海見の郷にて

第一信

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行 館

文苑

昭和二七年度 第37回 会友 学

長谷川一雄

敬誠

会誌

競渡

雑録

昭和二二年三月三日

下河原町四丁目

進日本丸座

新総務会長

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 Wolverine

東京都

昭和二二年三月三日

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東京都
関東関西学生相撲争

第三日

東京、関西両校の学生相撲大会が開催されました。両校は力をはめ合い、激しい闘いを展開しました。この大会は、両校の学術交流の一環として行われ、学生たちが友情を深め、技術を磨く機会を提供しています。大会の結果は、両校ともに優勝を果たしました。
manufactured goods is poor on account of the small market and we cannot expect orders in bulk, only in small quantities at a time so the commission merchant is not needed and the Japanese warehouseman the only one to reap a profit. So Australia will remain a small customer for Japanese Silk, Crepe etc. until the time when she is thickly populated but here to our hand is a huge warehouse of raw material for our industries, to mention only wool and wheat therefore we rather favor this country in the balance of trade and wish they could appreciate that. We will write again on this subject as it takes too many pages to dis cuss here.

OUR GATHERING.

Sydney is famous for its beautiful harbour and by virtue of its surroundings, a queen city. It is also the principal business centre of the continent owing to its unrivalled shipping facilities. It is happy also in the lovely pleasure resorts within easy reach of it and therefore an ideal place for many pleasant reunions.

A pleasant little dinner party was held at Paris House (The leading French restaurant here) on December 3rd. The company consisted of nine persons, Tokyo and Kobe. H.C.S. graduates, one third of the Japanese colony here:—

Y. Yatake (Acting Consul General) Tokyo
J. Nishimura (Mitabu Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.)
T. Ishikawa (Iida & Co.) Kobe
K. Sakaie (Nippon Keori Kaisha, Ltd.)
M. Hiro (F. Kanematsu & Co.) Tokyo
K. Kunkano (Ishikawa & Co.) Kobe
K. Asano (Kaneko & Co.)
G. Kogoe (Kaneko & Co.)
M. Utsumi (Mitabu Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.) Kobe

Our topics of conversation were our old schools, the current which runs under "One Bridge" and "Water-Island" meeting on this occasion, and the professors who are common to the two schools, similarity of thought making the dinner a very pleasant one, in fact quite the pleasantest in which we, at least, the writer, have participated during our stay here. We are destined to see and welcome more of our college mates here in Sydney as our Colony is at present very small and we feel sure that newcomers would find us as we do that there are great opportunities for keen business men in this young country.

In conclusion all members of our gathering send their best wishes and kind remembrances to our college mates and our Alma Mater.

FROM "DE PROFOUNDIS.

Suffering is one very long moment. We can not divide it by seasons. We can only record its moods, and chronicle their return. With us time itself does not progress. It revolves. It seems to circle round one centre of pain.

Where there is sorrow there is holy ground. Some day people will realise what that means. They will know nothing of life till they do.

Beyond joy and laughter there may be a temperament, course, hard and callous. But behind sorrow there is always sorrow. Pain unlike pleasure has no mark.

Humility in the artist is his frank acceptance of all experiences, just as love in the artist is simply the sense of beauty that reveals to the world its body and its soul.

Most people are other people. Their thoughts are some one else's opinions, their lives a minory; their passions a quotation. Christ was not merely the supreme individualist, but he was the first individualist in history.

Like all poetical natures I lived ignorant of people. I knew that in the soul of one who is ignorant there is always room for a great idea. But I could not stand stupid people, especially those who are made stupid by education: people who are full of opinions not one of which they even understood.
NOTES FROM AUSTRALIA.

SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES,
December 3rd, 1913.

Having been a resident in Sydney for the last twelve months I feel I should like to write a few of my impressions of Australia to my dear friends and school mates. I feel sure they will be interested to receive information about this country at first hand.

WHITE AUSTRALIA.

The population of Australia is so small in comparison to its vast territory that its rich store of wealth cannot be exploited as they should and the stranger is very forcibly struck by its great need of suitable immigrants. The great set back in the way of Japanese immigrants is the policy of "White Australia" which the nation are so anxious to work out. Here is an example of their feeling on the subject:— "The advertisements in tram cars, trains and railway stations (even in the country) read like this—'What made Australia White?—Why, of course, Golden Breeze Soup.'" A soap makers advertisement.

The impossibility of the scheme is a striking fact as is proved by the falling off in English immigration to this country and the prompt return of those immigrants who have been attracted here, thoroughly disillusioned, to their own country. On the other hand the decreasing birth rate of this country proves that Australia cannot herself people her uninhabited parts. It remains for the future to show if Australia will ever realise that her "White Australia" must be but a dream and understanding that, she will open up her Northern Territory to those races who though different in colour, are still persevering, hard working, thrifty and above all law-abiding. Thus only can she solve the problem and that wasted country become a fruitful, smiling land of prosperity and source of gain to the Commonwealth.

JAPANESE INVASION.

Only one who has lived in Australia can understand how alarmed Australians are about the rapid progress Japan has made in following after Western civilization and the consequent expansion of our Navy and Army and they fear that we might take advantage of her unguarded points, thinking her a prize worth winning. They cannot realise that we are a peace loving and not a belligerent nation, and as in the last twenty years we have risen from obscurity to be one of the world's greatest powers so we must necessarily be ready in time of need to defend our position.

"Australians, WATCH yourselves!—The design is a distorted Japanese soldier grasping the Northern Territory. This was a watch makers advertisement displayed in all public places and has since been removed by our united request by way of warning them against the tendency to offend the susceptibilities of Japanese residents.

When we get on friendly terms with any Australian, he will invariably ask "When will Japan take this country?" Our explanation is something like this:— "Australia is our ally, because she is Great Britain's colony and common sense and common courtesy demand, not only that we shall treat her well but that we shall believe the best and not the worst of her. There are other reasons why Japan is not concerned with Australia, except in a friendly way. On economic grounds Japan cannot afford to interfere with this country, except by the peaceful invasion of trade and a profitable exchange of commodities treating to our mutual benefit. Japan's hands are very full with her own problems. The recent political turmoil had an economic basis. The people are groaning under heavy taxation and the Government's proposals with regard to both Army and Navy have resulted in our being required to be modified. It is becoming increasingly difficult to finance the vast undertakings which have sprung from successful war, and statesmen can little time to discuss Australia from any other than a friendly standpoint. There is only one thing which interests us and that is Australia's wool, wheat and other commodities that are necessary to feed our home industries."}

TRADE.

Japanese business men receive a very kind welcome here as Australia must find a market for her products, while the demand for Japanese