

New Year's Special 1919 (P. 1)

The Oregon News New Year Issue

New Year of Rebuilding

"I have come to bring fire on the earth." (*Luke 12:49)

"Do not think that I tried to bring safety to the earth ----- Such ideas may lead to a war instead."

Humanity has fought.
The cries continued night and day.
Turned away from civilization,
Yet still the sun shone.

The earth is rotating properly.
Even when millions of human beings fell,
The mourning wreaths did not disturb even the sorrows of the people.

They were deceptive, like a sheep in a tiger's skin.
Fired up in beliefs, they cursed the existence of others.
However, human beings drowned in their immediate desires and lost their reason.

Nonetheless, mankind should bring about a new civilization and from change,
rebuild towards quiet peace.

There was not a moment of security between the raging on earth that lasted five
years.
Although human knowledge was acted against, the world was never destroyed.

The roar and reverberation of the canons never rested.
The gunfire implied an eternal path that wrapped around the equator.

Human beings wanted the sun, the moon and the stars.
They advanced with promises to break enemies without ever losing.



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 1)

They fought from devastation to extinction.

Mankind has destroyed love,
But the earth was destined to be refreshed in merciful rain.

A day which is suitable for rebuilding has come under the bright sun.
Oh, the world has not been destroyed.

(*Author's name is illegible.)



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 3)

Current Status of Japanese American People in Oregon, Idaho, and Wyoming by Asanosuke Kimura, Vice Consul-General of Japan in Portland, Oregon

As of June 30th, 1918, a study indicated that the total Japanese population living in three states, Oregon, Idaho, and Wyoming was 7,518 (Male: 5,875; Female: 1,643). In comparison to the study conducted in the same period last year, the population was 7,461. It merely increased by 51 [sic; 57]. Thus, it was considered no change. Furthermore, there was a decrease by 33 in Oregon and 28 in Wyoming while there was an increase by 118 in Idaho. The Japanese labor population distribution between agricultural, various businesses and other labor is shown below:

	Farming	Various Business	Labor	Other	Family
Oregon	239	274	2,104	2,860	1,546
Idaho	265	124	876		514
Wyoming	33	91	1,038		226
Total	537	489	4108		

[likely sic]

As shown above, a total Japanese labor population in the three states reached 4,018, exceeding 50% of the total population. The reason for the transition to labor was due to higher wages during the war, which suggest why a majority of Japanese occupations in these states belonged to the labor class. Labor roughly consisted of farming, railroad, domestic, factory, and various store workers.

Farming: 619

Railroad: 1,707

Domestic: 536

Factory: 487

Store: 178

Mining: 491

Total: 4,018



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 3)

The railroad labor ranked the highest, and roughly increased by 200 from the previous year. The domestic labor of 536 came in third, which overlapped with other types of labor. Nonetheless, in comparison with the previous statistics, it had declined over time from 917 in 1913, 813 in 1915, 802 in 1917, and then dropped to the 500s. Such declining phenomenon was somewhat well received. The factory labor consisted of lumber mill, logging, and salmon canning in Oregon. The mining labor was only in Wyoming. In short, the Japanese labor population tends to decline every year. The railroad labor increase this year was probably temporary. Although there should be various reasons for workforce decline, one of the reasons was that many people were able to become independent business owners as they saved significant amounts of capital. Thus, this decline was also welcomed.

In farming labor, which was the major industry for Japanese population in three states, the total population was 537 (family members were not counted), which declined by 20, mostly in the Portland area.

The labor force in various businesses was 489 while the farming labor was 537. The highest was 128 in restaurant business, followed by 117 in hotel/rooming house business, 44 in laundry, 40 in miscellaneous goods retail shops, 36 in barber shops, and 34 in pool halls. Forty-five were in the other category, though most of them operated similar businesses. Hence, there should be room for growth in the various businesses category.

The above statistics described the types of industries and occupations in which Japanese people engaged. Furthermore, in effort to understand Japanese people's wealth, the farmers' and various business owners' investment amount, sales or harvest amount were described as follows.

According to the study conducted in May of 1916, the total investment amount for the various business owners in the three states was \$1,042,000, and the annual sales reached approx. \$4,000,000. The investment amount for farmers was \$878,000, and the annual harvest value was \$1,650,000. By combining business and farming together, the total investment amount was \$1,900,000 and the



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 3)

sales/harvest amount \$5,650,000.

The above numbers were based on a study conducted in 1916 (Taisho 5). It would not be too difficult to imagine that the subsequent numbers would significantly increase. In addition, the lands owned by Japanese people were 3,260 acres in Oregon, 1,346 in Idaho, and 25 in Wyoming (total 4,635 acres). Even though they were claimed as owned properties, those not paid in full were included.

< Photo: Mr. Shigemitsu, Foreign Affairs Officer, and Mr. Hardy shaking hands in front of Japanese and American flags >

The above-mentioned farmer and business owner population represents more than half of the entire population in this region. There should be no doubts that the assets owned by its workforce were extremely high. Nevertheless, it is regrettable that there are no ways of obtaining the exact amount.

Based on the statements above, much of the population in this region consisted of labor force in farming, closely followed by business owners. The types of businesses were as follows: 1) Hotel/Boarding House; 2) Restaurant; 3) Barber; 4) Store, mainly grocery stores; 5) Pool Halls; 6) Laundry. The unprecedented great European war affected the business world in various degrees. Consequently, many workers in farming as well as in business made large profits. Wages in particular doubled in comparison to those in the past, which was viewed as the golden era of the labor force. However, needless to mention, this labor shortage was created when 4,000,000 young male workers were taken from various industries in the United States. After the war ended, as these workers gradually returned, the labor shortage situation was reversed. However, since most of the military industries that prospered during war were suspended, some of the workers consequently lost jobs. The reduction in wages to a certain degree was unavoidable, even though not to the same pre-war level. The United States entered the readjustment/reconstruction era to reduce the various industries that were inflated during the war. We strongly hope that adjustments be made through accurate assessment for continued prosperity of our people.



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 3)

Postwar Banner -- Cooperation between US and Japan, by Mamoru Shigemitsu

My assignment in Portland was very short. However, during my stay, I obtained many references that should be taken into consideration for US and Japan diplomacy. During the war, American people had understood the Japanese position, and were able to realize the unity of allied countries, and to lead them to end the war with a victory, which led to not only great strength, but also the great opportunity for the close relationship between US and Japan in the future.

Unity was thoroughly realized. Germans attempted poor diplomacy multiple times to separate US and Japan using shrewd plans and intrigue. Nonetheless, both US and Japanese governments and citizens were never fooled by such deceits. The misconception that had been recklessly seeded had no chance to sprout. This was most fortunate for both countries, which are neighboring countries facing the Pacific Ocean. Nevertheless, the close alliance itself will not guarantee the safety and happiness of their citizens and eternal world peace. To further advance unity, cooperation from both countries is necessary.

Thus, cooperation between US and Japan must be the postwar banner. The civilization of the Pacific, and prosperity and development of neighboring countries along the ocean must be carried out through efforts in cooperation and coalition. Cooperation from both nations must be accomplished particularly in trade. Cooperation in ocean freights and development of west coast natural resources in the Pacific Ocean are some examples. We can realize and further enhance true friendship through active cooperation.

This war aided to advance the Pacific to the first page in world trade. This was the natural transition of world civilization. We, therefore, naturally entered a new era of the world civilization. Encountering the new era, the areas along both sides of the Pacific Ocean with rich resources and significant amounts of materials have a huge duty to contribute to the world civilization. There will be no other countries than US and Japan which could take over this heavy burden.



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 3)

Needless to mention, the people in the US and Japan need to carry out this mission with extreme care. I believe there should be no issues that could cause hindrance between Japanese people and American people living on the west coast of the US. Nonetheless, I strongly hope that Japanese American people would always carefully conduct themselves to accomplish this mission in a cooperative manner. Each one of them needs to interact with citizens from the friendly nation as a representative of their own nation.

Metaphorically, governmental diplomacy is surgery and interaction by citizens is internal medicine. As a last resort, the use of surgeons with surgical knives will not be difficult; however, using them anytime will be effective. Nevertheless, unless the internal medicine doctor cannot successfully elevate and improve the situation to treatable levels, the surgeon is unable to effectively cure the disease. Hence, Japanese American people should profoundly consider their responsibilities and their positions as internal medicine doctors. They must always bluntly and honestly make utmost efforts to achieve cooperation in good faith without discrimination. Their burdens are heavier than those of government officials, but this should not be taken lightly for the sake of postwar Japanese American people. (The above statement was uttered by Mr. Shigemitsu for the Oregon Newspaper, New Year edition, at his departure upon resignation of Consul-General of Japan in Portland to join the group of Peace Treaty Ambassadors. This newspaper article was summarized by the reporter who conducted conversations with Mr. Shigemitsu.)

Peace Conference Held in Palace of Versailles

Versailles is a small city, located 11 miles southwest of Paris, the capital of France. Its population is approx. 50,000. This is the infamous palace which was built by King Louis XIV by investing 400,000,000 yen. The palace is usually open as a museum.

(Photo)

In 1783, England and USA signed a peace treaty in this palace. During the war between Prussia and France, Prussia occupied the palace, and the Prussia King



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 3)

Wilhelm I was crowned as German King here. During this Great War, the troops led by the German Prince were planning to hold a victory ceremony in Versailles after invading the Paris castle. However, this place ironically became a location where the Germans had to surrender for peace and to agree to conditions with great humiliation. The Palace of Versailles, therefore, came to be remembered forever as the most memorable place in the history of world civilization. A hundred to 120 representatives from 27 nations came to meet in this palace. Five representatives from England, France, USA, and Italy, and four from Japan, one to two from other countries, and one from China were allowed to attend the conference.



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 4)

Until the Day of Peace

-Our Thoughts on Five Points-

1. What did you think of American citizens during the war?
2. What did you think of fellow Japanese residents in the U.S. during the war?
3. How do you think it might or might not affect our future that there were few Japanese residents who joined the U.S. military?
4. Did you personally prefer that the war continued, or were you hoping for peace?
5. What would you suggest to commemorate the victory?

Yoshitaro Moriwaki

Mitsui & Co., Ltd., Satellite Branch Manager

1. American citizens fought well. But I really thought that the victory was due to their continuous training and was by no means coincidental.
2. The Japanese residents in the U.S. were loyal to the U.S. in many aspects during the war.
3. I cannot say that it will absolutely have no effect, but I also do not have a specific idea.
4. In a way, I could say I was hoping for the war to continue, but I was also hoping for peace. But the war ended anyways, and it is a fact that significant damage was done in terms of Japan's trade.
5. I don't have a specific plan, but I think we need to do this with the white people.

Mosaburo Matsushima

Oregon State Japanese Association, President; Teikoku Group, Owner

1. As I hadn't thought of the U.S. as a military state before, it was a surprise to me that they demonstrated the mastery of the use of economic development

New Year's Special 1919 (P. 4)

to enhance military capacities. Their education policies were well suited for such an occasion.

2. Fighting for the U.S. and showing our patriotism would have brought us one step closer to gaining citizenship. I am very disappointed in this regard.
3. The fact that very few of us fought in the war cannot have good influence in the future for us Japanese residents in the U.S. We must contribute to the country instead of merely focusing on working and making money.
4. I was hoping for peace, but wasn't expecting the war to end so soon. The U.S. was a God of Peace.
5. If U.S. citizens will plan some commemoration of the victory, we must show our willingness to cooperate and support them.

Tamotsu Nakatani

Ban's General Manager; Oregon State Japanese Association, Chairman

1. They are very good at campaigning. They used campaigns to steer the public opinion towards favoring both the draft and the liberty bond. On the surface, they seem to be advocating freedom and equality, but when it really mattered they would employ an autocratic way much like their European ancestors did. This point is worth noting.
2. The Japanese residents in the U.S. did not have a conflict of interest, as the U.S. and Japan were on the same side among the Allies. This enabled us to act in a satisfyingly patriotic way, which I think was fortunate.
3. It doesn't seem to have attracted much attention that not many Japanese residents went to war, so I don't think it will be a big issue. And if anyone talks about it, we can make it clear that we would gladly volunteer to fight if only we were given citizenship and treated equally.
4. Some importers seemed to have hoped the war would continue for a little longer in order to gain profit for their business. However, even for imports, I would prefer the war to end as soon as possible so that we can import freely.



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 4)

Since the Japanese business in the U.S. conducts both imports and exports, the benefit and the cost should cancel out each other anyway. In the end, I think it is safer when there is peace.

5. Many laborers became rich as a result of the war. We should combine our capital and launch a big project with investment from both Japan and the U.S., thereby creating a ladder for more of our fellow Japanese laborers to climb into the middle-class, and facilitating U.S.-Japanese relations. If we can work on raising capital, I would be happy to talk about what kind of projects we could do at another time.

Shinsuke Shimomura

Oregon State Japanese Association, Vice Chairman; Columbia Shokusan Group, President

1. I was very impressed that the U.S. citizens came together and worked toward achieving their goal. To be honest, I would have liked to see them come together like this after they lost a war as well.
2. As far as the Japanese residents in the U.S., it seems to me that both businessmen and laborers alike have established some foundations here.
3. I don't think the small number of Japanese soldiers will become an issue. After all, it is not logical to put the obligation of military service onto a person who isn't given citizenship.
4. Of course, I was hoping for peace to come as soon as possible.
5. This war saw democracy spread like influenza and fill all corners of the world. I think this was the power behind the victory. To try and forcibly contain this tide, I think, would run the risk of causing a rupture somewhere. In the spirit of commemorating this victory, I think it would be nice if we could organize the entire world as one big corporation and govern under some sort of committee system, where there is no such thing as cargo inspections at the border.



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 4)

Sen-ichi Tomihiro

Japanese Consulate; Business Savings Union, Director

1. As a country of businessmen, I didn't think the U.S. was very well-suited for war. However, once they entered the war, the whole country focused on it and conducted a large-scale war preparation in a short period of time. They also showed a strong spirit of self-sacrifice.
2. For foreigners who weren't granted citizenship, I think they contributed to the U.S. relatively well.
3. There might be a chance that this could be used against us later by an instigator who would try to get rid of Japanese immigrants. I don't mean to complain but I wish those people who were drafted actually went to war instead of bothering the office to be exempted.
4. Whenever I heard of people suffering in a battlefield, especially in Belgium and northern France, I was reminded of this old poem: "The mountains and rivers of this region have now been consumed by war. How can people now peacefully live, picking up logs and cutting grass?" I couldn't stop hoping that the Allied forces would come through and defeat the vicious German army, to bring glorious peace as soon as possible.
5. I suppose there should be a way to place some sort of commemorative object, as a gift from us Japanese residents, at a place like public libraries.

Ryuzo Ohara

Ohara Art Gallery, Owner

1. I am impressed by how well they followed the government's war orders and built such a strong army, came together to show a surprisingly strong bond as a country, and brought about the victory. One should be very cautious in considering going to war against the U.S.
2. Japanese residents of the U.S. followed the U.S. government's orders very well during the war. Not just the laborers but businessmen as well always



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 4)

behaved in a way they were supposed to. I think the U.S. government is satisfied in this regard.

3. It was not because we broke the rules but rather because we followed the rules that few of us went to war, so it shouldn't have a negative effect. It was not like we deliberately avoided deployment.
4. From the perspective of business profits, I should say I ought to have hoped for a prolonged war. However, from the humane perspective, and also when considering loss of civilian lives and destruction of properties such as ships, I couldn't but hope for peace.
5. It is impossible for us Japanese residents alone to plan the commemoration of victory. We should offer as much support as possible to the white people's plan.

Toshie Hasegawa

Overseas Association, Branch Director; Hasegawa's, Owner

1. I was able to learn the real potential of this country through various amazing achievements shown by Americans during the war.
2. Regarding the help Japanese offered the U.S., I will only say that they did a decent job.
3. I asked several people who are knowledgeable in this area, but they weren't concerned about this issue. I don't think there will be any negative effect, either.
4. Continued war for profits, but peace from a humane perspective.
5. I regret not being able to answer this question as I wasn't prepared for it. This is not something I can answer without having thought about it for some time.

Kozo Hibino

Furuya's, Branch Manager

1. The most notable thing about them, for me, was that they were fairly serious about the war.



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 4)

2. They willingly responded to the liberty bond. Also, they seized the good opportunity and made money.
3. There were few because the treaty didn't allow it, but I thought a larger number certainly wouldn't have hurt. However, I don't think it will have any significant effect.
4. Continued war would have been preferable for the business, but I hoped for peace from a humane perspective.
5. I don't think we need to particularly commemorate the victory as Japanese residents.

Daiichi Takeoka

America Bussan Group, Owner; Oregon State (Japanese) Farmers Association, Manager

1. That they are full of patriotic spirit.
2. That they lack the global perspective.
3. I don't think it will have any effect.
4. I hoped for the war to continue until all of the problems were solved and peace would be established forever.
5. To build a large monument in the capital of each country who fought in the war. Japanese residents of the U.S. can support the commemoration plan of the Americans.

Yuushichi Tsunoda

Oregon State Japanese Association, Treasurer; Ohayo Hotel, Owner

1. They diligently obeyed the government's orders, which I think was due to the national education system, advanced media circulation, and economic development.
2. It was extremely lucky for Japanese.
3. There will be no particular effect.



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 4)

4. I was hoping for continued war. As a Japanese, I was concerned about the status and the future of Japan.
5. I would like to commemorate with Americans.

Gensaku Somekawa

Somekawa's, Owner

1. That they showed loyalty and patriotism by gathering together and working together.
2. That they didn't let the opportunity go by and strived to make advancements in various aspects.
3. The anti-immigrants might try to use it in the future for their positions to some degree.
4. You win some, you lose some. Continued war would have meant restrictions on imports and exports, price control, resource conservation, and stricter legislations, which could choke the merchants. So I hoped for peace.
5. I would like to see what the experts would suggest, and offer what I think of their ideas.

Yokichi Kashirai

Kashirai's, Owner

1. They carried out what I had thought they wouldn't be able to carry out. They didn't complain at all against compulsory measures such as food restrictions and liberty bonds. Also, the women worked hard.
2. Compared to the American women, the Japanese women in the U.S. didn't make as much effort.
3. They didn't even accept Japanese volunteers at first, so I don't think there will be any negative effect.
4. I was hoping for their unconditional surrender. But I didn't think they would surrender this early.



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 4)

5. I don't have a suggestion of my own, but I do think we need to commemorate.

Teruo Tsuboi

Tsuboi's, Owner

1. They were surprisingly patriotic and faced the national crisis as a unified country.
2. Amid the labor shortage during the war, they overcame difficulties with their effort, and created large savings as a reward of the labor.
3. There will be no negative effect.
4. As it is impossible to maintain a boom beyond this level, I was hoping for the peace to come before we experience an overall recession.
5. To start a project with the capital gained as a result of the war.

Iwao Oyama

Oregon State Japanese Association, Manager

1. It is almost a miracle that the country of so many different races came together.
2. The Japanese almost completely fulfilled their obligation as U.S. residents.
3. I don't think this will have any effect, because the Japanese do not have citizenship. Unlike Japanese, who tend to run by their emotions, Americans are very rational and follow legal logic.
4. I was naturally hoping for peace to come soon, but Germany was a sensible country to surrender so soon.
5. If the Japanese residents are to discuss how to commemorate the victory, I think we need to cooperate with the Americans.



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 4)

Kakuji Okamoto

Oregon State Japanese Farmers Association, Chairman

1. For a country with a somewhat different character from old countries with a long history such as Europe, their display of unified patriotism during the war was impressive. I was surprised by their organized effort, great perseverance, and their seemingly endless capacity.
2. They swiftly responded to the needs of America's wartime industry and collection of military resources, showing their innate, fine custom of national unity.
3. At the very least, if a considerable number of Japanese men went to war in response to this national crisis and showed a good example to other foreign residents, it might have had some good influence.
4. From a humanity perspective, the international relations after the war would be different, and the pros and cons of that outcome, combined with my personal business perspective, were always giving me contradicting hopes. However, from a standpoint of establishing an everlasting purpose, I was hoping for peace and for the economy to settle down afterwards.
5. For the victory commemoration, I suggest to follow the footsteps of Cecil Rhodes and build the largest and the most equipped university in each country who fought in the war, and select a certain number of students from each country and exchange them for education. I'd like us to contribute to this plan as well.

Kumakichi Inoue

Inoue Farm, Owner; Dozokukan, Owner

1. I was impressed that they controlled prices and inflation very well.
2. It was a great opportunity for the growth of Japanese farmers.
3. It will not have any effect since the small number of Japanese soldiers was due to the fact that there were few Japanese born in the U.S.
4. Generally, I was hoping for peace.



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 4)

5. When in Rome, do as the Romans do. We should participate in the Americans' commemoration.

(Names in no particular order)

New Year's Special 1919 (P. 7)

Glorious Heroes

“Fourteen Points, the Golden Fleece in His Hands”

President Wilson departed the White House of the New World and traveled to Palais de Versailles in the Old World, carrying with him the so-called Fourteen Points that was compiled thoughtfully and carefully over seven days and nights. The fact that he, despite being the chief of the powerful United States of America, crossed the Atlantic Ocean with his wife and also made the trip on their honeymoon, qualifies him as the top of our list of “glorious heroes.” He should be remembered forever by the whole world with especially capitalized “W” of both Woodrow and Wilson.

His birth and character, as well as his education and career, are already well known to the public, and we do not need to repeat them here. Born as the first son of a poor priest, he graduated from Princeton University despite financial struggles. He was a professor, the dean of the University, and a governor before being elected twice as the president. At age 62, he is a well-seasoned, powerful politician.

“His Mother Was a Washerwoman”

President Wilson’s education was funded by his mother, who worked as a washerwoman to save small amounts of money in an old wallet. Graduating at the top of his class, he gave a speech at the graduation ceremony at Princeton, where he declared that he owed who he was today to his wise mother. At the time, there was a middle-aged country woman in a corner of the ceremony hall who was listening in a timid manner, but of course nobody was paying attention to this plainly clothed woman. However, when Wilson said, “For my entire life, I will never forget what my loving mother gave me,” and shed his tears, this woman suddenly broke down crying, drawing the attention from the crowd. People then realized that they were looking at the wise mother in question. Surprise and respect were felt around the hall. Wilson had a mother in the league of Eliza, the wise mother of Garfield, and Nancy, the merciful mother of Lincoln. It is wholly due to this mother raising him that he became the world’s greatest hero as he is recognized today. Recent stories of



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 7)

his include: no sooner than he arrived in France, his first action was to visit and bring flowers to the grave of Lafayette, who fought in the American Revolutionary War. He also declined a luxurious welcoming dinner in France. He chose, instead, to eat black bread with vegetables, the simple meal people were eating during the war. This was done in the spirit of sharing the pain of the French citizens who were struggling in the aftermath of the war. The First Lady easily followed her husband's suit.

(Photo: Woodrow Wilson)

“The Hidden Hero Finally Came Out”

Clemenceau is currently the de facto leader of France. As “The Tiger,” he is more popular than President Poincare. He is an “emperor without a palace.” Among French politicians, his vision of democracy is the most citizen-oriented. His opinions on the peace treaty are not very different from Wilson's Fourteen Points. This was the first time for Wilson to meet Clemenceau, and he said later that he was impressed with Clemenceau's noble character. Another person who was impressed with his character and superior political views was Yukio Ozaki, who met Clemenceau during his visit to France and wondered, “Why on earth is a person of such quality not standing at the front of the stage?”

“Seventy-Seven Year Old's Apartment Living”

Despite his senior age of 77, Clemenceau is busy visiting battlefields and holding midnight meetings, working tirelessly on domestic governance as well as international diplomacy during the war, showing more energy than others far younger. His son and daughters are already married with grandchildren and now live by themselves. He has also separated from his ex-wife, whom he had married in the United States. Currently, the old bachelor is renting a second-floor corner unit of an apartment outside of downtown, so as to spare the expenses of maids and servants. It is indeed rare for the prime minister of a country to be living in a rental unit. But it is another wonderful thing about “The Tiger” Clemenceau that he is



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 7)

content with such humble and simple living.

“The Non-Practicing Doctor”

Clemenceau was a physician with a medical degree, but he never opened a clinic. As a politician, he was a mayor, a senator, and a minister, and as the leader of his political party he often viciously attacked his opposing party. On stage, his speech was so fierce that it would have scared off the most dauntless monster. He is most famous as the fighter of the political world. His passionate speech was even violent at times, but French citizens cared far more that he lead them to victory in war than about his character. His typical meals are very simple. He drinks a large cup full of milk and calls it dinner. It is such an easy meal.

“Jumping Out of Bed at 2 a.m.”

Clemenceau has one peculiar habit: he gets out of bed at 2am every morning to spend a few hours dictating to his secretary what needed to be done that day, and then returns to his bed to sleep until about 10am. He has written many books, including literature and politics. He also invested a lot of his income in publishing his newspaper “L’Homme Libre.” As the prime minister his income was a mere 8,000 francs. He even sold his ownership in his newspaper and devoted his life to serve France during and after the war.

(Picture: Clemenceau)

“Child of Elementary School Teacher from Farmer Family”

Lloyd George is one of the three key people at the peace conference. Two heads are better than one, but three heads will match the wisdom of Monju. Indeed, this peace treaty depends on these three people: Wilson, Clemenceau, and Lloyd George. He is somewhat opposed to the idea of freedom of the seas, which is the second item on Wilson’s Fourteen Points. He insists that the British Navy should have the right to close the sea as necessary. If there is any conflict between the



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 7)

United States and England, this will likely be the major point of contention. It is the most uncertain area to be discussed at the meeting, which opens on January 3rd. It could be because of this issue that Lloyd George stayed in his own country while Wilson was visiting France, and Wilson finally hunted him down in England.

He is the eldest son of William Lloyd George. His family resided in Wales and for generations was involved in agriculture. His father wasted away his assets and left the family and became the principal of an elementary school. His mother was the daughter of a priest. Having lost his father at a young age, he was brought up by his mother, Elizabeth. His mother never neglected his education despite the poverty they were in, and he passed his law examination at the mere age of 21. It was about this time when his name started to circulate around British society. Because of his upbringing in poverty, he always supported democracy and his political orientation was to support workers and the poor. He is still a young 56-year old politician. He has succeeded Asquith to become the prime minister of the Liberal Party cabinet and has retained his position even since the coalition cabinet was formed. It was largely due to his iron drive that the Allied forces defeated the Germans.

(Picture: Lloyd George)

“Noble Heritage but Supporter of Civil Rights”

Marquess Kinmochi Saionji more than qualifies as the representative of our Empire. Born into the Saionji Family in Kyoto in 1849, he was assigned as Pacification General during the Boshin War. He also served on the military staff during the Aizu subjugation. Nevertheless, he is not a military man. At least, he is not a militarist. He is the earnest supporter of democracy who published “Toyo Free Press” after returning from France in 1880. He has been stationed in Germany as the minister plenipotentiary. He was the prime minister of Seiyu-party cabinet in 1906. Although he was born an aristocrat, he conducts himself as a commoner. It is not mere chance that he came out to bring victory to the commoners in a war against the aristocrats. If he intends to represent the Eastern people and make an argument against racial discrimination at the peace conference, then he, too, deserves to be



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 7)

called a great politician of the world.

([Writer's name?])

(Photo: unknown)

Japan's Terms of Peace

Takao Nishiyama

1. As the situation allows, insist on permanent occupation of Qingdao.
2. As the situation allows, insist on mining rights in Siberia.
3. As the situation allows, demand 10 million yen in damage claims.
4. As the situation allows, approve the League of Nations.
5. As the situation allows, approve the freedom of the high seas.



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 9)

The Pacific Coast Compatriots and Trade Between Japan and United States

San Francisco Takita

It had been 7 months since I had transferred from Oregon, where I lived for 10 years, to San Francisco. In this period, I heard and saw a lot of things and got new impressions. Here, I would like to say my opinions about foreign trade and then I would like to hear public opinions.

When I came to San Francisco, I felt the eager "trade-fever" of Japanese strongly, compared with the compatriots in Portland. There are approximately 37 merchants of various sizes who hang out a sign of trade in San Francisco, and most of them were established within this last year. Additionally, some general dealers or other business people are trying to be upstarts by exporting or importing something to find threads of income. For example, an owner of a candy store imports toys, an owner of a flower shop exports iron plates, and an art dealer exports cars and typewriters. In addition, some business people who have even just a few contacts in Japan keep in touch and deal with Japanese products, even if they have their office in a hotel.

This trend is popular among white people as well. The number of white people who have starting trading with Japan in addition to existing traders has increased remarkably. In San Francisco, foreign trade has been prospering.

Originally, the Pacific coast played a role as a gateway of trade between Japan and United States, but not a market. The center of the market of the United States is in New York and most parts of the trade are carried out in New York. Most import or export goods handled in San Francisco or Seattle are bound for the Eastern States or being transported from the Eastern States. Some say "the trade volume in San Francisco is high" or "Seattle has outdone San Francisco in the amounts of exports and imports," but these are mere calculations of one's own pocket. The Pacific coast had little connection with the general traders except to the shipping companies, the railway companies, the warehouse companies concerned with



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 9)

trade directly, and the hotels for accommodations of travelers. Even today, the Pacific coast has little stored import or export goods and prospective clients on every ship cannot carry out their business. Every big trade needs contact by telegram from New York.

The reason why San Francisco can carry out trade as a market even in this condition is none other than a phenomenon that occurred during the war in Europe. Since the outbreak of war in Europe, most of the European trade routes could not be used and trade between Japan and United States became active until the United States entered the war. The domestic industries turned to the military industries. In addition, the transport of military supplies was given priority and the balance between demand and supply of general goods was lost. Furthermore, a complication arose that when the Eastern States lacked general goods, the manufacturing was too deficient [to meet demand] or if the amount of cargo was ready, there were no ship for transportation. To supply and respond to all these demands quickly, trades could not be carried out smoothly by conventional telegram from New York. Setting a trade base at a land and sea transport hub such as San Francisco was required, and branch offices have been established rapidly. In addition, for import or export goods that were out of stock and required by manufacturers and for which the delivery schedules were undetermined, stored goods were collected in the San Francisco market.

Therefore, a business person who had no relationship between Japan could conclude a deal and the trade between Japan and United States, rapidly setting San Francisco as an active market. This stimulated the industries in San Francisco and the local market price rose suddenly and the number of white dealers who had ideas of the supply and the demand of stored goods by import from Japan increased. Accordingly, the amount of research and consultation about Japanese products had increased remarkably and then new aspects of the trade between Japan and United States in the San Francisco market opened.

As a result, American dealers who live in the Pacific coast learnt that some ready-made goods provide a higher profit by importing from Japan directly than



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 9)

importing from the Eastern States, especially in these days, when the railway fares are high. Similarly, the products imported from Japan used to be transferred to the New York market and distributed in the United States, which meant American dealers who lived in the Pacific Coast needed to pay double railway fares.

<Picture – Portland port where the post-war trade is under preparation.>

Unless the U.S. government were to enforce any special protection policy, some Japanese ready-made goods, which are popular among general consumers such as cloth, knitting goods, small light bulbs, celluloid products, brushes, and other daily necessities, have been raising their position so far as to compete with the products manufactured in the Eastern States.

Of course, a large amount of trade should be offered to the New York market. In particular, raw materials and ready-made goods are manufactured in the Eastern States mainly and the consumption of them in the Western States is extremely low. I contacted a commercial dealer in San Francisco to import bronze powder from Japan the other day, but he said that the annual consumption along the Pacific coast is only just 5 tons. It is not worth competing with the Eastern States. In addition, the Pacific Coastal States have lower consumption of general daily necessities compared with the Eastern States, where there is a greater population and more affluent lifestyle; however, we cannot disregard these states. According to the latest research of the coastal chamber of commerce, among 48 states in the Unites States, California ranks:

- Width: 2nd
- Population: 12th
- Output of minerals: 5th
- Types of mineral resource: 1st
- Output of petroleum: 1st
- Cans and other stock food: 1st
- Value of farm: 9th
- Output of fruit: 1st
- Output of vegetables: 12th



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 9)

- Output of nuts: 1st
- Manufacturing: 9th
- Number of manufacturers: 6th
- Amount of property: 5th
- Amount of wealth: 1st
- Number of high income-earners (\$3,000 or more per year): 5th
- Bank funds: 6th

and even the worst rank was in animal husbandry (the 15th) and there were no ranks lower than this.

Adding other top ranked items to the above, [California's ranking] reaches 8.

Even with overestimation, adding Portland, Seattle, contiguous states, and Mexico, the market is not too small from the standpoint of trade.

In the past, the Japantown in New York was mainly Brooklyn, and we saw a lot of labor in the ballparks and restaurants. These days, as trade between Japan and United States became active and the great number of traders came to the center of New York, the center of Japanese activities transferred as well. I hope that the compatriots who live in the Pacific coast will not miss this opportunity and engage in trade in the Western States' markets even in a small scale.

Portland has been holding an unlucky position in foreign trade in recent years. There is a good port but it was a useless treasure. However, the United States greatly developed in the trade and the shipping business after World War I. As to the United States' trade amount before the war (in 1913), the total exports amounted to \$2,484,018,292 and total imports amounted to \$1,721,596,480. These amounts have increased every year, and the last year total exports amounted to \$6,231,244,976 and total imports amounted to \$2,952,469,955.

In addition, in the shipping business, the gross ship weight in the United States before the war was 2,412,381 tons, and 80% of them were from the sea routes of the Pacific coast and the Great Lakes. Today, the number of ships approaches approximately 4,000, including the new ships and chartered ships, and the gross ship weight approaches seven million tons.



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 9)

Today, with the war already over, I believe that the Portland port will serve as a regular port between Eastern states and the Orient in the near future. And finally, when this regular sea route has been opened, there will be little difference with other coastal ports in the trade with the Eastern states, and as for the Pacific coast as a trade market, since it is in the early stage, I hope that the compatriots who live in Oregon will pay attention to this and will develop greatly in the future. (Fin)



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 12)

Children are Blank Canvases

Katsuro, Senoo

At H City Japanese Language School

▲“There is no way I can do child education.” That is what I emphasized, but I couldn’t simply walk away. I ended up giving in to the request from Mr. Akiyama and Mr. Tsuboi, members of the preservation committee. Several days after I started pursuing this unfamiliar path, Mr. Abe made another request, this time to “write an article about your experience.” This truly threw me into a dilemma.

▲I am slowly walking on a narrow path led by the kids I am supposed to teach. And as I had just started teaching, I wanted to act like a kid, whining, “There is no way that I can write, he should give me what I am supposed to write about, and this is an impossible request.” However, I couldn’t turn down Mr. Abe’s request. The article would be in the New Year’s edition, an auspicious one. So, I decided to fulfill my responsibility by writing a few ideas that I came up with.

▲Children are innocent and truly lovable, and they are like blank canvases. They can be painted in any number of ways, and so you must be prudent. These blank canvases are colored with English and Japanese especially in the USA, keeping the children fairly busy.

▲People are usually concerned that it would not be a good idea in child development to stuff these two languages into a small head with its developing brain. If you hold these doubts, you may feel that the kids look tired in the cold classroom after they return from public school where they learn with white kids every day, making you feel a bit guilty when you face them.

▲I think this concern is groundless based on my direct observation, even though I have only taught for a short period of time so far. Kids’ heads are so expansive, something adults can never grasp. They are like vigorously growing young buds in spring. They are developing fast. They bite and chew anything to fill their bellies, and they even swallow things that cannot be chewed with the endlessly amazing energy and receptiveness that they are equipped with.

▲For example, when I teach them with a reading textbook, it is pretty difficult to have them accurately read the texts and understand the meaning of each word. However, when they are asked to summarize the story of that lesson, they can quickly memorize the entire lesson in 5 to 10 minutes and recite it just like the



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 12)

teacher reads it. Naturally, they recite in a monotone without their own feelings. However, this strong memory capacity is something adults can never achieve even with a lot of effort.

▲Children with such amazing capabilities are truly sharp. They are always active, and they don't tolerate stagnation at all. They want to take anything they can grab, and they also want to be smarter anyway they can. Therefore, if you don't answer a kid's continual questions, or if his parents neglect to provide an education, you are resigned to that child's degradation. He will surely rush in a direction – even a wrong one - as he will be driven to satisfy his own desire to grow, and will eventually become street-smart, something you have no way of controlling at all.

▲Therefore, kids with blank canvases are more powerful than our popular commoner, Prime Minister Hara. They will also start to show authority in the future. Furthermore, we have a special tool that allows young kids in the USA to gradually learn world civilizations in English. Depending on how the kids are raised, they may become amazing people in the future.

▲Japanese are a yellow race, but as long as our kids formally go to American public school from a very young age, many become fluent in the language due to various circumstances. They understand English easier than Japanese, which has various regional and difficult accents.

▲For example, there are some occasions when there is a difficult word in the reading textbook. You sometimes have a hard time finding an appropriate word to explain the word, making yourself explain furthermore to explain your original explanation. If you are determined to do this for every difficult word, it would take you a long time to finish, and that would create a serious problem in the progress to be made for the Japanese class with limited time. Therefore, there might be some cases where you are better off by moving forward with an assumption that the kids understand alright.

▲Honestly speaking, I had this bitter experience at the beginning. If I can follow teacher guides for explanation, I follow them. If not, I try this and that. However, if I cannot explain in a simple way, and try to go into great detail, making my explanation complicated, the kids become more confused.

▲If you use a western explanation when this happens and you say, "By the way, this is called so and so in English, right?" the kids immediately understand it. It is as



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 12)

if you just felt fresh breeze after you conquered an enemy's castle. Once the kids understand the meaning by using English, you can next explain the meaning in Japanese, and the difficulty they feel will be significantly diminished. That way, you can finish one lesson while you are supposed to just cover half a lesson, or two lessons instead of one. You can efficiently use time, and you, as the teacher, can even learn English pronunciation from your students.

▲I don't mean to promote the notion of "America primary, Japan secondary". When you are involved in childhood education in the country you immigrated to, it is almost impossible to completely avoid English even when you teach Japanese. I would say it is not a waste of time for the kids to apply English and to learn to wisely use it when appropriate.

▲I am not saying that the Japanese community is small and weak. However, we cannot deny the fact that our numbers and the items we deal with in our community are no comparison with those of the white society. If your kid could return to Japan and get an education there all in Japanese, it would be a different story. However, if your situation does not allow this, and if you are especially determined to stay permanently in this country, I strongly urge you to consider the relationship between childhood education and the country you've immigrated to. I would like wise people to take up teaching methods that can go along with the mainstream and current ideas. I also want them to eliminate doubtful thoughts that fail to bring appropriate decisions in a timely manner, so that they can lead us well.

▲Japanese tend to be nervous in general and very sensitive about many things. At the same time, we have a tendency to quickly lose enthusiasm without putting much effort toward bringing about good results. We also tend to depend on others to do the job, and whatever we have started seems to diminish without our being aware of it. In other words, we are not so creative, and we tend to quickly absorb things and to lack critical insight. The true meaning of the American democracy is not to equally please everybody by being humble and friendly. Instead, you freely, widely and deeply study the subject and discuss it with others to achieve a consensus. Once the consensus is reached, you are required to absolutely abide by it. People also go along with it. This thorough authority makes this democracy strong. In this respect, I want our national education to be based on more common wisdom and to get away from narrow mindedness. The grand idea of globalism has been stronger and more



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 12)

prevalent since the end of the World War. We shall pay more attention to our precious children and wish them good health and happiness, as they are the ones who will inherit our present society and be active in 30 to 40 years as second-generation citizens.



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 13)

Our Brothers in Southern Idaho by Toshio Tsubaki

Geography and Size

Going west from Pocatello toward Seattle alongside the railway for 50 miles, and for about 120 miles of all four counties such as West Minidoka County, Lincoln County, Gooding County, Elmore County and about 80 miles of those six counties including Cassia County and Twin Falls County on the way to Pearl from Minidoka station in Minidoka County, the entire size was 10,447 square miles. (The entire size of Idaho is 83,354 square miles).

Climate and Population

Comparing this to Napa or Pilate in the West, the temperature is lower. Also, the latitude of the land that slopes to the southwest is lower than Salt Lake City, which is in the mountains. The temperature is warmer than Salt Lake City and you hardly see any snow on New Year. On the other hand, in Glenn's Ferry, Elmore County no one ever stops working all year round. The total population in the six counties is about 45,000. (The entire population in Idaho is 435,000-436,000)

Businesses run by Japanese people

These are the classifications in those six counties:

Elmore County, Glenn's Ferry City	Restaurant
Gooding County, Gooding City	Restaurant, Billiards
Lincoln County, Shoshone City	Restaurant, cleaning, Billiards and hotel
Lincoln County, Jerome City	Restaurant
Minidoka Country, Minidoka	Restaurant
Cassia County, Burley City	Inn or general store
Twin Falls County, Twin Falls City	Restaurant, Billiards and cleaning
Twin Falls County, Buhl City	Restaurant, cleaning
Total:	18

Financial status is pretty good.

Consulate General Kumazaki was once surprised to hear that one restaurant owner had made more than ten thousand dollars in profit. This restaurant owner definitely



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 13)

could make \$30-40 thousand profit in a year. This could be said not only for restaurants but also other investments.

Total investments: \$50,000.00

Annual Total Profit: \$37,000.00 - \$38,000.00

It has been a great success.

Agriculture by Japanese

Each household in six counties are as follows:

Lincoln County:	21 households
Cassia County/Minidoka county:	14 households
Twin Falls County:	18 households
Total	53 households

The entire cultivated fields are 4,525 acres and Japanese own as follows:

Twin Falls County

80 acres,	Wakayama,	Jo Masataka
40 acres,	Hiroshima,	Niida Kazuyoshi
40 acres,	Hiroshima,	Takeda Yoshito
40 acres,	Fukuoka,	Takagi Tomisaburo
40 acres	Aichi,	Matsuyama Sadakichi
120 acres,	Wakayama,	Hoda Koutaro
120 acres,	Okayama,	Yokoyama Harukazu
120 acres,	Kochi,	Mitani Masatoshi
120 acres,	Fukuoka,	Kotou Tojiro
80 acres,	Okayama,	Mizoguchi Morita

Minidoka County

80 acres,	Shizuoka,	Sakurada Ninsaku
80 acres,	Shizuoka,	Sakurada Tatsutaro
80 acres,	Hiroshima,	Motofuji Tokuichi
120 acres,	Hiroshima,	Tanaka Giichi
80 acres,	Okayama,	Kashino Monemon
40 acres,	Hiroshima,	Oonishi Josaku



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 13)

Lincoln County

160 acres,	Shizuoka,	Nukatami Kyusaku
Total	1,120 ares	

Japanese Agriculture productivity and Estate

2,154 acres out of the entire 4,525 acres cultivated by Japanese were dedicated to sugar beets. The rest were potatoes and beans. Compared to the products done by general white farmers, Japanese farmers could produce much higher quality and profit. Therefore, estimating the production for \$215.00 per acre, the total sum by all the 53 Japanese farm households would be \$520,000.00.

Also, the assets and estates of the Japanese people totaled 1,120 acres. Calculating \$225.00 per acre and assuming that 1/3 of land has already been paid off, the total estate would calculate to \$82,000.00. Assuming \$2,250.00 for horses, farm tools, seeds and the like, \$120,000.00 for assets should be added on. Therefore the entire Japanese estate sum in southern Idaho will be \$200,000.00 for farming and \$60,000 for business. The total will be \$260,000.00.

Japanese population

It is not always stable though, as Japanese women have moved from Japan and the population has been increased by the birth of children. Among the settlers in the 6 counties, there are 195 men, 54 women, 31 boys and 42 girls, totaling 322 inhabitants. The estate per person is about \$800.00.

Japanese Group

There was only one Japanese committee though, which only deals with giving away certificates. However, there are many people who don't recognize the existence of this Japanese committee unfortunately. It is necessary to reconstruct the organization and reselect board members to renew view points and keep the profit of \$300,000.00 for the population of 400.



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 16)

Empire's Demand Kotetsu Nakata

I guess each country has its reason for participating in the war; such as justice and morality, the defeat of militarism, the world's everlasting peace, and justifiable self-defense. I have considered and wondered, if these countries' foreign policies were designed to secure peace by valuing justice and morality as they declare they are today, why did there end up being such a great war?

By reading *Kinjigaikoshi* (Recent Foreign Diplomacy) by Dr. Ariga, their foreign policies seem only concerned with justifications to invade other countries and to get benefits. Broadly known wars such as Crimea or the conflict between the Kingdom of Prussia and France arose exactly from conflicts among countries wanting self-profit. For example, Russia does not state clearly its intentions, makes excuses for actions, and may jeopardize peace in Asia for its selfish reasons. We Japanese all know that contemporary Russia is greedy from the depth of its heart. In addition, the real intent of European countries to engage in violent colonial wars is clearly apparent when one looks at their behavior not only in the United States since its discovery by Columbus but also in Asia. One need only read a history book regarding the time from the end of the Tokugawa Shogunate through the Meiji Restoration. If in the past actions that are now declared as the reason for participating in war had been just, it is clear that the reason for the shooting by the young man in Sarajevo that triggered the war would have been correct and pure. If that happened for such clear reason, though, it wouldn't have become such a huge war even if it became a war at all.

Another thing I am wondering about are the reasons and purposes for the war declared in the midst of it. These reasons look more like they were created to justify the war rather than the actual causes of it. The way I see it, it is irrational to say that the reasons and purposes already existed prior to involvement in the war but they were just announced later. In our country's case, [it works because] that has already been accepted by friendly nations.

While understanding and believing in our allies' good faith, I still acknowledge without hesitation that their behaviors were violent. However, please do not



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 16)

misunderstand. I am not trying to cause offense by discussing this and that issue of the past. I am just mentioning differences between the past and the present. If my opinion is wrong, when did that difference occur in the foreign policies? Although this is a big issue, that is not what I want to talk about. The contradiction of the Triple Intervention over the terms of retrocession of Liaodong Peninsula is. The biggest reason is that it could disturb peace in Asia. However, the countries are far in Europe and not always battling in Asia. Leaving aside their consideration to secure peace in Asia, there is an inconsistency between their behaviors and excuses. Each of the countries has territory in Asia, keeps military forces prepared in Asia, and dispatches warships to search China's weakness all the time. Everyone knows and no explanation is necessary to show that they consider our country unimportant. It is inconsistent to intrude with such behaviors while at the same time making excuses of maintaining peace. And that contradiction immediately proves they are violent. We should pay attention here to the point that their excuses and real thoughts are different. Fellow countrymen, we must always keep in mind that our country has followed the path of justice since mythological times. Please keep this in mind and do not go along with and be infected by Western extreme thoughts. We have to be careful to keep the Western countries from disvaluing our imperial nation even for a brief period of time. We must also be grateful for the grace of the eternal divine and the spirits. If we believe their excuses and do not understand their real intention, we could be caught in a trap. Therefore, the authorities should announce our country's sincerity and make efforts to clear up any misunderstandings. This is the core of true peace.

As previously stated, the Triple Intervention created a contradiction, which proves that huge insults were committed against our country. If the intentions of the foreign diplomacy that Russia and France have announced today are true, that means they don't regret their dishonor in the past. It makes total sense that our country demanded Liaodong Peninsula after the war and this does not violate justice or humanity at all. Not only that, I believe [the above-mentioned effort] are also necessary to clear the shame brought at that time. It is also necessary to enact an Asian Monroe Doctrine. Furthermore, as conditions of peace, we should return Jiaozhou Bay to China, take a path of goodwill between Japan and China, and have



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 16)

Germany compensate for the damages we suffered occupying Jiaozhou Bay. Again, we demanded Liaodong Peninsula not because we are displeased with Russia and France but rather because it is necessary for clearing the insult heaped on us. We must also assure everlasting peace by executing an Asian Monroe Doctrine in conjunction with China.

At the Beginning of the Year

By Kakeru Suhou, Branch Chief, Hakutei Ariyama

Time has passed, and we have finally reached the first day of 1919. Plants in the fields and mountains which were thick and green until quite recently were killed by frost. On the withered yellow leaves, silver-like frost crystallizes, melts into liquid in the heat of the sun, and then evaporates into the air. Mountains far away wrapped with thin haze are also covered by snow. A neighboring old man who worked hard until yesterday is drunk and rolls his eyes back in his head today. Several pigs kept in the backyard lie down showing their dirty bellies which became hard by eating tea leaves. Under a certain law of silence, time moves forever. All living things die. People who meet each other are determined to separate. Searching natural laws and trying to find a little hope, let's follow the infinite chain of time.

Terms of Peace of Japan

By Taro

- ▲ Should obtain new rights over Shandong
- ▲ Should establish an Asian Monroe Doctrine with the consent of the Chinese Ambassador
- ▲ Should gain the Marshall Islands
- ▲ Pass on presentation of race issue to the peace convention [Hague Convention] after rebuilding the world
- ▲ Not mention the issue in Siberia [Siberian Intervention]



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 17)

President Wilson's Visit to Europe

Denzan Masatomi

Not only is the visit by the President of the United States to Europe exceptional in North American history, but in the states of Europe too, he has received a most conspicuously warm welcome.

Fortunately, the words and actions of President Wilson hold such authority as to be able to shift the tides of the post-war world. He masterminded the Peace Conference while also being a fixer of international problems. When he shouts, the mountains of Europe are silent, with a waving of his hand, he makes a country that should have died come reborn. It appears as if he is the sole leader of all humanity, with no one possessing more honor.

Freedom of the seas, the primary issue that President Wilson has been advocating for in the interests of everyone, is necessary because the issue was the cause of this war.

These are recent matters. Initially, the emerging nation of Germany expanded its authority over central Europe, and rode those waves to fiercely advance their hegemony and compete with the world. As a result, problems with Germany occurred, and they were shunned by their neighboring countries. Ultimately, even Britain's national response was one of fear towards Germany. Accordingly, the diplomacy of the world was kept busy directly and indirectly. It was deemed hopeless that the situation would be under control and that at any time a fight would occur between the whale and the tiger. In a moment of inattentiveness, voices were raised and mountains made overnight. The result of the Great War was a tragic loss for Germany. What are the people of Germany feeling now they are in the position of the losers?

I cannot help but express sympathy to the German people, not as citizens of a nation, but as people of the world. It is a fact that they struggled to rescue the rest of the world from Britain's control of the seas and for the sake of open waters. For this reason, we should pity them. Germany however, has yet to understand diplomacy.



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 17)

The result of their extreme weakness in diplomacy when pitted against the adept British, who have refined their diplomatic skills over centuries, was to accept the pitiable verdict of loser.

The shrewd Kaiser, who was responsible for the defeat, continued to fall from emperor to count, and from count to commoner, following the same path as Napoleon. President Wilson, who was in Europe, was clearly familiar with the information. The Kaiser may die, but the German people will not. If you look at the history of the activities of the French citizens after the fall of Napoleon, based on the principles of history, before long, the German citizens too will be dancing in European balls.

In that respect, the point of President Wilson's great envoy is to bring this war to meaningful conclusion. Now, he is standing on the watershed line. What I hope is that the winds and clouds over the Himalayas remain calm. I will not repeatedly utter the problems holding the attention of the people of Europe as they are namely the issue of free seas. Although the details of the content have not been released yet as regards this problem, I believe that President Wilson will undoubtedly achieve his concrete plans.

The problem seems to be vast and daunting when looking at its scope, but it is not. It merely depends on if the British take notice of the great force of the rest of world, and if they can make peace with President Wilson's plan without hurting their national prestige.

Have not the citizens of the European countries been singing this song: "O Mediterranean, return to your ancient glory for us. Return Gibraltar to Spain again. Return Cyprus to Turkey. Even if you won't return the Suez to France, work together!" The issue of freedom of the seas is centered on the Mediterranean. If we solve the problem of the Mediterranean, maybe everything will be solved at once. This issue should not cause any problems in the Indian, Atlantic, or Pacific, that is to say, in all the oceans.



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 17)

The Suez Canal lies east of the Mediterranean, and the Strait of Gibraltar to the West. Blow away the pessimism that covers the Mediterranean Sea, and let's bring truly free winds and waves to the Mediterranean Sea. This is the responsibility of President Wilson who is visiting Europe. Do not let the tens of millions of spirits of the dead be lost in a vacuum. The despotism of the past has been swept from the land, yet even now it remains unsettled on the seas. President Wilson, do not let yourself become drunk by the welcoming voice of the people. When you become aware of the true welcoming voice of heaven for allowing passage through the waters of the Mediterranean Sea, make a sound judgement for the happiness of the people of the world.

Thoughts at the Beginning of the New Year

By Sadataro Yoshii

We greet the New Year of 1919 with many hopes. Since the outbreak of the Great War, civilizations were destroyed, humanity was trampled upon, and innumerable lives were sacrificed. Beyond the results of war, there was a prevalence of epidemics. I am convinced that in this New Year, constructions greater than these losses will be brought about on the humans of the world, the Japanese empire, and us. In this way, society progresses.

It was a morning on one of the final days of last October. I was woken up by the shrill sound of my alarm clock, but I could not get up due to the chills. Finally, I was confined to a sickbed with the Spanish flu. My health was destroyed. However, in other areas, I was able to feel the niceties of human nature which contributed something to my spirit. Early into the two-and-a-half weeks of my hospitalization, I had visions and was walking the line between life and death. However, the fever broke and I finally returned. I acknowledge the kindness of everyone who sent me heartfelt letters and pretty gifts that gave me solace and a strong feeling in my spirit. I was impressed by the beauty of humanity in sympathizing with the weak and the feeble.



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 17)

As the nurse was leaving after checking my temperature in the morning, we heard the town bell ringing above the city. It was announcing that the domineering Germans had succumbed to justice and humanity, and that peace had come over the world. The nurse was full of smiles and happiness. But when I asked about the safety of the German royal family, her expression changed to a melancholy one. She replied that a revolution was occurring in Germany and that the royal family was seeking refuge. My thoughts turned to the tragic events that happened to the Romanov family of Russia. Tears of sympathy filled her eyes. The Red Cross was shining brightly on her pure white cap. In her dignified posture, benevolence shined. I thought this would be the most beautiful moment of my life. I was immersed in the feeling of sublime. During the opening act of the Great European Tragedy, the German armies invaded Belgium. While the German army slaughtered innocent children, plundered national treasures, and used violence like vampires and beasts. It is well known that King Albert of Belgium and Queen Elizabeth, flying airplane or in a trench, struggled hard with the soldiers for the nation. At the end of the tragedy, when the King of Belgium again entered the capital Brussels, the citizens enthusiastically welcomed him. In contrast to this, while the German Kaiser was not lost in the war, he succumbed to justice and had to wait for the judgment of an international court tribunal for his future. He deserved this miserable situation. It is proof that violence is overthrown by justice.

By the end of 1918, the free republics had won out. Japanese politicians broke away from the old group of advisors to the Emperor, and democratic politics took place. I had recovered completely.

I sincerely thank God, the primary judge of the heaven and earth, and my friends and acquaintances. What I hope for this New Year is that eternal peace is established over the world, that every one of the subjects of the Empire of Japan are given the right to vote, and for myself, I would like to remain healthy and work hard to return all the goodness shown to me by my friends.



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 17)

Japan's Conditions of Peace

By Kobushi

- (A) The return of Qingdao to China
- (B) The abandonment of Siberia
- (C) Not accepting losses besides the cost of prisoners
- (D) The abandonment of the South Seas archipelago
- (E) The abolishment of racial distinctions
- (F) The liberalization of post-war economic conditions
- (G) Non-involvement with European affairs

However, after the signing of the Peace Treaty, the people complained of the unfairness, and the Muto Cabinet was replaced by the Constitutional Cabinet.



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 20)

Impressions of Notable New Arrivals in Oregon

(Part 1)

We believe that there are other character profile columns in your New Year issue. However, us, Kohei and Kosaku, were relatively free, while most everybody kept busy at the end of the year. We attempted to discuss our impressions of over a dozen notable new arrivals to Oregon. We dare to contribute this to your paper. Please feel free to take it or leave it. The responsibility for the content of this article lies with us, not with the editor.

▲ Kohei

■ Kosaku

Mr. Iwao Oyama

▲ He rose from being the owner of a billiard hall to becoming one of the leaders of so-called freshmen in Portland. However, it cannot be said that his skills and talents are as clearly sharp as his Waseda background suggests. I think that he cannot be compared to Mr. Soeda.

■ Ko-shu born people tend to be not very smooth in character and behavior. But there are also many talented people. Fortunately or unfortunately, Mr. Oyama is neither of these. He is good at managing business, and he negotiates well. He is probably the most appropriate man among all the leaders we've had. Although Kohei talked about a comparison to Mr. Soeda, I bet he meant that they are too different to compare.

Mr. Teruo Tsuboi

▲ He is a likable man, tactful merchant, and one of Portland's good young men with common sense. These are the impressions I have of Mr. Tsuboi.

■ His rather large face and big eyes indicate that he possesses an important qualification as a business man. However, his older brother with a rather smaller, triangular face with small eyes is also a good business man. That shows you that mediocre appearance is not a requirement for being a talented person.



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 20)

Mr. Sadao Mizuno

■ Mr. Mizuno, who is not particular about his outward appearance, seems to me like a self-portrait of oil paintings at times. He acts casually. He does not panic at anything. These are his characteristics. He is a painter and a photographer, and is also a delegate of the Japanese Society as well as the president of the Kumamoto Kenjin-kai. Although he does not show his ambition, he is ambitious and talented.

▲ The impression I got from Mr. Mizuno is that he always seems to be in the background:

An emasculated man; quiet photographer; a delegate of the Japanese society who doesn't show much presence; a man who does his things quietly.

Mr. Yosaji Urakami

▲ It is difficult to clearly define him. He acts simple and honest. He seems not to take social praise and criticism seriously. However, in reality he may not to be a person with such great depth or greatness. He is a typical saw mill man with a "Meiji University graduate" title.

■ If I am to name a delegate with the most common sense, I would choose him first. He is calm and composed. He could become a successor to President Matsushima.

Mr. Keiichi Fukai

▲ As a merchant, he is a man with extraordinary skills and talent, but he is a person without any distinction as a delegate of the Japanese Society of Oregon.

He is like a snail with only one horn seen from my window.

■ He is a business man. Kohei is right about him choosing to go in to the business of used tires, which no Japanese attempted before. It is profitable, and he is doing well. He is not at all like a snail with only one feeler as he said in his poem. He is a good man with many hopes in various areas.

Mr. Nagatoshi Tochio

■ Some people criticize you for failing in your business with the tourist organization, but innocent men will eventually be loved by society. The interpreter industry is a business that does not pay well. In the end, you often end up losing.

▲ When he was a bachelor, some of the things he did were criticized by society.



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 20)

However, after having a family and becoming an official of the Japanese society, he seems to be almost a different person in how he handles himself. He became an enthusiastic mediator of public business. He is clearheaded, smart, and eloquent. He may be the best man in Portland at present.

Mr. Buichiro Morita

▲ He is a central figure among young people from Okayama. His superior skills are best demonstrated as the head clerk of the Teikoku Shokai in Portland. He supplemented the shortcomings of his boss Mr. Matsushima, and stabilized the backbone of the business in the four-story brick building as it is today. His achievements are great.

■ He lost his precious only child. But he did not become pessimistic. With honest and unassuming nature, he enthusiastically strived for business success. He is perhaps the only person with such heavenly gifts.

Mr. Bito Shoozo

▲ The common shortcomings of young people attending the church for immigrants are a lack of spirit to do things and not being open-minded. He has not stepped over such limitations yet. Therefore, I think that he is still not ready to be evaluated as a man of Portland or of Oregon.

■ Somebody once misread his name as “Namazo”. Nama means raw. But I’d rather say “Ikizo”, to mean that he is lively man. He appears lively and precious. And he's striving for his future. Today he is living proudly as a manager of a big hotel. But let's not forget that it is thanks to the advocacy of Mr. Tomihiro, who is his senior.

Mr. Usaburo Fujita

■ It was only recently that he started to get involved in our society. Until then he was known as one of the newly rich in the hotel industry. Men from Hiroshima prefecture are good at making money. Men from Okayama prefecture are good at having people work for them. He is indeed a representative of the Hiroshima characteristic. However, those who exceed him are not uncommon among Hiroshima people.

▲ I don't know much about him. However, if the appearance of a person symbolizes that person, his appearance with little character must be telling us



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 20)

something about him.

Mr. Utajiro Takabayashi

▲ They say that honesty is the best policy. It is this saying that I thought of as soon as I met Mr. Takabayashi. He is enthusiastic and honest in everything, and he never tires of sticking to what he is doing. That is all.

The scarecrow has power, although he only stands silently.

■ He has little moral influence, because of his far-fetched arguments. At a hotel awhile back, I heard a reputable rumor about his big loss in the presidential election at the general meeting of Yamaguchi Kenjin-kai. But at least he was talked about. That's better than being forgotten.

Mr. Satomasa Miyoshi

▲ Of all the doctors we had here, he is the most doctor-like. He is handsome and composed. I have yet to see his skills, so I am not sure if he is worthy of being selected as prominent person of Oregon.

■ He is a doctor, but he is also a person who could be a leader of this society. His darling and ironic face seems to represent men from Okayama, people who are good at having people work for them.



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 23)

People of Astoria

By H. F.

Both France and the UK declared war on Germany on August 4, 1914. The European War began unexpectedly. It has been only about a year and a half since the United States got angered by German aggression and declared war on Germany on April 7, 1917. But workers gained great benefits since the war began. Signs of peace are nowhere in sight, according to the recent meeting attended by several businesspeople, including Mr. Meran, the heavyweight of Seattle Workers' Union, and Mayor Johnson of Seattle. However, things are not expected to change for the workers for a while.

Of course, Astoria Harbor is near the rich resource called the Columbia River, and it has several lumber mills, shipyards, and ironworks. It seems that the dry dock to be constructed this year is getting \$100 million of aid from the government. The ironworks, which is currently undergoing rapid construction work, is one of the largest factories in the Pacific coastal area, and I heard that it will employ three thousand people. If that is the case, it will bring a great opportunity for workers, and at the same time many businesspeople will have great expectations. I will introduce Japanese businessmen who are currently in Astoria and try to evaluate those people. I hope it will bring a smile to your face.

Mr. Ishimatsu Hayashi: He is from Okayama prefecture. His primary job is providing workers to a salmon canning company, and he also owns a billiard hall for rent on the side. His personality is mild and silent. He says that he got tired of trying to expand his worldly reputation. He said that after having repeatedly thought about something, it is OK if there is no gross error. Ironically, he gives a disappointing impression. It is tough to watch him. Whatever he does never seems to be quite enough. I would not be the only one who wants him to be a man who can take care of his details. I understand that Mr. Hayashi provided 400 workers last year.

Mr. Rihei Tanimoto: He is the brother of Mr. Hayashi. He is a man of few words. He took over the billiard hall that Mr. Akagi had previously operated. Last year his wife came to America. This was a good influence and the billiard hall continues to flourish.



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 23)

Mr. Iwakichi Akagi: He is from Okayama prefecture. His job is recruiting and management of the laborers. He is very cheerful and full of righteousness. When he returned to Japan three years ago, he got a nice young spouse and he is even more youthful now. He is full of ambition to extend his activities to other areas.

Mr. Naoichiro Matoba: He is from Okayama prefecture. He operates a Western restaurant. He is one of the nouveau riche restaurateurs.

Mr. Jiro Imamura: He is from Kagoshima prefecture. He is a barber and owns a Western restaurant. People sometimes make unfavorable evaluations unknowingly. But not him. When talking with him while sitting in a chair nearby, it is interesting to find that he has the goodness of the style which is the characteristic of the people from Kagoshima.

Mr. Hotoke Kawamura: He is from Yamaguchi prefecture. He runs a Western restaurant in collaboration with Mr. Tanaka. People call him "Bozu" instead of "Kawamura". It is not because his appearance is like a Buddha, rather his name resembles "Buddha". His personality is refreshing and not obsessed with things. He is a popular person.

Mr. Hisao Hagitani: He is from Ibaraki prefecture. He works as chief of the Japanese department of Hammond sawmill. He is well trusted by the company. Some people call him miserly. But he is doing it for his company. It is nothing he should be blamed for.

Mr. Einojo Niura: He is from Okayama prefecture. He operates a barber shop. He is an unusually reticent person. His brothers love him for that. 80% of Japanese living around Astoria go to him for a haircut.

Mr. Kisaburo Ueda: He is from Wakayama prefecture. He operates a grocery store near Hammond. It has not been long since he opened his store, but it is doing very well. He purchased a car last summer and started a transportation business also.



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 23)

He always receives a customer with a smile. His cheerfulness must be useful for his business prosperity.

Denkichi Fujii: He is a new business entrepreneur who bought a hotel from a white person. He talks flamboyantly while drinking a \$15 bottle of whiskey. Even though we may laugh at his boasts, we love his youthful spirit.

Genoushi: He comes from the province of Boshu (Southeast region of Yamaguchi prefecture) governed by the Mori family. The area produces famous Oshima potatoes. His father was the chief in the Choshu (Northwest region of Yamaguchi prefecture) cavalry. He is rather indifferent. His wife calls him her “happy-go-lucky man” instead of “my husband”. His handwriting was so bad, he was sent to America when he was 14. He worked on a dock for 10 years, but he didn’t learn anything. But he became good at making children. He said “the first one was a girl, and the second one was a boy. Now the third one is ready to be born. Which is it going to be this time?”

Tenchi Genou

By Genou of Astoria

▲ Toshidama (New Year's monetary gift): You must write “Nenga” on the envelope, not “Toshidama”. It is rude to give a toshidama to another person. Toshidama means a gift presented by the superior to inferior. That is written in the old books.

▲ Shimenawa (Straw decoration for New Year's): What is indispensable for the New Year is Shimenawa. It has been used since ancient times. There is a theory that this was a tradition passed to Japan from Korea long ago. In any case, what we should be aware of is the rope tying method. Left knot is the formal knotting method because left represents cleanliness. Strangely, in later generations, left was regarded as ominous. The dead were dressed in a kimono with the right side over the left, and people began to call it “hidarimae” (lit., the left in front) when fortunes of the family are waning.



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 23)

▲ The curse of drinking: Once upon a time there was a very wise man named Kanchu in Sai (Country of the Chinese spring and autumn era. Present Shandong.). When he was given sake in front of the Lord Kan, he drank a drop and threw out the rest. Lord Kan was angry, blaming the rudeness of Kanchu. In reply, he said, "I think it would be better to throw away sake than to throw away myself. Because, when a man drinks sake, often his tongue comes out from the mouth as sake enters his mouth, and if a tongue goes out, the word is erroneous. If a person uses his words erroneously, he is lost. So I think that it is better to abandon alcohol than to abandon myself."

It is unfortunate that I do not have Kanchu's courage.

▲ Smelly person: There was a man with a very smelly body. His body odor could not be compared with anything. All the others were surprised by it, disliked him, hated him, and at the end despised him. He became disgusted with the world and tried to commit suicide by drowning. But, thanks to fate, he drifted to a certain isolated island. Then, the people of this isolated island seemed to like his body smell very much. They surrounded him, smelling his odor. It seemed hard for them to get away from him. If he died on the land where he lived before, he would never have known what love was. If he lived on the island he arrived for his entire life, then he would have never known what a joy it is to be accepted. In any case, which fate is better?

<Illustration: The end of Kaiser chased by fear>

▲ Hotan (Name of restorative sold at the end of Edo period. Reddish-brown powder with wetting property.): What are you going to buy Hotan for? Can you have a happy dream if you lay it under your pillow? If you want to have a happy dream, you must not do anything other than to make your body and mind robust.

▲ The less said the better: There was a wise lady. She strongly insists that a man shouldn't gamble when he has a wife. Her husband has caught a gambling fever and the Chinese never leave his side. What does the lady's heart tell her?



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 23)

▲ Snooze: Somebody said that Mrs. Hayashi was dozing off at her store. It will bring drowsiness when your purse is full. You must not blame her.

▲ To live by looking at the ground: One evening, I read an old book. In the book, it told the success story of a person. He has one principle, and any great philosopher or saint could not deny that principle. His principle is "to live by looking at the ground". This successful man, when young, lived while watching the earth as a rickshaw driver. After reaching his middle age, he became a farmer, and then he finished his life. If we only look at the soil, we do not have to look at the bad face of the public or even of the family. If we do not see the bad face of our opponent, we will not be angry at him or beat that person. It was written in this book that he lived until the age of 82, and that it was peaceful to finish his life by having lived on his principle of seeing the soil.

However, in a country like the US where cars go everywhere, we may take a risk of losing our lives living on that principle.

▲ Price of salmon: A man traded a dozen donuts and a pie for a salmon. Another person bought the salmon quickly for \$1.75. It is inevitable that he will complain about the price of the salmon, but it is too late after he enjoyed eating it.

▲ Intelligent head: A fat woman joined a camp. She enjoyed saying bad things about others all the time. I heard that she was even made to eat scorched rice because of that. An old proverb says, "There is a closed mouth for the intelligent head." Especially being a woman, she should refrain.



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 25)

Civilizations of the Future

“The foundation of social completion lies not in reason, but in emotion.”
By Iwao Koyama, Director, Oregon Japanese Association

We sometimes tend to long for past civilizations, yet it is hard to believe the modern civilization we enjoy in this 20th century is inferior to the ones of the past. Dr. Wallace, the British natural historian, informed us in his “Wonderful Century,” how astonishing the 19th century was.

The second decade in the new century is about to end. I wonder how this new century has contributed to the humanity of the past. We have not seen any significant progress nor development that differentiates the 19th and 20th century. In other words, we live in the civilization of the 19th century. Therefore, if we characterize the civilization of the 20th century, it must be realized through the hard work of modern people and the establishment of common rights amongst people in our society.

If there is anyone who is not completely satisfied with modern civilization, it is due to the guilt that lies behind the civilization. It's said that none of the past few centuries excelled in terms of the progressive development of civilization, and that no other century has contributed as much to human society as the 19th century. Nobody contests this. This unprecedented civilization of the 19th century should have kept developing further into the 20th century! And yet, the World War that lasted over 4 years, short in length, yet definitely the most unprecedentedly terrifying and devastating incident. While we think of those who glorified this 19th century civilization as accountable for this terrifying and devastating tragedy, we cannot help but to doubt the value of modern civilization, if not, choose to curse it. Though we cherish modern civilization, we must recognize fundamental defects in 19th century civilization that caused the World War, the biggest tragedy.

Benjamin Kidd, the British sociologist, grasps this phenomenon well in his “Science of Power.” His argument is fair, claiming that western culture is a “culture of knowledge,” that is a “culture of rationality,” but this could lead to its end. On modern civilization, he concluded that “A civilization in the future must be based upon idealistic feelings that aim for the perfection of society,” by carefully identifying the



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 25)

root cause, providing examples, and basing the argument on influential science. He truly lived up to being a scholar.

As soon as Darwin's evolutionary theory was published in the middle of the 19th century, it had a drastic influence on western civilization. For centuries before, people were obliged to bow before Jesus Christ while wearing heavy armor, and simply had to accept the way it was. For the 15 centuries since Christianity became the religion of the European continent, George Peele cried out that the history of Europe was a record of brutality and slaughter. However, leaning on the illusion of its permanency and supremacy, the most important point was not much discussed.

Schopenhauer, Haeckel, Nietzsche, and Wagner were all great thinkers of their generation. As interpreters of Darwinism, they were able to unlock the great secrets of past peoples. Darwin's theory of evolution, in a nutshell, is "completion." In the past, we preached survival of the fittest, and we have repeated impractical discussions about being suitable. Those most suitable for survival are the most advanced and completed. Darwinism argues about the material aspects of individuals with little attention given to spiritual aspects. Completion of an individual is a law that expresses superiority and omnipotence of animalistic power. Now, however, there are movements in the world based on the spirit, or ideas of a higher completion. Thus, what is leading us to the new perspective is the law of completion of species, and its significance. Based on this amplified knowledge, things not considered in the construction of civilization by past peoples will appear and become the cornerstone of the construction of the new world.

If A can kill B before B kills A, A is the survivor. That is, the genes and characteristics of A become the destiny of mankind. In Europe, this became the national policy and nationalism for the past 60 years. In the last twenty years of the nineteenth century and the first 10 years of the twentieth century, Europe increased its territory to fifty times the territory of United Kingdom. Then, individualism reached its peak. People shouted, "The chaotic world of the past struggled and gave birth to me. Give me rights! Do not stand before me! There is nothing higher than I am in the world!"



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 25)

Without leaving the scope of pure biology, the subject of Darwinism did not include organizational research that was aware of sociology and political science. However, with the evolution of civilization and man, the practical application of natural selection has now become the completion of society, not the individual. People believed in their own power for their own benefit. This reached its peak when Nietzsche proposed his superhuman theory. Bernhardt and Treitschke argued the power of this individualistic civilization from the viewpoint of science and put the elementary factors of "precious citizens" and "brave humanity" into "inherited genetics." Then Galton and Pearson appeared. They argued from a psychological standpoint that human society has inherited elements that makes it difficult to change or improve in 50 or 100 years. However, these hypotheses proved to be of no authority in explaining the controlling power of civilization.

(Continuing discussion further)



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 29)

Honorable Democratic Reform

Argument for democracy that was urged in the New Year fifty-two years ago

▲ After the war ended, the world might have been influenced by so-called democracy. In Japan, an ancient political tyranny, we tried to turn it into a country lead by its people. Democracy was asserted radically in the early Meiji era. However, as the operation of constitutional politics was not performed as expected, it was strongly criticized both domestically and internationally. If this was done as the young politicians who advocated democracy were expecting, perhaps today's Japan may have never been in the present state. The party cabinet has been realized, and Prime Minister Hara has revised the ordinance relating to the Status of Civil Officials. This is because he respected the opinion of the people, controlled the bureaucrats acting on their own, and tried to fight for democracy.

▲ Fifty-two years ago, in the New Year of the 8th year of Meiji, young politicians submitted an address to the throne ["The Political Statement for Democratic Representation"]. By reading this document, you can understand that they acknowledged the need to consider how to set the public's future security.

▲ Following are the main points of the address to the throne. Thinking of the young politicians' attitude and expectations at that time, I can't help but feel keen pleasure.

▲ The address to the throne, of course, is advocating the establishment of a parliamentary election. However, it was after sixteen years since the submission of the address to the throne that this public opinion was finally realized. If the public opinion had been realized in five years, that is, in the twelfth year of the Meiji era, there may have been a further decade of progress in today's Japanese constitution.

The address to the throne in the New Year of the 8th year of Meiji

We are honored to say that we are faithful to the Emperor, and that we humbly request your permission to address the throne. Considering who holds the political power today, the Emperor is not at the top, and the people are not at the bottom. All humans are to exist equally. But unfortunately, the reality is a situation where bureaucrats monopolize power. Moreover, the government's orders issued by bureaucrats change meanderingly, policies are decided based on personal



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 29)

connections, and people are rewarded if the bureaucrats happen to like them, but are punished if they happened to dislike them. Our freedom of speech is being suppressed, and we are suffering day to day.

We are unable to stop our feeling of patriotism. We discussed how this national crisis can be avoided. We came to the conclusion that it is necessary to gather opinions from all over Japan and apply it to politics. To that end, there is no choice but to set up a parliament by the lawmakers chosen by the people. - - - [Partially omitted] - - - Today, for us as a people to be able to increase education, spread knowledge, and elevate our civilization, our citizens must fundamentally possess human rights. With that done, there will be personal esteem and honor, and we will need to share the worries and enjoyment of the country with the people, and the people will need to be concerned about each other.

In this way, most of today's citizens are neither ignorant nor jobless, nor stubbornly think that it is useless to hope for a change. However, even though citizens themselves improve academically and spread their knowledge, they wait for a universal political system suitable for the nation state to be built. We think that hope cannot be realized simply by waiting.

We humbly submit a request for your maintaining and inspiring Japan where people are equal and without hierarchy, and for protecting the happy and safe society, by encouraging broadening of the public opinion, and negotiating the human rights of the citizens.

We would be very grateful if our emperor would be willing to consider our humble suggestions.

Delegates, at State of Oregon

▲ Those who signed the above address to the throne and submitted their opinion to the Emperor were former parliamentarians Taneomi Soejima, Shojiro Goto, Taisuke Itagaki, Shinpei Eto and Kimimasa Yuri, the former Governor of Tokyo.



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 29)

Of course, there were stubborn people who were against the administration of these civil rights. They took aim at civil rights advocates and reached conclusions that suited their own needs. They discussed their opinions freely and sometimes dealt with issues like bureaucrats. Even those who are responsible for protecting the citizens' status sometimes said "If today's government officers are unexpectedly dismissed, they look back on the past, evaluate the government and treat it like an enemy. There are people who are inconsequential and squirming with personal taste, seducing human nature, and arousing the people. Some said, "Why do they say there will be no time to prepare an elected member of the party?" They enthusiastically opposed it, using personal feelings as reasons, or because they just wanted to monopolize the political power. It was extremely regretful that these powerful people said in the newspaper that there was no time to think about the publicly elected parliament.

This declaration was of the second phase of the development of the civil rights, but I believe that our citizens of Taisho Era also should return to fifty-two years ago and radicalize political reform as they did.



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 30)

Photo "Title: Snow on a sunny morning"

Contributed Article

Impressions of so-called new persons from a member of a council in Oregon State.

Mr. Jusuke Aoki

▲ He is not so great as a person, but he makes himself useful for people from the same prefecture because he is extremely clever. I believe that he will be counted as a great person in Portland in the future.

■ I couldn't believe that it was the same Mr. Aoki who lost his wife and got married to a younger wife. However, he is a worthy person because he mourns when he feels sad, and he is delighted when he is happy.

Mr. Zenkichi Oshita

■ The position of council man is a tool of his self-advertisement. Anyhow, it is natural to want to get it. Mr. Zenkichi should be a good person (Zen means good). He may not have enough abilities, but is chubby and charming. Maybe it is the Mrs. whom doesn't suit you.

▲ He is a young and energetic council man who has been selected by the Hiroshima party. Because it is wartime the price of potatoes is on the rise.

Mr. Yojiro Takeuchi

▲ While his belly looks like a barrel of a beer, he is quite an energetic man in business. He has the reputation of being bright among the many vigorous people from Hiroshima prefecture. It seems to be his lifeline.

■ I've been thinking he is too good to be a barber. I will probably think the same in the future as well. He works at his leisure with no shift in his fat stomach. It looks like a Triton among the minnows.



New Year's Special 1919 (P. 30)

Mr. Tahe Kaida

▲ He is a senior, influential man among people of Yamaguchi prefecture party. He is a man full of craft, despite his appearance. Most things among the people from Yamaguchi prefecture are decided by his command.

■ He is a prominent figure of the passive faction of the Yamaguchi prefecture party. He is also the owner of a New York house which attracts people's attention. He is optimistic, likes to play billiards, interesting to talk with.

The God of Nations

Hear us O God of Nations

As we bow our knee to thee
And thank thee for thy mercies
To our boys on land and sea.

For thou were in the midst of them
And gave them faith to fight
That they would win the victory
For justice and for right.

And O God whilst thou art with them
For their hope is all in thee
And we pray thee to bless our allies
Be they on land and sea.

And now the war is over
And all the world made free
Today we are rejoicing
In song and praise to thee.

Capt. W. H. Hardy
November 11th, 1918

