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Statement on the 20th Year Anniversary

The wheel of time is constantly turning. That movement relies on the natural laws of the universe. From the viewpoint of the lives and struggles of humans, however, it seems human beings themselves are helping to push it forward. And at least until humanity attains the happiness it seeks; we must keep making that effort. Twenty years feels long, yet short. From the perspective of social and global phenomena, twenty years in our lifetime is not short by any means.

It is the same for the life of this newspaper. This paper started commenting on society from the first day of its establishment twenty years ago. Since that time, if we look back on the experiences this paper has gone through, it has been a history of considerable change. This paper was in a state of tension for a long period of time, and we have always received enthusiastic patronage of our readers, a fact I will never forget.

Newspapers are not simply issued by publishers. Society seeks newspapers and we respond to that force by publishing them. In the history of this newspaper, there were many changes, internal and external. What did not change was the duties of self-awareness and the support we received from our readers.

The mission of the newspaper is common throughout the newspaper industry, but sometimes some of our readers may have been unsatisfied with our paper's reporting and expressed criticism. However, I am proud of our newspaper for demonstrating our beliefs and integrity at numerous opportunities. Moreover, I am keenly aware of the serious responsibility of our paper to this community.

The transition of our compatriot society over the past twenty years has been remarkable. In the midst of major changes and turmoil, they overcame many obstacles and grew to express solid opinions. They are to be congratulated. I feel urgently that after the implementation of the new immigration law our compatriots must be even braver. I would like to make a statement that we promise to practice it bravely with our readers.

In publishing the twentieth anniversary issue, I would like to express my deep appreciation to our readers for your patronage, and humbly request your continued support. I pray for further solid development of our compatriot society.

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The Nurturing of the Oshu Nippo By Toyoji Abe

When I started to work with the Oshu Nippo, the proverb “a foster parent is dearer than a real parent,” came to mind. That did not come from a jealous sense of taking the birth parents lightly, nor from an expectation that the Oshu Nippo would love me as deeply as I did it. Rather, I felt a heavy responsibility to nurture it.

The Oshu Nippo was founded in May 1904, before I came to the United States. It was in autumn that I started to work for it as its nursemaid, it was four years old.

The English name "Oregon News" has been consistent for twenty years, but the Japanese title has changed from "Oregon Shimpo [Oregon News]," to "Oshu Nippo [Oregon Daily News]." It is when this newspaper was six years old that I began to nurture this newspaper by myself. This transition was attributed to the financial difficulties that visited this newspaper soon after it became a daily paper.

Since this newspaper was in the plight of an abandoned child and was handed from the birth parents to me, the nursemaid, the late Consul General Numano and the public-spirited people of Portland spared a great deal of passion to support us. They are our great benefactors. The Oshu Nippo and I will be forever grateful to them.

When the daily Oregon Shimpo was struggling financially and trying to decide whether to go back to a weekly or bi-weekly paper, I insisted on "continuing the daily or discontinue." Several times I wrote an announcement of discontinued publication and tossed the draft in the waste basket. Such persistence came from my deep conviction to protect the honor of this paper.

That was why I had to take responsibility for continuing the daily edition of the paper. I became the parent of this newspaper through the support of sympathetic individuals. In commemoration, I renamed the paper “the Oshu Nippo.” By putting the word 'daily' in the title, I felt that I had publicized my resolve to continue it as a daily paper until the end.

Everyone has one or two things that always remain deep at the bottom of their heart. For me, it is the Oshu Nippo. Even though I am travelling right now, I can not forget the name and the happiness accompanying it all the time. When I am feeling like that, I do not care about the size of the newspaper, the number of pages, or the progress of the articles, etc.

My child. My child that I nurtured. Now I am celebrating this child's twentieth birthday. Although this relationship started from a coincidental opportunity, the long history of the Oshu Nippo is a lifetime to my little American presence.

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I know that my attitude as parent of the Oshu Nippo was rather lazy. I often devoted myself to other areas, and I feel that I did not spend enough time on the Oshu Nippo directly. It may have been unfortunate for the Oshu Nippo to have such a parent. However, the good friends of this newspaper have worked hard for the Oshu Nippo in this regard than I ever did. I am deeply grateful to them.

M.D. Babcock in his poem said, "Be strong! We are not here to play, Hard work 'tis God's gift [sic]." In his poem I find our spirit to live. What I could not do for the society while I was with the Oshu Nippo, I will be doing in my future activities.

I sincerely thank the parents who gave birth to the Oshu Nippo twenty years ago. In addition, I am grateful to the compatriots who helped to publish this anniversary issue and would like to celebrate it with them.

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Congratulatory Telegram Los Angeles Imperial Consul Wakasugi Kaname

This time, I came to see the glorious achievement of twenty years of publishing for the Ōshū Nippō. I went to the Ōshū Nippō in person to discuss this topic and was unable to hold back my praise.

In this land of different sights and sounds, they are vividly advocating for Japan's prestige. In regard to the newspaper's growth, improvement of livelihoods, renovation of public morals, preservation of personal safety, and more, those in Japan always pay respect to the hard work of our brethren in America.

Regarding the situation between Japan and America, I think that from now, we must demand much more cooperation and fostering of self-respect from our kin in America. Just as the Ōshū Nippō has increasingly developed a sound friendship between Japan and America, we must have an earnest desire to exhaust all of our efforts on guiding and educating our overseas brethren.

Twenty Years Okamoto Shō

Ten years ago, it would have been a little early to assume that there would be two decades of the Ōshū Nippō. If you compare it to a human life, among our overseas brethren, how many born in Oregon will turn twenty years old this year? It is probably not even ten people.

When the first issue of the Ōshū Nippō was published, I did not know how many pages I printed but I think it could not have been less than three or four hundred copies. If you compare that to the number of births from that time to the present, it makes me want to grumble bitterly.

From this perspective of extremely few births, the present situation can be inferred. According to the American National Census in 1900, there were 2,501 Japanese calculated to be in Oregon. Compared to twenty-years ago, it is doubtless that now around 2,000 of our overseas brethren are scattered across the state. However, because almost all of them are men, there are extremely few who will make a home. Meanwhile, how much hard work goes into the daily manual labor for the sake of procuring a livelihood?

What are they all doing today? I have no plan to discuss the successful among this group. However, I do believe the progress of these people has been the driving force that has led to the present day formation of our overseas societies.

Across these twenty years, the number of our overseas brethren may have doubled but this current change, it seems, cannot be called an abnormal development. This is because of the approval of immigration control that would create a major obstacle.

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Furthermore, in regards to the ambitions of our fellow countrymen abroad, it is probably not objectionable to say that they have advanced to the point where they can no longer.

The reason why is the anti-Japanese immigration law (which includes laws on property and limiting business), whose origins in Oregon began last year. Prior to then, generally speaking, there were no large obstructions concerning business.

We have advanced this far through our own strength. Although our communities have developed and grown, the Americans have used oppressive powers to stop that, but, no matter how much they constrict us, we must never say "very well then," and leave.

But, we must continue along this path, and everyone who strongly preserves faith in honor has created the cornerstone from which we have worked hard to gradually improve our status. Now we should continue to advance, no matter which paths close.

From here, we have the problem of how to best handle this situation. The settlement of the economic standing of Japanese people, the fusion with American society, the promotion of the common good, the guarantee of vested rights. Although phrases like these are common, these are the only words that have come to be shouted by many people. Although this does not need saying, engage with others of our brethren overseas and it will be familiar. To repeat what I have been saying, I am making my primary goal to request self-awareness from everyone.

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Expressing congratulations by giving my impressions Gomeisa, Vancouver Consul

I received a commission from President Abe to write something for Oshu Nippo's July 4th, 20th Anniversary issue. As I write this, I grow nostalgic and yearn for the past.

I worked in Portland from 1912 to 1919, where it became my second hometown. I remember the city and its landscape very well. I will never forget the compatriot friends I made while I was stationed in Portland. Last year, I was unexpectedly assigned to Vancouver. Vancouver is next door to Portland. I hope to visit Portland to re-ignite some old friendships. Unfortunately, I have not had the opportunity yet.

The state of Oregon, when I was there, was regarded as the most comfortable place for Japanese people among the Pacific coast. However, I heard Oregon is now not much different from other states, such as the state of California, which is the epicenter of anti-Japanese sentiment. The anti-Japanese movement in the United States has spread all over, year by year. The Japan-U.S. Alliance has been totally oppressed.

This year, the Japanese Exclusion Law (Immigration Act of 1924) was passed. The collaboration between Japan and America on immigration, which began with the late President Roosevelt, has been completely betrayed. This is truly sad for the goodwill between the United States and Japan. Since the law passed, compatriots living in the United States felt upset and unsettled.

I heard that there were a few people who considered emigrating to Mexico or to other countries. I think that it is understandable. They worked hard to pioneer their new destiny in the United States, struggling for 10 to 30 years. The foundation that they built up is now crumbling. My heartfelt sympathy is with them.

With this Immigration Act of 1924, the protection of entry and residential occupation of the compatriots in the United States was transferred from the hands of the Japanese government to the hands of the United States government. Compatriots living in the United States must now seriously consider protecting their own rights, instead of relying on the government. If today's compatriots are fully aware of this point, and try not to take any wrong directions, the miseries they are feeling today may be replaced with happiness later.

The impression I received while reading the new emigration law is that it is considerably discriminatory towards Japanese and Japanese Americans. Each person living in the United States is granted the privilege of equality, as well as the right to protest, thanks to constitution.

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The constitution protects the rights of each citizen equally, and appears to be the very basis of this country. I think that the constitution can act as a strong ally for our compatriots, who are in a state of emergency. Regardless of what kind of discriminatory treatment the Japanese received, they shouldn't subject Japanese Americans to the same treatment.

Of course, I am aware that among some Americans, the constitutional reform movement to deprive children (who were born to foreign parents) citizenship, is being pushed. However, since this movement is against the principle of equality, a national policy which acts as the foundation of the United States, I do not expect it to achieve its purpose easily. Even if it were to be achieved temporarily, it will take many years. As I mentioned earlier, this gives strength to our compatriots residing in the United States, and to future Nikkei citizens.

As the famous proverb says, "turn a misfortune into a blessing". I sincerely hope that the Japanese living in the United States will stimulate their intrepid spirit without being pessimistic, and strive to realize this proverb. I would like to take this opportunity to add a word of advice to this newspaper, which has the task of leading our compatriots, to pay close attention to this particular matter.

Instead of a congratulatory message for the publication of the Oshu Nippo spiritual issue, I expressed my personal opinion, which may have been boring to the readers. Please accept my apology.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank Oshu Nippo for giving me the chance to thank the compatriots I met during my time in Portland, for showing me generosity; I sincerely wish them many more successful years.

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In Celebration of the Twentieth Anniversary of Oshu Nippo Tanichiro Yoshida

In celebration of the publication of the Oshu Nippo's twentieth anniversary issue, I would like to express my appreciation to the past deeds of the newspaper as well as to wish it well in its further growth and success in the future.

Given the boisterous issues between Japan and America, this newspaper company should be a trailblazer in guiding the overseas compatriots of today in the proper behavior. I believe without a doubt that the Oshu Nippo will completely fulfill this duty.

Until three years ago, the anti-Japanese movement was rather regional and the majority of people on the east coast and in the mid-west did not seem to understand the gravity of the problem. Now, however, all American newspapers are discussing the new immigration law and we have an opportunity to know roughly the public opinion of America.

While there are some newspapers with incredibly radical anti-Japanese views, mainly around Chicago in the Midwest, many other papers have examined themselves and are criticizing Congress' actions. They have reprimanded the excessive remarks of some congressmen as being damaging to the dignity of the country. We should note however, that with few exceptions, the majority of newspapers are not opposed to the expulsion of Japanese immigrants, but the way it is being done. This argument is based on the question of whether or not Japanese people will assimilate, a point to which we Japanese greatly contend. I believe that there is still room to persuade them.

We have always respected Japanese culture which is to practice justice and humanity without shouting it out loud. We have practiced it not only in our daily living, but in international negotiations as well. It is a practice respected both domestically and internationally.

From this point of view, the protest sent from our government to the United States' truly gives a full account of what we have been unable yet wanting to express about our lives.

It goes without saying that discriminatory treatment in the international sphere, in any form, even if based purely on economic reasons, is against the rules of justice and fairness. The Japanese asked what place discriminatory treatment had in international relations based on the rules of justice and fairness. Unfortunately, however, the establishment of this new law which discriminates against Japanese, will make it impossible for America to continue fulfilling its obligations under the Gentlemen's Agreement with Japan. As a result, the friendly air of cooperation that was established between the two countries over lengthy discussions, collapsed suddenly with the establishment of this law.

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The sincerity and self-control that Japan strictly adhered to for the sake of preserving a good relationship with the United States over the past sixteen years is futilely coming to an end. I believe the readers of this article will all reconsider the need to appeal this crisis to American people.

The direction we should take henceforth is just as we pursued in the past - remain righteous and fair. Responding to violence by violence may take care of the problem temporarily but will never win the final victory. However, if the mistakes of the other party are known, I believe we should consciously exhaust ourselves in explaining the moral considerations so that they must right them.

Patience, prudence, justice, fairness, and carrying out convictions - aren't they the way we should follow?

Before I conclude, I would like to wish for the future prosperity and progress of the Oshu Nippo and of our fellow countrymen. I also will take this opportunity to express my deep appreciation to all the people who have been supportive of me. I feel greatly honored.

I sincerely hope that in the near future, I will be able to meet with you all again in beautiful Portland.

Celebrating the Twentieth Anniversary of the Oshu Nippo
July 4th
Agricultural Produce Intermediary
Kunzo Yamahiro

Celebrating the Twentieth Anniversary of the Oshu Nippo
July 4th
Yamhill Street 244 1/2
Sunrise Fruit Store
Shoji Torakichi

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Among those who advocate for American justice, some say that since the nations are to exist internationally, it is necessary for countries to understand each other just as mutual understanding is necessary at the individual level. They also say that the new anti-Japanese immigration law is an offence against propriety in this regard and should be abolished immediately.

The other day Ambassador Woods presented a similar opinion upon returning to the United States. This is idealism, however, and it is a difficult problem to have the new immigration law reviewed. But we must not forget that there are many fighters for justice among the citizens of America.

It also seems that some people think that war will start any second due to worsening feelings throughout Japan in general towards the United States. However, just as I do not believe that the Japanese government does not think the only way to solve the situation is through war, the United States is not willing to wage war right away. The new government in Japan says that the Japan-US problem can only be negotiated after the US presidential election has been completed and a new cabinet is formed. If the Japanese government is to negotiate in the future, I would like them to make protecting the interests of the Japanese compatriots living here the negotiation's ultimate purpose.

At the same time, before negotiations between Japan and the United States begin, it is advisable to first bring a group of about ten people from Japan to the United States and have them visit entire country if possible, or at least spend time in the west coast states and America's political centers in the eastern United States. This should be done in order to gain a true understanding of both Japan and the United States. I would like this mission to research into whether the general public's feelings are really as they appears in regards to the new immigration law, and to consider American impressions of Japan.

I do not want this mission to be made up of traditional Japan-US relation people as traditionally done in the past, however. Nonetheless, since Japan is placing so much importance on the current situation there is no way they would go along with this plan. I would like the mission to be made up of people who have as much knowledge as possible of the United States. I would like the ratio to be something like three politicians, three business people, two religious people, one scholar, one working class representative, and no government officials at all. In addition, it will be better if these people can give speeches in English, but it is not a requirement.

For English speeches you can find another qualified person. However, as a prerequisite for the people selected for this mission, they must at least be able to understand American greetings and have the knowledge to express their thoughts and communicate them face-to-face.

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Such a plan has already been worked on in the past, but has not been carried out so far. Thus, it is with sincerity that the Japan of today will carry out solving the problems around the US-Japan relationship. To this, if America shows respect and is welcoming, and both parties honestly exchange their views for the sake of amity between the countries, there will be no misunderstanding.

If the opinions of both parties fortunately agree, we can promptly raise national opinion, advise each other's government, provide materials for bilateral negotiations, and obtain results that are most desirable. But even if the opinions of both parties unfortunately differ and are completely incompatible, what you get through this process is a great discovery. By doing so, both parties can make changes to their countermeasures. Whether a government or a citizen, one must put their strength into increasing national sovereignty with determination and readiness.

According to the newspaper report, Japan is planning to send a group of entertainers soon for Japanese living in the US. I think that the Japanese people living in the US are not in a situation to welcome entertainers from Japan right now. If there is a plan to dispatch a group of entertainers, I would like them to change it and expand it to the mission I described. As a countermeasure to the present station, I sincerely hope for the realization of the Japan-US problems research mission by people with knowledge and influence. This would not merely affect issues between the US and Japan, it would also establish the foundation for maintaining peace in the world.

The Oshu Nippo reached the draft recruitment age: It is entering the era of real activity.

Sumiyoshi Arima, Hokubei Jiji (North American Current Events)

No matter what the business is, it requires extreme patience and effort to continue managing it for twenty years. Thus, I think that it has been continuously operated for twenty years answers whether the business has been successful or unsuccessful. Especially difficult is managing a newspaper in a land one has immigrated to. Oshu Nippo has overcome many difficulties in developing into what it is today. For no lack of hard work, we must show our great respect for the Oshu Nippo. I would like to express my deepest congratulations for the publication of Oshu Nippo's 20th anniversary issue.

Speaking of twenty years, that is the age of human adulthood and to qualify for the draft. It is the age at which men, with healthy body and sound mind, are tasked with the great responsibility of protecting the country. If it was a human, our Oshu Nippo, celebrating its twentieth anniversary, has just reached adulthood and the military draft age. The fact that Oshu Nippo has achieved a healthy development and is welcoming its 20th anniversary at this critical time facing compatriots in the United States is a great thing for both the Oshu Nippo and for the compatriots.

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In this sense, this twentieth anniversary cannot just be a celebration of Oshu Nippo alone, it must also be a celebration of all the compatriots. The 20th anniversary issue is proof of the Oshu Nippo qualifying as a first-class candidate for the draft. I celebrate that the present prosperity has been built through the hard efforts of the company over the past two decades. At the same time, I am highly anticipating future developments and further efforts. In place of a congratulatory address, I offer my humble writings.

Rush to complete the construction of the compatriot society The Fall of Women's Active Participation and Rousing of the Youths By Teruo Tsuboi

I sincerely wish to congratulate the Oshu Nippo, my favorite newspaper, for publishing its 20th anniversary issue. Looking back on the past twenty years, compatriot society in the US seems to have advanced considerably materially, ideologically and externally. As for substantial internal developments, I think that there are many points to be fearful of. I am really worried about future developments of our society if we advance as we have been doing. The reason for this is that our Japanese compatriot society has been built unprepared for the conditions of today.

Indeed, a fine society advancing towards being civilized is being established in the United States. Sadly, however, the Japanese people have been oppressed in the right to manage business, not to mention ownership of the land, and furthermore by limiting the number of compatriots. So far the power of our culture has not been enough for the treatment we seek. The only thing we can do is to depend on the treaties signed between Japan and the United States, and to manage our feeble businesses. In other word, the compatriots are the same as criminals exiled from Japan to the United States.

Even though we first immigrants may be resigned to this as a kind of sacrifice, and endure many difficulties and insults, will our Nisei be satisfied with this isolated state and be able to endure it? To this point, within such a lonely lifestyle, there will certainly be demands for an equipped society. When I say demands an equipped society, I think that we want a similar structural organization in our society like that of a happy family with a husband, a wife, and children.

Of course, in our society, the Japanese Associations were born many years ago and played the role of the husband in a family. They improved the welfare of Japanese people in the United States and achieved a safe and orderly life to some extent. However, since its main business was merely to respond to situations that surfaced, it may be said that its activities were more passive than proactive. I think that their future activities will be the same as long as there is no fundamental restructuring.

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Our future society will not be satisfied with the present level of institution that takes care of simple surface events. If we allow it, it may lead us to a big mistake where we have to retrace our steps over the past twenty years.

In order to compensate for that deficiency, I would like to propose forming a society composed of women's groups, youth groups, labor groups and business groups. Just like a husband, wife, and children together constitute a family, with all these groups, in cooperation with religious organizations, we can ideally and proactively research further on the future of our society.

The era in which ladies play an active part has finally come. Even though the United States is a rich source of goods, the men of many families are unhappily busy, and it is not easy for them to do further activities. It may be too much to leave the education of their children up to them. It may poison their families and drive the children to the edge of unhappiness. Unlike in the past, contemporary ladies are better than men in terms of housekeeping and children's education.

So, I would like the ladies to organize a unified women's group to research women and women's occupations, changing ideas regarding children, and careers for the children after they grow up, as well as the appropriate education for them to do so.

The anti-Japanese situation has recently become increasingly tense. People express their concern about the future with regard to this situation, but the development of the children and the transition of our society will never wait for the end of anti-Japanese movement.

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The Dalles

Follow the Columbia River Highway upstream, go past Hood River, head north through Mosier, and you will arrive at the Dalles. Since the recent completion of the highway, passengers have been gradually increasing. Especially during the summer, The Dalles is full of tourists. The town does not just have a scenic route, it also has fruits and strawberries that ripen one month earlier than other areas. I would like to introduce our fellow countrymen living in The Dalles. Many of them engage in agriculture.

Mr. Yasujiro Nigaki

He has lived in Rowena, twelve kilometers away from The Dalles, for twelve years. He is mainly engaged in cultivating beans and tomatoes. He has a son and a daughter. His farm has developed steadily. He pays close attention to the recent Japan-U.S. relations and is concerned about its future.

Mr. Hidehiko Morioka

He lives in a scenic spot on the bank of the Columbia River away from The Dalles and cultivates primarily fruits such as cherries and peaches. It must be because he frequently watches the spectacle of swirling torrents from his place that Mr. Morioka's voice is wonderfully strong, like the sound of the river. His is also more energetic than a torrent crashing on stone. He has a son and two daughters. His son, Harry Takeshi, is in the third year of grammar school. He always has outstanding achievements and amazes his teachers. He has a very proud papa.

Mr. Takeshi Maeda

He is the owner of the Glenwood Cafe by the station. He is good at business and his cafe is always bustling with a lot of customers. He likes to take care of people and is one of the leaders of the town.

Mr. Harukichi Tsuboi

He runs the Glenwood Hotel with Mr. Maeda. Both are prosperous in the business. He and his wife lovingly raise their only daughter.

Mr. Hidekichi Okazaki

He is from Okayama prefecture. He has been living here for around 5 years. He grows beans and tomatoes. Not only is he diligent, he is also a simple and gentle person.

Mr. Shigekazu Kuma

He is temperate in character and has a beautiful personality with high morale. He cultivates over seventy acres, and works hard without sparing himself.

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Mr. Isaji Makino

He is a forefather of Oregon farmers. It has been twenty-five years since he started farming here. In the past, he founded a company where compatriots worked and managed 125 acres of land, but unfortunately it failed. He was lying low for five years, quietly waiting for the right time. He moved to The Dalles five years ago. Today he is devoted to the development of his farm. It goes without saying that his great future is greatly anticipated by all.

Mr. Jitsunosuke Oda

He goes beyond the level of a baseball fan. His passion for baseball is nearly a madness. To those going to see baseball with him, his behavior is very annoying. However, by moving to The Dalles, he has helped the Portland City Baseball Stadium greatly. Our team is winning more and more.

He got married last year. His wife is a small, slightly mischievous woman who brings a chair to kiss him. Just recently, a long-awaited daughter was born and has been walking around with wide grin. While he cooks and manages in the kitchen of the first-class hotel in The Dalles, he also is immersed in the pleasure of married life. He loves his wife so much that he does not come out for his favorite baseball games these days.

Mr. Hisato Yoshinari

Mr. Yoshinari is well known to people so there is no need to introduce him. Whatever way you look, he looks like a village mayor. He is always the center figure of any gathering and as an elder of this region, seems to know his own identity and destiny. He is warm, generous, and he honors friendship. He has a moral influence over people, both Japanese and American. He has an indomitable spirit, and you cannot find modern frivolity anywhere in him. Besides, he is quite devoted to his profession. Everyone is amazed when he carefully plans, like a scholar, the management of the land on the river bank he is currently cultivating.

Standing on a Riverbank

A torrent flows over the rocks on the river side under the hot summer sun. The torrent hits the rocks hard. Vortexes caused by it move faster than arrows. There is not a single cloud in the sky. It is dry. The strong wind blowing over the river constantly scoops up coolness from it. The leaves of several poplars standing beyond are fluttering in the wind, showing the white of their back side. The strong wind bends the branches to near breaking point.

.....Impression of The Dalles riverside.....From my old journal (Oh)

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<<The inserted pictures are farms around the Dalles, and the first group of businessmen visiting the U.S. as they departed from Tokyo. >>

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Salem

It is needless to say that Salem is the capital city in Oregon, and you will get there with a two hour-drive on the flat Pacific Ocean highway. The city in a prairie faces the upper part of the Willamette River, and it has a clean and quiet atmosphere. There are four Japanese students at the Willamette University in Salem.

There are some farms around the city. The hops and cow farms run over 10 miles toward the Independence area as well. Also, it is well known that there are some Japanese people who grow celery.

Meiji University Visit; American Baseball team welcomed them

In May, the Meiji University Baseball Team came to Salem. Japanese people in Salem had an enthusiastic welcome party for their effort. On that day, we had the party after they arrived in the city at Marion Hotel, which is the biggest one in Salem. Americans marched downtown and showed their enthusiastic welcome for the Meiji Team. Meiji Team beat the Salem Team 10 to 7 in their baseball game.

Uniting Japan and the U.S.

Salem is the seat of the state government and also the capital city in Oregon in spite of being a small city. This is the city where those terrifying US lawmakers get together and also, the place where the anti-land ownership law was enacted. Like other metropolises, the city maintains people's mental and physical purity just as you'd expect. Whoever visits Salem agrees with this point.

It has been 30 years since Japanese immigrated to Salem. We haven't heard any rejection (excluding voices) from people in this local area. In recent years, some business men who immigrated here have grown their business very well. But there is no fiery anti - Japanese movement here that occurred in Canada or other places.

On the contrary, the major newspaper press wrote to protect Japanese and has criticized the anti-Japanese group. In the Salem and Independence areas, the immigrants' feeling are completely different from others as their preparedness for carrying out the burden of so-called "individual diplomacy" is good.

In Independence, Mr. Mikasa is famous enough that if he is mentioned, Americans ask "Oh, do you mean that Frank?" After he returned to Japan, Denichiro Matsuda, Kyotaro Tsukio, and other people became famous as leaders. As for laundry-man Suekichi Watanabe, everyone knows him. He is always smiling, polite and a nice diplomat. He is a happy guy who looks forward to the



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future, and says that there are many children with citizenship so our children will vote for a president, senators, and a governor from now on.

Kin Fukuda, a senior member of those immigrants who came thirty years ago, lives in Quinaby. He was a village mayor 10 years ago, and now he might be able to be the Governor. He has been leading efforts for unity between Japan and the U.S. He has loved villagers since he has been the village mayor and he has been in this honorary post about for 15 years. He should get an award because he doesn't get any payment.

There are some seniors among the Japanese people who I mentioned before living in the area of Salem. As result of their efforts to unite Japan and the U.S., we could get the promise from Americans that they would welcome Japanese no matter how much the Japanese population increased. It's no exaggeration to say that the seniors and the residents accomplished their diplomatic job.

Development by Japanese is remarkable compared to this area [Portland]. For Americans who tend to envy other's development, it is really necessary to pay attention to Japanese development in the future. We should not revel in American's welcome if one considers that the calls for the destruction of Japanese development by the anti-Japanese movement in California, which occurred because of envy of Japanese success.

Tulips

A car is driving on the paved road like whetstone. The passengers smelled the fresh greenery as the cool wind blew over their ears and they feel chilled.

The group heading to Salem kept driving in the early summer's sunshine. Suddenly a big flower garden with fully-bloomed tulips appeared by the side of the road. The colorful and beautiful flowers with purple, yellow, white, and red competed with how orderly they were planted in the garden. The people said "Wow" and couldn't find the next words.

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Outline of the Anti-Japanese History in the U.S.

In 1900, the San Francisco Civil Congress of the anti-Japanese faction passed the agenda of the anti-Japanese movement.

In 1901, Californian Governor Gage sent the anti-Japanese proposal to the state legislature.

The state legislature resolved the agenda about the limits for Japanese immigrants to the U.S., and passed forward this agenda to Central Congress.

In 1903, the American Labor Union was held in Chicago and resolved to start investigating the "Japanese problem".

In 1905, the anti-Japanese and anti-Korean Association was established.

In October 1906, the San Francisco School Board resolved to establish segregated schools for Japanese school children which brought the first case of transformation in the official relationship between Japan and the U.S.

In 1907, the Japanese Government agreed with the U.S. to prohibit Japanese people to go to the U.S. via Hawaii as a term of ending the anti-Japanese movement against Japanese students.

In the same year, the Gentlemen's Agreement promising Japans' voluntary limiting of the immigration to the U.S was established. Nine U.S. Congressmen organized the Joint Immigration Commission regarding Japanese immigrants.

The prohibition of land ownership by Japanese was first introduced in the California Congress, which was passed through the House, but later it was denied by President Roosevelt.

In 1909, the agenda of the prohibition against land ownership by Japanese was proposed again in Californian Congress, but President Roosevelt cancelled the proposal.

In 1911, the above agenda was proposed for the third time in Californian Congress but the President denied again.

In 1913, the agenda of prohibition of the Japanese land ownership and the limited leasehold rights were finally passed through the state legislature on the fourth try.

In 1915, The Burnett bill prohibiting foreigners ineligible for citizenship from entering the U.S. was proposed in American Congress but was not established.



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In 1917, the above draft was proposed to the U.S. Legislature but it was denied according to the diplomatic circumstances between Japan and U.S.

In November 1920, all leasehold rights and guardianship of children (American-born children acting as guardians of estates) by Japanese were prohibited by referendum.

In 1921, the prohibition of Japanese land ownership was passed through the Washington State Congress.

In 1922, the California State Supreme Court proclaims the state law that prohibited the guardianship of American-born children of Japanese parents to be void.

In June 1923, there was the prohibition on cropping contracts and in November of the same year, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that an anti-Japanese land law in southern California was lawful.

In April 1924, the anti-Japanese law was passed through Congress and U.S. President signed the law into effect on May 26.

Various meetings: Coastal Communication Conference, Coast Japanese Journalist Assembly and Portland Assembly

Various meetings were held in Portland, among them, the Coastal Communication Japanese Conference which was the most relevant to the resident Japanese. (Japanese residing in the U.S.)

This year, the 11th conference was held in Multnomah Hotel. This year's conference was chiefly a gathering of secretary-generals, and while the details are in the standard full report, they discussed about the reports of New Immigration Law, how to deal with local lands and the second-generation problems.

To now think that the new immigration laws have been decided, they must be full of emotion.

Coastal Journalist Assembly

In the summer of 1920, the Coast Journalist Assembly, a gathering of some newspaper reporters from as far north as Vancouver and as far south as Los Angeles, was held in the city of Portland for the first time.

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Participants at this assembly was over 10 people. This news spread among Americans, and as a result, agents representing the Portland hotel and Multnomah Hotel both offered to host the Coastal Journalist Assembly members in those two hotels.

But they thought that they could not stay in only one of these two hotels, and they did not think that staying separately at the two hotels was a good idea, so they declined to stay in the hotels, and they decided to stay in a Japanese inn and each hotel accepted their choice.

Portland Assembly in Tokyo

A meeting called "Portland Assembly" was established in Tokyo a few years ago.

This was organized by people who once lived abroad in Portland and included in its 50-60 members are people who are very well known like Mr. Nakatani Yasushi, Professor Yamamoto, Mr. Miyazaki Kaifu, Mr. Hasegawa Asakichi, and Mr. Narisawa Gombei.

This assembly is like a social gathering which is held once or twice a year but has no political character; it is just a heartwarming gathering. It is hoped that it will become an organization of sorts, and be successful in the near future.

Saturday Meeting

The late Professor Wakabayashi, a missionary worker of Buddhism, established Saturday Meeting. It was organized by young students mostly staying in the dormitory, and in the meeting the members drank teas, ate Japanese Sembei crackers and debated actively.

After the professor died, the participants at the meetings were decreasing in number before people were aware of it.

Doctor Yamamoto Keijiro felt sorry for the meeting's decline and revised the meeting before he returned to Japan, but these days this meeting is declining again.

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<Photo: Columbia River Highway Eagle Creek>

On Independence Day, the National Holiday of the United States of America

- Looking up at the Stars and Stripes fluttering in the sky

At the end of spring 149 years ago, troops that were united under the same principle were formed against the British government in Concord and Lexington. They repelled the British army at once. It was the beginning of the independence war. In June of that year the New Army of colonial young adult men was quickly organized. They won the Battle of Bunker Hill on the 17th of the same month. Two weeks later, George Washington, who joined them from Virginia, was nominated as the new Commander-in-Chief.

In the spring the following year, they further chased the British army out of Boston. Declaration of Independence Committee Chairman Thomas Jefferson drafted the Declaration of Independence with members Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Roger Sherman, and Robert R. Livingstone etc. at the Independence Hall of Philadelphia, which still stands there. Thomas Jefferson mainly wrote the declaration and finally announced it with the names of representatives of the United States.

It became the Day of the Declaration of Independence. Even today, 148 years later, this day is celebrated and commemorated by American citizens.

In just 148 years from the independence and founding of the country, our new home country accomplished so much and is now boasting today's prosperity. It is remarkable. If one happened to encounter the scene on this day, all the people enthusiastically celebrating while waving the Stars and Stripes, he would not be able to suppress the emotional feelings of imagining the time, even if he is not an American.

However, although it was a short period of time, it brought about a major change in all areas. America itself also was impacted. Claiming neutrality the United States had stayed away from wars, but when the European war broke out it mobilized soldiers and entered into it. It finally became the world war.

The war cloud died down and peace restoration was desired. When the new agreement was concluded at the Washington Conference on Disarmament and the Bells of Versailles resonated, the US suddenly changed its attitude. From around the time of participating in the war, it seemed like it was leaning towards new militarism. Large ships were to be limited to a ratio of 55 to 3, but listening to the recent navy's military commander's explanation to the central assembly, we cannot help but doubt where their true intention lies.

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In addition, they tried to compare national auxiliary vessels in newspapers and magazines, and it claimed that American fleet auxiliary vessels are inferior to those of Japan. Sometimes, secretly and sometimes, openly, they are trying to enhance auxiliary vessels. Looking at this trend, we have to question what the US, who advocates world peace, is preparing herself for.

The United States is full of contradiction and inconsistency. Since its foundation, this is a country built by immigrants in a spacious landscape. So it was difficult to escape the formation of a chaotic society. The results, the behavior of these arrogant people – who completely ignore international prosperity – is not particularly surprising. In short, the new Immigration Act was set up by skillful propaganda of the anti-Japanese people who knew better [than the lies they spread]. However, it is possible for them to change from pro- to anti-Japanese or vice versa, depending on circumstances. We must think about this point seriously. Relying too heavily on the pro-Japanese people and trusting the president to solve all of the problems is ignoring the differences in their sympathy.

The format of the annual festival is changing drastically. Although the sound of fireworks and firecrackers have not changed, as the city gradually became modernized, the enthusiasm of those days that caught the whole city, and the road to freedom, equality and justice has also been different from the time of the foundation of the country.

Although in the narrow sense it may be limited to white people, but their enthusiastic feelings towards the Stars and Strips are still strong. They may be even increasing in strength. As each of us is witnessing it on this day, we cannot help but think about approaching our own Declaration of Independence Day.

(By O)

The Origin of KKK Invisible Empire in this World

The secret organization, the Ku Klux Klan, was first organized in Pulaski, Tennessee in 1866. The purpose at that time was only military entertainment. When they tried to name the organization, they used a word Kukloi, which was based on Greek word *kuklos* which means circle. Then later it became Kuklax. They added the word Klan to it, taken from the name of other similar social organization.

As soon as the Civil War ended, it changed. Until then KKK was more like a socializing organization, but it changed to a group that strives to suppress the freedom of the blacks who were freed. The members decided to wear crazy monster-like clothes with white hoods. They signaled to each other by whistling, and waited for the night to fall to rush out on horseback.

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They tried threatening blacks like this. The effect was big, as the black people were usually superstitious. Of course this act cannot be regarded as normal, but it must have been a great help in maintaining law and order. However, it was limited to the South. Blacks who became liberated at the end of the Civil War began to show efforts, but their behavior gradually became high-handed, and in the eyes of white people was harmful. In 1871, the KKK gradually climbed to its peak, and it did not appear that they would calm down easily. The government at that time was concerned with the situation, and recommended dissolution to them.

This is the background of the occurrence of KKK in the United States. Thereafter, secret organizations with the same name were organized in rural areas, and some kinds of sanctions were given against non-black people. Recent cases of masked groups that have become popular arose from the conflict of national feeling against Catholicism. But we do not know which way their social sanctions go against besides the Catholics. Besides preventing problems resulting from the freeing of the black people, although limited to the South, some have appeared as organizations aimed at protecting women. It is frequently described in novels and the like.

The KKK organized for women's protection purposes prevailed in Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Carolina, and was considered to have a mission to preserve the social and political power of the white people. It also had a second name, "Invisible Empire". That is the current KKK.

This group got extremely violent in Carolina State, so Congress was forced to establish the KKK bill. It became law and has been enforced since April 20, 1871. Immediately the officers responded severely to secretive [groups] or conspiracy acts. In addition, the president ordered the suspension of seditious acts, and gave army the power to calm the riot.

People who read or hear about the KKK will understand the possibility that irresponsible people have committed various kinds of act using their name. However, since it is a secret organization, the KKK cannot come out and publicly deny it. There were attempts to eradicate it during the 1868 and 1870 elections. Even today, some of the senators criticize President Grant for belonging to the KKK. The law against the secret party that passed the US Congress was pronounced in violation of the Constitution by the Grand Jury in 1882, but by then the power of the group had already faded considerably.

The fact that they started activities as persecution against Catholicism in recent years has spread widely around the world. It has spread even to Asia, as well as to European countries. It was reported by the Shanghai Telegram the other day that a young man who returned to the city from the United States was trying to organize such an organization. However, the purpose of the recent masked organizations is quite different from the purpose when it was first organized, and is regarded as a means of performing criminal acts.

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Trout

Quartz-like mountain stream flows caressing rocks or diving under rocks. Sunlight beaming down through the dense Oregon pines on both banks is making the shade of the green leaves dense. It is so cool here, the heat of summer seems like a little lie. From the campground the cooking smoke is gradually rising here and there. I crawl on the rock and dip in the mountain stream. The clear water is icy cold.

Some trout noticing my shadow moved. In the clear water, I saw several pass through the cool shallow water to hide under the rocks.

Impressions along the Highway

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Grave Consequences

Yoshiaki Yamane, Manager, US Railroad Maintenance and Factory Workers Union 1763

We received a report recently from a member of this union that that a certain compatriot gang is working ten hours a day every day. I immediately ordered the conflict case mediator to investigate to make sure of the fact, but I have yet to see a report from him. If it is true, however, that they are working ten hours a day, that would be a source of grave consequences for the future of our resident compatriots. Fortunately, this paper has permitted me to write an article as part of their twentieth anniversary issue. I would like to say a little about my idea and hope that I can urge these expatriates to reflect seriously.

Hey you, gang of compatriots! You brothers working ten hours a day! Do you not see that all of our compatriot members in the track maintenance section, scattered 3,000 miles across the Columbia River and Central Oregon, strictly adhere to the eight-hour workday system?

If everyone only thought of their own interests like you, these compatriots would also work as much as ten hours or even twelve hours each day. This eight-hour system is the gift that labor unions gained in the past through numerous sacrifices. Without considering their sacrifice or the significance of improving the working environment, it is natural that they incur antipathy from white people in general.

Even in railway work, a ten-hour day was normal until several years ago. We find many examples of greedy people working even twelve-hour days, often taken in by the dirty tricks of capitalists. In 1918, however, the president of the Railway Bureau Mr. William McCord ratified the famous Order 27 that stated: "The working hours per day shall be eight hours. Therefore, except for emergency cases, parties from the company are not entitled to compel more than eight hours of work a day."

Until last year, ignorant European immigrants were forced to work for ten hours at the ironworks of Mr. Gary, the King of Steel, but in light of the trend of the times, they finally adopted the eight-hour workday system recently. The trend of the labor world recently is that a six-hour workday is sufficient. There are a few labor unions undertaking work in this area. The eight-hour workday system is now the standard of the first-class nations of the world. It is extremely regrettable that some of our compatriots, of the first-class country of Japan, work for many hours outside the standard amount.

When most people work for eight hours and work an extra two hours to send money to the home country in order to increase its economic power, they are being like good retainers. However, if this will sow the seeds of significant consequences, then they are disloyal subjects.

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Since the passing of the Japanese exclusion law, some of you are saying that, "I will work as long as ten or even twelve hours a day to earn money as quickly as possible and return to my homeland." I am also Japanese. I feel no less indignant towards the anti-Japanese law as you do. However, if individuals show resentment for things like daily labor conditions while the governments are negotiating, it may put our government in a disadvantageous position.

People who say they will "save money quickly and return to Japan," work long hours and return home. This is fine, but within less than a year they return to the United States that they claimed to dislike.

It seems that the resentment against such people has reached an extreme in Japan now. It is a mystery to me that thousands of expatriates await the sailing of the steamers at Japanese wharfs, trying to come back to the United States to making their living. Because of such a situation, thoughtful people are crying to "go through thick and thin to attain one's objective."

Mr. Alto, editor of the Northwest Labor Organization's paper, wrote that, "As things are today, the Japanese living in the US should be treated equally with Americans." There are many other union leaders who hold the same opinion.

I believe that such public opinion was born as a result of compatriots becoming members of barber and butcher associations in Seattle, and observing the rules. But those who are ambitious and take on long working hours, like that compatriot gang, will surely worsen the feelings of Americans toward us in the near future. Those impacted will not only be just you those work long hours for their own benefit, but all the compatriots who are working honestly.

In Japan, American goods are being boycotted. Under such circumstances, if the compatriots in the United States do not act very carefully, a ferocious anti-Japanese movement could occur.

Public opinion is respected in the United States. Companies employing many Japanese like railroads, sawmills, and canneries may be forced into an unfortunate position where it become necessary to refuse Japanese workers in some cases.

This may be just a personal concern of mine, but it is a possibility, so before we arrive to any serious consequences, I would like to urge your attention to this.

Members of that compatriot gang, our brothers! All compatriots of the section are strictly observing the eight-hour workday system. Please wake up before we reach serious consequences, be aware of the workers' duty and change to the eight-hour labor system. I would like you to act like true Japanese men, demonstrating the Japanese spirit and contributing to the development of the Yamato race. (On June 19th)

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We Must Develop Spatially By Masuo Nanba

Columbus first discovered the West Indie islands, then voyagers like Amerigo Vespucci, Desoto, Magellan, Hudson, etc. competed for exploration of the unknown world and the dark oceans. How much did these discoveries contribute to later human society. British colonists took refuge from the persecution in their home country to enjoy religious and political freedom in the New World. They crossed the deep and fearful Atlantic Ocean to a new continent on a slight sailing ship. But ferocious natives awaited them there. Furthermore, they suffered through hunger, cold, epidemics, and everything else. The Virginia colonies that were built reached near extinction. However, as a result of redoubled efforts to colonize again with courage and dedication, they were finally able to monopolize the vast natural treasures from the new Oregon Territory to the South with Georgia.

Anglo-Saxons conquered nature and were able to expand their power to the world because they paid close attention to education and religion. They built churches and schools everywhere they went. They did not forget spiritual refinement as they gained in material wealth. As an example, William Rogers left the Bay Colony in heavy snow and extreme cold and fought all kinds of hardships to build the Flowdry Land. This is not something anybody without a very strong religious spirit could do. It was in 1620 that the Puritans, who crossed the Atlantic on the Mayflower, landed for the first time in Plymouth Rock. Just 16 years later in 1636, Harvard University was founded, followed by Williams and Mary, Pennsylvania, Johns Hopkins Universities, and others, all still the leading universities of the United States today. Through this we can know that their development is not due to a short-term outlook.

In 1804, then President Thomas Jefferson ordered Army Captains Lewis and Clark to explore the west of Mississippi River where Britain and Russia were trying to extend their ambitious hands at the time. The expedition team crossed the Rocky Mountains, and finally reached the estuary of Colombia, the Pacific Ocean, after two years of expedition across the continent. They opened the way through which people trying to immigrate to the West would pass. The word frontier was born in the United States. This word refers to unsettled or undeveloped land.

Many men emigrated to the West with aspirations to cultivate the frontier land and make their ambition come true there. Consequentially, today's frontier is an inland empire. This westward trend occurred as Secretary Seward purchased Alaska from Russia. The frontier that had been confined to the Pacific Coast was further extended to Alaska. But recently there have been few places to explore even in Alaska. Thus, in the future the United States will try to open a passage through the sky, making it a future frontier of the United States to be conquered with science as their weapon.

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Turning our eyes to Japan and the Japanese people, we are having conflicts with the western countries of the UK, France, US and Russia. Having been excluded in the US, and turning south we are banned from white-nationalist Australia and New Zealand. But we are not going to give in to the current plight. The essence of the Yamato race will overcome difficulties and endure hard circumstances waiting for the forthcoming spring.

According to the laws of physics, the potential energy of 1, the longitudinal force, is equal to a lateral kinetic force of 960. In other words, a force that lifts an object that weighs one *monme* [unit of weight, 3.75 g] by a distance of one *sun* [3.03 cm], can move an object of the same weight sideways by a distance of 960 *sun*. That is why spatial development seems difficult and slow to us. However, do not forget that the added spatial energy can increase and change instantaneously to be utilized. In this sense, striving to develop and improve the excellent heaven-sent talents of students and encouraging them to move forward into society in the future is the same as cultivating potential energy.

Then, is spatial development exclusively for students? No, it is not. This applies to all people.

Having a fine head office and branch offices, driving a car, and making hundreds of thousands of deals is horizontal development. Even if on the surface it is a matter of extremely small-scale, to work gradually for results in the future is to nourish the amount of spatial energy. In appearance, our Oshu Nippo may not have had too many surprising successes to people in past over 20 years, but the potential energy it is storing inside is extraordinary.

We should not wish for vain development, but should aim at making deep, tall, and reliable success step by step. Were there any expressions of anti-Japanese sentiments around late Dr. Takamine or Dr. Hideyo Noguchi? Could any American, even with the assistance of law, deprive them of their accumulated knowledge, experience and research? And how far have Americans come through the hard work of the Jews who are deeply rooted in the American business world of today? Businesses compete for the size of stores, and even if they boast a Pierced Arrow, if the business lacks a solid foundation it is like a tower built on sand. Once it is hit by the big sandstorm, it will not be able to avoid the collapse. Now there is no frontier on this earth where you can go out to conquer with a gun and a covered wagon like you could until the mid-nineteenth century. I am deeply pleased, however, to have a spatial frontier that we can pioneer with intelligence, experience, research, and effort.

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From my Notebook Shigekazu Hasegawa, Oregon Agricultural College

There is a remarkable difference between the past and present. However, if you look at the similarities, it seems that human life is not so different from a thousand years ago or even two thousand years ago.

The poor anguishing the injustice of the distribution of wealth and trying to cause riots has been around for thousands of years. Everybody was chasing after gold and hurriedly walking around, convinced that their life would be better if they had more money. It was a general tendency among the public even thousands of years ago.

People carrying out projects with a noble mind are closer to beggars, and those who are indifferent to the significance of life and who are interested in power and plotting stand above the people. Such things also continued for thousands of years.

The taste of food may differ greatly between old days and present. However, the appetite and satisfaction of those who enjoy it is still the same.

For women, what they wear or what they think may be different from old days, but I think that the affection of women for men has not changed so much. In general, regardless of how the form changes, there are similarities in the content that is related to senses and emotions. It is not right to think that life itself is very different just because what they knew is different.

Clothing and food has been cause of conflict, but that alone is not the cause of human discord. Even if the distribution of wealth is done fairly, as long as humanity remains as it is, discord will not go away.

We closely observe the life of young children and realize how selfish the human being is in its natural state. It is not a natural act of a child to suppress self-desire and serve others' desires. It is after some training that the child makes a concession because he desires harmony. But even people who were raised to behave in a harmonious manner cannot easily reach the point of selflessness to serve others.

Even though he knows to concede, his feelings still lean towards selfishness. Competitiveness and desire for ownership and the honor of every human being is rooted here.

Even if the distribution of wealth is done equally, human beings can still not be equal in destiny, talents and temperament. It is impossible for each person to enjoy the happiness of love equally, or be born with talents equally. Likes and dislikes or the ability to open one's heart do not exist equally among the people. These are done largely by contact between people.

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Collision, discord and misalignment are recognized in the same way in all aspects of human life and work. "That man has no respect for me...." that alone could be a cause of discord.

For some people there is peace only when the others succumb to him. Or peace of mind can be obtained only when each person's born talent is equalized. However, bringing humanity's peace through these ways is more difficult than passing an elephant through eye of a needle.

The fundamental condition of peace is neither in distribution of wealth nor in reform of national organization. It is in the reforming of human nature. Therefore, there were religious movements for thousands of years, and a number of philosophies and religious teachings have been born trying to alter the natural character of man. It is extremely natural that the campaign to save humanity will eventually result in religion.

It is a fact that life is war and life is love. Those are both sides of the life that lies before our eyes. In order for war to be the principle of life, the present human beings are too weak. It requires hard training, like with a hammer.

Even when life is love, people need training to reform themselves to love truly. It is the same as not being able to affirm the present self as it is. In other words, in order to realize what is an ideal, it is essential to try to overcome self and the modern times.

It is incompatible with deep love to measure the value of human beings by talent. It stimulates the spirit of competition and evokes a society centered on spiritual nobility. Christ, whom before all humans are equal, says in His gospel that "value by talent" is breaking His commandments. By this the common people were saved from a fatal misfortune. Being human is not meaningful by having "excellent talent" but it can be meaningful by having "a pure soul".

All you need is love, not competition. In order to love, it is absolutely unnecessary to have the desire to compete, be jealous or contempt. Those who despise others who have no talent as being mediocre will prove that he is the king who lacked love.

The word of eternal life is scary. But without eternal life human spiritual doing becomes meaningless. Natural science predicts that the earth will perish in a certain period of time. Along with that, it also predicted that the spiritual work (religion, art and science) remaining in this world will be destroyed at a certain time. Is not this a type of nihilism?

To remain in the memory of mankind does not mean eternity. Eternal life must be different from that. Otherwise, late Caesar and Wilhelm will have bigger eternal life than anyone of their contemporaries.

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Summer Grove

Summer is a good season for traveling. Listening to the whispering green leaves and young leaves, I cannot help thinking about the journeys of the past.

Young Mr. Yamanaka left for a cross-country trip to paint with just one travel basket made of bamboo and willow.

He may be now wandering in Yellowstone like boy scouts on a mountain path, wandering through summer grove.

I heard the news from him written on the bark of the birch. It made me nostalgic.

(By O)

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Merchant Ship Academy Training Ship - Taisei-maru The 28th Ocean Navigation Report

Taisei-maru raised anchor at Shinagawa on May 31, 1923, departing for navigation training with 111 navigational students on board. The ship loaded freshwater in Yokohama and coal fuel in Muroran before shipping out of Muroran Port on June 10th for Honolulu, Hawaii and Astoria, Oregon in North America. The ship returned to Shinagawa on September 30th. (It is unusual for a training ship like Taisei Maru to visit Astoria. Below is an abstract from ship's log book.)

Log Book:

Thursday, July 19th

Noon position: 46°N, 12 minutes. 133°W, 13 minutes.

Notes: Northwest winds all day. Sometimes fell into windless conditions. Never exceeded 2 knots, even at fast speeds. The climate was mild all day.

Friday, July 20

Noon position: 46°N, 13 minutes. 132°W, 30 minutes.

Notes: Started running the starboard engine at 8:37 in the morning, and furled the sail. Telegraphed the Portland Consulate Office at the same time. Conversation went as follows:

"We are arriving at Astoria on Monday morning. We respectfully request your office to communicate this information to the relevant organizations."

Almost immediately, we received a telegraph from a pilot of the Astoria Bar asking, "When is your ship arriving?"

On Monday we had changed the arrival schedule and replied to him "Arrival on Sunday afternoon".

At 3 PM we received a telegraph from the Portland Consulate Office.

"We notified the relevant offices of your arrival. In order to assist you fully, the mayor of the city requested that you inform the Astoria pilot regarding your time of arrival in advance. I will be in Astoria on the day of your ship's arrival. I would like to discuss with you your schedule during your stay. Also, please inform us as soon as possible how many people are on board of your ship."

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We immediately replied with gratitude.

"Consul Takeda, we are deeply grateful to the thoughtfulness. The ship is running now to enter the port Sunday afternoon. The crew consists of 16 officers, 111 students, and 52 sailors (as reported).

Today's weather is fine, with calm northeastern winds.

Saturday, July 21

Noon position: 46°N, 13 minutes, 129°, 10 minutes

Notes: At 11:54 am: Began running engines on both sides. We tried to measure and correct auto regression of the ship once in the morning but could not achieve the result due to heavy clouds. We canceled the northeast auto-regression measurement.

Sunday, July 22

Noon position: 46°N, 11 minutes, 124°W, 13 minutes

Notes: Last night through three favorable winds from the East, West, and Northwest, we exceeded a speed over 9.5 knots.

Around 8 AM, a dim shadowy landscape appeared off the starboard bow. It was Tillamook Head, 20 miles south of Astoria. After that, landscape continued to appear on the left side and off the ship's port bow side. They were Cape Disappointment, Adams Point, etc.

Reached the Columbia River at 10:45. Found the pilot ship at 44°NE and steered our course toward it.

At 0:18 PM the bar pilot Mr. Hersh arrived and our ship headed to the port of Astoria under his guidance.

At 0:34 the ship passed the Columbia River pilot ship at a distance of $\frac{3}{5}$ mi W by $\frac{1}{4}$ mi N. At 1:38, the ship was navigated by the Cape Disappointment Lighthouse $\frac{2}{4}$ mi NW and $\frac{3}{4}$ mi N. After that, the ship proceed to move forward, with a view of the fresh verdure and lush mountains and fields of Fort Stevens on the right.

On the left was a view of the muddy stream that is the Columbia River's main current.

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We passed the Desdemona Light House, Flavel Wharf, and Smith Point, located at the southern end of Astoria.

We anchored at the quarantine station upstream at 3:30.

The quarantine officer, the immigration official, and customs official boarded our ship.

After the required procedure, we were allowed to anchor immediately without quarantine. The ship was anchored at the First City Pier at 4:30.

From Shinagawa to Astoria

Days of navigation: 45 days, 11 hours, 16 minutes

Distance of navigation: 5,295 miles

Details

Sailed time: 37 days, 2 hours, 4 minutes

Sailed distance: 3,745.5 miles

Average per day: 100.89 miles

Average speed per hour: 4.2 miles

On engine: 8 days 8 hours 32 minutes

Distance on engine: 1,549.5 miles

Average per day: 185.52 miles

Average per day: 17.73 miles

Port of Astoria

Anchorage Log

Sunday, July 22

At 4:30, the ship anchored at the First City Pier. Consul Yoshioka and Secretary Koyama of the Oregon Japanese Association in Portland, boarded the ship. Many courteous greetings were exchanged. After discussing the students' visits to Portland, they disembarked in the evening.

After that Mr. Stone, the director of the Port of Astoria, and Mr. Beneo, the director of the Transportation Bureau came on board. Each of them gave a welcome speech. That night, British Vice Consul Cherry visited the ship.

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Monday, July 23

Half of the students had a day on land. At 9 AM, the person in charge sent a telegram to the president of the school that went as follows:

“Arrived on 22nd. All in good health.”

Mayor Settes of Astoria gave an official visit at 10 AM.

At 2 PM, with Secretary Yoshioka's guidance, the captain and full-time instructors visited the city's government offices and reported the ship's arrival. They expressed appreciation for the welcome they received when the ship entered the port. They visited the City Hall, Chamber of Commerce, Port Department, Customs Office, Immigration Office, Quarantine Office, and British Vice Consul.

The Katsuta steamship, Yonan-maru, which was floating at the mouth of the river, moored into the port at the first eddy. Our captain and the first mate visited the ship which was loading and unloading cargo and expressed words of consolation to them.

Tuesday, July 24

Half of the students disembarked for a day.

On behalf of the Oregon Japanese Association, Takami Railway Company representative Mr. Ironkeid visited our ship and discussed about providing accommodations for our visit to Portland the next day.

From our fellow countrymen residing in the city, we received gifts of ice cream, canned salmon, cucumber etc., as well as documents that recorded the disasters the city had experienced.

Wednesday, July 25

Starboard students depart for Portland.

Port students of squad four disembarked for a day.

Half of the ordinary sailors from B disembarked for day.

The ship was opened to public from 1 PM to 4 PM, and from 5 PM to 7 PM.

At 6:45 AM, the pilot Captain Wood came to the ship began to shifts ports at 7 o'clock. The ship was anchored to the west side of the first jetty at 7:45.

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At 7:50 AM, 57 starboard students and three academic officers (Third Engineer Nishizawa, Captain Amano, and Purser Kato) were on the pier's train to visit Portland. Mr. Takami of the Japanese Association and the railway representative Mr. Ironkeid accompanied the group.

The group enjoyed the picturesque scenery along the way, and arrived at Union Station in Portland at noon. Immediately after being welcomed by Consul Takeda, President Abe of the Japanese Association and other compatriot residents, we were divided into several separate cars, and left for a sightseeing tour along the Columbia River Highway. Unusual looking rocks, waterfalls, and big cliff appeared one after another.

The gorgeous views of Yama Gorge and Myogi Mountain, famous for their majestic landscape and plentiful water, are insignificant compared to the Columbia Gorge.

Americans are proud of it, some equating it to the Swiss waterfalls found in the steep Alps, which flow into the River Rhine. The climate is similar to that of southern Europe. This is in no way an exaggeration; the view was truly superb.

After returning to Portland at dusk, we attended a welcome party hosted by steamship companies (Mitsui International, Yamashita and Suzuki) at Multnomah Hall. After the party we were given free time to walk around in the city. We stayed at Foster Hotel that night.

Thursday, July 26

The starboard student group is visiting Portland.

Port side second squad disembarked for a day.

Half of the sailors disembarked for a day.

The ship was opened to public from 1 PM to 4 PM, and 5 PM to 7 PM.

We had breakfast at the Imperial hotel at 7 am.

At 8 AM, by invitation of the Port of Portland and the Chamber of Commerce, we toured the suspension bridge, Peninsula Lumber Company, and the piers and waterways of the city.

At noon we attended the luncheon hosted by the Japanese Association. In the afternoon, we were given free time to walk around the city to do sightseeing and shopping.

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We boarded the train at 6:20 to return to our ship. Today, through the grace of Captain Wood, we made official visits by car to the Imperial Consulate and the Japanese Association.

At noon we went to the Arlington Club in Portland.

At the luncheon, we expressed our gratitude to the local officials for their hospitality. Attendees of the luncheon were:

Mr. Dodson, President of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Mr. Hudson, Director of Transportation
Mr. Bonham, Director of Immigration
Mr. Stropich, Customs Office Representative
Mr. Settle, President of Shipowners Association
Mr. Takeda, Consul of the Imperial Japan
Mr. Yosioka, Secretariat of the Consul Office
Mr. Abe, President of the Japanese Expat Organization

We returned to the ship the same day.

Today, we have also received an invitation from the Astoria Kiwanis Club (businessmen belong to the club), but had to decline it due to our official visit to Portland.

(Continued to next page)

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Nautical College Training Ship Taisei-maru (Continued from previous page)

Friday, July 27

Port side student group visited Portland.

Second group of starboard side students had a day on land from 9 AM to 11:30 AM.

The ship was opened to public from 1 PM to 4 PM, and 5 PM to 7 PM.

Fifty-four starboard side students and seven officers left to visit Portland. The program was same as the previous group.

At 10:30 AM today, Nevada State Senator Dee, the Mayor of Portland, and the Mayor of Astoria came on board. They enjoyed an intimate tour of the ship.

Saturday, July 28

Port side student group continued the Portland visit.

Group one of starboard side student group had a day on land.

Half of the sailors were given a day on land from 9 AM to 11:30 AM.

The ship was opened to public from 1 PM to 4 PM, and 5 PM to 7 PM.

The officers and students who took a tour of Portland returned to the ship at 10:30 PM.

Sunday, July 29

Hosted a party that started at 1 PM. Consul Takeda, Secretary Yoshioka, Secretary General Koyama of the Japanese Association, and many others arrived from Portland. Astoria officials who attended were Port Director Mr. Stone, Harbor Master Mr. Sweet, Port Manager Mr. Walter, Director of Transportation Bureau Mr. Beneo, and Customs Officer, Mr. Lam. There were about 200 attendees all together.

The members of the ship entertained guests with a variety of decorative costumes and entertainment. The guests were pleased. The gathering ended at 5 PM.

Then from 5:30, we opened the ship to the general public. We demonstrated the skill of Kendo and Judo to the visitors.

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At 7:30 PM, all visitors who thronged the ship were all departed, and the cleaning up was finished. The grand event closed in a great success.

(The report has detailed the facilities and other circumstances of Astoria and the port over several pages, but it is omitted here.)

Sailing from Astoria 10 AM, July 30, 1923

Crew

Staff	16
Students	111
Regular Sailors	52
Total	179

Draft

Fore	19'3"
Aft	20'8"
Average	19'8"
Difference	0'10"
Displacement Tonnage	4028 tons
Meta Center Height	.3'5"

Drinking Water

Right-side Fresh Water Tank	30 tons
Central fresh Water Tank	22 tons
Left-side Fresh Water Tank	39 tons
Total	91 tons

Pressurized Tank

Fore Peak Tank	22 tons
First Ballast Tank	93 tons
Second Ballast Tank	108 tons
Engine Tank	50.5 tons
Boiler Tank	50 tons
First After Deep Tank	145 tons
Second After Deep Tank	71 tons
After Peak Tank	17 tons
Total	603 tons

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Coal

Deep Tank Coal Storage	270 tons
Second Storage	120 tons
Coal Storage	6.8 tons
Total	396.8 tons

Fixed Ballast

First Storage	180 tons
Second Storage	110 tons
Third Storage	55 tons

Provisions

First Storage	.7 tons
Refrigerator	17 tons
Rice Storage	12 tons
Aft Food Storage	.1 ton
Total	37 tons

Note:

Fixed ballast was calculated for 1 ton at 22 cubic feet of stone.

The entire contents of the pressurized water tanks are fresh water.

There are about 100 tons of warehouse and miscellaneous goods besides the items listed above.

Return Navigation From Astoria to Honolulu

Monday, July 30

Departing from Astoria, the sky is overcast from the morning and there is a breeze in the northwest. The temperature drops and it is a little cold.

Many people came to say good-bye this morning.

At 10:23 AM the pilot got on board and started the engine immediately.

At 10:30 the ship left Astoria with the voices of the people on the pier sending us off. We started our return voyage.

On the mast of the anchored Japanese ship, the Yonan-maru, the signal flag for "praying for a safe voyage" was raised. Our ship departed as we responded with gratitude to their good wish.

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At 11:33 we passed the Desdemona Lighthouse going northern while increasing the distance eastward.

At 0:15 we passed Cape Disappointment Lighthouse to the northwest and began to create distance northward.

At 1:03 PM as we left the main entrance channel, we stopped the engine and let the pilot disembark.

At 1:09 PM, we started advancing at full speed.

At 1:25 we passed the Colombia River light vessel by half a nautical mile west-northwest, and set the course as south-southwest. Wind from the north-west had been blowing since morning, and as soon as the ship entered the sea, the wind direction turned west-northwest, and the wind power became three. We switched to sailing at once.

We stopped the engine at 3:45 PM and unfurled the sails. We maintained the speed of three to four knots.

Tuesday, July 31

Noon position: Northern latitude 44 degrees 38.2 minutes, Western longitude 126 degrees at 13.0 minutes.

Wind direction is west-northwest and wind force is between three and four. The ship proceeded to the course of south-by-south.

Although the weather is half-clear, between sunny and cloudy, the climate is mild.

Due to it being the day after leaving the port, we rewarded all on board by excusing them from their study and work duties.

Wednesday, August 1

Noon position: North latitude 43 degrees 0.0 minutes, Western longitude 128 degrees 2.0 minutes.

There is no change in the wind direction, but in the afternoon the wind speed has dropped to two. To avoid the high-pressure zone, the course has been changed slightly to the southeast.

Speed is four to five knots. Squad changes were made during the morning. In the afternoon, we practiced with the sea anchor, collision mat, and outfitting.

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Thursday, August 2

Noon position: Northern latitude 41 degrees 26.0 minutes, Western longitude 128 degrees 12.5 minutes.

A northwestern breeze blows every day, and the course of the ship is proceeding south. Temperature rises with the day, the sea water presents an ultramarine color. The light of the stars shine brightly at night because there are few clouds.

The ship seems to just be in the trade wind zone. It was wind power two in the morning, but it became stronger to wind power five this afternoon. The speed is five to six knots. Starting today we return to regular studying and work.
(Omitted hereinafter.)

The History of Oregon's Discovery and Development

1791: Boston-born Captain Earl Gray's expedition team explore the North American West Coast on the ship the Colombia. They found a large estuary near forty-six degrees north and named this river the Colombia. They continued further north and discovered a great bay. This became Grace Harbor.

1805: The Lewis and Clark expedition team reports that the northern coast is rich in fishing resources. This is the namesake for the current Lewis Clark River south of Astoria City.

1811: New York-born John Jacob Astor leads his family to the Colombia estuary and settled in a place fourteen miles from there. He was the forerunner of the colonists, and the name Astoria originated from him.

1824: Cultivation of trees and vegetables begins.

1832: Learning that the location is profitable for fishing, people begin to be engage in the industry.

1834: Missionary work begins near present Portland on the banks of the Willamette River.

1844: A temporary governing office is placed in Oregon.

1848: Congress votes to build a state government in Oregon. Oregon becomes a state within the United States.

In 1857: The state constitution is enacted.

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Astoria Notes

Looking back at the week we had anchored at Port of Astoria, what surprised me was that we did not experience any anti-Japanese sentiment as we had anticipated. I think that this is generally due to the good climate of Oregon, but besides that it seems to be caused by two other factors.

One of them is that there are few Japanese people and they have little economic power.

The second is that there are quite a few foreigners in this city. If they decrease and the Japanese become influential, will the wicked winds of anti-Japanese sentiment also spread to this city?

I express my heartfelt gratitude for the favors expressed by Astoria citizens toward our ship during our one week's anchorage.

Portland Notes

The climate of Portland is good throughout the year. Together with its scenic beauty, it is an ideal city. It is often called the Boston of the West by people, and it is not an exaggeration. Those who visit Portland and encounter the hospitable citizenry know that it is true.

Another name for Portland is the City of Roses. There is nowhere where roses are not planted along the road, and there are no homes where roses are not planted in the garden. The roses are various colors, yellow, red, and white, and are proof of the name, the City of Roses, at all stages of blooming.

A rose festival is held every June. At that time, for a week, there are grand rose expositions and a float parade. It is my great pleasure to see this elegant city in the materialistic country of America. It feels like being in England rather than in America.

According to the history, many of New England's young people moved to this place at the time of the construction of the city and built homes. As a result, the pedigree tradition of the British people is still strong here.

(Part of Taisei-maru's log)

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In en-no-shita Ou Sansei

En-no-shita means a “basement”. Although it looks pretty different from en-no-shita in a Japanese house, en-no-shita which are above the ground may be superior to a basement which is under the ground. But if we ignore relative position to the ground, they are similar in terms of darkness. Therefore, it is also called a “cave”. That is why those who make fun of me often call me a “basement”.

However, I am actually sitting in the basement and filling in the manuscript paper with a fountain pen, beating my poor brains out. I don't care how other people call me. But, in fact, en-no-shita may be a suitable place for me. Ten and a few years ago, I was scolded with a saying “A deadhead like you, go to a place like America and get yourself reformed!” and hastily escaped from Japan. Since then, I never seem to stand out.

If I stay lazy like this, it would have been at least more interesting to travel around in places like Europe. But it is no use complaining. It is too late to start over again. Therefore, I have no choice but to consider the basement with a spider's net as a palace.

Once en-no-shita is determined to be my base, it is not bad to live in. I don't care that it is wet or moldy. En-no-shita which is a basement is always related to “a strong man in en-no-shita”, or, an unsung hero. If I look back, I find that I have played a role of an unsung hero for most of the time since I came here. I started as a temporary secretary of Japan, doing work like filling in the questionnaires for U.S. conscription and procedures of the bureau on immigration and emigration. After that, I helped on requests of deferment of conscription, then moved to investigation of compatriot's condition and finally became keeper of the minutes for the congress of the coastal states.

No need to mention, I did not finalize any of the above work. The unsung hero always plays secondary roles. (original manuscript missing) Whether rose or fell (original manuscript missing) became a receptionist of (original manuscript missing). Since I never was noticed by the bureaucrats, I moved into this newspaper company, then five to six years have passed. Now I play a role of an unsung hero, even if incompletely. This must be more suitable to me.

However, the initial two to three years were painful since I took over the position of Mr. Houen Senoo, my predecessor. It is only recently that people began to recognize me. Meanwhile, I am receiving a reputation as a respectable delinquent who is a late riser, a drunk and a sloven. I don't care.

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In any case, I have lived as I like. I will never be able to correct my looseness. Rather, I am thinking of continuing this way until I enter the grave. I am awed when I think how strange man's destiny is. I took up a pen occasionally as fun. Then it became a true job before I knew it and now I make a living with the pen, which is amazing.

Actually, I never thought of becoming a minister or a general. I came to the USA with a vague idea of grabbing all the American money by myself. But I am really not talented to make money, always being poor. I am realizing that, in this manner, I will never be successful in my life.

As I foresee my future, I am coming to understand myself. So I decided to throw away the overweening ambition. Actually, an unsung hero is a suitable position for me. I never imagined to make a living related to the press. This may be a so called a life beyond control. Meanwhile, I am mastering some press philosophy. I learned that the newspaper seen from outside and from inside are very different. It is of course impossible to accept everybody's wish. But I realized that it is difficult even to realize my own ideals in the newspaper that I work on. At the same time, I found that not all the readers actually read it.

Those who once recognized themselves as the guides of the times became the press. Although they are superior in quickness, the power of newspapers who represent public opinion has gradually strengthened. However, their insistence has not always been consistent from the time when they were run by single persons to today when they have become common organizations of society. Newspaper, now an indispensable part of the society, is at the same time subject to marketing, and now I am on the position unable to ignore it.

It has always been my strong wish to release a good newspaper. Our paper at current status, or rather my article, is far from this ideal. It is quite shameful that I can never be close to achieving it however much effort I put on it, lacking the necessary capacity. But I never forget this spirit in writing articles. Output each day may sometimes be not in line with these words, but my resolution never changes.

Although it has been a few years since I joined this company, I have never released a fifth page which satisfies me, and I feel shameful about it. I wish, from the bottom of my heart, to release one which completely satisfies me, but it will be an unachievable dream.

My complaint is now becoming a private talk. I conclude it here and will continue writing in en-no-shita. In the end, I want to express my wish. As far as a newspaper is a reflection of society, its development goes along with the prosperity of the place. Our newspaper's successful history of twenty years is solely attributed to the support of readers, particularly compatriots in the state of Oregon, and also to the ceaseless effort of my predecessors in our company, who require no mention.



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Coagulation of the spirits of five-thousand compatriots in the state of Oregon is our newspaper. To realize further development of our newspaper which already has such a long history, I wish to be its unsung hero and advance towards the future with our readers, in the wake of the predecessors.

<Photo: Summer afternoon in a city park>

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Short-lived

Today we are not us as we were ten years to twenty years ago. As there was a gap in time, there was progress in improving our quality of life and Americanization. So once we were told about Americanization and about lifestyle from Americans we should have been honored by them gradually over time, but the actual situation was opposite to theory and their pressure on us got heavier day by day and became more intense every month, and finally came to make us think that it was exclusion for exclusion's sake.

Did we not have restrictions placed on the interests of our land, and were there not those among us who tried not to be dominated by the laws that are controlled by Americans so as to preserve the system of their society in this grand project?

Also, what was the difference between the economic impact on Americans as we engage in that project and that with other Japanese foreigners? What is the reason for this unnecessary and illegal racial discrimination that regulates our lives by racially gathering us without reason and that refuses even married wives to live together [with their husbands] if not the discomfort of the experience of having their pride wounded by the equality of human beings and to satisfy their very prideful self-esteem?

Their racial discrimination grows as confidence expands their power, and it becomes increasingly prominent and blatant as we see the tiredness of the other countries.

At this time, no matter how you protest, there is no way to force those who believe in their own power to reflect. We cannot count on the League of Nations which does not recognize racial equality. Caucasian-led arbitration trials are also disadvantageous to us, and nothing outside of using their own power to make the decision ever happens.

We must abandon conformism, which is said to be an ethnic disease, have no passion for gambling (a mind wishing for an unexpected benefit or fortune), do not put up a front, guard against vanity (thought is shallow and nothing is true), examine sparker-like ad-hocism, be patient and in a cordial manner, struggle ten thousand times stronger than they who are today so powerful, and double our efforts.

This is a huge task, but there is no way to live for us except to accomplish this. As the saying goes, "God helps those who help themselves."

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Oregon News English Section

Indianapolis Convention Miss Sumie Yamamoto

This paper reported that while Miss Sumie Yamamoto, the author of *The Indianapolis Convention*, was attending Linfield College, she was chosen as her school's delegate for the International Student Volunteer Convention held in Indianapolis, Indiana at the end of last year.

She has agreed to write in another article about the state of the convention when she went. Miss Yamamoto was born in Japan and moved to America at a very early age; because she received most her education here, she excelled at debate and displayed oratory eloquence at the White Temple Convention in Portland.

Despite being young, she stands equal with her American classmates, exhibits her natural skills, and is a model for young Japanese girls. She is a talented woman who is anticipating the future.

Japanese Exclusion Mrs. Hanako Yamada

The newly married wife of Mr. Tamaichi Yamada exhibits some eloquent writing for this issue on the topic of 'Japanese Exclusion'. She is a talented woman who studied at the University of California where she was known as Miss Hanako Okada.

Her achievements make her a worthy 'daughter' of Miss Umeko Tsuda. She is loved deeply as a wife by the current president of the San Francisco Japanese-American Newspaper, Mr. Kyutaro Abiko. Because she grew up and received her education mainly among Americans, her Japanese is extremely weak.

She has published in English a composition whose main point is "hoping for the pursuit of virtuous negotiation between Japan and the United States, rather than the laws that aim to be deliberately unequal and discriminatory."

What Next? Miss Noriko Shimomura

Miss Noriko Shimomura is a contributor to *And Now*, and was born in Portland. She graduated from Franklin High School recently, had excellent mark, and not only received a gold medal for her academic achievements, but also worked meritoriously with the other students on various projects.

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As this paper has already reported, among her American classmates, she has won a silver cup as 'Best Girl,' as has become respected among other Japanese girls.

Accordingly, Noriko, who continues to maintain these honors, in response to her public acknowledgment, is advancing towards her future prospects through her latest interest, the aforementioned publication. This reporter won't stop praying for her strenuous efforts.

Shall we exclude the Orientals?

Mr. Tetsuo Kurashige

Mr. Ted Kurashige, the writer of *We Should Reject the Orientals*, graduated from Ohio State University law department this time and is presently at a summer program in Seattle.

After doing this final training on the continent, it is expected that he will return to his birth-state of Hawaii before long. He graduated from a high school in Honolulu and entered the University of Oregon as an honor's student.

After many years of hard work he exited the school as an up-and-coming bachelor of law. Furthermore, he used his summer vacations to further his studies in order to magnificently achieve his goals, and his aforementioned publication won many writing sweepstakes; this year, he wrote again on the Oriental problems, won first place and accepted the \$300 reward.

He is a young man with good future prospects. Although he was born in the United States, he is not influenced by his friends to fall into bad habits; because he does not neglect the study of his ancestral country and various Oriental issues, I think he is deserving of praise to this point. Become thrilling just like the contributors named in this issue.

There is not another example of one who so greatly raises the spirits of nikkei; accordingly, I strongly believe that our dear readers should find an interest they are deeply concerned with.

Other contributions

Further, we also asked Mrs. Tamaki Arima to contribute and although we received affirmation, she did not make the deadline because she is in the middle of an enjoyable honeymoon. It is regrettable that we didn't not get approval to publish picture of Miss Noriko Shimomura and Mr. Kurashige.



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The All-American College Student Convention

The long cut in the back is a commemorative photograph of the Japanese student representatives that attended that All-American College Student Convention that lasted from December 28th of last year until New Year's this year.

While it was a given that the conference would have representatives from all over the States, to see fellow countrymen representing their alma mater is honorable, and moreover, to see so many student compatriots is truly delightful.

We will omit details of the convention, because Miss Sumie Yamamoto is in the process of describing it.

Oregon Forest Mansion

This was built when the World's Fair come to Portland in 1905; because it used logs of Oregon Pine grown in this state for its construction, its rustic fashion abounds. It is still preserved for commemoration now, built on a part of former fair grounds next to a highway near Linnton, the visitors to our city never end.

Presently, the remainder of the grounds has temporarily been made into an airport; near the mansion are buildings for the Montgomery, Third, Mail and Order companies that are gradually expanding; the fields of old are being developed day by day.

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Fellow Residents Who Arrived in Portland 20 Years Ago

I looked around to see who are still here among the brothers who arrived in Portland 20 years ago. There are only a few left. Some moved away to some other local areas, but even then, quite a few are just gone. It is very troubling to me to think about what happened to them.

I'm sure some people moved to other states. Some may have made a great success here and went back to Japan proudly, and some may have been buried and became foreign soil while holding the feelings of grudges in their hearts. Some people are still here, living well. But the number of them are small, like the number of stars you can see immediately after sunset.

Mr. Toshiei Hasegawa

There is a famous store called Hasegawa Shoten at the corner of Everett Street and Third Avenue. The owner is Mr. Toshiei Hasegawa, a dependable merchant from Hiroshima prefecture. He is one of the people who arrived here 20 years ago. Presently, he holds the position of honor as the treasurer of the Japanese Society.

Mr. Tokutaro Hayakawa

His secret of success is to tell everybody that he is a good old Wakayama boy. He stands out by showing off his exquisite beard with touches of gray. He struggled hard for his family for 20 years, and gradually owned a western restaurant, a shoe store and a grocery store. Eventually, he became a rich man. He is approaching the time in his life when he must find a bride or a groom for each of his children. It may be a good idea for him to retire at this appropriate time.

Mr. Hidetaro Kumamoto

Not just being here for 20 years, but Mr. Hidetaro Kumamoto is probably one of our pioneers. He was successful owner of the Keian Public Interest Corporation for 20 years. He worked hard to serve the community. After retirement, he leaves everything to his children and grandchildren, and quietly enjoys his home life. He is from Ehime prefecture.

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Dr. Yamada

He is a proper member of the group that arrived 20 years ago. The doctor is from Hyogo prefecture. He opened his practice in Portland and Spokane. For 20 years he treated as a trained doctor, and he is well respected. He worked hard in the educational circle in our city. Thanks to him the city hall constructed the Yamada Signal Tower near the Broadway Bridge.

Mr. Akira Tsuboi

There is no one who does not know about Tsuboi Clock Store in Portland. Its owner, Mr. Akira Tsuboi may have been here for 30 years. His second visit to America was in 1902, and it is relatively recent that he opened his store. How he struggled since then is something I want to tell the young people of present day. He is quite talented. Maybe his coming from Okayama prefecture has something to do with it. He does not go along easily with what other people do, and he cannot be controlled easily.

Mr. Kumakichi Inoue

Inoue Ryokan is the oldest among the Japanese inns in Portland. The owner, Mr. Inoue, is from Okayama. Besides the inn, he operates a farm. He arrived in the United States in 1893. He is one of the long-time residents. He visited Japan two years ago.

Mr. Chotaro Niguma

Mr. Niguma is great when it comes to his business, but he did not try to become familiar with just the upper class of the society. He ended up changing businesses and opened a law office. He is now mediating business opportunities for people. Previously, he signed a triangular alliance with Mr. Somekawa and Mr. Matsushima.

Mr. Gensaku Somekawa

He attended a mission school. A picture of him holding the Bible is still preserved. He is from Wakayama prefecture, and he expanded the range of business gradually, from a bath house, a cleaner, a western restaurant, to a general store. He was one of the three who signed the triangle alliance and was very popular during his time in the commercial world in Portland. He is also a man who works extremely hard, and in that respect, nobody can top him.

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Mr. Mosaburo Matsushima

There are not many men left who work as a laborer on the railroad for only 90 cents a day. And working 10 hours a day in those days. It is now Teikoku Shokai that he built up from that 90-cents-a-day experience. There is no one in town who does not know Uncle Matsushima.

Twenty years ago, he opened a small sake and grocery store on Davis Street between the Third and Fourth Avenues. After that he signed up in the triangular alliance. The alliance was established, and they started a company. But having three bosses did not work well. A crack here and there finally broke it up, and the three men went separate ways as before. However, it was still Uncle Matsushima that protected the business to the last and got it in his hands.

The name Teikoku Shokai is still remembered. Why is that? There is no special reason. It's because he never forgot his experience from 30 years ago, that he lived on dumpling soup to work hard for 10 hours a day, for just 90 cents. It has been 20 years since he opened the Matsushima Shoten. It is a great accomplishment, alongside the Oshu Nippo which is also celebrating the 20th anniversary. You worked hard, Uncle Matsushima!

Subject of Radio Idle Chat

Ten years can bring a lot of changes. Changes in twenty years are amazing. The old master Hashin Siga-sensei said "There are three things that surround the earth. They are air, water and land. Airplanes flying in the sky, ships moving on water and cars running on the ground all run on gasoline. In other words, today is the era of oil".

That is exactly right. However, the old sensei forgot to mention one important thing. It is radio that has made remarkable progress during the last decade. In modern times, each country is immersed in battle for oil. At the same time, while trying to conquer the air, they are also keen on research on wireless.

Thanks to completion of a vacuum tube type receiver for continuous radio waves, it is now easy to listen to music from London or to communicate with China everyday even from here. A dream story has been realized. Until last month the 8-vacuum tube power receiver was said to be the most excellent device, but now 9-tube is the latest.

Of course all science has seen rapid development. Not just radio field, development progress of science in general is really wonderful. However, there are few fields that have made as remarkable progress as the recent radio field. Even without expert explanation, you can tell that radios are replacing gramophones at homes.

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About two weeks ago, a test was conducted in our city's valuables storage. The valuables storage is in the basement, surrounded by 2-feet thick steel walls and solid concrete. It was proven that the KDW radio station broadcast can be picked up clearly by a device behind a thick and heavy door, without antenna or connection to an earth line.

Furthermore, in the Oregon Stalactite Cave at 4-thousand feet underground, it was demonstrated that we could listen to the radio broadcasting from here, more than 300 miles away. It was revealed that the 2-foot steel plate or the long distance cannot interrupt continuous radio waves. There must be still many other such amazing examples.

Thus progress in the world brings about significant changes in our living conditions. Take very close examples. In the past, if I say I listen to Sunday sermon lying on the sofa while drinking or smoking cigarettes, people would have called me a fool or a madman. However, since the development of radio, Sunday sermon sounds as if it comes directly to the receiver, so if we want to, the scene on the sofa can be easily realized.

Among the conveniences of modern civilization, both entertaining and practical, as well as deeply associated in personal lives, there is no other development as miraculous as the radio. A radio station was established in Pittsburgh just three years ago. Since that time radio stations were established in the United States. The number is reaching one hundred today, and is about to increase further. And 10 million radio fans nationwide own over 3 million receivers. The golden era of radio has arrived.

Twenty-seven years ago a young Italian man in Bologna, who was just 21 years old, invented wireless telegraph and surprised the scholars of the world. It seems like a distant past.

World's First Wireless Telephone

At first it was installed in the Kamishima Island of the Ise Bay.

Wireless telegraph was invented by Mr. Marconi 27 years ago, in 1896. Although development has been accomplished with many improvements, there was the inconvenience in wireless telegraph of having to communicate with code in the same way as wired telegraph.

It was natural to want a wireless phone that anyone can use. Ten years after the invention of telegraph, Mr. Poulsen of Denmark invented a wireless telephone, but it was never used widely.

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Thirteen years ago, in 1911, the late Dr. Torigataoka, Japan's authority of the wireless field, together with Mr. Yokoyama and Mr. Kitamura, both engineers, invented the communication-based TYK wireless telephone. It was first installed in the Kamishima Island of the Ise Bay. This was the first wireless phone in the world. But there was still plenty of room for research.

After that, in 1907, in the 43rd year of Meiji era, British Lee de Forest completed the invention of the triode vacuum ball based on the study of Mr. Fleming in the UK, and we saw rapid progress since then. During the war further dramatic advance was made, to reach today's great success. The whole Japanese territory was completely surrounded by the US wireless network.

It is a pity to see the current situation in Japan. Recently, private reception equipment and broadcasting were finally allowed, but it is actually embarrassing to compare this with other countries. Already in the Pacific, air superiority is gained thoroughly by acquisition of the aeronautical ranges in the air.

In other words, the United States restricts private radio waves to 500 meters, but the navy radio stations are built in San Francisco, Hawaii, Alaska, Aleutian archipelago and the Philippines, all of which ensure reliable reach to the countries in the Orient. Especially, the radio station in Hillsboro, a suburb of Portland, which was newly established last year, can transmit to China beyond Japan. Therefore, the entire territory of Japan is completely contained in the US wireless network, including Sakhalin and the Kuril Islands in the north, Taiwan and Jaluit Island to the south, including even Manchuria. (By Ouzan)

[Photo: A play by our brothers at Seijyun-tei]

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From 1904 to 1920

In 1904, the precursor to this paper, the Oregon Shinpo, was born exactly on Meiji 37 which was moreover, the year the Russo-Japanese War began. Since the start of that war, news of successive victories made the United States extremely sympathetic with Japan. Because of this, we overseas residents are extremely proud.

People were greeting each other in the streets and hands were being shaken. As this newspaper entered its adolescence, because of Japan's victories, in terms of sales it was seriously popular with Japanese people. Even in Japanese restaurants, those partial to Japan and those partial to Russia would fight, in the end all the customers would gang up on the pro-Russians and beat them up.

1905 saw the Lewis and Clark Hundredth Anniversary Fair take place in this city, and thanks to the war the previous year, Japanese people were profiting enormously on the fair-grounds, but at that time, shops like the Kobara Shop had certainly already begun expanding.

From the fair, one could see the state of development the prominent city of Portland was in. Although up until then the salaries of Japanese people weren't very good, at that time they increased around 30-40% which set a precedent whereby each year those numbers would increase.

At the time, with Portland had a consular annex where Mr. Koji Aihane worked as the person in charge. Until around that time, there was no settled group of our overseas brethren that could really be called a Japanese association but thanks to the efforts of Buddhist missionary Mr. Wakabayashi in 1905, an association known as Reigoso was organized.

By 1906, the Reigoso had faded into the background. However, at a Buddhist Youth Conference, the actions and popularity of High Priest Wakabayashi showed surprising results for two or three years. A situation existed where many youth were running to the High Priest, yearning for his benevolence.

At this time, among the Japanese storeowners, Furuya, Hachiya, and Matsushima, when it came to travel lodges, Hachiya and Inoue already had three Upstate Fujitani Lodges. Around that time the Mii Church moved from the corner of Ninth and Flanders to Fifteenth and Glisan and the pastor Yoshioka was there.

The Great San Francisco Earthquake occurred at the start of summer this year and brought to Portland great numbers of those that had been evacuated.

In 1907, the consular annex in Portland took on the shape of a real consulate, Mr. Aihane returned to Japan, and Iwatagani Ko came to take over. Because the president at the time was the old Roosevelt, Ko aimed to ride his popularity and planned to break up trusts. However, that turned into a serious failure.



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That fall, big business attacked the effects of the Great Panic to protect their investments by explaining that if the banks were to gradually fail that it would also be painful for Japanese laborers.

The school children problem in San Francisco occurred right during this year. This was not as popular as the Russo-Japanese War and saw a backlash that threatened many forms of exclusion for Japanese people.

In 1908, the panic of the previous year continued and everywhere people complained of the recession. The world of labor, especially the railroad workers, dealt with it single-handedly through the labor office, but the same year the Seattle Oriental Trading Company placed a branch office of their labor department in Portland led by Mr. Kumakichi Inoue. Then owner of the Matsushima Shop, the current proprietor of the Teikoku Store, single-handedly undertook managing the employees. Then, workers from all over came and gathered and the conditions of Japanese people gradually recovered. The same years, Consul Iwatani left Portland and was succeeded by Consul Numano; although now the two of them have since passed away. A group from a corporation managed by Baron Shibusawa visited and since then trade from Japan has been increasing.

As early as New Year of 1909, we were visited by a fierce cold wave that brought heavy snow. One funny story occurred at the end of that January. Advertisements for a play whose message was one of Japanese exclusion were posted. Because the theater troupe who had posted the fliers belonged to current-mayor Baker, Consul Numano negotiated greatly but because it was entirely pro-Japanese, Mr. Baker showed the script to Consul Numano who assented.

That year, when the first Oshu Nippo baseball team was organized, remains a most memorable year. In March, the Japanese cruisers Soya and Aso came to San Francisco Port carrying cadets. At the time, Commandant Ijishi, accompanying the staff officers and military band, visited Portland.

During the festivities in Portland, before the army band joined in, a performance space had been built in the direction of the post office; there, the Japanese Naval Band demonstrated their skills and made the ladies very happy. That same year there were expositions in Seattle and Alaska's Yukon and as more people from Japan came to visit, there was a positive after-effect for the business community. Japanese travel lodges also saw an increase that year.

By the time it became 1910, a few groups of Japanese had firmly established themselves. It is a fact that every year the number of those summoning their wives and children increased. Just like it has been until now, there were not only laborers, and the small number of independent family businesses such as hotels, restaurants, and barber shops increased. That same year our compatriots held a Sports Day. There had been Sports Days before but this year's was the most organized and, moreover, the most successful.



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Halley's Comet, which only appears once every seventy-five years was to appear this year. According to a scholar's opinion: the long tail of the comet was poisonous and would envelope Earth, killing all human life on earth; although this made the public feel threatened, in the end it was an impracticable theory.

1911 was a revolutionary year in the Portland business world for our overseas brethren through the establishment of what should be called the Triangle Alliance. The alliance was a merger between three businesses; until this time, the three most intimate business men of the city were Mosaburo Matsushima, Chotaro Niguma, and Gensaku Somekawa, who managed various independent businesses but in order to create more development in the future merged all their assets; through this mutual understanding the Triangle Alliance was established.

Their establishment is today's Teikoku Company. Since then, the Teikoku Company has prided itself on its forceful ascendance into prosperity but in the end, it was decided that only one of the three legends, Mr. Matsushima, would remain to guard the castle. However, the year of the alliance, economic conditions were recovering, and especially because it was before Prohibition, Japanese restaurants could welcome many customers if they carried a liquor license, but the financial world of our compatriots was adjusted favorably.

1912 was a year that none of us will be able to forget for all our lives. That was the year Emperor Meiji passed away; Meiji 45 became the first year of Taisho; it was also the year that Admiral Nogi and his wife took their lives by sword. It was also the year that then-president of this newspaper, Toyoji Abe returned to Japan.

The weekly publication associated with the Oshu Nippo, *Wandering Star*, was welcomed by the community while seemingly also being involved in trouble. At this time, the consul was Mr. Morizo Ida when the dual citizenship problem occurred in San Francisco. Now the Los Angeles consul, Mr. Kaname Wakasugi was a secretary at the time when he too strongly announced his opinions. In Portland there was the PPOE Assembly and because so many community members came and joined, that summer was a splendid one.

In 1913, Mr. Wilson was elected president for the first time and moved into the White House where it was decided that the United States would spread democratic government. Our compatriots weren't very excited but nor were they sullen by it; the labor front, conversely, were in high spirits.

Although quarrels among the Japanese hadn't died out, Japanese youth energetically recreated a baseball team and played away games all over and the team, named Mikado, was known in America. This year was one with relatively little change in the Japanese community.



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In 1914, the business world of our compatriots was still reeling from a shock the previous year; last year the Hachiya store had a fire, which temporarily led to bankruptcy for the Hachiyas who had to move under what is now the Central Lodge on the corner of 5th and Flanders. Flames of that fire spread to influence the next year as many Japanese people were extremely upset and the situation degraded as if one's line of credit became temporarily blocked. Fortunately, because the railroads and logging areas were bustling, the influence on those with connections to laborers was small.

That year the Keio baseball team went on an away series and won against the Columbia University baseball team. At the end of July, the Great War broke out in Europe and every day news of German victories was reported, the German-Americans were very arrogant and touched a nerve.

At the end of August, President Wilson's wife died in the White House. By around October, the war was continuing with increasing ferocity, the world was gloomy, worker's wages were decreasing, and everyone was lamenting the war. That fall, there was news that the Japanese army had surrendered Jiaozhou Bay.

As it turned into 1915, the war in Europe was far from over, it was only gradually expanding, the German army drew close to Paris, and finally the leadership of France changed hands. Pessimists were saying things like "This is probably the end of the world." Japan engaged China with its Twenty-One Demands which at the time worsened the reputation of Japan, and newspapers largely indicated that their sympathies lay with China.

That year, the peaceful passing of an important teacher to our compatriots in Oregon, the missionary Wakabayashi, was not only felt in Portland, rather all who knew his expansive teachings wept. When it became September, the Liberty Bell was sent from Washington D.C. to Portland and was generally seen.

(Continued on next page)

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(Continued from previous page)

This year, the second Oshu Nippo tour group was organized. The group of around fifty people, led by Mr. Taro Miyake and Mr. Katsuro Senoo, have left Portland. According to a new city regulation this year, women would not be allowed to enter billiard halls or cigarette shops, which caused a lot of fuss among the Japanese. The authorities, however, understood the circumstances of the Japanese, and this ordinance was not applied to them.

A heavy snowfall fell from early on in 1916. It snowed every day and the damage alone was very serious. Also The Multnomah, one of the big hotels in the city, went bankrupt due to the terrible economic recession caused by the continuing war. The Oregon tour group returned safely. Since after June the labor world was showing signs of revival the merchants were relieved.

This year, because of the danger of the Mediterranean route due to the war in Europe, many people heading there avoid that route by passing through the United States. Billiard and tennis players visited our city and showed off their skills. At that time, Consul Kumasaki was stationed in our city. Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, secretary for the Washington Embassy, visited our city on his way home.

The economy seemed to be getting better around August. New businesses were starting here and there. Europe lacked productive power due to the war which was a benefit to us. A large volume of demanded items began to be sent out to Europe.

1917 was the year the United States participated in the war. It is from then that the economy suddenly improved and trade between Japan and the United States increased sharply. The workers became extremely domineering and violent. They started fires here and there, and bombed explosives warehouses and ships, etc. The state of things became alarming.

America was greatly busy with patriotic parades, the recruitment of land and sea military personnel, and the sale of military bonds. The Rose Festival was also held as one of the annual events, but the citizens' heads were full of war fever, so it was practically neglected.

Fittingly, at the same time the Chinese gang wars began which made Chinatown shudder. In this year, the Oshu Nippo sent Old Man Hardy to Japan. He was a young man when he visited Japan with Commodore Perry during the Kaei era. The third tour group was organized and it was led by Mr. Abe.

In 1918, war was the only topic in America. It was decided to transport one million soldiers to Europe. Conscription registration began and Japanese also registered. In this way the voice of Japanese exclusion was hushed.

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The America that only made use of Japanese labor in the union ironworks too got serious. Places that had not previously accepted Japanese hired them and paid a prescribed salary if there was an open position. Japanese and White laborers worked well in harmony.

The Oregon tour group returned safely and Old Man Hardy returned as well. Mr. Senoo, a reporter of this company, left and turned his direction to the fields of business and education. The people of the city were delighted with the military announcement that Germany had surrendered on November eleventh.

The year 1919 was as peaceful as a sheep and welcomed as a year of remodeling. Since peace talks had to be held, many efforts were put into arranging a ceasefire plan before the talks. President Wilson from the United States attended as a representative to present fourteen points.

Gathered in Versailles to sign the international agreement, only important leaders like Lloyd George of Britain and others from the world powers concluded the peace treaty. Mr. Wilson came home after great successes, but the Senate rejected the treaty without amiability. Mr. Wilson made a tour of the whole country to focus on this during the next presidential election and visited Portland on September fifteenth. Then shortly afterwards, as if to follow up Mr. Wilson, Mr. Johnson who was opposed to the League of Nations, visited Portland and spoke his opinion fiercely.

Because the peace treaty was concluded in 1919, Mr. Harris, the elder admiral, returned from Japan to America via Europe and visited Portland. Our compatriots hosted a welcome party in Multnomah with Dr. Johnson. The American Legion began to exert influence on politicians and began placing strong pressure on foreigners. They gained influence by participating in the war. A law was passed that newspaper journals printed in foreign languages must be accompanied by an English translation.

From a spirit of respect for the law, the Oshu Nippo attached English translations for two or three issues, but a lawsuit filed by a German newspaper finally nullified the law. Since then, such annoyances have disappeared. On the other hand, however, an investigation of Japanese immigrants has begun along the coast. Following that, papers like *Bee* in Sacramento frequently attacked Japanese immigrants.

In a completely uninhibited style, they wrote things that were true and untrue. Those sparks have again began to ignite the dry grasses of Oregon. Then, Chairman Johnson of the Immigration Committee came to Portland to give anti-Japanese speeches. This year there was a census in Japan. A survey of Japanese residents here was also done at the request of Consul Sugimura.

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1921 began with loud anti-Japanese voices that had begun the previous autumn. Consul Sugimura invited Dr. Mizuguchi to try and introduce Japan to Americans through his lectures across various regions. A new ordinance concerning hotels was issued. For buildings higher than three stories, fire resistant doors were required in order to prevent fire from reaching upstairs.

Baseball fever spread among the young people, and several teams played on the field this summer.

The previous year was a presidential election year, so the business world seemed somewhat lost, but this year the economy was good.

The White House welcomed the new President Harding. However, as the economy was not actually good, signs of a recession gradually appeared toward the end of the year.

In 1922, the economic recession from the previous year became increasingly serious, and finances among the Japanese seemed to be considerably tight. This year, however, the city must give thanks to Japan.

Since 1919, Japanese steamships have entered the Port of Portland one after another to transport lumber, wheat flour, fertilizer and so on. Companies' payrolls increased, the workers' pocket was fuller, and the money entering the city was enormous throughout the year. So, businessmen put emphasis on trade between Japan and the United States. The many times anti-Japanese voice were raised, merciless pressure was exerted on these groups.

This year was the year when the famous Washington Conference was held and the agreement between the four powers was signed in March. It was in May that the state bank of our city was closed. Baseball fever increased gradually with the season. The JAC team traveled to The Dalles and played against the soldier team.

Since the anti-Japanese land bill was rejected in the Senate the previous year, this year they began collecting signatures to put it on a general ballot. Because it did not reach the prescribed number of signatures by the deadline, however, it was finally given up.

This summer, Mr. Moriwaki of Mitsui & Co., Ltd. passed away. For the late Old Man Hardy, Mr. Abe, at his own expense, erected a stone monument at the soldier's cemetery. The Italian agricultural cooperative applied for coalition to the Japanese society.

1923 was a hard to forget year for the Oregon compatriots. It was a year full of hatred. The Alien Land Law, which was shouted for by anti-Japanese activists for many years, finally passed the state legislature. The law makes it so that that foreigners without the ability to naturalize do not have the right to own even a little bit of land.

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The land law was not all as the Alien Business Law was also passed, adding even more pressure on top. Last year Mr. Ozawa's appeal to the Supreme Court was judged, and it was finally decided that we did not qualify for naturalization. With that decision, the state of Oregon dealt a crushing blow to us this year.

Shortly after that, on September first, the unprecedented big earthquake destroyed Tokyo and Yokohama. At this time America was sympathetic and took the initiative in their support. Oregon's compatriots also donated a large amount of money. However, America's goodwill to Japan was misunderstood due to the timing with passing of the anti-Japanese laws. It was most regrettable. In October, our president Mr. Abe moved to San Francisco to assume management of the San Francisco New World newspaper.

This year is 1924. The anti-Japanese immigration plan had passed. In the homeland, it was an abominable year for the people who died in indignation. The Oshu Nippo is now twenty years old. If it were a person it would be the age of an adult. We celebrate its twentieth birthday, and planning for a robust year we must work hard with all of our might.

The Oshu Nippo has had a fairly complicated history, but there is no need to write such a thing. Looking back over the last twenty years, society has gone through all sorts of matters. It is impossible to describe them in detail, but in short, Japanese society has developed through rejection or welcome, and through various in-fighting, to arrive where it is today. This development has not been aided by good things alone. Much of it was stimulated by suffering, rising from it, and gradually growing up.

While traveling bans should not be able to exist under the Gentleman's Agreement, this will instead lead the compatriots to work even harder. Compatriots concerned with their homeland embarked on their businesses, and most have become successful. The compatriot foundation will become stronger through the traveling ban, and they are making great economic progress.

Our secret to achieving steady development, even if we do not have the right to assimilate, even if land ownership is deprived, is in attaining the goodwill of calm sympathizers from among those anti-Japanese voices. There are many roads for developing in the future. Previously, large numbers of immigrants tried to make a profit, but that failed. Due to the immigration ban we must do our work seriously as we have come this far. If the Gentlemen's Agreement disappears and things eventually fall into a state of exclusion, we have to be more prepared than ever.

Our success or failure depends on whether or not this happens. This year when Counselor Saburi visited our city, he said that we have to observe the great points of the Japanese, and know each other's disadvantages. Then we can figure out how to be welcomed by the United States. These are words of wisdom. If all of us acted with the intention of being ambassadors, then I expect there would not be the exclusion.

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<Photo: The Current Buddhist Temple>

The Rose Festival and the Compatriot Float that Participated

Since its beginning, we have not once failed to participate in this matter. It has become one of the most renowned seasonal festivals throughout the United States today. In Portland, it has been celebrated for seventeen years since 1908. Since then, we compatriots have participated in the Rose Festival every single year.

Every year, our float always stands out with its unique Japanese designs and is washed in applause from the line of spectators. Every year it is chosen for honors. This year, due to the newly established immigration laws, the relationship between American citizens and the Japanese community has gotten worse and the hatred among them has been increasing.

Disregarding that, compatriot agriculturalists willingly accepted a request from the head of the City Council of Portland. After toiling, a magnificent float made of fresh vegetables was completed. It participated and was selected for the top prize. Furthermore, while it followed the parade route, the attached vegetables were generously thrown into the crowd of sightseers to great cheers.

Since we participate stylishly every year as we have for the past seventeen years before this anniversary issue, I will end with what I have said above.

Part Three, Page 10 [page 29 of this issue]:

The explanation of the cut image

The picture shown is of the float used by compatriot for the Rose Festival in 1910. It is funny to see a horse drawing a car decorated with cherry blossoms. This festival car was later installed as an ice cream shop in front of the Queen Bee Hotel built by Bun'emon Arai.

Part Four, Page 10 [page 30]:

This year, we built a wisteria trellis decorated with artificial flowers and a Kabuki-samurai that was a great hit. It was created by Mr. Aburaki, the skillful designer from Los Angeles. One can see societal transitions in the shift from the days of riding horses to riding cars.

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Part Three, Page 9:

As I conclude the page with an explanation for this, I will omit it here. But the correct year is 1912, not 1910 as printed below the page.

Part Three, Page 4 [page 24]:

The designer for the Farmers Association built the entire house of Nisio Mujoan using farm products such as strawberries to represent an American flag on the roof, a chimney of potatoes, a bunch of green onion as pillars decorated with radish, daikon and cabbage. Eventually it was awarded the top prize.

Part Four, Page 6 [page 38]:

The picture shown on the page dated 1912 shows a princess appearing at the top of the float at Portland Rose Festival. It was taken on 17th Street along burnsidess. There is an interesting contrast when comparing this picture with the previously mentioned compatriot floats.

The Entrepreneurs' Red Blanket

As the Japan of ages past rushed recklessly to Westernize, those in Japan showed even more advanced fashions than the compatriots living in the United States. This is especially so for the middle class of Tokyo after the Keihin earthquake disaster [Great Kanto Earthquake]. They proudly insisted that they wore middle-class clothes although they appeared suspiciously flashy and were made of fine material. It is astounding that this is middle-class.

In 1908, when a group of entrepreneurs from Japan came to Portland, it was unthought-of in Japan that members of the middle class would build western-style houses and eat western food afterwards. Yet this was a result of Japanese economic advancement.

Another source of this was stimulus from wondering in what other ways one could emulate the modern Western lifestyle. However, the trend of carrying red and blue blankets from Japan and coming to the West to enjoy oneself was introduced by visiting entrepreneurs who did it first.

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Although the number of the entrepreneur's red blankets has been decreasing every year, there are practically none who have yet to go the United States who do not yearn to practice this custom. One of the most prominent stories of entrepreneurs coming to Portland is about the group led by Mr. Shibusawa in 1908.

The group and their wives were welcome guests and drew glances from the Americans. At this time Mr. Mizuno, the consul-general in New York, was also visiting Portland. On keeping the group of eight people moving smoothly, Mr. Mizuno said it was "as difficult as controlling monkeys in a circus," with a sigh.

While Mr. Mizuno comparing Japan's foremost entrepreneurs to monkeys may have been somewhat crude, he called those most troublesome Red Blankets whom he controlled like Lao Tse, 'monkey.' Perhaps the short-tempered Consul-General Mizuno was also upset by his intentional yet appropriate epithet [In the Journey to the West Lao Tse fights with the primate main character].

Although I disagree with the appraisal of the one who came to see the businessmen as 'monkeys,' I remember this sometimes and almost laugh at them appearing like monkeys. The entrepreneurs made their base in the Portland Hotel. There in the hotel, more so than before they left, the Red Blankets acted up.

At that time, a Japanese bellboy was single-handedly serving the entrepreneurs in the hotel. The group ceaselessly calling on the him while wearing their red blankets surely drew subtle animosity from the Japanese bellboy. Since he could not just say "You are monkeys," he warned them "Not to behave like monkeys."

[Photo: The Princess of the Rose Festival, 1912]

One day, their hall stunk somewhat of Chinese and the bellboy could not find the source. A certain lady was standing in her doorway with the door open. The lady was wearing a kimono and straw shoes while smoking Japanese tobacco out of a long pipe and sitting in a chair.

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Another annoying point was that when it was time to bathe, the men, in their underwear, preposterously clattered from their rooms into the hallways and to the baths. When Americans saw the scene, their eyes got as big as jewels as they gazed on. Because of the times however, there were not many forms of exclusion. If it were today though, it would become material for the newspapers.

With no experience entering a Western bath, the men followed the traditional Japanese bathing style, cleansing themselves before getting into the bathtub and spilling water all over the floor. After exiting the bathtub disaster struck as the lower rooms were leaking water from the ceiling. Nobody knew the cause and it created a great commotion, but when it was finally found to be those Japanese Red Blankets everyone laughed.

Despite putting on a show with the red blankets and being called monkeys by Mr. Mizuno, over the years the passionate observations of the entrepreneurs who travelled to the United States and European nations have led to the importation of new ideas to Japan. Through this, more in Japan became interested in leading a cultured life. We must thank all the Red Blankets for the advancements of today like the middle class, their fashion, and their cuisine.

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A haunted house in Portland

People like to call a house that has been vacant for long time a haunted house even if it is a large and splendid one.

Ghost stories are not uncommon even in the United States. Until recently, even in Portland, for about 30 years there were two “haunted houses” nobody visited. Those two houses have been demolished now. While one of the sites is still empty, the other now has a fine building, which is haunted by contemporary ghosts.

They say that the house with these contemporary ghosts is at 10th and Salmon. I don't know if they were Japanese, but reportedly nobody was able to stay in the house for more than 3 days. Supposedly, a married couple around the age of 50 lived in the house and had some people who worked for them. Although they could hear the couple's voices, they never saw the face of the wife. All of the house was managed by the husband, who, it has been said, ordered a loaded pistol to be placed in every room.

One time, as a Japanese boy was cleaning the hallway, a white-haired elderly person suddenly blocked his path, knocking the boy over in surprise. When he stood back up, the old person was nowhere to be seen. He immediately told the husband about it, who just said “Shh, Shhh,” which left him confused. The boy returned home without a moment's delay.

Since then, a few more Japanese people have gone to work there out of curiosity, and everyone saw the same phantom without exception. Eventually, people started calling it a haunted house and stopped going near it.

The other haunted house is well known among many Japanese people because it is relatively new. It was a house that stood vacant for 30 years located on the hill on 24th Avenue West to Everett Street. It was demolished a few years ago, and nothing else has come up on the site yet. This house is not related to Japanese people at all, but people in the neighborhood kept distance from it as they believed it to be a haunted house.

When asked if a ghost has appeared there, everyone's story differs. As the story goes, a Japanese person tried sleeping in the house to investigate the haunting, but came up empty. Prior to its demolishing, the house was already known as a haunted house.

They say that a person once committed suicide there. When the rumor spread, it bothered and scared people, keeping them away from the house.

The abandoned house became increasingly desolated to the point of looking like a wild animal habitat. It was said that night after night, a mysterious voice of a woman could be heard... but not anymore.



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Amusing Baseball Stories From Our City

They say that, when baseball was first introduced to Japan, everyone would receive fastballs by bare hand. Baseball hurts. It used to be said that if you couldn't put up with the pain, you didn't have what it took to play. If you were a pitcher, all you needed to do was to throw a ball.

The pitcher, Mr. Moriyama, at First High school would practice furiously and throw 400 fastballs every day in vigorous training. Later, even when the baseball team came from Waseda University, they still played in gaiters and tabi socks that made them look they were wearing firefighter costumes. After that, a sporting company offered to give them a uniform, and the team flew back to Japan with the new uniforms.

There must be countless amusing stories like this that are not as famous, but here I will focus on those in America, especially those that occurred in this city!

Of all the stories I can think about, the first one to come to mind is when the audience was shocked more than ever before by this player sliding into the pitcher. About 7 years ago, a young man casually showed up in the Mikado clubroom. He seemed to be a big fan of baseball and said that he was crazy about it. Additionally, it was rumored before his arrival that he was an athlete from Yokosho, so they decided to let him play.

During a practice game, Mr. Yokosho showed up in a composed manner with a long bat. The pitcher that day was the now deceased Mr. Harada, the star player of the Mikado club. At the second base was Mr. Sakaino, who now plays in Seattle. However, Mr. Yokosho advanced to second base easily, probably thanks to a walk and a bunt. So far nothing was wrong, but here comes the funny part: the second baseman, Mr. Sakaino, was closely guarding Mr. Yokosho when, he suddenly dashed towards pitcher, Mr. Harada.

Mr. Sakaino stood still and looked on dubiously. Clueless Mr. Harada checked first base, and the instant he wound up for the pitch, something rolled into his foot! Of course, he was startled - It was Mr. Yokosho that just slid into the pitcher! Everybody was wondering what he was doing. Beginning with the defensive team they all slowly understood: Mr. "I'm crazy about baseball" thought the pitcher was the second base and ran as fast as he could to get to him.

Everyone was dumbfounded they couldn't even laugh, Mr. Yokosho was as serious as ever. What's more, his "sliding" was the best thing ever, it was not a leg-slide or hand-slide. He had slid into the pitcher's mound, rolling into the unaware Mr. Harada, and ended up sitting on the pitcher's plate.



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Because that made it even funnier, the story is still repeatedly talked about whenever people talk about funny baseball stories. Apparently Mr. Yokosho is now in Los Angeles, but we'll politely keep his name a secret.

A strange scene at the second base

Again, we'll keep the person's name anonymous. This also happened around the same time as our last story. While the previous story was about a practice match, this one happened in a real game with the same team in a field at the Multnomah sports club. Of course, it was Sunday, in the golden era with freedom before Prohibition. Strong players in our team all had a drink to lift their spirits up before the game.

Although no one could hold alcohol like this guy, the featured character of this story. On the game day, he was as majestic as ever after an exceptional amount of drink. He was so drunk, that a very straight ball looked like an unhittable magical pitch to him. Right when his teammates were impressed that he was playing at all, he belligerently hit the ball to right field and advanced to first base easily. Aiming for second base carefully, he found a perfect moment, dashed as fast as falcon, built enough momentum, and got to the base with an epic head-slide. In a fierce cloud of dust and sand, he kept sliding, and finally hit his belly on second base.

At that moment, he vomited several feet forward like a waterfall. That ended the game. Watching it from home plate, his vomit first came out of the cloud of dust & sand, and then his hand. This strange scene, an unexpected entertainment, even amused the American audience so much that they were clutching their sides with laughter.

There are so many other countless funny stories about the Mikado Club. For example, a fielder failed to catch a fly ball because a bee stung him, and the catcher who ran the opposite direction to catch for a base on balls. However, we'll share these stories the next time we have a chance. For now, we will cover a recent amusing story that occurred amongst local businessmen to end this column.

This might be more like a lucky, rather than an amusing story. It is about outfielder Wolfer from our team, the Portland Beavers. In my memory, he's hit three home runs in his entire career. I'll discuss two of them here. Actually, though Mr. Wolfer hit a lot as the leading hitter, most of the time he would either hit a single or his ball would fly into an opponent's hand in the left outfield.

You would assume it natural that hitting it out of the park would be met with more applause than other players. However, the second of his three home runs was rather goofy: the ball landed at the very top of the wall in right field,



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everyone wondered whether it would come back inside or go beyond the wall. It did go beyond the wall and made the play a game-winning home run! Yet his last home run was still the quirkiest one. Though I've watched so many baseball games, I still cannot forget this one. Most of the people cannot forget Ruth's home runs and the grand slam Smith hit in Cleveland as truly astonishing world records. However, I unfortunately only read about these homeruns on the newspapers.

On the other hand, I was lucky enough to witness all three home runs by Wolfer closely. Because of this, Wolfer has left a deep impression on me. I cannot remember who the Beavers were playing, but it happened last year. I believe that it was when Wolfer batted for the 3rd of 4th time that game. His grand swing on the second or third ball had the audience make noise. Wolfer's ball flew over the first baseman's head, and dropped onto the right field. One right fielder came dashing, didn't make it, but couldn't control his momentum and kept speeding toward the wall.

The ball kept bouncing and rolling outside of the foul line, went underneath the metal fence, hit a board, and bounced back to the wall near the foul line. As the ball just rolled on, the right fielder went toward the ball in a rush. The playful ball, though, got bounced again on the wall and kept rolling underneath the bleacher stairs. Now there was nothing he could do. While his teammates, opponents, and audience were all dumbfounded, Mr. Wolfer rounded home base leisurely. It was an absolutely strange scene to witness.

