

The Philippines-Japan

Quarterly

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Winter 1937

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THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE
BY THE EDITOR

WAS I EVER INTERESTED?
BY A STAFF WRITER

WINTER, 1937

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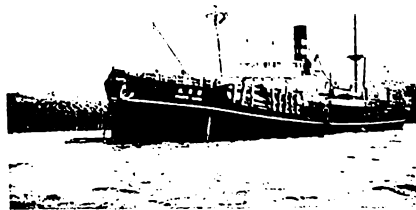
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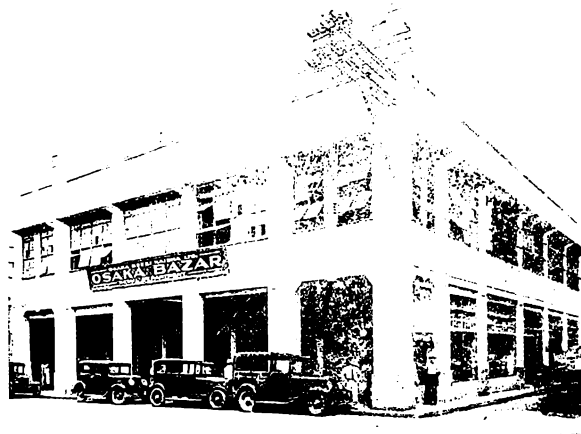
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The Situation In China

EVENTS have moved so swiftly in China, during the past year, that the attention of the public has been centered, more or less, on the day to day developments there, rather than on the fundamental causes underlying the whole incident.

This is but natural because humans are invariably more interested in news than they are in history.

The close proximity of the Philippines to the seat of the trouble, and her rapidly approaching status as an independent State of the Orient, are factors which make it highly desirable for her people to clearly understand the nature of the differences between Japan and China and to be in position to properly evaluate the possible outcome upon the future relations of the Philippines, with both of the contending countries.

It is a matter of regret that much of the news and information which has been disseminated, since the start of the conflict, has been highly colored and in many instances based upon outright falsehood. Much of such material has been broadcast for the purpose of deliberately beclouding the issues and to create the impression that Japan is at fault in the matter.

While The Philippines-Japan Quarterly does not pretend to claim any super-virtues for the Japanese, we do claim in this present struggle, that Japan is acting in the interests of the entire Orient; which

of course includes the Philippines as well as China herself. Because this phase of the conflict has received but scant attention abroad, this issue of The Philippines-Japan Quarterly is given over, very largely, to a review of the causes underlying

that we shall be accused of bias and, by some, of even deliberately over-drawing the miserable conditions which exist in China. If such is the case, we respectfully recommend to those of our readers who may be skeptical, that they peruse such

books as Ralph Townsend's 'Ways That Are Dark' or his most recent volume, 'Asia Answers'. Therein will be found ample material to more than substantiate the horrible conditions which we describe.

That the World is not better informed of the ultimate aims of Japan, with reference to China, is to be laid at the door of Japan herself. She has so intensely felt the absolute justice of her actions that she has been more or less bewildered that such is not recognized by the world at large. Having no regularly established organ of propaganda, she has been forced to depend upon the utterances of her statesmen, to convey the explanations of her movements, to

the peoples of other countries. Such utterances, being invariably terse and couched in diplomatic terms, convey little in the way of information.

It is with the hope of clarifying and amplifying the information on the subject, which has come to our readers piecemeal through other channels, that we are devoting this issue to the China situation. If the material presented serves to bring

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the struggle and an explanation of Japan's intentions in the matter.

Those who have not travelled extensively in China or who have not followed the course of events in that country, through the many noteworthy volumes written by unbiased authorities, have little conception of the chaotic and dangerous conditions which exist there.

Because of the candidness of many of the articles on China, contained in this number, it is possible

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The Source of the Trouble

Japan's Sole Aim in the China Affair is to Stabilize the Country and to
Eradicate the Menace of a Red Government

By G. H. Enosawa

FEW persons who have followed the developments of the Sino-Japanese struggle, in the daily news, have had the opportunity of studying the fundamental causes underlying the whole situation. This is due partly to the fact that newspapers, as a rule, haven't the time nor the inclination to delve into historical facts and backgrounds and partly to the fact that official statements and diplomatic notes, which appear in the news, are couched in such ambiguous terms that few people can understand them.

The casual reader, or even the one who depends entirely upon news reports for his information, probably holds the opinion that the present conflict between China and Japan is the result of some one act of violence which brought on positive action by Japan. While it is true that the now famous Lukouchiao Incident, more commonly known as the 'Marco Polo Bridge Incident', was specifically the spark which set off the military operations of both countries; actually the affair is a matter which has been developing for a matter of several years.

Issues not Involved

While diplomatic pronouncements on the subject, because of the language used, have created the impression that the issues involved are somewhat complicated, in reality they are quite simple. The entire matter revolves around the selfish ambitions of the Chinese warlords and their cruel mis-rule of the Chinese people. From this has emanated the periodical anti-foreign movements which have made it so dangerous for foreigners to live in China, and the recent attempt to Bolshevise China, the success of which would place all governments in the Orient in danger of being extinguished.

Because a continuance of the present unstable conditions in China affects not only Japan but all other Oriental countries as well, which naturally includes the Philippines, this article will attempt



G. H. Enosawa

to lay bare the unvarnished facts of the case in order that Filipinos may properly evaluate the effect its outcome may have upon their future existence.

On the outset, it should be clearly understood that this article, under no circumstances, can be considered as an indictment of the Chinese people as such, but rather as a recital of facts and conditions to which the Chinese people themselves have fallen victim. Japan has all along contended that she has no quarrel with the Chinese people and in support of such contention, points with pride to the fact that throughout the entire struggle, over 15,000 Chinese citizens have lived in Japan in peace and harmony with the Japanese. Although no especial precautionary measures have been taken, not a single one of those 15,000 Chinese have been molested in any manner nor have they been subjected to even the slightest indignities. As a matter of fact, at the time of this writing, some 400 Chinese people are weekly entering Japan, feeling far safer there than they do in their own country.

While it is extremely difficult to fix an actual date which marks the beginning of the present differences between China

and Japan, it can be set in general terms as having started soon after the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in 1925. It was soon after that event that Chiang Kai Shek visited Moscow and, upon his return to China, embarked upon a ruthless campaign to subjugate the country. His eventual domination of a large portion of the Chinese territory is a matter of historical record. While China has continued to be known as a Republic since its founding as such by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, it is a Republic in name only. Chiang Kai Shek in reality and actually the Chinese Government and nothing of a governmental nature can be accomplished without his endorsement.

In this connection it is interesting to note the remarks of Mr. Anthony Billingham, correspondent in China for the New York Times. In a recent signed article appearing in that paper, he said: "Most American conception of China and the Chinese people seems based upon imagination, propaganda and incorrect reports written more for their color value than veracity. Americans speak of our "great sister Republic" across the Pacific, meaning China, without realizing that there is not an iota of democracy in all this great land.

National Army Chiang's

"Actually China is governed by super dictator Chiang Kai-shek and a number of lesser regional political-military leaders. Chiang controls the National Government, which includes all the provinces in Central China. Generalissimo Chiang's own private army is the only one in China which can be termed a national force. What there is of China's Navy is subject to his orders alone, and Mme. Chiang controls China's Air Force.

"For some obscure reason, possibly polite humility, Chiang refuses to admit that he is the dictator of China. He likes to pretend that the National Government runs China's affairs, but the mere suggestion is ludicrous, for a

more closely knit family dictatorship is scarcely imaginable.

Madame May Become Leader

"Chiang Kai-shek and Mme. Chiang are the Chinese government. No official would dare to raise his voice against either of them. They meet frequent and persistent opposition on obscure matters of routine, but no question of importance is ever decided without their consent and approval. By the same token their approval of any program is tantamount to government sanction. The result has been both adverse and favorable, and Chaing Kai-shek has proved to be both China's strength and China's weakness."

In another portion of the same article, in which Mr. Billingham pays tribute to the abilities of Mme. Chiang Kai Shek, he says: "It is quite within the realm of probability that this little Chinese woman will become the real leader of China in the event her husband is incapacitated. Chinese officials believe that Chaing Kai-shek's army would remain loyal to her. And she already controls China's army. Her difficulties would be with Chinese diplomats, but Chinese realists will tell you that Chinese diplomats are secondary in importance to generals."

In further illustration of the type of war-lord rule which is at present in charge of China's destinies, Mr. Billingham in the same article went on to say, "China's real leaders are all military men, war lords of provinces, generals with their own private armies. Chiang, seated at the head of a table of a council of war with these generals, might easily be mistaken for a secretary. But he is the pivot and stabilizing point around which the political and military world of China revolves."

Chiang Unimpressive

"Most of the other leaders present seem far more impressive than China's slight dictator. There is General Feng Yu-hsiang, the Christian general who is a master of publicity, endeavoring to appear ill at ease and awkward in such bright company. For a Chinese he has a huge figure, being more than six feet tall. He is rugged and coarse and proud of his peasant forebears. General Feng is Chiang's blood brother, is a great military leader, has a large political following, but has no army of his own since he turned against the Generalissimo despite the binding nature of their relationship.

"Liu Hsiang, the youthful but ailing war lord of Szechwan, sits near by. He sits with bowed head, his hands folded across his middle because a stomach tumor won't permit his sitting erect. Also near sits old General Yen Hsi-shan, the war lord of Shansi. His white mustache hangs limply, his hands quietly quiver with age.

"General Han Fu-chu, the independent Governor of Shantung, is one of the most presentable Chinese officials at the conference table. He, too, is a big man. Self-made, of peasant extraction, he is a proud and able official. And like many outstanding peasant personalities he is intensely patriotic.

"The stranger at the board is General Pai Chung-hsi, the real leader of the independent province of Kwangsi. It is the first time General Pai has crossed the northern boundaries of his province in the last nine years, during which time he has criticized and condemned most of Chiang Kai-shek's domestic and foreign policies. He has been especially resentful of Chiang's past policy toward Japan. He is considered the best military leader in China and an exceptional strategist.

Chiang's Many Civil Wars

"For the past decade Generalissimo Chiang has waged repeated civil wars, and has tugged at all the political strings at his disposal, in an endeavor to bring these leaders to a common conference table. He has fought every one of these men. And Liu Hsiang, the war lord of Szechwan, appears entirely unembarrassed, although only a few months ago he was on the verge of open rebellion. It is the way of Chinese war lords."

While the above named war-lords by no means comprise the entire group which is in control of the various so-called governments of China, they are cited here as representative of the type of men against whom Japan is at present directing her activities.

These war-lords, who derive their power over their respective territories through maintaining large private armies, as a rule operate independently of each other and more frequently than not are in opposition to the so-called Central Government (actually the Chiang Kai Shek regime). It is because of this fact that Chiang Kai Shek and his immediate subordinates have, from time to time, instituted anti-foreign movements and have encouraged boycotts

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EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

Manila, P. I.,
Dec. 20th, 1937

Any doubt we may have held during the past year, regarding the advisability or continuing the publication of *The Philippines-Japan Quarterly*, has been completely dispelled as the result of this present trip to the Philippines. On every hand we have received unlimited encouragement as to the future position of this publication, in the development of a close relationship between Japan and the Philippines.

We were particularly well pleased to learn of the splendid reception given our Special Taiwan Number, last issue. It is our hope that the future will see Taiwan and the Philippines working unceasingly for a larger volume of trade between the two.

Along that line, we have learned that Governor-General Admiral Seizo Kobayashi is planning on paying an early visit to the Commonwealth.

Now that the Philippines has an organ to promote tourism in that country, why not inaugurate a campaign in Japan to stimulate more Japanese visitors to the Commonwealth? *The Philippines Japan Quarterly* will gladly assist in every way possible.

It's encouraging to note that Japanese golfers and Japanese boxers are to visit the Philippines. There's nothing like sports to bring countries into closer harmony with each other.

We were a bit disappointed to see how little is being done in the Philippines toward educating Japanese manufacturers in the wider use of Philippine products.

Why not send a group of Filipino business men to Japan, to talk the matter over?



WHAT does Japan desire of China? That question has probably been asked more often than any other, in connection with the present differences between Japan and China. The answer could, no doubt, be given in comparatively few words, for Japan asks of China absolutely nothing which it is impossible for her to give. Tersely put, Japan desires China to become a good and peaceful neighbor. However, as such a statement is so general in character, some amplification is necessary in order that the justice of Japan's desires may be fully understood.

That China, for a number of years, has been far from a good neighbor, hardly requires elaboration. Since the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the subsequent rise to power of Chiang Kai Shek, China has constantly been a house divided against itself. Never, during that period, has China presented a place where the nationals of other countries could live without extreme danger to life and property. Aside from the physical dangers to foreigners, China, because of the divergent interests of her many ruling war-lords, has for years, been in an almost constant state of civil war.

Comintern Encroachment

Unable or unwilling to unify the country and to establish a stable government, Chiang Kai Shek has made it possible for the gradual encroachment of the Moscow Comintern which, because of the very doctrines for which it stands, has made of China a seething caldron of anarchy and strife.

Were China located in some other part of the world, far removed from Japan's shores, such a condition would naturally present a problem for the solution of other countries. However, since China and Japan are forced by nature, to live in adjacent territories, the solution of the problem has been forced upon Japan.

It has been with great reluctance that Japan has been compelled to employ force in bringing about a reversal of the appalling conditions which have existed in China for a number of years. With almost unbelievable patience Japan has, for many years, expectantly awaited the time when the present rulers of China would take the necessary measures to establish peace and tranquility within her borders. In face of countless provocations and their consequent endless diplomatic negotiations, Japan has at-

What Does Japan Desire Of China?

By A Staff Writer

tempted, in every way to encourage the rulers of China to adopt a policy of good neighborliness, to the end that any issues which may exist between them, could be peacefully and harmoniously settled.

Instead of improvement in the turbulent conditions, time only served to increase the intensity of the situation. Each new day brought forth more and greater evidences of Chang Kai Shek's desire to be a disturbing factor in the Orient. In furthering that desire he instituted a widespread boycott against the Japanese, which culminated in the now famous Lukouchiao incident and in which Japanese soldiers were deliberately fired upon by soldiers of the Chiang Kai Shek regime. As further evidence of Chiang Kai Shek's unfriendly intentions, he refused to recognize the settlement then pending between the Japanese and the local government officials, thereby bringing about the military actions now taking place.

Since Japan has been forced to take



*Chinese Children Happy With
Japanese Soldiers*

the action which she has, there is but one termination possible. Japan must continue the task she has undertaken until China is completely cleared of all the elements which have brought on the present disturbance, and must eliminate all the elements which are making it possible for the Moscow Comintern to gain a foothold in the Orient.

In clearing China of those elements, Japan hopes to make it possible for the Chinese people to set up a benevolent government of their own, capable of keeping peace and order within her borders and intent upon improving the condition of her 400,000,000 people.

Such a government would make it possible for the development of China's natural resources, thereby making her a dependable source of raw materials for Japan and all other manufacturing countries of the world.

Would Command Respect

Such a government would make it possible for the 400,000,000 inhabitants of China to so raise their standard of living that they would eventually become a tremendous market for the manufactures of the entire world. By establishing peace and order, in all parts of the country, such a government would command the respect and cooperation of all nationalities, to the end that capital and technical assistance in abundance would be forthcoming for the establishment of much needed communications; which in turn would lead to the development of countless other enterprises.

Although granting that it is highly desirable that China become a united and peaceful area in the Orient, there are many who do not yet thoroughly understand Japan's vital interests which compel her to pursue the matter so diligently. Those who continue to cling to that viewpoint have lost sight of the fact that Japan was drawn into Chinese territory only after having, for years, suffered a long list of indignities and hostile acts, any one of which would have brought forth immediate action from Great Britain or America, had such acts been perpetrated upon their nationals. However, once having been forced to the point of action, Japan intends to pursue the matter only so far as is necessary to eliminate the underlying causes which provoked it. No civilized country in the world has yet been known to abandon the right to protect the lives and property of their respective nationals, wherever they may

be lawfully abiding. No less does Japan follow the same impulse in defending the lives and property of her own nationals.

The vital interests of Japan in China, to which reference has been made, are largely the result of the Nationalistic policies in vogue in other parts of the world. The operation of those policies has resulted in the realization by Japan, that if she is to progress or even to survive, she will have to depend upon the Orient, and only the Orient, for the means by which to do so. Such being an undeniable reality, is it unusual or unreasonable for Japan to strive for a peaceful, prosperous and harmonious Orient?

Commerce Barriers Erected

Long ago, Japan realized that her salvation lay in the direction of industrialization. With a fast growing population, crowded into an unbelievably small space, she had hoped to relieve the situation through industry. World conditions, however, erected barrier after barrier and the markets for her produce were closed to her, one by one, thus forcing her to seek sources of materials and markets as yet undeveloped. What could be more natural than the development of those sources and those markets, right at her very door?

China's location, with relation to Japan, makes her a desirable source of those supplies which Japan so badly needs for her industries, but which she so sadly lacks. By the same token, China's tremendous population, if placed in position to earn, would be able to absorb tremendous quantities of Japan's manufactured products. On the face of it,

Japan and China should be natural commercial allies. Everything is in their favor, to make them so. The one factor which has stood in the way of a complementary trade, to their everlasting mutual benefit, has been the constant chaotic conditions prevailing in China. With this condition eliminated, both China and Japan will be able to embark upon an era of mutual prosperity which will reflect to the benefit of all mankind.

Entire World Will Gain

In evaluating the benefits to be derived from a peaceful and prosperous China, only the uninformed can hold to the belief that Japan alone will be the gainer. By no stretch of the imagination can it be conceived that Japan will ever be in position to absorb all of the raw products and materials which a stable China would be in position to supply. By no stretch of the imagination could it be conceived that Japan would be able to supply the normal demands in manufactured products, of 400,000,000 people made prosperous enough to buy them. Under no circumstances will Japan be in position to alone supply the capital necessary for the development of railroads, telegraphs and telephones, public utilities of all kinds and the countless industrial enterprises bound to follow in the wake of an emancipated China. In short, with a peaceful and prosperous China, under a stable government, she will prove a lasting benefit to the entire world.

Japan Desires No Territory

The latter statement immediately brings up the oft repeated bugaboo that Japan has designs of eventually acquir-

ing the territory of China. How, it is asked, can foreign capital and foreign enterprise participate in the development of China, if Japan undertakes the administration of that territory? Those who persist in that thesis are entirely lacking in knowledge of the realities of the situation. Japan, as repeatedly enunciated by her responsible governmental representatives, does not desire one single inch of China's territory nor does she desire to have administrative control of it. The Government of Japan and the financiers of the country, are fully aware that the development of China is a task far too great for Japan alone to undertake. The high authorities of Japan know, full well, that the burden of policing such a great area and such a vast population would be far beyond Japan's means, both as to finances and man-power. All of Japan knows that the re-building of China would require too much time for any one country to undertake the task alone. Knowing these facts, the Japanese are more than willing that the Chinese themselves, under wise and conscientious Chinese leadership, undertake the task themselves. All that Japan asks of China is that she establish a stable and benevolent government, capable of uniting the country and intent upon making of it a place where all may live and trade in peace and harmony. All that Japan wants is the opportunity for her citizens to be free to assist in the development of the vast natural resources of that country and to enjoy the same protection for their lives, property and capital that is accorded by all other civilized and peace loving countries, to each other.



Japanese Dinner Party Tendered President Quezon by The Philippine Society of Japan

Victims of the War-Lords

Given the Opportunity, Under An Honest and Benevolent Government,
the People of China Will Become a World Factor

By A Staff Writer

FEW, if any, who are not close students of Chinese affairs have a very clear conception of conditions which have prevailed in that country, for a great number of years. A glance at a map of China misleads one to believe that the far-flung provinces of that vast area, are united under one government, with its capitol at Nanking. If such were the true facts, Japan would not now be engaged in her present struggle on Chinese soil.

Many Governments

As a matter of fact there are almost as many independent governments in China, as there are provinces. Only at rare intervals do they become interested in a common cause and show any semblance of unity, and as a rule such unity lasts for but a short period. This unusual and unsatisfactory state of affairs is brought about because each province is ruled by a war-lord who, in the main, does not consider himself as owing allegiance to any central government. Each war-lord ruler considers himself master and, in fact, owner of the particular territory over which he holds sway.

Thus it is that Cheng Shih Tsai rules, with an iron hand, the province of Sinkiang. By the same token Sung Che Yuan, the boss of the famous 29th Route Army, oppresses the people of the twin provinces of Hopei-Charhar. Likewise Han Fu Chu exerts his power over Shantung. Others who have usurped the power of rule are, Yen Hsi Shan over Shanhsi; Pu Tse I, over Suiyuan; Liu Hsiang, over Szechwan; Lung Yun, over Yunnan; Pai Chung Hsi, over Kwangsi; Ho Chien, over Hunan and Yu Han Mao, over the province of Kwangtung. In no cases were any of these war-lords elected to their offices by the people over which they hold sway, each having either been appointed by Chiang Kai Shek the self-appointed head of the so-called Central Government, or usurped their power by force of arms.

China Chaotic

Because these war-lord rulers wax fat on the taxes collected from the already over-burdened inhabitants of the various provinces under their control, and because other war-lords are constantly reaching out for newer and richer fields

to plunder, the entire country is being kept in a constantly chaotic condition. Civil war and strife among the various governing factors, to hold their rich sources of revenue, is an everyday occurrence. Under such conditions, how can it be expected that China can ever unite? Province is set against province, by the war-lords, for the very purpose of keeping China dis-united.

No Chinese Unity

As an indication of the prevailing condition, in this respect, a quotation from Ralph Townsend's recent book (written in 1936), '*Asia Answers*', is here given. Mr. Townsend was a resident of China for several years and was attached to the American Consular Service in that country. On page 2, of '*Asia Answers*', he says, 'To begin with, the people of China are no nearer unification now than five years ago, or ten years ago. Suavely convincing Chinese dignitaries come here often to announce a finally achieved unity. Almost every returning boat brings back a covey of good will visitors or research fellowship students to tell us that Chinese unity is either attained or just around the corner. But the reality of it remains fugitive.*** The enormous difference between the popular impression and the reality is made apparent by looking at a file of clippings on China. I have kept such a file through several years past. Every few days there appears a headline over a dispatch from Nanking, or over the account of a speech by a visiting Chinese of prominence, asserting that Chinese unity has been attained. Where clippings are in chronological order, such headline is invariably followed shortly after by news of a new rebellion. Events of the summer of 1936 are samples. No sooner was the seasonal crop of Chinese unity items in print than South China leaders announced a plan to lead an immense army against North China to force North China to declare war on Japan. What happened? If news reports are credible, leaders of



Japanese Soldiers (Right) Make These Chinese War-Lord
Victims Smile for The First Time

the proposed revolt against North China's apathy decided to call off the scheme before it was really launched. Not only that, but when menaced by Chiang Kai Shek's North China forces, the South China bunch *appealed for Japanese aid to stop Chiang.*

While it is almost impossible to believe that such conditions could continue to exist in this world today, those familiar with present-day China know that they do exist. Were it not for the traditional peaceful nature of the Chinese people as a whole and were they in position to exert their power as a people, no doubt they would rise in protest against such barbarous and despotic rule. The tight rein with which they are held by the war-lords, through their large armed following, prevents any show of resistance on the part of the masses who are so cruelly being exploited.

Excessive Taxes Levied

How do the war-lords manage to maintain such large personal followings of armed forces? They are enabled to clothe, feed and pay their hired armies through the excessive taxes and levies which they wring from the people over which they rule. Whether the taxes are legal or just, does not enter into the matter. In Townsend's other book on Asia, *'Ways That Are Dark'*, written in 1933, he has this to say on page 60, 'At Futsing last year, for example, a town about forty miles from Foochow, where I was last stationed in China, the

leading government official in the place exhausted all sources of further revenue by the usual intimidations, fake taxes and extortions. He then hit upon the expedient of seizing the better-off citizenry of the town, suspected of concealing assets, and without pretense of a legal charge against them, hung them up by their thumbs until they were ransomed down by their relatives and associates. Other supposedly well-to-do Chinese in the town purchased immunity daily by the payment of severe levies in cash. When I left China, in the Spring of this year, the offending official seemed to have lost no caste by his resourcefulness in the eyes of the higher-ups of the government, and was in fact functioning at a new headquarters not far from Amoy, still an official in good government graces.'

Ralph Townsend, by no means, is the only author who has written exposures on the cruelties and the inhuman practices of the war-lords and their underlings, in exacting levies from the poor inhabitants of their respective fields of operations, in order to maintain large armed forces to enforce their rule. Such works, however, rarely find large circulation because they deal with a subject in which the public is little interested, until something of the scale of the present Sino-Japanese difficulty bobs up.

Opium Growing Forced

It is a well known fact that revenue is gained by many of the war-lords through the enforced growing of pop-

pies, for the production of opium. The warlord seizes the greater portion of the poppies produced by the farmer, and sells the ill-gotten loot to other war-lords higher up.

That the war-lords care nothing for the welfare of the poor wretches from whom they snatch their huge private fortunes, is evidenced by the fact that few if any modern facilities for the health, education or convenience of the masses, are in evidence in the territories over which they rule. Sanitary conditions in China are notoriously bad and as the result, each new year sees additional epidemics raging through the country, killing the population off like flies.

War-Lords' Fortunes Great

If only a portion of the money wrung from the people by the war-lords, and expended for armed forces or thrown into their already swollen fortunes, could be spent for public improvements, China in a comparatively short time could have one of the finest systems of communications the world has ever seen. If but a portion could be applied to hospitals and medical service, the dreaded scourge of cholera could be wiped out in a matter of a few years. With only a small percentage applied to schools, playgrounds, libraries, sanitation units and other necessary public institutions, the Chinese people would soon have a more cheerful outlook on the world.

Given the opportunity of work, under
(Continued on Page 18)



The Aldanese, Prominent Filipinos, on Their Recent Visit to Japan, Were Entertained by Mr. and Mrs. T. Egawa of The Dai Nippon Brewery Co.

The Man In the Street Says

Here Is a Summary of Answers Given by Many Japanese, On Various Phases of the Sino-Japanese Struggle

By W. R. Wills

WHAT does the Japanese man in the street, think about the present struggle between Japan and China? Does he hold animosity toward the Chinese people? Does he desire to see Japan acquire Chinese territory? What does he think about the Brussels Conference on the 9 Power Treaty?

These and dozens of other questions, relating to the present Sino-Japanese conflict, were the subject of an exhaustive research among Japanese in all walks of life and residing in all parts of Japan, both metropolitan and in the country districts. The answers given were so strikingly unanimous that there is absolutely no room to doubt the unity of the entire country on every phase of the conflict. Call it intense patriotism if you like, but the tenor of all the conversations on the subject, definitely pointed to the fact that the conclusions had been reached more from reasoning, than from anything else.

Not Fighting Chinese People

That Japan is not quarreling with the Chinese people as such, but rather with the chaotic conditions prevailing there and consequently with those directly responsible for those conditions, was made plain by all those contributing to this research. Almost invariably they pointed to the fact that the vast number of Chinese living in Japan, have done so throughout the entire struggle, without having come to any harm whatsoever. All who were questioned, displayed great pride in the fact that although no special police protection had been accorded the Chinese residents, not one act of violence had been recorded nor had there been any unfriendly demonstrations of any sort directed against them.

In verification of this, personal visits were made to the Chinese quarters in Yokohama. There, everything was as peaceful and tranquil as in other parts of Yokohama and Tokyo. Japanese businessmen were observed doing business with the Chinese merchants, in

In order to present to our readers the attitude of the average Japanese, toward the present conflict in China, we asked a well known foreigner to interview as many Japanese as possible, representing all stations of life in various parts of Japan. Their answers are given in this article, in composite.

The Editor

exactly the same manner that they have always done. Chinese school children were seen at their studies and at play, apparently entirely oblivious of the fact both countries were at the moment engaged in forcefully settling their differences. Japanese business houses were seen to be located alongside Chinese business houses and their keepers were observed in going about their respective businesses in a peaceful and orderly manner. In many instances Japanese were found to be in the employ of the Chinese merchants and when questioned, plainly indicated that neither they nor their employers ever gave a thought to the situation in China. What better evidence could be presented, that the Japanese hold no animosity toward the Chinese people?

Have Accurate Knowledge

Does the man in the street fully understand the vital and fundamental causes for the present struggle? Almost without exception, those questioned displayed unusually accurate and comprehensive knowledge of both the background and the development of the trouble. Tersely put, the consensus of opinion seemed to be that Japan is endeavoring to clear the political atmosphere in China so that the lives and property of foreigners would be safe and in order that Japan may be able to develop her trade there on a peaceful and profitable basis. Emphasis was laid, by all, on the necessity of checking

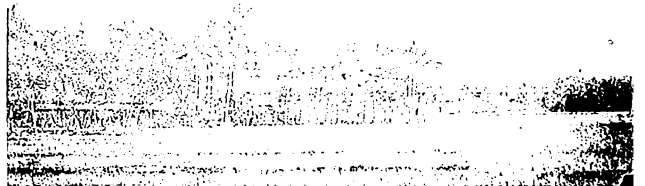
the possible spread of Communism in China, in order that the age-old culture of China and Japan may not be erased, and in order to preserve the social structure upon which Japan hopes to eventually unify the Orient. It was the unanimous opinion that the chaotic, undesirable and dangerous condition, of the past in China, are directly traceable to the constant civil wars and strife engaged in by the numerous war-lords, holding sway over various parts of the country. With the elimination of the war-lord system of government, it was felt the Chinese people would unite and support a strong and honest administration.

Territory Not Wanted

Does the man in the street desire Japan to acquire territory in China? The answer, summed up, was an unqualified no. While various reasons were given for the undesirability of such a move, they may all be included in the broad term, that Japan can not hope to effectually govern such a vast population and such a large territory, both from a financial standpoint and from the unsuitability of the Japanese nature to such a procedure. The majority expressed the opinion that if Japan attempted to occupy Chinese territory on a permanent basis, only trouble for generations would result.

What does the man in the street think of the Brussels 9 Power Conference? The majority opinion seemed to be that, while the intent of the Conference could not be questioned, they were not qualified to sit in judgement on the matter, because of lack of fundamental knowledge of both the underlying causes and the nature of the two peoples engaged in the struggle. The opinion was unanimous that the mental processes of the Western peoples are so entirely different from those of the Orientals, that intervention of Western Powers in a purely Oriental matter would only result in further widening

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Aren't You Interested?

Wouldn't the Philippines Be Interested In Selling China a Large Volume of Sugar and Other Products In Which She Abounds?

By A Staff Writer

REGARDLESS of any trade agreements which may be eventually concluded between the Philippines and the United States of America, the Philippines is bound, in the course of a few years, to undergo considerable changes in her foreign trade relationships. Even though the immediate future may provide preferential trade arrangements with America, the day will come when the Philippines will be forced to look to new markets for the disposal of a large portion of her produce. With this a foregone conclusion, aren't the Philippines vitally interested in seeing the vast Chinese market stabilized and consolidated?

In the past, most all countries have considered the stabilization of the Chinese market as almost a hopeless task. So much so has this idea prevailed, that nearly all their attention has been turned to the securing of concessions and the operation of them through the exploitation of Chinese labor. That such measures have not improved the lot of the Chinese people themselves is due, in a large measure to the political system which has been in vogue there. Revenues derived from the lease or sale of concessions has almost invariably been diverted to the personal gain of the comparatively small group of individuals who have, for the moment, been in control of the provincial and so-called National governments. Practically none of such revenues are employed for legitimate governmental purposes.

Nationalistic Tendencies

The tendency toward Nationalistic policies, on the part of the majority of the Western nations, has brought about a situation with regard to the Far Eastern countries which makes it imperative for them, more and more, to look to their own area for trade opportunities. Unless the vast markets of the Orient are improved and developed, the nations of Asia can not hope to keep pace with the commercial progress of the world.

Japan for some years has been mind-

ful of this trend and it is for that reason she has been devoting her attention so assiduously to the problems confronting all the Oriental countries. It is because of her full realization of the future inter-dependence of all the Oriental peoples that she has unremittingly advocated the doctrine of 'the Orient for the Orientals.'

Philippines Oriental

Although the Philippines, through force of contact with Spain and the United States, has assimilated many of the Western customs and Western standards, by force of circumstances she must forever remain a country of the Orient. Because this is inescapable the Philippines necessarily must concern herself with the welfare of those countries among which she is neighbor. Any conditions which are disturbing factors in the free flow of trade between the countries of the Orient are bound to have certain repercussions in the Philippines. After the Philippines have attained complete independence such conditions obviously will have greater import than they may have at the present moment. This being true, it is both prudent and wise that the Philippines fully acquaint herself with the future benefits to be derived by her from a peaceful and prosperous Chinese neighbor.

As conditions now prevail in China, little hope can be entertained for even a slight improvement in the purchasing power of the masses. Under the present system of war-lord government in China it is virtually impossible to conduct trade activities or to invest capital with any degree of safety to lives or property. With the present instability of govern-

ment, brought on by the constant strife and state of civil war instigated by the various war-lord rulers, development of China's vast natural resources is an utter impossibility. As long as such conditions are permitted to exist, China can not help but be a disturbing element among the Oriental family of nations.

As the Philippines, at some future date, will find herself in need of a dependable market capable of absorbing large quantities of sugar, tobacco, hemp, copra, coconut oil, hardwood, minerals, marine products and the countless other articles and materials which are found within her boundaries, she must take cognizance of the availability of the markets close at hand. If, when the need arises, China is marked with strife and civil war, if she is in the control of an unstable government and if the buying power of her vast population is not improved, then the Philippines will be placed at a decided disadvantage in her development.

Not Japan's Making

Just what must be done to bring about the desired stabilization of China as a market is very largely a matter of opinion, at this time. However, it is certain that nothing can be done toward that end, until all of the disturbing elements, responsible for the chaotic condition of the past few years, have been entirely eliminated or rendered impotent. That the task of doing this has fallen to the lot of Japan, is not of her making. Had those men, who profess to represent the Chinese people as their government, seen fit to refrain from fomenting trouble through boycotts, which in turn brought on numerous overt acts resulting in loss of Japanese lives and property, Japan would not have found it necessary to actively work for their downfall. Since, however, the self-appointed leaders of the Chinese took the initiative in forcing Japan to take definite action in clearing up the situation, there can be no turning back until all such disturbing elements have been erased. To stop

Pictures on Opposite Page

As these Philippines scenes suggest, mid-winter there offers a veritable playground for foreign tourists, especially those desiring to leave behind the wintry blasts of the north.

short of this would mean only a continuance of the trouble at some future date and therefore serve only to postpone the time when China would again become tranquil and at peace with herself.

No Selfish Motives

There are some who have voiced the opinion that, after a stable government emerges from the present struggle, Japan will close the door of commercial opportunities to all save the subjects of the Japanese Empire. Such an opinion is unqualifiedly based upon either misinformation or upon statements contained in false propaganda. Japan has absolutely no selfish motives in calling for a change of conditions in China. Careful analysis of the entire matter will indicate that even if Japan hoped to be the sole beneficiary of a stabilized China, the very vastness of the country would prevent her from being so.

When one realizes that China comprises over 400,000,000 inhabitants and embraces, by far, the greater portion of the Asiatic continent, it will be seen that the task of policing that area would prove a hopeless one for a country the size of Japan. The cost of such would alone be far beyond the ability of Japan to meet. Even if the foregoing were surmountable, Japan would still desire and need the co-operation of other nations in the development of that vast area, because investments running into the billions will be required to finance the roads and communications necessary to bring about a complete unification of the country. Additional staggering sums will be required, as time goes on, in the development of other necessary enterprises and institutions, only a small portion of which Japan is prepared to supply.

Foreign Capital Needed

Speaking of North China alone, Mr. H. Hessel Tiltman, noted British writer who recently toured that region, upon his return to Japan, stated, 'None of the high Japanese officials with whom I talked in North China even pretended that the capital necessary to develop that backward region (which he estimates as ¥3,500,000,000 in the next five years), can be raised by the Japanese alone. Japan can supply perhaps a third of the required amount. If foreign investors can be induced to supply an additional fifth, the balance easily can be found by the Chinese on the spot. The

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Good News For Stammerers

A Japanese Citizen Has Invented a Small Device Which Overcomes Completely the Habit of Stuttering

PROBABLY no affliction of mankind is more embarrassing or tends to retard the progress of the individual, more than stammering or impediments of speech. Not only does such an affliction tend to dull the victim mentally but it also has a very definite affect upon health and bodily well-being. That stammering is liable to leave its ugly mark on any and all, is proven by the fact that authorities have found that the majority of sufferers are overtaken, by the condition, between the ages of seven and eight. Only a rather small percentage of victims could trace their condition to heredity.

Although innumerable experiments have been made with various methods of overcoming the malady, few if any seem to have touched upon the fundamental causes of it. In the majority of cases a cure was contemplated through muscular exercises, often difficult to execute and frequently ineffectual.

Sufferer Invents Device

It remained for a sufferer of the dreadful condition to discover what is now claimed as a complete cure. Mr. Minoru Izuhara of Osaka, Japan, was a sufferer of heavy stammering at the early age of seven and at a later age entered an institution to affect a cure. After completing the course, he remained as an instructor and thus was

placed in position to study over 2,000 cases, in the course of ten years. As a result of his studies, he arrived at the conclusion that the only solution to the problem was to be arrived at through entirely revolutionary methods.

Palatal Bar Does It

Realizing that if the sufferer could be made to correctly pronounce the first syllable of a word, the following words would flow freely, he set about to perfect a mechanical device to accomplish that result. After much experimental work a device was invented by Mr. Izuhara and through the co-operation of Dr. Tsuruo Ohta, a method of properly installing it in the patient's mouth, was perfected.

The device consists of a palatal bar denture, fitted with a vocal inducer or sort of flute, which induces the proper pronunciation of the first syllable of a word, without effort or without consciousness of its operation, on the part of the wearer.

It is claimed by the inventor that anyone can learn in the short period of two hours to use the device and that after its technique is mastered, only a short period of two or three weeks of its use is required, until the patient becomes completely cured. This result is accomplished through the elimination

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Chinese (In Circles) Fraternizing with Japanese Soldiers in Occupied Territory

At Home With the Japanese

JAPANESE women are going out more and more, just as Japanese men are staying at home more and more. This is one of the most notable phenomena of present-day Japan.

Thirty or forty years ago, before the Sino-Japanese War was fought or before Japan was recognized as a world Power, ladies walking abroad by themselves were rare. They were exclusively domestic creatures, clinging vines of the home-tree, just as men were out-of-the-home animals. This was one landmark dividing the men and women of the other day. As in the old nursery story, he went out to work on the farm while she stayed at home to do her washing.

Our men once prided themselves on being the lords of creation, but the women took care that their lords stayed out of the home and exercised as little of their sovereignty there as possible. Men left home early in the morning, stayed away till late in the afternoon, and returned under the starry sky, very tired in body and mind. Were there entertainment to be given or received, much of it was arranged outside the home, in restaurants and in tea-houses, with professional caterers to take care of both host and guests. It was the same with most other social functions in which men were chiefly concerned. Thus the home stood self-protected from the outside world, while the so-called auto-crat of the home was a sort of revered robot, supposed to have all authority but actually knowing little about how things were being managed at home.

This order of things has somewhat changed. With their general "awakening," women began slowly and steadily, and, now quite irrevocably, to take part in the active life of the world, hitherto believed to be man's exclusive sphere, and to mingle

with men in work and play to an ever-increasing degree. As women have learned thus to understand and appreciate men's life outside the home, both in its amenities and its stern realities, so also have men learned to understand and appreciate the home life hitherto exclusively controlled by women. In other words, they have seen each other in a new light at home and abroad, and have begun to reconstruct their home on the basis of this new rediscovery of each other. The Japanese home today is, therefore, a new creation, born from the womb of old Japan, and fostered in the genial light of new Japan. It is in the transition stage, awaiting the future to bring a more complete development.

of the whole scene. We shall close this introduction to the theme with a word of warning about the words "old and new Japan"—a distinction often made with but hazy understanding. Old Japan has not quite passed, nor is new Japan as yet the universally prevalent aspect of the country. In some respects, old Japan remains as potent as in the mid-Tokugawa régime, and in others new Japan reigns supreme, while in still others the old and new are mixed in a strange, but not inharmonious blending. For illustration, take the following three homes: Firstly, a home made by man and wife, both with very conservative parents, probably from the same provincial town. Secondly, a home

made by man and wife, city-born and city-bred in the modernistic environment of a great metropolis. Thirdly, a home made by the scion of a conservative family married to an ultramodern girl, brought up among the glittering fashions of urban civilization, or vice versa. In the first you will see nothing but old Japan, in the second new Japan, and in the third the old and new in picturesque compound. Which of them is happiest would be hard to say. Suffice it to state that there are these and other varieties of home, and that the key to happiness is in the persons concerned rather than in the constitution of the home.

First, we shall take the woman, as she plays pre-eminently the leading rôle on the stage of the home. She appears in the three characters of daughter, wife and mother.

The Japanese daughter of old was brought up with several restrictions



Entrance to A Japanese Home, Decorated for New Year

on her freedom. She was taught the triple-obedience doctrine: Obedience to parents when young, obedience to husband when married, and obedience to children when old. This may sound to modern ears as a barbarously one-sided way of treating women. But it was only a "modest" and "womanly" way of expressing it.

Friends Find Husband

Every dogma may be made to appear gentle or hard according to the manner in which it is worded. It may be expressed in terms of threat, of command, hope or supplication. Again, there are active and passive sides; when one is told to give, one is also told to receive, for everyone else is included in the same advice. You may soften the triple-obedience doctrine into something like this: When young, the daughter may let her parents do all the worrying about her education and her marriage, and after marriage she will still continue to possess her soul in quiet, letting her parents-in-law and her husband do all the worrying about the duties and responsibilities of the home life, but in the maturity of her womanhood she may assume the management of the home life as queen over all, young and old. In short, she is to be humble and modest when young and to be wise and to lead when older—that is all. She was spared the trouble about hunting after sweethearts with a view to marriage. Her parents, her relatives, all her family friends and neighbors did this for her. A good, marriageable daughter was no more to be concealed than a cherry tree in blossom, nor was her nature or character.

Divorce Unpopular

The first object of marriage was to stay married, not to get divorced when the couple got tired of each other. Every provision was made to keep the two together, to prevent separation, even if one became tired of the other. Married couples were taught to regard their union as the inevitable dictate of fate, good or bad. You may ask: What if one party was really tired of the other? The answer is that there was no need for one to get really tired of the other. For, if love grew out of marriage, as it generally did, well and good, but if not, no matter, as the wife was married more to the household of the husband than to the husband himself. One of the first and most important functions which the bride, on enter-

This article, selected from the booklet 'Family Life In Japan' by Shunkichi Akimoto, and published by the Board of Tourist Industry of the Japanese Government Railways, is the first of a series of such articles on the cultural life of Japan, which will be published in The Philippines-Japan Quarterly from time to time.

The Editor

ing the house of her future husband, performed was to kneel before the family shrine and report, so to speak, to the souls of his ancestors that she had just joined the group, for good or for ill. It was tantamount to saying that she had from now on become an integral part of the house, which was the main thing, and that her new life began therewith in the role of wife, which was secondary. So, if the husband did not prove to be as loving as was expected, she must take him as a necessary evil, like a leaky kettle, and make the most of it, finding solace in the care of her children. On the husband's part, if he did not find his wife quite to his liking, he could still maintain her in the place of the first woman of the house.

Like Biblical Ruth

If the husband died, the wife often remained in the house like Ruth, who said to her mother-in-law: "Whither thou goest, I will go, where thou diest, I will die, thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God." The good fortune which befell Ruth in the end often befell a Japanese widow of old, who, for one reason or another, had led an unhappy married life. Generally speaking, however, the married couple of other days did find their mutual conditions adjusted in due course of time without having recourse to divorce or separation. As the wife grew in years, she increased in influence also, until she became Lady Paramount, thoroughly identified with the name and prestige of the house—a position from which nothing on earth could dislodge her so long as she played her part of the game.

If bound by the triple-obedience doctrine, the Japanese wife of old was exempted from the burden of compulsory education now borne by girls and boys. Education, in its present conception, was deemed unnecessary for her.

She was a regular Joan of Arc who knew how to spin and sew to perfection, but was barely able to read and write the easiest form of script. There were polite accomplishments for women, such as the art of arranging flowers, tea ceremony, composing *waka* (short poems), but these were cultivated chiefly by daughters of the middle and upper-middle classes, i. e. young ladies. The average woman must depend on her experience, force of character and womanly intuition to prove her mettle as the lifelong partner of her husband and as mistress of the house, and in her age as mother and grandmother of a host of progeny. Such a woman, or the remnants of such, may still be met with everywhere in the Empire. She is the grandmother of the young wife of today, perhaps close on eighty or more, and in some cases still wielding her puissant tongue, helping in the administration of a large home, or even a busy commercial establishment, her tact, vision and knowledge of the world not a whit beclouded. She is the *genro* (senior governor) of the house.

Must be Versatile

But here we are concerned more with the granddaughter than the grandmother. Now listen to our young lady's complaints and boasts. She has to learn a great deal more than did her grandmother. The world has grown more complex and civilized; women have been made free but self-reliant. Her place in the world is almost equal to that of a boy and she has to adjust herself to her changed or advanced place in the world.

All this is too true. Indeed, she has had to go through the compulsory school education just as does a boy, and then go on with higher education in the Girl's High School, which once on a time was "advanced" but which now is only part of the education of the average girl, hardly adequate for one whose mission in life is to help one's husband to get on in the world. No longer is she expected to become a doll bride. She must be a miracle of self-help and efficiency and, withal, of feminine attractiveness. Adequate as a kitchen maid, delicate as a lady, she must have a steady head for driving bargains and for not being cheated. All of which requires training not only of mind, but a good deal of actual experience. She must digest untold numbers of magazine stories and lectures, read all sorts of literature, cur-

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Taiwan's Sugar Industry

Although Sugar is Taiwan's Chief Industry, It Does Not Compete With the Philippines, to Any Extent.

By A Staff Writer

THE sugar industry in Taiwan has a history of many centuries. It is believed to have been introduced from China, and as early as the days of the Dutch occupation, around 1624, it was an important export commodity. The Dutch control of the island existed for only a short period but during that time, sugar was the chief source of revenue to the Dutch rulers. With the arrival of Chinese settlers from the continent the industry made further development and the production is said to have reached from 60,000 to 80,000 piculs, an enormous amount for those days. The island however was soon conquered by Cheng Cheng Kong in 1662 and thereafter cultivation of the sugar crop was carried out by armed settlers. With the importation of seeds from Fukien province in China together with the encouragement given by the new government, the output soon tripled to from 200,000 to 300,000 piculs and at this early stage it is said that quantities of it were exported to Japan and Luzon.

Fails Under Chinese

With the falling of the island into the hands of the Ching Dynasty the industry failed to make further progress and it practically remained stationary for over a century. Be that as it may, in 1833 according to a British official stationed in Canton more than twenty ships were used every year to carry the product to Tientsin. It is estimated that in 1858 a total of 160,000 piculs valued at \$470,000.00 were exported to North China. The value of exports made further increases with the arrival of foreign traders and it was given a new impetus when the Japanese ports of Shimoda, Hakodate, Kanagawa, Nagasaki, Niigata, Osaka and Hyogo were opened to the world for the first time. The industry was further stimulated by bad crops in the Maritimus and the West Indies, and a beet crop failure in France and in 1880 the ex-

ports reached the record figure of 1,000,000 piculs. However with the outbreak of the Sino-Franco War, the ports of Anping and Takao were blockaded by the French Fleet and prices fell to the bottom. Prices regained remarkably with the withdrawal of the blockade but the production was further reduced when the island was visited by a terrible typhoon the following year. More trouble appeared when the United States erected high tariff walls thereby reducing the number of markets to Japan, China and Hongkong. Even Japan finally turned toward Manila for her sugar and conditions were extremely gloomy when the Sino-Japanese War broke out.

Industry Almost Ruined

When the Japanese gained control of the island as a result of the peace treaty at Shimonoseki, she found the sugar industry in a deplorable state. In 1895, the first year of occupation, the island was bandit infested which, together with the lack of both capital and labor, had the industry on the verge of ruin. During that period Japan consumed about 3,000,000 piculs of sugar annually and three fourths of this, valued at ¥20,000,000, was imported.

In order to put the industry on its feet the Japanese Government obtained seeds of superior cane such as rose bamboo and Lahaina from Hawaii, through the consul general stationed at Honolulu and started, though slow at first, to reconstruct the industry from the ground up. With the installment of General Kodama as governor general and Mr. Shimpei Goto as Civil Administrator, the government started to rebuild the industry in earnest. In line with the opinion of the government agricultural expert, Mr. Yamada, it made plans to develop the industry and besides inviting Japanese capitalists to the island it installed Dr. Inazo Nitobe in the capacity of temporary chief of the Production Bureau. It

made studies and experiments in the improvement of the industry and with the findings by the above bureau, succeeded in establishing a plan for the promotion of the industry. According to the report of the bureau the decline of the sugar industry was due to the following causes:

1. The exodus of the rich Chinese from the island;
2. Wasting of lands by bandit hordes;
3. Lack of labor due to engineering projects;
4. Decrease in acreage due to government prohibition of planting cane within 70 meters (later increased to 150 ken or about 300 meters) on both sides of roads for the purpose of bandit prevention;
5. Increase in taxes, and,
6. Small profit to planters in spite of rising prices due to high production costs.

For the purpose of improving the industry the following points were emphasized in the report: 1. Improvement of the cane specie; 2. Improvements in the methods of cultivation; 3. Irrigation Facilities; 4. Enlargement of those cane fields in the rice patch areas; 5. Development of cane cultivation in new areas; 6. Improvements in milling; 7. Increase of production to a minimum of 1,620,000 piculs and a maximum of 3,590,000 piculs.

Indirect Encouragement

As indirect encouragement it listed the following: 1. Raising of the sugar tariff in Japan; 2. Opening of transportation facilities; 3. Expansion of markets; 4. Fixing of prices; 5. Advancement of the association system of cane cultivation, already existing on the island; 6. Supplying of literature regarding cultivation and milling; 7. Facilities for insuring the cultivation of sugar cane; 8. The protection of animals, and; 8. Encouragement for the production of by-products such as rum and alcohol. Besides these it urged the establishment of government organs and facilities for the general

control of a sugar policy.

As many of the plans could be carried out at once, the Government-general followed the advice of Dr. Nitobe and started establishing them one by one. Fortunately the succeeding authorities followed in the footsteps of these pioneer statesmen and succeeded in making the industry what it is today.

Molasses Recovered

During the days of old-fashioned milling, about the only by-product obtained was bagase which was used for fuel. However, with the application of modern methods, huge quantities of molasses were recovered and in 1903 succeeded in producing alcohol. At the present time there are 13 alcohol plants belonging to sugar mills, 2 belonging to the monopoly bureau, and one belonging to the Takao Alcohol Company. The output of molasses for alcohol production amounts to about 200,000,000 lbs. annually and in addition, 20,000,000 lbs are being used annually for rum manufacture. This, however, has been prohibited to the general public, since the enactment of the Liquor Monopoly Act. The transport facilities for molasses have been greatly improved in recent years and ships with tank facilities carry huge quantities of molasses to Japan Proper and Chosen.

The use of bagase also has multiplied in recent years and there are now 3 factories for the manufacture of card boards in Taihoku province and one in Tainan. The output amounted to ¥470,000 in 1933 and it has succeeded in driving out all foreign card board from the island.

Paper From Bagase

The manufacture of paper from bagase started in 1918, with the study made by the Tainan Sugar Company. In 1927 the San-A Paper Co. was established but it was not successful and its business was taken over by the newly established Taiwan Paper Co., which is carrying on with a fair degree of success. Considering the limited supply of pulp resources in Japan, the future of obtaining paper from bagase assumes great importance.

The Sugar industry in Taiwan is not only the largest industry there but is one of the largest in Japan, ranking next to the Electric and Spinning Industries. Its total capital amounts to ¥233,520,000.000. Total production amounts to 16,000,000 piculs, thus standing fourth in the world, as a sugar

producing country. It not only has made Japan self-sufficient in sugar but has been a great assistance to Japan in balancing her international accounts by eliminating all foreign sugar from the Empire.

Being such an important industry it is natural that it should dominate the economic life of the island. Its private railways have a total mileage of over 1,100 miles and the sums paid to the farmers for their raw materials total tens of millions of yen per year. The industry has also granted loans of over ¥10,000,000 to the cultivators. The fact that the industry is opening up new lands, improving cultivation methods, and exerting its energies toward rural advancement, proves that it is a great benefit to the whole island. The industry has not yet reached the level of that in Java either in production cost or output per acre. However, the fact that the industry is fighting Java on equal terms, in both the domestic and foreign markets, can be said to be due largely to the protective tariff in Japan.

When it is considered that the consumption of sugar in Japan is increasing and that the standard of living in Manchoukuo and China is bound to increase in the future, Taiwan will be called upon to supply more and more sugar which leaves ample room for the further development of the industry.

VICTIMS

(Continued from Page 10)

an honest and stable government, the Chinese people would be able to provide for all the public institutions necessary for their welfare, and have enough remaining to provide themselves with all the necessities of life. They would be able to live like human beings. What is more important, they would be able to develop their vast store of natural resources which are now useless to themselves and the world.

The Chinese people, in all their misery and poverty, are truly 'the victims of the war-lords'. Just so long as the world stands by and permits the

continuance of present conditions, just so long will the Chinese Nation remain a minor factor in the progress of the world. Just as soon as the present system of government is replaced by one benevolent in intent and with the desire to lift the Chinese people from their present condition of despair, the world will see a Nation arise again to contribute its share towards world peace and universal happiness.

MAN IN THE STREET

(Continued from Page 11)

the breach. Little or no resentment of the calling of the conference was indicated by those questioned, but nearly all expressed disappointment that the Powers displayed so little actual knowledge of the affair.

Is the man in the street willing to stand the financial strain of a prolonged struggle, in attaining Japan's desired objective? There is no question but that Japan, to the very last man, is willing to undergo any sacrifices necessary to bring the affair to a satisfactory and definite conclusion. All are aware that before a lasting settlement is arrived at, huge sums of money will have to be expended. Cost what it may, the whole country desires to settle the matter, once and for all, at this time.

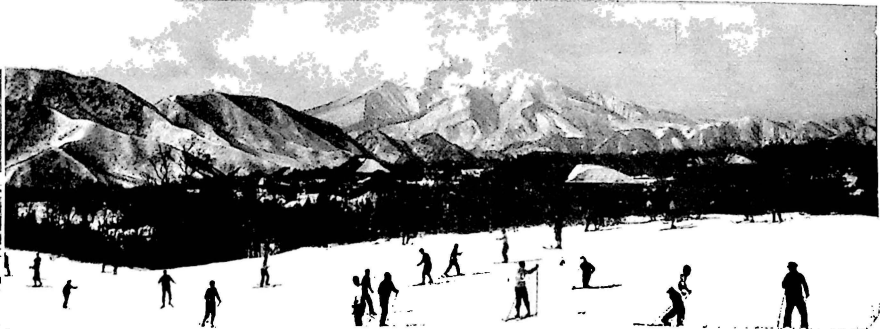
Would the man in the street support the Japanese government if it initiated the move to start settlement negotiations? There is no question that such a move would be wholeheartedly supported, provided the Chinese leaders indicate conclusively that they are prepared to definitely settle the outstanding questions on a permanent basis. Lacking such conclusive evidence the desire is to continue the struggle until the Chinese leaders sue for peace.

Would the man in the street welcome the intervention of a third power in bringing the two countries together for negotiations? There would be no opposition to such intervention so long as it were based upon a move to bring the two countries together only. Any move of a third power to suggest or dictate the terms of settlement would be rejected by the Japanese public. This does not seem to be based upon a lack of desire to terminate the hostilities but solely on the knowledge that, with a third power sitting in on the negotiations, the Chinese would inject terms and conditions which would throw the struggle right back to the starting point. The man in the street desires this present struggle

(Continued on Page 30)

Pictures on Opposite Page

At this time of the year Japan's Northern Alps are gaily bedecked with a blanket of snow. Skiing and skating are becoming increasingly popular and thousands of enthusiasts are annually attracted to these spots, for that purpose.



THE SOURCE

(Continued from Page 6)

against various nations. Through such movements he has hoped to unite the various war-lords and consequently bring them under his despotic control.

About ten years ago such a boycott movement was maintained against the United States of America and resulted in loss of life and destruction of property by nationals of that country. In 1927 a similar movement was instituted against Great Britain, but a strong military demonstration by that country brought it to a speedy end. After a comparatively short lull in such activities, Chiang Kai Shek turned his attention to Japan and the result was a very determined campaign to undermine the prestige of the Japanese and to eventually bring about an open boycott of Japan.

That this campaign looked far into the future, for its ultimate result, is evidenced by the fact that the initial steps in its development took place in the schools among the younger generation. Those children were taught through their textbooks to hate the Japanese and everything pertaining to Japan. Is it any wonder then, that when those children approached their majorities, a few years later, Chiang Kai Shek had at hand a sizeable group through which to operate his boycott movement?

Specific Cases

While it is probably true that the movement which he started through the schoolbooks of the nation, reached far greater proportions than he had anticipated, it can not be overlooked that such teachings were directly responsible for a countless number of later incidents in which Japanese lost their lives and property. Some idea of the gravity of the anti-Japanese movement which resulted from such teachings, may be gathered from the following:

November 9, 1935 at Shanghai. Petty officer Nakayama on his return to the Japanese Naval Barracks, from a holiday walk, was shot to death, from behind, by a Chinese.

November 11th, 1935 at Shanghai. The Hibino & Co., Japanese establishment was destroyed by an anti-Japanese mob of Chinese.

January 21st, 1936 at Swatow. Consular policeman Tsunoda, while on his way to the Japanese Consulate, was shot to death by a Chinese.

July 10th, 1936 at Shanghai. Mr.

Kayao, a Japanese businessman was attacked while walking on the street, by a Chinese.

August 20th, 1936 at Changsha. A Japanese Physician and a military officer were bombed by Chinese.

August 24th, 1936 at Chengtu. Two Japanese newspaper correspondents were killed and two Japanese civilians were severely injured, while in their hotel.

Brutally Murdered

September 3rd, 1936 at Pakhoi. Mr. Nakano (married to a Chinese woman), was brutally murdered and his store destroyed by a Chinese mob.

September 17th, 1936 at Swatow. Mr. Mori, a Japanese businessman was bombed by Chinese.

September 19th, 1936 at Hankow. Mr. Yoshioka, a Japanese policeman of the Consulate General, was shot to death from behind by a Chinese, while standing at the entrance to the Japanese concession of Hankow.

September 23rd, 1936 at Shanghai. A Japanese bluejacket from the Japanese warship Izumo, while walking on the street, was shot to death by Chinese. At the same time another blue-jacket was seriously injured.

September 28th, 1936 at Shaotang. The N.Y.K. Steamship Co's. branch office was set afire and looted by the Chinese.

September 29th, 1936 at Changsa. A bomb was set off beside the Japanese Consulate.

October 8th, 1936 at Hangkow. A bomb was thrown at a Japanese store.

October 16th, 1936 at Shanghai. Special Warrant Officers Murai and Kanazaki of the Japanese Marine Corps were imprisoned by the Shanghai Peace Maintenance Corps, although it was clearly established that they were members of the Japanese military and as such would be punished by that organization for any wrongdoing.

Officers Assaulted

October 21st, 1936 at Shanghai. Special Warrant Officers Toda and Akiyoshi of the Japanese Marine Corps were assaulted by Chinese members of the Peace Maintenance Corps who were in plain clothes.

November 11th, 1936 at Shanghai. Engineer Kusuji Takase of the N.Y.K. liner Kasagi Maru, was shot dead by Chinese.

February 4th, 1937 at Amoy. Chinese vernacular newspapers printed and insulting article to the effect that a Japanese warship was engaged in smuggling at Tsingtao.

March 23rd, 1937. Tsuneo Mori, a Japanese resident of Wuchow was illegally forced to depart, without the assignment of a reason.

April 7th, 1937 at Tientsin. Wires of the Japanese military telephone lines were cut in the neighborhood of Tientsin.

April 20th, 1937 at Nanking. Three fighting planes of the 17th Squadron of the Chinese Central Air Force, dived toward the Japanese destroyer Toga while being boarded by Special Inspector Osumi. Bombs were dropped by the Chinese as a demonstration.

May 22nd, 1937 at Swatow. Chinese police entered the home of policeman Aoyama, attached to the Japanese Consulate and after assaulting and wounding him, took him to the Chinese police Station.

Farm Ransacked

May 27th, 1937 at Tientsin. The Japanese farm 'Seinoen' attacked by a Chinese mob and buildings burned to the ground.

July 7th, 1937 at Lukouchiao. Japanese troops, legally present under the Boxer Treaty, were fired on by Chinese troops.

August 9th, 1937 at Shanghai. Sub-Lieutenant Isao Ohyama and First Class Seaman Yozo Saito, were murdered by Chinese members of the Peace Preservation Corps of Shanghai. This has since been popularly referred to as the Ohyama incident.

Although each of the above cases were referred to the proper Chinese authorities for action, in not a single instance was any attempt made by the Chinese to sincerely treat with the Japanese, toward a satisfactory adjustment. With such an appalling list of murder, plunder and mob violence perpetrated against them, can it be justly said that the Japanese have taken action in undue haste? Can it be said that any country in the world would stand by and see her Nationals thus murdered and their property plundered, without taking necessary steps to enforce redress, when voluntary redress was not forthcoming?

With such an array of transgressions perpetrated against the nationals of a

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AT HOME

(Continued from Page 16)

rent and classical, must go out often, mix with people, male and female, visit shows, cinemas and attend parties, taking in as much knowledge of the world as possible while she is free, unattached.

It is to help young ladies to gain such an outlook on life that the so-called Bride School has come into existence. Its avowed object is to produce an ideal wife—that is, a good wife and a sagacious mother—in whom the pick of qualities making for the best woman of the new and old Japan types shall be combined. The Girls' High School is thought to fall short of the proper standard, and as for the Girls' University, it may be considered by some as a little too much of the blue stocking variety, while others may think that such learned ladies are doubtless very suitable in their place, but that their place is not in the home where cooking has to be done and darning of the husband's stockings . . . which are not of the blue-colored variety. Hence the Bride School. In its curriculum are included nearly all the accomplishments deemed essential to the wife of a superior male and the mistress of an affluent and well-regulated household. Sewing, knitting and cooking, the science of household economy, the art of flower arrangement, tea ceremony, *waka* composition, music, dancing and foreign languages are among the lessons included, some of them optional or given to special classes.

The Japanese Bride

You may now form a rough idea of what an ideal Japanese bride must be, or is supposed to be. She has had the benefit of the Girls' High School as a matter of course, and at the same time some domestic discipline at the hands of her elder relatives, brought up, we shall suppose, in the honorable traditions of an ancient, well-to-do family. To this has been added all that the best of the Bride School could impart, and she stands confessed a marriageable girl in all her bloom and sweetness. She is able to read and write, her handwriting being as beautiful as that of the best-educated male or female, able to talk in company, to give and receive messages by post or telephone in all the transactions of daily life as efficiently as a regular office clerk, able to do book-keeping as well as housekeeping, to decorate the interior of the house, to be an

efficient hostess and a graceful guest, and she may embellish her letters, if necessary, with poetic effusions. On top of all this, she has managed to pick up, thanks to the extra tuition of the Bride School, a smattering of a foreign language and the capacity to appreciate foreign music, being no mean dancer herself.

Usually Around Twenty

If, with all these accomplishments, she happens to have a pretty face and graceful figure, she is well nigh perfect as a candidate for happy and prosperous matrimony. In age she will be nearer twenty than fifteen, or possibly a little above the twenty line, and this you could hardly have helped, though her grandmother might have hinted that she was getting too old for marriage.

One may naturally wonder what would be the qualities of the young man who will claim such a paragon for his wife. Our young men nowadays seem to have an extremely high standard for the qualities of the girls they are willing to marry. Not a whit surprised at the array of angelic qualities spread before them, they might go a step further and hint that the girls would have suited them better if they had been rich into the bargain.

Now, we shall examine the conditions of the young man supposed to be on the look-out for an eligible partner in marriage. The loosening of old family ties, following the liberalization of government and the consequent triumph of democratic and equalitarian principles, has had an unexpected reaction upon the social outlook of young people. What they are gaining in liberty and individual freedom, in opportunities for learning and advancement, for pleasure and luxury, they are losing in the terrible growth in the competition for life's honors, even for bare existence.

One outstanding cause is the abolition of old age. In these days of perennial youth, our old men and old woman are forgetting to die off.

Refuse to Retire

Not only do they presume to live beyond the allotted span of existence, such as it was considered to be once, but they refuse to "retire." If you remind them politely that they are getting too old for active business, they don't believe you. In the good old days of feudal *daimyo*, men after forty and women after thirty used to think of themselves as old and no longer fit for the battles of life; and

to think of "retiring" in favor of their sons and daughters-in-law, and thenceforward to cherish no more ambition in life than to make pilgrimages to Buddhist temples or play with the grandchildren. They obediently listened to the superior counsels of their children.

Now that the new era of enlightenment has set the aged free, they constitute a positive menace to the rising generation. They cast a shadow on the quality of filial piety. Even the Government has long since recognized the need of checking this perpetual continuation on life's stage of these emancipated semi-immortals. Thus it was that the age limit of sixty or thereabouts was set on the service of men in public employment to compel their retirement whether they wished it or not. If left alone, they will not only stick to their jobs until seventy, but may even cast an eye of desire on damsels of twenty, thereby making themselves serious rivals to the rising generation in the fields alike of business, pleasure and love. Instead of filial piety, parental piety must be taught! In the eyes of the rising generation this survival of old persons constitutes a great social and moral problem.

Must be Educated

To be able to hold up their heads beside the growing number of these aged rivals on the one hand, and on the other to compete successfully with the swelling tide of a still younger generation pushing from behind, they have to work for all they are worth. Even to go through the Middle School is no joke; it costs money and much hard study, plus fair native brains. But that is a mere nothing; no girl will look at a Middle School graduate. He must go up to and through the University, and, for choice, one of the Imperial Universities, or else possess some quality considered to be its equivalent, that is, superior business talent, a gift in art, or the possession of personal wealth.

There was a time when their father's name or money meant much in advancing their careers or business opportunities, but that has been reduced almost to zero point. In these days of spreading democratic ideas the fields of human endeavor are increasingly controlled by the principles of a fair field and no favor. Young men, whatever their jobs or aspirations, must make good for themselves; otherwise they get no honor, no living, no wife, no hap

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piness. They must put their shoulders to the wheel and push with all their might or fall behind and perish in the gutter. They must trudge up and up, on all fours, panting, blowing and bleeding, and many are they, poor victims, who drop by the way and die, gasping in the mire. The number who drop out in this race of life is increasing year after year!

Competition Keen

In these days when men of seventy and eighty are rushing about in search of profit and pleasure, men in their twenties are mere babies. Not till they are nearing the thirty line and beginning to acquire some proficiency in the type of work they have chosen are they considered old enough or ready enough to talk about marriage. Even then, their capacity to maintain themselves and their wives in comfort and to bring up children will be seriously discussed before prospective parents-in-law will be found willing to give their daughters in marriage.

Little wonder that most young would-be husbands should postpone the date of their marriage or talk about the impossibility of an independent home life—a complaint which is echoed in the similar lamentations of young women about finding suitable mates in marriage.

In this dilemma a part solution seems to have been discovered in a new bond based on the principles of mutual helpfulness of the fifty-fifty variety. Where both high contracting parties are willing to go the half way in overcoming the difficulty, the woman offering to work in one capacity or another, or helping in the household drudgery, thereby supplementing the husband's income or increasing the economic value of the same income, and the man cutting down the expenses of his bachelor days, then there is a possibility of a happy home life that otherwise would be impossible. In this respect, our young men are extremely fortunate, for Japanese women are generally invested with the traditional virtues of industry, economy and self-effacement, which enable them to make a small income go a long way. It accounts in part for the continued increase of marriages, even in these difficult years, especially those love marriages contracted by valorous and romantic lovers minus parental blessings. At the same time, bachelors and spinsters are increasing.

This variety in the constitution of the

Japanese home permits one to point to it as the very type and exemplification of the model Japanese foyer.

"What is the use of a home without pictures?" asked Alice. In the same strain of wistful longing will every Japanese ask: "What is the use of a home without children?"

No Japanese home can be a home, sweet home without children. It has been so from time immemorial, as we shall presently see. There is something in the Japanese love of children that is transcendental, mysterious. It amounts to an adoration, a worship, even a religion itself. It is a native quality, born and developed on Japanese soil. Most other qualities now identified with the Japanese character probably had their origin in foreign countries. Filial piety, for instance, was taught by Confucius long before the Christian Era and was implanted in Japan long before the 8th century.

Even a casual visitor to these shores will be struck by the large measure of indulgence allowed the children both in and out of the home. Most of the so-called popular festivals, and nearly all the domestic observances and festivities, are given in honor of or for the sake of children. The five famous festivals occur to the mind at once: New Year celebrations in January, Girls' Festival of March 3, the Boys' Festival of May 5, Star Festival of July 7, and the Chrysanthemum Festival of September 9.

Adults Subordinate

It is true that adults played no mean part in these festivals. The samurai paid congratulatory visits on these days to the courts of their liege lords, or were entertained there, and among the common gentry presents and compliments were exchanged. At the present time similar good-will ceremonies and functions are held, but the adults are always in subordinate rôles, supposedly assisting the children, at these festivals.

It may be recalled that in 1873 these old-time festivals were officially abolished as antiquated relics of the Tokugawa régime, and replaced by a new set of "national holidays," mostly in commemoration of events concerning the Imperial Household. As the years passed, however, they were gradually revived till they have become what they are—unofficial national festivals. All because there is a children's lure in them. If the Festival of Chrysanthemums alone has been allowed to drop

out unregretted, it is chiefly because the drinking of *kiku-saké*, or chrysanthemum wine, connected with it was no concern of children.

If it be said that love is loved and marriage is made in Japan for the sake of unborn babies, it may sound more like a quotation from Schopenhauer than a statement of fact, yet fact it is. It is the common saying and belief in Japan that marriage is the duty one owes to one's parents and ancestors, so that no marriage is considered a success, no matter how happy the married couple are, unless crowned with the joy of a baby. Every person at all entitled to the respect of the community must have had more than one experience of having acted as *nakōdo*, or go-between in marriage, and the duty of a *nakōdo* is not regarded as having been perfectly done till he has attended as guest of honor at the celebration of the first birth held at the home of the couple in whose bringing together he was the instrument of Providence.

Cause for Divorce

In feudal times childlessness was often conceded to be legitimate cause for divorce. Because of the Japanese touching love of children, the wife would consider herself almost cursed were she childless. It was, therefore, an event of unspeakable joy when she bore her first child. So that as soon as the wife bore a child her prestige and influence rose to the plane of equality with her husband. She had now become mistress of the home, and could challenge the rest of the family, and look the whole world in the face. Until she had a child of her own, therefore, she could not consider her position as entirely secure. There was, of course, an easy remedy for childlessness in the form of adoption, but it was not to be lightly resorted to, for it might cause domestic complications if a birth took place at a later time when the adopted child had grown older.

Children Mean Wealth

It is no wonder that there should have developed in the Japanese vocabulary a phrase meaning "child-treasure," which implies that as long as you have this treasure you might do without any other treasure—wealth, talent or social station. Moreover, the Japanese equivalents for such English words as "wealth," "happiness" and "long life" are understood to include the secondary
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significance of being rich in children, just as the word "riches" cannot be conceived apart from the idea of having plenty of money. We hear a discussion now and then about "birth control," especially among those pretending to be "new" or "modern," but so far it has had no effect upon the yearly increase of births over deaths.

The charm and beauty of the Japanese landscape is associated with children. Take typical scenes of the four seasons, as represented by the cherry of spring, the starspangled summer night, the maple colors of autumn and the snow-clad pines of Christmas time. In every one of these pictures the presence of children is invariably noted, both to enhance and to enjoy the pleasures of each season. Thus, when the cherry blossoms are in their glory, out comes a procession of little boys and girls dressed as Buddhist acolytes, parading through parks and streets. The meeting of the star lovers across the Milky Way on July 7 is the summer-time occasion of merry-making for children. The "kimono day for children," by which some people call the Shichigosan, falls on the finest day in Japanese autumn when the sky is blue and serene, the air rarified and fragrant with the chrysanthemum, and the foliage turning crimson everywhere. The happy children are accompanied by their parents or other kinsmen in their pilgrimages to various shrines, and thousands of people gather at street corners and in the temples to see them. As the old year is passing, they are fêted once more with the modern joy and gaiety of Christmas, almost as the Western children are. Shops and streets bear signs of festivity everywhere, and in every home where there are children, Christian or non-Christian, we hear voices raised in merry-making and in happy domestic reunions.

Children in Kabuki

No less in art and literature than in everyday life are the children given a prominent place both as a source of inspiration and an objective. In the Kabuki drama we frequently see children impersonated by juvenile actors to give pathos or joy to the stories unfolded, especially in Chikamatsu's tragic or comic plays of love. Men are generally supposed to live for ambition, for wealth, fame or power, but in Japan the first aim of life seems identified with the love of children. If men work to earn a comfortable living or the rise to

high position in life and women marry to keep a house, it is all for the sake of getting good children, thereby perpetuating their family line, which is their most sacred duty to the gods and their highest joy in life.

Let us look up our classics and see how our ancestors treated this matter. The so-called Nara Period, which practically covers the whole of the 8th century, was the golden age of Buddhism, of poetry and the arts. The famous *Manyōshū*, the oldest and the greatest anthology of Japanese poetry, was produced in this epoch, or rather it contains by far the greatest number of the poems produced during this time. Of the many that sing the love of children the following one, especially the last verse which forms a *tanka* (31-syllable poem) by itself, is very famous and most likely to be quoted as long as the Japanese language is spoken.

In Adoration of Children

Eating the melon, I think of my children,

Eating the chestnut, more and more.

Whence is this affection I cannot tell,
But there they are before my eyes
always,

Causing anguish and restlessness
night and day.

All your silver an' gold

And costly jewels untold—

Of what use are they?

Treasure more precious than they

Are our children dear, I say.

The author was Yamano-no-Okura, and it is stated in a commentary that the poem embodies the sentiments of a father who, at his post in the far-off Chikushi (Kyūshū), thinks of his children left in the capital (Nara). That the poet was a staunch nationalist may be read between the lines. It may be remembered that in this Nara Period (710-794 A. D.) all Japan, from the Emperor and Empress down, had become Buddhists; every household throughout the Empire being ordered to keep a little Buddhist shrine; the great Buddha of Nara—the greatest and the most beautiful in the whole world—had just been built; some of the highest offices in the Court and the Government were occupied by Buddhist priests; and Nara, the Imperial city, like Rome, was the capital of both temporal and spiritual authority.

Doctrine of Taoism

By this time the humane precepts of the gentle Confucius had lost much of their novelty and become eclipsed by

the glamor of the lotus religion, and also by the mystic teachings of Lao-tsze, founder of Taoism, and the bewitching paradoxes of his brilliant disciple, Chwang-tsze. Taoism had propagated what appeared to them startlingly wise and original doctrines: That everything is nothing and nothing is everything—vice is virtue and strength weakness—the secret of good government is to let the people alone—wisdom is foolish—the wise thing for man to do is to drift down the current of life, like water, without aim or ambition, and to live as long as possible. Chwang-tsze went a step further and through the sonorous period of his wonderful prose wove a brilliant cobweb of Taoistic philosophy of which the following may be taken as a characteristic sentence: "Man is immortal, and his life and death are only chasing each other in endless succession like the sequence of the four seasons." And he ridiculed Confucian ethics, and laughed at all human ties and emotions.

The doctrines of these two philosophers exerted an insidious influence on the literary productions of that period, an influence which continues till this day to be traced in various branches of Japanese literature. Between the sacrosanct doctrines of Buddhism and the cynical paradoxes of Lao and Chwang, the orthodox ethics of Confucius were for a time neglected. So was the simple but austere doctrine of the Way of the Gods, which stressed reverence for the Mikado and the sacredness of family obligations.

Meaning of Poem

In the light of the moral atmosphere prevailing at that time, one can appreciate both the spirit and the letter of the poem quoted. In plainer language, the poet declaimed: "I cannot tell—nobody can tell—the why and wherefore of it all, but we do love our children, and that is true morality. Children are the best treasure man can have. Is there any treasure on earth comparable to this? If there is, tell me what it is, but you cannot."

Now that the days of the almighty mother-in-law in the scheme of Japanese home life are gone, the voice of regret is being raised here and there and we see many an apologist appearing, even from among young ladies, to plead her cause, attesting that she was a much maligned person and that both she and her thankless service are being increasingly missed.

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While the Western mother-in-law, we understand, was a bugbear to her son-in-law, her Japanese prototype was one in the eyes of her daughter-in-law. She was a necessary product of an age, an indispensable instrument of fate in bringing up a good daughter-in-law. But for her there would have been no model wife, no Japanese home, no family life such as we have inherited.

Girl Shielded

In old days of early marriage when the groom was less than twenty and the bride fifteen they would have been helpless without the guiding hand of the mother-in-law to keep the home going in the way it should. The girl was brought up in the tender atmosphere of loving parents, "shielded from the hard winds of the outside world," as an old saying is, and in blissful ignorance of the realities of life, "unable to tell the East from the West." Such a person, when she was married, must find in her mother-in-law what a new recruit must find in the drill sergeant, or what a new college graduate finds in his first employer. Even the most kindly offices of her mother-in-law must sometime appear harsh and cruel to the young bride who wrongly believed that her mother-in-law might prove a tyrant. It was only natural, therefore, if she thought somewhat ill of her mother-in-law. On the side of the mother-in-law, she also had her pre-conceived and unalterable views. Having in her time gone through the same mill, and having found in later life that her experience on the whole had been all for her good, she considered it both her privilege and her duty to rule over the young woman, firmly convinced that she was working for the salvation of both her son and daughter-in-law. It was a sort of harmless feud that was waged for centuries.

Mother-in-Law Out

Young women of this enlightened age, in the first flush of their awakened self-consciousness, raised the protest: "I will not marry if I have to live with a mother-in-law." Such a protest is no longer called for, as it is the mother-in-law who will rather beg to be excused from being annoyed by young married folk. With the "abolition of age," as already said, older men and women must continue immersed in affairs of the world on their own account; they can no longer hope to depend entirely on their children or children-in-law in

the winter of life. They must work harder and longer to give their children better sustenance and more expensive education than their fathers did. In fact, when they have fairly succeeded in marrying off their daughters and giving their boys a college education they are in most cases as good as finished themselves; many parents do not survive it. How could they, under the circumstances, take on the onerous and thankless duty of "bringing up" the young daughter-in-law, unless they really must?

Country Different

In country districts where the majority of the people are farmers and tradesmen, the cohabitation of young and old married folk is often not only necessary but advisable. Where the son is to inherit the occupation and property of his father, he must make his father's home his own, and his wife will have to live with him and his parents. But in urban districts where young men are not obliged to succeed to the parental occupation but may pursue professions of their own, it is increasingly their custom to set up a home for themselves. Should they live under the same roof as their parents, it is the older rather than the younger couple who play the humble part. When a dispute arises, the mother-in-law may bring the weight of her longer experience and wider knowledge of the world to bear on it, against which the younger wife will call upon her school-learned and book-inspired lore; and the contest more likely than not will end in the defeat of the mother-in-law, as the sympathy of the whole civilized world is with the younger. In an ever-increasing degree older people are advised on all hands to yield and make way before the younger.

So this is going to be perhaps a golden age for young wives, but there is the inevitable "perhaps" in the case. There are already signs that the young wife's heaven without mother-in-law is not necessarily going to be as happy as it was once thought to be. Without the restraining hand of an arbiter between wife and husband, the married couple are thrown on each other for good or bad, and, in case of unpleasantness or disagreement, they have to fight it out between themselves, and may often go to extremes failing an object of mutual fear or respect.

With the complications in Japan's daily life it is only to be expected that domestic trials and tribulations should

also increase. These are pretty well of the same variety as in other countries, either of the geometrically unequal triangular variety or of the incompatibility class leading to all sorts of solutions, some not without comedy and others with not a little tragedy. This is, of course, an inevitable concomitant of modern life, and yet we who stand, so to speak, midway between the old and the new are tempted to wonder if there is not a *via media* somewhere along which the old and new plans may be brought to meet in harmonious alliance, thereby making the nearest approach to an idea home. In fact, we know of many families where such an ideal has been all but fulfilled, and where the advantages of the old system are enjoyed without their drawbacks of former times.

In short, the home life of the young Japanese is in the crucible, and some years will have yet to pass before it will assume a more definite form. Meanwhile, we know for certain that the mother-in-law of the old school, such as our grandmother knew and was herself, has disappeared, or that, if remaining, she has been entirely changed in appearance and in character. As for the old man, her husband, he no longer cherishes the bygone ambition to be the grand old man of the domain and to claim the filial piety of both his son and daughter-in-law. He is right glad to keep out of the way of the young, and continue to do his job or ride his hobby-horse in undisturbed peace, if good luck would have it, in company with his dear old spouse, the typical Japanese Darby and Joan.

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**AREN'T YOU INTERESTED?***(Continued on Page 14)*

Chinese will pluck up their courage and play their full part in the development of the region, if and when they see foreign capital coming in.'

As an indication of the willingness of the Chinese to co-operate in the development of their territory, Mr. Sung Chieh who visited Japan in December, stated at that time, 'The people of the area (North China) are eager for economic co-operation that will be to the mutual benefit of themselves and the Japanese. If they are left to govern themselves and if efforts are made to create better feeling between them and the Japanese, there can be successful co-operation.' As this statement virtually embraces Japan's objectives in China, there can be no question of the success of the future, once the warring factions have been eliminated and the government of the people turned over to high-minded and honest Chinese leaders.

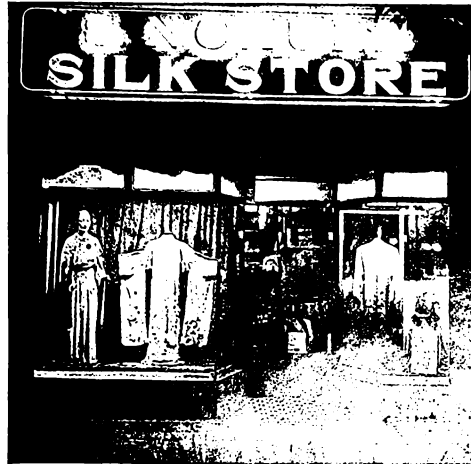
In conclusion and as a concrete example of what may be in store for the Philippines, with favorable conditions prevailing in China, on sugar alone China could absorb something like an additional 200,000 tons annually with but an increased consumption of 1 pound per capita. It is idle to say that such would be an impossibility, because the per capita increase in Japan over the period of the last 25 years has been on a far greater scale. Should not the Philippines, be interested in such a possibility and should not the Philippines lend encouragement to any movement designed to bring about such a favorable state of affairs?

**GOOD NEWS***(Continued from Page 14)*

of fear, because the patient discovers that he can successfully pronounce even the most difficult words.

The new invention has had a thorough practical demonstration on a large number of sufferers in Japan and there is no known instance of a user ever having returned to his former habit of stuttering.

As a result of the work of Mr. Izuhara, a number of well-known men of Japan have formed the Stammer Cure Association of Japan and through its office, hope to extend help to a large number of sufferers. With a donation given by Mr. Taichi Nakayama, Vice-President of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce, the Association is preparing to give treatments to 2,000 stammerers in the

*(Continued on Page 27)*

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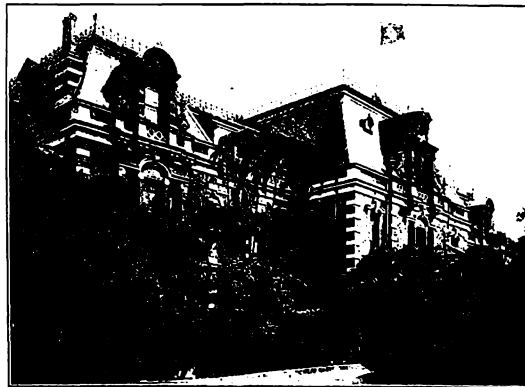
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## THE SOURCE

(Continued from Page 20)

friendly power, standing as mute evidence, it is quite apparent that, under the present rule by clique in China, the lives of all foreigners engaged in peaceful pursuits there, are in constant danger. It can not be denied that if such actions are permitted to go on and on, unchallenged, they will spread to include the citizens of all nationalities and will sooner or later involve the military forces of many nations.

It is to put a stop to such depredations and to render impotent the forces behind such illegal and inhuman movements that Japan is directing her energies, at this moment. Until it is made impossible for such devastating thrusts to be constantly made at the peaceful pursuits of foreign residents in China, there can be no basis for a friendly and profitable intercourse between her and other countries. Instead of criticizing and opposing Japan in her attempt to suppress such unwarranted anti-foreign campaigns, she should receive the hearty approval of all nations of the world, interested in peace and order.

### Chiang Linked With Reds

In further explanation of Japan's intense desire to clean up the Chinese situation as it now exists, it is necessary to digress to the beginning of Chiang Kai Shek's campaign to subjugate China to his rule. It will be remembered that the movement to place China under his domination was started almost immediately after his return to China, after a visit to Moscow. In his initial effort he invited the assistance of Moscow and actually did receive their material co-operation. This apparent linking of China's destinies with the Comintern, at that time, caused considerable uneasiness in Japan but as soon as Chiang Kai Shek was well on his way to accomplishing his purpose, he expelled all his red cohorts and even turned his private armies to the task of eradicating the movement from China entirely.

It was not until the approach of the present strife with Japan that Chiang Kai Shek again showed evidence of seeking the active assistance of the Comintern. Such a move was definitely made only after it became apparent to him that he could expect no active assistance from the other great powers of the world, in his present plight.

(Continued on Page 28)

## GOOD NEWS

(Continued from Page 26)

elementary schools of Tokyo and Osaka.

The device has been patented in a large number of countries in the world and it is planned to sell, for a nominal sum, the rights to manufacture and install the device, in many of them.



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## THE SITUATION

(Continued from Page 2)

about a better understanding between Japan and the Philippines, we shall indeed feel that our efforts have been richly rewarded.

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**THE SOURCE**

*(Continued from Page 27)*

Such a move, however, presented an additional reason why Japan, for her own preservation, must continue her efforts to eliminate the unhealthy political situation responsible for this dangerous turn of events. Should Japan stand idly by and permit the complete Bolshevisation of that great country, the very foundations of Oriental culture would crumble. With a red govern-

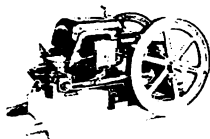
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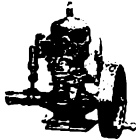
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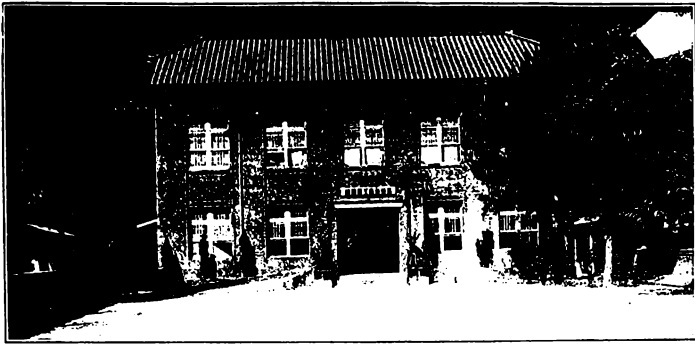
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**THE SOURCE**

*(Continued from Page 28)*

ment at her very doors, intent upon the destruction of everything that makes for progress and for civilization, Japan's very life would be in jeopardy as would that of all other nations of the Orient, and possibly the world. With such a prospect in view, is it any wonder that Japan is determined to erase those elements from China, which to save their own ill-gotten powers, have openly sought the assistance of a group having as its cardinal doctrine, the destruction of human progress and all the institutions cherished by free men?

In her attempt to eradicate the lawless and disturbing elements in China and in her attempt to stem the advance

of the ungodly Comintern toward the Orient, Japan has risked losing international friendships of long standing. Friendships which have, in the past, been a great source of pride and comfort to her citizens. She has heard, with crestfallen heart, the rebukes which have been pronounced by those very same friends. She has even suffered abuse in her endeavor to uphold the principles of civilization and progress.

For these, Japan holds no malice, knowing full well, that time will completely vindicate her every action.

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**MAN IN THE STREET***(Continued from Page 18)*

to be the last of its kind in the Orient and therefore does not desire any points injected into the final negotiations which will tend to prolong it or provide the grounds for starting it anew, at some future date.

What does the man in the street think about the possibilities of the Comintern creating a Red China? This possibility disturbs the Japanese, probably to a greater extent than does any other phase of the present situation in China. The very nature of the Japanese makes it repulsive for them to contemplate the encroachment of a red government so near to their shores. The destructive doctrines of the Comintern are so diametrically opposed to the Japanese philosophy of life that they would fight to the last man to prevent it from gaining a foothold, in a country so near to them as is China. Japan's struggle to her present position, as a Power, has been so intense and the cost so great, that she would never permit its exposure to the destructive forces of the Comintern, without a stubborn fight.

In finality then, it seems that the Japanese man in the street is unreservedly supporting the struggle, to clarify the situation in China, because he feels that

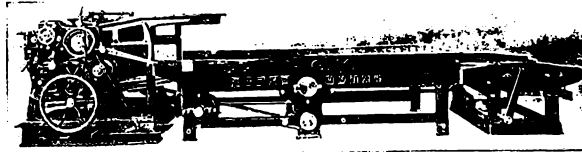
by doing so, not only Japan and China, but the entire world will benefit. He feels that, under proper Chinese leader-

ship, and assisted by the capital and enterprise of all nations, China will become a tremendous asset to the world.

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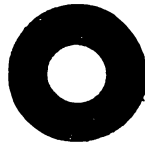
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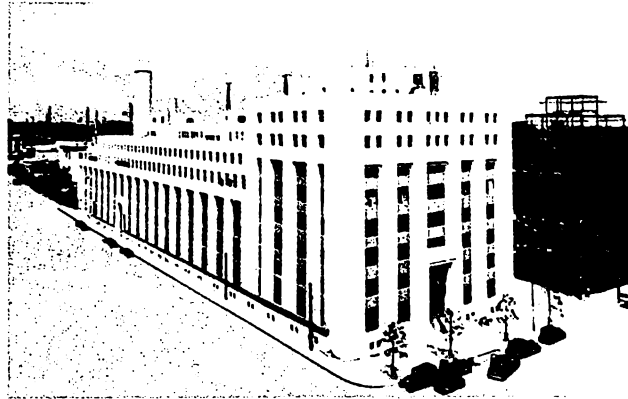
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