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Fortune-telling of the Rooster Year in 1921

New Year's dawn. My heart is aroused by a rooster's cry. Worldwide, this is the arrival of 1921. But for us it is the arrival of the year 2581. From the standpoint of our society, after the three years from the end of the war, we are going to have a new spring of the year ten of Taisho in the midst of developing the national character of our home country. Considering ten years as an epoch is not just an idea. If you carefully observe the change of the society and nature, the time of ten years is one indicator of how we adopt change. The events of ten years in human society are the accumulation of successive yearly progress, and a hundred year plan of a nation is connected ten-year links; for the human race always needs to have a future plan to strive for good results. To that end, it is convenient that history is divided into different sections in order to examine changes in form, amendment of contents, rules or objections, etc..

I was entrusted with an examination of the history of the first ten years of the Taisho era. Looking at domestic politics and foreign affairs, indeed the transition in the last ten years makes us feel the change of the times more than the hundred-year history of the feudal age. The main thing of national and social progress is democracy, which respects the rights of the people and is not merely a desk topic, but finally signs of realization have appeared. It is natural that the prosperity of excessive business during wartime stumbled after the war, causing business turmoil and corporate slump. However, it is very early to predict the bankruptcy of the state from these facts.

In our country's diplomacy, there were some failures in part. However, from a global point of view, our country is gaining an important position as a new member of the League of Nations. The fact does not give a pessimistic assertion in foreseeing the destiny of our country in the future. There is doubt as to whether Japan can make appropriate progress with the development of the world. But I don't believe government and civilian research are too lazy to meet the needs. In particular, the stimulus from the outside world that was received in the first decade of Taisho was

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great, but the stimulus in the following decade will be more powerful than that. It is easy to predict the momentum of improving progress of our country if we look at the fact that Japan's revitalization of national authority and efforts of the people, with repeated stimulus and repulsion, have been shown to the world. I think that Japan will not withdraw from the framework of the world's most powerful nations or fall into unfortunate circumstances within the next ten years. For example, even if the dissolution of the League of Nations is forced, Japan will never experience isolation unless Japan holds considerable armaments and has failed as a leader of alliance to lead the larger Asia initiative in the future.

If we take a close look at the future of our home country, compared to the future of our compatriots living in the US, we feel that there is less concern for the latter than the fear for the former. As the former has many obstacles to its improvement, the latter also has major obstacles. However, there are no good ideas for the former, but for the latter there should be many countermeasures. However, if our government failed to take countermeasures or failed in foreign negotiations, it is certain that we cannot demonstrate the true value of national ability.

Japanese and US officials and governments regard the bilateral relations as vital to ensuring world peace and are said to intend to settle the disputes and to coordinate mutual coordination of armaments. I believe that Japan's duties in the New Year, the 10th year of Taisho, lie particularly in cooperative action on Japan-US relations. Among the so-called ABC countries in diplomacy, Japan has traditionally been friendly only to Britain, the Country B, and had a tendency to neglect the A and C countries, the US and China. If citizens take due consideration to the goodwill with A and C countries, it will benefit our country, so we should not inhibit it. Our future is determined only by the awareness of our citizens.

That is my fortune-telling in celebration of the beginning of the Year of Rooster.

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Personal Hobbies and Recreation for our Compatriots (1 of 3)

Consul Sugimura

Well, I do not have anything that I can call my hobby. If I'm forced to say it, my work may be it. I find pleasure in administrative work. Other than that, cigars and cigarettes come to mind. I also like discussions very much. I especially like to indulge in chatting with friends.

I cannot think of a good idea of recreation for our compatriots. Each person has different taste and preferences, but if you think what is common to everyone, it seems best to consider food. So, how about making something like a cafeteria for the common people? Since it will be difficult to maintain it if you start it on a large scale from the beginning, it seems best to start it small and plan to gradually expand it. Well, I can't think of any other idea.

Vice Consul Yoshida

I am very interested in theater. I especially love to read scripts of Western modern plays. I like various things, but if I may add, other than theater, I love playing songs of Noh. I like listening to the Noh songs, but I find quietly singing them by myself more satisfying than anything else.

There are various ways of recreating, but I am one of those who think that establishing a social club is most needed. I think that to establish a mutual understanding we need to start with talking with each other. In this regard, isn't it the easiest and most advantageous way for our compatriots to meet together and talk to each other? There is not even one club here. It is regrettable. Therefore, I hope that those who read this will feel encouraged and establish a social club.

Secretary Shimizu

As to music, not just Koto and Shamisen, but I play most of musical instruments in general. Regarding outdoor exercise, I do bayonet techniques, walking, racing, etc. I especially liked to play baseball, but regrettably, due to my severe nearsightedness, I had to give it up. I like various things, but if I have to name one



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special hobby, it will be reading soft literature (romance novels, etc), haiku, too. I've studied pretty much all the old school haiku (haha.). I've randomly tried anything related to literature. You can say that my hobbies are quite diverse.

Like in case of the Chinese, a social club is the most comfortable place for immigrants. So I think that installation of a social club is the best idea. Isn't it the easiest way for people with or without family to sometimes gather and enjoy each other? Anyway, I think that it is necessary to establish this type of recreational organization more than anything else. I have been to Manchuria and Nanking, but I have never heard of our compatriots not having a social club somewhere.

Mr. Sinsuke Shimomura

My hobby is practicing voicing technique while taking a deep breath, but I am willing to try whatever is related to this, even performing Rakugo, comic storytelling. I also like gardening and going to movies.

Regardless of being in my home country or away from it, I feel that there is no need for people with family to seek recreation outside of home. After working hard all day, you go home, where your children are waiting for you eagerly. Your wife's cooking will satisfy your hunger. And you chat with her about ordinary things. And then all the tiredness of that day will be washed away. For me it is mediocre but comforting. If you dare to name it, you could call it a rule of family comfort. But this is only about myself. I think that different recreation ways are necessary for other people, especially those who do not have family. It is difficult to rule uniformly with people's circumstances and nature being different, but whether it is in one's home country or not, it is absolutely necessary to refrain from the way of recreation that is too open-minded. It is not true recreation if one breaks the law, causes trouble for other people, or ruins oneself in the end and instead of shallow or addictive recreations, I think that we should look forward to find more meaningful recreation. So I think that the most common and best comfort means to study Christianity and believe in the true God. For those who are not believers, you can think that I am fooling you. But I hope that you will visit the church and see it until you understand the taste of religion. I have no hobbies other than food.



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oMr. Osaku Somekawa

▲If I have sashimi and hot rice, I do not need anything else.

▲Recreation must mean different things to different people. To my family, driving to the countryside together is the best recreation at the moment. But we cannot do anything when it is raining like this time of the year.

oMr. Senichi Tomihiro

If you have time, you can find various hobbies that fit your preferences or needs. I enjoy reading. I think this is the easiest and best hobby for me. It is good to comfort your heart with magnificent scenery with nature as a friend. If it is indoors, I think that I would like a social club established. As a recreation that is more general and suitable for people living in rural areas, I think that reading is the best way. It is good to read something like storytelling books, serious or comedic, depending your preference. Or you may choose a book on mental training. In short, you can choose any book that gives you comfort according to your preference and reading skills. There are various ways of recreation, but I believe reading is the most universal and easy to implement method.

oMr. Keijiro Yamamoto

I like baseball the most. I am one of those who loves and admires baseball for various reasons. Apart from baseball, I have reasonable interests in many things to watch and to listen to. Everyone thinks that there is no objection to be relatively comforted by the opposite sex. In addition to this, I would like to recommend my own favorite baseball to young people as outdoor exercise. Baseball is a true amusement, and from my own experience I can guarantee you that you can gain great comfort while training mind and body. In addition, although there are many ways to seek mental comfort in general, things that are too honorable may give you a lot of pain while trying it, or else you tend to get used to the results. I am one of those who think that it is better to get pleasure of the evening in the simplest plays, music, etc.

Mr. Nagatoshi Tochio

I think that naniwa-bushi ballad singing is the most entertaining. I also love drinking



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and smoking cigars. I like everything that people say is interesting or delicious. I cannot think of a recreation for other people. Could it be entertaining to the others to listen to or sing naniwa-bushi ballad? I may be able to come up with something if I try really hard, but I think that such recreation is the least troublesome.

Mr. Shigeki Hashizume

I think that whatever I do is interesting. Since it takes too long to list up the things I tried one by one, it would be faster to tell you what I tried and disliked. Although I do not really understand Western music, I do like it. I do not really like Japanese shamisen, especially the kind played as entertainment while drinking sake in a small tatami room. I am crazy about songs and haiku, but I am no good.

I am enjoying my life, so I have never felt any loneliness. I believe that the way to gain a sense of comfort while recreating will arise naturally, even in our busy lives, as we look at social phenomena carefully while considering the direction towards what we believe.

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<Group photo> Oregon Japanese society delegate

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Personal Hobbies and Recreation for our Compatriots (2 of 3)

(Continued from P.5)

Mr. Masanobu Yoshioka, Ban Shoten

I do not have anything that can be called my hobby. If I'm forced to say, eating and reading may be it.

Resident compatriots who are living like parasitic plants here are making [our] society distant from the society of Americans. That is why they rarely use the entertainment institutions in this area like Americans do. So, compared to Japanese back home and American people, it is inevitable that the comfort they get from recreation is insufficient. I am considering the comfort in this lonely local community as follows.

1. I am communicating with my relatives, friends and acquaintances, gaining a great deal of comfort by notifying [them about] how I am doing here as well as the state of the United States, and learning about how they are doing as well as the trends of the society over there. I feel that this sense of comfort is felt acutely just because we are living so far away from home.

1. I consider my daily work carefully, try to improve efficiency to gain a favorable result, and consider how I can work with the older people, co-workers, and younger people amicably. I am not only interested in doing these things, but also getting comfort from doing these things.

1. As a Japanese man living among Americans, I am stimulated greatly for doing so. I cannot decide whether I should choose to be naturalized or destined to return to Japan, but while contacting Americans and learning their strengths, I think that there is a possibility of us improving people of our mother country as we go through this trial and error. We feel the weight of our responsibility living here as immigrants. While thinking like this, we find the unexpected comfort that the citizens of our home country give us.



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Owner of Kashirai Watch Store

There is nothing I like among American recreations, so I cannot call any of it my hobby. I wouldn't feel excited to be doing something I am pressured into. The only thing I enjoy is to drive in the outdoors when it's cool.

I can't think of any recreation. In other words, I think that recreation is what each individual finds comfort in, isn't it? There is no other opinion otherwise.

Mr. Ryuzo Ohara

My hobby is business. That's it. To mention what I like, it is to smoke cigars and then to drink sake. But presently these are out of reach for me. The only thing that I am dreaming [about] in daily life as a hobby in my old age is to travel the world. I want to observe the rare customs and traditions of each country from various points of view.

For recreation, I think that construction of entertainment venues or establishing club organizations would be the most appropriate way. In many cases, because there is no entertainment institution for our compatriots, they start going to Chinese gambling facilities, which leads to developing bad habits. Presently there is no place to go to eat Japanese food. I don't need to tell you that it will be necessary to construct this type of social club.

Mr. Daiichi Takeoka

Driving automobiles is my hobby. Besides that, I am interested in art objects and reading books. I also enjoy eating Chinese food.

In short, it is difficult to discuss about ways of recreation for our compatriots. But in general, it is a good recreation to organize a hobby group or host an amateur play or a variety show. Belly laughing with everyone makes one cheerful and certainly brings comfort. Of course, it is also important to appreciate nature. Furthermore, religious belief gives the greatest comfort of life, especially to the life of immigrants.



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Pastor Uemura

I have the most interest in reading books. Next, I like music. I enjoy listening to both Japanese and Western music.

I think that seeking spiritual comfort is most important. When Americans were persecuted by British people, they looked for spiritual comfort. They eventually achieved today's development with diligence and grace. There is a lot learn from that example. I think that spiritual comfort is the first priority, and material comfort is secondary. We should pay attention to perspective, strive for better Japan-US goodwill, and take the best method to achieve great development.

Mr. Toshiei Hasegawa

I think that it depends on each individual's occupation and nature, but I feel that I am the happiest when I am at home, chatting around the dinner table with my family. I also like listening to lectures from various people.

Regarding recreation, I think that it varies from person to person, but it is common to seek comfort in entertainment like storytelling and variety show. However, I think the most important thing is to seek religion for comfort. I believe that seeking comfort in one's religious belief, regardless of in God or in Buddha, is the best.

Mrs. Tomiko Tsukada, wife of the agricultural cooperative manager

My husband's hobby is billiards. For myself, there is nothing special that can be called a hobby. When we first married we had different hobbies and preferences. But it seems that after almost three years mine were almost assimilated to his hobbies. Both of us enjoy Japanese poetry and music, but we especially love traveling. In addition, I like embroidery and cooking.

The situation may be different between married and unmarried people, but for us, we believe that we should not seek comfort outside of home. So, both of us are working hard on it.



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Mrs. Shimomura

I like reading magazines very much. There is nothing better than this for my own enjoyment. In addition I am paying close attention to child rearing, and I am pleased to see our children's growth. Besides that, I prefer playing outside.

I think that the most favorable way to seek comfort depends on religion and in faith. Since I am holding the same opinion as my husband, I will not repeat it again.

Mrs. Hanako Uemura, wife of Pastor Uemura

Many of my personal hobbies and taste preferences changed to more family and social oriented ones since we married. I place emphasis on cleanliness rather than beauty for kimonos and good foods that combine nourishment and delicacy. For house, I want a place that is convenient for children's education, as well as in a very quiet environment. I like literature and music. I am especially interested in religious or spiritual things.

Many people seem to believe that comfort should be earned, but I believe that the real comfort is present in one's life of service. By finding out the heart of God and performing this in our daily lives, we will be able to constantly feel unlimited comfort in the mind, being conscious of God, being satisfied with our lives.

Mrs. Kinuyoko Takeoka

My hobby is going out to many places by car. It's like an example of being led to do a good thing by some accidental event.

Regarding recreation, I have not been in the US long, so it is difficult to answer. In particular, I think that comfort is a personal thing, and it depends on the circumstances of the individual. According to my little experience, I think there is nothing better than to receive happy news from my home country.

It is most pleasing and comforting to learn the news of my home country in letters from parents, brothers or friends, or through acquaintances. My home country is always in my dreams, or fantasies that I sometimes indulge in. Another thing that I can think of is, in general, various meetings that are held by the cooperation of our



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compatriots. Even in being far away from home country, if you gather with your people and talk a lot, eat a lot, sing a lot and laugh a lot, then you will be able to forget all the feelings of immigrants and loneliness at that time. Fellows who feel like being in [our] home country when gathered will be comforted as everyone feels like one's own family.

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Mexican Customs Reflected in the Eyes of the Japanese People Eighty Years Ago

It was 80 years ago. In 1841, the Nagasu-Maru of Iyo, a large junk with capacity for 1,000 koku of rice, with Captain Zensuke at the helm, headed to Matsumae but encountered a typhoon off Boshu. It shipwrecked, and drifted in the ocean for 120 days. Fortunately, the 13 people on board were saved by a Spanish ship and arrived at the Port of Mazatlan in Mexico. A drawing of a wedding ceremony is left behind as an example of the Mexican customs reflected in the eyes of Captain Zensuke and Hachitaro. Hachitaro was the most vibrant young man. He received a marriage proposal from a daughter of the richest man in Mexico, but he turned it down. He was worried about his parents he left behind in his hometown Iyo. Later he took a Dutch boat and went back to Japan via the Chinese Macau. After returning to Japan, Hachitaro described the Mexican wedding he saw in his diary. He wrote that the way a ribbon is placed around the necks of the bride and groom who are holding hands seemed similar to the Japanese children's game "Kubippiki".

<Illustration: A Wedding>

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Poem

Captive of Your Eyes

By Ryokusui Sato

Helen, your eyes are burning yet they are full of dew.
The mysterious flames sometimes look at my face.
I am weak. I only look away and sigh.
But my nerves feel your gaze all over my body.
I want to avoid, yet can't avoid being attracted.
I raise my face. Your blue eyes are still gazing at me.
Your large eyes. As if they are taking over your entire face.
Like a baby sucking up milk, they suck my soul that tries to hide in a corner.

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Shipwreck of the Wakamiya-maru Voyage to Russia 128 years ago – The first concept of the world.

More than a dozen of the sailors of Sendai finished loading their ship and departed the Ishinomaki port on November 27, 1793. Suddenly attacked by the wind storm as it came from the offing, they were taken in an unknown direction and drifted off to sea for several months. Eventually, they were stranded on an island, which was at the farthest edge of the Arctic in the summer of the following year. This place is today's Unalaska, and at that time it was called Ontefikke.

The sailors who landed on this island were treated kindly by the residents there, and told that this place was occupied recently by Russia. They were also informed that they would have to wait ten months to head to the Russian Territory 's Okhotsk Port. It took many days to reach the port. It was the late June of next year, 1783, when they arrived at the port of Okhotsk. They were given preferential treatment from the public and private sectors. In August of the same year, the fifteen people were divided into three groups, and each group took off separately, traveled in the autumn of the following year, and joined again in Irkutsk. They went to the capital in the eighth year at the order from Russian emperor. They were surprised to see many rare things there.

From that year Russia sent ambassadors to Japan, and four people from the party were selected to return home at the end of July. The ship sailed from Russia 's main port Kronstadt, and visited Denmark and the United Kingdom. From there it went to the Canary Islands and anchored five or six days there, then crossed the equator and arrived in Brazil in South America and stayed for 5-6 months. In 1804 they left Brazil and sailed diagonally to the west, passed the equator again, passed through Sandwich Island and from there and took a course to the north, returning to Kamchatka which was at the far in the northeast of Asia. They traveled in a complete circle. They stayed there for about a week, and then sailed out again. This time it went to south of the Sea of Japan through the ocean of Ezo and anchored in Nagasaki of Hizen on September 6, 1804. Four people stepped on Japanese soil for the first time in twelve years.



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In 1800, the year of the boar, the shogunate issued a declaration not to accept the Russian minister. The ship carrying the envoy dropped off the four Japanese people in Nagasaki and left for their home country on March 1805. The four people were handed to the officials. They were first taken to the municipal office, and questioned about the whole story from the time of the shipwreck to arrival in Nagasaki. The shogunate made an inquiry to the Sendai clan and decided to bring four adventurers from Nagasaki to Edo at the burden of the shogunate once the investigation by the magistrate of Nagasaki was completed. In the late autumn of the same year, the shogunate dispatched officials to Nagasaki to have them accompany the four to Edo. It was the end of that year that they arrived in Edo. When they came to the shogunate, the officials began a strict hearing immediately. As an explanation of the itinerary, they replied as follows.

Sailing out of the Ishinomaki Port

On November 27, 1793, the 800-stone capacity Wakamiya-maru with heavy load of 2,332 bales of rice, 400 pieces of lumber, and a large amount of firewood and charcoal to pay to the shogunate, left the Ishinomaki port with 24 wind sails pointed at the Edo bay. But as the wind died down, we had to anchor in Higashimura. On December 2, when we thought that we sailed on wind for the distance of about 50-ri, the direction of the wind suddenly changed. The weather completely changed to a sudden windstorm, and the ship was about to capsize. We struggled desperately, but nothing worked. We thought that all we could do was to pray to God and Buddha for help. Everyone cut their hair and prayed to God and the Buddha fervently. At this time, neither the land nor any of the islands were visible. We thought we were probably drifting off the cape. The wind strengthened, and the waves were rough. We thought that it was absolutely crucial, so we tossed most of the rice overboard. Only the necessary items were kept attached to the bottom of the ship. That was on January 7 of the following year. By then we were not sure of the direction at all.

Vague outline of an island seen through mist

There was enough firewood, charcoal and rice on the ship for us to survive. We drank rainwater and floated around the ocean until around the beginning of March.



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One day we found a dead tree with an oyster shell attached to it. We were encouraged by this. We drew a fortune. It told us that there was a land over 1,500-ri away. We felt rejuvenated. We entrusted our luck to the wind and sailed for several days. We drew a fortune again. This time it told us that the land was 50-ri away. We woke up the next morning and looked around. We saw a small island in the thin mist. We danced with joy. Then we aimed for that island. After a while the mist cleared and the island became visible as well. As we saw all of the mountains were covered with white snow, we realized that we were not on an island in Japan.

Funeral of the captain

We took down the ferryboat and landed. We met unfamiliar natives, but we could not make ourselves understood. However, they were very kind and took care of us well. They were dwelling in caves. As there were plentiful fish on this island, we did not have any problems with food.

We stayed on this island for about 2 months. Due to beriberi that had bothered him for a long time, captain Heibei passed away on June 8. We held his funeral among ourselves, and buried him on the island. After 45 days, Russian officials came to interrogate us. We still could not make ourselves understood. No matter what we were asked, we kept repeating "Nihonjin (Japanese)", at least our nationality was understood by them. A year passed under the care of Russian officials, while we interacted with them using gestures. Finally we understood that this island was Russian territory Unalaska.

Mr. Calaroff was the owner of a fishing boat of the Russian flag ship that was anchored in the island at the time. He sympathized with our circumstances and encouraged us to return home. He said that he made the schedule a year earlier for us. We thanked him for his kindness and boarded his ship. At that time, he presented each of the fifteen of us a garment made of fur. On April 3, we announced goodbye to the islanders, raised the anchor, and headed for the rough sea again. On the way through the dreadful and dark sea, we saw the iceberg for the first time. Also, we gained some knowledge about the shape of the world. It was on June 28th when we arrived at Okhotsk port. It was very warm there. The captain landed his



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ship, and sent us to the Russian authorities, but thanks to that, we were able to taste the bread for the first time, and also saw the Japanese straw rice-bags being used in this region.

Brought from Okhotsk to Irkutsk, we abandoned our hope of returning home for eight years and endured hard days. One day, there was a notice from the city hall that we were all to be delivered to the capital under the command of the Emperor. Then, the Japanese who came here before us, Shinzo Nicolai, became our interpreter, and we departed Irkutsk on March 8, 1803. On the way, two people, Sadayu and Seizo, became seriously ill. It was decided to remove them off the horse carriage, and to leave them in care at a private home to recover. We later learned that they were sent back to Irkutsk.

Since arriving at the capital, we received preferential treatment. But there were many days when we were bored. Then one day, we received an order from the court to wear Japanese clothes and to appear for an audience by the Emperor. We wore sailor's clothes and went to the wonderful and splendid palace, and worshiped the Russian Emperor. After that we were treated more carefully than before. We went sightseeing daily, such as schools, government offices, libraries, an astronomical observatory, army barracks, turrets, etc. We received the announcement on June 11, 1803 that Russia would send officials to Japan so that those who wish to return home by sea may leave with them. Four people, Sahei, Senbei, Tajyuro and Tsudayu, said farewell to six other members, and they set sail from Klongstad Port on June 13, and this time arrived in Nagasaki safely.



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Japan-U.S problem Diplomat Eikichi Kamata

As the problems between Japan and the United States are becoming more tense each day, concerned officials, as well as the general citizenry are extremely worried. The main problem is based on mutual a misunderstanding between the two countries, but according to the American's opinion, Japanese people are a dangerous ethnic group which will gradually invade the American territory and this is one of the reasons Japanese people are considered to have an "aggressive policy". However, this is not the true reason.

If this is the reason, we can not figure out the basis for that argument. We can not declare this is all simply about the labor problem. I will give one example about how exclusion is happening in Portland, Seattle and other cities. The hotels in the city of Seattle, except first class hotels, are operated and owned by Japanese. This is not a labor but a financial problem. Since more Japanese people have come to own land, there are more voices against them and more limits and laws have been added to limit Japanese ownership of land. The exclusion is based on Japanese getting higher wages than Americans in agriculture work. Therefore, Japanese labor was not the only reason causing the exclusion, but also capitalism, landowners and exceptional skill in farming. In addition, the fact that Japanese are sending their income to Japan raises the idea that America is not enriched, causing more exclusions. This is totally rejecting the reality that Japanese people are actually trying to settle in the United States.

Then, there is another reason for exclusion. They said that Japanese will reside together completely in one place and not to mix with Americans. On the other hand, others said that Japanese would not be harmful if they lived in one place like the Chinese. But Japanese are not like Chinese and they live in various places and spread their own culture to others, which is troublesome and should be terminated. They use this as an excuse to say that all Japanese should be excluded. Therefore, it has become a case of opposition for the sake of opposition. The greatest misunderstanding was about the aggressive policy of the Japanese. They believe that the Japanese enthusiastically immigrate to the United States, but when



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something happens, Japanese will carry a gun and become Japanese soldiers. This is a concept that came from history, when Germans quickly armed and started a war in France even before the Franco-German War. The Japanese are considered to be a dangerous nation. Thinking from the viewpoint of assimilation, Japanese people don't want to be westernized like other Americans in the United States. For example, Japanese children get a Japanese education after regular school, and some people hold a "Kyokujitsu" flag on national holidays. When those flags are raised like forests on the ships in the harbor in Hawaii, American people see non-assimilation, and start rejecting Japanese. The idea that the Japanese nation has superior talent in any category and that Americans cannot compete is another outrageous fear fueling the exclusion of Japanese. They even they believe that the Japanese government is guiding it from behind.

Most likely, the exclusionary movement is instigated by ambitious politicians, but recent anti-Japanese people are not from families that have been in America for many generations. They are descendants of Italian, Irish, Scandinavian, Greek and Slavic people whose ancestors came from the East Coast a few decades ago. Their ancestors had all experienced exclusion. Their ancestors were thought of as destroyers of American working conditions, but today this is the same sentiment they are turning to the Japanese. However, Japanese assimilation into western society looks scarce compared to that of European people. If we talk about recent "Americanization", it is still hard for people and children in California to get rid of the Japanese way of living and education. Even in America, people still wear Kimono. In the big cities such as San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Sacramento, there are Japanese style restaurants and buckwheat noodle [soba] shops raising their signs. Especially in Sacramento, the capital of California, Japan Town displays the Japanese style near the City Hall which towers beautifully in the sky. Many Caucasian people are actually shopping at Japanese stores and that sight makes me wonder if Japanese exclusion is happening there. But if we read the newspaper, it is written about every day. This is because the Japanese have become such a strong power in the local society. In short, I can say that the main reason of this exclusion is that Japanese success will prevent the Caucasian people from becoming successful. Of course, Japanese people contribute to the problem itself,



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but as our development became indigenous, Japanese people's striking success became the pretext for anti-Japanese opinions. It is hard to solve the fundamental problems, but it is necessary to figure out and understand the reasons and to promote national interest and settle the matter peacefully.

German policy manipulating our compatriots in US.
Sonan Akiyama Living in Berlin

Dear Teruhiro Abe,

This is my third stay in Berlin, Germany. While I was traveling I felt uneasy and I thought that evaluating the future of Germany would be unfaithful and I was going to do (*) on other occasions, but I've recognized on a few occasions the necessity of reporting. (*) Is an article closely related to Japanese living in the U.S. Through my heart, through my pen, I wish I can tell all the Japanese people the following message.

As a result of traveling in Germany, I found out it is not difficult to guess how the Germans feel. Thirty percent of the Germans are eager to revive the German emperor "Keizer" and the others are very eager to build a powerful country with no military. After all, they need to rejuvenate their finances and agree to proceed with this national policy to reinstate industry by manipulating the feeling of hatred between Japan and America. They all are enchanted with the antagonism between the two countries. As a Japanese, I felt quite uncomfortable and disgusted by witnessing such a horrible atmosphere. But the motive for a so-called conflict between Japan and America looks feeble and most of who embrace this plan are the hidden German politicians trying to harvest new propaganda and stoke the flames. We are truly annoyed by the patriotic hope the Germans have for the resurrection of a country like this. They are considering either using the impatient and hasty Japanese living in the United States or simple -minded Japanese soldiers to start new propaganda which could trigger a war. This is incredibly unbearable. No matter what kind of propaganda happens among the German people, I believe that it is impossible to earn a stable and happy life without perseverance. I wish I can



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pass on what I felt strongly during my stay to the Japanese people living in the US, as I have been living in the US for a long time and my concern is much deeper than others. This is my will to tell you and I wish you will understand what I meant to say here. One last thing I would like to say is that it is true that Japan is not only an isolated voice but a real isolated country. (*) is utterly a diplomatic failure though, and lack of globalization could be the reason.

Also, the people uselessly forced individual diplomacy, which I think was a failure that can be laid at the feet of the people. There is no country among the great powers of Europe which is eager to have a friendship with Japan and they all welcome a collision between Japan and America. That this is their desire so as to restore the European economy is fact.



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Powerful English

By: Ken Nakazawa, Associate Professor, Department of Speech Communications, Oregon State University

Recently, I received requests from the manager of the School of Theatrical Study at Oregon State University, and one of the board members of the National Theatrical Convention Portland Branch to write two original plays. After working hard, I completed writing and provided “The Dragon Shaped Scar” for the OSU, and “Storm of Blossoms” for the Theatrical Convention. (By the way, “The Dragon Shaped Scar” is a course title for the University’s Spring term, and is planned to be played on the stage as soon as the preparation is finished. Since I am scheduled to stay at the manager’s farm as a guest during the winter break, depending on our discussion at that time, I may be playing the part of the Hypinder, the Chinese protagonist of this play, showing my poor acting.)

As usual, I walked around aimlessly on hills and fields until the concept of these plays became ripe, and dashed off the two plays as soon as I got back home. Completing the scripts, I first took up “Dragon Shaped Scar” to work it over in detail, but soon my eyes caught some grave flaws in this script, which were the three overly long monologues in the important parts of this play. I took a pen immediately, and started to chop them up, trying to accentuate these boring monologues by inserting some conversational words. However, after spending some time on this rewrite, I came to realize that the spirit of this drama was fading away with each conversation I inserted. While these monologues were monotonous, their existence was supported with a single effect, just like a piece of symphonic music, which means that they did not tolerate existence of any foreign objects. I felt stymied. If I added conversational words, that would destroy the spirit of this play. But if I didn’t, the audience would be bored.

Feeling at a loss, I was just staring at the monologue for some time. Then, felt a silver lining at the bottom of my heart. I was able to find a way to break the monotony without using any foreign objects. As I said earlier, this script was dashed off with no scrutiny to refine it. So, the English words used in it were all ordinary ones, and were not so called “words with golden value” at all. Therefore, I was using three to four words for the parts which could have been written with one word. For example, for the part which should have been

“On he staggered upon the rolling deck”



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I was writing

“He came with uncertain steps”

Or, where it should have been

“I crumpled fainting”

It was written as

“I sank to the floor and lost my consciousness”

Of course, if the scene was to express personalities, it should not be criticized for using these roundabout expressions, but these were not those kind of lines in this case. With a joyful cry in my heart, I took a pen again and was able to complete the script by compressing each chapter finally. This was a case of a person like me who has a habit of dashing off carelessly, and I do not think that any of the readers would make the same mistake, but I wrote about it out here, just in case.

As you know, the skill and force of the sentences depends on the expressiveness of the words used in them. For instance, trying to use a word “say” and write

say

it only means the pronouncing action and does not convey the behavior with which it was voiced. To express action of “say”, there are almost 500 different kinds of words, and except only three to four, those words express not simply say or talk, but they imply under what kinds of attitude those words were voiced, such as

drawl

mutter

or what kind of state of mind or objective it accompanied like,

snicker

snarl – argue, retaliate

Therefore, except in some special cases, you should always try to use articulate and expressive vocabulary, instead of depending on a few generic words.

The same can be said for “strike”. To strike can mean an action like patting a dog, or that which may break a rock. To try to express all these various meanings with only a single word of “strike” is impossible, so it inevitably requires long adjectives to support it. In this



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case, refer to a dictionary thoroughly and clarify the meaning of the words such as:

pat, stroke, slap, strike, knock, beat, whip, pound, hammer, smash

then, make sure to use them in correct and appropriate context to avoid incorrect usage of the words.

The utilization of highly expressive words is something which Japanese writers find especially difficult and we can see many cases of this kind among writings by Japan's top rate English scholars, such as the prefaces of dictionaries or translations. One time, a magazine's English literature section carried a Greek myth and within the story, there was a section in which a Goddess handed a bag of various grains to a princess and ordered her to divide them in the same kinds one by one. The author wrote,

"Separate these grains, according to their kind"

This part could simply be written as

"Assort these grains"

without using so many words. I wrote a letter and suggested it to the author. But of course, the author of this article was a distinguished scholar of English literature in Japan, so he had no intention to listen to a forlorn vagabond teacher from Portland and ignored it as misinterpretation. There are many errors of this kind among Japanese.

Just the other day, I received a sentence as follows.

"Morning is beautiful here, with the sun rising gloriously from the edge of the eastern hills and the dews which are hanging on the grass, beginning to sparkle as the ray of the sun reaches them."

This is a well-polished sentence, beyond comparison with the case of a Greek myth above, but because the words are not fully economized, the sentence lacks power. Furthermore, this sentence lacks coherence a little.

First of all, the phrase of,

Morning is beautiful here.

(Usually, it should be written as *Mornings ARE beautiful*, but that's set aside)



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and the continuing phrase of

with the sun rising gloriously from the edge of the eastern hills

are not in harmony with each other. This is an obvious point, if one gives a little closer consideration. Since this scene is introduced here as an especially beautiful one, (you may think that the word ‘especially’ is missing, but it is suggested within the word ‘beautiful.’ At least, it is suggesting that it embraces a beautiful element that is worth offering for others to experience.) So, the scenery which follows next should be something that evokes a sense of beauty for the readers. Moreover, the described scenery here is quite an ordinary one. It is simply a scene where the sun is rising over the rocky mountain, and anybody can view similar scenes wherever he would be -- nothing to be emphasized as ‘beautiful’.

For such a comment, one may rebut that this sentence is not stating that the beauty is about the rising sun, but about the dew on the grass shining with the ray from the rising sun. If so, why did the author give an independent impression to the scene of the rising sun? Also, why didn't he make the shining dew with the sun as the main impression, making the rising sun as the secondary subject? That is the main reason this sentence lacks harmony. In addition to that, if we give deeper thoughts to it, the scene of morning dew shining with the ray of the rising sun is not anything to be praised as particularly beautiful.

Speaking of lacking harmony, it brings to me a memory from the time I was studying how to write novels in English. One of my classmates wrote about the scene of seeing a school of flying fish in the ocean as follows.

The flight of flying fish kept us busy.

I believe that this is another example of sentence which lacks harmony. It is even deplorable to describe the scene of countless number of flying fish cruising over the vast expanse of ocean waves, their transparent wings glittering to the sun, with such a dry and tasteless choice of words of “kept us busy”.

We had a party with people from the fields of art, literature and music at Portland Heights the other night. When we were praising the awesome sun rise in the Grand Canyon, I heard the story of the two architects nearby who discussed between themselves how many



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Walworth Buildings could be built if they were to use up the entire rock in the Grand Canyon, even though they had never seen the magnificent scene themselves. Whenever I remember the above sentence, I get the same kind of feeling I held with these architects' conversation.

Well, returning to the sun rise sentence, I mainly pointed out the shortfalls of its meanings so far, but there are also various defects in the style of this sentence. First, the words 'gloriously' and 'eastern' have no use here, because the former does not offer any special image in our heart, that is, it is not playing any role as adjective in this case. Therefore, in order to economize the number of words and the readers' concentration, this word should be deleted. The word 'eastern' is the same. Since the sun always rises from east, it is not worth mentioning in particular.

Of course, there are cases to say 'east sky' or 'west sky' to smooth out the tone of the sentence, but rather than using such platitude phrases, you can use more expressive words, such as;

sloping mountains maple-clad hills,

which makes the sentence look much better with the same number of words.

The scene of the shining dew in the next passage also contains many useless words, and the sentence has lost smoothness by inserting a connective

"with".

This connecting word and the following few words

which are hanging

should be taken out, since the meaning of the sentence remains the same without them. The following words are also useless

beginning to sparkle

and should be compressed by replacing them with either

brightening

or,

glowing

to improve it.

As such, the resulting sentence is:



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Mornings are beautiful here, with the sun rising from the shoulder of a sloping mountain, and the dews on the grass brightening as its rays reach them

At least the style of the sentence is improved greatly. But if we aim for the perfection of the meaning, too, we need to tear it completely and should write something like

Mornings are beautiful here, with the magic of the rising sun turning the pearls of the grass into diamonds

In sum, the writer of this sentence was not well versed with the syntax nor able to distinguish the priorities of the subject matters. Although this criticism may sound too harsh, fearing criticism would not contribute to the advancement of study. Therefore, I dared to write about it, after obtaining the consent from the person who sent this sentence to me.

As the above examples reveal, the sentence style gains power by shortening it, and the content can be refined by condensing it. Therefore, pay full and close attention to this point to make your writing powerful and coherent. Disregarding my own shallow knowledge, this is my humble advice to our readers.



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The Development of Japanese in this city started when about 10 Expatriates opened two Western-style Restaurants

In those days, horse-drawn carts with bells went by along Front Street

Mrs. Tokie, who has beautiful white hair, started talking fast in a subdued voice. It is a rainy and gloomy day. In the old days, we had warmed sake when we talked like this, but under recent prohibition, we cannot.

▲ I sat at a round table across from Mrs. Tokie, who is one of the pioneers of Portland. She talked about her life, with all her years of hardships and happiness stamped on her face. Her story is interesting. When she started, she said gently "Since it was a long time ago, I cannot tell you continuously or in an orderly way".

▲ "The reason why I moved to Portland is Mrs. Takagi, who lives in the eastside now. She ran a western-style restaurant and when I came up from San Francisco, it was by her invitation. It was in the autumn of 1891. At that time, there were about 10 Japanese living here. The population of the entire Portland area was 25,000. The city was divided into the independent east side and west side, with the river running between them. Later the two sides were combined, and then named Portland.

▲ Present Front Avenue was the busiest street then, just like Washington Street today. A horsecar line was laid from the Morrison Bridge, and two carriages ran with the sound of bells ringing ding-dong, and they stopped at the corner with Couch Street. It was the only public transportation system in the city, so you must be able to imagine easily how it was like then. Trains came to most cities more recently.

▲ We could not get every Japanese product for New Year's Day like today. We



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celebrated the New Year's Day with beer, whiskey, turkey, and chicken. I forgot when we started to get soy sauce or rice easily, but it was long after that. *Mochi* for our first *Zoni* here was sold by the old man of Shouju-an Tajima, who came from Seattle. It was 20 years ago.

▲Until then, for the Emperor's Birthday or the New Year's Day, the ten Japanese people managed only western-style restaurants. The first Japanese people who left footprints to this city were a group of young women called Joushi Army [娘子軍; "Amazons" or "Young Woman's Army"]. But after a while the group moved to Spokane.

▲After that, there were only two western-style restaurants left. They were regarded representatives of Japanese residents in Portland. When we held a celebration, we put a "closed" sign on the front door of the restaurant and had a big party inside. People's sense of money at that time was different from now. Especially the people who used to be houseboys had little sense, and they mixed their own money and those of their friends.

▲They spent money freely for food and drinks, regardless of if it was their own or not. Basically, they did not worry about their future. They were optimistic about their life. Compared to them, today's young people are smarter. They have advanced economic knowledge, and they became good at making money and saving money.

▲Before the Sino-Japanese War, there were only approx. 100 Japanese people. The number had gradually increased after 1897 Ban Shoten opened. They were on contract to provide railway-laborers. They had many people from Okayama move here and shipped them to various places to build railroads. That increased the number of the expatriates, and around 1899, Mr. Noma, who is living in Portland now, as well as I, organized a Japanese Association.

▲The Japanese Association should still have the records of that time. There were several changes made to the association, and it grew to become today's Oregon Japanese Association. But the seed of it was started from what we organized. Then



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a branch of the consulate was established in 1901.

▲The first consulate was established in Tacoma, then it was closed, and the consulate was moved to Seattle. A branch office of the consulate was opened in Portland as well, and Intern Takagi arrived as its vice consul. It is a long, long story. When I moved to Oregon from San Francisco, cows and horses were smaller, the weather was bad, and people, especially women, seemed uncultured. San Francisco has been a big coastal city since the olden days, so when I moved to Portland everything seemed countrified. You can't blame me for feeling that way.

▲I remember the feeling I felt at that time vividly even now. Differences between these cities were so large. For example, the monthly salary of five dollars for domestic work was not bad, and only a few skilled chefs could earn 10 dollars.

▲ Do you ask whether there was an anti-Japanese movement at that time? It's not easy to answer that with simple yes or no. There were only 10 Japanese people and only people who came to a restaurant knew us and others did not know we existed. When we entered Front Avenue bars for a drink, often we were mistaken as Indians and we were not allowed to enter.

▲We were irritated and went home. It was not quite anti-Japanese. First, they didn't know we were Japanese. When I think of those days, I feel I am living in a completely different age.

▲For the New Year's Day, we should talk about something funny or amorous, but at that time it was dreary. The so-called the American western frontier period and the Forty-niner spirit of 1849 were still popular. It was the era of fights, murders, gambling, etc. There was nothing interesting to talk about. There was one event which happened within the expatriates, which we still talk about sometimes. It was the banishment of Toru Kawauchi related to a lese-majesty act on emperor's birthday. Mr. Matsui of your newspaper, and Secretary of Foreign Affairs Yosuke Matsuoka were members of the committee. This caused a big fuss among the Portland citizens. But I will talk about this some other time because it will take a long time.



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▲Anyway, in those days, women, except those who engage in special businesses, had few opportunities to meet a gentleman. It was inevitable that everything was quite boring for them. Compared to those days, Oregon has nine thousand expatriates, and around two thousand expatriates, male and female, just around Portland. The number of children born in America, who are their successors, has increased. It is amazing to see such development.



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Compilation of a few Words on Japan-US Relations

Points from Exceedingly Well-known Celebrities and Non-famous People

Sanshi Hood, as in Mt. Hood; Nature-loving Gentlemen

- Prime Minister Hara (Hara Takashi – 1856-1921)

Simply because Japan does not have the beautiful scene of Niagara Falls, does not mean it does not have picturesque scenery. Niagara Falls and water from Mt. Fuji's snowmelt flows to places that are the same. The way that water carves out more space and flows into the Pacific Ocean is like how the Japanese people's mission and the Westerner's mission are similarly world peace. I hope we can attain the ideals shared by humanity.

It goes without saying, the problem in California is not the immigrant's problem. Still already comprised in this is the expulsion of diligent, peaceful minorities which leaves a stain on the glittering history of the founding of this country, domination of the world, and situations where the great moral laws of humanity and justice are doubted and where, until the bitter end, the hope is that Japanese will not be trusted. Still, I do not believe that they have parted with the brilliance of the fraternal love, humanitarian mindset, vigorous justice, and idea of freedom within the soul of the United States. I will never stop expecting that the California issue will reach a proper resolution.

- Takebe, PhD in Literature

Based on the agreed upon designation of the commanding specifications, and if one settles on the plan for how to solve Japanese-US problem, which ought to be solved, then the United States has a great burden of duty. The terms of responsibility are that Japanese immigrants are required to leave. And then the contents of that responsibility will be, put frankly, the Japanese empire saves face and that



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immigrants will not have suffer any personal damage. And apart from this plan of several necessary settlements, I think about what if the United States sold Hawaii or perhaps the Philippines to Japan. If selling Hawaii is distressing, then the Philippines will do. In the case of immigrants leaving, it will be a matter of course that they request compensation.

- Shimizu, B.A.

America is menacing, but we are attempting to make amends by coming to putting in effort to cooperate with Chinese people, who are good at dealing with things. Therefore, while Japan and China's relationship is older than that of America's relationship with China, from the view of the current state of diplomacy, the kindness is rather new. Whether or not there is the power to sustain this confidence will be the difference between the work of Americans and the work of Japanese.

- Seigo Nakano

Personally, whether it's effective does not matter, we should raise our voices and scream loudly that discriminating against the Japanese will not be allowed. We must emphasize justice and appeal to America's conscience.

- *The Telegram*, Hoilala, editor-in-chief

In terms of the Sunday school meetings, Japanese understand the true American people's spirit because of American religionists.

- "Kinnei", Former Superintendent of Instruction in Hawaii

Japanese children, seeing the way they must admire their parents as old Japanese people, believe that American civilization far surpasses that of Japan.

- Ishii, Ambassador to France

As long as Japan is expanding its armaments, Japan cannot reduce its armaments. The best time for Japan to promote the plan for human equality in the League of Nations Assembly is when the people of countries that are against Japan realize their mistake.



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- Miren, Australian Representative

I hope that Japan has the courage to pay its workers the same wages as other countries along the Pacific Ocean.

- Lowell, Canadian Representative

The serious immigrant issue between the United States and Japan does not currently exist between Japan and Canada.

- Hayashi, Ambassador to Italy

The arrangements for the issue of the United States not participating in the League of Nations are distressing.

- Kiyose, Member of Parliament

If believed to be strong, the current issue is exceedingly powerful. After a while, the wishes of those compatriots living the United States will be answered and they will be given sufficient protection of their rights.

- Mack on Burnside Street

I am happy that Japanese people buy the newspaper from me. That's why I am in opposition to the anti-Japanese.

- Dorer, International Carpenter's Guild

From the point of view of coastal citizens, Japanese are a danger. Though they are poor laborers, they are damaging our farmers and merchants.

- Woodard, Railroad Transportation Official

With the spirit of energy that the Japanese have when it comes to adversity, the time will come when they win over Americans in agriculture and in the competition between ways of life.

- Thurston, Hawaii Newspaper President

We, who are obliged to lead the multiracial friendship, must maintain an attitude of compromise when it comes to Japan-US relations and resolve this.



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- Taft, Former U.S. president

If there is a seller, there ought to be a buyer. Japanese people purchasing land is business and as a result I cannot criticize it.

- Mann, U.S. House of Representatives Member

The new immigrant restriction law has nothing to do with the national power of the Gentlemen's Agreement between Japan and the United States. The reason is not to limit Japanese immigration.

- King, U.S. Senate Member

I am against the enactment of Japanese expulsion laws. To determine relations between our two countries with this issue is foolish.

- Kahn, U.S. House of Representatives

Americans with integrity do not wish for a war between Japan and the United States. But if forced by Japan, we will go so far as to fight.

- Reverend Hewitt, Portland City

As a matter of fact, Japan is the supreme ruler of the Orient. The talk of a war between Japan and the United States is nonsensical.

- Yujiro Miyake

Americans are sensitive to advantages and disadvantages, and they are skilled at changing their attitude. If the American government – and for that matter, American courts – do what is required and humanely oppose the anti-Japanese campaign then, even though it is far from here, it will have a clear effect locally.

- McArthur, House of Representatives Member

If the anti-Japanese camp in the west decides to create legislation with a just reason, I will support it. However, afterwards I will not help.



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- Senator Phelan

Together with the various states in the west, I will thoroughly boycott the Japanese. Provided that I do not meddle with problems in the Orient like the Shandong Problem, I will not allow Japan to act arbitrarily. This is one way of defending against the Japanese who are coming and invading the United States.

- Echeverría, Foreign Minister of Chile

I am not fearful of a secret alliance between Japan and the United States. It is completely groundless.

- Karmon, Ph.D. in Brazil

I am against the limitless entry of Japanese into this country. I do not like the Japanese people's promiscuousness.

- "Pandaribu" in Los Angeles

Even if we acquire the rights to the Siberian oil fields, Japan is not able to complain. The Japanese occupation exists only as far as their extreme government can send their large army along the Siberian railways.

- Uchida, Foreign Minister

Our empire affirming the acquisition rights of Americans to a part of Siberia will never occur.

- Lenin, Russian Prime Minister

Allowing the American capitalists to lease land presented the cause for a war between the two capitalist countries of Japan and the United States. [Likely a reference to the Siberian Intervention.]

- Dollar, Steamboat company president

Because the acquisition of Siberian rights would be a cause for diplomatic break between Japan and the United States, I am against it.



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- “Leonba-su” in California

Because of the new treaty, compromising with Japan is capitulation for white Americans.

- Captain “Aikushisu”, in California

The new California land law is unconstitutional. I will be a test case for the Japanese people.

- Wheelwright in Portland

The anti-Japanese campaign comes from the national cowardice of the American people.

- Judge Bark in Seattle

Are Japanese people disloyal to the United States government? Are they a people that have forgotten compassion? Of course, the answer is no.

- General Miura

Using underhanded means in relation to the anti-Japanese in California will be no good. If we allow this to get to its very worst, then we will have a way of resolving this.

- Pope Benedict

The Japan-U.S. diplomatic relationship is a difficult problem.

- Davis, American Undersecretary

The California land law goes against the American spirit.

- Morris, Ambassador to Japan

I have hope that Japan-U.S. problems can be resolved diplomatically.

- Britten, U.S. Representative

A base of operations must quickly be established on the west coast for our navy, which competes against those of Japan and Britain.



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- **Parliamentarian Uehara**

Since the enactment of the new land law, the compatriots living in the U.S. – contrary to conditions – are at ease, have nerves of steel, and have not needed to raise their voices.

- **Yalanaole, Hawaiian Royal Family**

The sudden increase of American and Japanese citizens is a menace to Hawaiian politics.

- **Sato, Vice-Admiral**

There is nothing to fear about the American navy.



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In Year of the Cock – How to succeed in poultry-farming

--- Feed for poultry ---

By Masuo Nanba

In winter when the strong cold wind of the season is overwhelming, it is inevitable that chickens must be fed well in order to maintain their body temperature and increase the number of eggs they lay. In the summer, the benefits of the weather allow for smaller amount of feed. The most important point is that the majority of the feed is used to keep the body of the chicken healthy, and only what is left is devoted to egg production. Therefore, we can say that those who feed chickens enough to fill their stomachs are the ones well acquainted with the first thing about poultry-farming. I will give my opinion in this detailed analysis of feed.

The purpose of the feed is to obtain food sufficient for human consumption like milk, meat, eggs and other foods, by utilizing food that is not suitable for human consumption, which includes some types of green vegetables, various animal and mineral substances, or certain types of intermediate animals. The living body of animals is a very complex chemical mechanism. And the law of this chemical mechanism is divided into three stages, developing through a successful physiological stage. The first stage is growth, the second is breeding, and the third is accumulation of fat. Therefore, if you wish to succeed in egg production in poultry farming, you must supply the necessary ingredients to produce eggs, meat, bones and fat by giving adequate ingredients for maintaining those functions. In the first place, maintaining the body of a chicken consists of the following four points: (1) Maintenance of body heat (2) Metabolism of cells (3) Feeding of substances that become muscle elements (4) Abundant secretions. A certain number of calories is required for all motor functions such as digesting food, breathing and circulating blood. Acknowledged body temperature of chicken is around 106 degrees Fahrenheit.

Whether consciously or not, if the organs of the body exercise, the cell disappears,



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and the cell creation called renewal is always repeated at that organ. Therefore, in many body parts there should not be any resting metabolism for even a single second. Health is the foundation of our body. Likewise, it goes without saying that caution is necessary for feeding chickens. It must be the source of the physical strength of chickens for them to produce many eggs. For a larger production of eggs, we need to feed them ingredients that become the source of the physical strength of the chicken. In order to digest all foods for necessary nutrients and increase egg production, there must be enough secretions there to support their work.

All feeds are roughly divided as follows: (1) Water (2) Mineral (3) Protein (4) Starch (5) Fat.

Water is (1) to help ease digestion of swallowed feed, (2) Water is the main tissue of both chicken's body and eggs; dozen eggs contain one pint of water. (3) Maintain the degree of body temperature by the evaporation action of water. (4) Water also carries nutrients in the body from the digestive tract to all parts of the body, and at the same time it plays a role of discharging waste products outside the body. (5) Keep blood at an appropriate specific gravity and prevent friction of all joints.

The mineral in feed is mainly phosphoric acid, lime, iron, sulfur, etc. These become the main elements of the skeleton. 12/100 of the weight of the egg is the mineral.

Protein is a nitrogenous organic food, and it is contained in meat, eggs, beans, etc. For any animal, including humans, the majority of its muscles are proteins. Protein becomes muscle nutrition and supplies body heat. Sometimes it works the same as starch, but because starch is never a substitute for protein, protein food is the most important.

Starch is an organic compound of hydrogen carbonate, and its oxygen and hydrogen are always present in the proportion of water. Sugar, cornstarch, potato, etc. are good examples. It mainly supplies body heat, and any excess is stored in body as fat or glycogen, etc.

Fat is an organic compound of bicarbonate like starch, but it has higher component of carbon and has a calorific value about twice as much as that of starch.



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The five elements above cannot protect the constitution at all if even just one of the elements is lacking.

Wheat is used as the most common poultry feed. Wheat is very suitable for poultry, and it is the grain necessary for egg production.

Next comes corn. Since corn contains too much fat, corn was generally thought to be inappropriate feed for egg production. However, according to numerous experimental results at the American Agricultural Experiment Station, it was proved that if you mix it into other feeds moderately, you get good results on egg production. Oats are black in color with husk, and since it is difficult to digest, chickens do not intentionally eat oats if there are other ingredients in feed. But if the grain-stripped oat is available at normal market price it is an ideal feed.

Barley's feed quality is several levels lower than that of corn. Fact speaks itself. When chickens have enough wheat and corn, they carefully avoid barley. Wheat bran is left over from flour milling, and it contains more protein and minerals than wheat flour. The disadvantage is that it is not easily digested. Byproducts that are between bran and flour that are for human consumption are middling and shorts, both of which have a reputation as good poultry feed.

In summer, crickets, earthworms, caterpillars, etc. are plentiful, and chickens find and eat them on their own, so farmers do not have to pay special attention to the necessity of animal protein food for chickens. However, they pay close attention when suddenly chickens stop laying eggs all at once in the winter season. The cause is primarily in the lack of animal protein in the feed. An important ingredient in the animal protein in the feed is beef scrap, which is obtained from a slaughterhouse in the neighborhood. It contains 50% to 60% protein.

Skim milk is 90% water and the remaining 10% protein. It should be given in large quantities as it also contains other nutrients. Buttermilk is worth almost the same as skim milk, and if you can get it cheaper than scraps such as fish or beef scraps, it is best to use these.



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Next, poultry farmers also must pay sufficient attention to green vegetables. In summer, chickens naturally take this kind of green vegetables from weeds etc., but in winter the farmers themselves must give it to chickens. If tsubakuro beans are inexpensively available, they are good for this purpose. Its protein content is about twice as much as that of corn. It is effective if crushed before giving it.

Rye is inferior in quality as grain feed, but when planted in yards at the end of autumn they can be used as green vegetable feed in winter.

Sugar content in rice contains a large amount of phosphorus, especially among minerals, so it is better to give sugar in dry mash.

Linseed meal contains large amounts of phosphorus, iron, sulfur, magnesium, and protein in it, so if you can get it at an appropriate price try to give a small amount. When sunflower seeds are planted in the yard in spring, they give shade to the chicken in the summer season, and the seeds are suitable for feed in the winter season and during the period of growing new feathers.

Animal feed is the most necessary item which is indispensable every day for poultry farming. It gives the chickens sufficient health and energy and is also closely related to their egg production.

If you give lots of green vegetable feed to chickens, the egg yolk will become a golden color, and it helps chickens to have a healthy body.

It is good to plant daikon radish in winter and give an appropriate amount every day. It is also good to give the chickens a steamed wheat bud. If you sow the kale, rapeseed, and clover in the yard, you can get rid of the accumulation of chicken feces. It's like killing two birds with one stone.

For chickens, grits or pebbles are absolutely necessary for their digestion So always keep small amounts of them in each chicken coop. Always place crushed oyster shell, limestone-rich stone or seashell along with grit and charcoal in a certain spot of the



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chicken coop. The larger the egg production, the more chickens need lime as the material of the eggshell. If you do not give lime to the chicken during egg laying season, they may develop a bad habit of eating the eggs they laid before you notice, or there may be increased cases of laying eggs without shells, which is a physiological effect of not getting lime.

Like humans, chickens sometimes produce gases in their gastrointestinal tracts, which can lead to death. If you always put charcoal in order to prevent such risk beforehand, chickens will take this charcoal freely according to their needs. Charcoal absorbs organic and inorganic gases well.

Since I mentioned the scientific classification of the feed and the outline of the material in the above, I will write about the balanced diet to end this article.

In the first place, a balanced diet for chickens is a feed in which other ingredients are blended in a proportion of an appropriate amount to the protein, and in general, the ratio of starch and fat (bicarbonate compound) to protein 1 to 4 or 5. Below is the formula.

Balanced diet = Starch - Fat x 25 / Protein

Therefore, if given wheat only, it would be as follows.

Wheat composition

Starch 71.9 + Fat 2.1 x 2.5 / Protein 11.9% = 1:65

That is, with the carbonic acid substance 65 to 1 protein: It does not comply with the above ratio. In this case good results will be obtained if wheat is mixed with other feeds with high protein content and low bicarbonate quality. In short, rather than giving only the same type of feed, it is best to formulate mixed feed that also tastes good to the chickens. Below is what I think the most ideal feed.

One young chicken for one year's feed is

Wheat 20 vs. Corn 20 vs. Oat 10 vs. Bran 10 vs. Midling 5 vs. Linseed 5 vs. Skim milk or buttermilk 50 vs. Ponceur 10 vs. Beef scrap 5 vs. Green vegetable 20 vs.



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Oyster shell 3 vs. one-fourth salt, etc.

Bran and midling among them should be mixed in dry mash as morning feed. And the amount of dry mash is bran 4, ground midling 1, cracked barley 1, corn 1, linseed seal 0.5, and skim milk 8. For chickens kept in coop, it is better to give them only the amount of cereals they can eat.

If farmers have hope of going into poultry farming following my opinion, they should always buy pure bred from a reliable farm. You should be careful not to buy mongrels just to cut a little expense.

The secret of poultry farming is to nurture the pure bred first, then to pay attention to keep the coops clean, and thirdly to give the feed moderately and regularly. I guarantee that the farmers who achieved these goals will earn high income.

We still have a long winter ahead of us. I would like to wish you healthy New Year as I write poems of snow and ice, listening to cock-a-doodle-doo's of roosters in my dream.



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Spokane Column: The War of Races

by Tonoyama Masatomi

Readers may think it is not appropriate to use the word “war” for the title of an article at the beginning of the new year. However, when we consider the present-day global situation, there would be no reason to hesitate.

Israelis believe all human beings on the planet are descendants of God and they once started colonization in Egypt, a historical record tells us. It was the beginning of the war of races. From then on, high self-esteem and exclusionism, both are essential to the war of races, manifested themselves in the history of racial conflict. Do they have any value in other situations? It is recorded in global history, especially from the latter half of the 18th century to 19th and 20th, that the Anglo-Saxons were known to possess consistent smart diplomatic skill that was reinforced with high self-esteem and exclusionism. They dispatched their army abroad to conquer other races. It is quite appropriate and necessary to analyze that historical fact inside and out.

As a result of the European war, an unprecedented conflict in the recent development of the war of races, navy country England defeated army country Germany. The victory of England is synonymous with that of America.

It is well-known that America is a real melting pot that has no unified national characteristics. However, it is still under the influence of the Anglo-Saxon. Therefore, I am concerned about the future war of races in America. The fight between British origin and other origins will be more serious than that between capitalists and the working class. Is there any more reasonable speculation about America's future?

The situation in America will lead us to view the general drift of the world similarly. In short, is it too much to say that England is the only target of cautious gaze from other races of the world? I agree with the opinion that what is happening in America is nothing but a microcosm of the world.



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A one-time warmonger quickly transformed himself into a pacifist as if by magic. Sacred conferences for peace have been convened a few times under the League of Nations. However, the theme of equality between races was left open until next time or eternally.

Though civilization is both comedy for winners and tragedy for losers, the weak cannot remain weak forever. Even the absolute strong will lose their power sooner or later. All material things are impermanent as dawn comes after sunset.

On the battlefield of races, we should pay attention to the most terrifying systems. They are the overly religious navy and the poetic army. The treaty concluded recently, and the laws related have a limited influence on the whole military service system. Take up constant anti-Japanese proposals along the Pacific Coast. We are not the main target of the war of races. However, is there any difference between being assimilated and being taken prisoner?

We Yamato people should socially and internationally fulfil our obligations showing our graceful characteristics in harmony with good points of other people regardless of ages or places.



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Astoria Column

By Safe

The New Year

In the tenth year of Taisho I'm welcoming my fourth New Year's Day in the Port of Astoria. The celebrations and happiness of the New Year haven't changed from any other year. All that has changed is the situation in the world that does so day-by-day. On this day, I woke up at six like every other day. Today, I practice 'wakamizu,' drawing fresh water from the well to wash my face. The water's coldness causes me to shudder and chatter my teeth.

At the break of dawn on this day, the Emperor gives the solemn Prayer to the Four Directions at a majestic courtly ceremony in the Imperial Palace. I look up to the Imperial Palace far away.

If the many of us subjects who would otherwise wake up late on this morning were to consider the preciousness of the Emperor's heart as he engages in the divine ceremony in the intense chill of this morning, they should not be able to let the day waste away. We should instead cleanse ourselves, wash our hair, and don a new outfit. After praising the imperial portrait of the emperor and empress and worshipping the spirits of our ancestors, the family members should greet each other "Congratulations!" [Omedetou Gozaimasu] for the New Year. With that, our hearts are full of happiness, the same fine feeling as every year. The world seems to be filled with a gentle and peaceful atmosphere. I'd like to tell everybody what to do on the first day of the New Year. When welcoming the New Year, you should deeply reflect on what kind of person you have been and how you feel about it. The New Year should be welcomed with your heart freshly bathed and cleansed. When you welcome a new year, a new spirit is born - it is the time to receive a new heart. If within one year one does not lose this spirit, it's like your spirit is completed. It is true that the country will also start the New Year with its first of one hundred temperings. As I welcome the tenth year of Taisho, I humbly pray that the Emperor's life is eternal; at the same time, I hope all our compatriots begin the New Year freshly bathed and with a cleansed heart.



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Reminiscences by Genko

I planned to write something for the New Year issue. But going home after nine hours of hard work every day, being overwhelmed by my three children's demands on me, and on top of all that, the overwhelming pain of a toothache is more than my five-foot tall body can handle. Writing is foolish, and I wouldn't like to have conversations with others either.

Finally, I wrote an article and sent it to the newspaper, thinking that "I am relieved and happy that I endured this year of misfortune, good God!" But with my luck, it was printed in the December 16th issue!

My children cry, my tooth hurts, and because my job's toughness is getting on my nerves, I thought I would let things take their course. But that would be a cruel thing to do to the readers. So, this is it. I wracked my little brain and tried to fill the blank section on this page. I ask humbly that you understand my situation and forgive me.

The Future of the Business World

By Sokin/Shunan Kimura

New York's Wall Street, that plays a central part in America's financial and business worlds, is presently in a state of emergency. What will become of it in the future is something those in the financial world are having a hard time predicting. The amount of money America loaned to the European countries in the World War reached many hundreds of billions of dollars, but we are receiving neither the original loan amount nor interest from them. Moreover, the large sum of money invested in the production of munition and military ships seems to have been a fixed amount. The dispatching of American troops is another cause of large debt. In addition, manual labor wages in America have skyrocketed in an unprecedented manner. Bankers are cautiously closing the way of financing. As a result, various industries are struggling. The



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business world is extremely sluggish, and the goods and money held at each factory is quite low. Goods are increasingly scarce. Individuals try harder to economize. As a result, prices will decline even further. Furthermore, it is now after Christmas which is the most profitable season for merchants. There is a concern that the economy will change rapidly as the equilibrium is broken.

As I said, the US economy is in a very serious condition at the moment, but of course we cannot do anything about it. In such situation, I think that the most intelligent measure for us to take is to work hard with sufficient vigilance so that the damage will be minimal even if there are major changes in the economy. Observing the compatriots living in the United States (those in Washington), the economic boom of the past 24 years has reversed in the second half of last year. In agriculture, the potato price in the Yakima region collapsed and the result was not good. For businesses centered around Seattle Harbor, all have fallen into unamusing predicaments due to the reaction of the booming economy during wartime. In the world of labor, the most important field for the resident compatriots, lumber mills have suspended operation or cut staff. Many railway workers have also been let go. As a result, the compatriot economy must resign themselves to suffer serious blows. I think that it is essential to avoid adventurous things at all during this uneasy period. Waiting for the economy to rebound in the near future is considered to be the most prudent measure for us to take now, to enrich the content of the situation where we stand. What I want to say here is that when economizing, each person should not withhold from purchasing things like everyday necessities. It is the duty of each person to prevent themselves from falling into depression by continuing to purchase at the least the daily necessities. In the coming March the new president will be appointed. Until the administrative policies of the Republican government become clear and give peace of mind to the people, each of us should keep our eye on the economic world with a cautious attitude. I think the best plan is to exercise our economic abilities when the economy is recovered.

Oshu Nippo New Year Issue

[I read this year's (last year's) Oshu Nippo New Year issue at my vacation home in

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Kamakura. I was sick at that time, so to get rid of the melancholy I read the articles one by one in bed. I began with reading Mr. Sugimura's remarks on the New Year. I recall feeling surprised to see a tofu seller's advertisement. Through my connection with Mitsukoshi department store, I was especially interested in the fact that the first department store west of Chicago was in Portland.] by Tsunekichi Asabuki, President, Chiyoda-gumi Corporation



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Hobbies of the Consulate Officials

▲ Consul Takagi drank 18 liters of sake offered to him.

In 1901, when Portland was still not yet known as the city of roses, the branch of the consulate was set up for the first time here. Mr. Sumitaro Takagi, a secretary who arrived as the first consul was well known for being able to drink large amounts of sake.

The number of Japanese residents was very small at that time, yet even Consul Takagi was seen in the then recently opened red light district. Once, after getting drunk in one of the establishments there, he bumped into a local police officer in the northern corridor. With a powerful voice he yelled at the officer: "Don't you know Consul Ryotaro Takagi of the Great Empire of Japan?!" Currently he is active in the business world.

▲ Consul Aiba's photography hobby.

Mr. Koji Aiba, who succeeded the openhearted Mr. Takagi, was an extremely discreet secretary. He greatly helped the young interns. On Sundays he took 3 or 4 interns for a stroll around the MacLeay Valley in the interior of the Willamette Heights. He had a hobby of taking a lot of pictures with the Kodak camera of which he was proud. One time, while photographing his interns among some trees, they asked Mr. Aiba "Is it in focus?" Mr. Aiba looked around and let his finely mustached mouth smile, "Its fine. Face this way. I'll take it... Oops, how about the distance?" It took a while before he finally took the picture.

Mr. Aiba then became the consul of Zhifu, China. After resigning he became a businessman.

▲ Consul Iwatani who played oiwake folk songs with the shakuhachi

Mr. Jokichi Iwatani passed away when he was a consul in Singapore. Like Mr. Aiba, he was born in Tohoku. He was a dignified person in all respects. He was well-known as one of the great sake lovers. He was also well known for being broadminded, generous and magnanimous. But when it came to his hobby, he was



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very informal. He played shakuhachi very well and was best at playing Matsumae oiwake folk songs. While not a professional, like Ojoro Takashima, nobody around could match the skills of Consul Iwatani in those days.

▲ Consul Numano's black painted horse-drawn carriage

In 1909, when the consulate's branch office was promoted to an independent consulate, Mr. Yasutaro Numano was appointed the first consul general. He had a good reputation from former years as the Consul-General of Tianjin, China. He was a talented and helpful man; it is a pity that he passed away.

He worked as vice consul in London, but Portland was his first post as consul general. His relationships in the community were spectacular. Back then of course, there were also taxis in the city. Consul General Numano, however, wore a silk hat and rode a London style horse-drawn carriage painted black for his official visits. He looked dignified and proper. Because of this, in New England, with its strong aristocratic customs, he was welcomed quite warmly by the local influential people of the area. He was a pioneer of diplomacy with American society in this city.

▲ Taking care of people was Consul Oyama's hobby

I served as vice consul while Ms. Ujiro Oyama, the current consul in Los Angeles, was still an intern here. Mr. Oyama was kind to take care of people and didn't mind the time and effort it took. It was one of his hobbies. He now resides in Los Angeles but continues to do things for people like undertaking the naming of babies born among expatriates. His hobby has a good reputation.

▲ Consul Ida who recited haiku

Mr. Morizo Ida is currently active in the European diplomatic circle as the first official clerk of the legation. He is a person with a rich personality whose strong intentions are not impeded by the finer details.

Consul Ida's true hobby was haiku writing. Under the pen name Bakotsu (Horse Bone), he would occasionally host a haiku society at his official residence together with the members of the Windward Assembly. His haiku "May rain falling on the



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bud of the rose just opening" is still popular among his haiku friends.

His hobby at social gatherings was card games. He was very good at the game five hundred.

His wife Yoshiko was an author with excellent academic and artistic skill, writing poems and novels as a contributor to Seitosha (a literary magazine that was published from September 1911 to February 1916).

▲ Consul Kumasaki's English speeches

While present New York Consul-General Mr. Kyo Kumasaki was working in Portland, he was a well-known English orator, famous even among Americans. After banquets we often heard praises like: "The chicken was delicious, but the treat was Mr. Kumasaki's speech." He often gave speeches and lectures at universities and clubs. Another hobby while he was in Portland was drinking. He was occasionally seen drinking blue or red liquor at a luxury bar on Washington Street. His large body also seen casually sitting in the theater box seats.

▲ Doting Consul Akamatsu

Mr. Yunosuke Akamatsu who is now a well-liked immigration manager in Kasumigaseki, became a consul in Portland after being vice consul in New York. He was a very quiet and honest gentleman, with the character of a scholar. He had quite a lot of hobbies and was especially good at the card game five hundred, sometimes he and his wife played fierce battles through the night with visiting guests. But what he most enjoyed and cherished was his family. As a doting parent, he was keen on the education of his daughter. He would take her himself to a kindergarten where Americans sent their children.

▲ Consul Shigemitsu was known for his discussions.

Mr. Aoi Shigemitsu passed the diplomat's exam at the top of his class. He was a brainy scholar. Because he lived in England and France, he was familiar with every aspect of diplomatic society. He even played British-style bridge.

He devoted himself to reading whenever he had a chance. Whenever he found a



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partner, whether they were Japanese or American, he enjoyed discussing the problems of the world. He said "Diplomacy is no good if it is only a formality. It is most necessary to have each other truly and frankly exchange ideas." This was his honest opinion.

▲Deputy Kimura's love of theater

Mr. Kimura, who is presently in Paris as an intern, was once a vice consul here. He said publicly that he was "an oddball." However, he was a hard worker who could comprehend the local state of affairs. During his relatively long time in office here, everyone consistently said "Kimura-san is a sociable and worldly person." He was quite familiar with the American theater and his hobby was attending the theater whenever he had free time. He also liked playing go quietly if he could find a partner.

▲Vice Consul Gomei, the reader.

Mr. Suna Gomei, the current foreign affairs officer, worked for the longest time in Portland as an intern. After Consul Kumasaki returned home, he acted as vice consul for a while. Mr. Gomei was a bright scholar. He liked to play cards, but he loved to read even more. Like Vice Consul Wakasugi (then an intern), he graduated from law school while working here. I can see how he used his hobby to improve himself.

▲Mr. Akisu in Mita and Mr. Wakasugi, the scholar

Mr. Akisu, who was working as the consul in of Hengchun in Jilin Province, China, protected the photos of Emperor and Empress during the Chinese riot. While he was in office in Portland, his favorite joruri performance was quite popular. Vice Consul Wakasugi concentrated single-mindedly on his studies.

▲Diligence was Consul Sugimura's hobby.

In Kasumigaseki, Mr. Tsunezo Sugimura is well respected and called the "Governor of Manila." He is an expert on the state of things in the Philippines. Consequently, he is, of course, greatly interested in the circumstances of the island. Since he took office here, he has needed to study American affairs and has been most faithfully devoting his energy towards this region.



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Among his hobbies is bridge playing which is indispensable for social circles, and his photography skills are quite superb. But his favorite hobby is to take care of business in his office. Even Sunday, he sometimes spends all day at the office desk. Among all the past consuls, he was most diligent.

While I have not yet asked the hobbies of the young prodigy diplomat Vice Consul Yoshida, they seem to range widely.

Also, as a person with a lot of hobbies, intern Shimizu is noteworthy. In particular, his wonderful skill with the piano and the shamisen are the reasons he is known as a performer even in Kasumigaseki. I hear that Mrs. Shimizu hand dances to her husband's shamisen. This couple shares a stylish hobby.



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Personal Hobbies and Recreation for our Compatriots (3 of 3)

(From P.6)

◎Mr. Yoshitaro Moriwaki

▲ I like to quietly lie down on the davenport and read my favorite books. It is particularly fun to go through the encyclopedia on rainy days. Also, it is interesting to listen to a group of workers making speeches passionately or to listen to the sermons of the Salvation Army at parks and street corners. In short, I'm brimming with curiosity.

▲ When I am at a theater or amusement facility, I cannot fit into the atmosphere somehow. I cannot truly enjoy it like when I do at an entertainment or variety theater in Japan. There must be many ways of recreation, but it seems to me that pleasure in quiet outdoor activities is the most comfortable. It is a pleasure going for a drive or a picnic on Sunday.

◎Mr. Juzaburo Matsushima

▲ I have enjoyed traveling very much ever since I was young. Even now I like to travel to different places. But I regret that I do not enjoy it so much in the United States as I did in Japan.

▲ Maybe the times have changed. All the people of today seem too busy. Not many people enjoy dining and drinking out like old days. However, that's probably because there is no sake to be served. Things are much different these days. Everybody must get tired out in the evening as a result of working hard all day, as I don't see many people play billiards any more. As for recreation, I cannot come up with a good way.

◎Mr. Masahiro Oyamada

▲ Fishing and driving give me pleasures. Besides these, I also like haiku, funny comic books and caricatures of people. When I have free time, I sometimes attempt drawing caricatures.

▲ I think that you should enjoy it according to your own preference while going out



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into the open air and breathing a lot of fresh air. I myself am comfortable while fishing and walking through the woods and fields. I cannot think of any better idea for recreation.

◎ Mrs. Masamiko Oyamada, wife of Mr. Masahiro Oyamada

▲ On rainy nights, when quietly listening to the music of a Chinese fiddle, I am struck by unexpected emotions. Like many women, I love all sorts of music, but I especially love Japanese music.

▲ I am always looking forward to meeting many people and talking with them. So, I think holding social occasions where you can indulge in conversations with other attendees would provide recreation to many. I try haiku from time to time, as advised by my husband. I think that it is a good idea to seek a hobby in that direction.

◎ Mr. Iwao Oyama

▲ Playing cards and billiards are my hobbies. Going to movies and theaters are not bad either.

▲ While seeking pleasure and comfort, it is impossible to enjoy them in the same way as the Americans as long as you don't learn English and become familiar with the custom of the United States. In this respect it is hopeless. The situation must be improved by people of the next generation. However, the idea to produce entertainment etc. based on Japanese hobby preferences in the middle of another country, is a bad idea. I do not approve of it. In response to the question of a method of true recreation, I think that it is hopeless at present.

◎ Mrs. Oda

▲ I think that sushi is the most delicious among my favorite foods. My hobby range is rather narrow. I enjoy sewing and reading magazines. That's about it. It is our pleasure to go out to a spacious field in a car and eat boxed lunch in the cool shade. I think everyone chooses their recreation through preference.

◎ Mr. Taro Miyake

▲ My hobbies are fishing and haiku. I also like singing naniwa-bushi ballads and playing Satsuma lute. Reading books, especially Russian literature by Chekhov,



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Gorky, etc., gives me the most pleasure.

▲I cannot think of a concrete good way of general recreation.

◎Owner of Funagushi Clothier

▲My hobby is haiku, but not those new trendy kinds. If time permits, I'm thinking about doing Tokyu- jyutsu mind cultivation method. In Tokyu- jyutsu, one learns to correct deviations of individual temperament and cultivates self toward a happy life.

▲This is a spiritual training yet very comfortable, so I think that researching this is good recreation.

◎Mr. Akira Tsuboi

▲Driving around just for fun works best for me. I also enjoy watching young people playing outdoor activities like baseball, feeling as if I am playing with them.

▲I like to attend meetings. I am very interested in speeches and discourses. I am especially interested in gatherings and discourses of young people. I would urge other people to seek comfort in this area.

◎Noboru Tsuda

▲I like both Japanese and Western music, but I cannot play them myself. It is troublesome to try to play myself but being in the position of the listener is very pleasing and pleasant.

▲As to recreation that is commonly enjoyed by all, including women and children, I think that there is nothing better than casual gathering with music and entertainment in our present state.

◎Mr. Tadashi Anazawa

▲I like eating good food and singing, but nothing specific that I can call my hobby.

▲I seek comfort in mental activities, so I do not feel any pain or loneliness. But as to seeking comfort in general, I think that subscribing to the general insurance is the best way. Insurance is a sort of charitable project with a public nature, so I think that it is possible to give great comfort to many people.

◎Mr. Takeichiro Morita



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▲ I am crazy about playing games of go, though I'm no good at it. Same with baseball because I have nobody to play against.

▲ Going to movies is good recreation for myself, but in general I think that construction of a social club is the shortest way to recreation for many.

◎ Mr. Tomohichi Sumida

▲ My favorite things: Honest and clean business transactions of white people, soup with rice cakes and vegetables, amazake sweet drink made from fermented rice, prosperity of our compatriots living in Portland.

▲ To become Americanized enough to seek comfort in the same way at a place where white people seek recreation.

◎ Mr. Keiichi Fukai

▲ I like hunting and fishing very much, but I do not have time, so I cannot go as much as I'd like.

▲ I also like baseball. It is good recreation. But unfortunately, it is not for women and children. I cannot come up with any better idea.



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The Port of Portland

The No.1, Safest Port on the West Coast

The Dock

The Port of Portland is 4,255 miles away from the Port of Yokohama. This is 23 miles shorter than the distance between Yokohama and the Port of Seattle, and 280 miles shorter than between Yokohama and San Francisco. The dock spans more than 26 miles, and more than \$30 million has been invested toward its renovation already. The width of the river stream corridor is from 300 to 1,600 feet, and the depth is at least 30 feet at the lowest water level. The width of the river at the harbor is from 800 to 1,006 feet with a depth of 30 to 36 feet, so it is said to be the largest freshwater port on the West Coast.

The Safe Port

The Port of Portland is located at about 100 miles inland from the shoreline. The dock's waters stream gently, and the wide surface of water allows the ships to turn around safely. The wharfs are equipped with the most advanced landing piers. There are three piers at the Port of Portland now. An additional two are being built now.

Pier No. 4

Pier No. 4 is for large ships and is the final stop on the railway. It is 153 British yards wide with 2,900 feet long moorings. The landing dock is 1,500 feet. Combined with the Pier No. 2, the 500 feet of water surface area easily allows fourteen ships to anchor at the same time. It is connected to the end of the 16-mile railway on land. At the terminal area of this landing pier, there is a concrete grain elevator which can store 100,000 bushels of grains and move 200,000 bushels within an hour. Moreover, there is a brand-new tank which can store 1,300,000 gallon of vegetable oil or syrup.

Wheat and Lumber

The Department of Commerce has granted the Port of Portland the special status of being able to offer a 10% discount on intercontinental shipping compared to the Ports of Seattle and Tacoma. Therefore, it is greatly profitable to export abundant wheat



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or other commodities with Pacific ships. Especially since the production of lumbers exceeds one million feet a day, this port is drawing the most attention as a lumber export site to the Orient.

Toyo Line K.K.

This liner company operates regular monthly cargo shipping services between North America and Asia. From September of last year, they have started a passenger line which leaves from South America. The first boat for this service was the Seiyou-maru. This month they are going to add another one, the Anyo-maru, which will take passengers from the Port of Portland to the Orient. They also have a regular service with the Admiral Line.

Trade with Japan

Beginning with the Mitsui Corporation's branch store, there are many direct import businesses. The American companies trading with Japan are the Pacific Lumber Export Corporation and some 30 others. Also, Suzuki Co. is opening a local office here this spring.

Trade at The Port of Portland Last Year (January 1, 1920~December 1, 1920)

The Main Import Items

Antimony	1,255 boxes
Cedar Lumber	100,000 feet
Coffee	3,300 sacks
Copra	2,270 tons
Corn	45,800 sacks
Creosote	20,050 barrels
Bags	7,800 bales
Hemp	15,000 bales
Herring	1,500 barrels
Woven Straw	11,000 rolls

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Soda	13,000 sacks
Peanuts	9,500 sacks
Rice	5,100 sacks
Seeds	23,000 sacks
Bean Cake	1,800 tons
Sugar	4,550 sacks
Tea	5,400 boxes
Vegetable Oil	3,700 tons
Wheat	27,700 bushels

Plus, dozens of other items

The Main Export Items

Automobile	208,529
Animal Bones	196,42 [<i>sic</i>]
Chemicals	5,379,538
Cotton	16,115,859
Fertilizer	15,060,560
Bricks	2,154,058
Hops	297,675
Steel	53,273,455
Machines	667,195
Canned Milk	4,201,352
Paper	6,350,326
Canned Salmon	663,724
Tin Plate	2,805,226
Wool	73,156
Lumber	158 million feet
Wheat	9.45 million bushels
Flour	1.98 million barrels

Plus, dozens of other items

New Year's Special 1921 (P. 34)

Total Sales: \$61,006,600

Total Tonnage: 70,067,220 tons

◎ Oregon's Lumber

The trees which supply Oregon's commercial goals are estimated to be 403,213,109,000 feet. This means that if thirty companies, each capable of producing 100,000 feet of lumber a day, cut down the trees with all their might, it will take them well over 430 years to exhaust the entire forest.

Then if they try to load all this lumber onto a train, it will require 336,011 trains with 60 freight cars each. If all these trains were connected, they could wind around the Earth about 7 times.