Provenance
Wheat supplies from the wheat center in the Snake River basin are exported from the ports of Portland, Seattle and British Vancouver on the Pacific coast. Besides these ports, there are others, like Manchuria, India, and even Australia. As for quality, Canada
and Manchuria products are at a similar level. The height of Australian farming is spring. So there is a problem of seasonal difference. Moreover, we have an advantage that the fare from here to Japan is cheaper than from Australia. As mentioned above, as imports of overseas wheat in Japan increase, shipments of wheat to Japan from the Pacific coast will increase, and considerable amounts among them will be exports from this region every year.

Actually last year the Canadian wheat price was also low, but because of its low quality it was never exported. On the other hand, the harvest in Oregon, Washington and Idaho proved to be good and the price was also low, so the wheat exported from ports of Portland and Seattle to Japan reached 300,000 tons. Especially in the harvest season after July last year the transaction volume reached about 100 thousand tons. Wheat flour for China is also expected to be very strong.

▲ Leap to World Market
Due to the freight cost, producing wheat in the West coast region that is to enter the Eastern market, trying to fight against the main producing area of the Midwest region, and finding a sales channel in the domestic market is extremely difficult. It must be based on exports to foreign countries, targeting Europe as well as Asia. So Suzuki Shoten will also work on wheat for export to Europe from this port. I think that it is an opportunity to be active worldwide now. It is of course America that has a strong influence in the world now, but Japan also goes into this world market and intends to advance to a position that influences the wheat market. I think that there is probably no other than Suzuki Shoten that decided to try the exporting wheat to Europe in order to enter the world market. For this reason, I began to pay much attention to the crops of American wheat that I otherwise did not care much about until now. I think that shops and companies handling mainly wheat and lumber will increase in the ports of Seattle and Portland.

▲ Japan as an Export Destination
During the war, the movement of all goods was active irrespective of the product, but now it has become limited to certain types and it is not traded unless it is a business that can be expected to continue. Some people who are said to be authorities of the trade industry claim that we have to find a worldwide sales channel by locating branches and branch offices where there are products.

As mentioned earlier, the circumstances are that wheat produced in this region has quality and harvest time differences, and since interruption to the domestic market is impossible, we must put efforts at export anyhow. As the production volume far exceeds consumption in the region, we must seek for wheat sales channels elsewhere. It goes without saying that the export destination best suited for that purpose is Japan which is low in fare and which requires import of more than about 400,000 tons per year. It is a well-known fact that wheat shipped from major production areas in the Snake River basin has been shipped to Portland due to the victory in the fare rate dispute over the
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years. Contractors now tend to set up headquarters in our city that is near the main production area of wheat, and set up branch offices in Seattle.

▲ Disadvantages
As you can see from the above, Japanese shops and others involved in wheat trading will gradually increase. They are handicapped because there is no Japanese bank here and there are too few regular shipping routes. However, as for the latter, recently Yamashita Kisen KK has increased its influence and established a branch office within Suzuki Shoten and opened a regular route, so this problem has been eased considerably. With regard to the former, we have not heard of any bank planning to advance yet, and it is still a situation where we have to endure the inconvenience. I do hope that a bank like Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd. establishes a branch in our city. If this is realized it will contribute greatly to the development of wheat trade.

Finally one thing I would like to say is bulk loading related to wheat transport. When we attempted bulk loading for the first time in January last year, we got very good results. I think that this method should be adopted from now on. It seems there are difficult aspects because Japan does not have a wharf facility to accept bulk loading, but I think it will be solved sooner or later.

Up to now, each flour mill in Japan has room in capacity so they built domestic factories in the wheat production area, but now they are building near the ports of import in anticipation of the import of wheat from here. As imports of overseas wheat are increasing more and more, the wharves in Yokohama, Nagoya, Kobe, etc. will improve facilities and set up grain elevators as seen at our port pier to unload bulk wheat. (Interview with Mr. Tatsuo Nagasimazaki, Manager, Grain Department, Portland Branch Office, Suzuki Shoten)
Start to End, Life is in a Consistent Love
Jiro Nakagawa, General Manager, Suzuki Shoten

Regarding business matters, various experts from every field are writing their pieces. So, I thought would talk about what I felt concerning ordinary people. Naturally, it is a little different from the New Year impressions.

I said I was going to talk about humans, but I am not a religionist nor a philosopher, so I am not qualified to discuss about this field. So, lacking the profound and magnanimous world views of so-called saints and sages, I can give nothing, but my opinion based on my experiences. I will leave it up to you, the readers, for judgement.

I believe that life starts in love and ends in love. Although the great road of love is only one, there are many crossroads along the way, and I think that people sometimes feel lost when they come to these junctions. When dissecting love internally, it consists of three components: wisdom, sympathy, and intention. To simplify, wisdom is carrying out one's convictions. Intention is voluntary creation. Sympathy stands for communal service. When there is not thorough conviction, cooperative service, and voluntary creation, that completion of wisdom, sympathy, and intention is difficult.

Although all three of these are necessary, attention must be paid to spontaneous creation, which promises completion of intention. This is the most important thing to consider in light of day-to-day problems we face and should not be confused with the others. Spontaneous creation can be paraphrased as independent self-respect. This contains the meaning of democracy. However, people in the world often misunderstand this word, democracy. The source of this misunderstanding is none other than independent self-respect. As a result, people become jealous of the success of others. Speaking on equal rights for men and women, both sides are asserting their equality without compromising with each other.

The same is true for the lady’s issues. Here is a familiar example: Some of the ladies think that in the United States, a country of equal rights for both sexes, wives do not help their husbands dress, as Japanese wives do to serve their husbands. They try to avoid embarrassment by not doing so in the presence of other people. They are misinterpreting democracy and gender equality. I want to say to ladies who hold such thoughts that the lady’s way is there. I will conclude with three points I want to say: women have roles as members of societies, as housewives to their family head, and as wives if they understand the three points clearly, distortion or misunderstanding on gender equality should never occur.

Humans are social animals and cannot live individually, so it is necessary to undertake services jointly for the community. Thorough conviction of one’s belief, that is, cooperation between two self-confidences, we can create indispensable services for the
realization of shared living. The perfect love is realized by bringing one's intention to match their wisdom and sympathy. As I mentioned earlier about voluntary creation, or ingenuity, one cannot simply ignore the other points and one cannot forget about other people. This point must stick. The world of man exists on consistent love. I would like to promise the completion of great love with peaceful development of wisdom, sympathy, and intention, the three elements of love.

Overview of the General Status and Forecast for this Fiscal Year
Koichi Suga, Manager, Mitsui & Co., Ltd. Portland Branch

As the calendar changes I would like to look back on 1922. As a general overview of the condition of the United States, it is the only creditor country, its social morality is developing, it was scrupulous in preparing for war damages, and recovery has steadily shown results. It seems as if the recession of last year was the lowest point, and that the passing of the year is a sign of recovery. The proof is in the remarkable increase of the amount of money changing hands, the number of railway cars being operated, the number of permitted buildings, and the like.

The industrial world is in a similar situation. This is understood by looking at the stock market. Just in agriculture alone, although growths in harvest and income from the previous year are reported, it is quite small relative to other industries. This seems to be why the requests for relief assistance to the agricultural industry are consistent. Yet European countries are still in a chaotic state either politically or economically. Therefore, it is rather natural that we do not see their true recovery in relation to the United States.

When looking at the state of the Pacific Coast, it is keeping step with the rest of the United States. The lumber industry has reported the best economic conditions in recent years. The salmon canning industry as well. These are based on what we reviewed from the previous fiscal year and we are optimistic for the future. Only agriculture is observed to be not so. This fiscal year, as long as there is no unexpected incident, will gradually make steady progress. This is also our sincere hope.

Young and Promising Portland
Keizo Uchida, Yamashita Kisen K.K. Portland Branch Office

The British economist Alfred Marshall in his 1920 book Industry and Trade, observed that the United States was distinct for its wealth of natural products and its youthfulness. Although it is very much a cliché, I very much agree with it. Because I have come to the United States recently, I do not have any special ideas to offer here. However, I will mention some of the impressions I have received and my thoughts about the United States. Before coming here, I heard that Portland was an old city on the coast. Here, youthfulness, a characteristic of the United States, is not lost. It looked like a good place
to live that would add novelty to the old while harmonizing with the wild feeling of the West. I think that it is a truly promising land for Japanese to live in. This was what I first felt when I came to Portland. Moreover, although it is still young as a port, Portland is an old city that has abundant accumulated assets, and the benefit of geographical features as well. Therefore, I think that it is a very promising place. Accordingly, through the abundance of natural resources and capital I believe that future development of both the port and the industrial area is worth noting. From this point of view, I believe that the relationship between Portland and Japan will become closer and closer in the future and will also have tremendous effect on Japan-US trade.

Japan and American Lumber
Shinsuke Shimomura, General Manager, Ban Shoten

Recently, I received a letter from my childhood friend of our hometown primary school days. In it he wrote, "This summer I built a country-house next to the 'Shibu Hot Spring' for my aging parents to use as a rest house. I too plan to live there when in my later years. We used all American materials for the construction. Also, we eat rice from California and udon made of American flour. It is almost like being in America. This is like being abroad without the bother of traveling thousands of miles." I was surprised to learn from his letter that US materials are so widely available in Japan.

The 'Shibu Hot Spring' is in the mountains of Shinshu, the mountain country. When I was a boy, wild boars and bears came out with their children and caused serious problems by ravaging the farming fields. It could not be helped. That they are using American materials for building houses in such an inconvenient place tells us that US materials have reached most of Japan.

The reason why US materials are so diffused in Japan is that in Japan, trees are mostly cut from forests near towns and were gradually exhausted. Now it is almost impossible to cut down any tree without entering the deep mountains. The production cost is very high when cutting trees down in the deep mountains like this. It is cheaper to import US materials due to the decline of shipping fares after the war. Also, materials from the US can be obtained at any size, and it is easy to pick materials with specific grain depending on the purpose. As a result, domestic lumber has been overwhelmed by American lumber, it has even been used in the mountains of Shinshu.

A panic occurred among lumber dealers that handled domestic materials. A popular argument was that imported materials should be taxed to protect domestic materials, and the tax increase campaign almost began. On the other hand, there was an argument that imposing a tax on necessary items such as lumber today when there is
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shortage of houses is a decision that may result in a negative impact on the national economy. They argued that it is more important to protect Japan’s forestry and prevent dangers such as rapid flooding, while setting a far-sighted national policy. This argument has become influential these days, and the domestic lumber dealers gradually turned towards using US material. I think that is the reason for the drastic rise in imports we can observe occurring presently.

When Ban Shoten, where I work, began exporting US materials to Japan, sales expansion was difficult because it was before there was a sufficient understanding of prices and materials. However, now it has become common knowledge and business has become much easier.

There is a demand for US materials everywhere in Japan, so it is thought that this momentum will continue for the next twenty years. However, today it has become an ordinary commodity, which means there is no big profit. The number of professionals in the same industry are increasing and today the wins and losses are decided with the price and product quality. For that reason, I think that it is quite difficult for people who plan to newly enter this industry.

Statistics on US material exports by customs are as follows:
Exports from January to June 1921 were 738,159,136 feet. In the same time period of six months in 1922 it was 1,598,857,150 feet, so it is almost more than doubled. Although the statistics may not be very accurate, there were 149,834,524 feet in shipments to Japan from our port in 1920, and 213,662,014 feet from Seattle and Tacoma to Japan.

Although it is not fixed due to freight space conditions, exports for the one month from September 12 to October 12 this year are 14,270,406 feet from Portland and only 4,985,951 feet from Seattle. Portland has been increasingly shipping more. I believe that this difference comes mainly from the freight space situation. As mentioned above, we believe that considerable exports will continue in the future. As a shipper and an exporter, we have great hope in the future of this port.

Predictions for 1923
The Reporter and His Star: Interview with a Scholar
By Matsuo
Famous astronomer Dr. Maya has an office with a strange sign called "Citizen's Consultation Office," the name of his business in Hoboken, New Jersey. A well-meaning newspaper reporter visited him there. When the reporter asked, "Doctor, will 1923 be a happy year?" The doctor answered loudly in an unhappy voice, "If you think it's going to be a happy one, you are making a big mistake". The reporter, surprised, asked "Well, what do you mean by that, Doctor?" The Doctor answered, "Flu will spread again this year." The reporter was curious and asked, "Is that all, Doctor? The answer was mediocre, " Strikes and various uproars will happen.

"So, the reporter teased him. "Doctor, aren't those year-round events in the United States?" He put emphasis this time and it sounded terrible, "There will be a big earthquake in the middle of the summer". The reporter was surprised and said, "Doctor, then what?"

He kept on. "The subways will crash and collapse, and the skyscrapers will collapse." When asked, "Doctor, is there anymore?" he said "Of course, All the banks in New York will have a big loss, and a depression in the world of business will come."

"That's all, isn't it?" But he was not done yet. "Plague will attack public schools, and vessels that are on the ocean will meet the disasters of fiery explosion." "Doctor, will we really get to have all of that?" The reporter chided. The teacher replied with his own question. "Hmm. Are you saying that you doubt me? Then let me ask you, how come there are many divorce cases and bribery scandals among newspaper reporters this year?"

The reporter was rattled a little. "Doctor, are you saying that it is limited to reporters?" "I am sorry. Both priests and lawyers are the same way. The President will be kept busy. But 1923 will be a year of invention. It will not only be good for businesses, but also good for the common people."
Compatriot Labor World: The Main Workplaces are in Lumber and the Railroads
By Mosaburo Matsushima – Teikoku Store Owner

The workplaces available for our compatriots in Oregon are mainly in lumber and the railways. There is also agriculture of course, but Oregon cannot compete with states like California for reasons of topography. So, I believe the two jobs I mentioned give the best chance for our compatriots to work. Around Portland, the number of compatriot rail workers is about 800, while there are less than 300 workers in sawmills. Compatriot railroad workers, like Americans, are union members and as such receive favorable treatment. The sawmill workers union is organized under the tyranny of the Four L lumber company. The Japanese are permitted to be due-paying members, but the right to vote as a regular member is not granted to them.

The dispatch of Japanese representatives to the railroad workers' convention held in Detroit last year demonstrates how compatriot rail workers in Oregon occupy an important position. The dispatched delegates bring about the beginning of a new era in the history of compatriot labor. According to compatriots, however, the biggest gains were made stopping the anti-Japanese plan on the cusp of passing. For this reason, I believe, the Japanese Association presented the subsidy of fifty dollars to representative Yamane for his struggle and meritorious service.

Compatriots generally, myself among them, admire and feel a need for the union. For the compatriots living here, there is the Japanese Society, and the agricultural alliances for farmers. I hope the participation of railroad workers will gradually be recognized more. I strongly hope that this will strengthen its foundations. Fortunately, the railroad workers' convention that the Oshu Nippo has recently reported will be held on the seventh is good news. I think that promoting this momentum with good leadership and promoting other compatriots' welfare will also be profitable for the future of the compatriots generally.

It is Vital to Discard the Squatter Mindset and Plan for the Long-term.
By Ryuzo Ohara, Ohara Shoten Owner

I think that compatriots generally tending to choose to live here permanently is quite a good thing. As a matter of course, the compatriots currently living in the United States did not have ideas of permanent residence at the beginning of their visit. I think that most people were going to return home after a short period of five to ten years. As they have grown older, however, that idea has come to change. This is not based on a rational thinking, rather the change came naturally. I do not think it is too late to establish a long-term plan in accordance with this judgment and engage in this project, I
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believe that considerable mutual development will certainly be possible. If the compatriots had this deep of an understanding earlier, and dealt with all things accordingly, then today's development would have been amazing. But there is no point in saying such things about the past. It is very important, however, to proceed with a plan of permanent residence in the future. It is needless to reiterate it here, but I would like to extend my admiration to the accomplishments of the pioneers. Consequentially, I think that it is better to bring over your wife or kids or others to settle down together. I deeply believe that the times have already changed such that the squatter mindset is no longer good. I hope that more attention will be paid to this point.

This permanent residence plan applies not only to Japanese, but to other nationals as well. Of course, they are in an advantageous position for their naturalization rights and the like. However, they first came to the United States as immigrants, and then they settled down permanently. The difference between them and our compatriots seems to be that they came to the United States earlier than Japanese people. Therefore, although it is said that we have many disadvantageous points compared with them, the logic of the Japanese is the same as theirs. It is reasonable to say that we can also develop similarly to other nationals.

The Number of Japanese Vessels Entering and Leaving Our Port

There are quite many Japanese vessels entering and leaving this port, including the Toyo Kisen, which initially opened the route; the recently formed Yamashita Kisen; and the ship belonging to Mitsui & Co., Ltd. Here I will publish surveys by the Suzuki Shoten Shipping Department the K-Line on their ships. In the future I should be able to post a list of all Japanese ships that entered and left this port. Below are the numbers of Japanese ships that have entered and exited the ports of Portland, Grace Harbor, and Coos Bay for every month.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Month</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>January</td>
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<td>February</td>
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<td>March</td>
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<td>November</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>54</td>
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</table>
Roughly divided into load cargo and destination:

1922:
▲ Wheat for Europe 22
▲ Wheat for Japan  3
▲ Lumber for Japan 24
▲ Misc. goods for Japan  6

For reference, the number of vessels full of loaded cargo that left British Vancouver as a K-Line ship carrying wheat for Europe are as follows:

▲ January 2
▲ September 9
▲ October 1
▲ Total 12

The lists above are based on an interview I had with Mr. Kenzo Kimura, the Shipping Department Manager of the Suzuki Branch Office.

A Glance at the Shipping Industry:
The State of the Japanese Ships on the Pacific for this Port

The state of American ships on the Toyo route, such as the ships belonging to the US Shipping Bureau, is such that they return as empty vessels. The same applies to Japanese ships. The US passenger ships carry back a small amount of miscellaneous goods, but the cargo ships are all empty upon the return voyage. Although Europe is excluded here, every foreign vessel in the Pacific Ocean is probably in a similar state. As a result of competition for cargo, domestic cargo is to be transported by the respective country’s ship, thus the current situation is that they are returning without carrying any cargo. If this state continues, the ship owners will continue to suffer damages. It is not easy to predict how long this will last.

The postwar shipping industry has not yet recovered to prewar conditions. As mentioned before, that they are sailing empty ships for one part of their journey speaks to this problem. In the world today, tonnage is increasing compared to before the war. With the vessels sunk in attacks by German submarines during the war leaving only decrepit ships, as well as ships that have been canceled due to a rise in material prices and the like, the number of tons currently owned by each country is still increasing as described above. This, however, becomes a problem of how to dispose of excess ships that will inevitably occur?
Excess ships do not mean that vessels are simply too abundant compared to the quantity of freight. To put it into other words, due to trading conditions, the cargo space associated with the modulation of concentrated freight has increased. I think that
utilizing this space is an urgent task for the current shipping industry. This space will increase along with the shortening number of days of navigation due to increases in the speed of ships. This is one reason why the responsible parties are struggling with shipping arrangements. Nonetheless, what solution to this cargo space problem will the most benefit to the shipping companies?

Considerations for overseas trade developmental policies and of domestic ship protection laws are namely, solutions the returning space issue. I think there is no other point than to provide continues profitable business for the shipping companies. It is impossible to hope for the active cargo movement that existed during war in today’s peace. To regulate this difference, we must wait for the development of overseas trade. It is never a good idea to hurry the protection of your own ships and to enact exclusionary laws for foreign ships like the United States has. For evidence of this, it is clear through the Jones Bill having yet to be implemented.

If the United States gives the discounts it gives to freight travelling within the country only to its own ships, even temporarily, other countries will be unsatisfied with the unfair treatment of the United States. Measures for revenge by other countries against this will be made immediately against American ships entering their ports. As a result, the United States will suffer considerably. Because they are better experienced, even at this point, than in the United States, developed countries with a long history in this industry will not tolerate this one-sided act by America. I think the United States will carry this out regardless, without considering the future actions of other countries or cooperation. It can be inferred what kind of result will be obtained if they force it.

The strength of this port is that it is located close to the production area of lumber and wheat. If there is American lumber bound for Japan, Japanese ships transporting them will be entering and leaving this port frequently. Regarding wheat, however, due to the reasons mentioned above, it will be impossible to continue importing by Japanese ships. Due to excessive production, however, the domestic wheat must be transported somewhere. But there is excellent quality Canadian wheat, and the ships will go where they can make profit. If the new American shipping plan is discussed at the soon to be held shipping industry convention in Vancouver, a very interesting and unexpected result for the Japanese shipping industry in this area may develop.

The Japanese steamship companies that are members of this alliance are Nippon Yusen, Osaka Shosen, and Toyo Kisen. All of these are companies that own regular passenger ships; none of the cargo shipping companies are affiliated with it. This freight union has often been upset by competition with foreign vessels. The British Blue Funnel Line had an opportunistic attitude at one time, but now is a member. It is difficult to predict at this moment the strength and longevity of the alliance. It is expected, however, that along with the execution of the fare agreement rate, the continuation of the alliance is observed to remain into the future, while maintaining its current state. (By O)
The Boar is the Ancestor of the Pig: It is the last of the twelve horary signs.

This year is the Year of Boar, the last of the twelve horary signs. This year completes the sexagenary cycle which has finally concluded safely, it is an important year for the Taisho Era [the sexagenary cycle was the traditional Chinese calendar still used in astrology]. Boars give an impression of fierceness and are often cited when one wants to express this. The boar is a wild beast, but it is not carnivorous. Unlike the tiger or wolf which eat meat, the non-carnivorous boar is not as ferocious. When it locks eyes with people it gives chase, the person must avoid it by running into a sideways road or lying down on the ground. With his momentum, the boar will keep running straight. When a hunter in the deep mountain shoots and misses a boar, what he does is lay flat on the ground and wait for the boar to pass, then aim and shoot at the buttocks of the boar that is running away. This is a difficult trick unless the hunter can remain cool.

The wild boars that came down from the deep mountains to live near human society eventually became today's pigs. Some pigs can hardly be distinguished from wild boars. Pigs with long teeth are not much different from boars, the only difference is that they are used to people. Thus, there is not much difference between boars and pigs. Even people who have never seen a wild boar can imagine one once they see a brown swine. Maybe if such a pig were in the deep mountains, we would call it a boar. However, you cannot argue that there are differences in natural characteristics between those living in the mountains and those raised by humans.

Boars are called mountain pigs in Europe, North Africa, and Asia Minor. Compared with wild pigs, their body hair and mane are longer. There are no boars in the United States, although sometimes a human-owned pig escapes to the mountains and hides to live like a wild boar. Dissatisfied with food, however, it comes back to where people are to be caught again.

Wild boar hunting has been done in many countries since ancient times. It is an interesting coincident that both in Japan and Europe boar hunting was a hobby of feudal lords. It seems in the Norman Kingdom of England, those who killed a wild boar without permission were punished by having their eyes plucked out. Today the wild boar has been hunted almost to extinction in Europe.

There are plenty of wild boars in India even today. Compared with the other countries, boars in India are much longer in length. In general, boars dig into the roots of the trees to eat them. They are not carnivorous but enjoy eating bird eggs. Wild boars go out at night to seek food and hide in the forest during the daytime. This makes boar hunting a very difficult task. It is common to use dogs to sniff them out, but in the boar hunts of the Daimyo, many people made loud noises with bells and drums. Wild boars do not usually
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face people, but they will if attacked. When injured the wild boar becomes extremely ferocious. Boar meat tastes better than pig.
(By Shosei)