

"HAPPY NEW YEAR!"

The Japanese-American Courier

First Anniversary Number

Special

Seattle, Wash, Tuesday - Jan. 1, 1929

Edition

JAPAN'S PROGRESS DURING COURSE OF 60 YEARS RELATED

Nippon As She Was in Samurai
Days of 1871 Is
Described

SOME TRAITS ENDURE

By Herbert H. Gowen

(Professor of Oriental Languages
and Literature at the University of
Washington. President of Japan So-
ciety).

This year, 1928, recalls the fact that sixty years - a full Chinese cycle - have passed since the beginning of that wonderful era of Meiji, a beginning which was at the same time a restoration, a renovation and a revolution. Perhaps the most remarkable thing about it all is the fact that the new order has so completely taken possession of our imaginations that it is with difficulty we even think of the conditions existing prior to the great change in 1868.

I have before me a bound volume of the illustrated magazine, "THE FAR EAST", for the years 1871 and 1872. It is the second volume of the series and reflects, both in its illustrations and its articles, some of the changes which were at this time in process of being carried out. When your editor asked me for a contribution, it at once occurred to me that it might be interesting to use some of the material from this old magazine of nearly sixty years ago.

Printed in English

As the magazine was published by foreigners and printed in English, it is natural that foreign ideas and customs should be much in evidence. Even in Yokohama, sport was a prevailing interest and we have plenty of detail as to the shooting-matches, athletic meetings, and private theatricals with which the foreigners attempted to lighten the time of their exile.

There was also, of course, church-going, and one of the questions argued is, "Shall Christ Church, Yokohama have a Choir?" As a matter of fact, a choir was on one occasion provided quite unexpectedly, as, when the organ would not work, a litter of kittens and the mother cat were discovered hidden in the inside.

These references are only subordinate to many interesting things about Japan and the Japanese. Some things happened then such as still unfortunately occur from time to time, such as typhoons. Two terrible typhoons are described as having taken place, the one at Kobe, in July 1871, and the other at Yokohama in November of the same year. Pictures give a vivid idea of the terrible destruction wrought.

Some Things Vanished

Some things, again, are happily of the quite vanished past. For instance, the account is given of the crucifixion of a man for some political offence, on the execution ground at Yedo, and the body of the criminal was exposed for three days. Again, a little procession of women, with their hands tied behind their backs, is encountered and the explanation given that they are on their way to imprisonment for the guilt of their husbands, fathers, or brothers, who have already been put to death.

These things turn our minds back to the past which has now disappeared for ever, but most things in the volume speak of change and progress. Much, of course, is in transition, and much complaint is heard as

(Contd. on Page 8, Col. 1)

LO, SERPENT RULES!

The year 1929 A. D. is the "Year of the Serpent" in Japan, according to the cycle system of tabulating years used in that land.

Each year is ruled by some animal, and twelve years must pass complete a cycle. The year just ended was the year of the Dragon. The animals in the order of rotation are: rat, cow, tiger, hare, dragon, serpent, hare, goat, monkey, dog, and wild bear.



KATSUJI DEBUCHI

—Underwood and Underwood
(Courtesy of Seattle Times)

Japan's New Envoy Sends Greetings

Japanese Embassy,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

I am much pleased to be given this opportunity of taking part in the celebration of the first anniversary of the Japanese-American Courier.

It is trite to say that the press constitutes one of the strongest forces in modern civilization. For the "Courier," however, there is a special mission to fulfill. It is an instrument through which people of different races, different languages and different religions are made to understand each other.

Above all, it is an interpreter of our civilization and a mouth-piece of our way of thinking in the country to which Japan is most closely bound by the ties of economic interests and of cultural understanding.

May I take this opportunity to congratulate Mr. James Y. Sakamoto, and those who are associated with him, upon the successful completion of the first year of the "Courier," and to express my best wishes for its future.

(Signed) K. DEBUCHI.

EDUCATION MUST HELP IN CRUSHING RACIAL PREJUDICE

History, Social Structure At
Root Of Barriers Between
Peoples

COOPERATION IS NEEDED

By Norman F. Coleman

(President of Reed College,
Portland, Oregon.)

Understanding between individuals or nations is no guarantee of good will; yet without understanding, good will cannot possibly become effective. This fact in personal and community relations has led, in our time, to a great expansion in the social sciences. The same fact in international relations is quickening interest in international history, and is focussing attention upon international problems.

The difficulties that lie in the way of Japanese-American understanding arise directly from the history and social organization of the two peoples.

They may be removed, I believe, by deliberate and continuous policies of international education.

How and why do Japanese and Americans commonly differ in their fundamental attitudes and points of view? Let us look at the history of the two peoples for the past three centuries.

Tokugawa Shogunate

From about the year 1600, for two and a half centuries, the Japanese people were under the military control and the thorough-going espionage of the Tokugawa Shoguns. These two and a half centuries constituted a long and rigorous training in restraint, caution, and self-control. Habits of thought and speech so sternly required and so long continued are not readily broken, and these habits still mark the generality of Japanese.

(Contd. on Page 2, Col. 5)

JAPAN'S COTTON INDUSTRY GOOD

Commercial Cable News

TOKYO.—The cotton textile industry has made progress in the plan of increasing the number of spindles and consequent increase of production.

The export of cotton yarn for the eleven months of this year decreased by 13 million Yen compared with the total for the same period last year, and the cotton cloth export also decreased by 27 million Yen for the same period, but this has recently turned into a favorable position in relation to the raw cotton prices and by the effect of curtailment of production—the cotton industry is, as a whole, in a very good situation at present. The silk goods industry, excepting Rayon goods, has been suffering a great deal from the dull market and the producers are beginning to cut their work on a mutual agreement.

Necessary Elements For True Friendship Existing, Is Belief

By Henry Van Dyke

(Professor of English Literature at
Princeton University.)

In the spring of 1920 I enjoyed the great pleasure of a two months' visit to Japan. That was my only visit to that country. But it was so interesting and so happy that I find myself often wishing to go there again.

The land is beautiful, the people are courteous, intelligent, industrious and enterprising. One of their most admirable traits is their love of children, and another great virtue is their love of country. In many ways, especially in their energy and their vehemence, as well as in their self-confidence, the Japanese are very much like the Americans.

I am convinced that the necessary elements for a true friendship and mutual understanding between the two peoples already exist.

I hope that they will be cultivated with wisdom and discretion and courage, so that while "East is East and West is West," no misunderstanding may arise to disturb or beclouded the natural amity of the United States of America.

Second-Generation Destined to Seize Interest Limelight

Franchise Seen Important
Asset of Second
Generation

By WILLIAM C. SMITH

(Professor of Sociology at the
University of Hawaii)

From this time forward the American citizens of Japanese ancestry will be a very important element in Japanese-American relations. For a number of years, the relationships between Japan and America have been shaped in considerable measure by the relations of the Japanese and Americans of European ancestry on the Pacific Coast. But the problem has largely been settled by the passage of the Exclusion Law of 1924.

The fear of being overrun by immigrants from Japan has now been allayed and adjustments are being gradually made. The immigrant generation is now gradually receding while the American-born group is coming more and more into prominence and will play a role which will be ever increasingly important.

We may hope for a betterment of the relations between the two groups, but we must bear in mind that the American-born generation is a complicating factor in race relationships.

(Contd. on Page 5, Col. 5)



STEPHEN B. L. PENROSE

BETTER RELATIONS BETWEEN U. S. AND JAPAN IS SOUGHT

Fair Understanding Declared
Foundation For Friendly
Ties

AMERICANS MAY LEARN

By Stephen B. L. Penrose
(President of Whitman College)

I have a great admiration for the bility and energy of the Japanese people and especially for the way in which by a bloodless revolution in the last quarter of the nineteenth century they transformed themselves from what seemed to me a medievally minded people into a modern and progressive people.

History nowhere records such an amazing transformation in so brief time and without civil strife. It is a great tribute to the self-restraint and deep rooted good sense of the people of Japan that they were able thus to transform themselves and take their place by common consent among the great powers of the present day world.

It is important that friendly relations should prevail between the people of Japan and the people of the United States. Such relations must, of course, be based upon understanding. The people with whom we quarrel are usually those whom we do not know very well.

(Contd. on Page 7, Col. 5)

Import Excess Seen In Japanese Trade

Commercial Cable News

TOKYO.—The foreign trade during November amounted to 153 thousand Yen for exports, leaving an import excess of 9 million Yen, which makes the total adverse balance of trade since January 1928, 193 million Yen.

'COURIER' CLOSES YEAR OF SERVICE TO RISING GROUP

Seeks To Strive In Interest of
Second Generation

WILL CONTINUE POLICY

By Jay Esse

Crossing the line of the first annum, today marks the first anniversary of The Japanese-American Courier since its foundation last New Year's Day. That was when the first issue of The Courier appeared on the streets and in the homes of second generation members here.

When The Courier first stepped into the journalistic field to reflect public opinion and to herald them, the time was none too propitious for its introduction; but necessity forced the issue, and the first second-generation publication as an individual organ, independently managed, came into being. This was the first organ of its kind published in the United States.

Courier Individual

Although the various Japanese papers on the coast and in Hawaii have had English pages as supplements to their editions, The Courier came into supply the public with first hand information as to the second generation mind and asserted its individuality by its editorials, found lacking in the English supplements to the Japanese editions.

Since the establishment of The Courier, another second generation paper was founded. The Pacific Herald of Hawaii, Chinese owned, Chinese managed, was the second organ of its kind established. The policies of these two papers have been almost identical and both papers are today being recognized for their purpose by the intellectual and intelligent elements of public opinion.

Gains Recognition

From their record, especially of The Courier, with numerous university professors and the various officials of public life as subscribers, both papers have been fortunate in gaining recognition in such a short space of time. The fact is, such a paper was evidently essential, to note the trend of sentiment and mind of the second generations of the Japanese and Chinese peoples.

At the time The Courier was established there were many who were wont to take the attitude that it was too early for such a publication and that it was not needed as yet, but the fact of its publication for a year without any undue financial setback, or a lack of interest in the sheet, is patent proof enough that such an organ was needed to portray the mind and activities of the rising generation.

Since The Courier came out with its first issue, activities that the first generation or the remainder of the community-public had never dreamed the second generation to engage in, began coming to light through this publicity, the public came to take a deep interest in second generation affairs, as many items in the issues of the past year and letters to The Courier denote.

League Recreated

For one thing, with the first edition of The Courier which had on its staff just four people, Frank Sugiyama who is today its assistant sporting editor, Kinue Okamura, feature writer, Thomas Arai, foreign trade editor, and Post Mortems humor column editor, and the editor-in-chief, The Courier fired the opening shot for the reorganization of the once defunct Progressive Citizens' League, an association of second generation voters. To say the least, The Courier, it seems, has derived satisfaction in creating interest in the League and it was reorganized within the first month of publication.

Since then, The Courier has been enthusiastic in the assistance and cooperation of any second generation efforts manifested toward the organization of clubs and associations which would assist the younger gen-

(Contd' on Page 8, Col. 5)

CHARACTER, TREND OF FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN IS TOLD

Nippon Definitely Enters Ranks
Of World Industrial
Nations

MANUFACTURING BOOMS

By Halleck A. Butts

(American Commercial Attache in
Tokyo, Japan)

Japan has definitely entered the ranks of industrial nations and indications are that her efforts in manufacturing will continue to prove successful. Contrary to general belief, Japan does not depend upon those commodities which are specially peculiar to herself for her prosperity. Silk and cotton, the commodities upon which about 70 per cent of her export trade depends, are also important commodities in the trade of other countries.

Japan supplies the United States annually with raw silk valued at more than \$300,000,000, and purchases in return raw cotton, lumber, iron bars, rods, sheets and plates, and machinery, with a combined valuation of about \$200,000,000. There are many other items of more or less importance which are not mentioned, but the values quoted are sufficient to place the United States in first position, both as a customer of and a supplier to the Japanese market.

Profited During War

Japan profited greatly during the war years when competition in many markets, especially in Asia, was reduced to the minimum. Other competitors in these markets were engaged in prosecuting a war which required that their industrial machinery and labor be diverted to other purposes, and that their merchant marine be occupied principally with the transportation of war materials and necessities.

Japan has no monopoly in the production of raw silk, but experiences little difficulty in selling more than \$300,000,000 worth of the product annually to the United States, and disposing of most of the remaining surplus production to France. The diversity of markets for silk tissues is excellent, for substantial sales are made to Europe, North America, Asia and Australia.

Staple Commodities

There are a number of staple commodities and specialties which have so long been associated with Japanese exports that an erroneous estimate has been formed of their importance in Japan's trade. These articles include porcelain and earthenware, paper specialties, lacquer ware, matting, brushes, straw braid, camphor, and buttons. The importance of tea, though an agricultural product, is also over emphasized.

Japan is as much engaged in manufacturing business as its resources, wealth, and labor will permit. In every respect Japan is an international trader. This is evidenced by greatly increased purchases of raw materials in Australia and the United States, and of manufactured materials from Europe and the United States. Likewise, there are increases in both volume and value of sales abroad, accompanied by improved distribution. There are promising developments in South America and Africa, where trade in pre-war days was negligible.

Modern Machinery

Japan is equipping its factories with more modern machinery, developing both hydroelectric and steam power, training labor in western methods of factory operation, and selling products in competition with other producers throughout the world.

Japan has at its very doorstep a quarter of the population of the world, people who are daily demanding and securing those articles which contribute to a higher standard of living. Japan is supplying its share of these requirements and should, with little difficulty, be able to retain her present position in the market.

As Japan prospers through the sale of manufactures, there will be increased purchases of raw materials, which include wheat, rice, cotton, wool, lumber, oil, manufactures of iron and steel and factory equipment. The United States is now and should continue to receive its share of these requirements.

The Season's Tidings
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ELIOT G. MEARS

Understanding Is Road to Firmer Bonds of Accord

Both Japanese and Americans
Must Work Diligently
For Goal

By Eliot G. Mears

(Professor of Geography and International Trade at Stanford University, California.)

The continued improvement in Japanese-American relations depends primarily upon intimate mutual understanding. This goal requires that constructive work originate with persons both of American and Japanese nationality, including those living on both sides of the Pacific Ocean.

A one-sided approach to international questions of this character is not fruitful of satisfactory results.

Language Is Barrier

The language handicap is a barrier which can never be entirely surmounted. In this respect the Japanese have an advantage over the Americans since hundreds of thousands of Japanese are well conversant with the English language, while extremely few Americans have any acquaintance whatever with the Japanese tongue.

Yet even a fairly good working knowledge of a foreign language has its limitations since colloquialisms, gestures, and voice inflection play a real part in the exact meaning of words and phrases. Unfortunately many well-meaning persons have been both misquoted and misunderstood on numerous occasions for these very reasons.

To the American-born Japanese resident in the Hawaiian Island and in the Pacific Coast states, one looks with hopefulness as a logical medium for interpreting Japan to the United States of America and the United States of America to Japan.

Patient Study Needed

It is only through a calm, scientific, and patient study of the factors involved in any situation that we can hope to reason a better appreciation of common problems. The adoption of the conference method which has played such a large part in international matters during the past fifteen years is bearing fruit.

Unquestionably the greatly improved relationships among the people around the Pacific Ocean which has been so markedly in evidence during the past few years, can be traced largely to the spirit of willingness displayed by interested nations and peoples to pay attention to other points of view.

It is not only Utopian but undesirable that all nations and peoples should be alike and think alike, yet there is no reason why the willingness to weigh world problems on the basis of expressed facts, continue to bring about a more understanding Pacific world.

New Year Wishes

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New Year Celebrated Over Globe In Sundry Ways; Customs Varied

The custom of celebrating the New Year is very old. Some accredited it to the Chinese, some to the ancient Germans, some to the Romans.

The Chinese have always made of the New Year an extravagant and elaborate celebration. They have, at the New Year, their Feast of Lanterns, their gay Festival of the Dragon Boats, and their Fisherman's Festival. Their New Year begins several days later than ours, and the attendant celebrations last over a period of days.

The ancient Germans came to look upon this period as the beginning of a new season—the putting aside of old troubles and old worries, the welcoming of new duties and the promise of new fortunes.

Romans Celebrated

The early Romans made much of the New Year. To them it symbolized the putting aside of an old life, the taking up of a new. They presented one another with branches of trees as tokens of good luck for the coming year.

In the present day, every country celebrates the New Year in its own way. In several lands, the New Year's celebration is the most important of the year, for instance, in France and in Scotland.

To the French the New Year is a more important holiday than Christmas. The first three days of the New Year represent one of the most important social seasons. There are parties and gay entertainments. People stop one another on the street and extend good wishes for the year.

Scotland still retains the custom of "open house" at New Year's. There is a quaint old superstition among the people that he who is the first to visit a family in the New Year will be lucky and prosperous throughout the year. Therefore, everyone

visits everyone else on New Year's Eve, revellers usually making a scramble to be "first foot," as it is called, when the clocks strike twelve.

The midnight revellers in Scotland always carry with them, as they go from house to house, boxes of cakes and spiced ale. At each house the host is regaled with a bit of the cake and a sip of the ale. No guest enters a friend's house empty-handed, for to do so would be to frighten away prosperity for the year.

In Japan, the people have very gay New Year's celebrations. Every gatepost is ornamented with pines and green bamboos, and red lobsters hang over the doorways. Scarlet tangerine-like fruits are also used for decorations. The pines, bamboos, and lobsters are symbolical of long life, strength, and happiness; the fruits are symbolical of prosperity.

The Japanese celebration lasts for three days.

American New Year's

In the United States, New Year's Day is celebrated in various ways. There are many who still observe the old custom of open house and make a round of calls on this day. Each rural district, each city, has its own peculiar customs, its own methods of celebration.

On New Year's Eve there is a great deal of street revelry, dancing, and theatre parties, private dinners and public banquets. Each church has its own New Year's "watch-night" services—a custom borrowed from the Hebrews whose great watch night, Passover, ushers in the New Year.

But, in the United States, as everywhere, the New Year is a period of social activity. There are parties and entertainments of every nature. To entertain or at a dinner or a dance seems the proper way to usher in the New Year.

New Year Tidings
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EDUCATION MUST HELP IN CRUSHING RACIAL PREJUDICE

(Contd. from Page 1, Col. 2)

It must not be forgotten, on the other hand, that throughout these two hundred and fifty years Emperors held nominal sway in Kyoto. Their persons were sacred and they preserved the ancient tradition of their divine descent. When the Shogunate was overthrown and the modern era was ushered in, it was by appeal to the divine authority of the Emperor.

Japan Forges Ahead

Through struggle against her gigantic neighbors Japan forged to the front rank of world powers. Her modern experience and her situation on the border of Asia have increased people's national pride and sensitiveness. Her poverty in natural resources and the increasing pressure of her crowding population have accentuated her national self-consciousness and uneasiness.

Here is a people who had written poetry and painted pictures, who had developed the arts of courtesy and polite ceremonial, centuries before the white man set foot in America. Their History shows them as a self-conscious, self-restrained people, disciplined by war and toil and recurrent calamity, proud, sensitive and intensely patriotic. By recent developments they have been thrown into close cultural contacts and commercial interdependence with another people across the Pacific from them, widely different in situation, constitution, and habit of mind.

In the two centuries and a half during which the Shoguns ruled feudal Japan, Americans were taking possession of a wide new land whose boundless natural resources invited to continual movement and expanding enterprise. The government could hardly keep up with the pioneers on their westward movement. Frontier conditions fostered the tradition of individualism, self-reliance, and independence.

Matrimonial Problems

Americans have been largely preoccupied with material problems, and have often appeared to outsiders crude, pushful, swaggering, ill-mannered. In the last seventy years (the Era of Enlightenment in Japan) the American scene has been complicated by large scale immigration and by the enormous development of machine industry and mass production. In consequence, the American nation has come most heterogeneous and at the same time one of the wealthiest and most powerful in the world.

Preoccupied with their own internal problems, and confident in their own strength and traditional manners, Americans are partly ignorant of international good manners and partly different to them. On the other hand they are conscious of their general good will to other nations, they are generous in gifts and service to those in need, and they wonder to find other peoples suspicious of them.

Between nations so different in constitution and in training it is inevitable that there should be friction and misunderstanding. Only large-scale and long-continued educational effort will enable these people to understand each other.

Conference Aid

International conference such as those arranged by the Institute of Pacific Relations are greatly serviceable, especially as these provide for personal acquaintance and the free sharing of experience and information. The good work of enlightenment may be further promoted by visits in each country by well qualified representatives and interpreters from the other land. These should be men and women with gifts for quick acquaintance and simple explanation, informal, friendly, and frank, deeply patriotic but informed and interested also in world affairs.

It is true that East is East and West is West; it is probably desirable that they should remain so; but it is inevitable that the twain shall meet. Whether the meeting shall be for mutual destruction or for mutual aid depends chiefly upon the development of friendly understanding and cooperation between these two powerful and progressive nations.

Season's Golden Wishes
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J. S. C. CLUBHOUSE PROVES OF VALUE, IS SECOND HOME

Organizations Should Make Effort To Help Solve Problems

MEMBERS MUST AID

BY THOMAS MASUDA

On the University of Washington campus, there is an organization composed of the Japanese students attending the University called the Japanese Students Club.

This club maintains a clubhouse, which was built some years ago through the foresight, initiative, and activity of some of the Japanese business men. Since then, the house has proved itself of indispensable value to all. It has been the fathering and resting place of all the Japanese students. In short, it has become a second home to them.

Also, it is to many an actual home. What seemed to be an overly too large house some three years ago is now a house filled to capacity. The house has also been a great force in collecting unifying, and developing the cooperative spirit of the Japanese students on the campus.

Begin Daily Routine

The students at the club begin their daily routine with the tinkling of the cowbell in the morning, but to the house, it means another day of usefulness. From morning to night, energetic, happy, carefree students constantly cross its threshold; some to study, some to relax from studies, some to pass a few idle moments, and to others to come together as a social gathering place.

Throughout the day, the happy, carefree, and yet inspirational voices of young men resound intermittently throughout the house. In the evening after the day's work has been done, the students in the house forget their toils and troubles and enjoy the inspiration of fellowship.

Club Should Aid

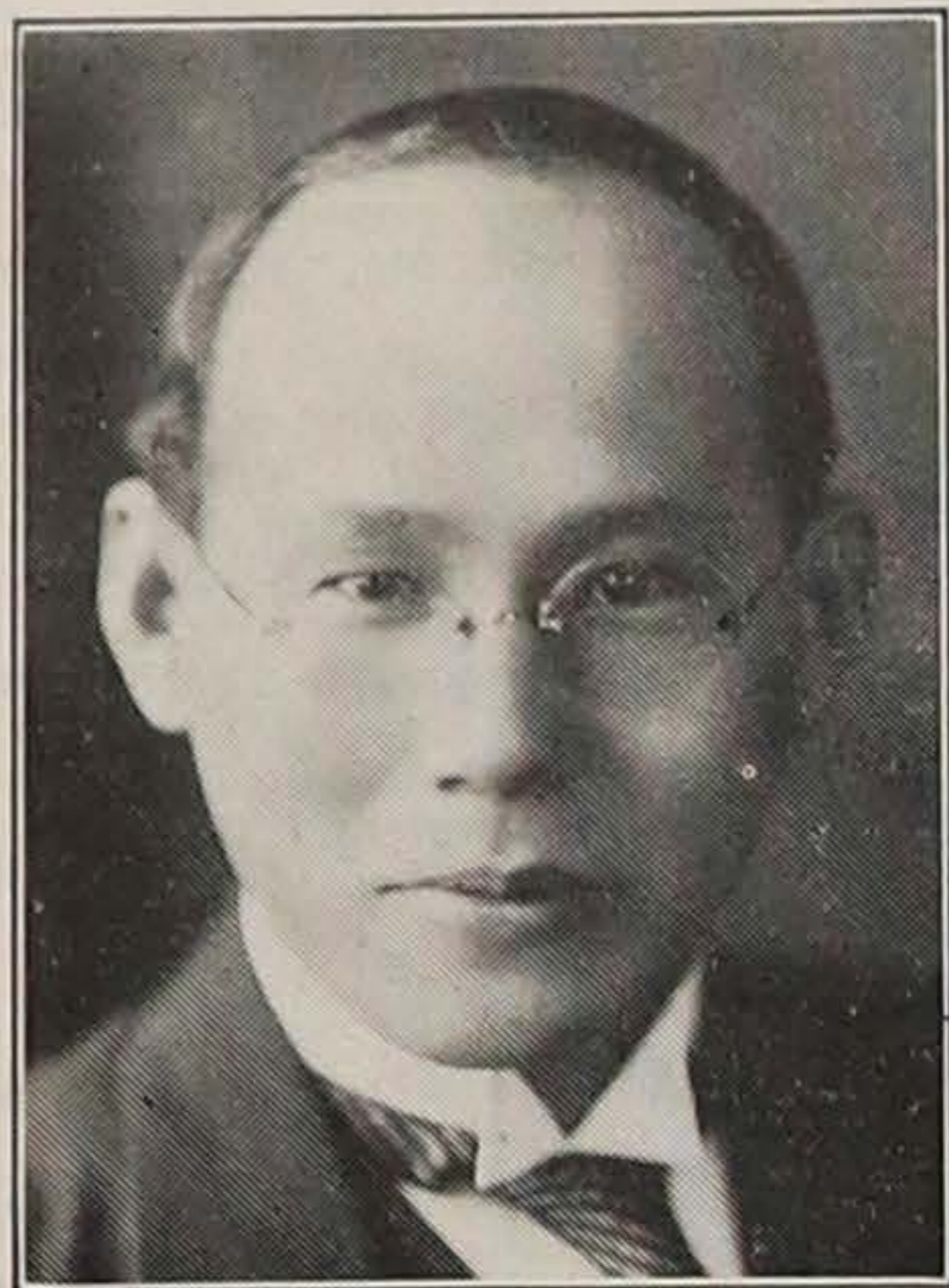
The Japanese business men have been so kind to donate this house to the club, what in turn have or can the club do in return? This organization, the J. S. C., can be and should be a helpful organization in the furtherance of the Japanese on the Pacific Coast and especially in the State of Washington.

The club should encourage and stimulate within its membership, the active participation in solving the problems that are confronting the Japanese people here. It should lend its support and aid to things creating International goodwill, dissolving race prejudice, and in general things which tend to acquaint the various peoples of this world with each other.

Should Develop Leaders

Another purpose of the club should be the development of leaders, and instilling in the respective members the necessity of well trained, well disciplined leaders. At least, this organization should sponsor and lead in all things for the benefit of the Japanese, and in their relations with others.

Many and manifold duties and objects can be outlined and suggested but all these suggestions should be guided by the principle of service to the world and in particular, service of the Japanese on the Pacific Coast in relation with not only the United States but with the world.



Consul S. Okamoto

Consul S. Okamoto Lauds Work

With the coming of the New Year, the Japanese-American Courier is celebrating the first anniversary of its foundation.

It has been published weekly by a group of American-born Japanese of the younger generation in Seattle with a view of giving expression to the public of what these thinking young men feel and wish to say regarding questions of national and international scope, aiming, at the same time, to furnish to the so-called "Second generation Japanese" of correct knowledge and informations with regard to Japan and the Japanese people.

This is a noble enterprise. It always gives me great pleasure to read its contents and I cannot help thinking that by setting forth fair and just viewpoints, based on truth, justice and tolerance, the paper is indeed rendering a great service towards promoting mutual understanding and better relationship between the peoples of Japan and the United States.

In reviewing the eminent success the paper has achieved, under the able management of Mr. James Y. Sakamoto and his associates, I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to offer my sincerest congratulations for the splendid work they have done during the past year and to wish them their much merited success in the future.

SUEMASA OKAMOTO.

Wishing a Happy
New Year

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Tidings of the Year
JOHN K. FUNAI

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LOTUS SEINENKAI

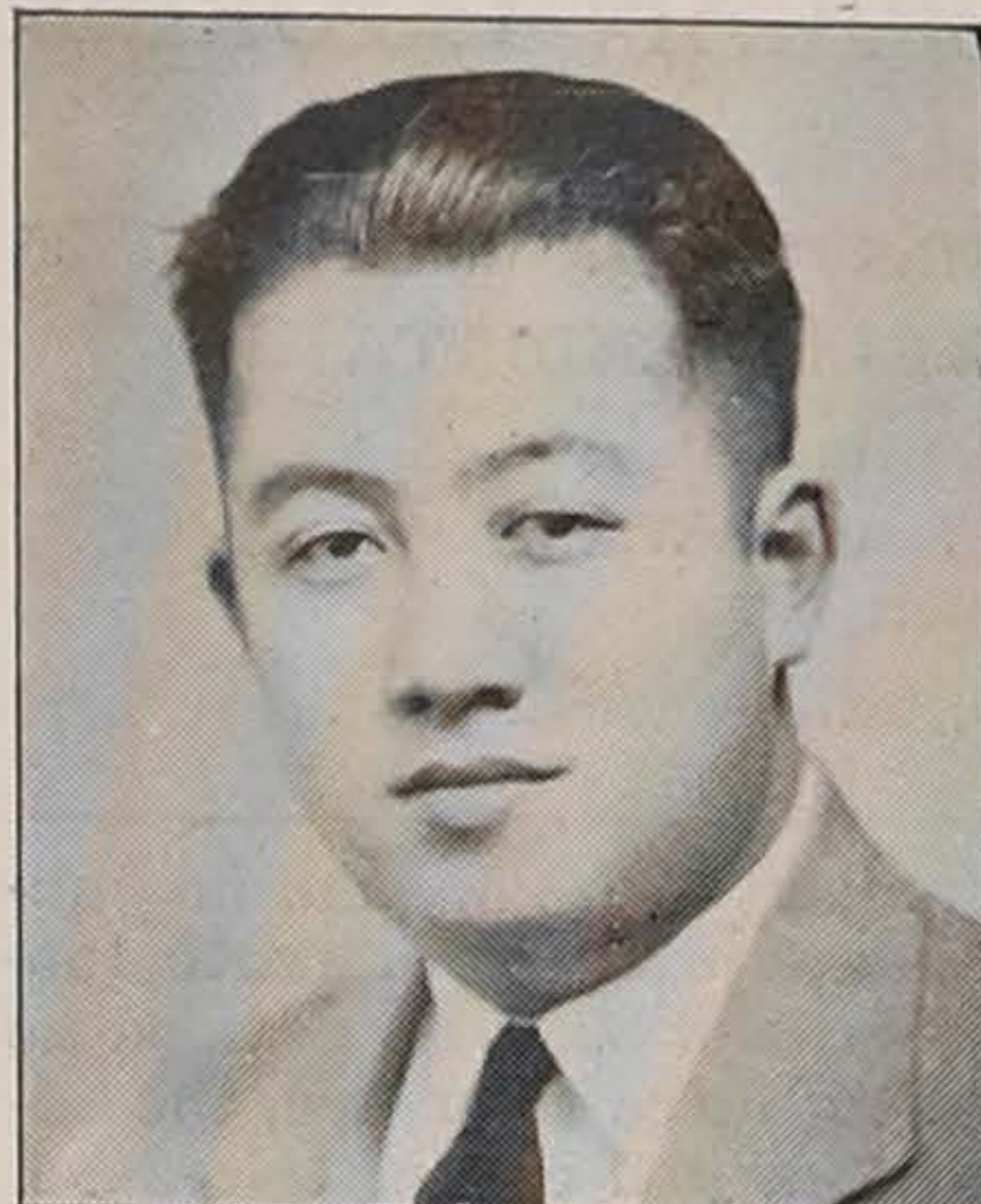
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Clarence T. Arai

Okuda Felicitates "The Courier"

James Y. Sakamoto,
Editor.

I wish to congratulate you on the interest and success of your English paper during its first and past year, which has helped to bring forth the ideas of the second generation to a better understanding of the Japanese community's first generation.

I believe you have succeeded well in achievement of your aims and sincerely wish the Japanese-American Courier success and prosperity for the New Year.

(Signed) H. H. OKUDA.

A Happy and
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The Japanese Photographers Association

TWO NOTEWORTHY ENTERPRISES BORN DURING YEAR, 1928

Citizens' League Rewakens;
Japanese-American Courier
Launched

GROUP PROVES ACTIVE

BY CLARENCE T. ARAI

Two noteworthy enterprises on the part of the younger generation in this community have stood out most prominent during the past year.

The first is the creation for the first time of a real and genuine second generation organ, a sheet that not only carries news about the new generation and through which it expresses itself, but one that is wholly second generation in character, in that it is a newspaper edited by a second generation, managed by a second generation, and financed by a second generation.

League Established

The other is an organization, which the Courier had helped to make; for the progress, that was made by the Seattle Progressive Citizens' League, was largely through its constant effort. The League in no small way is indebted to the Courier for the most successful season, that it has ever enjoyed; as it was the Courier, that threw down the gauntlet with ringing editorials, entitled, "Awake Citizens' League," which resulted in the resurrection of the once defunct society.

That the League and its members more than ever before have participated in the American political life. Political meetings have been staged; a banquet and a dance held; and a float entered in the G. O. P. Parade by the Republican wing of the League. What more!

103 Are Registered

One hundred and three have registered and two delegates was sent on a "Good Will Tour" to California, which gave rise to a greater political interest among the Japanese American citizenry all along the Pacific Coast. The goal of both are in the end identical, as they are each seeking in its own particular way a better understanding between America and Japan. They form a vital link in the great chain of friendship and brotherly love, which shall span the really non-existent gap between the East and West. The Courier is to be congratulated for its endeavor for such a worthy cause and the New Americans for their wonderful response. No longer are they both enterprises; but institutions here to stay. Let us all give them our wholehearted and undivided support, which they rightly deserve.

Tidings for a Happy
New Year

**NEW RICHMOND
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Glad Tidings For
A Happy New Year

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Wishing a Prosperous and
Happy New Year

THE OSAKA CHOSEN KAISHA

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PASSENGER LINES TO JAPAN

THE JAPANESE-AMERICAN COURIER

(Weekly Publication)

Editor and Publisher, JAMES Y. SAKAMOTO

Managing Editor, WELLY SHIBATA

Editorial and Business Offices

317 Maynard Ave., Seattle, Wash.

Telephone ELliott 4719

RATES: Five Cents a Copy; Two Dollars a Year.

THE COURIER, established January 1, 1928, shall be published with a close regard to the general principle of Truth, Justice and Tolerance, for: in the associations between nations as among mankind, truth is the compelling force of justice, the administration of which shall respond to a just call of tolerance. The Publisher.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR ON OUR FIRST ANNIVERSARY

Cruising along on the journalistic main, The Japanese-American Courier has completed its maiden voyage on the high seas of public opinion. With the passing of a year since the day of its establishment, today marks the first anniversary of The Courier.

What important events which transpired in the world, nation, state and community, have been noted in the year's publication and the trials it has experienced have gone not merely to strengthen and establish The Courier, but it passed all doubts as to its qualification in supplying the public with news and comments in a manner in which journalism becomes essential as an instrument of public opinion and in the expression of sentiments.

The Courier has endeavored, at all times, whenever the occasion demanded, to uphold the majesty of Justice and the principle of good will between mankind. As an organ in which the news of the world has been given a concentrated effort at publication, to distribute the knowledge of activities outside of this particular sphere of interest, the Courier has not tried vainly to knot the ties of friendship between the Japanese and American peoples and in the formation of a basis of good-will between the races.

In a substantiating proof of this effort, the words of Ambassador Debuchi, Japan's envoy to the United States comes handily to print. He says in another column of this issue: "For The Courier, however, there is a special mission to fulfill. It is an instrument through which people of different races, different languages, and different religions are made to understand each other. Above all, it is an interpreter of our civilization and a mouthpiece of our way of thinking in the country to which Japan is most closely bound by the ties of economic interests and of cultural understanding . . ."

Whether this manifestation, given expression through the columns of The Courier, to work in behalf of international unity and good will is a recognized feature of the paper or not, suffice it to say The Courier has labored on its own initiative toward that end without the hope of a financial compensation but looking only for the assurances of better understanding between races, especially that of Japan and America.

Feeling that charity starts at home, the paper's first step has been to found itself securely in the community to which it owes its establishment and support and loyalty. At the present time The Courier is far from being what is termed a well founded organ of public opinion financially. On its foundation a year ago today, the coffers of the treasury room were lined with none too much of the wherewithal which every publication demands as capital to place the sheet on a solid foundation.

If it should be said that the paper experienced various trials and tribulations in putting out its first issue, the story may sound cheapening and commonplace as all such tales of starts and beginnings usually are, but those days will live long in the annals of The Courier as the period in which the publication, The Courier, met with its greatest handicaps.

Regardless of those handicaps and hard times, The Courier was established and with each passing week it gained for itself the recognition and prestige due it for the work it was laboring to do. In the community, The Courier has not sidestepped any of the important issues with which it has had to contend. Going further The Courier has taken it upon itself to assist the local commercial enterprises and the Citizens' League which had been slumbering for well nigh three years before its present officers were elected.

The League reorganization work was the greatest work of The Courier in this community (this last year). Through the reorganization and the inception of new officers, the Seattle Progressive Citizens' League saw a truly progressive year and won for itself the recognition as a political unity in the city, state and national political forum.

As another feature of this reorganization and the League's consistent work to gain recognition due it, California Japanese-American citizens have also been awakened from their stupor and in various cities, leagues were established for active political participation. Most of this was due to the work of the Seattle League's president, Clarence T. Arai, who was delegated to attend a convention of citizens in Fresno, which was postponed until a later date.

That is probably the why and the wherefore The Courier was established and if it can be looked upon as an essential instrument of public opinion for the progress of the community which supports it and the furtherance of a better understanding between the Japanese and American peoples as among other races, it shall be satisfied without laudatory glories that come with wealth and the hypocritical front it may be able to put up.

This year The Japanese-American Courier will again endeavor to strive for its ideals and purposes and it wishes to its subscribers and supporters, with a happy New Year, the stronger recognition of the fact that The Courier has been working for laudatory aims and for the best interests of the community as well as for the second generation and the Japanese people who have achieved their niche in life in this country.

POST MORTEMS

Everything and Nothing
Everywhere and Nowhere

By TOM ARAI

THE YAMATO SPIRIT

The YAMATO SPIRIT has been often spoken of.....it has puzzled many, and the majority have let it pass unconcerned as to its significant meaning.

To elucidate with brevity and conciseness, it is the spirit of New Year, to the Japanese in partaking of "MOCHI," a rice cake delicacy made by the art of Stone Age pounding and dried to the finishing touch of a 'adobe' bricklayer. It's EASY to TAKE but HARD to DIGEST!

The Yuletide sale of INK ERASERS has broken all previous records, according to the "stand-still" or stationery statistics, hence, the sale of greeting cards for the coming Yuletide is predicted to be very low. If the predictions are true it is obvious that the recipients of greeting cards are ERASING the names of its senders in order to make use of them next year.

To the Japanese a New Year without "MOCHI" is like a Gas Station without any gas. Because, it's so FILLING.

The New Year Special train from the East arrived three hours late and its passengers who eagerly anticipated a warm welcome turkey dinner at their respective places and homes were disgusted to start the New Year off right by eating in the kitchen. The delay was due to the fact that the engineer lost his cap out of the locomotive window and consequently had to back up the train to find it.

Hubby: (rubbing his chin as he sits down for New Year's breakfast) "Ah—gee, but it feels good. My first shave since last year!"
Wifey: "You said a mouthful and what you're going to eat is last year's too!"

This is the time of the year when people sign resolutions and others orally agree to "swear-off" certain habits to neutralize the acid. As they float into the year on the ebb-tide they soon realize that it is easier to CHANGE THEIR MIND.

LET THE OLD YEAR PASS.
HAIL, HAIL, WELCOME IN THE NEW YEAR!
LET BY-GONES BE BY-GONES!
"NAY, NAY! SAITH THE BILL COLLECTORS."

CORRESPONDENCE

The Editor

The Japanese-American Courier:

I have been very much interested in receiving the copies of the "Japanese-American Courier" which you have so kindly sent to me. I want to thank you for them. They have shown me that you are engaging in a work which fosters and develops the spirit of understanding and citizenship in the present generation of young Americans of Japanese parentage.

It is this development which I wish to encourage in every way, for only by its successful growth will our races of divergent origin live happily as neighbors. And by neighbors I refer both to that of Japan to America as countries, and to that of the Japanese and Americans as peoples here in our own Northwest.

There has in the past been much misunderstanding, but gradually by working along side of each other, we have come to appreciate each other's worth and to know with Robert Burns that, "A man's a man for all that."

With special interest during the past years, have I watched the growth of the inter-dependence of our economic and business relationships. I believe that much of the present understanding has been brought about by just this dependence, and the orderly carrying on of satisfactory business relationships by the older Japanese community with the American business men of all occupations.

If the members of the present generation can maintain as level heads as their fathers have done, and with their in-bred knowledge of, and feeling for this country, built even more solidly, much good will have been accomplished.

I wish you every success in your undertaking, not only for this new year, but for all the years to come.

Very truly yours,

—W. J. LUNN.

NOSES

The thing to smell with is your nose, Like Times Square—right on your face; It stands out very prominently. Even when "running," if that's the case.

Some nose are high and others low, And rare ones "flat" and wide; When by chance you gaze at it, It looks like a big "landslide."

In speaking of noses a "vain one" asked me,
Who's nose I'd pick from his scores
He named Valentino and Gary
Cooper too,
And ended his list with John
Barrymore's.

With my modesty and my pride at stake,
I boldly outlined an answer rude
but quick;

With a soprano kindly voice I said,
"I'd hate to PICK MY NOSE in
PUBLIC."

Happy New Year THE SEATTLE FISHING and TACKLE Co.

601 1/2 Third Ave.

Glad Tidings of the New Year

THE STATE DRUG CO

501 Main Street

With the Greetings of the Season

Dr. K. W. AMANO

SEATTLE, WASH.

GLAD TIDINGS FOR A HAPPY NEW YEAR

H. Y. HANAFUSA

Rainier Heat and Power

Building

Let's sing that popular song, "I Cried After My Happiness."
You mean, "After My Laughter Came Tears."

Question: "What's the composition of a Political Pie?"
Answer: Banana Oil and a slice of Baloney—a big slice at that.

Wishing a Prosperous and Happy New Year

THE TAISHODO

609 MAIN STREET

THE BOOK STORE

Happy Tidings of the New Year

MITSUI CO.

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THE LEADING TRADE

FIRM OF JAPAN

Wishing a Happy and a Glad New Year

SUMITOMO BANK

S. Ono, Manager

The Bank of Quality and Security

Seinen of Spokane See Eventful Year

By TAD YONAGO

There have been a number of activities sponsored among the second-generation group of Spokane during the year 1928. Activities are limited, however, in that there are only a small number of young boys and girls of high school age in Spokane as yet.

One of the principal events occurring during the year was a picnic in which the young men took an active part.

The annual baseball series with the Portland Lumber Co. Japanese team was won this year, two games straight, by the Spokane N. A. C. The rivalry of these two teams is very heated and can well be compared to the rivalry between the N. A. C. and Taiyo in Seattle.

Racquet Club Formed

During the summer, a racquet club (named the "Gypsy Club") was formed.

At the time of The Coronation the Seynenkai put on an elaborate program of plays and vodvil. Kazu Okamoto charmed the audience with a dance, and the "Sinister Six" orchestra played a few popular numbers.

Miyoko Yoshida and Ari Numata gave violin solos, Masuo Masuoka gave a harmonica number, Yoshio Yamamoto and Sadao Yamada gave a mandolin duet, Harry Yoshida rendered a vocal solo, and Tad Yonago gave a number on the "Sax."

Party Is Held

On Thanksgiving, a party was given at the Japanese Mission.

The Spokane N. A. C. has just formed a basketball team this fall to play in the Y. M. C. A. league. The players are: Yoshio Yamamoto, a center; Jimmy Uyeda and Harry Yoshida, guards; Tad Yonago and Sad Yamada, forwards.

CHURCH CLUBS OFFICERS

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Vice-Pres. Jun Okazaki
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Treasurer Taft Beppu

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ST. PETER'S

Girl's Friendly Society

Branch Pres. Mrs. H. Yoshida
Associate Gertrude Sanders
Chairman Toshiko Nishimoto
Secretary Mika Yamano
Treasurer Fumi Shimano

Busy Year Passed By Valley Group

By SONO KIKUCHI

The year 1928 has been in many ways a successful year for those of the Yakima Valley.

One of the organizations established this year is the Yakima Valley Young Men's club with members from Wapato, Toppenish, and Yakima. The purpose of the club is to advocate good sportsmanship and encourage wholesome sports and ideals.

Officers Are Named

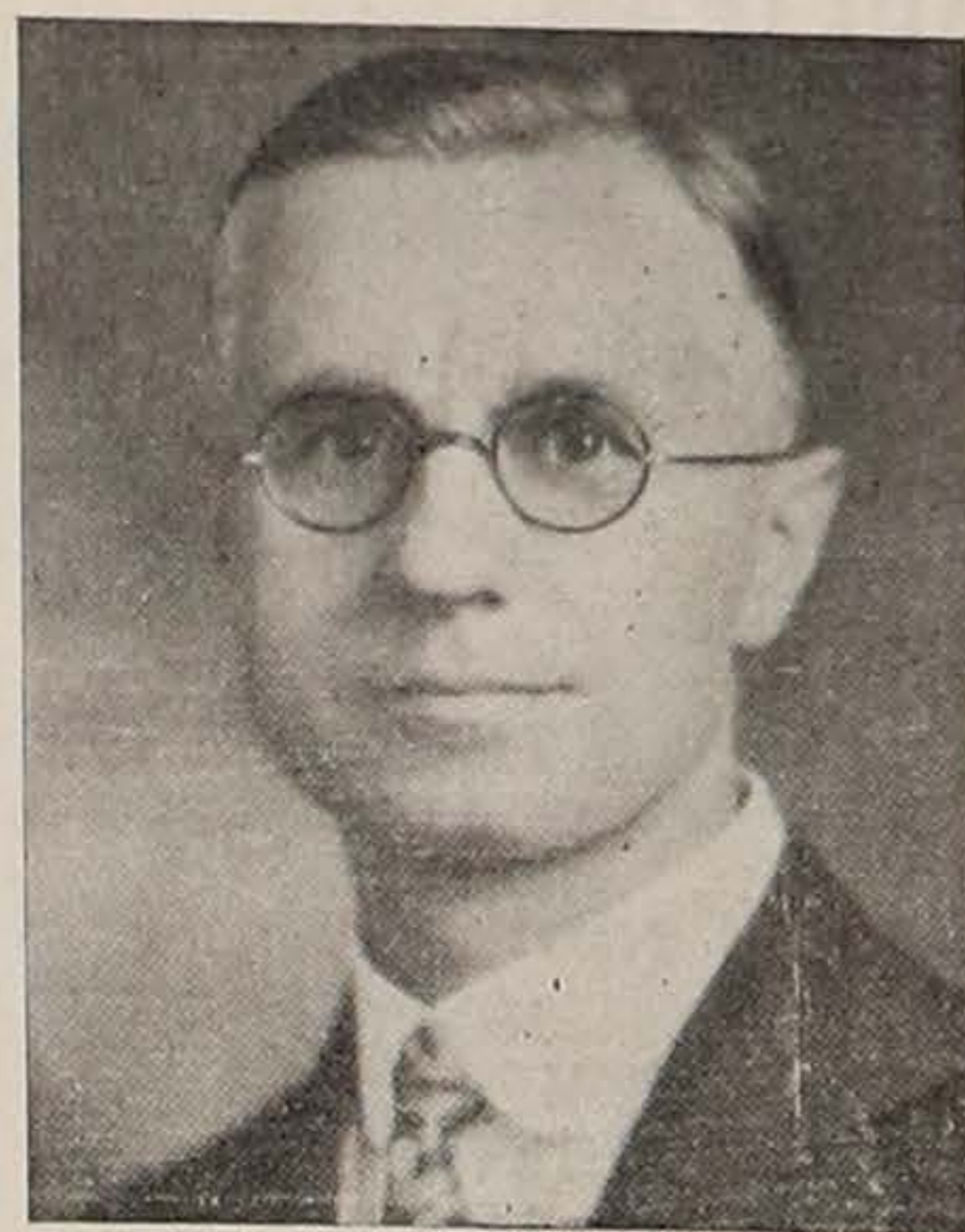
The officers of the club are: president, F. T. Iseri; vice president, N. Honda; treasurer, S. Suzuki; athletic manager, George Honda and secretaries J. K. Takaayama of Wapato, S. Hattori of Toppenish and K. Yamaguchi of Yakima.

During the summer a Student Convention was held at the Japanese Hall at Wapato. The convention was a get-together of the students and young people of the Valley with the idea of furthering friendship among the students.

Convention Leaders

Kikuye Otani and Susumu Umemoto were Wapato leaders, with Toshiko Hashimoto and Toshiye Yama as Toppenish leaders. K. Yamaguchi, Arthur Nakamura and Tossie Hagiya were Yakima leaders.

The Japanese hall of Wapato, which is being enlarged, is nearing completion and soon will be ready for next year's social and school activities.



WILLIAM C. SMITH

New Year Greeting

By F. W. Steadman

We now launch upon a New Year as upon a new journey into unknown parts. Having passed a number of years we have an assurance born of experience, that we know about what to expect and what may be accomplished as the year advances.

And yet how true it is that "He holds the key to all unknown." He alone could tell us now what the year holds for us, and what use we are to make of its many opportunities—yes, and how we are to meet its difficult places.

May it not be well for each one to pause and ponder well our past experiences, that we may be reassured by the real advances made, and cautioned by that we know to have been less than the highest, that might have been.

Then, forgetting those things of the past that have fallen short in translating ideals into real fruitful service, and with Paul saying, "I can do all things through Christ who strengtheneth me," face the year before us with courage and expectation knowing that it is through Him that we succeed.

In proportion as our lives are characterized by devotion to Him, high thinking and unselfish acts must follow that will help to solve the problems that confront the individual, the family, and even the nations in all interrelationships.

It is quite certain that we pass this way but once, and that the record of the year is made in twelve short months. May we not renew our allegiance to Him who alone can guide us, and who alone has the power by which we may achieve the highest and best in victorious living.

Second-Generation Destined to Seize Interest Limelight

(Contd. from Page 1, Col. 3)

The Japanese immigrants to America have been given a status of inferiority and have been permitted to do the drudgery. Because of differences in language and the whole cultural background, comparatively few of the immigrant group have been able to rise to positions which have given them standing in American communities.

But the second generation has been rather well Americanized and is ambitious and desirous of attaining a position in American society which is superior to that held by their parents, and they are not following in the footsteps of their elders. The dominant white group, however, is in the main unwilling to accede to the aspirations of this younger group. Even though they live in a world which is far away from the experience of their elders, they are all too often classed with their immigrant parents because they are unable to erase the physical marks of race.

Big Responsibility

As these ambitious and hopeful young Americans begin to step out in an endeavor to make a place for themselves, what will be the outcome? Will they become assimilated so that they will gradually lose themselves in the American group, or will they become a sort of racial caste in America, but not of America? If it be the latter, many problems will arise which will have an important bearing upon Japanese-American relations. Because of this problematical situation, the second generation have a big responsibility resting upon them and they will have to watch their steps very carefully.

There are several fields in which difficulties may arise, but we will refer to one only, namely that of the franchise. The way in which the second generation uses the vote will be a big factor. Since a number have reached the voting age, politicians and candidates for office have begun to show an interest and are making appeals for their votes. When appealing for votes, the politicians will not attack the younger generation as they did their vote-less parents, and on account of this, better relationships have already become evident.

Danger Existing

But even yet there is danger. If they ally themselves with corrupt politicians there is danger of a revulsion against them. But if they use their votes in the right way, there is a high degree of probability that they will come to be considered good and useful citizens and this will have an important bearing upon feeling between the two races and will react upon the relationships between the two countries.

In any discussion of the exercise of the franchise, many will say that the Japanese or any other citizens of Oriental ancestry will vote as solid racial blocs without any regard to the effect upon the communities in which they live.

This idea, however, received a big jolt in the election of last November in Hawaii. A Chinese in Honolulu had been elected to office in 1926 and in 1928 the Chinese split over him, and if he had depended entirely on their votes would have failed of re-election. One Chinese said he would not accept any slogan such as "Right or wrong—he is a Chinese."

In a situation like this, the citizens of Oriental ancestry are in an anomalous situation. If they vote as a solid bloc for a stand-pat Republican, even though he be a naturalized Irishman who came here as an adult, they will be hailed as one hundred per cent. Americans, but should they ever have opportunity to cast a large number of votes for a second or third generation American of Japanese or Chinese ancestry, then they would probably be branded as undesirable citizens.

Franchise Valuable

The younger generation in the Canadian province do not look to the future with as much hope and confidence as do their cousins in the United States. In Canada they are not permitted to participate as citizens and many appear to be sullen and bitter, but south of the international boundary they have begun to participate and the effect has been noteworthy.

The vote is very important, and if rightly used will mean much for the improvement of Japanese-American relations.

Wishing a Prosperous and a Happy New Year

THE RICHMOND BEAUTY

304 Fourth Ave. So.

THE BEAUTY PARLOR

A Prosperous and a Happy New Year

THE STAR TRADING CO.

214 Fifth Ave. So.

Greetings of the New Year

GEO. Y. NISHIMURA

CANNERY CONTRACTOR

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Wishing a Prosperous and Happy New Year

The Dainty Beauty SHOPPE

317 Yesler Way

Your Beauty Shoppe

Glad Tidings of the New Year

THE HASHIDATE BATHS

Cor. of Main and Sixth Ave.

Glad Tidings for the New Year

THE NOTO SIGN CO

216 Sixth Ave. So.

Glad Tidings for the New Year

JACKSON CAFE

619 Jackson Street

Special Plate Dinners

Greetings of the New Year Season

THE NIKKOLO

SPECIAL CHINESE DINNERS

522 Main Street

Glad Tidings for the New Year

The MATSUNO SUSHI

603 1/2 Main Street

JAPANESE ALL-STAR GRID TEAM FOR 1928 CHOSEN BY "COURIER"

Five N. A. C. Players, Six From Taiyo Rank Place on Mythical Squad; Selection Is Difficult Task

By Frank Sugiyama
Sports Editor

Courier All-Star Team

Fullback	KONO, TAIYO
Halfback	UMEMOTO, N. A. C.
Halfback	HIROSE, TAIYO
Quarterback	H. ARAI, N. A. C.
End	S. ARAI, N. A. C.
End	BEPPU, TAIYO
Tackle	T. TAKAYOSHI, TAIYO
Tackle	TAKIDO, N. A. C.
Guard	K. ARAI, N. A. C.
Guard	SHIGENO, TAIYO
Center	YAMAGUCHI, TAIYO

Choosing an all-star team is never an easy task. However, picking this year's all-Japanese eleven was a particularly hard job because of the great number of rather fairly good men. There were players who played bang up ball for a couple games, then took it easy for the other games. There were only three or four men who really stood head and shoulders above the others.

The attempt has been made in picking "The Courier" all-Japanese eleven to judge on the basis of the entire season rather than on one or two games because a real star is the man who does his work consistently from the opening whistle at the beginning of the season to the last play in the final game.

Beppu and Takayoshi are the only men left over from last year's "Courier" all-Japanese eleven who placed again this year. Although Kono, last year's half; S. Arai, the '27 full; K. Arai, who placed as end a year ago are mentioned, they are placed at different positions.

Kono Chosen Fullback

Picking a fullback was rather easy as Kono of the Taiyos who led all the other Japanese in the points scored column of the Community Football League, stood out above Miyagawa and Takahashi of the N. A. C. Kono's line plunging and defensive work made him the most valuable man on the Taiyo squad.

There was little to choose between the halfbacks. Umemoto and Natori, Nippons, Hirose and Kiba, T. A. C., all played good football. Umemoto and Hirose were given the halfback jobs because of their sterling work. On Umemoto was placed the burden of the Nippon attack while Hirose bore the brunt of the Taiyo defense.

Picking a quarterback was an equally hard job. Taking all in consideration, H. Arai was awarded the place on the mythical eleven although Funai of the Taiyos and Hamada of the Nippons turned in some nice games. Arai seemed to be able to get the best of his men and run his team the smoothest of the trio.

Arai and Beppu, Ends
At ends, S. Arai and Beppu looked best. Iseri, a newcomer in the Taiyo ranks and Watanabe of the N. A. C. worked hard but the first mentioned pair were more experienced and were harder to fool.

There was a dearth of good tackles this year, it seems. The fast charging Takido of the Nippons and T. Takayoshi, a Taiyo man, who proved a hard hitting tackle, were the only men who came up to notch. When these big boys charged, they swept everything aside, making it an easy job for the backs to gain yardage.

The guard positions were another hard place to fill. There were no outstanding men on either the Taiyo or N. A. C. After much consideration, K. Arai, who played his first year as tackle for the N. A. C., was placed in guard. Although Arai could do almost everything a tackle should do, yet due to the fact that he wasn't accustomed to the position, it was decided that he be shifted to guard on the all-star selection.

Takeshita, another N. A. C. man, was another fine player. However, being new to the game, his work was rather ragged. Shigeno, a quiet, unassuming lad from the Taiyo was selected as Arai's running mate because of his consistent playing. Offensively Shigeno didn't shine, but on the defense, he proved to be a hard man to block out. K. Takayoshi, another Taiyo player, was a valuable man but he didn't play enough games to show his true worth.

Yamaguchi at Center

Yamaguchi stood head and shoulders above all the other centers. He played a great game; he was the tower of strength in the center of the Taiyo line. His work compared favorably with any other pivot man

TAIYO, N. A. C. NINES HAVE SUCCESSFUL YEAR ON DIAMOND

Tacs Entered in State Ball Finals; Teams Invade Canada

1929 PROSPECTS BRIGHT

The major baseball clubs of the city, the Taiyo and N. A. C. did not have smooth sailing during the past season of 1928. The Nippons finished low in the standing of the Seattle Semi-pro League but in view of the fact that they faced the strongest teams of the city, they did remarkably well. The Taiyo who played independent ball fared better, finishing slightly under .500 in the seventeen games that they played. It would be unfair to the Nippons to judge their strength on the basis of their record in comparison with the Taiyo because they are playing in admittedly faster company; but the records show that the Taiyo played in the Elimination Contest for the Washington State Championship title, being defeated by the C. E. Wells, 11-5, in the earlier rounds.

N. A. C. Plays Vancouver

The Nippons were defeated in their annual three game series with the Vancouver Asahi, two games to one; while the Taiyo broke even in their trip to Canada when they played the Victoria Capitols in the feature games of the season.

Although a series was not played between the two clubs of the city last year, it is believed that plans are being made for their series this year. With much promising material to build up their teams, the managers of both Japanese nines look forward to a better season in 1929. The 1928 batting averages of the Taiyo and Nippons follow:

TAIYO	A.B.	Hits	Avg.
Yoshino	12	5	.417
T. Takayoshi	64	25	.390
Shimamura	18	7	.389
Yamada	42	16	.381
Koyama	64	23	.359
Y. Takayoshi	62	21	.358
Kono	58	20	.345
Funai	56	13	.232
Aoki	69	16	.232
Hotta	58	13	.225
Ishihara	23	5	.217
Yamaguchi	10	1	.100

NIPPONS	A.B.	Hits	Avg.
Okimoto	50	19	.380
Takahashi	59	19	.322
A. Arai	58	15	.259
Yoshitomi	54	12	.222
Niimi	18	4	.222
Nagamine	23	5	.217
Hamada	57	12	.211
Okada	50	10	.200
K. Arai	45	9	.200
S. Arai	62	12	.192
Sakai	17	2	.118
Takata	10	1	.100
Yamamoto	10	1	.100

in the Community League. On the whole, this year's "Courier" all-Japanese team is very representative, having six Taiyo and five N. A. C. men on its roster. If the all-star lineup could be assembled to play, it would prove a dangerous, tricky team. The attack would be speedy with Umemoto, Arai and Hirose stepping up things in the backfield. Nor would it lack an air attack. Kono and Arai are good passers while Umemoto, Hirose, Arai and Beppu are all fine pass receivers. The line is a fairly heavy one, having several big men, Takayoshi and the Arai brothers.



THE CHAMPION WHITE RIVER NINE

From left to right: H. Tsubota, outfield; M. Makiyama, 3b; Geo. Ikegami, left; T. Tsukamaki, catcher; F. Okimoto, 1b; M. Yamada, Manager; K. Takeshita, p. Captain; M. Dodobara, rf.; Ed Natori, 2b; H. Arai, cf; K. Okimoto, ss.

COURIER LEAGUES HAVE BANNER YEAR; WHITE RIVER WINS

Much Interest Shown By Fans; Keen Rivalry Seen

GRAND UNIONS CHAMPS

The year of 1928 marked the beginning of "The Courier" B and C Baseball Leagues. Judging from the keen rivalry between the clubs and the interest among the fans, both leagues were successful. In the B League, the Market squad could not keep up the pace with White River, Lotus and the Taiyo Cardinals. The race developed into a three cornered fight between the last mentioned three teams.

After a poor start, White River finished in a tie with the Lotus. In the play off for the title, White River defeated Lotus and were awarded possession of "The Courier Baseball Trophy" for one year. The teams closed the regular season with White River and Lotus tied for first place, Taiyo Cardinals second and Market third.

Grand Union Wins Title

In the C League, Grand Union won the pennant, nosing out the Taiyo Juniors and the Silver Stars in a hot race for the bunting. For a time it looked as though a three cornered tie between these three teams would have to be played off but in an upset game, Furuya defeated the Silver Stars while the Taiyo Juniors were beaten by the Grand Union. The race was very close as the team standings show.

Except for the Green Lake nine, who were just taking up the sport, the teams were well matched. The champion Grand Union lineup included: Sasaki, Ihashi, Uyeno, Kaneko, Kiga, Hara, Okamura, Beppu, Yamaka, Ota and Yanagimachi, Sasaki and Kiga formed the battery combination while Uyeno was their captain.

The final standing were:

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Grand Union	8	2	.800
Taiyo Juniors	7	3	.700
Silver Stars	7	3	.700
Furuya	5	5	.500
Lotus Shieks	3	7	.300
Green Lake	0	0	.000

N. A. C. Quint Fast; Make Good Record

The 1928 basketball season was a big one for the N. A. C. boys who finished the season in the strong "B" division of the City League among the leaders of their district, winning seven out of ten starts. The three Arai brothers, Anky Saki and Kaz, Miyagawa, Kawazoe, Takahashi and Suzuki were the players who helped to compile the record.

Taiyo And N. Y. K.

The other two Japanese quints in the "B" division, the Taiyo and Nippon Yusen Kaisha fives, did not do as well as the N. A. C. but they finished their schedules in good style. The feature of the last season the tour of the Waseda University team which stopped in Seattle to play the University of Washington Huskies and the Nippons.

Wishing a Happy
New Year

U. S. MEAT MARKET

1207 Jackson Street

JAPANESE VISITORS DISPLAY CLASS IN GAMES WITH LOCALS

Waseda, Keio and Kwansei Teams Show in Seattle

VISITORS VICTORIOUS

The first group of invaders from Japan during this last year to show their wares here was the Waseda University basketball team which appeared during the early part of February. They were opposed by the N. A. C. who put up a great game against the Japanese collegians. The margin of the score at any point of the game was never more than six points, Waseda winning 33-27. The N. A. C. lineup included S. Arai, Kawazoe, K. Arai, A. Arai, Takahashi and Miyagawa; while Suzuki, Kurozawa, Ohuchi, Ohba, Tomita, Katanano and Ri played for Waseda.

Keio Wins

The Keio University nine came in mid-June to play two games here; one against the Taiyo and the other against the N. A. C. In the first game, the University men smothered the Taiyo in a loose game, 11-0; the second contest proved a tighter battle, with the invaders finally winning from the Nippons after a ten inning struggle, 1-0. The heavy hitting of the visitors was one of the bright spots of the games. Yamashita, their right fielder, socked one over the right field fence in their games at the Coast League Park. The batteries were: Taiyo, T. Takayoshi, Yamaguchi, Okuda and Kono, Kawaguchi; Keio, Shimamoto, Hamasaki and Ito in the first game; while Nagamine and Okada worked for the Nippons against Miyatake and Okada of Keio.

Kwansei Victorious

The next group to show in Seattle were the Kwansei Gakuin, winners of the secondary school championship of Japan. These lads crossed bats at the Coast League Ball Park with "The Courier" All-Stars, a picked team from the ranks of "The Courier" B League. Being an all star team, "The Courier" nine was handicapped by lack of team play, losing by a score of 12-6. The powerful offense of the Schoolboy Champs coupled with their tight defense was too much for the All-Stars. The batteries were Kwansei: Isao and Asai; "The Courier" All-Stars: Shiraiishi, Takeshita, Tanaka and Kawaguchi.

FIGHT TO DRAW

MANILA. — Two unconquerable pugilists, Little Moro, bantamweight champion and Pablo Cano Can, fly weight champion fought to a draw in a fifteen round bout.

Tidings for a
Happy New Year
RAINIER MEAT CO.

823 Yesler Way

Wishing the Public A
Happy New Year

THE GRAND UNION LAUNDRY, Inc.

1251 Main Street

THE LEADING JAPANESE LAUNDRY

Washington Street

By **SABURO HIGA**

Washington Street has a strange interest for me because it is the center of the Japanese population in Seattle. It is highly probable that the pioneers who found the city had named it in honor of that gentleman who is known to the world as the "Father of the United States."

It is equally probable that they meant it to be the best street in their city, but regardless of what it might have been forty or fifty years ago the street at present is the dirtiest that one can find anywhere in Seattle. Whether Washington Street is dirty because we Japanese live there or we live there because it is dirty seems to me a question of a considerable significance. Earnestly, I deem it even much more important than the question of whether Lillian Gish has more sex-appeal than Mary Pickford has or not.

One would have imagined a street with such a stately name to be clean and beautiful. The reality of it, however, is far from being clean—a thousand miles removed from being respectable. Instead of swishing up your car over a well paved highway, you crawl up a damp and a shapeless country road. The irregularity of its symmetry defies the wildest course of a mountain stream: At some points its sides swell out into the vacant lots, and at other places the wild grasses along the side-walks intrude upon the street.

Most of the houses on Washington Street are inhabited by Japanese families, and there is an interesting fact about the houses: they lack individuality. The description of one house would suffice practically for all and every house on that street. A gray roof, windows as dull as the eyes of a drunkard, a lifeless door, approached by a flight of shabby steps. Sometimes this monotony is interrupted by the presence of a rusty mail-box somewhere on the front wall.

And too, in between the Japanese houses there are a good many cottages which sleep during the day and wake at the approach of the evening gloom, and the curtained windows whisper to the passers-by: "Come on, come on, come on!" With a laugh that catches in the throat, these strange cottages watch the Japanese children playing about them. If one's sense of hearing were keen enough, he should hear their laugh: "Ha, ha, it won't be too long before these baby boys grow up, and our nightly whispers will sound like a sweet and an irresistible music in their ears."

Every time I see the Japanese children playing about these mysterious cottages I want to give something to their big brothers and sisters—not oranges or apples, or anything like that, but a little thought to "chew." Here is the thought: "Isn't there some way to make Washington Street a better place for our small brothers and sisters to play about?"

**Tidings of the Year
SANKOSHA**

Real Estate
200 Fifth Ave. So.

PRAYER OF REVOLT

Let soon be my path's end, O God,
Even the verge of this humdrum path!—
The end of this monotonous life.
Oh, how I wish to fall from that verge,
Whirling like an autumn leaf.

Be damned to be common,
Walking same-faced day after day!
Let me out of this boredom of commonplace—
Come, Lucifer, I implore thee,
Proclaim thyself the owner of my soul.
Let there be a titanic thunder,
To deafen this virtuously sensitive soul;
Be there a storm
To whirl me down into the abyss,
Into the abyss to be drowned.
To be drowned? Nay, that is but to be
In the purgatory of regenesis!

I will not ask God for the upward path,
Entreating Him with slavish prayer. Not I.
Rather will I suck the sweetness of Ahri-man's charm
To quench this insatiable thirst of life.
Therefore, Lucifer,
Forward with thee to the down-ward path,

Ah, what charm,
What charm of a sweet-tongued serpent is there
In that word!
Hold not, God,
But let me down into the abyss,
To be drunken and drowned.
Ay, to be drowned!
Yet, O God! for me the abyss is not the end,
To let the maggots feed upon my soul;
I will die but to revive,
And be down to be up again,
Up from the mystic abyss,
Purged and naked,
Crowned with Leto's wreath.

—NORIO TOYOTA.

Resolution

May brightly dawn the atern
hills
As the old Year glides away,
And with a new and happy heart
Let's start the New Year's Day.

With hopes held high and am-
bitions new
The best that's in us to always
do.
Mindful of others in what we do
or say,
Let's start another New Year's
Day.

Past blunders let's forgive and
forget,
And build future days not to
regret,
A little smile will always pay
So let's start on New Year's
Day.

—JEAN

**ENTERTAINMENT
Suggestions**

Many hostesses, particularly in Chicago, New York, and other big cities plan jolly midnight supper parties for New Year's Eve. Sometimes the parties are held at hotels or restaurants, for the convenience of the hostess and the entertainment of out-of-town guests. Frequently they are held at home, the drawing room and dining room being decorated with bells and winter greens for the occasion.

If it is to be a midnight supper, the guests do not assemble until about nine o'clock. The hostess who is wise arranges some sort of entertainment so that interest will not begin to lag at ten o'clock or so. There are many appropriate New Year games from which she can select.

A popular form of entertainment on New Year's Eve is the masquerade ball at which the guests usually unmask at midnight.

The theatre party is also popular, and is becoming more and more so, particularly among people who entertain out-of-town guests. It is interesting to have dinner at one of downtown, attend the theatre.

THE COURIER CLAIMS ---
ADVERTISING is selling and if any hardship is experienced in selling use space in The Courier to advertise and sell.

**Greetings of
the
SEASON**

Arizumi Drug Co.

651 Jackson St.

**Better Relations
Between U. S. And
Japan Is Sought**

(Contd. from Page 1, Col. 4)

I find that the better I get to know a man, the less likely I am to suspect him of being unfair towards me. Hostility springs up among peoples who are not thoroughly acquainted with each other.

Danger without and discussion within caused the distracted people to rally around the figure of Meiji Tenno. The great Emperor granted a constitution and led his people into the swiftest and most amazing period of national change recorded in history.

Newspapers can do much to promote fair understanding. Often they have not done so. There have been editors who were ignorant of history and were without the international mind which enables men to rise above national or racial partisanship. Editors are the influential preachers of the day and they ought to go through a peculiarly thorough education to fit them for their great responsibility.

Any editor whether American or Japanese writing on international relations ought to humble himself in all seriousness before his great responsibility and write with the utmost of carefulness and truthfulness. It is the lack of this spirit of wisdom and knowledge which has probably done more than anything else to endanger the abiding friendliness between great peoples.

What I, as an individual citizen, can do to promote the betterment of relations between the American and Japanese people is to maintain a perfect courtesy and friendliness towards every Japanese. If any race prejudice creeps into my mind or if I let myself feel for a single moment any sense of superiority over the man of lesser stature and darker skin, I retard the establishment of right relations between the American and the Japanese people.

Japanese Can Teach

We Americans have much to learn from the Japanese in respect to courtesy and forbearance. I want, as an American, to have as good manners and as tolerant a spirit as any man in the world, and I would like to establish courses in good manners for the people of the United States.

But Americans are apt to think that good manners are only on the surface of life and that they do not matter very much. Granting that this is sometimes true and that the man who seems courteous may only appear to be so, we must go below the surface and cultivate a deep rooted spirit of insight, tolerance, and ways kindness. Each nation must understand the problems and perplexities of the other. It must not assume that it has always the right point of view.

I believe that a large public service would be rendered to the people of the United States if there were newspapers and magazines which would present in a popular way the pressing problems of Japan so that people could appreciate them and understand them.

I want to do more than to promote commercial relations between Japan and the United States. It is not in the interests of better business that I write, but in the interest of that far more important thing, personal friendship and understanding between two great peoples.

**A Joyous And A Happy
New Year To the Public**

M. FURUYA CO.

216 Second Avenue, South

**IMPORTERS and EXPORTERS
WHOLESALEERS, RETAILERS,**

New Year Greetings for
A Progressive New Year
THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK

**THE LEADING
Japanese Banking Institution**
T. SAKURAUCHI, Manager

822 Third Avenue

**A BRIGHT
Happy New Year**
for the
Second Generation
—o—
Jackson Furniture Co.

625 Jackson St.

TIDINGS OF JOY
in the
New Year

THE PACIFIC COMMERCIAL BANK
YOUR COMMUNITY BANK

222 Second Avenue South

JAPAN'S PROGRESS DURING COURSE OF 60 YEARS RELATED

(Contd. from Page 1, Col. 1)

to the double names which some places bear. Yokohama is still known officially as Kanagawa, and Kobe is still also known by the name of Hio-go. The capital is always named as Yedo, and no reference is as yet discoverable of the now familiar name of Tokyo.

In Yedo, however, new building are rising on every hand and railways are being projected to connect with city. Great joy is expressed over the approaching completion of the Mint and it is predicted that, when finished, "the whole establishment will be one of which the Government may well be proud".

Some of the most interesting passages refer to the public appearances which the young Emperor was beginning to make among his subjects. For instance, on Nov. 16 1871, a description is given of the great step taken by the Emperor in having presented to him "a number of foreign officers and gentlemen in government employ, besides a few others in Foreign Legations or Consulates, who had not previously been received at Court".

In contrast to this, we have an account of the time when the Emperor "sat all day long on his mats immovable - neither using his hands nor turning his eyes. Extreme care with which he was concealed from his subjects gave rise to all sorts of superstitions concerning him, and it was even said that if he shook, it boded evil for the country".

On another occasion, the Emperor is described as paying a visit to the new ship-yards at Yokosuka, to see the molten metal drawn from the cauldrons into the moulds, and other novelties. At this early stage of Japanese industry things were not perfect, as later on, for we are told that "either the iron was not hot enough, or the hammer was not up to full working power, the iron was therefore returned to the furnace". The rest of the operation, however, went off splendidly, yet "the Mikado did not appear to be particularly astonished".

The Emperor's visit to the Naval College somewhat later is interesting because of the reference to Lieutenant Brinkley (afterwards the famous Captain Brinkley, historian of Japan), who "will in future be the instructor in scientific artillery".

Photo Superstition

Perhaps some of the things which are most striking are the casual references to things which are now too common for mention at all. A group of students is photographed, but one implores the artist to destroy negative because of the belief that "when a man has his portrait taken he is sure to die shortly afterwards".

The appearance of the first jin-riki-sha on the streets of Yedo is described as an illustration of the quaintness and love of the grotesque which are supposedly characteristic of the Japanese. No reference is made to the tradition that the jin-riki-sha was the invention of an American missionary.

Permanent Qualities

The volume I am describing is perhaps, after all, most interesting because of the testimony it offers to certain permanent qualities beyond the powers of eras to shake or shock. Such are the Japanese love of Emperor and country, and the instinctive appreciation of the beautiful. On the very brink of the passing of the feudal system, mention is made of a gardener who is elevated to the status of a two-sworded man in recognition of his art.

So changing things are of less importance than the stable and enduring qualities of mind and heart, and I bring my little account to a conclusion with the expressed conviction that Japan will ever be able adjust herself to the changing circumstances of civilized life, throwing off the obsolete and welcoming each new revelation as it arises above the horizon. And, at whatever page we open the volume of the national story we shall, I am convinced, discover the traits which have been the glory of Japan in the past and remain the pledge of her prosperity in long eras yet to come.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR!
T. N. KUSHI CO.
Cannery Contractors
105 Fifth Ave. So.

"Peace" Is Cry of Men Today; Militarism Leads to Destruction

By W. E. MCGUFFIN

In these progressive times it is foolish to cling obstinately to the old things and in keeping with the progress of the world it is necessary to import and adopt such foreign ideas as may be found to be beneficial and useful. The utmost care, however, should be exercised against the tendency of attaching importance to everything new—new ideas should be carefully studied and precaution exercised. Just as the old illusory Frances collapsed, Prussia crumbled, and there will be more, as the world has not yet learned the lesson. The idea of the absolute State is changing—where it has not already died—but the change is slow. A new age is indeed upon us, but many are not aware of it. Nationalism, or the idea of State supreme, leads to war, and the world is beginning to recognize it.

Peace is the cry of the hour! But there can be no peace until militarism is crushed and it cannot be crushed by adoring the State. The State is the curse of the individual; it has always brought him war and misery. Those are strange words; but few people can understand, much less sympathize with, anyone to whom the call of the State is its supreme. We do not understand life, or rather the meaning of life. Those who have seen war must prefer peace. War means blind and wholesale death and maiming of innocent men. It means the torture of wounded men lying in the open, bleeding to death through hours of deadly thirst and moaning pain. It means desolate homes, poverty, and a fatherless generation growing to manhood. It means lonely lives of women and the hopes of parents blasted.

Man's Greatest Evil

Then, nowadays, there is also the murder of civilians, men, women and children in the cold water, or by bombs from the night air. Indeed, there is no greater evil than war known to mankind. In war hatred becomes a duty, love ridiculous, and to win the war by the denial of every spiritual factor of man is through to be the possible course. The fellowship of mankind, the brotherhood of man under the fatherhood of God is denied in word and deed. Where is our boasted civilization, our professed Christianity?

The founders of this American Republic did not stress or emphasize nationalism. Their dream was to found a nation in which should dwell righteousness and which should mark the beginning of a new era among men—an era of peace and brotherhood among nations. Thomas Jefferson, a man of vision, aspired beyond the ambition of nationality and embraced in his view the whole future of man. He would not consent to build up a new nationality merely to perpetuate the follies of Europe.

The spirit of militarism in Japan is evident, as all travelers know. If Japan must still take a backward place in the commercial arena of the world, she can already claim one in the very front rank of the great military Powers. Indeed, she is perhaps already the greatest, when judged not only by the size and the quality of the forces that are at her immediate disposal but by the completeness of the organization in every possible detail, and by the provisions she makes to meet all contingencies long before they can arise. As an ambitious people, proud of their history and of their culture, militarism is especially dangerous to the Japanese.

In fostering compulsory military training in the schools, the Educational Department was influenced, I believe, by the military clique, but the action was nevertheless a very serious mistake. The charge of promilitarism was, of course, denied by both the Educational and the Military Department, but mere denial is frequently far from convincing proof, and so it was in this case because the measure has all the earmarks of militarism in Japan just the same as in every country where it is proposed, all assertions of its advocates to the contrary notwithstanding.

In justice to Japan, it is only fair to admit that the Western Powers forced Japan to strengthen her army and navy to an unnecessary extent. Japan fought China in self defense, and then saw the fruits of her first great victory snatched away. Backed by the Czar, the Kaiser and the President of France, the Russian Minister in Tokyo handed the Japanese Foreign Minister a memorandum demanding that Japan renounce the possession of the peninsula of Liaotung. It was an insult, but what could Japan do? Stung to activity the Japanese at once set on foot an elaborate naval and military expansion, which enabled her to later end Russia's bold advances.

That Japan had her militarism thrust upon her is true, but that is no excuse for continuing such a ridiculous policy.

Militarism Fails

Militarism has always failed, as history clearly proves, and it is our duty to admit it, and then crush it out of existence. Any psychologist can understand why militarism fails. "As a man thinketh so is he," is an old adage, but nevertheless true. We cannot doubt that man is the supreme effect of all creative energy, and that mind, his most potent factor, is the true and permanent individuality. Thus to teach a man to kill, as a soldier is taught, destroys his best and noblest ideals and creates that dangerous "destructive complex." It soon develops into a national "complex" and the country's destruction inevitably follows.

GREETINGS from THE STAFF

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'RAY, NEW YEAR!
* * * * *
WHOOPIE, NOISE

In Petrograd it was at one time the custom to usher in the New Year with a cannonade of a hundred shots fired at midnight. Various Scandinavian cities still celebrate the advent of the New Year with the noise of firearms.

The early savages always had noise and din during their periods of celebration. In various sections of Australia the bull-roarer was used.

The horn is the bullroarer in modern celebrations particularly in the United States. On New Year's Eve the street revellers have horns of every size and description with which they make a great din—much to the satisfaction of their savage instincts.

New Year Greetings!

ORIENTAL OPTICAL CO.
208 Fourth Ave. So.

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

Seattle Tailors
Y. Kashiwagi, Proprietor
308 Main Street

The Season's Tidings
N. P. DRUG CO.
Prescription Pharmacy
220 Fourth Ave. S.

SEASON'S BEST WISHES
Yatsuyanagi Tailoring Co.
Makers of High Class Clothing
125 Prefontaine Place

New Year Greetings
THE STUDENT BARBER SHOP
S. GONZO
416 Main Street

'COURIER' CLOSSES YEAR OF SERVICE TO RISING GROUP

(Contd. from Page 1, Col. 5)

eration to take its rightful place in the life of the community here and on the Coast.

Progressive Stand

On the important issue of state, The Courier has at all times endeavored to take a progressive stand guided by a liberal policy. In the Presidential campaigns last year, its efforts proved vain, but it stood by Gov. Alfred E. Smith regardless of his religious creed, because the publication was sympathetic with his policies.

Regardless of what sectional antipathies and sentiments there might have been, The Courier has always followed the light of character which it set and the back issues will show a certain policy and principle which it has followed in maintaining that character. Just as the few words under the mast head of the editorial column, the principles of "Truth, Justice and Tolerance," have guided The Courier policy and though the remark sounds idealistic, in its essence it has endeavored to give an indication of its character, policy and ideals such as it wishes to follow.

Will Maintain Stand

In the coming year, The Courier intends to follow its policy in the same manner and since the encouragement it has received through correspondence and comments proves beyond doubt that the sheet has been following the right perspective on the important affairs and issues, it has no reason to withdraw from its position.

The Courier has been a private enterprise, but as its items and editorials have shown, it is endeavoring to assist in bringing the second generation day with a well laid foundation for the future and to cause in its way by the statements of fact and logic the harmonious relations and the better understanding between the Japanese and American peoples in commercial life as well as in private

Belongs to Youths

It is probably needless to mention that The Courier stands for the second generation and though there have been a few among the public who have felt and stressed the point that the paper is a private enterprise, it belongs to the rising generation, from the viewpoint that it is being supported by the community stores and subscribed to chiefly by the second generation.

It is safe enough to assume with the assurance of its one year record, that The Courier will again strive in the interest of the younger generation and its other purposes and with 1929 it should see a greater field to cater to and give the best of its efforts this year with its enhanced financial and economic position.

The Season's Best Wishes!
SUKIYAKI
810 Pine Street
T. OZAKI, Proprietor
OUR SPECIALTY
After Dinner Parties

Happy New Year
S. HOSHIDE
YOUR JEWELER
ALL THE YEAR ROUND
208 Fourth Ave. So.

The Season's Glad Tidings
The Seattle Japanese RYORIYA ASSOCIATION
BEST WISHES

New Year Greetings
THE STUDENT BARBER SHOP
S. GONZO
416 Main Street

"OMEDE TO"
THE MITSUWADO CO.
522 Main. El. 0619

Greetings For
A PROSPEROUS YEAR
THE GYOKKOKEN
508 1/2 Main Street
J. Fujii, Proprietor
Chinese Dishes A SPECIALTY