

HISTORY OF THE JAPANESE OF TACOMA

**Translated from the Japanese
by James Watanabe**

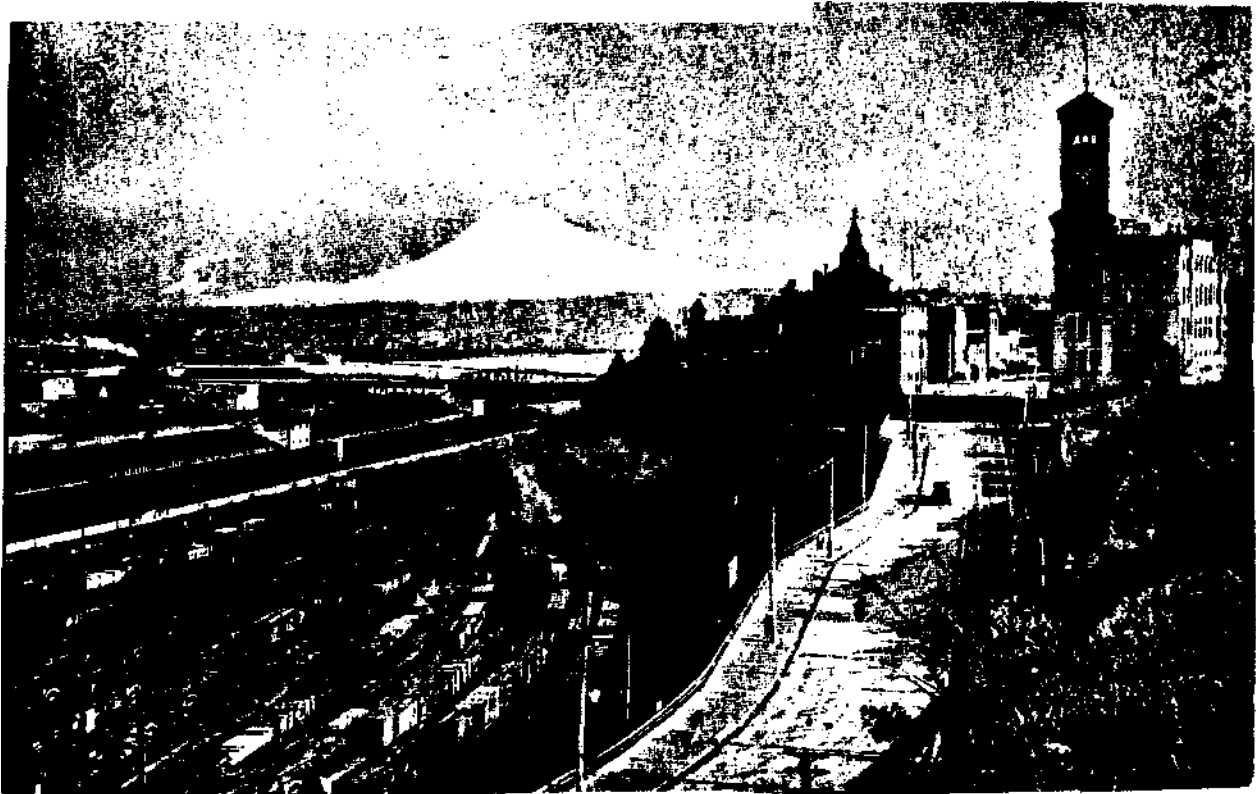
Pacific Northwest District Council, Japanese American Citizens
League

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Mount Rainier was called the Tacoma Fuji by the Tacoma Japanese.



Tacoma Japanese American community undokai



Fife Japanese Language School

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FOREWORD

Many *issei* communities produced histories of their Japanese immigrant communities in the early twentieth century. In their histories they give voice to their own agenda for their community. Since their histories were usually written in Japanese most American historians have not had access to the thoughts of the *issei* as expressed in their own written histories. We therefore get a limited view of the Japanese community as seen through the often myopic lens of English language sources. The *issei* are seen as sojourners who reluctantly stayed in America, or as passive victims or pawns of the dominant white society. But in their own community histories we see the *issei* asserting command over their own destinies and get a view of their own visions of their future in America.

This translation of a 1917 chronicle of the Japanese of Tacoma, *Tacoma nihonjin hattenshi*, is an invaluable source for those interested in learning the details of the development and activities of this community as told by the *issei* themselves. The chronicle contains detailed information on the activities of the Tacoma Japanese Association, histories of various Japanese organizations in the Tacoma area from the barbers union to the haiku clubs, and background information on most of the Japanese families in the greater Tacoma area. The pride of being a Tacoma Japanese is seen in the editor's statement that while others in Japan may talk of the beauties of travel between Suma and Akashi "I personally would rather tell of the beautiful shimmering sceneries around Commencement Bay." But most of all we can see the *issei*'s abiding faith in the limitless future for their American children, for they write "These children, bom in the United States, are given the rights of citizenship with all the rights and privileges of a Caucasian, and can be another Wilson or a Hughes."

By translating this *issei* history, Dr. Watanabe has done an outstanding job of helping us to better understand the roots of the Japanese American community in Tacoma.

Gail M. Nomura, Ph.D.

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PREFACE

Over the past thirty years there have been several books on the Nikkei. Some have been on notable Issei who had accomplishments of major significance. Some have been anecdotal on various Nikkei groups in their quest for livelihood, justice and for a place under the sun. However, I have not read any book on the condition of a community as it relates directly to the consequence of history, geography, interaction between the dominant society and the Japanese immigrants.

Mrs. Aiko Warashina, a native of Tacoma, knew I was interested in Nikkei history, so she loaned me a book titled "Tacoma Nihonjin Hatten Shi". (History of the Development of the Tacoma Japanese) It was a book published in 1917 by the Tacoma Japanese Association. It chronicled the history of the Japanese immigrants in Tacoma, Puyallup Valley, and other communities in Pierce and Thurston counties of Washington State. (Much of it as it happened). As I read the book, I was fascinated by its content. I knew a lot about Northwest history, but I found many things of which I was unaware. It was because of this that I decided to translate the entire book for my own edification, and also to possibly disseminate this knowledge to the Nikkei community.

About a quarter of the book consists of minutes of the Tacoma Japanese Association meetings. For those of you who have attended JACL chapter and district council meetings (or any other meeting) you know that the minutes can be very boring but necessary. But the minutes do chronicle many things going on in the community such as problems faced by the community and how the problems were solved. As many of you know there were many laws enacted which were aimed primarily against the Japanese. For example how many of you know that there was a law in a King County city stipulating that any alien ineligible for citizenship shall not be issued a license to collect garbage for pig farming? There have been a number of similar laws at the local and state levels facing the immigrants. There must have been many similar laws throughout the United States. The book also answered some questions such as who came, why, from where, what they did, what were the opportunities, what did they do for recreation.

Most major cities have prominent individuals who led the community for the betterment of all Nikkei. These were the heroes. But all the early Issei were pioneers who, by their collective efforts, led the way for all of us. I do not want their deeds to be forgotten.

James Watanabe, M.D.
Spokane, Washington
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CHAPTER I

Overview of Tacoma

The City of Tacoma, the oldest city in Pierce County, is located in the northwestern part of the United States in the state of Washington. It was founded in 1841 (76 years ago). It was not until about 1873 that a city government was chartered.

Tacoma is known as the most important terminus of the northwest branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company rail system for distribution of goods. It is located 1,924 miles from St. Paul, 143 miles from Portland, and 900 miles from San Francisco. It is only 28 miles by sea from Seattle since both are located along the inland waterway, Puget Sound. It overlooks picturesque Commencement Bay, a deep water harbor. In the background is Mt. Rainier, commonly called the Mt. Fuji of Tacoma. People often refer to Tacoma as the Naples of America.

Not only is Tacoma an important terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, but also the terminus of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad and the Osaka Steamship Line. The port area encompasses 4,900 acres and is fairly flat. The harbor is deep and protected from the elements. The port is well equipped for the efficient loading and unloading of merchandise and has ample warehouse spaces. It has shipbuilding and ship maintenance facilities. It is no exaggeration to say that Tacoma is an important world trading port. Tacoma is an important wheat transshipment port of the Pacific Northwest. It is also an important flour milling center for Washington State.

Tacoma is an important lumbering center and it has been since its inception. There are about 10 lumber mills of varying sizes; one being the St. Paul Lumber Company which is the largest in the world. There are approximately 50 other mills in the nearby areas. Needless to say, the lumbering industry is enjoying great prosperity. There are about 1,300 Japanese working in the various lumber mills. The highest per diem production of lumber of the Tacoma mills is about 1,500,000 board feet

Tacoma has been an incorporated town with its own government for only half a century. Its population in 1880 was 720, and had increased to 37,714 by 1900. It has grown rapidly to the present 112,770. There is much cooperation between the people and the city government at the present time. A plan is being formulated to improve the city with a projected population of 250,000 in three years. A larger shipyard will be completed. It will be the Pacific Coast Defense Command Headquarters with an army division being stationed here. With the completion of the various projects, Tacoma can look forward to much growth and prosperity in the future.

Tacoma has about 4,900 acres of relatively flat, wide tideland making it relatively easy to establish railroads, shipyards, warehouses, etc. This is the main reason we have above 25 shipping lines and five major continental railroads already. The five major railroads (Chicago, Milwaukee, and St Paul; Northern Pacific, Great Northern Railway; Oregon Washington Railroad; and Union Pacific) had mutually cooperated with the Osaka Steamship Company and other steamship lines to establish trade with the Far East. As a result of this effort, there are three major flour mills working day and night; exportation of seven million dollars of wheat annually; employment of 1,200 people at the Tacoma smelter to produce 400,000 tons of gold, silver, and copper annually. The Osaka Steamship Company was very important to the growth of the port of Tacoma. It established its terminus here in 1909 which helped make Tacoma one of the world's leading seaports. The value of goods passing through the port of Tacoma in 1916 was \$89,163,665 (plus \$8,676,713 by the Federal Government which is not tabulated in the official governmental figures). More than one half of the above figures is due to foreign trade, and about 60 percent to 70 percent are carried by the Osaka Steamship Company.

The reasons for Tacoma's abundance of manufacturing plants are cheap and plentiful supply of electricity, abundance of coal, and unlimited supply of timber for fuel nearby. For the 100,000 or so citizens of Tacoma, there are miles of verdant farmland producing grain, vegetables, fruits, melons, beef, pork, etc. The climate is temperate with moderate rainfall. Many millions of gallons of clear, potable water are piped in through 296 miles of underground pipes. There are over 509 miles of cement and asphalt roads and sidewalks. With the combination of good living conditions, healthful environment, idyllic setting of scenic mountains, rivers, lakes, and sea; Tacoma is an ideal place to live. There is one gas company and one telephone company. City lighting is by gas light which changes night into day.

Last year (1916), \$1,617,981 worth of buildings were built to take their places among the Tacoma landscape. United States postal receipts exceeded \$295,965, and postal savings amounted to \$629,329. The banks recorded \$25,069,739 in savings accounts, and a total transaction of \$326,285,714.35/100. Clearing house receipts amounted to \$116,819,914. Municipal tax receipts were \$54,629,845.

There are 4,633 acres of public parks. There are 32 schools of brick construction, with 14,179 students (2,723 of the total are high school students) and 425 teachers. There is a splendid 50,000 capacity sports stadium which was built at a cost of \$135,000. President Roosevelt called this the best stadium on the coast.

There are over one hundred churches attesting to the value of religion in the lives of its citizens. There are three large hospitals; St. Joseph's, Northern Pacific, and Fannie Paddock, which treat many thousands of patients. There are five freight companies; Northern Pacific, Great Northern, Adams, American, and Wells Fargo. There are two telegraph companies; Western Union and Postal Service, a privately managed concern.

There are four English language newspapers which have eleven rotary printing presses, and twelve, three- or four-color processor presses. Two very reliable newspapers which are read by many people are the Tacoma Ledger and Tacoma News, which have about ten pages in the daily editions and 10 page supplements in the Sunday editions as an added bonus to its readers. The Tacoma Tribune has a circulation of 30,000. It is often in opposing camps, editorially, to the Tacoma Ledger and Tacoma News which tend to be more favorable towards the Japanese, whereas the Tribune tends to be more anti-Japanese. Another newspaper is the Times, which is mainly for the working men.

There is a Japanese language newspaper, the Tacoma Jiho, a weekly newspaper which endeavors to inform, arouse and enlighten the local Japanese people. In addition, there are three Japanese language newspapers which have branch offices in Tacoma.

Although Tacoma is known for its unrivaled healthful environment, there is a mental hospital in the city at Steilecoom Heights. Mental patients from within the state are admitted to this hospital.

June, July, and August are the three months of ideal weather. It seldom rains, the wind is cool, and it is a good time to visit recreational and sight-seeing areas. Day and night temperatures are moderate. There are many white, sandy beaches along rivers, lakes and seas. Many city people escape congested cities to serene rural areas surrounded by green trees where one can pitch a tent, etc. For those who wish to travel many miles to utilize these quiet, serene surroundings, there are mountain streams where one can cast a line and catch fresh, fat trout. Others can hoist sails and leisurely sail around Commencement Bay where cool breezes blow during these unforgettable three months. There are those travelers who advocate travel to Suma and Akashi (a line in a famous Noh drama). I personally would rather tell of the beautiful shimmering sceneries around Commencement Bay.

The Founding of Tacoma

In order to write about the history of progress of the Tacoma Japanese, one must research the history of the city of Tacoma.

In 1841 two United States naval ships under the command of sub-lieutenant Charles Wilkes sailed into Puget Sound and began surveying Cape (later Point) Defiance. He named the Tacoma harbor Commencement Bay.

Many pioneers who traveled in increasing numbers to the gold fields near San Francisco started drifting northward through Oregon to northwestern Washington Territory. One of these pioneers was Nicholas Dehling who, in 1853, built a small cabin in what is now known as Old Tacoma and started a sawmill. That year he harvested many trees and sent his fully loaded sailing ship to San Francisco. This event has been acknowledged as the founding of Tacoma.

Barely two years after Nicholas arrived, many white people started coming and going into this area, causing increasing antagonism against the Indians. Then, white men came to work in the lumber mills and to colonize the areas. There was no stopping this influx. On Christmas morning, December 25, 1864, a white man named Job Karl paddled a canoe (Indian log boat) around Brown's Point to explore the area where Nicholas had formerly built a lumber mill. He tied his boat, cut majestic trees, and built a small house. That log cabin is preserved and exhibited at the present time in Point Defiance Park.

A battalion of men led by General Morton M. McCarver arrived here in canoes to plan, toil, and establish a camp which took three years to complete. The year was 1867. These brave men of yore, a part of a construction battalion, established a small city for the protection of the people.

The next year (1868), Old Tacoma Lumber Company installed steam powered machinery. Tacoma was established as a train station for the Puget Sound branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company on July 14, 1873, which guaranteed the prosperity of Tacoma.

At first, Tacoma was called Commencement City, but as the town grew discussions were held concerning changing the name. As a result the name Tacoma, an Indian word, was chosen, and was duly registered in Portland, Oregon in August, 1869.

APPENDIX

The names of many cities and towns in the state of Washington have their origin in the Indian language. Tacoma is one of them. Tacoma comes from the Indian word "Tahoma" which means great mountain. The reason the Indians called this area Tahoma was because of the majestic mountain, Mt. Rainier, which looms over the landscape 14,300 feet above sea level. Its imposing appearance and beauty reminds one of the beauty and majesty of Mt. Fuji. It is no wonder it is called Mt. Fuji of America. Today traces of Indian totem poles (Indian memorial poles) which chronicled the warfares of the Indian chiefs and/or fierce warriors with feather bonnets and wearing animal hide clothes are disappearing. Nicholas Dehling had followed their footsteps into a new era.

CHAPTER II

History of the Tacoma Japanese

As alluded to in Chapter One when one chronicled the origin and development of the city of Tacoma, one must include the role of the Japanese immigrants in its development. The population of the city at the present time is about 120,000 which includes about 1,000 Japanese. The population was a mere 20,000 in 1886, with about 40 to 50 Japanese residing here. At present, there are rows of stately houses and tall buildings and many paved streets for horse-drawn vehicles. Lots which now sell for many thousands of dollars were being sold at that time for \$70 to \$80. Even before this there were Japanese here in Tacoma. If one were to examine tombstones in the common cemetery, one would find our compatriots buried there. As time passed, the people changed. There is no written record as to who and when they came and much relies on oral history.

In 1886 Mr. Eijiro Yukino from Ishikawa Prefecture opened a restaurant at 1322 Pacific Avenue, and named it "California Chop House." This was the first enterprise and the first western style restaurant operated by a Japanese. Shortly thereafter, Mr. Sokuto Yokota from Kochi Prefecture, his younger brother, Katsumiji, and Mr. Yonejiro Ito (present branch manager of the local NYK Steamship Company) opened a restaurant in partnership on Pacific Avenue and named it the "Popular Cafe." Mr. Hisahachi Nishii of Ehime Prefecture arrived from California to start the Grand Cafe on Pacific Avenue. Twenty years later, Mr. Nishii's restaurant was especially successful. He taught and helped many of his compatriots from his prefecture in the restaurant trade which laid the groundwork for their success as well as their future generations. At present, there are 18 or 19 Japanese from Ehime Prefecture involved in the western style restaurant trade, thanks to the genius of Mr. Nishii. At present, there are about forty Japanese involved in the restaurant trade and allied occupations such as cooks in white families, houseworkers, "school boys," etc. In previous days, a chief cook could earn \$25-\$30 per month; dishwasher, kitchen helper, etc., earned \$8-\$10 per month; however, things were fairly cheap. A pound of beef sold for four to five cents, a sack of flour was forty cents, and a western style meal was about a dime. Many restaurants operated by Caucasians, as well as Japanese, uniformly charged about 10 cents per meal. This, of course, was mutually advantageous. It was not a very favorable time from the laborer's standpoint. Today, the cost of things have risen five-fold. A chief cook earns about \$100 per month and meals cost at least 20 cents. It is said that things have changed from the golden age; from the capitalist, to the age of the laborer.

It was said that a Mr. Hishiya opened a grocery store at about this time (1886), but no one knows much of the details. In 1889 Mr. Kameoe Hosoki from Kochi Prefecture and his brother opened a variety store on South C Street (present day Broadway Avenue) and named it Tokyo Bazaar. Shortly thereafter, Kojiro and Shigesaburo, the second and third sons of Mr. Kenkichi Kataoka, a Speaker of the House of Representatives, started a grocery store in partnership. Since then the store was taken over by Mr. Shosaburo Kuranaga, a former editor of the San Francisco New World newspaper; followed by Mr. Toranosuke Nagao, a Wakayama native and others. It finally closed around 1897.

Wherever immigrant colonists go, it is inevitable that women in a shameful profession will follow. The first Japanese immigrants to North America arrived in San Francisco, California where these women also came. One group of these women had set their sights on Tacoma from early on. These women were in Tacoma by 1891 when they established themselves in dens of iniquities and plotted ways of parting hard earned money from Japanese and Caucasian males. In 1890, shortly after the infamous anti-Chinese violence, self respecting Japanese started to come into Tacoma. They were followed by an influx of these women who damaged the image of the Japanese immigrants. This forced the Japanese to do something to stop this source of bad image. In June, 1892, Mr. Eijiro Yukino, Mr. Sokuto Hirota and others, proposed the creation of an organization which tried to strengthen morality among the Japanese by curbing the activities of these women. These women needed to be held in check from the community by drawing a line separating the "upper village" from the "lower village." This plan, formulated in June, was a model for many Pacific coast cities. This organization ultimately became the Tacoma Japanese Association. There were about thirty members in the organization out of a population of about 70 Japanese. Mr. Yukino was elected its first president. Mr. Yukino returned to Japan in 1897 and Mr. Hirota succeeded him as president. He held the office for three years. A Japanese consul, Mr. Sotokichi Hayashi, succeeded him. Mr. Hayashi was transferred to Seattle in 1901 necessitating his resignation from the presidency. More about this later.

In 1889 Mr. Torakichi Yamada, a native of Shizuoka Prefecture, established the Union Laundry on South C Street. It is still in existence and is now a modern steam and hand laundry. This was the first

laundry established by a Japanese in Tacoma. It was an early step in the progress of Japanese businesses in Tacoma. This pioneer's name and deed shall not be forgotten. At the present time, there are about twenty four laundries due mainly to this pioneer.

In this manner, the number of Japanese immigrants in Tacoma increased. Progress of the Japanese got a good start due to these enterprising pioneers; however, it was thought that a consulate was needed for the continuation of progress and they therefore petitioned the Foreign Office. Mr. Mansunosuke Otagiri, Secretary attached to the San Francisco Consulate Office, was sent to Tacoma to investigate the possibility. A consulate was established in Tacoma in 1894 with Mr. Kan Saito as the first Consul. The Consulate was first established in a room at the Tacoma Hotel, but Mr. Saito subsequently transferred the office to a room in the Fannie Paddock Memorial Hospital. In 1898, Mr. Sotokichi Hayashi became Consul and he transferred the Consulate to a room on the upper floor of the Northern Pacific Railroad Building. This building faced City Hall and was located between the City Hall and Pacific Avenue. The office was again moved to #25 C Street shortly thereafter. If one investigates why the Consulate moved so often, it would seem to be quite natural and deliberate moves. But in reality, it was an unavoidably stressful time because the Japanese steamship companies had not definitely settled their sea lanes or headquarters, and it was such companies as Toyo Trading Company which were involved in the small amount of foreign trade.

Progress of the Tacoma Japanese grew slowly and steadily but there was a sudden spurt of activity around 1898 and 1899. This era can be thought of as the sudden spurt of (bull market) business activity. It was at this time that many saw and sought out the potential of Tacoma with its inland waterway and protected harbor as a railroad and shipping center for the Pacific Northwest. The area was blessed with verdant forests for lumbering, miles of fertile farm land begging to be cultivated, and a temperate climate (of 5 winds and 10 rains). The city and its suburbs attracted many enterprising Caucasians who saw the potential of the area and swarmed in like ants.

Tacoma, with its railroad and transportation system became the gateway of commerce and the principal city for the Pacific Northwest for the far eastern trade. Prior to this, much of the far east trade goods passed through San Francisco, but more and more trade began to pass through Tacoma. Far East trade, and especially Japanese trade, grew tremendously. Major American lines, such as the Boston Steamship Lines, Showmatt, Tremont Blue Faneul Steamship Line, Keyman Lines, etc., became involved in far eastern trade, and hired many Japanese workers around 1898. As the steamship lines proliferated, passenger ships brought in many Japanese immigrants, ranging from 300 to 800 immigrants. These early immigrants slept in cramped quarters at places such as Mr. Okamoto's and his brother's cellar boarding house; Mr. Fukumatsu's and Okazaki's Baptist Church hostel; but the demand for more housing rose dramatically. There was also the need for many more establishments such as restaurants, bath houses, barber shops, laundries, etc. It was for these needs that saw the rise of many small Japanese businesses. For instance, Mr. Soroku Kuramoto, a pioneer farmer in Fife (an area a few miles from the city), started the Asahi Ryokan in February 1899 in partnership with Mr. Yasoji Nagatomo. In April, Mr. Kuramoto relinquished the inn to Mr. Nagatomo and started a hotel at 701 E. Street in an old church. Shortly thereafter, he started the Astor House on the corner of South 17 and D Street, in partnership with Mr. Aiju Okanishi. Rent was about \$18 per month. He called his hotel Hiroshimaya (at present it is under Caucasian ownership charging \$150 per month. It is now called Astor Hotel.). The hotel was managed by Mr. Hyogo Nakashima and was considered the finest Japanese hotel in Tacoma. The Astor House was a four storied brick building and was probably the largest hotel managed by a Japanese on the west coast. Besides these, there was Mr. Morishima's Pacific Hotel. Mr. Fujimoto ran a hotel in Puyallup. The Pacific Hotel was later managed by Mr. Totaro Kawasoe, an elderly pioneer from Kagoshima Prefecture.

During the early days many Japanese immigrants patronized Italian cafes, barber shops, and bath houses, but with the sudden spurt in immigration the Japanese opened many different types of businesses, causing jealous hostility between the Italians and Japanese.

In the fall of 1899, a Mr. Yamamoto, a native of Yamaguchi Prefecture, opened the first Japanese barber shop on South C Street. Next year Mr. Hidekichi Yorozuya, a pioneer barber of present day Tacoma had come from Hiroshima and became associated with the shop. In September, 1899, Mr. Yoichi Kawamura opened the first eating and drinking establishment, and a Japanese bath house in the lower floor of the Hiroshima Ryokan of the Astor House. The same year Mr. Bisoji Nagatomo, in partnership with Mr. Eikichi Hara, a native of Saga Prefecture, opened a fine arts store on Tacoma Avenue. They sold bamboo wares and catered mostly to Caucasians. Mr. Nagatomo helped out such people as Mr. Nengoro Yamasaki, the present day president of the Vancouver B.C. Continental Daily News, and Mr. Juichiro Terasaki, the present president of the Seattle Asahi newspaper. This shop was managed by Eikichi's older brother, Mr. Kotaro Hara, until about 1915. At present, he lives in Seattle. Mr. Masajiuro Furuya, a

wealthy Seattle merchant, established a store in Tacoma in 1899 and named Mr. Asajiro Satsuki as the first branch manager.

A Mr. Aunell, the first secretary to the present American ambassador to Japan, had been stationed in Japan for a while and had learned the language. He was very knowledgeable of Japanese songs, dances, and music. He apparently was introduced to the Japanese language in 1899 when he opened the Lincoln Cafe on Pacific Avenue. He and Mr. Tokuhei Kawai taught each other their respective languages. Mr. Kawai was the president of the Tacoma Japanese Association for many years, and he worked long and hard for the benefit of the local Japanese. At present he is engaged in a brokerage agency. Through twenty years of spring wind and autumn rain, this mutual friendship endured.

Many immigrants made giant strides in business, etc., but there were others who worked as housekeepers, school boys, family cooks, and in hotels and taverns as well as common laborers. Mr. Tetsuo Takahashi, present president of the Seattle Toyo Trading Company, got his start as a mission boy and school boy while attending the College of Puget Sound in Tacoma. Later, by his native ingenuity, he signed a contract to make berry crates in Snohomish County in 1891. This was probably the first contractual agreement between a Japanese and a Caucasian. In this manner, the population of Tacoma exceeded the 40,000 mark and the Japanese population numbered over 500.

During this period we must bring up events which occurred outside of Tacoma but which had a significant influence on the progress of the Japanese immigrants of the northwest. This was the founding of the Tacoma Engineering Company which was the labor contractor for the railroads. This company was founded on April 18, 1898, with a Mr. Remington as president. He hired Mr. Hifumi Kumamoto. Later Mr. Remington, Mr. Kumamoto and Mr. Masajiro Furuya, formed a new company with Mr. Remington as president, Mr. Furuya as treasurer, and Mr. Kumamoto as business manager. Mr. Kumamoto came to Tacoma from the Montana/Idaho area in April, 1898, with Mr. Seikichi Fujimoto. These two men helped Mr. Remington when they sent many Japanese laborers to work for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They took care of the new arrivals and showed them the ways for survival so that the men could amass as much resources as possible for their future. At one time, Mr. Kumamoto had more than 800 Japanese railroad workers by August, 1898. Next year, there were 1,400-1,500 workers, and by 1901 he had two thousand workers. His one month receipt rose to the enormous sum of \$2,500. This was truly the age of splendor for the "kings." This age was followed by a period of unrest caused by the immigration of Japanese from Hawaii, much to the displeasure of the sugar interests who lobbied the California legislators and newspapers by spending millions of dollars to actively solicit their support. As a result, they fomented anti-Japanese feelings resulting in such laws as to segregate Japanese school children and to halt transmigration from Hawaii, and to stop more immigration of Japanese laborers, thereby hindering the progress of the Japanese. It was felt that some sort of anti-immigration law would be enacted sooner or later. If one were to reflect on this problem, one must consider the siren songs of the railroad and the labor contractors who must shoulder some of the blame. One of the reasons for the huge influx of Japanese laborers was that the wages were high by one standard, but much lower than the wages paid to Caucasian workers, and the Japanese workers worked diligently without complaining which those capitalist Caucasians preferred. The railroads needed a constant supply of large numbers of laborers to locate and relocate railroad lines. The Seattle Toyo Trading Company, Mr. Shinsaburo Ban of Portland, etc., became quite prominent in the railroad contracting business. It was like watching fireworks in their bid to get laborers for themselves. A former member of the Japanese Diet, Mr. Ayao Hattori, was an advisor to the Furuya Company and Engineering Company. He used his considerable talent to place 800 laborers on an American freighter which was to dock in Tacoma. It was rumored that Mr. Ontaka Yamaoka met these laborers who were ignorant of the disembarking procedure, secretly put them on a train and sent them to Montana. Mr. Hattori, of course, was unaware of this, but when he found out this caused much dissension between the Furuya Company and Toyo Trading Company. This strange story was rumored about but never proven. It was natural that many Japanese were drawn to Tacoma like an incoming tide and boldly took chances to start hotels, barber shops, bath houses, restaurants, etc., because of the sudden spurt of such activities. On reflection, for the past twenty years the prosperity of the Tacoma Japanese depended a great deal on the steady patronage of the area laborers. One must investigate the number of married men to know whether the foundation of Japanese society was strong or weak. In a disorderly, unregulated, confused society one finds that there are only a few married men in the society. In contrast, a society which shows steady improvement from a disorganized, confused society, to an orderly society one finds many married men. There were very few married men in Tacoma around 1887, according to Mr. Hisahachi Nishii. Even ten years later there were few married men. In 1899, there were three ladies; Mrs. Sotokichi Hayashi (wife of the Japanese Consul), Mrs. Eijiro Yukino, and Mrs. Heishihiro Mihara. Mrs. Mihara's oldest daughter, who is now 19, was about the first Nisei born in Tacoma. She is now of marriageable age. Let us look back a

third of a century and compare it with today. Today there are almost 150 married Japanese couples. There are 35 students in the language school, and if one were to count infants, there are over 100 children. These children, born in the United States, are given the rights of citizenship with all the rights and privileges of a Caucasian, and can be another Wilson or a Hughes.

Another note of progress was during the Tacoma visitation of the Imperial Fleet under the command of Fleet Commander Nakayama in 1898. The Japanese immigrants contributed over \$300 to welcome the fleet. One of the festivities was a boat race between several sailor groups. The wife of the Consul, Mrs. Sotokichi Hayashi, who was dressed in a colorful formal Japanese gown, presented the prize to the winner of the boat race. In contrast to this, when the fleet visited Seattle, they allowed all the Japanese women aboard, many of whom were engaged in a shameful occupation. At that time, besides the wife of the Consul, there were the virtuous daughter of Mr. Hisahachi Nishii, the obedient daughter of Mr. Eijiro Yukino, and other educated ladies.

Tacoma was known for its gentleness among cities of the Pacific coast. For example, those common laborers who went to taverns usually did not wear just a shirt but did put on collars. There are prostitutes, but those who frequent them are relatively few in number. As mentioned earlier, about forty prostitutes who landed in San Francisco drifted north to Tacoma. The Japanese Association kept an eye on them and periodically they tried to suppress their activities. In 1891, Mr. Yukino was the president of the newly formed organization. His term was for three years. If one were to examine the situation by astrology, the third president, and third term was Meiji 33 (1901). This man was Mr. Sotokichi Hayashi, the Consul of Japan. The Consulate was transferred to Seattle, and Mr. Tokubei Kawai became president. The organization's name was changed to The Doshi Society, and its principal objective was to expel the prostitutes. They were successful in that many were expelled from the various hotels. This can be called a victory of the "upper" town line.

It was thus that the Japanese of Tacoma did progress, but the Consulate was moved to Seattle, possibly due to the report by Mr. Yasuhei Kondo. Mr. Kondo, president of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line (NYK), visited the United States in 1899. When he returned to Japan, he reported that the Great Northern Railroad had its terminus in Seattle and so he would like to base the NYK office in Seattle, in conjunction with the railroad and thus open up a Japanese steamship lane to the United States. Seattle's port facilities had been previously insufficient, but they made great strides in improving its port facilities. It is now a major northwest metropolis. It has also taken steps to shortly surpass San Francisco as a seaport. How did Mr. Kondo visualize Tacoma? Deep protected harbor, many miles of coastline for docking facilities, thousands of acres of vacant land, and many existing, unsurpassed terminal docks. Mr. Kondo must not have carefully examined such tempting potentials of Tacoma. At that time the Northern Pacific Railroad already had an agreement with the Blue Funnel Steamship Lines, etc., for transportation of goods. It may have been difficult for NYK to start a terminus in Tacoma. Whether it was an administrative decision for GN Railroad to use Seattle rather than compete with the other railroads for Tacoma is uncertain but Seattle was chosen. At the present time the various American railroads have mutual agreements in transporting goods. For instance, if Great Northern was to transport goods from NYK, the goods could be transported by the Chicago Milwaukee Railroad. As a result of this agreement among the railroads and steamship lines, it would affirm that Mr. Kondo's salient point was not correct and he was unimaginative in his outlook.

Japanese steamships, especially the state subsidized NYK Lines, started trade routes through Seattle. The government subsidy protected the company and helped make the enterprise a success. For example, moving the Consulate to Seattle helped a great deal. Present day Seattleites, not knowing the circumstances, often brag about Seattle being the finest port city in the Pacific Northwest. These are certainly utterances of our compatriots with superficial knowledge. If anyone would take the trouble to look up the trade statistics of Tacoma, they will be enlightened. In March 1915 the Department of Communications of Japan ordered that the two Puget Sound Facilities of Tacoma and Seattle be combined. As a result OSK's tonnage of mail and silk cargoes through Seattle dropped to nearly equal the tonnage through Tacoma in imports; and in fact exports through Tacoma were greater than that through Seattle. Tacoma is, again, the largest port for the collection and transshipment of trade goods in the northwest.

The Japanese Consulate was being transferred to Seattle, therefore a farewell party was given to Consul Hayashi on November 3, 1900, which was also the Imperial birthday celebration. The Japanese and Caucasians of Tacoma were greatly saddened. The Japan Foreign Office was petitioned to reconsider the move, but to no avail, and the Consulate was moved before the end of the year. The relocation of the Consulate with establishment of the NYK Lines to Seattle were major blows to the progress of the Tacoma Japanese Community. Japanese immigrants used to disembark from foreign freighters in Tacoma, but after this, the majority of them came via the NYK Lines and were forced to disembark in Seattle. Mr. Tetsuo Takahashi, Mr. Matajiro Chikuno, Mr. Ototaka Yamanaka and others had established the Toyo Trading

Company which supplied Japanese laborers to the Great Northern Railroad through Tacoma. They then had to modify their operation because NYK Lines were disembarking the laborers in Seattle, so that year by year fewer immigrants came through Tacoma. By 1905 virtually no immigrant passed through Tacoma. Like hoisting a sail in a favorable wind, the prosperity of the Tacoma Japanese depended a great deal on the arrival of the many immigrants, but when the aforementioned blows came, they did not sit back and lament their misfortune. There were great demands for Japanese laborers in the lumber industry. The population of Tacoma continued to increase, causing great demand for foodstuffs, such as vegetables and fruits. The Japanese, therefore, cleared land in Fife, Puyallup and other nearby communities. In the 1902-1906 era, the Japanese population in Tacoma and nearby communities surpassed 3,000. They were working on the railroads, farms, lumbering, etc. Their production soared at an astonishing rate; particularly in the lumbering industry. Japanese laborers were being paid around three dollars per day ranging from about \$70 - \$80 per month, to a low of about \$40-\$50 per month. Japanese businesses also benefited as the laborers gradually amassed money and their standard of living gradually rose.

If one were to talk to the "old timers" they would say that in the 1895 to 1899 era, Japanese railroad workers used to put sugar on bread and eat it for lunch or made dangojiru (pudding soup) using "meriken" flour. Only on rare occasions did they eat pieces of meat which was a scrumptious feast to them.

When this writer first came to America around 1903, there were Japanese taverns, food stores selling rice, soy bean paste, soy sauce and other Japanese products so we were able to eat Japanese cuisine. In particular it was a pleasant surprise to be served rice wine by "geishas" and to hear Japanese songs and listen to Japanese music in Japanese cafes. At first, many stayed in cheap lodging houses without privacy, whereas more now stay in great hotels. Living standards slowly rose to one of "opulence."

Riding this current of prosperity were cafes and stores selling Japanese food. There used to be only one or two eating and drinking establishments. Now there are establishments capable of serving excellent banquets and entertainment. In 1901-1902 there were sign boards advertising noodle shops and cafes. By 1905-1906 the banquet and entertainment establishments employed waitresses to welcome guests and serve them refined rice wine. The shops selling Japanese food products expanded. The Japanese rapidly took on American ways and wore American clothes, but when it came to food, 90 percent still relied heavily on Japanese cuisine and ate western food only sparingly. Although there may be an economic basis for this, since Japanese food was generally cheaper and simpler than western type food, but eating Japanese food was an ingrained habit and more suitable to their palate. The Furuya Company was the main supplier of Japanese products for the approximately 3,000 Japanese people.

Mr. Yonetaro Okamaru saw the need for a Japanese grocery store (variety store) so he established one in 1902 and started making tofu on the side. In February 1903 he sold his store and started a new Japanese food store on C Street and operated a hostel next to it. He saw the needs of his customers and he gradually expanded his establishment. By 1911 he built a four story brick building and moved his store there. He incorporated his business that year with a capital of \$50,000. In 1912 he opened a branch store in Yokohama and started a trading company. In 1917 he opened a bank in the Okami Cho district of Yokohama. At present it is capitalized at 500,000 yen. Much of this money was savings of the Japanese immigrants. It will soon exceed 1,000,000 yen.

In 1904-1905, during the Russo-Japanese War, white people had a greater feeling of goodwill towards the Japanese and vied for them to fill jobs such as in taverns, hotels, clubs, etc. By 1906 there was much prosperity in farming and lumbering, and money just poured in. In the world of the demi monde there was unprecedented prosperity. Dissipated individuals have been known to lose \$100 per night. These places were transformed into castles of pleasures. In restaurants one can sing and carouse all night long. Waitresses could generally get \$300 per month on tips. Accompanying the prosperity in the world of the demi monde who previously were controlled in the "lower village" was the rise of hooliganism when the usual well-mannered laborers and hot blooded youths would be threatened by gangster type people. The area became quite distasteful to the Japanese. During the night, in the first part of November of 1906, a young Japanese youth felt he was cheated in a restaurant and he fired several shots in the room. Fortunately, no one was hurt. The city police suddenly clamped down on the Japanese with restriction in the sale of liquor, and a curfew was placed on entertainment centers. Their attitude towards the Japanese changed. From the Japanese side, they rang down the curtain on these types of activities and placed severe restrictions on themselves. There was a steady improvement in the moral climate. Married gamblers began toeing the mark. The Japanese society settled down again. The steady decline in prostitution was a good omen for the community.

It is my premise that the decay of the "lower town" was the arrogance of the "upper town." It was about this time that discord in the "upper town" began. There was a power struggle with passionate antagonism. Three prominent men who were leaders in the community were Mr. Tokuhei Kawai, Mr.

Ichiro Yamamoto, and Mr. Sasuke Oura. Mr. Kawai was the owner of the Lincoln Cafe and president of the Doshi (Associates) Society. Mr. Yamamoto, the older brother of Mr. Teiniro Yamamoto, present member of the Japanese Diet, was an affable person in charge of an engineering firm. Mr. Oura, the younger brother of Mr. Kentake Oura, former Minister of Home Affairs, possessed a Bachelor of Law degree and was an employee of an engineering firm and subordinate to Mr. Yamamoto. If one were to delve deeply in the psyche of Mr. Oura, one would find that although he should take orders from Yamamoto and carry them out faithfully, he appeared not to do so. As a public spirited individual and Doshi Society member, he should cheerfully carry out Mr. Kawai's instructions vigorously, but he did not. He just looked on with folded arms. He thought the Doshi Society was not active enough and he used this as an opportunity to blindly jump in and form a new society and take over its presidency. A group opposed to Mr. Kawai gathered around Mr. Oura and formed the Doki (similar spirit) Society with Mr. Oura as president around November of 1906. This caused the Doshi Society to disband. This new organization lasted less than a year, but Mr. Oura boasted to this writer: "It is not my concern whether the Doki Society flourishes or not. It proves to Mr. Yamamoto's and Mr. Kawai's compatriots that I am more capable and popular." This showed his other face to the Japanese of "upper town."

The Green Leaf (Aoba) Society was formed in the early summer of the same year (around May). This society was formed by those with interests and love of haiku (a Japanese type of short poems). Members included Mr. Sasuke Oura and his wife; Mr. Shunichiro Ueda, former colonial education inspector and holder of a university degree; Mr. Yonezo Okamoto; Mr. Kiyosaku Fujii; Mr. Frank Takeda; Mr. Matsuichi Otsuka; and two or three women. They would meet every Sunday to discuss, create, and critique their haiku, and expand their knowledge of haiku language (words and phrases), e.g., flower of morning, the moon last night, etc. Together they could improve their knowledge and skill in composing haiku (seventeen character poems) and, at the same time they perpetuated one of their cultural heritages. This was the first society formed pertaining to culture.

Usugawa Jinshi, Crown Prince of the Royal Blood, was the chairman of a committee to raise money to build an Imperial volunteer fleet. One of their suggestions was to seek donations from Japanese immigrants. Mr. Saburo Hisamizu, the present Consul of Japan in Seattle, was chosen as committee chairman for the two states of Washington and Oregon. The immigrants responded generously, and Tacoma and nearby communities collected over \$3,100 and sent it to the committee. In a short while, a battleship of this so-called fleet was under construction. This was a source of debate among some learned Japanese people whether spending money on a ship was a wise thing to do. Later when the news of its construction was received, some did change their minds.

Incidentally, the Doki Society, the only Japanese association existing that year, met with President Oura, giving a brilliant speech and cutting the ribbon to commemorate the event on November 3, 1906 on the Imperial Birthday Celebration holiday. This was the zenith of their organization as anti-Oura voices were being heard. By 1907 his star had flickered out. Meanwhile, Mr. Kawai and his followers remained quiet, but met and planned to reestablish the Japanese Association. Mr. Hyogo Nakashima and others wanted a one organization, one president, type of organization. This they could not do at that time because they did not want to be conspiratorial. They sounded out the sentiments of the people and started off from scratch with a responsible organization in mind. They waited for an opportunity to institute the plan. This was finally realized in October of 1908. The organization was duly registered and approved by the state of Washington. This organization is the present day Tacoma Japanese Association.

Short History of the Tacoma Japanese Association

In October of 1908 the Japanese of Tacoma and surrounding areas established the Tacoma Japanese Association with the necessary rules and regulations (by-laws), and a slate of officers were elected. Mr. Tokuhei Kawai was elected President, Mr. Kumataro Takahashi Vice President, Mr. Yonetaro Okamaru and Mr. Keitaro Morinaka, Treasurers. Mr. Soheiei Yamamoto, Acting President, was elected Secretary.

In the evening of October 26, 1908 three roguish men, Mr. Sokichi Nakaei, a native of Ehime Prefecture, Mr. Boso Kanagawa from Hyogo Prefecture, and Mr. Shutaro Okazaki of Ehime Prefecture, entered the camp of Mr. Murakichi Marubayashi, a native of Hiroshima in South Prairie. They offered him twenty dollars to allow them to come into the camp to set up gambling. Mr. Marubayashi refused the money and refused to let them in and ordered them to leave. Mr. Sokichi Nakaei reacted to this polite refusal by pointing a pistol at him and tried to extort money; a large sum of money. The other fifty people in the camp became very angry and overpowered the three rogues and turned them over to the police. Mr.

Marubayashi turned to Mr. Hyogo Nakashima, a board member of the Japanese Association, and told him of the incident. He asked what could be done to remedy the situation. The Japanese Association called a special meeting to try to solve the problem. Mr. Hyogo Nakashima was sent to Seattle to investigate the problem. He found that Boso Kanagawa and Sokichi Nakaei had committed over ten "evil acts," and warning notices **had** been distributed on them by the Seattle Japanese Association and the King County Court of Justice. They had also committed crimes in Tacoma, and the Pierce County Prosecutor was trying to deport them to Japan. The three men were tried in court and were judged guilty of burglary. They were sentenced to six months in jail and fined \$500. The Japanese Association negotiated with the Pierce County Prosecutor that, due to mitigating circumstances, Mr. Shutaro Okazaki's sentence be reduced to ten days in jail, warned to obey the law and banished from the state. Mr. Nakaei and Mr. Kanagawa were to be put aboard the Tosa Maru in Seattle on February 2, 1909, to be deported. It was further agreed with the prosecutor that Mr. Hyogo Nakashima escort the two to the ship, pay for court costs and deportation fees. Moreover, the sentencing trial of Mr. Shutaro Okazaki was witnessed by President Kawai and Secretary Yamamoto. The sentence was reduced to thirty days and fined \$100 on the condition that he leaves the state. The disorderly conduct was dropped.

Mem 42 (1909^

February 27. Mr. Kunikichi Tanaka, Consul of Japan from the Seattle Consulate Office visited Tacoma. That night a welcome party was held at the Temple of Music where he gave a speech. At 9:00 p.m., the second Japanese Association meeting was held at the Methodist Church where tea and cake were served. The Consul and others made speeches to the members. The meeting portion, therefore, was cancelled. The next day Mr. Kawai the President, escorted the Consul by car to various businesses and plants in Tacoma, and then to lumbering firms in the suburb. The next day Mr. Nakashima, board member of the Association, drove the Consul into the plants to visit the lumbering operations there. While there, he met the Japanese workers and learned of their working condition and well being.

Just previous to this (February 11, 1910), a board meeting was held to discuss the assets and liabilities which were put forth at the general meeting held in 1907 as it relates to the entire Japanese community.

March 15, 1910. President Kawai, as representative of the Tacoma Japanese Association, met with the President of the Seattle Japanese Association. In the spirit of cooperation and goodwill, they decided to help one another on mutual problems. It was decided to select someone as liaison.

April 26. As representative of the Japanese Association, Mr. Tokuhei Kawai and Mr. Soheiei Yamamoto attended the funeral services of United States Congressman Representative Cushman. A message of condolence and a funeral spray costing \$16 were sent through a Mr. Anton. They received a warm letter of appreciation from the widow, Mrs. Cushman on July 20.

July 30. An emergency special meeting was held concerning the following two topics:

1. Heretofore, the Japanese of the state had to have written documents from the Consulate Office for proof of residency, proof of occupation, registration of birth, death, etc. According to circumstances, should the format be changed? Rather than having to send everything to the Seattle Consulate Office, should the inquiries from the constituents of the various Japanese Associations be directed to the presidents of the Tacoma, Spokane and the other Japanese Associations for processing through the state governmental offices; provided that the state governmental offices would give us their approval to do so?

2. The Osaka Steamship Lines had decided to open up a new trade route to the area with the principal terminal being Tacoma. The Association voted to officially greet the first ship, the Tacoma Maru, which will arrive on August 2.

August 14. A board meeting was held. They discussed the Great Fire of Osaka and what to do for its victims. It was decided to send volunteers through Tacoma and neighboring areas to solicit funds to be sent to Osaka.

August 16. Mr. Tokuhei Kawai was sent to Seattle to present a bouquet of flowers costing \$5.50 to Baron Takahira, Japanese Ambassador to the United States. He was passing through Seattle on his way to Japan.

September 6. The Association received communication from the Japanese government concerning a tour groups of industrialists who were on a tour of the Pacific Coast. It was decided to welcome them. The president Mr. Kawai went to Seattle to the Washington Hotel and welcomed the groups on behalf of the Tacoma Japanese. He invited them to visit Tacoma. Twelve members of the tour group came. They were met at the train station at 7:30 a.m. on September 6 by a delegation of Tacoma business people and Association members. They were taken to Mt. Tacoma and surrounding areas.

The delegation returned to Tacoma the next day (September 7) at 2:30 p.m. to again be met at the train station. They were presented with a bouquet of flowers. About 500 people attended a meeting at the Temple of Music that night at 7:00 p.m. to listen to speeches and lectures by Baron Shibusawa and college Professor Nanno. The group was scheduled to leave Tacoma at 12:00 p.m. on September 9, but the Japanese Association requested Mr. Wadworth, an American, to show the delegation Tacoma manufacturing plants, industries, custom house, educational and religious establishments, etc. They received reams of material. They were also told of the condition of the Japanese here.

October 28. A general meeting of the Association was held to elect officers for the next term. Results of the election were:

President	Tokuhei Kawai
Vice President:	Naoshi Yoshida
Treasurer:	Yonetaro Okamura
Secretary:	Soheiei Yamamoto

November 3. A ceremony to celebrate the Emperor's birthday was held at the Temple of Music.

November 4. The following telegram of condolences was sent to Foreign Minister Kimura on the occasion of the funeral of the Honorable Hirobumi Ito.

As representative of the Japanese of Tacoma and neighboring areas I wish to convey our heartfelt condolences.

Signed,

Tokuhei Kawai, President Tacoma
Japanese Association

December 1. A Wakayama native, Ginan Inegaki arrived on Osaka Steamship Line ship, the Seattle Maru, to join his father, Jokichi Inegaki of San Francisco. He was having difficulty disembarking because he and no one meeting him in Tacoma. A telegram was sent to Mr. Inegaki. A telegram was received from the San Francisco Japanese Association asking the Tacoma Japanese Association to assist him. Mr. Kawai, the president, took on this responsibility and went to the Immigration Department to plead his case. It proved successful.

1910 (Meiji 43)

January 5. A farewell party for Mr. Tokichi Tanaka, Consul of Japan in Seattle, was given at the Chidori Restaurant on "C" Street. He was returning to Japan on the 18th. About forty people attended. As a farewell gift he was presented with an umbrella and a cane.

January 10. Board meeting of the Association was held. Matters of discussion included:

1. The Japanese Consulate regarding the various petitions, documents, proof of application, etc.
2. A campaign to have an immigration detention center established here.
3. Protection (care) for the newly arrived immigrants who are disembarking here.
4. Others.

March 30. At the board meeting the area of jurisdiction for recruiting membership was discussed. It was decided that the informal agreements used heretofore would be continued depending on circumstances. The membership fee assessed would be the actual cost of running the organization.

April 19. The scheduled general meeting of the Association was held. The treasurer reported on the balance sheet of 1910 to date. Income \$129.01 Expenses \$134.85, leaving a negative balance of \$5.83.

May 1. A special general meeting was held for election of officers. The result of the election are as follows:

President:	Mr. Tokuhei Kawai
Vice President:	Mr. Naoshi Yoshida
Treasurer:	Mr. Yonetaro Okamaru
Secretary:	Mr. Michishinro Iino

May 5. Regular board meeting was held. A topic of discussion was the re-immigration problem of Mr. Sanosuke Nakamoto, of Hiroshima Prefecture and his wife, Moto, who arrived in Tacoma on the Tacoma Maru on April 21 on a labor contract. They were refused entry and are being detained at the Seattle Immigration office. The Association will try as much as possible to have them released.

May 9. King Edward VII of Great Britain died on May 6. Mr. Kawai, the president went to the British Consulate in Tacoma to meet Mr. Aggasiz, Consul of Great Britain, to convey the Association's Condolences.

May 12. As the result of the Association's efforts, the American Federal Government allowed Mr. and Mrs. Nakamoto to be released from custody and allowed to enter the United States.

May 30. An emergency executive Committee was convened to discuss the invitation from Mr. Yoder, Superintendent of the Tacoma Public School to participate in the dedication ceremonies of the Tacoma Stadium High School Coliseum on June 10. Volunteers of the young People's Committee were asked to come up with a plan and was "given an expense allowance. Above thirty people participated in Judo and Kendo Matches.

June 20. Crown Prince Wakamiya and his wife visited Seattle. Mr. Kawai, the president presented them with photographs of interesting and famous sights around Tacoma, and a book on Mt. Tahoma, (Tacoma Mt. Fuji)

September 8. A committee meeting was held. It was decided to solicit money to send to victims of a massive flood in Japan. Due to the increase in the number of children it was decided to take a census of the numbers of children, their sex and their desire to learn the Japanese language. Three persons were elected to serve on this committee.

October 11. A general meeting of the membership was held. The financial statement of one half of the current year is as follows:

Total Income	\$70.50
Total Expenses	\$97.48
Net Loss	\$26.98
Previous Loss	\$ 5.82
Total Debt	\$32.80

Special accounts income from March to September of 1910 amounted to \$57.00 including fees for certificates and commissions.

The language school committee reported that there were 33 children, 18 boys and 15 girls, 7 of whom were between the ages of 6 to 14.

October 14. In the evening of this date a bomb went off at the Gates Lumber Company yard near Olympia, but fortunately no one was hurt. According to the newspapers it was presumed that this was due to the discontent of white laborers. The Japanese Association wanted to learn the truth and a telegram was sent. Mr. Taizo Tachibana, foreman of this lumber camps, replied. One man assaulted another man. For revenge the latter planted a bomb making it seem as though it was done by a prejudiced white person. By careful investigation Mr. Hyogo Nakashima, a board member, was able to give his report on the 20th that the act was not an anti-Japanese demonstration. This report was also sent to the Japanese Consul. This report allayed the fears of the Japanese Association, and that Japanese laborers could work in safety.

October 27. Mr. Michiren Nakako, Vice Minister of the Department of Communications arrived in our city. The Association presented him a photograph book of Tacoma and picture post cards as a memento.

November 3. The Association sponsored the Emperor's birthday celebration which was held at the Germania Hotel. It was a successful event with above 300 people attending.

November 13. Mr. Hidekichi Takamura a Yamaguchi Prefecture native, was murdered in Orting by Mr. Toyoji Morimura of Ehime Prefecture. At an urgent request of the Association Mr. Michizane Iino, the executive secretary went to Orting to investigate the incident. The Pierce County authorities issued a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Morimura, who had been arrested in Portland. He was returned under guard to stand trial. The defendant was judged guilty. Judge Chapman of the Court of Justice sentenced him to the severest punishment as possible. Mr. Graycon, the lawyer, lodged an appeal.

Meiji 44 1911

January 16. In October 3 of last year at the Farr Door Company property, Mr. Kumahachi Yoshida attacked and then chased Mr. Denjiro Yutani with a knife. Mr. Yutani had been asleep. Mr. Yoshida was apprehended in Napavine and escorted to Tacoma on December 28. Mr. Yutani, the victim, heard rumors that Mr. Yoshida, the assailant, wanted to return to Japan. He talked to the assailant to verify this and then he talked to the prosecutor, who agreed if Mr. Yutani could bear some of the expenses. Mr. Yutani solicited the Japanese Association which took over the negotiation.

The number of people gambling has increased steadily recently. The Association selected five people to formulate plans to stop this.

February 2. Mr. Kumataro Takahashi board member of the Association is returning to Japan. He was given a farewell party.

March 3. Last Christmas evening a white man suddenly attacked Mr. Iwakichi Takamori, causing him to lose the use of one eye. To protect the well being of all Japanese Mr. Takamori and Mr. Kumakichi Ouchi, a witness, hired Mr. Keaner, a lawyer to represent them in court. After three days of deliberations the assailant Thomas Petolia was judged not guilty.

March 5. The school support groups met at 3 p.m. at the Japanese Language School to increase the committee by four more members. They established a fund drive for the school.

March 10. The wife of Mr. Tachizo Tamura of Fife was shamefully assaulted by a white man named Domenic. This bully was shortly arrested and prosecuted by a Mr. Wilcox, a white lawyer. The assailant was judged guilty on April 11.

March 14. Mr. Kiyotaro Mizumachi, a Fukushima native, became very ill and was not expected to recover. His relatives requested the help of the Association to send him back to Japan. The secretary did all the preparation, escorted him to Seattle, and put him aboard the Tamba Mara.

March 16. When the Tacoma Detention Center was established the Association collected about \$180 of donated money to establish a working contract with the American Central Immigration Bureau to act as liaison with the Bureau.

May 21. The Japanese Language School finally opened this day after many years of planning with Kuniko Yamasaki as teacher. Mr. Yoshihashi Hoabe, the acting Consul honored us with his presence and offered a Shinto player.

July 4. Tacoma's Independence Day celebration was a celebration of all nations. On the part of the Japanese they constructed a large float measuring 25' long, 8' wide, and 10' high. The frame was decorated with a trellis of wisteria flowers which were interspersed with paper lanterns. In the center of the float were two men; one depicting Commodore Perry and the other a Shogunate administrator who were facing each other depicting the historic meeting at Uruga. Behind them sat five small children dressed in Kimonos. On the front were two men dressed as armed warriors carrying commemorative flags stating: "Opening the door of Japan to all nations," and "memory of Commodore Perry." Preceding the float were about 100 people in the afternoon parade and about 150 in the torchlight parade. The spectators applauded liberally. The expenses incurred were \$509.40 and income was \$661.75.

August 1. Mr. Kiyochi Takahashi, the new Japanese Consul and Mr. Sangoro Fuyuki, the secretary visited the city. They stayed at the Tacoma Hotel for rest. They had a luncheon for a number of guests. Later they had a motor tour of the city and attended a commercial business meeting. A banquet was held in their honor that night at 7 p.m. at the "Tama-no-tei (Jade) Restaurant.

August 28. Admiral Togo visited Seattle, Two people representing the Association were sent to Seattle to present him with a walking cane, picture post cards of Tacoma, and a book on Tacoma's Mt. Fuji, Mt. Rainier.

September 25. The present Japanese Ambassador to the United States. Mr. Kosai Uchida stopped in Seattle in route to Japan where he was to become the new Minister of Foreign Affairs. A representative of the Association was sent to Seattle to bid him farewell.

October 17. The general meeting of the Association was held.

The six month financial report is as follows:

Income 195.23

Expenses 184.80

Net 10.43

Association reserve fund was \$327.10.

November 3. The Emperor's Birthday celebration ceremony was held at the Japanese Young People's Hall.

November 9. Mr. Saburo Shimada a member of the Japanese Diet visited Tacoma. A luncheon was held in his honor at the Tacoma Hotel. This was followed by an automobile tour of the city at 2:30 p.m. A ceremony was held at the Eagle Hotel in his honor with about 300 people in attendance.

December 15. A number of days before, Mr. Inosuke Maekawa, a native of Saga Prefecture, murdered Chijiyu, the wife of Mr. Seiji Enmura a native of Kumamoto at the Rainier Lumber Company Plant. The executive Secretary of the Association was sent Olympia to investigate the matter.

Meiii 45 (1912)

April 18. A general meeting of the Association was convened at the Japanese Language School for election of officers. The officers are:

President: Mr. Tokuhei Kawai
Vice President: Mr. Naoshi Yoshida
Treasurer: Mr. Keitaro Mirinaka
Secretary: Mr. Kansho Yano

Treasurer's report was as follows:

Income \$155.18
Expense \$129.82
Net. \$25.36

The Association Trust Fund was \$592.60

September 13. A solemn funeral service was held at the First Baptist Church for the Emperor of Japan who had died. Japanese shops closed and most of the workers took the day off as much as possible. Flags were flown at half mast and all the mourners were dressed in black as a sign of mourning.

September 16. The barbers union wanted a definite answer to their petition for a charter. The committee postponed any action on this.

November 22. The executive committee of the Association met to discuss the health regulation of the immigration laws. Heretofore those immigrants who had intestinal parasites (hookworm) were held in detention and treated before being released. This special favor was to be effective until January 1, 1913. A petition was sent to the Japan Foreign office via the consulate in regards to this. Moreover this applied to the picture brides and those women who were already married.

November 29, 1912. The following important problems were discussed at the general membership meeting.

1. The election of new officers.
2. Membership dues to be reduced from twenty five cents per month to one dollar fifty cents per year.
3. Better communication with the other various Japanese Associations of North America.

1913 (Taisho 2)

April 8. A special board meeting was held to discuss bills affecting the Japanese in the state legislature in Olympia. These include:

- 1- A bill to prohibit the hiring of white females by the Japanese.
- 2- A bill to prevent leasing of land to Japanese.
- 3- A bill to prevent Japanese from marrying a white person (anti-miscegenation bill)
- 4- A bill to prevent aliens of Japanese and Chinese ancestries to own land etc.

A Caucasian lawyer was hired to help defeat these measures in Olympia. This amounted to seventy dollars. An ex-post facto approval was reconfirmed by the entire association membership.

Other items of discussion were:

- 1- In order to fight the alien land law the North American Japanese Association chose to raise \$3500; of this amount Tacoma was assessed \$500. There was no difficulty in raising this money when everyone knew the reason for doing so.
- 2- A certain Mr. Terai was guilty of intimidations and it was decided to try to deport him to Japan.
- 3- The barber's union presented the following petition.

A petition to Tacoma Japan Association
Mr. Tokuhei Kawai, President.

As president of the Tacoma Barber's Union I request that you petition the Japanese Consulate to grant us a charter as a bona fide organization.

Hidekichi Yorozyua, President
Tacoma Japanese Barber's Union.
October 10, 1912.

The following is the text of the petition for approval.

Petition

- 1- As a member and president of the Tacoma Barbers Union I request the help of the Japanese Association to have the Japanese Consulate office certify me and our organization as a bona fide organization.
- 2- That the Tacoma Japanese Association acknowledge me as president of the barber's union and that I am suitable for that position.
- 3- When the Japanese Association acknowledges the legitimacy of our organization, that the Association do not withdraw the Authority of the Barber's Union president.
- 4- That the above be in force January 1913.

Next item:

- 1- The Association wanted to find ways of eliminating the Chinese gambling problem. A committee of five men was formed. This committee studied the notes and documents of a Chinese gambler. The committee chose not to believe these records.
- 2- Restaurants in the Japanese business district were very boisterous and sold liquor. Many people disregarded the Sunday liquor law, causing the police to crack down on them.

A letter was received on April 10 from the North American Japanese Association asking for a meeting in Seattle. Mr. Kichisaburo Fujimoto was hired as an emergency secretary and sent to Seattle as a representative of the Tacoma Japanese Association. He met with Mr. Shoji Nakashima, secretary of the North American Japanese Association. On April 11 Mr. Nakashima, Consul Takahashi and two or three other men arrived in Tacoma to discuss the will and understanding of the Tacoma people. They were chauffeured around the city. A welcome party was held that evening at a restaurant.

April 14.

A revised pact was made between Mr. Kichisaburo Fujimoto and Mr. Shoji Nakashima on April 10. This pact is as follows:

- 1- The Tacoma Japanese Association will join the Japanese Liaison Association, and work in concert with the North American Japanese Association to help promote the welfare, rights, and privileges of the immigrant Japanese.
- 2- In the event of an emergency affecting the general welfare of the Japanese and there is not enough time to call a meeting of the Liaison Association Council, the North American Japanese Association will delegate the responsibility, plan of action, and some of the expense to the Tacoma Japanese Association.
- 3- The area of jurisdiction of the Tacoma Japanese Association will be the predetermined ten counties.
- 4- The Tacoma Japanese Association will treat requests for various proofs and certificates by the Japanese living in the jurisdictional area in the same manner by authority given them previously by the Japanese consulate.
- 5- The decisions of the two associations promoting the general welfare and public morality of the Japanese immigrants should be identical as much as possible.

April 18.

The general spring meeting was held. The treasurers report is as follows:

Income \$134.25
Expense \$266.74
Deficit \$132.49

Special Accounts:

Income \$801.95
Expense \$197.49
Balance \$604.46

Official election results:

President: Mr. Tokuhei Kawai
Vice President: Mr. Waichiro Ukaji
Secretary: Mr. Shinro Shibagaki
Treasurer: Mr. Jokichi Furukawa

April 24. Ruler and regulations of the organization were established by the board of trustees.

May 12. A general meeting of the language school Support Committee (Iji-Kai) was held to discuss various topics. Twenty people were elected to the committee.

May 30. A reception was held in honor of Mr. Kumano Yamaguchi a member of the Japanese Diet, on his visit to Tacoma.

June 16. An emergency meeting was convened in the wake of a rumor concerning a secret agreement between the executive secretary, Mr. Kichisaburo Fujimoto and Mr. Shoji Nakashima, secretary of the North American Japanese Association. Mr. Kawai, the president, tried to explain the situation to the association. The association wanted to know the intentions of the North American Japanese Associations so they sent Mr. Fujimoto to Seattle to confer with them. The report in question was merely a paper on their dialogue.

June 22. Mr. Tokuhei Kawai resigned his position of president and delegate of the Association at a special board meeting. A letter of appreciation was presented to him with a memento which cost around \$100. Although a new president could have been elected it was decided to have the vice president become acting president.

July 11. Professor Tenda was sent to the United States to investigate anti-Japanese activities. He disembarked in Seattle and then traveled by car to Tacoma with Mr. Takahashi, the Japanese Consul, and Mr. Tatsuya Arai. Then they were escorted around the city. At 11:00 a.m. he spoke at the Temple of Music before an audience of about 150 people.

July 28. Because of anti-Japanese activities, Mr. Soroku Ehara, Mr. Ayao Hattori, and Mr. Kuninosuke Yamato came to Tacoma. They were driven around the city. A reception was held at the Iroha Cafe in their honor. A meeting was held that night at 8 pm. at the Eagle Hotel with about 200 people in attendance.

August 12. A general meeting was held. It was acknowledged that gambling has become a serious problem, and that this problem must be thoroughly studied to minimize this activity. Another problem was the employment of Japanese wives as barmaids and waitresses in restaurants immediately after arriving in America. These women should be properly counseled and advised.

There were members who wanted the language school to be completely independent of the association in both operations and finances. After much discussion it was unanimously voted to call a meeting on August 14 to discuss this problem.

August 14. The board and the language school Support Society met concerning the above mentioned independent language school proposal. It was decided that the language school should be independent. An election of school officers were held. The results were:

President Mr. Kiyosaku Fujii Vice
President: Mr. Totaro Kawasoe Treasurer
Mr. Shigetaro Moringa

Five board members were also elected.

September 11. Regular board meeting was held. The problem of employing white and Japanese women by operators of pool room and fruit stand combination business was discussed. This practice was generally frowned on in American and many thought that the Association should try to prohibit this practice. The owners of these establishments however, requested a special meeting with the board with the Japanese Consul in attendance to settle this problem once and for all after listening to all the pros and cons.

October 2. A general meeting was held. Mr. Shibagaki, the secretary, reported the rest of Mr. Tetsutaro Saito for vagrancy. He was being detained at the Immigration Center. Many meetings were held with Mr. Young of the Immigration Bureau on one side, and Mr. Brockbay, prosecuting attorney of the American government on the other. Mr. Kensaburo Sugiura was the interpreter. A compromise was reached and the suit was withdrawn.

Three representatives of the Fife Agricultural Association presented a petition for independence of Fife from the Tacoma Japanese Association. Due to the seriousness of this matter a committee of five was selected to give a definite answer by October 15. This was given further urgency because Mr. Waichiro Ukaji the acting president was returning to Japan shortly and the matter should be settled while the president was still present. After much deliberation Mr. Masato Yamasaki and Mr. Shuzo Niiyama were elected to be on the committee.

October 5. A general meeting was held. A gift of appreciation was given to Mr. Tokuhei Kawai, former president of the Association. Because of the imminent departure of Mr. Ukaji, acting president to Japan it was decided to elect someone to take over this position. Two persons were nominated to be voted on by the general membership at the next general meeting. It was finally decided that the board elect the acting president at their next meeting.

October 16. Mr. Masato Yamasaki was elected president at a special board meeting. In regard to the petition by the Fife Agricultural Association for independence from the Tacoma Japanese Association, it was felt that the best interest of both parties would be to stay together but if they strongly persisted in their demands for independence, the Association has no alternative but to grant their wish.

November 3. The Japanese Association held an Imperial Birthday Celebration at the Eagle Hotel.

November 26. Mr Ohkichiro Tagawa, a member of the Japanese Diet visited Tacoma. He was given a tour of the city by car. A dinner was held in his honor at the Iroha Cafe at 6 p.m. He gave a speech at the Eagle Hotel at 7:30 p.m.

1914 (Taisho 3)

January 8. Regular board meeting was held. The meeting centered on the charter and proposals of the Fife Agricultural Association as regards to its assessments, division of fees for the various documents and certificates and jurisdictional Territory. A committee consisting of Mr. Hiroshi Kurimoto, Mr. Eiji Higashi and Mr. Seiro Shibagaki for the Association and Mr. Fujihira Yoshida, Mr. Umematsu Yoshioka, and Mr. Kakumi Kuramoto for the Fife Agricultural Association met on January 9. It was decided that the Fife Agricultural Association was to receive one half of all the fees for the various certificates from that jurisdiction.

January 25. A special meeting was called by Mr. Masato Yamasaki, president of the Association. It convened at 2:00 p.m. at the youth hall to discuss the amendments to the by laws of the organization which was thoroughly examined article by article. The final draft is to become effective on February 1, 1914 and he presented to the general membership at the April meeting.

February 9. The Puyallup Valley Farm Cooperative wanted to be independent of the Fife Agricultural Association **and** under the direct jurisdiction of Tacoma Japanese Association. A committee consisting of Mr. Seiro Shibagaki, Eiji Higashi, Hiroshi Kurimoto, and Mr. Fujihira Yoshida was selected and met on February 11. They studied the various requests and papers from the Cooperative. They were then presented to the Fife Agricultural Association and to the Japanese Consulate who consented to this change. The results were accepted and sent to the Cooperative.

March 10. Mr. Tsuyumi Okamaru, a board member of the Association, was arrested by the police for renting a room to a white woman against the advice of the Association. He was therefore suspended from his duty for besmirching the good name of the Association. Three other members were expelled from the Association for the "Wallbill" murder incident. These include the ringleader Kensanji Mitsui, Hachiro Miyakawa, and Kusakame Miyachi.

April 3. At the regular board meeting the following were discussed:

- 1- Since the executive director of the Association had done his duties in such a noteworthy fashion it was decided to present him with twenty dollars and to make the position permanent with a monthly stipend of \$40.
- 2- A representative of the Association will be sent to a memorial service for Mr. Ayao Hattori in Seattle on April 5.

April 12. The general meeting of the Association was held. Mr. Masato Yamasaki read the following proclamation:

We wish to express our humblest condolences on the death of Her Majesty the Empress Dowager of Japan on April 11, 1914. Our grief knows no bound. Our grief will travel with her as she enters the far western heaven, dated April 12, 1914. s/s Masato Yamasaki

Representative, Tacoma Japanese Association

Item 27 of the by-laws were amended as follows:

Every board member will be elected by members at the January general membership meeting. From the list of those with the highest numbers of votes, two candidates will be selected for each office. From this list the officers will be elected by the board. As a result of the meeting the following were elected,

President: Mr. Kameji Nutahara
Vice President. Mr. Soheiei Yamamoto
Treasurer: Mr. Hyogo Nakashima
Secretary: Mr. Seiro Shibagaki

Treasurer's report:

Income: \$1,622.33

Expense: \$ 897.31

Net. \$ 725.02.

May 5. The following was discussed at the board meeting:

1. Recommend that Mr. Masato Yamasaki be the Association's secretary.
2. Two proposals will be presented to the North American Liaison Japanese Association.
 - a) To put restrictions on the authority of the North American Japanese Association.
 - b) Heretofore all documents etc. tendered to the North American Japanese Association from the various local Japanese Associations will henceforth be sent to the North American Liaison Japanese Association; and, depending on the circumstances and urgency, the fees will be determined mutually.

To reconfirm the above by-laws.

- c) The discussion on the imminent arrival of the Japanese training squadron led to the following:
 - 1) To try to change the date of their arrival in Tacoma to July 4.
 - 2) To collect donations to defray expenses.
 - 3) Leave the details of the welcoming party to a committee which would be selected to study the situation.
 - 4) Nine people to be appointed to the committee by the president.

May 8. The **ad hoc** committee selected for the welcoming of the training squadron met today.

Number I Mr. Shibagaki, the executive secretary's report.

Mr. Shibagaki went to Seattle to try to carry out the wishes of the board at their May 5 meeting to change **the date of** arrival in Tacoma to July 4. A petition was sent to the commander of the squadron with the help of Mr. Takahashi, Consul of Japan and Mr. Okuda, president of the North American Japanese Association and others.

Number II Plans for the Welcoming party.

- 1- To have **a** band of musicians aboard the escort ship which will be sent out part way to escort the squadron into Tacoma.
- 2- After the fleet docks the welcoming ceremony will be held at the Wright Park Auditorium by the Japanese Community.
- 3- Two "resting areas" will be placed on "C" Street (present day Broadway); one is for the officers and officers' candidates, and the other for the general sailors. This is the main thrust of the welcoming party with tables supplied with tea, cake, lunches, etc. and presents. Escorts will show the visitors the sights of the city. For the officers, three automobiles are to be hired. Also to ask Mr. Kumakura, Mr. Arai and A.B. Laundry to loan them their cars.
- 4- To present picture post cards of scenes around Tacoma as souvenirs to those who are being chauffeured. Gifts for the officers have not been determined as of yet

Number III

Selection of those making preparations will be divided into three groups with a man in charge of each section and be responsible for the preparations. The head of each section is as follows:

- 1- Mr. Hyogo Nakashima in charge of souvenir items and badges.
- 2- Mr. Soheiei Yamamoto and Mr. Tatsuo Takei in charge of the escort ship.
- 3- Mr. Magoichi Yamane, Mr. Tsunetaro Hara, and Mr. Eiji Higashi in charge of the rest areas.

Number IV

Expense account is about \$900.

Number V

Mr. Shibagaki, the executive secretary will be responsible for the budget and the board members and other volunteers are to solicit funds from the local Japanese people.

May 14. The committee to look into various legal certificates etc. convened.

- a- Proof of identification of wife in Japan. Applicants Mr. Dennosuke Dodo and Mr. Eitaro Wakamatsu.
- b- To try to bring wife and four boys over - applicant Hisanosuke Yasuhiko.
- c- Proof of previous entry into America - applicant Mr. Kingoro Torikoshi.
- d- Proof of previous entry into America and application of entry for wife. Applicant Eiji Torikoshi.
- e- Proof of identify of wife for entry applicant Mr. Enosuke Wakamatsu, Mr. Kizo Kumakura. For all of the applicants the documents will be processed if everything is in order.

May 18. Special board meeting convened. Item 1- Pertaining to the welcome of the training squadron. It was the decision of the Association to get the opinions of the volunteer families of Tacoma and surrounding areas.

Item 2- Pertaining to the memorial service (from afar) for the Imperial Funeral. It will be held on May 24 at 2 p.m. at the Eagle Hall. The order of procession will be as follows:

- 1- Opening of the ceremony with the reading of the death poem. Mr. Kameji Nutahara.
- 2- Song of Sorrow.
- 3- Unveiling ceremony with the deepest respect by the audience.
- 4- Hanging up of banner by representative of newspapers and magazines. Mr. Tatsuo Takei.
- 5- The same for the language school. Mr. Masato Yamasaki.
- 6- The same for the Women's Society. Mrs. Harue Yoshida.
- 7- The same for the Methodist Church. Mr. Hisajiro Takahisa.
- 8- Representative of the Japanese Association - Mr. Kameji Nutahara.

9- Song of Sorrow.

10- Closing ceremony with the deepest respect by the audience.

May 20. The ad hoc committee for the welcoming of the training squadron met to delegate responsibilities to the Japanese Association.

May 24. The funeral service for Her Majesty the Empress Dowager was held with more than 500 people in attendance.

June 4. The regular board meeting met. Mr. Seiro Shibagaki, the executive secretary reported on the Council meeting of the North American Japanese Liaison Association which was held in Seattle on May 10.

- a) - Heretofore half of the fees collected for the various certificates, etc., were presented to the Liaison Japanese Association. This account will be completely independent from the North American Japanese Association.
- b) - The responsibility for the requests for various certifications etc from the constituency will rest with the Japanese Liaison Association. The foreign office will be petitioned to allow this to happen.

July 24. Board meeting was held. Mr. Shibagaki executive secretary reported in detail on the meeting held in Portland, Oregon, some time ago by the Coastal Japanese Association district council.

August 30. The regular general meeting of the association was convened.

Treasurer's report:

Income \$528.98

Transfer of previous balance \$725.05

Interests 21.98

Addition of error \$17

Grand total \$1,292.50

Total expenses \$783.54

Balance 508.96

October 16. Board meeting was held. Mr. Giichi Masuda, president of a Japanese Corporation and Mr. Ikuo Oyama, professor at Waseda University will visit Tacoma on the 21st. It was decided to escort them on a tour of the city during the day, and that night there will be a meeting with them with speeches, etc.

Another discussion was on raising money to fight the alien land law amendment to the state constitution.

Another discussion was the revision of the organization due to the Fife Agricultural Association's organizing a new independent Japanese Association with its own by-laws. Area of jurisdiction also need to be clarified. It is imperative that our Association establish its views on the matter. Our original jurisdiction was the so-called ten counties. We may lose some of our authority and cause friction and loss to both associations. Also if the Fife Japanese Association goes directly to the Japanese Consulate and get its tacit approval, it may be a constant source of trouble in the future. A three member delegation will meet with Consul Takahashi and other parties concerned to definitely settle the matter.

October 18. The above delegates went to Seattle and met with Consul Takahashi. He stated that he did not issue a charter of independence to the Fife Japanese Association nor had he given any oral promise. He also declared that neither he nor the Japanese Liaison Association made any declaration on this.

October 21. Mr. Giichi Masuda and Mr. Ikuo Oyama visited the city. They inspected lumber manufacturing plants in Fife and in surrounding areas. There was a dinner party that night, followed by speeches. About 150 people attended.

November 2. Reverend Keikichi Kojima of the Tokyo Bancho Congregational church visited the city. About 23 people attended a welcome party.

November 12. Regular board meeting met Items of interest were;

- 1- To find out the feelings of the Japanese in outlying areas we should have a welcoming party for those elected representatives from these areas.
- 2- We should offer to negotiate with the North American Japanese Association the dividing of money for the issuance of farm and business licenses and personal certificates.
- 3- Heretofore the various certificates needed by the Japanese immigrants in the state of Washington were requested through the North American Japanese Association and the local Japanese Association but as the result of the Japanese Liaison Association Committee meeting the Japanese Liaison Association will take over this function in January 1915. The board should petition Consul Takahashi for an ex post facto approval of this plan.
- 4- On November 10 Mr. Shintaro Mukai representing the Fife Japanese Association, requested a meeting regarding the independence of their group. The Fife negotiation team consisting of Mr. Shintaro Mukai, Mr. Kaku Kuramoto, Mr. Minokichi Yamada, will meet with our group at the Japanese Association office on the 14th. The Tacoma group consists of Mr. Kameji Nutahara and seven other men who were selected.

1915.

January 18. A letter was received from the North American Liaison Association as follows:

Dear Sir;

We have submitted our petition signed jointly by you and our organization to the consulate office. The Consul received a reply from the foreign office approving your plan to have the liaison Association take over the duty of petitioning certificates and levying of commissions from your organization and the North American Japanese Association. This is to notify you of that decision.

January 11. The following letter was received from Mr. Toichi Ohashi, vice president of the Fife Agriculture Association. It is the decision of the Fife Agriculture Association to dissolve the organization. This is to notify you of our decision.

January 24. The regular general meeting was held. Treasurer's report:

Income \$582.75.

Transfer from previous quarter \$499.96

Total \$1,082.71

Total expense \$610.50

Net balance \$472.21

Results of the election of officers are:

President	Mr. Kameji Nutahara
Vice Present	Mr. Hyogo Nakashima
Treasurer	Shigetaro Morinaka
Executive Secretary:	Mr. Soheiei Yamamoto.

February 1. Mr. Shoji Nakashima secretary of the Japanese Liaison Association telephoned Mr. Masato Yamasaki, secretary of the Tacoma Japanese Association around 10:30 a.m. stating: "A delegation from the Fife Japanese Association just brought us over twenty applications for temporary deferment from military conscription and requested our help in getting the certificates, as they were urgently needed."

Mr. Yamasaki replied that the Northern American Japanese Association normally handles these requests but in cases where individuals living in one jurisdiction would directly petition the Japanese Consulate they would forward the request to the local Japanese Association for verification before the Consulate would take any action. He therefore thought that these petitions should be so processed. Mr. Nakashima however, thought that these requests were urgent and that if one did not reply by the fixed date, the individuals would become unpatriotic persons. He requested that Mr. Yamasaki go to Seattle as soon as possible for clarification and action. Mr. Yamasaki, however, thought that the fixed date was not that urgent and that the Fife delegation was trampling on the by-laws of the Association by not following protocol, and going against the advice of the Japanese Liaison Association and consulate office. The Fife delegation was therefore guilty of being unpatriotic. After twenty minutes of discussion with Mr. Masato Yamasaki, Mr. Nakashima phoned Mr. Yamamoto, the executive secretary. He stated that if the Fife delegation should go

directly to the Consulate, the Consulate would not complete the certificates without verification of the local Japanese Association and would jeopardize their good name by being branded unpatriotic. Mr. Yamamoto therefore requested permission from Mr. Nutahara, the Tacoma Japanese Association president to go to Seattle to help them at the Consulate office. He was entrusted with the official seal and sent to the Consulate. When he arrived, Mr. Toda the secretary to the Consul told him that he knew nothing of the Fife delegation or their requests. Mr. Yamamoto explained the situation and entrusted the official seal to the secretary and requested his help in the matter. As he was leaving he met the three Fife delegates in the hall. They returned to the Consulate to explain to Mr. Toda in detail all that had transpired up to that date and the effort taken by Mr. Nakashima the Liaison secretary. This incident certainly added to the complication engendered by Fife's effort to become independent

Osaka Shipping Company announced that henceforth Tacoma would be a secondary port rather than the primary port and that all passengers will debark in Seattle rather than Tacoma. This was a serious blow to the Association. It was decided to try to reverse O.S.K.'s decision.

February 16. The following letter was received from the Japanese Liaison Association:

Dear Sir:

A memorandum dated the 15th was received from the Consulate office regarding the certification of the Fife Japanese Association. The 20th has been designated as the day of decision. The memorandum is as follows:

The petition for certification submitted by the Fife Japanese Association will be discussed with the North American Liaison Association and other Japanese Associations involved. This matter has been communicated with the respective groups involved.

Dated Taisho 4 February 16.

To: The Honorable Tacoma Japanese Association.

Another letter was received on the 18th as follows:

This letter concerns yesterday's communication regarding the Fife Japanese Association's petition to the Consulate office. The Consulate office scheduled a meeting with the North American liaison Association for the 20th. The Fife Japanese Association committee concerned with the aforementioned, canceled the plan because they had been waiting for word from the Japanese Liaison Association before formalizing their plan. They ask consent for this delay.

To: Honorable Tacoma Japanese Association.

From: North American Liaison Association.

Various discussions concerning Fife's independence movement proved inconclusive and it was very difficult in gaining consensus. In the end it was agreed that the entire membership should decide. This problem was debated heatedly with no clear decision. It appeared to be a 10,000 to 1 shot for its resolution at the March 21 meeting where this was again defeated. It was decided that a special general meeting was needed to resolve this issue.

Mr. Nutahara and two other men presented the following letter of resignation.

Letter of Resignation

We the undersigned have heretofore devoted ourselves whole heartedly and diligently in carrying out the responsibilities as officers of the Tacoma Japanese Association and its board. The problems brought about by the Fife independence movement have caused much dissatisfaction and disorder with the Consulate, North American Japanese Liaison Association and the Tacoma Japanese Association. The pressure is sapping the vitality of these organizations. It can only besmirch the good name of our organization if we cannot come to some compromise with the demand of the Fife Japanese Association. We bear the responsibility for the problem and we beseech the board to accept our resignation.

To: Honorable Tacoma Japanese Association
From: s/s **Kameji Nutahara**, President, Tacoma J.A.
Soheiei **Yamamoto**, Executive secretary, Tacoma Japanese Association.
Masato Yamasaki, Secretary Tacoma Japanese Association

February 22, 1915.

The above letter of resignation was discussed at the board meeting. It was decided to postpone any decision until the March 21 meeting.

The next item was election of representatives to the Japanese Liaison Association meeting. Mr. Soheiei Yamamoto, Mr. Kameji Nutahara, Mr. Masato Yamasaki, Mr. Hiroshi Yano, and Mr. Eiji Higashi were elected.

The Seattle Consulate office listened to our delegates concerning the Fife independence movement and established that it was of grave concern. The problem was entrusted to Mr. Hiroshi Yano, Mr. Shunichi Otsuka, and Mr. Tatsuo Takei.

March 4. The regular board meeting was held. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Nutahara, the President. Mr. Yamamoto, the Executive Secretary gave the following reports:

Mr. Nutahara and Mr. Shunichi Otsuka, representing the Association traveled to Portland Oregon to seek the help of the Oregon Japanese Association regarding the Osaka steamship Lines problem. Co-signed petitions were written to Mr. Kejiro Hori, President of OSK. and Mr. Tokitoshi Taketomi, Minister of Communications. They also sent telegrams to them beseeching them to revert to the old schedule until they receive their petition. They received telegrams from the above men sending their regrets but that they could not alter the plan. They, however, did not give up their efforts. They sent petitions to various people and places including Viscount Shiai Chinda, Japanese Ambassador to the United States in Washington and asked for his help. Mr. Buei Nakano, Mr. Eiichi Shibusawa, and Mr. Tokugoro Nakahashi sent petitions to every Representative in the American House of Representatives, Tacoma business firms, and to Mr. Wallace, Representative of the Washington State Legislature. They also sent petitions to various Portland business firms. They sent a telegram to Mr. Gassley, American Ambassador to Japan, and to Mr. Hori President OSK to explain the situation and to have him reconsider his decision.

At the direction of the previous board meeting Mr. Takei, Mr. Otsuka, and Mr. Yano went to see the Consul on February 23 concerning the Fife problem, and requested postponement until April 1. This was granted by the Consul, although it was later rumored that he told a newsman that that was not so.

Resolution - (Proposal)

At the February 21 meeting of the committee of the Japanese Liaison Association, the following essential points were discussed to be presented by the delegates to the Consulate office.

- 1) The reason that the Consulate gave its approval of the Fife independence movement.
- 2) Who would have the responsibility for the documents and certificates which normally would have been the Japanese Liaison Association.
- 3) Who would be responsible for other types of documents.
- 4) What is the meaning and the the difference between the power of jurisdiction, and the power to issue certificates.
- 5) The relationship between the Japanese Liaison Association and the various Japanese Association in regards to issuing such certificates.

These are to be presented to the Consul for his views on these subjects.

The following proposals are to be presented to the Japanese Liaison Association Council meeting.

- 1) In those districts under the jurisdiction of the Japanese Liaison Association any group wishing to join the Liaison Association must petition for a charter through the local Japanese Association in whose district it belongs.
- 2) Every Japanese Association should register all its members with the Japanese Liaison Association office.
- 3) On the 21st when the Japanese Liaison Association meets in our city, we should greet and welcome each delegate of all the various Japanese Association.
- 4) We request Mr. Otsuka, our Councilor, to collect expense money from the various districts, and also fees from new members of the Council.

5) Upon confirming that Mr. Eiji Higashi had submitted his resignation as delegate to the Japanese Liaison Association Mr. Shunichi Otsuka was recommended to replace him.

March 7. A special board meeting was held at 2 p.m. at the Japanese Language School building. Those delegates mentioned previously met with the Consul and received his reply to the questions which we had asked.

- 1- There is merit in Fife's proposal for an independent charter and being a secondary guarantor. Generally speaking, an agricultural district should be independent but beyond that, there is no good reason to do so.
- 2- The power to give or take away the authority of the Japanese Liaison Association rests with the Consulate. The Japanese Liaison Association has the power to issue such certificates etc. for the various local Japanese Associations, but whether the Consul recognizes or does not recognize the Japanese Liaison Association's authority is at the limit of the consulate's power and there is no specific guideline for this.
- 3- The agreement between Consul Hayashi and the Tacoma Japanese Association is as it was previously.
- 4- Although there is reason to not grant independence the Consul decided otherwise. He withdrew the Japanese Liaison Association's memorandum.
- 5- In the event that there is a withdrawal from the Japanese Liaison Association, and even though the petition is offered by an individual with the backing of an influential member of the Japanese Liaison Association, the Consul will not authorize any change without the petition from the local Japanese Association. Moreover, in the event of a withdrawal from the Association, the organization will be placed under the jurisdiction of another Japanese Association.
- 6- The Tacoma Japanese Association should not try to solicit members living in the Fife Japanese Association area of jurisdiction nor to expel those members who live there; however, generally speaking, those in the Fife jurisdiction should be guaranteed by the Fife Japanese Association.
- 7- The consulate will not be involved in other jurisdictional matters except those concerning certificate of guarantee.

The consul left intact Tacoma's proposals number 1, 3 and 7. For number 4 the memo from the Liaison Association will be withdrawn for now. In number 5, in the event that a Japanese Association withdraws from the Liaison Association, those countrymen living in those jurisdiction who need certificates will be placed under the jurisdiction of the Liaison Association. In regards to number 2:

- a) The Consul can take away the right of issuing certificates if he deems it necessary, from any Japanese Association within the jurisdiction of the former North American Liaison Association.
- b) In regards to the limits and methods of certification in the area of jurisdiction of the Tacoma Japanese Association (before the Fife Independence movement started). The consul has the power of authority and if he deems it necessary, he will cancel this privilege.
- c) Heretofore, the authority to issue certificates was given to the Japanese Liaison Association, but as of today in accordance to item #1, the Consulate has the right to rescind this after notification of the Association. He will also rescind #6.

After the committee members understood the views of Consul Takahashi, they discussed the plan of action. As the result of weighing all the pros and cons it was decided to again send a delegation to the consulate to see if the consul would consider denying Fife's notice of independence, and if not the Association will petition to have the authority which had been taken away from the Japanese Liaison Association be restored.

March 16. A special board meeting was held at 8PM at the Japanese Language School building with President Nutahara presiding. Mr. Yamamoto, the Executive Secretary presented the following concerning the Fife problem. Last March 12 our delegation, consisting of Mr. Kameji Nutahara, Soheiei Yamamoto, Hyogo Nakashima and Masato Yamasaki, presented themselves to the Consulate to ask if the petition for the independence of Fife was to be denied. If not, the Association requested that issuance of certificates be as it was prior to January 18, and that the authority for issuing certificates be independent so that it would not (financially) harm the Association and can compensate for its losses. Consul Takahashi asked for 3 days time to further study the matter. On March 15 the delegation again presented themselves at the Consulate for a definite answer. He told them that the petition for Fife's independence is a very important matter which would be difficult to refuse them. Also, in regards to Tacoma Japanese Association's request

concerning the authority for certificates to be as it was in January 18 is also difficult. Since this also involves the Japanese Liaison Association it would be necessary to hear their views on the matter. He would postpone his decision until March 16 at 3 p.m. at which time he promised that he would send them a definite answer by telegram. The delegation therefore returned to Tacoma. At 3:00 p.m. on March 16, a telegram was received from the Consul which read as follows:

I regret to say that the message I relayed to the Tacoma Japanese Association president at his office regarding the authorization of issuing certificates, etc., which had been in existence prior to January 18 of this year, will stand because it would be very difficult to rescind that order. The Fife Japanese Association independence movement will be allowed as I had already told your delegates in my telegram to them at your office. I beg for your understanding.

To: The Tacoma Japanese Association
From: Seattle Consul Seiichi Takahashi

Although the Tacoma Japanese Association tried very hard, the negotiation with the Consul ended in failure. On March 21 a board meeting was held to discuss further plans: whether to continue to look for further remedial measures and risk another failure, etc., at a special general meeting. At this meeting the three men; Mr. Nutahara, Mr. Yamamoto and Mr. Yamasaki again submitted their resignation from their respective offices within the Association. Mr. Hyogo Nakashima also tendered his resignation. As a result the board agreed to appoint interim officers until an emergency general meeting on March 28 can be called. The men chosen were Mr Yonekichi Kita, President; and Mr. Hiroshi Yano secretary. The remaining board members also tendered their resignations, but it was decided to postpone any action until the forthcoming meeting on Sunday.

March 28. An emergency general meeting was held in the basement of the Great Northern Building with the president, Mr. Kita presiding. For convenience's sake Mr. Kita turned the meeting over to Mr. Nutahara so that Mr. Nutahara and Mr. Yamamoto could give their report on the Fife problem. Mr. Nutahara asked Mr. Yamamoto to report on the salient points of the Fife problem. At the March 21 Japanese Liaison Committee meeting, the five Tacoma representatives, Mr. Kameji Nutahara, Mr. Soheiei Yamamoto, Mr. Shunichi Otsuka, Mr. Hiroshi Yano, and Mr. Masato Yamasaki strongly criticized the manner in which the Liaison Association committee handled the Fife independence movement problem. Mr. Junsei Arima, the Seattle representative proposed having an ad hoc committee investigate this problem. Mr. Kotobuki Masatomi, chairman and representative of Spokane nominated the following men; Mr. Junsei Arima, Mr. Kojiro Takeuchi, Mr. Soheiei Yamamoto, Mr. Tomokore Morikawa, and Mr. Masato Yamasaki who were all elected. The committee met on March 22 at 3 p.m. at the Seattle Business Club. The committee wrote a report on their investigation. The executive committee of the Japanese Liaison Committee met on March 23 to discuss the above paper.

The committee wanted an amicable solution to the Fife problem so they decided to accept the ad hoc committee's recommendation of withdrawing the petition against independence being given to Fife. Consequently Mr. Yamamoto Yamasaki, Arima, Takeuchi, Okuda and Setsuda met at the Business Club on March 27 to draft the following letter to the Tacoma Japanese Association.

Dear Sir:

The executive committee of the Liaison Association accepts the recommendation of the report written by the ad hoc committee which was selected at the March 21 meeting to investigate the Fife Japanese Association problem. The March 1 proposal concerning the Fife Japanese Association's entry into the Liaison Association will be rescinded. Therefore, all the various documents and certificates needed by the Fife Association shall henceforth be handled through the Tacoma Japanese Association. This letter is to notify you of our decision.

Respectfully yours,

North American Liaison Association.

To Tacoma Japanese Association. March 27, 1915.

Although the society had been faced with this unfortunate Fife problem last winter, it seems that the problem has been solved for now. The problem was solved by thorough investigation and discussion by the many councilors and association members who had the desire to do what is best. Mr. Masato Yamasaki expounded that there were many possible solutions to the problem, but the principal solution should be found through conscientious efforts of the councilors and association members involved in finding a solution to the problem. At first the Fife Association had demanded unconditional independence of its organization, but with friendly discussions, their stand was modified. Believing this to be the best method, Mr. Keiro Shibagaki proposed that the association take Mr. Yamasaki's approach. The entire assembly agreed. Next item on the agenda was to discuss the letters of resignation which were tendered by the officers of the Association. They listened to Mr. Nutahara who gave them reasons for their resignation and urged election of a new slate of officers. With the backing of many members, Mr. Keiro Shibagaki urged them to reconsider. Mr. Shintaro Monda urged the association not to accept their resignation. Mr. Shibagaki added that the solution to the Fife problem was due to their efforts and that he urged reelection of these officers. Mr. Hachiro Takashima seconded Mr. Shibagaki's statement Mr. Denichi Iwasa stated that, by rights, we should approve the resignations in deference to the officers; but by the same token we should not do so because of our respect for them and their efforts. Mr. Yuichi Kawahara stated that the officers should be re-elected. Mr. Eiji Higashi said they should be re-elected to protect the integrity of the association. The vote was twenty-nine for and twenty-five against. The newly elected board members are Kameji Nutahara, Masato Yamasaki, Soheiei Yamamoto, Keitaro Morinaka, Eiji Higashi, Hyogo Nakashima, Shunichi Otsuka, Hiroshi Yano, Jokichi Furukawa, Keiro Shibagaki, Tatsuo Takei, Sakunoshin Matsumoto, Chikara Kozawa, Tsunetaro Hara, Wako Miyahara, Denichi Iwasa, Jusuke Fukutomi, Eikichi Sakamoto, Soji Ito, Kametaro Kengi. The candidates for officers are: President, Kameji Nutahara and Soheiei Yamamoto. Vice President, Hyogo Nakashima, and Keiro Shibagaki, Treasurer, Keitaro Morinaka, and Jokichi Yano. Meeting Chairman, Keiro Shibagaki, and Tatsuo Takei.

Next on the agenda was by-law changes proposed by Mr. Eiji Higashi. Item #9 (under the word one person add executive director) add under Chairman the words one person. Item #11, last paragraph revise to read "transact those items agreed upon and delete the rest of the sentence. Item #16, take the part stating "the chairman will be in charge of the council meeting and place this in item #17. Item #17 will be item #18, etc. These proposals were passed unanimously.

April 1. A special meeting of the board was convened at the Language school building at 8 p.m. Mr. Kameji Nutahara was asked to chair the meeting. A final election of officers was taken. The other agenda items were discussed with the principal ones being:

- 1) The by laws of the Olympia Doshi Support Association was received to comply with the auxiliary Association with the Tacoma Japanese Association for the betterment of and promote the welfare of all the Japanese immigrants in the Olympia area. They requested auxiliary status in the right to issue certificates etc. The Tacoma Japanese Association voted to help them get established, but the auxiliary right of issuing certificates was tabled for further study. We will reply to their request at a later date. This problem was given to an ad hoc committee.
- 2) A letter of resignation was tendered by Mr. Eikichi Sakamoto. He was requested to remain in office for the time being.
- 3) Mr. Eiji Higashi made as eloquent plea and motion to give certificates of appreciation to Mr. Kotobuki Masatomi, Masanao Shinowara, Tomokore Morikawa, Tatsuo Imamura, Junkei Arima and Kojiro Takeuchi for their exemplary work on the Fife Problem. The motion was passed unanimously.
- 4) Mr. Keitaro Morinaka asked that a study on the dues structure for new and present members be made to strengthen the financial picture of the organization.
- 5) A committee was elected to plan a welcoming part for General Uriyu.

The results of the election of officers are:

President	Kameji Nutahara
Vice President	Hyogo Nakashima
Treasurer	Keitaro Morinaka
Secretary:	Soheiei Yamamoto
Chairman:	Keiro Shibagaki.

April 26. A board meeting was held at the Japanese Language School Building with 12 people attending. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Mr. Shibagaki, at 8:00 p.m. Mr. Yamasaki, the secretary, gave his report. The agenda items followed with the main ones being:

- 1- Mr. Denichi Iwasa had tendered his resignation, but the board urged him to continue on in his office.
- 2- The problem brought on by Fife Japanese Association's desire to have the authority to issue certificates of guarantee etc. was discussed. The general assembly deemed that there needs to be clarification and negotiation with the Fife Japanese Association in regards to political boundaries, date of accession etc., and urged that the association meet with the Fife group at a place and time convenient to both parties. Our representatives; Mr. Nutahara, Yamamoto and Yamasaki, had done yeoman's work to try to obtain an amicable settlement. They urged that the authority to issue certificates by the Fife group should be an "auxiliary" one as was the case with the previous Fife Agricultural Association.
- 3- It was decided to allow those members living in a jurisdiction of a Japanese Association to transfer membership to another association of his liking if he were dissatisfied with the Japanese Association in question.
- 4- It was deemed necessary to keep updating the membership roster of the Association. Up to now there has not been a standard method of doing this. A careful study must be done and a standard method of compiling statistics should be established.
- 5- The North American Liaison Association proposed that the Tacoma Japanese Association compile and publish a book on the history of the Tacoma Japanese Association and the progress made by the Japanese immigrants so that the books could be mailed to Japan. Hyogo Nakashima, Shunichi Otsuka, Tatsuo Takei and Masato Yamasaki were named to the editorial board.

A motion was made to put into abeyance the monthly salary being given to Mr. Yamamoto, the executive director so as to cut expenses as much as possible for the project until such time the Association's finances improved. This money plus the expense money used to collect dues from the various members can improve the financial picture as well as the image of the association with the membership. Mr. Yamasaki, the secretary, objected to the motion stating that Mr. Yamamoto's experience makes his services invaluable, and the yearly salary of \$500 is certainly not excessive considering his worth. Moreover there are many applications for certificates of deferrals from military conscription which need to be processed. The Association would have to hire a person to process them on top of the usual business of the Association. Mr. Yamasaki's view prevailed. Mr. Nutahara received a plea of assistance by the Women's Society. The board decided that the association would help them to the best of their ability and the society would need the executive director's help.

A meeting was held on May 4 between the representative of Fife and Tacoma as the result of a decision of the board meeting held on April 26. On April 28, the following letter was sent to the Fife Japanese Association.

Dear Sir:

We wish to congratulate you on attaining your goal: as you know a special general meeting was held in March and agreed to confirm your independence. We must, however, amicably settle problems concerning areas of jurisdiction, rules, regulation etc. We will rely on our committee made up of Mr. Kameji Nutahara, Soheiei Yamamoto, and Masato Yamasaki to negotiate an equitable settlement on all rules and regulations with the representatives of your organization. The meeting can be held in our Association office at a mutually acceptable time. This information was relayed to your representatives three days ago. We trust this will meet with your approval.

In haste we remain
Sincerely yours,

s/s Tacoma Japanese Association,

to Fife Japanese Association. Taisho 4, April 27 (1915).

As the result of this letter we received a telephone call saying they were in agreement with the letter and they would like to meet with us at the Tacoma Japanese Association office on May 5 at 7 p.m. The results are as follow:

On May 4, Taisho 4 representative of both Fife and Tacoma Japanese Associations met concerning the establishment of an independent Association; the right of issuing certificates, etc. As a result, the following were established.

1- The area of jurisdiction of the Fife Japanese Association will include Fife, Waverly, Tidehaven, Goldau, Puyallup Junction, Gardenville, Milton, Edgewood, Jovita, McAleer, Ardena, Firwood, Cedarhurst, and North Puyallup.

2- Within the above jurisdiction the Fife Japanese Association will have the authority to process various legal papers, certificates etc.

3- The above two paragraphs will go into effect May 8, Taisho 4.

The preceding are agreed by both partners.

May 4, Taisho 4 (1915).

Tacoma Representatives: Kameji Nutahara
Soheiei Yamamoto
Masato Yamasaki

Fife Representatives: Yokichi Nakanishi
Umematsu Yoshioka
Kaku Kuramoto

Three copies of this memorandum were made; one each to be retained by both parties and one to be sent to the North American Liaison Association with the following letter.

Dear Sir:

Representatives of the Fife and Tacoma Japanese Associations met on April 4, 1915 (Taisho 4) at 7:00 p.m. at the Tacoma Japanese Association business office. We agreed on the area of jurisdiction and right of authorization therein, of the Fife Japanese Association as noted in the enclosed memorandum.

It is our fervent desire that your august organization approve of the memorandum.

Sincerely yours, Tacoma Japanese Association (seal)

Fife Japanese Association (seal)

(seal)

To: North American Liaison Association.

May 15.

A letter confirming the establishment of an independent Fife Japanese Association was received today. The letter reads:

Dear Sir:

This letter acknowledges receipt of your letter dated May 4 Taisho 4 concerning the rights of authorization of the Fife Japanese Association. We concur and consent to its content.

Sincerely yours,

North American Liaison Association.

To: Tacoma Japanese Association Fife Japanese Association

May 28. Regular board meeting of the Association was called to order by the chairman, Seiro Shibagaki at 8:00 p.m. at the language school building. Eleven people were in attendance. Mr. Yamasaki the secretary reported on the business items of the Association, chief of which was the detail concerning approval of the independence of the Fife Japanese Association. It was approved unanimously. The meeting then turned to agenda items. The principal ones were:

- 1- Portion of the fees collected for issuance of the various permits and certificates between January 1914 to January 17, 1915 were to be sent to the North American Japanese Association. The final amount was to be negotiated by the executive director, Mr. Yamamoto.
- 2- A plan of action concerning the Osaka steamship Company problem had been initiated by the Association. The chairman of the ad hoc committee was asked to give a progress report and financial statement, etc.

June 24. Board meeting of the Association was held at the language school building at 8 p.m. with 16 people in attendance. Mr. Seiro Shibagaki the chairman presided.

Mr. Yamasaki, the secretary, reported on the business matters of the Association for approval. All were approved. Mr. Yamasaki also reported on the negotiation with the North American Liaison Association on the division of money collected by the Association for issuance of certificates etc. A payment schedule was agreed upon.

As was discussed at the May 28 board meeting, the financial account of the ad hoc committee on the Osaka Steamship Company was discussed. Mr. Jokichi Furukawa reported for the ad hoc committee. Some money pledged for the account were not received as yet, and the exact figure was not known at this time but will be determined shortly. In addition Mr. Furukawa the treasurer of the committee transferred \$20 from this account to the Japanese Association account.

Other agenda items were then discussed, the important ones being:

- 1- Mr. Soheiei Yamamoto proposed that all actions of the ad hoc committee on the Osaka steamship Company problem should pass through the board first if the action had any bearing on the good name of the Association (passed).
- 2- Mr. Masato Yamasaki proposed that the Association write a letter of warning to the community on the evils of gambling which is so prevalent today. Gambling can cause the ruination of families as we know from experience and we must try to prevent this from happening, (passed)
- 3- In order to eliminate the deficit in the Association budget, the option which were previously discussed were examined. One was to abolish the clerk's position and, two was to make the executive secretary position a non-salaried position. After much discussion it was decided to take motion (executive secretary a non-salaried position). Moreover, the fee for going to the consulate had been \$1.50 but hereafter it will be \$2. Moreover, the expenses incurred were tightened. Also, there should be active recruitment of new members as was suggested at the April 1 board meeting.
- 4- Mr. Soheiei Yamamoto the executive secretary was being transferred to San Francisco to become manager of the Shin-Sekai Co. (New World Co.) His position was taken over by Mr. Hiroshi Yano. A farewell party was planned for him by members of the board.

July 1. A farewell party was held at the Genei (Source of Splendor) Cafe in honor of Mr. Soheiei Yamamoto. The opening speech was given by Mr. Hyogo Nakashima. He was followed in turn by Mr. Seiro Shibagaki, Mr. Masato Yamasaki, Eiji Higashi, Yokichi Nakanishi, and Kameji Nutahara. Mr. Yamamoto then, gave his speech of gratitude to his friends. His friends from Tacoma and nearby Fife presented him with a farewell gift as a memento of their feeling for him. About 100 people attended. A banquet followed.

July 22. A board meeting was convened at 8 p.m. at the language school with 14 people present. The chairman Mr. Shibagaki was late and therefore Mr. Kameji Nutahara chaired the meeting. Mr. Yamasaki, the secretary, gave his report on the Associations business for June. These were unanimously accepted. The agenda items followed with the important ones being:

- 1) The matter concerning the letter of resignation from Mr. Seiro Shibagaki was again brought up. Mr. Shibagaki established the Coastal Knitting Company. Due to the pressure of his business it would be impossible to carry on with his duties of his office of board chairman and board member. It was with great regret that he was forced to resign. He was a valued member of the Association and he had worked hard for the organization but his resignation was accepted with regret. Mr. Magoichi Yamane was elected to succeed him and Mr. Tatsuo Takei took over Mr. Yamane's old post.
- 2) Mr. Shunichi Otsuka again brought up the proposal of making the position of Executive Director now held by Mr. Yano a non-salaried one. This had previously been tabled for further study. Mr. Yamasaki again took the opposing view. It was decided to bring the matter up at the next general meeting.
- 3) The proposals for discussion at the next general meeting are:

- a) Mr. Yano, the Executive Director, is returning to Japan and therefore whether the position will be filled or abolished will be discussed.
- b) Amending parts of the by-laws of the Association due to the granting of independence to the Fife Japanese Association.

August 8. The general membership meeting was held at the language school at 9:00 PM; Mr. Nutahara presiding. Mr. Tatsuo Takei was formally introduced as the new chairman. Mr. Yano, the Executive Secretary reported on the Association's business matters which were brought up at a special general meeting last March. These were all approved.

Mr. Yamasaki, the secretary, gave his report on the issuance of various certificates, proofs, and documents for the 6 month period from February to July 31. The fees collected are as follows:

- 1) Certificates of identifications 234 bringing in \$207.26.
- 2) Various documents 117 bringing in \$32.75.
- 3) Dues income, \$213.
- 4) Badges \$6.50
- 5) Donation for the expense needed to welcome the Japanese training ships \$1.00
- 6) Total income \$460.51.

There were 256 paid up members this year from January to July 31. Thirty-one new members were enrolled since the January general meeting.

Mr. Kameji Nutahara gave his report on the Osaka steamship Co. problem. He and Mr. Shunichi Otsuka went to Portland to solicit aid from the Portland Japanese Association and various Caucasian businesses. He received enthusiastic support from them. Then Mr. Nutahara and Mr. Otsuka contacted the various Japanese Associations in Oregon, California, Idaho, Montana, etc. They also contacted the Japanese Liaison Association. Formal petitions were sent to the Japanese Department of Communications, Osaka Steamship Company, Navy Department of Japan. They also sent letters to several hundred well-known individuals in business and government. One was sent to Mr. Yonetaro Okamaru who was presently living in Yokohama. Even after this massive campaign the outcome was still in doubt. The report was not completely finished in detail yet but they hoped to complete the report shortly.

- 1) The Japanese Liaison Association meeting was to be held in San Francisco this month. Mr. Tatsumi Arai was sent as our representative to the West Coast Conference to introduce two proposals as follows:
 - a) to have the West Coast Japanese Association to petition the Japanese legislature what they intend to do about the problem of dual citizenship.
 - b) In order to plan for better opportunities for the Japanese immigrants in business the West Coast Japanese Association should open up lines of communication with areas of the immigrants' birth to try to establish business connections for their mutual benefit. Other business included:
 - 2) Communication was received from the Meiji Shrine Veneration Society asking for donations to construct a magnificent outer garden in memory of Emperor Meiji. The Liaison Association requested Consul Takahashi to be the chairman of a fund raising drive for this project.
 - 3) The financial report by Mr. Shigetaro Morinaka was accepted unanimously.
 - 4) By-laws and amendments were next discussed. Under Article 2 under Pierce County insert the words "area of jurisdiction of the Fife Japanese Association" where it had been previously deleted. Article 10 should now read "the terms of officers will be the same as board members." In Article 39 the article of incorporation and by-laws, of the Association will be the rules and regulations of the Association. The articles were presented by Mr. Yano, the Executive Secretary and were passed unanimously.
- 5) Mr. Nutahara explained his proposal concerning the executive secretary post. After Mr. Yamamoto, the previous executive secretary, was transferred to San Francisco, Mr. Hiroshi Yano was elected to succeed him. However, in September Mr. Yano will be returning to Japan. Whether someone would be elected to fill this post would depend a great deal on economic considerations which need to be examined. After much discussion it was decided that Mr. Yano will remain at his post until he leaves if he so desires. After that the Association president or vice president could take over this additional duty until the board can come up with a suitable plan.
- 6) Mr. Yamasaki, the secretary, thought that the position of corresponding secretary was not needed at the present time and should be abolished because we do have an executive secretary now who could easily do both duties. After much deliberation, his proposal was rejected.

- 7) Mr. Nutahara declared that it would be very unfair to Mr. Yano because heretofore wages were being paid to the previous executive directors but none was to be paid to Mr. Yano who was still expected to fill that role. Mr. Otsuka made a motion that Mr. Yano take on as much responsibility as he can and as time permits as a secretary but to retain the title of honorary executive director. Mr. Yano agreed to do as much as possible as an honorary executive director while being a secretary. Mr. Yamasaki moved that this problem of wages versus voluntary work should be fully discussed at another board meeting so that an equitable solution could be found. After much discussion Mr. Otsuka's resolution was voted on and passed. The meeting was adjourned at 11 p.m.

On August 12 a scheduled board meeting was convened at the language school building at 8 p.m. Eleven members were present In the absence of Mr. Takei, the chairman, Mr. Nutahara, the president, called the meeting to order. Mr. Yamasaki, the secretary, reported on the Association's business for July. The reports were accepted. The agenda items then followed with some of the more important ones being:

- 1) Some time ago the association received a letter of inquiry from the Japanese Liaison Association concerning harvesting of various shellfish. This letter of inquiry was sent to the Olympia Doshi (Support) Society. After much discussion it was decided that any matter concerning the Association in its area of jurisdiction should follow a strict protocol. The Liaison Association should also follow the protocol.
- 2) A while ago Mr. Seiji Kukan, managing editor of the Korean Business Association magazine, presented a letter of introduction from the Seoul Japanese Merchants Association, and sold subscriptions to the local Japanese and left. Nothing has been heard since, and if nothing is forthcoming the Association will write a letter of inquiry to the Seoul Japanese Merchants Association and Mr. Seiji Kukan.
- 3) The Tacoma Festival Committee brought up a proposal to decorate the streets of "Japan town" with Japanese flags. This was discussed at the August 8 general meeting. Apparently there were some misunderstandings with this committee. The Association tried to discuss this misunderstanding with the carnival association but the committee had already disbanded. It was decided to negotiate all such matters well before the city celebration.

September 2. A board meeting was held at the language school at 8 p.m. with only 9 people in attendance. Mr. Shigetaro Morinaka, a board member, moved to allow Mr. Jokichi Furukawa to preside over the meeting in the absence of Mr. Tatsuo Takei to prevent adjournment of the meeting. The principal items of business were:

- 1) Mr. Kameji Nutahara was asked about the status of the plan to collect money to be donated to the Meiji Shrine Outer Garden Fund. Because of the small amount it was decided to call a special board meeting for September 21 to elect members to this committee.
- 2) Mr. Kameji Nutahara, Mr. Tatsuo Takei, Mr. Masato Yamasaki, Mr. Hyogo Nakashima, and Mr. Shunichi Otsuka were elected to represent the association at the Japanese Liaison Association meeting to be held in Seattle on September 19.
- 3) It was decided to present a gift worth twenty dollars to Mr. Hiroshi Yano, the executive director, who is returning to Japan.

September 21. A special board meeting was held at the language school at 8 p.m. with Mr. Tatsuo Takei, the chairman, presiding. There were 16 people in attendance. Mr. Kameji Nutahara gave his report on the recently held Japanese Liaison Association meeting in Seattle on the 19th. This was followed by the regular agenda items, the principal ones being:

- 1) Council member, Mr. Hiroshi Yano will be returning to Japan shortly. Mr. Shuzo Niiyama was elected by common consent to succeed him.
- 2) The Japanese Liaison Association's ad hoc committee for selecting gifts for the Emperor and Empress on their accession to the throne decided to give a solid gold watch and watch stand. This was approved by our Association. Our assessment was \$200 with the cutoff date being September 30. It will be the responsibility of the committee and board members to go door to door with the drive commencing at 1 p.m. next Monday.
- 3) The Imperial Navy batdeship, Asama, is now in Esquinalt Naval Base in Canada. It was decided to send "comfort bags" to everyone aboard ship.

October 1. 258 "comfort bags" were sent to the crew of the Asama by way of the Japanese Liaison Association.

October 6. Officers of the Imperial Naval ships Kanto Mam and Asama. Lieutenant Commander Takagi, Lieutenant Hayashi and their subordinates were welcomed to Tacoma by Mr. Nutahara who escorted them on a sight seeing tour of the city and surrounding areas.

October 14. A regular board meeting was held at the language school with 12 people attending. Mr. Takei, the chairman, presided. Mr. Yamasaki, the secretary, gave his report on the Association business which were all approved. The major agenda items were:

- 1) Mr. Takei raised the question of paying transportation and lodging costs for Mr. Dengo Matsuhara and Mr. Nakaji Yamanaka, two newspapermen who are in a group of newsmen who are touring the states and are now in San Francisco. The letter of inquiry has not as yet been answered. It was decided that if they should come to Seattle we should ask them to visit Tacoma. We can then select a delegation to greet and entertain them. The Osaka Shipping Company problem and negotiation for more industries in Tacoma can be discussed.
- 2) Tacoma's share of raising money for a gift to the coronation of the Emperor is \$200. If more money is collected the money should be returned, but a discussion arose as to giving a suitable gift to the crown prince. It was approved but in the event that the Japanese Liaison Association did not act on the proposal, the surplus money will be returned to the donors in the Tacoma area of jurisdiction.
- 3) A ceremony will be held on November 10 in honor of the coronation of the Emperor. It was requested that all Japanese take time off from their jobs to attend the ceremony. It will be held at 2 p.m. with entertainment to follow at 6 p.m.

November 8. A regular board meeting was held at the language school at 8 p.m. with 12 people in attendance. Mr. Nutahara presided in the absence of Mr. Takei, the chairman. The meeting went directly to agenda items with the principal ones being:

1. Mr. Yahichi Fukagawa, a board member died suddenly. Mr. Nutahara, President of the association will represent the association at the funeral service.
2. Mr. Saiichi Toda, acting consul will participate in the coronation celebration in the absence of Mr. Kiyochi Takahashi consul of the Seattle Consulate office. The staff will be in charge of entertaining him.

December 2. A regular board meeting was held at the language school with 10 people in attendance. The meeting was opened at 8 p.m. by Mr. Takei, the chairman. Among the important matters discussed were:

1. To make plans to entertain and welcome a delegation from among the group of Tokyo Japanese newspapermen touring the country.
2. A total of \$236 were collected and sent to the Japanese Liaison Association to buy a gift to the recently enthroned Emperor.
3. Mr. Nutahara, the president was happy to report on progress concerning the Osaka Steamship Company problem. Baron Shibusawa passed through Tacoma the other day. He spoke to the Baron concerning these matters while riding together to Seattle. The original petition was signed, "Tacoma Japanese Association," without the signature of the president. If the president will write another petition with his signature and send it to him in care of the Consul-General of the San Francisco Consulate before he sails to Japan on December 18, he will do all in his power to help. This was met with approval by the entire board which requested Mr. Shunichi Otsuka and Mr. Tokuhei Kawai to write the letter
4. There was an item in the "Four Seasons" column in the November 27 issue of the Tacoma Jiho stating that actions on suggestions made by members depended on who made the suggestions and whether that person was from Fife or Tacoma. The column urged reconsideration of this policy. Since this article questioned the integrity of the Tacoma Japanese Association and would damage the credibility of the people as well as the confidence of the Consulate a committee of 3 board members were chosen to confront the editor, Mr. Shunichi Otsuka concerning this article. If the correspondence that the editor received had no bearing or is not verifiable, have the editor print the letter from the Fife Association in the Tacoma Jiho newspaper to prevent damage to the honor and integrity of the Tacoma Japanese Association by explaining the errors in the writer's letter so that the readers will not misunderstand etc. If Mr. Otsuka is reluctant to publish the letter, then have him explain that the Association was not guilty of any wrong doings and that the writer was careless of the facts. If that also fails then Mr. Otsuka could be expelled from the board, even though he is a valuable board member in good standing because his action will harm the honor and prestige of the Association.

(1916)

January 6. A regular board meeting was held at the language school with 12 people attending. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Takei, the chairman at 8 p.m. Mr. Yamasaki, the secretary gave his report on the December businesses of the Association. The report was approved. The regular agenda followed with the principal ones being:

1. A letter was received by the Association from the Japanese Association of Oakley, Wyoming. A Mr. Junichi Kobayashi who lives in Bucodo, Washington had become seriously ill and is facing much difficulties. They asked that the Tacoma Association look into this problem. The board decided to do so.
2. Mr. Iwataro Nakagawa, a native of Saga Prefecture, became seriously ill. The Association negotiated with the Osaka Steamship Company to return him to Japan at half fare to be paid from the general fund.
3. The next general meeting will be held on the 23rd at 6 p.m. at the Hiroshimaya Hotel hall. There will be election of officers and board members. Heretofore a list of candidates were presented and then distributed to the members at the general meeting. From past experiences this is bad practice and should be corrected. This year, the candidates who have been a paid up member in good standing as of July 1915 will be listed with their qualifications. This can be used as reference and distributed to the memberships. From this list 6 will be elected.
4. Mr. Gisei Higashi who works for the Reliance Lumber Company just outside of the city had gone directly to the Fife Japanese Association for help in getting his children from Japan to America. The Fife Association began processing the forms even though the case was in the Tacoma Japanese Association's jurisdiction. This grievance will be presented to the Japanese Liaison Association.
5. The three board members, Mr. Hyogo Nakashima, Mr. Sakunoshin Matsumoto and Mr. Eikichi Sakamoto who were entrusted to meet with the editor, Mr. Shunichi Otsuka, concerning the article printed in the Tacoma Jiho which was discussed at the board meeting met with the editor. According to their report, the editor did not mean to demean the Tacoma Japanese Association in printing the article. The article was meant for all the various Japanese Associations on the west coast, and had only used Tacoma and Fife as an example only and not to finger them specifically. Also the Tacoma Association was not guilty of any wrong doing. The report was discussed in length. Mr. Otsuka had apologized for the misunderstanding. The board did not wish to harass the editor, since there was no malice or bad motive, on Mr. Otsuka's part in writing the article. Perhaps it was carelessness in the writing of the article for which the editor apologized. Thus, the incident was settled in a satisfactory manner.

January 23. The regular membership meeting was held at the Hiroshimaya Hall at 7:30 p.m. Mr. Nutahara presided. He commented that fortunately the half year had gone very well with no serious mistakes. He credited this to the intelligence of the various members who had given much of themselves for the good of the Association.

He relinquished the chair to Mr. Takei, the chairman, who noted that it was of paramount importance to be self governing. He then led the membership in cheering "Banzai" in honor of the Emperor, the United States of America, and the Tacoma Japanese Association.

Mr. Yamasaki, the Secretary, reported in detail on the business of the Association from August 1914 to the present regarding the issuance of various certificates, association expenses, collection of dues, etc. which were all documented. His report was passed unanimously.

Mr. Kameji Nutahara gave his report in detail:

1. The deadline for collecting money towards the Meiji Shrine Outer Garden fund will be extended until November of this year.
2. Concerning his talk with Baron Shibusawa.
3. Concerning the renewal of travel vouchers.
4. Concerning the dual citizenship problem.
5. Concerning certificates to raise domestic animals, etc.

All the above were voted on and passed unanimously.

Next, Mr. Shigetaro Morinaka, the Treasurer, gave his financial report of the Association covering the past six months. The financial report was distributed to the membership and explained. When he gave his financial report on the Imperial Coronation celebration which was held in November 10, 1914, Mr. Hiroshi Kurimoto inquired about the interest on the Association bank deposit. Mr. Morinaka explained that the

checking account does not accrue any interest Mr. Heikichi Nakashima stood up and explained the reason for having a checking account. The financial report was approved unanimously.

Mr. Morinaka then distributed the proposed budget for 1916 which he went over in detail. The budget was based on past experiences, the expenses and income of the year before. The proposed budget was accepted unanimously.

Financial report on the Imperial Coronation Celebration is as follows:

Income \$ 392.45 total donation
Expenses \$75.00 to make a replica of the Imperial Throne.
\$63.60 total expenses for the decoration of the hall
\$32.85 Hall rental fee.
\$132.85 Entertainment expense
\$14.78 Refreshments
\$6.75 Transportation and miscellaneous expenses
\$323.48 Total expenses
\$68.97 profit

Mr. Shunichi Otsuka proposed a resolution which he read aloud, explained the reasoning behind it and urged its adoption. The proposal is as follows:

1. The following is an addition and modification of the by-laws of the Association a} Anyone who has three unexplained absences or six explained absences from the Association board meeting shall be disqualified as a board member. Reasoning: Even though those individuals with three unexplained absences or six explained absences may have valid reasons, the fact of the matter is that their absence deters progress of the Association. In fact it may be detrimental. We should replace them with conscientious individuals who can aid in facilitating the Association businesses, b} In the instance that board members know they will be late, they must notify the board of this fact. If the board member does not appear in a reasonable length of time to the scheduled meeting time, he will be classified as being absent. Reasoning: Heretofore some board members would arrive two or three hours late causing delay in calling the meeting to order. These less dedicated individuals, in turn cause much inconvenience to those dedicated board members who are on time. Moreover, the meetings are often long and this often caused adjournment very late at night which makes it difficult for those who must work or have businesses the following day. We must have strict adherence of this time rule.

Dated: January 23, 1916 s/s Shunichi Otsuka

Mr. Yamasaki read the attendance and absence records of the various board members since August of last year at the request of the many Association members. After discussing the proposals, proposal #1 was passed with no dissenting vote; however, the second proposal engendered so much debate, both pro and con, that it was decided that the proposal be amended and incorporated into the by-laws by the new board.

Mr. Yuichi Kawahara stated that he thought the amount the Tacoma Japanese Association paid the Japanese Liaison Association was excessive and the amount should be reduced to help finance the advancement of the Association. This money was the fees paid for various certificates processed through the Tacoma Japanese Association. Mr. Takei directed the question concerning the payment offered to the Liaison Association to Mr. Nutahara, the president; who, in turn asked Mr. Yamasaki to respond to the question. Mr. Yamasaki explained that one half of the fees paid for the various licenses and certificates needed by the Japanese residing here (including business licenses, farm licenses, personal certificates etc.) were evenly divided with the Liaison Association as per agreement and we should be very cautious in changing this at the present time. The other one half of the fees was paid to the Consulate Office. This proposal was voted upon and rejected.

Mr. Hachiro Takashima asked to bring up the matter concerning the news item in the Tacoma Jihō which was discussed at the December 1915 board meeting because he felt that the editor had the right of free speech without being pressured. It was noted that Mr Yamasaki, the Secretary, had brought this up during the business meeting previously. The problem had been settled satisfactorily and accepted by the general assembly. Mr. Yuichi Takashima's request was, therefore, denied.

Mr. Yuichi Tada proposed that members of the Association should be given preferential treatment when applying for the various certificates etc. and the non-members' requests should be denied. Heretofore members and non-members were treated equally in regards to the issuance of various documents and

certificates. Mr. Yamaguchi commented that as Mr. Otsuka had previously advocated we must have a general policy for carrying out requests for every member; so that in the event that negotiations between the Consulate Office and the Liaison Committee are not satisfactory, we must appeal to the foreign office. Mr. Takei, the chairman, combined Mr. Tada's resolution and Mr. Yamaguchi's comments and presented it to the membership for a vote. It was passed by a great majority.

Next Mr. Tada commented that generally speaking some members in the various districts of the Association have not paid their share of the Association's expenses. He thought it was probably due to poor communications between the Association's headquarters and those members in the various districts. To remedy this we should send officers of the Association and/or board members to the various districts and urge them to elect representatives who will, in turn, urge payment towards the Association expenses as needed and also to defray some cost for the representatives to attend meetings in Tacoma. This was passed by a large majority votes.

Mr. Tada then proposed having the Tacoma members go directly to the Association office for certificates etc. rather than to the various business establishments. After much debate the proposal was rejected.

Mr. Yuichi Kawahara noted that in January 1915 the board consisted of 15 members. In that group there were 3 from Fife. With their withdrawal there would be only 12 from the city. As Fife becomes independent, increasing the board to 20 would be too drastic and suggested that there be 15 members on the board. Mr. Hiroshi Kurimoto agreed but Mr. Otsuka, Mr. Sato and others opposed it. Ultimately the Kawahara proposal was accepted.

Mr. Shigeo Koki presented a motion that the Tacoma Japanese Association look into an article printed in the Taiyo magazine sometime ago concerning a gift given by those living in the jurisdiction of the Seattle Consulate to the Imperial couple at a national state ceremony. The article stated that the gift was from the Seattle Japanese Community. He asked what was the Tacoma Japanese Association going to do about it. Mr. Otsuka elaborated on Mr. Koki's remarks. Mr. Yuichi Kawahara wondered if there was a misprint in the Taiyo article. Mr. Yuichi Kawahara moved that a committee be selected to investigate this problem and come up with a solution. This was passed. The committee chosen consisted of Mr. Takei the chairman, and Mr. Sho Yamaguchi, Hachiro Takashima, Mr. Yuichi Kawahara, Masato Yamasaki, and Shunichi Otsuka.

The last agenda item was the election of board members. Those elected were: Mr. Shigetaro Morinaka, Mr. Masato Yamasaki, Mr. Hyogo Nakashima, Kameji Nutahara, Tatsuo Takei, Eiji Higashi, Magoichi Yamane, Shunichi Otsuka, Yonekichi Kita, Sakunoshin Matsumoto, Jokichi Furukawa, Hiroshi Kurimoto, Wako Miyahara, Shuzo Niiyama, Kenmi Nakano, Kisoji Hiroishi, Naoshi Yoshida, Fukuma Morita, Kaname Ishida, and Hachiro Takashima.

Next was the nomination for officers.

President:	Mr. Kameji Nutahara Hyogo Nakashima
Vice President:	Hyogo Nakashima Magoichi Yamane
Treasurer:	Mr. Shigetaro Morinaka Jokichi Furukawa
Secretary:	Eiji Higashi Naoshi Yoshida
Chairman:	Tatsuo Takei Hiroshi Kurimoto

January 27.

A special board meeting was held at the language school at 8 p.m. with 19 people attending. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Tatsuo Takei, the chairman. The first order of business was to decide whether to hold election of officers or the business agenda. The majority wished to vote first. Then the business agenda followed with the most important items being:

1. The discussion relating to the second part of the resolution concerning tardiness of board members which was presented by Mr. Shunichi Otsuka at the January 23 general meeting. In the event that a board member would have difficulty making the meeting at the appointed time, he should officially notify the chairman. It had been decided at the last general meeting that board members not present at the appointed time would be considered absent; however the wordings and specific details of the by-laws amendment were

to be left to the discretion of the new board. There was much discussion in the resolution. Some thought that those not present at the appointed time should be counted as being absent; and those so marked will not have the right to speak or vote as a board member. After much discussion, the consensus vote was to retain those rights as mentioned above and the Otsuka resolution was amended as follows:

1. These members not present at the appointed time will be listed as being tardy. Being tardy twice will be equivalent to being absent once.
2. At the previous general meeting the resolution presented by Mr. Yuichi Tada (Members of the Association shall be given preferential treatment over non-members) was combined with the resolution by Mr. Sho Yamaguchi (a resolution standardizing the services being renders to the Association members) and passed; but the implementation and wording etc. would be left to the discretion of the board.
3. Mr. Yuichi Tada had presented a second resolution at the previous meeting regarding having representatives from the various local areas or districts as liaisons to facilitate and enhance the advancement of the local Association. A companion bill was the amount of expense money to pay to the representatives, and conversely the amount paid to board members delegated to go to the various districts to meet and explain the necessity of raising money for the Association. It was decided to have the Executive Director select a proper time to work this out.
4. Mr. Hachiro Takashima moved that a daily log be kept in a diary to chronicle the history of the Association. It was passed unanimously.
5. A telegram was received from Mr. Eiji Higashi who was on a business trip to California. It stated that although it was a great honor to be selected as a candidate for the position of Executive secretary of the Association he must regretfully decline because of pressing business matters. After much discussion it was decided to deny his withdrawal because heretofore an official candidate cannot withdraw. A telegram to this effect was sent

Item 8. Result of the election

President	Mr. Kameji Nutahara
Vice President	Mr. Hyogo Nakashima
Secretary:	Mr. Naoshi Yoshida
Treasurer	Mr. Shigetaro Morinaka
Chairman:	Mr. Tatsuo Takei

Representatives to the Japanese Liaison Association Mr. Kameji Nutahara, Tatsuo Takei, Naoshi Yoshida, Masato Yamasaki, and Mr. Shunichi Otsuka.

Item 9. Mr. Yamasaki, the secretary, proposed that previously the secretary acted as an executive secretary, but as the result of the election a new executive secretary was chosen; and that person should attend to the general affairs of the Association. Mr. Yoshida, the newly elected executive secretary is very busy with his business at the present time, and Mr. Yamasaki is also heavily involved in the new language school. As much as possible, he would like Mr. Yoshida to be involved in the governmental and general business of the Association with the help of the board, and he would continue to serve as secretary.

Item 10. There are times when we will not allow newspaper reporters to attend board meetings, but they are free to criticize any action taken by the board. Criticisms should be taken in good faith.

February 24. The regular board meeting was held at the language school at 8 p.m. with 14 members present. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Tatsuo Takei, the chairman.

Mr. Naoshi Yoshida gave his report on the businesses of the Association for the past two months. The report was accepted. The agenda items followed with the principal ones being:

1. Mr. Takei introduced Mr. Wada, a member of the Inland Empire Japanese Association who was present at the meeting. Mr. Wada addressed the meeting by stating that he did not come as an official representative of the Inland Empire Japanese Association. He had written a letter asking for permission to come to the Tacoma Japanese Association headquarters to discuss means by which they could emulate the progress made by the Tacoma Japanese Association and prosperity of the Japanese immigrants. He was very happy for Tacoma's efforts and results. This of course, was the objective of the Inland Empire Japanese Association and he requested Tacoma's help and cooperation. Our respective associations were like brothers in a sense. We would like to consult with your staff and

- officers in the spirit of cooperation to further the aspirations of the Japanese immigrants. Mr. Takei responded by saying that he understands his proposal as does all the board members, and that he could discuss the matter with the board members after the meeting.
2. The Japanese Association of America requested the Tacoma Association to look at the statistics of picture brides in the past five years. After much discussion it was decided to select a three member committee to investigate this. The results would then be given to the various Japanese Associations. Mr. Yoshida, the executive secretary noted that lately American public opinion regarding picture brides were becoming increasingly hostile. It is becoming the policy of the consulate to try as much as possible to slow down the issuance of certificates unless absolutely necessary.
 3. The Imperial warships, the Tokiwa and Chitose, are now in Vancouver, British Columbia in Canada. We received a message that a group of officers would like to visit Tacoma. After much discussion it was decided to leave the welcoming and entertaining up to the discretion of Mr. Yoshida and those who wish to volunteer.
 4. The statistics on business conditions and population figures are fraught with difficulty as to their accuracy. After much discussion it was thought that studies should be done in conjunction with the Japanese Liaison Association.
 5. A fee of fifty cents will be levied for certificates of American residency for those wishing to visit Canada.
 6. A committee was selected at the last general meeting to investigate and rectify an article appearing in the magazine Taiyo which stated that the money to buy a gift for the Imperial family at a national holiday celebration was raised by the Seattle Japanese Community rather than the area of jurisdiction of the Seattle consulate office. These reports were not complete as yet, so it was decided to postpone this until the next board meeting. This report was passed unanimously.

After the meeting was adjourned, the officers of the Associations met with Mr. Wada, who stated that many members of the Inland Empire Japanese Association were very dissatisfied with the high-handed attitude of the North American Japanese Association. They wondered if there was some way to correct this. They wondered if the Tacoma Japanese Association had similar sentiments; and if so, was there anything that they could do together to remedy this situation. The Tacoma Japanese Association will discuss this and then notify the Inland Empire Association of their sentiments. If the sentiments were similar to the Inland Empire Association, Tacoma would be happy to work in concert to remedy the situation. In the meantime, they promised absolute secrecy in this matter.

March 24. The regular board meeting was convened at 8 p.m. at the language school with fifteen people attending. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Takei, the chairman. Mr. Yamasaki gave his report on the business of the Association for the past two months. The report was passed unanimously.

The important agenda items were: 1. Mr. Yoshida, the executive secretary reported on the resolutions presented by the Tacoma Association at the March 9 Japanese Liaison Association meeting. The resolution states: The various certificates issued by the Seattle Consulate office should be listed in the various categories with full names of the requestee and that the lists be forwarded to the Liaison Association monthly. Moreover the full names of the requestee and the types of certificates shall be listed for each of the Japanese Associations. The following are the major reasons for requesting this bill.

- a) Instead of petitioning the local Japanese Association members have presented themselves directly to the consulate office for various certificates. We are therefore, ignorant of whether the certificates were granted or refused. There are a number of such cases. If the Japanese Liaison Association distributes the various certificates, there may be the fear of impropriety. This method will allay such fears.
1. We do not know if Seattle or any other Japanese Association had violated this jurisdictional boundary rule. There may be quite a few. If the full names and types of certificates were listed and sent to the Japanese Association in question, this will stop this practice.
In addition, the Spokane Japanese Association had requested the Tacoma Japanese Association for our approval of their bill. We approved article 1,4,5,6. We could not agree on items 2 and 3. We agreed on the purpose of item 7 but we cautioned them on the wording and phraseology of the article.
The aforementioned were all unanimously passed.
 2. On March 20, the committee of five met at the Association office to investigate the article appearing in the magazine, "Taiyo," concerning the gift given to the Imperial Couple at the National Memorial Services Celebration by those Japanese living in the jurisdiction of the Seattle Consulate office. They

had petitioned the Imperial Household Agency to give them a list of the names of donors. They concluded that the article was not a misprint in that similar articles appeared in 12 influential newspapers stating that the gifts were given by the Japanese residing in Seattle. In order to correct this, it was decided to request the Japanese Liaison Association to write to learned literary circles and famous newspaper writers to try to rectify this problem. This resolution was recommended by the committee and sent to Mr. Yamasaki to take to the board for its consensus. The board agreed and the resolution was sent to the Japanese Liaison Association. 3. Next was the discussion on business statistics which were being compiled. Many thought that living expenses should also be deducted as well as direct expenditures to operate the businesses in compiling net profit. This was agreed. The study was requested to be completed by April 10.

Agenda item 6 Mr. Takei, the chairman read a proposal from the Japanese Liaison Association. This bill was proposed by the Bellevue Japanese Association concerning a proviso to Article 16 of the constitution, "In that event the report shall be written in detail by the next Liaison Association meeting." This proposal was rejected.

The next proposal concerned the matter of dual citizenships in how this selection of nationality should be done and the proposal written. It was decided to leave this up to the discretion of our representatives to the meeting. The remaining proposals were all approved.

April 27. The regular board meeting was held at the language school at 8 p.m. with 14 people attending. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Nutahara, the President in the absence of the chairman Mr. Takei who had sent in a letter of resignation. Mr. Yoshida, the executive secretary was to have reported on the Association businesses of the past month but he was away on Association business and Mr. Yamasaki gave the report, which was unanimously accepted. Agenda items followed with the important ones being:

1. A memorandum was received from the Japanese Liaison Association committee on certificates stating that as of May 1 non-members will be assessed an extra one dollar for certificates of draft deferment from military service. All other certificates will cost \$2 over the usual fee. This was discussed by the board. If these fees were to be implemented as directed would a copying fee which had been assessed up to now still be collected? After much debate the board decided to continue collecting this fee.
2. Mr. Nutahara then gave the gavel to Mr. Nakashima the vice-president who took over the chairmanships.
3. Mr. Yoshida, the executive secretary reported on the meeting he attended at the Seattle Business Association Conference. The Tacoma delegates and Spokane delegates met and came up with a slate of nominees for a working ad hoc committee. They were Mr. Yoshi Masatomi from Spokane; Mr. Tetsuo Takahashi and Mr. Ichizo Chikuno from Seattle/ and Mr. Kameji Nutahara, Naohsi Yoshida, from Tacoma. The committee selected consisted of Mr. Nutahara, Masatomi, Matsumi, Okuda, and Takahashi.
4. Mr. Kameji Nutahara related an incident which took place at the Seattle Business took the liberty of voting for Mr. Heiji Okuda for president and Mr. Ohachi Matsumi for treasurer because of his personal bias and that he should be appropriately disciplined. Also in the matter concerning the article in the magazine, Taiyo, relating to the gift to the Imperial Couple which was discussed at the ad hoc committee on February 8, I wanted the magazine to correct the error but the meeting was adjourned before we could finalize the draft. The committee met again on February 17. The draft which should have been done by February 9 was presented. This issue therefore was not discussed until the board meeting on March 24 because of my negligence. Mr. Shunichi Otsuka then stood up and spoke of the Seattle meeting. The Tacoma Japanese Association favored the election of Mr. Tetsuo Takahashi and Ichizo Chikuno of Seattle. The result of the election may have changed. Mr. Nutahara may now say that he consciously disobeyed the mandate of the but that he may have voted his conscience and may have subconsciously voted as he did. If he had deliberately and consciously gone against the mandate of the board perhaps it should consider some suitable redress. Mr. Otsuka, however, stated that if he had not really harmed the board except for some loss of prestige, and since Mr. Nutahara offered to resign we can consider his resignation. Mr. Masato Yamasaki modified Mr. Otsuka's points by stating that even if Mr. Nutahara had deliberately gone against the wishes of the board he acknowledged his mistake and he apologized for it We should not accept his resignation. If he were to resign we must select a new president. Although we have candidates for the position this is too drastic a remedy for such a misdemeanor. We would have to reconvene special general meeting of the Tacoma Japanese Association. This really impacts the Seattle Japanese Association more, and we should not let this

member. Mr. Hyogo Nakashima agreed with Mr. Yamasaki as did Mr. Naoshi Yoshida who stated that we would also have to elect a new delegate to the Japanese Iai Association. He thought the solution was eminently fair. Mr. Kurimoto noted that in addition to Mr. Nutahara we have letters of resignation from Mr. Takei and Mr. Otsuka which were read aloud by Mr. Yamasaki. Mr. Jokichi Furukawa agreed with Mr. Yamasaki's motion to strenuously try to change their minds and to have Mr. Takei and Mr. Otsuka's letters of resignation be withdrawn. It was moved and passed that the board not ratify Mr. Nutahara, Mr. Takei, and Mr. Otsuka's letters of resignation. Mr. Nutahara agreed and stated that he was sorry he had caused such worry and furor and promised to do his best in the future. This matter was satisfactorily resolved.

Mr. Nutahara then took over the chair and proceeded with the meeting. The next report was the result of the April 12 ad hoc committee.

- a) We should strive to collect at least fifty cents per person for the Meiji Shrine Garden fund and we should undertake the drive as soon as possible.
 - b) The full names of those issued various certificates will be listed.
 - c) An agenda item of the Japanese Liaison Association concerning dual citizenship will be left up to the discretion of the twenty delegates.
 - d) For those non-members who request a certificate of delay from military conscription will be assessed two dollars above the usual one dollar filing fee. This will be instituted on May 1.
 - e) Mr. Oshima, the secretary, has resigned because he will be returning to Japan. It was proposed that Mr. Nutahara seek a replacement for him.
 - f) To present a gift to Mr. Seiichi Tada, head secretary of the foreign affairs office.
 - g) Mr. Oshima, the secretary, is returning to Japan because of illness. He will be given one month's wages.
- 6) Mr. Akisane Kato tendered his resignation because his duty as a minister did not leave him enough time to do a credible job on the board. Mr. Jokichi Furukawa tried to dissuade him but being unsuccessful he nominated Mr. Chikara Ozawa for the position. In addition Mr. Kametaro Kenjo was elected to replace Mr. Wako Miyahara, who died.
 - 7) At times requests for certificates are not filed properly according to the rules of jurisdiction. It will be up to the ad hoc committee to come up with proper measures to counter this. It was the feeling of the association that those individuals who so transgress will have his filing fee refunded but his right to get the certificates be suspended.
 - 8) A questionnaire will be given to every member of the association in order to better carry out the principles of the organization.
 - 9) It is the responsibility of the executive staff of our organization to petition the Consulate office to establish a branch office in Tacoma. In addition the staff should speak personal opinions of the Consulate people regarding this proposal.
 - 10) Mr. Kurimoto commented on the necessity of vaccination for our children. If the Association deems it necessary we should take on this project. As a result of the discussion it was decided to ask Dr. Ito's to take charge of the program which will take place on May 14 from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

May 23. The regular board meeting was held at 8 p.m. at the language school with 14 people attending. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Nutahara in the absence of the chairman, Mr. Takei. Mr. Yoshida the executive secretary gave his report on the Association business for the preceding month. The report was accepted.

Other agenda items followed with the principal ones being:

1. A picnic for the Tacoma Japanese community was proposed and passed unanimously. A meeting will be held on the 28th by 10 volunteers who will plan and discuss the details of the picnic.
2. Mr. Yamasaki commented that a graveside memorial service was proposed by the Young Peoples Association many years ago. It was with the cooperation of the Young Peoples Association of the Christian Churches and the Maple Society (Kaede Kai) that the services came into being. It was now proposed that rather than having small groups such as those above and the Women's Society having ceremonies, the Japanese Association should take over and have a single, large, meaningful ceremony. Speaking of the cemetery, it was noted that many grave markers were made of wood. Some were misplaced or entirely missing. This is a very sorry spectacle and something should be done about it. As the result of the discussion, memorial service will be held on Sunday the 16th.

3. Mr. Hyogo Nakashima reported that a wreath was presented by the Association to the funeral services of Mr. Wako Miyahara. The family gratefully acknowledged receipt of the wreath. They also donated \$25 to the language school.
4. Mr. Yoshida, the executive secretary reported that an Osaka millionaire Mr. Fusanosuke Hisahara had established the Hisahara steamship Company of about 300,00 tons, and wanted to establish a North American shipping route. The company wanted to investigate the port of Tacoma as a port of call before negotiations with the company to the discretion of the executive secretary.
5. Mr. Hyogo Nakashima commented that the language school building is in need of repair. He noted that the school is contiguous to the Association business office and meeting room and therefore the Association should help the fund drive for repairs. This was accepted by the board.

June 22. A regular board meeting was held at the language school with 11 in attendance. The meeting was called to order at 8 p.m. by Mr. Tatsuo Takei, the chairman, who expressed his thanks for letting him stay in office. Mr. Yoshida gave his report on the May Association businesses which were all approved.

Next Mr. Jokichi Furukawa presented the estimated cost of the general picnic expenses by the Association. Total income was \$140 and expenditure was \$130.

The agenda items followed with the important ones being:

1. Mr. Kametaro Kenjo sent in a letter of resignation. The board tried hard to dissuade him, but in the end the board accepted his resignation. Mr. Jitsu Takagaki was nominated to replace him.
2. Heretofore it was the custom of the board to select another member when one of the board members intends to resign. Hereafter we will change this policy and have the executive director select another person. A person may be elected under special conditions.
3. We will canvas the entire membership in the city and the surrounding areas for their opinions concerning the Association's policies etc.
4. Mr. Yoshida read aloud the letter received from the business association council regarding the Hisahara Steamship Company.
5. It was decided not to participate in the expansion of military armament parade.
6. The Cemetery Association will investigate the conditions of the gravestones on July 15. The memorial service will be held on July 16.

July 27. The regular board meeting was held at the language school at 8 p.m. with 13 in attendance. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Hyogo Nakashima in the absence of Mr. Takei and Mr. Nutahara who were both out of town.

Mr. Yoshida gave his business report for the month of June. The report was accepted.

The agenda items followed with the principal ones being:

1. A meeting at the Seattle business club will be held on August 27 to discuss the wording of a resolution to be presented to the Japanese Liaison Association. Mr. Yamasaki stated that the registration of certificates of residency was the responsibility of the foreign office and although everyone knows about the requirements there are many who have not applied for registration. Although there are penalties established, they are not enforced. Furthermore it has become the responsibility of the local Japanese Associations to report these violations. We believe it is the government's responsibility to map out a plan of compliance. Moreover, the Foreign office is responsible for issuing passports. It is only fitting and proper that this government office should be held responsible. It is because of this that we wish to propose to the council the following bill titled: "To study a method for strict enforcement of registration of residency."
2. The delegates to the meeting will be Mr. Kameji Nutahara, Tatsuo Takei Masato Yamasaki, Naoshi Yoshida, Shunichi Otsuka.
3. The president of the Association, Mr. Nutahara was elected to represent our association at the West Coast Japanese Association meeting in Vancouver in August. The expenses will be paid by the Association. If he could not attend the staff of the Association will send a suitable substitute.
4. In order to increase membership Mr. Naoshi Yoshida went out to the various districts where he was able to enroll 84 new members. For those who have not paid, the camp foreman of each camp will collect and send the money to headquarters.
5. The picnic was postponed because of rain. It was rescheduled for August 13.
6. The next general meeting will be August 6.

August 6. The regular general meeting was held at the Hiroshimaya Hall at 9 p.m. with Mr. Tatsuo Takei presiding. Mr. Yoshida, the executive secretary, was to report on all activities of the Association since the spring meeting **but** since only the board members were present the report was greatly abbreviated by common consent.

Agenda items followed with the major ones being: 1. Mr. Nutahara, the president gave his report concerning the executive committee meeting. He stated that the notification of the executive committee meeting to be held on June 7 did not reach him in time. The secretary of the committee was questioned as to the reasons for the delay. He replied that the notifications were sent out at 2 p.m. on the 6th and there is no reason why the messages should not have arrived by the early morning of the 7th. However, heretofore the meeting was usually held on the second Wednesday of each month and it was imperative that everyone be notified at least two days before by written notice or by telephone.

- a) There were four candidates for the office of secretary but all were ultimately rejected. He had favored the candidacy of Mr. Kiyoshi Takebe at first but after discussing the matter he went on record against his nomination and his name was withdrawn. Since there was no candidate on whom we could agree the position was given to Mr. Yosuke Kanno on an interim basis.
 - b) We are waiting for the explanations for the various resolutions to be presented to the West Coast Japanese Association Council which will be held on August 13 in Vancouver.
 - c) The fees collected by the Consulate for the various certificates now amount to about \$700. Of that amount \$500 is to be distributed to the various Japanese Associations.
 - d) The president charged every member of the ad hoc committee on dual citizenship to carefully study the problem at their meeting on the 9th of this month. Mr. Takei asked Mr. Nutahara whether the dual citizenship study committee had neglected to select a justice or lawyer. Mr. Nutahara said that there is no qualified jurist in the Seattle area and so they had to ask the consulate office for its views. Mr. Shunichi Otsuka wondered if the aforementioned committee could get men with special talents to help in the dual citizenships study. Mr. Nutahara replied that they utilized such individuals in the alien land law study. Mr. Otsuka acknowledged that there were many talented men in the committee but he wondered whether others with special knowledge could be utilized. Mr. Nutahara replied that at the March committee meeting it was decided to allow Mr. Okuda, the president of the council, to nominate special individuals. Next Mr. Morinaka, the treasurer, gave his report on the Finance for the first six months of the year. The report was approved.
 - e) Mr. Takei asked about the recruiting drive for members. Mr. Nutahara reported that on July 12 a trip was made to the various labor camps for new members and the response was successful. Mr. Yoshida noted that the result of the first visitation was announced at a prior board meeting. The second visit was on July 28 when he and Mr. Hyogo Nakashima visited the Tacoma Eastern Railroad line and various other labor camps where he enrolled about 172 new members. He only collected from 92 but the remaining dues will be collected by the foremen of the various camps and sent to the Association. The board considered Mr. Nutahara's report as very favorable. Mr. Nutahara further stated that heretofore we had not paid enough attention to the outlying areas; also that in the future we should go out at least once or twice a year to share ideas of mutual interest. Mr. Takei reported that he and Mr. Nutahara visited the Olympia area and recruited 128 members and collected \$204.80. These reports were well received by the board which decided to give certificates of appreciation to the various participants.
3. Resolution #1 was presented by Mr. Naoshi Yoshida.
- re: Amendment to Chapter two concerning the election of board representatives.
- a) In order to improve communication between the Association and outlying areas, one representative shall be elected.
 - b) In those areas not having or selecting a representative article 31 of the by-laws will apply i.e. If a representative is not selected by an area and if it is deemed necessary that an area be represented, the board shall select an appropriate candidate.
 - c) Those representatives elected or designated shall collect dues in the area as well as canvas the district (for members).
 - d) It is proposed that the area representatives shall be called to Association headquarters once a month to receive various announcements and information if important. Travel expenses of those representatives shall be borne by the Association. It is understood that the local board members will be available for the area representatives.
 - e) The proposal to establish regional representatives shall be submitted to the general membership for consideration.

Reasons:

At the regular general meeting held in January of this year, Mr. Yuichi Tada stated that he would like the various area representatives to receive travel expenses. When one visits these various camps, one gets the feeling that in order to fully utilize the potential of the Association, we must fully utilize area representative. However, as of today we have not done so merely because we have not paid the representatives travel expenses to attend council meetings etc. In my travel to the various districts they are all in agreement with this proposal, and so this is my reason for submitting this bill.

In regards to this bill Mr. Yamaguchi noted that the council meets once a month. When the council meets in the evening on the same day that the general meetings are held in January, Mr. Takei has no difficulty getting expense money for the staff. Mr. Kurimoto noted that when a representative of the board goes to canvas an area the expenses are deducted from the dues collected. He further stated that representatives should go out to the district at least twice a year. Mr. Yamasaki wondered if the spirit of the bill was to foster better communications with the various districts or to get expense money for canvassing the districts. Mr. Yoshida of course took both men's views under advisement. Mr. Yamaguchi wondered if the full council should meet as was the custom in years past. Mr. Otsuka thought that the entire membership should be considered before deciding. Also the council's view should also be made known but there are many members absent today and there would not be enough present (for a quorum). It will be better to get as many attendees as possible. Mr. Yamasaki thought that the membership would endorse the bill generally but with some differing opinions on some points. Mr. Takei went over Mr. Yoshida's bill point by point for discussion.

Item #1 Passed

Item #2 Passed

Part 3. Mr. Takei rejected the part stating that the Association should not bear the responsibility to collect the money for Association expenses. Mr. Yamaguchi proposed that a non-staff person should collect the expense fees. Mr. Yamaguchi's amendment to part 3 was passed.

On Part 4. Mr. Yamaguchi thought that the council meeting and general meeting should be held on the same day and that the board members should also attend the council meeting. Mr. Otsuka wondered if it would be best to have the council meeting and board meeting together rather than separately. Mr. Yamaguchi's proposal was passed by a large majority vote, that is the amendment that board members should also attend council meetings. Moreover, the council meetings are to be held on the same day as the general meeting.

Part 5 concerning the phraseology concerning board meetings was passed.

Next, the proposal by Mr. Takashima that the representatives from the various districts should be given special privileges was discussed. Mr. Otsuka stated that since the representatives would become an equal to the board members special privileges would not be necessary. Mr. Kurimoto wondered if the area representatives can become deputy agents for certification, (agents for the right to issue certificates.) Mr. Takei noted that heretofore any Japanese living in the various districts who wanted to obtain various certificates usually went through certain business establishments. He wondered if hereafter a letter of introduction from the area representatives would suffice. Mr. Yamaguchi thought that it would depend on the camp. If a deputy guarantor is given to area representatives, factionalism might arise, and there is a danger that this could lead to corrupt or oppressive practices. As a result Mr. Takei took these comments under advisement for further study before ruling on this.

Bill #2- Presenter Mr. Shunichi-Otsuka

Establishment of a Nursery school for Japanese Children.

Lately more and more Japanese children are being hurt or killed on the streets by being struck by automobiles. Although this is partly due to negligence on the part of the guardians it is certainly the greatest loss and misfortune that can befall a family. This certainly raises doubts in the minds of the Caucasians in our ability to properly train our children and indirectly it can be a source of anti-Japanese sentiment. It is because of this that this proposal is being presented.

A method or Way of Establishing.

Of course we must have an ad hoc committee to study this problem to find ways of financing the establishment and maintenance of the nursery. Most of the start-up money could be made by general donation; and merchants can be asked to donate soy sauce tax rebate money. The Japanese Association can then come up with the remaining money needed.

Mr. Otsuka further explained why he presented the bill for consideration. Recently the oldest daughter of Mr. Matazo Taguchi and the third son of Mr. Yokichi Nakanishi were hit by a car, causing death for one and seriously injuring the other. It is because of this that I believe it is essential for us to establish a nursery. I wonder if it is better to enlarge the language school facility or establish another facility. When asked about Seattle, Mr. Yamaguchi noted that Seattle does have a nursery school but it is limited to girls only and the facility is severely limited. Mr. Otsuka stated that the nursery he had in mind was like a day nursery.

Mr. Takei wondered if there is an estimate as to the cost. Although Mr. Otsuka did not have the precise figure to take care of about 15 or 16 girls. Mr. Takei also noted that nursery schools will succeed or fail due to economics.

Mr. Otsuka noted that if the nursery was limited to girls 3 and 4 years of age until they are "weaned" we would not need as much expense money. Mr. Takashima stated that if we did not need much expense money perhaps this could be administered privately rather than by public enterprise; however there is always the danger of corrupt practices arising as is known in kindergartens. Mr. Takei, the chairman said that he would take everything stated under advisement, and study the problem some more.

August 29. The regular board meeting was held at the language school with 14 people in attendance. Mr. Takei, the chairman opened the meeting and moved directly to association businesses; the main ones being:

- 1) Mr. Naoshi Yoshida gave a detailed report of the Japanese Liaison Association meeting. Mr. Takei reported on other points concerning the Liaison Association meeting which were not covered by Mr. Yoshida. Mr. Kameji Nutahara brought up the subject of a special duty secretary for the executive committee. Mr. Kotobuki Masafuji thought that it was the prerogative of the president to decide on the need for a secretary. Mr. Nutahara stated that, according to the by-laws of the board, the president does have the authority if the executive committee determines the need for one. In the end it was determined that an appropriate person will be hired, and in the meantime a interim secretary will take over the duty.
- 2) Mr. Jokichi Koga, treasurer of the picnic committee gave his report on the finances of the project. The event took place a while ago and the final accounting showed an income of \$259.21 and expenses of \$200.95. There is an excess of \$44.51. There was a discussion on what to do with this surplus money. It was decided to give the money to the language school support society.
- 3) It was decided to have the board go out and collect at least fifty cents per person from the city members to donate to the Meiji Shrine Outer Garden Fund.
- 4) Mr. Takei brought up the subject of aiding those members injured while working in various lumber camps in the jurisdiction of the Tacoma Japanese Association by helping them secure insurance compensation by notifying those in authority in the Olympia state government office. This would also bring about closer ties with the other districts. It was determined that it would be necessary to hire a Caucasian lawyer on retainer. It was left up to the staff to hire a suitable person.

September 28. The regular board meeting was scheduled for 8 p.m. at the language school but there was a lack of quorum since only 9 were present. Mr. Fukuma Morita represented Mr. Niiyama, and Mr. Hyogo Nakashima represented Mr. Hiroishi thereby making a quorum. Mr. Takei opened the meeting and proceeded directly to the agenda. The main items discussed were:

1. Mr. Yoshida, the executive secretary reported on the Association businesses. In a prior board meeting it was decided to present Mr. Takahashi, the Japanese Consul in Seattle, a worthy gift costing \$25. As members of the committee, Mr. Morinaka and I chose and presented his a silver vase costing \$22.50 and flowers costing \$3 for a total expenditure of \$25.50. The Japanese Liaison Association also wanted to present him with a memento. They wrote stating that they have assessed each local Association \$5 to buy a punch bowl, cups and tray set. The board of course authorized paying the assessment.
2. Mr. Jokichi Koga sent a letter of resignation from the board because he was returning to Japan. His resignation was accepted and Mr. Masa Yamaguchi was selected to take his place. Before leaving Mr.

Koga was asked to submit financial statements regarding the Osaka Steamship Company affair and the picnic.

3. In a few days Mr. Sato the Japanese Ambassador to the United States will arrive. Mr. Nutahara and Mr. Yoshida will both go to Seattle to welcome him.
4. Mr. Shuzo Niiyama and Mr. Hachiro Takashima had missed six board meetings. According to the by-laws they were considered to have resigned. Their replacements are Mr. Toraichi Seto and Mr. Eikichi Sakamoto.
5. Mr. Takei proposed that those illegal immigrants who had sought our Association certificates of guarantee should have their full names published. The board rejected the motion.

October 12. The regular board meeting was held at the language school with 10 people attending. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Takei, the chairman at 8 p.m. Mr. Yoshida gave his report on the September Association businesses., These were approved. This was followed by the agenda items, the principal ones being:

1. It was decided to design and manufacture 500 new Tacoma Japanese Association badges and will be given to each member for 25 cents a piece.
2. Mr. Suzushika, a newly appointed foreign office secretary could not take over the duty due to illness. Mr. Noakichi Matsunaga, the new Consul will be arriving shortly. A welcoming party will be held for him when he arrives.
3. Mr. Nutahara, the president received a report from the Japanese Liaisons Association Ad hoc committee on studying the Chinese registration law which did not appear to apply to us.
4. The ceremonies to commemorate the Emperor's birthday and the Investiture of the Crown Prince will be held jointly on the 31st. The budget for this is as follows:

\$30 for hall rental.

\$40 for decoration

\$100 for theatrical entertainment expenses.

\$30 for other entertainment expenses for a grand total of \$200. The decoration committee consisting of 16 members will be chaired by Mr. Hyogo Nakashima; entertainment committee consisting of 9 members will be chaired by Mr. Tatsuo Takei; and the site committee of 12 members will be chaired by Mr. Naoshi Yoshida.

Order of Ceremony.

Master of Ceremony-Kameji Nutahara

Readings of ceremonial messages of congratulations.

1. Mr. Naoshi Yoshida representing the Japanese Association.
2. Kiyo Terao - rep. the language school.
3. Kisuke Kihana - rep. RINKOKAI Society (poetry society)
4. Shushin Kato rep. Methodist and Baptist Churches.
5. Barbers' Union - undecided
6. Laundry Union - rep. undecided
7. Newspapermen - rep. undecided

The ceremony will start at 2 p.m. and the entertainment will begin at 7 p.m. In order to fully commemorate this day it is suggested that everyone should take the afternoon off from work.

October 22. The regular board meeting was held at 8 p.m. at the language school with 9 people in attendance. Mr. Naoshi Yoshida, the executive secretary called the meeting to order in the absence of Mr. Takei. Mr. Yoshida announced that an emergency meeting was held earlier in the day concerning the decision that was made at the last board meeting of having joint ceremonies to celebrate the Emperor's birthday and the Investiture of the Crown Prince which were to be held at the Germania Hall on October 31. Seattle decided to have two separate ceremonies because they thought it was in better taste. It was because of this that a special meeting was held. In reconsidering the proposal it was decided that Tacoma, too, will have two separate ceremonies. The Imperial birthday celebration will be held on October 31 at 3 p.m. at the Germania Hall, and the Investitive of the Crown Prince will be held on November 3 at 3 p.m. at the language school.

The Order of the Ceremony is as follows:

EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

Master of Ceremony- Kameji Nutahara

1. Singing of National Anthem
2. Unveiling of the Imperial Portrait
3. Obeisance to the Emperor
4. Reading of Imperial Rescript by Executive Director of Japanese Association, Mr. Naoshi Yoshida.
5. Words of Congratulation. First Secretary Takeuchi representing the Consulate Office.
6. Kiyo Terao representative of the language school
7. Shushin Sato representative of Methodist and Baptist Churches.
8. Representative of the newspapers
9. " of the Barber's Union
10. " of the Laundry Union
11. " of the RINKOKAI Society
12. " of the Japanese Association, Mr. Kameji Nutahara.
13. Ending of Ceremony

Crown Prince Investiture

1. Master of Ceremony. Hyogo Nakashima
2. National Anthem
3. Unveiling of Imperial Portrait with homage to the Emperor.
4. Reading of the Imperial Rescript Masato Yamasaki
5. Congratulatory addresses. Kameji Nutahara, Tei Okada
6. Closing Ceremony.
7. Singing of the Crown Prince Ceremonial Song by students
8. Shouting of Banzai
9. Refreshments and entertainment

November 14. The regular board meeting was held at the language school with 10 people in attendance. Mr. Takei called the meeting to order at 8 p.m. He called on Mr. Masato Yamasaki to give the report on Association business in the absence of Mr. Yoshida. The report was approved. Mr. Shigetaro Morinaka gave his report on the Financial Statement of the Imperial Birthday Ceremony. Total income was \$177.75. Total expenses were \$205.85 leaving a deficit of \$28.10.

Mr. Nutahara gave his report on the executive committee meeting of the Japanese Liaison Association. Agenda items followed with the principal ones being:

1. The deficit of \$28.10 incurred for the Imperial Birthday Ceremony will be covered by the Association.
2. In the discussion of whether to give to the Consulate the full names of those who did meritorious service in collecting money for the above ceremony, it was decided to ask those involved in the various camps for their wishes. In the city it will be different; we would name those board members involved.
3. Mr. Naoshi Yoshida is returning to Japan, therefore we should plan a farewell party for him and present him with a gift worth about \$50 in appreciation for his meritorious service. The responsibility was given to Mr. Morinaka, the treasurer.
4. Mr. Magoichi Yamane and Mr. Yonekichi Kita have been absent from the board meeting six times. According to the by-laws they are considered to have resigned. Mr. Masataka Fujimoto and Mr. Hidekichi Yorozuya were elected to take their places.
5. In regards to the position of executive secretary which is being vacated by Mr. Yoshida who is returning to Japan, the responsibility to choose a new executive secretary will be with the president and vice president.

December 21. The regular board meeting was held at the language school at 9 p.m. with ten people attending. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Takei. He called Mr. Yamasaki for his report on the Association businesses. The report was approved. Next Mr. Nutahara gave his report on the executive committee meeting. This was followed by agenda items, the principal ones being:

1. We will, of course, help the Canadian Volunteer army men on their fund drive but this will not be done until next spring.
2. Mr. Kisoji Hiraishi has missed six board meetings and is therefore dismissed from the board.
3. It was decided not to replace Mr. Hiraishi and Mr. Yoshida at the preset time.
4. At the August 6 general meeting it was decided to amend the by-laws of the Association concerning representatives to the committee.

The wording of the amendment are as follows:

- a) In order to preserve the lines of communication between the Association and the outlying districts a representative shall be elected from each district
- b) In the event that this is not done and the board deems it necessary the board will carry out the selection as mandated in article 31 of the by-laws
- c) The representatives shall have the power to collect Association dues and assessments and to recruit members for the Association.
- d) The Association shall hold a general meeting annually in January, at which time the Council will also convene on the same day to hear and discuss various important businesses and proposals. The representatives shall receive reimbursements for expenses from the Association. Board members shall have the privilege of attending council meetings.
- e) All those proposals which have been accepted by the council will be brought to the general meeting for consideration.

The results of the discussion are:

- a) The Association by-laws #7 is essentially the same as the proposals and will therefore be deleted and the rule appended by: "In order to preserve communication between the various districts and the Association, representatives shall be designated.
- b) Article 31 will be amended to read: A representative selected from each camp. Also for an area with 10 members the board can be petitioned to allow representation.
- c) Further amendment to article 31 reads: Those areas which fail to elect or cannot select a representative, the board shall have the power to select a representative for that district.
- d) The Association shall reimburse one-half of the expenses incurred by the representative.
- e) The following shall be deleted: #5-The fifth word from the middle paragraph of article 5 of the by-laws shall be deleted.

(1917)

January 21. The general meeting was held at the Hiroshimaya Hall at 8 p.m. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Nutahara the president. After the introductory amenities Mr. Takei took over the chair. The important agenda items were:

1. Mr. Morinaka gave his treasurer report. Mr. Sadahiko Ikoma asked about the debt incurred with the North American Japanese Association. Mr. Junjiro Takagi asked about the commission charged for copies of birth registrations. Mr. Chokuji Kojima asked about the price for badges. Mr. Shigetaro Morinaka and Mr. Masato Yamasaki answered the questions to the satisfaction and approval of the members. The report was accepted.
2. Mr. Hyogo Nakashima, the vice president gave his report on the Association businesses for the latter half of last year.
3. Mr. Masato Yamasaki presented the budget for the next fiscal year. Mr. Yosuke Kanno and Mr. Sadahiko Ikoma both asked why the debt incurred with the North American Japanese Association was not noted in the budget Mr. Yamasaki replied that this so called debt reflects the fees for various certificates, and the Association will ultimately be re-imbursed so he did not think it was necessary to enter this money in the budget

Next, Mr. Hiroshi Kurimoto moved that the president's entertainment budget and the executive secretary's salary should be determined by the board. This was passed with no dissenting vote. The order of business was changed to discuss election of officers and board members ahead of the other agenda items. Mr. Takei the chairman appointed Mr. Sho Yamaguchi, Shunichi Otsuka, Sadahiko Ikoma, and Mr. Yosuke Kanno as the nominating committee. Sixteen members were nominated as follows:

Nominees for the board:

Mr. Kameji Nutahara, Hyogo Nakashima, Masato Yamasaki, Shigetaro Morinaka, Shunichi Otsuka, Sho Yamaguchi, Renno Yoshimura, Hiroshi Kurimoto, Tatsuo Takei, Jitsu Takagaki, Magoichi Yamane, Chikara Ozawa, Hachiro Takashima, Yonekichi Kita, Kaname Ishida, Sakunoshin Matsumoto, Katami Nakano, Junjiro Takagi, Fukuma Morita, Shinkichi Makimura.

Nomination for officers:

President: Kameji Nutahara; Hyogo Nakashima Vice
President Hyogo Nakashima; Masato Yamasaki
Treasurer: Shigetaro Morinaka; Chikara Ozawa
Secretary: Tatsuo Takei; Masato Yamasaki Chairman:
Hiroshi Kurimoto; Tatsuo Takei

5. Mr. Nutahara, the president explained the by-laws changes. He noted that at the August 6, 1916 general meeting it was decided to amend the by-laws relating to representatives to the Association.
 - a) In order to protect the lines of communication to the outlying districts, representative from each district shall be elected.
 - b) If a district does not elect a representative, article 31 of the by-laws shall be invoked and the board shall select a representative if they deem it necessary.
 - c) The representative shall be entrusted to collect dues and get new members to join.
 - d) The Council shall meet on the same day as the January general meeting to hear of various important reports and discuss various proposals. They shall receive compensation for expenses incurred in coming to the meeting from the Association. Board members should try to attend the council meeting.
 - e) The proposals approved by the Council shall be brought to the general meeting which will be approved or disapproved by the general membership.

The above was to have been fully approved before the general meeting; however, the board wanted to discuss certain points in the proposal. The board, therefore, met on December 21, 1917 and came up with the following:

1. Noting that article 7 of the by-laws is similar in essence to the present proposal, article 7 was amended to read: In order to protect the line of communication to the various districts representatives shall be established.
 2. In article 31 concerning areas which did not or cannot elect a representative the board will select a representative. This was further amended to read: Representatives shall be elected from each camp and also an area having more than ten members shall also elect a representative. It will be necessary to get board approval for the latter first.
 3. This was left out.
 4. This was amended to read: Representatives summoned to a council meeting shall receive one-half of the expense money incurred from the Association.
 5. was deleted.
- Moreover the 5 words in article 5 (to furnish the Association badges) shall be deleted.

It is the opinion of the board that the above amendments coincide with their views; however Mr. Yamaguchi proposed that the board be given the responsibility to tighten up the wording and punctuation to be more precise, since the board knows the general feeling of the members. This proposal was accepted.

January 25. The regular board meeting was held at the language school with Mr. Nutahara the president opening the meeting as temporary chairman. Mr. Takei was elected chairman. Fifteen members were present. The board went directly to the agenda items, the important ones being:

- 1) In regards to the amendments to the by-laws concerning area representatives which was entrusted to the board by the general membership, an ad hoc committee consisting of four members were selected. They are to have the report ready by the next board meeting.
- 2) Mr. Chikara Ozawa, Yonekichi Kita, Sanekichi Makimura were elected to the election committee. The results of the election are:

President Kameji Nutahara
Vice President Hyogo Nakashima

Runner up:	Masato Yamasaki
Secretary:	Masato Yamasaki
Runner up:	Tatsuo Takei
Treasurer	Shigetaro Morinaka
Runner up:	Chikara Ozawa
Chairman:	Tatsuo Takei
Runner up:	Hiroshi Kurimoto.

In the election for chairmanship there was a tie between Mr. Takei and Mr. Kurimoto. Mr. Takei had seniority and was therefore chosen.

- 3) Mr. Masato Yamasaki tendered his resignation as secretary, but he was urged to stay in that office.
- 4) As is customary, a friendship dinner for old and new board members will be held on the 28th (Sunday) at the Ai Koku Restaurant A farewell party for Mr. Jokichi Koga, an old board member will be held at the same time.

January 28. A special board meeting was held at the language school with seven members present.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Nutahara, the president at 3:00 p.m. because of Mr. Takei's business pressure. A detailed account of the negotiation between Mr. Yamasaki and Mr. Sho Yamaguchi concerning Mr. Yamasaki's letter of resignation was given. After much debate Mr. Yamasaki was persuaded to remain as secretary. Although Mr. Takei would have naturally been selected to the post because of his talents in negotiations etc., Mr. Takei was requested to take over the executive secretary post. With this accomplished the meeting was adjourned. After the meeting the members went to the Hiroshimaya Hall for the dual festivities of Mr. Koga's farewell party and the friendship party for new and old board members.

February 13. The regular board meeting was held at the language school with 15 attending. Mr. Nutahara opened the meeting at 8 p.m. in the absence of Mr. Takei, the chairman. Mr. Yamasaki, the secretary, gave his report on the Association businesses of the previous month. The report was approved. The agenda items followed with the principal ones being:

- 1) As the representative for the committee to persuade Mr. Takei not to resign, Mr. Chikara Ozawa reported that they met with Mr. Takei three times, but Mr. Takei would not commit himself even though he knew our wishes on the matter. When Mr. Takei was asked what would he do if a conflict arises as to his being executive secretary and representative of the Asahi newspaper. He stated the Association would take precedence. On this point Mr. Otsuka thought that there would be no problem between his executive directorship and the Asahi newspaper. It would be unacceptable if there is a conflict and Mr. Takei did not take the Association's side. Mr. Yamaguchi thought that any such occurrence would be a 10,000 to one shot. Supposing that there is a conflict, Mr. Takei must not neglect to report this. Mr. Otsuka stated that Mr. Takei could relate to various newspapermen the board's views on various subjects. Mr. Nakashima noted that if the newspapermen would not honor Mr. Takei's requests, a new director can be elected. After much debate it was decided to accede to Mr. Takei's request. Mr. Takashima wanted a separate committee to negotiate these points.
- 2) A report on this year's economic conditions will be prepared by Mr. Kameji Nutahara and Mr. Masato Yamasaki.
- 3) Mr. Kameji Nutahara, Masato Yamasaki, Tatsuo Takei, Shunichi Otsuka and Sho Yamaguchi were elected to represent the Association at the Japanese Liaison Association meeting.
- 4) All proposals to be submitted to the Japanese Liaison Association will be left to the discretion of the representatives.
- 5) Mr. Sho Yamaguchi and Mr. Kameji Nutahara will, as a committee, arbitrate all debts to the North American Japanese Association.

March 8. The regular board meeting scheduled for 8 p.m. at the language was called to order at 8 p.m. by Mr. Kurimoto, the chairman. There were 13 people in attendance. Mr. Takei, the executive secretary gave his report which was followed by the financial report by Mr. Morinaka, the treasurer. These reports were all approved.

Agenda items followed with the principal ones being: 1) Mr. Takei proposed that henceforth a detailed log of expenses incurred when a celebrity (important personage) visits us or money raised by donation etc should be kept in a special book in the business

- office. After much discussion it was decided to do so. The executive secretary will be entrusted with the responsibility.
- 2) There is to be a welcoming party for Consul Matsunaga, his wife, and entourage. It was decided to have the party at the Hiroshimaya Hall on March 16. Each person will be assessed one dollar. The food will be catered by the Iroha and Aikoku restaurants. Invitations will be sent to the various camps.
 - 3) The Association was against the decision of the executive committee to change their meeting place from Spokane to Seattle. It was decided to send a telegram to Spokane; and telephone and write to the committee members to notify them of our views.
 - 4) Those people who wish to be on the committee to support the candidacy of Mr. Tatsumi Arai to the Japanese Diet are free to do so.
 - 5) The expenses for the Executive Secretary and Association president are:
President's social expenses \$5
Executive Secretary Salary \$15
Business Trip to Seattle \$1.50

Reasons for the Advancement of the Tacoma Japanese.

In order to fully study this we interviewed and chronicled the conversations with our elder statesmen including Mr. Kawai, Mr. Koyama, Mr. Kurimoto as well as Mr. Kiyokichi Fujimoto. It is interesting to compare their recollections with the previous chapters of this book. It should be kept in mind that these conversations were collected around 1909.

Recollections of Mr. Soroku Kuramoto President of the Fife Agriculture Association.

I immigrated through California in June, 12 years ago. I lived in the interior of that state.

The root of Tacoma's prosperity began with Mr. Hifumi Kumamoto who was a railroad labor contractor.

The opening of Hiroshimaya Inn.

Mr. Nagatomo and I started the Hinomaru Inn in February 1900, but we dissolved the partnership in April and I left the inn. I started another inn which I called Hiroshimaya at 701 E St. which was formerly a church. Later Mr. Aiju Okanishi and his brother approached me. They and I rented a magnificent brick building which had four stories and opened an hotel which at that time was so magnificent that one would not believe it was run by Japanese.

The origin of the Tacoma Innkeepers Union.

Mr. Nagatomo and I borrowed \$300 from Mr. Kumamoto and opened the Hinomaru Inn. Mr. Nagatomo and I had some basic disagreements; so I left on April 11. This left me with practically nothing. I learned that a boat carrying over sixty Japanese was in the Tacoma harbor. I went to Mr. Kataoka's place to have some business cards printed. It wasn't much good to have a business card made without having the name of the business on the cards. Since I was born in Hiroshima, I had the name Hiroshima Company imprinted on the card. I really did not have any house or building and this worried me but I went to the boat and presented my cards to the immigrants to try to persuade some of them to stay at my "inn". To my surprise all the men wanted to stay at my "inn". I left the ships and hurried to Mr. Matsuoka's place to try to rent his house. Unfortunately he was not at home. I went to Mr. Toranosuke Nagao's (from Wakayama) place but his wife said that her husband was not at home so she could not very well rent their home but she would ask him when he returned. I prevailed on her to rent me the house even for one week, which she reluctantly did. It was certainly an irresponsible thing to do. Not only that, I had no rice to feed these men and no money to buy the rice etc. I had no alternative but to go to the grocery store and buy bread and sausage etc. I got by that day but that was not the end of my dilemma. Since I charged the men thirty five cents per person per day for room and board I could collect over \$20 per day. I therefore discussed my dilemma with the grocer who advanced me credit to buy rice and other food material. Today a tenant would expect a bed, but in those days it was the practice in Japan that cheap lodging houses offered only the floor to sleep on with the tenants supplying their own blankets. My tenants therefore also slept on the floor with their own blankets. Since I was strapped for cash I went to the persons entrusted with the care of the laborers. For some reason they trusted me and advanced me over \$300. I went to the grocery store and

other shops with the money and bought food to feed my tenants. In this manner I slowly established myself. Don't you think this is a somewhat humorous story? Without a house I attracted tenants. I had to borrow to buy rice to feed my tenants.

Since then I have moved my establishment to the aforementioned four storied brick hotel.

At that time Mr. Okanishi ran the Hiroshimaya Inn as a partner with me. Mr. Imaizumi, Mr. Kobayashi and others ran the Hinomaru Inn. Mr. Morishima ran the Taiheiyo Inn which is presently being run by Mr. Kawazoe. Mr. Fujimoto ran a lodging house on "D" st. Mr. Fujimoto was receiving a commission of \$2 per laborer as a labor contractor, but he would not share any of that money. I, therefore, told my friends in Portland and the Taiyo Trading Co. in Seattle about Mr. Fujimoto. They began to phase him out. I also went up to Victoria to talk to prospective laborers who fortunately came and stopped at my establishment. Mr. Fujimoto raised the "anti-Hiroshimaya banner" with the other innkeepers.

I had never done any underhanded dealing against any of the other innkeepers. At times I had gone aboard ship to try to persuade the men to stay at my establishment while the others just looked and waited. There were times when I was threatened. Some threatened to throw me into the sea. Because of the continual friction, the Consul, Mr. Kumamoto, Mr. Noguchi, (an interpreter) and innkeepers met at the Consulate. The Consul recommended forming an innkeepers union and draw up an agreement among all of the innkeepers.

Before the agreement had been made I had formulated a rough draft of an agreement consisting of 19 articles, and brought it to the Seattle Consulate.

In the rough draft there were two articles which engendered much discussion. A charge of five cents per luggage will be made and room and board shall be thirty cents. The consensus of the innkeepers agreed that since all the luggage could be carried in one van the charges should be modified. Also since there is no first class and second class accommodations the board and room fee should be thirty cents. This signed agreement is still preserved to this day. This was the origin of the Innkeepers Union.

The agreement stipulated that one dollar of Mr. Fujimoto's commission will be given to the innkeepers.

I immigrated to the United States in 1893. I returned to Japan in 1896 and then re-entered America in 1899, and went to work on the railroad in Montana. In November I came to Tacoma. I opened the Hiroshimaya Inn in April 1900. I transferred the hotel to Mr. Okanishi in February 1902 and then returned to Japan. I returned to America for the third time in June 1903. I then become a farmer in Fife in November of 1903.

Fife. Mr. Mihara and Mr. Suehiro were already farming in Fife. There was a flood in February 1904. As a consequence I was the only farmer left. Even Dr. Kan Mukai had left. That winter however, there were seven of us. Mr. Munegoro Yamasaki & Mr. Tomizo Nakahara started farming in partnership. Mr. Ihei Tamura, Mr. Bohei Nakagawa, Mr. Zenkichi Yokotsu, Mr. Eizo Suehiro, Mr. Kan Mukai and myself were living in Fife.

Mr. Gorozo Kovama's story. Establishment of the Eagle Laundry.

In February six years ago, Mr. Ryugoro Kaneko and I took over the Olympia Laundry which we rented for \$15. Some laundry machinery was for sale in Green Lake, Seattle. We negotiated with Mr. Ryota Mitsuda (presently a Councilor) and others, and brought the machinery to Tacoma and opened up for business.

I had worked at the Fanny Paddock Memorial Hospital for many years and I had gotten along very well with the hospital administrator who would attentively listen to what I had to say. He bought a piece of property consisting of four lots with one house near the hospital for me. On top of that we did the hospital laundry. Today our laundry can be considered the number one laundry in Tacoma. Not only do we do a lot of business, we have excellent machinery and facility.

However other Japanese laundries were present. Mr. Hisahachi Nishii ran the Union Laundry. It is presently run by Mr. Yonekichi Kita.

I lived at the church when I first came to Tacoma. At that time there were establishments such as Mr. Nishii's Grand Cafe, Mr. Yukino's Chop House Cafe, Mr. Ichiro Yokota's father's (Sokuto) Popular Western Cafe, Mr. Tsunejiro Kataoka's (whose son is Kenkichi) grocery store on "C" St. Mr. Kawai's Cafe was established after 1899.

There was a Japanese Association about twelve to thirteen years ago. There was a residual of about \$200 remaining which was donated to the Volunteer Naval training squadron. Churches

A church and the Japanese Association were housed together near city hall. People who lived there were: Mr. Fukumatsu Okazaki, Ohsaburo Nakayama, Nambo Hagiwara (who came from the east), Tomio Muraoka (who now lives in California), Tani Komori, and Kumataro Takahashi. Dr. Moon had been very kind to the Japanese and did a great deal for us.

When I lived at the church there were about 40 to 50 Japanese laborers. They were working in homes. Such present day jobs such as railroad and sawmill labor were not available. Even if such jobs were available there would not be many to fill such jobs. There was no hotel. The Okamoto brothers ran the "Sailors Boarding" establishment where sailors could come for recreation. This was not an inn as we know of today but a place for sailors to drink and gamble. At that time I thought Tacoma was a more bustling town than Seattle. Seattle only had two establishments, one of which was the Sagamiya which was a tiny shop then.

Hotels. I recall that a Mr. Matsuoka (of Tokyo) had an inn 13 or 14 years ago. Since then Mr. Kuramoto and Mr. Nagatomo started the Hinomaru Inn. Next Mr. Kuramoto and Mr. Okanishi went into partnership and rented the present day Highland Hotel for \$18. This was a 4 storied brick hotel which they called Hiroshimaya Hotel. A Mr. Fujimoto moved from Puyallup to start an inn on "D" St.

The first Japanese Consulate.

Consul Saito rented a room at the Tacoma Hotel. Unlike the present time, the duty of the Consul was quite limited and left him with much leisure time. He would periodically write or post announcements etc. Moreover the rent at the Tacoma Hotel was quite expensive, therefore he rented a first class room at the hospital where I worked. It had a bath because the hospital was told that Japanese people loved to take baths.

Consul Saito did not know the English language very well so Mr. Alexander of the Consulate of England asked Mr. Gegan, the comptroller of the hospital to teach Consul Saito English. He met with the Consul many days per week.

The Consulate was moved to the Northern Pacific Building when the next Consul, Mr. Hayashi took over.

Mr. Tokuhei Kawai's story.

I became a Tacoman 13 years ago. At that time there were 3 western style restaurants; the Popular, California, and Grand Cafes. I had been 13 miles away at Whitworth College in Sumner. Today that college is in Tacoma and is flourishing. I was there for two years.

As a result of our activities we got a consulate established here. The first Consul was Mr. Kan Saito who is now Consul General in Hawaii.

The Seattle business club and Mr. Renhei Kondo, president of the NYK line lobbied hard to get the consulate moved to Seattle. They were successful and the consulate was moved when Mr. Sotokichi Hayashi was the Consul. When we look at the situation today it was probably best to have the consulate in Seattle, but at that time we felt it was our duty to petition the Japanese Foreign Office to move the Consulate back to Tacoma.

Mr. Fuumoto's story.

Mr. Hifumi Kumamoto and I moved to Tacoma from Montana about 12 years ago. Mr. Fujimoto was in partnership with a Mr. Remington to contract laborers for the Northern Pacific Railroad. I worked for Mr. Kumamoto to obtain laborers. There were two restaurants here at that time; Mr. Hirota's Popular Cafe and Mr. Hisahachi Nishii's Grand Cafe. The minister of the church was Mr. Muraoka, a native of Tosa Province. Mr. Torakichi Yamada started a laundry which is the present Union Laundry. Unlike today with modern machinery the laundry was done by hand. Also the laundry was not collected and distributed by horse and buggy. A common expression was "basket" laundry.

First contingent of 20 laborers.

I had gathered 20 laborers from here and there and brought them to Tacoma, but I had no place to put them. Mr. Muraoka, the minister, introduced me to a Caucasian man who had a hotel. I told him that I would pay to have these men housed and fed. I left them there and went recruiting for more men. I returned

a week later with fourteen or fifteen men whom I had recruited around the Kent area, but no one was left at the Caucasian's hotel. This time I put Mr. Daigoro Hashimoto in charge and then went to Portland to see this man who came from Hiroshima. I told him I could round up twenty laborers to form a labor gang. In 3 days time I collected 15 more men, who together with the previous 14 and others, there were a total of 38 workers. They were sent to the central part of the state in Hope, Washington. This was the beginning of such Japanese railroad labor gangs.

Many more Japanese landed here in 1900 and 1901, and because of this the area prospered. Also the Taiyo Trading Co. was established because of this prosperity. One of the founders was Mr. Yamaoka who had been a cook.

up until August 1899: more than 800

1900: 1400 to 1500 men.

1902: up to 2000 men (according to Mr. Kumamoto)

Hotel -1 started an inn in Puyallup in 1899 and ran it for two years. Mr. Chokichi Imaizumi came here from Portland around 1901 believe. I started an inn on "D" St. There were some hostile feelings among the Japanese innkeepers. Since then an Innkeepers Union was formed.

Imaizumi, Morishima, Kuramoto and I worked diligently with the Consul on this problem in 1901. An Innkeepers Union was established which is the forerunner of the present Innkeepers Union.

CHAPTER III

Brief History of the Tacoma Japanese Language School

From around 1908 the population of children of Japanese immigrants along the west coast slowly increased. In addition the Japanese society had to address the issue of education for the Japanese female children. Because of these factors more and more voices were being raised among the west coast communities to establish language schools. This concern, of course, was being voiced in Tacoma as well; and more and more guardians of our young people were raising their voices. Consequently a regular meeting of the Tacoma Japanese Association was held on September 8, 1911 to address this issue. Three members were chosen to study the problem. They were Mr. Naoshi Yoshida vice president of the board, Mr. Kumataro Takahashi a Baptist church minister, and Mr. Totaro Kawasoe. They compiled the names, sex, and ages of the children and interviewed many adults for their views on this subject. They then presented their findings to the next meeting of the Japanese Association on October 11. There were nineteen boys and fourteen girls for a total of thirty three children. There were six boys and one girl (for a total of seven children) who were of school age. The breakdown is as followed:

Age	Boys	Girls	Total
1	9	5	14
2	2	5	7
3	2	2	4
4	0	1	1
5	0	0	0
6	2	0	2
7	2	0	2
8	0	0	0
9	0	0	0
10	0	0	0
11	1	0	1
12	0	0	0
13	0	1	1
14	1	0	1
total	19	14	33

Names and ages		
Age	14	Kenjiro Nomura
	13	Nuri Kawasoe
	11	Misao Kawasoe
	7	Seigi Toriyuki
		Norio Okada
	6	Tetsuo Kawasoe
		Seiichi Konzo
	4	Fusako Yoshioka
	3	Masaye Matsumoto
		Kiku Mori Hito
		Okada
	2	Fusae Matsumoto
		Fujiye Niiyama
		Yoshiko Kamei
		Nobuyoshi Kodama
		Yoichiro Nomura
		Miyako Okada Some
		Moriyasu
	1	Aiko Konzo

Haruo Nishi Tsuguo
Narahashi Soregashi
Sugiyama Kameyoshi
Matsumoto Haruye
Niiyama Iwao Kodama
Saburo Nomura Tame
Moriyasu Soregashi
Moriyasu Hitoshi Senba
Ayako Moriyasu Noboru
Nishimoto Tsutomu
Toriyuki

November 28, 1911. A special board meeting was called to hear the Investigative Committee report which was given by Mr. Naoshi Yoshida. It was decided that a language school was needed. The expected date of the school's opening is January 1912. The Japanese Consulate granted Tacoma a portion of the money collected for the issuance of various certificates and documents to use for the expense of starting up the school. The money needed for ordinary expenditures will be collected by the supporters of the language school project. From this support group a school board will be elected to manage school affairs. In the interim this board will consist of five men: Mr. Naoshi Yoshida, Kumataro Takahashi, Totaro Kawasoe, Yonezo Okamoto, and Hiroshi Yano. They will have the responsibility for the various tasks in running the school.

On December 8, 1911. A regular board meeting of the Tacoma Japanese Association was held to discuss the language school project. It was decided to search for a suitable building which could be rented for not more than \$15.00 per month. After much search they finally rented a building from the Washington Fidelity Company for a temporary school for \$18.00 per month. The lease was duly signed by the president, Mr. Tokuhei Kawai. This was the beginning of the school which was located at 411 South 15th. With this problem taken care of the next problem was that of support for the school. At the January 30, 1912 board meeting, the Language School Committee wanted the support group to meet and plan for the maintenance of the school. As a result a general meeting of the support society met at the language school building on March 5 with about 30 members present. Mr. Naoshi Yoshida reported on the progress of the school. This committee when first established had four members. This number was increased to fourteen. The collection of money for the establishment and maintenance of the school was to commence immediately. A treasurer will be elected to keep track of the money. The original members of the School Investigative Study were Mr. Yoshida, Yano, Okamoto, and Kawasoe. They were joined by Mr. Tokuhei Kawai, Yonetaro Okamaru, Hyogo Nakashima, Hidekichi Many, Shinjiro Okada, Waichiro Ukaji, Hiroshi Kurimoto, Shizuo Okada, Masuhara Matsuo, and Shinro Inomichi. Mr. Shigetaro Morinaka was elected the first treasurer. On March 9 the committee met for a strategy meeting at the language school. It was decided that the campaign will begin on March 19. The city will be divided into areas to be canvassed for donations for the school foundation fund. The expenses for this will be taken from the establishment fund. The areas and solicitors are as follows:

South of 15th St.: Shigetaro Morinaka, Shinjiro Okada, and Hyogo Nakashima.

Between 15th and 13th St: Totaro Kawasoe, Yonetaro Okamaru, Hidekichi Many, Shinro Inomichi, Shizuo Okada, Tokuhei Kawai.

North of 13th Ave.: Naoshi Yoshida, Yonezo Okamoto, and Masuharu Matsuo.

South D St.: Vegetable markets. Hiroshi Kurimoto.

Young Peoples Association Waichiro Ukaji.

We had rented a building, had organized a support group and had a fund drive. The only thing lacking was a teacher. On May 20, 1912 our present teacher, Kuni Yamasaki, was hired. She agreed to move from Seattle to teach in Tacoma. On May 21, the school was opened with appropriate ceremony. Lessons began on May 22. At the opening ceremony Mr. Yoshihachi Kawabe, representative of the consulate office addressed the students. His speech was followed by Mr. Junsei Arima, pastor of the Tacoma Methodist

Church and by Mr. Kameiji Nutahara, pastor of the Japanese Baptist Church. It was a wonderful, auspicious occasion.

Student enrollment on opening day did not exceed 13 pupils. There were differences in ages and abilities so the students were placed in two groups, the primary group and the grade school group. The primary group was further subdivided into two classes and grade school was divided into six grades.

The following are the lists of students and their grades.

Primary first grade. Hito Okada, Shuji Nomura, Chiyo Nakayama, Masaye Matsumoto, Fusako Yoshioka.

Primary second grade. Seiichi Konzo, Tetsuo Kawasoe, Norio Okada.

Grade School first grade. Nuri Kawasoe, Misao Kawasoe.

Grade School fourth grade. Kenjiro Nomura, Tsunekichi Nakahara.

Grade School sixth grade. Tome Osugi.

Of the above mentioned 13 students, Tsunekichi Nakahara only attended one day, and then moved to Fife with the Family. Norio Okada attended school four days and then left for Japan. Student enrollment dropped to eleven, but Kiku Mori enrolled on June 12, and Kiyō Terao enrolled on November 6; thus increasing the enrollment to 13 again. By August and September of 1913 student enrollment rose to twenty seven. Classroom spaces became quite cramped and there were discussions at the board meeting to try to expand the facility.

A special board meeting was held on April 8, 1914 to discuss buying a vacant lot near the Sampson Hotel to build a new school. A general meeting of the School Support Society was held at the language school on April 30 but there were only 18 people present. A decision could not be made due to lack of quorum. The members present agreed unofficially that the proposal to buy the lot and build the school should be accepted. On top of that the Okamaru Company donated \$200 to get the ball rolling. This plus the previous subscription drive amassed a total of \$1200.00. There was a spirit of optimism when the meeting was adjourned.

On May 12 another meeting was held at the Youth Society Center with a quorum present. The chairman, Mr. Tokuhei Kawai opened the meeting. A report on the minutes of the last meeting was read. Mr. Seiro Shibagaki and Mr. Masato Yamasaki spoke on the necessity of the school, and the need to build a new school. It was decided to go ahead with the plan. Twenty people were named on this committee, these were:

- 1- Totaro Kawasoe
- 2- Shinjiro Okada
- 3- Hiroshi Kurimoto
- 4- Waichiro Ukaji
- 5- Sakunoshin Matsumoto
- 6- Shuzo Niiyama
- 7- Tsunetaro Hara
- 8- Tsunekichi Koga
- 9- Tokuhei Kawai
- 10- Masato Yamasaki
- 11- Ihei Hiraki
- 12- Chikara Ozawa
- 13- Shosaku Fujii
- 14- Jotaro Mori
- 15- Soheiei Yamamoto
- 16- Seiro Shibagaki
- 17- Hyogo Nakashima
- 18- Soshichi Moriyasu
- 19- Shosaburo Ikejiri
- 20- Heikichi Takeda

It was thus that the enthusiasm of those dedicated individuals on the Support Association for the building of a new school was indeed great; however, just at that time there was a proposal before the Tacoma Japanese Association whether or not to join the so-called Japanese Liaison Association. Feelings were divided. In addition there were those who considered this education problem a secondary one and that the Japanese Association put all of its efforts in the political arena. Others disagreed and thought it would

be a grave mistake not to buy the land and build a school as professed so loudly by so many people. Not only that, the issue was becoming a partisan political problem. Rather than defile the "holiness" of education by such divisive issues, a special board meeting of the Japanese Association was called on August 12, 1914 to consider separating the Japanese Association from the school issue as the executive secretary, Mr. Shibagaki had proposed. This was unanimously passed. Therefore on August 14 a meeting of the School Support Society met at the language school. The proposal made at the Japanese Association board meeting was discussed, voted and passed to make the school independent of the Japanese Association. It was decided to elect a president, a vice president, secretary treasurer, and five trustees. The results of the election were:

President: Shosaku Fujii
Vice President Shigetaro Morinaka
Trustees: Shinjiro Okada, Jotaro Mori, Sakunoshin
Matsumoto, Soshichi Moriyasu, and Ihei Hiraki.

Although there had been dire predictions that the school and the building of a new school would eventually die out, however, the number of students gradually increased and the present facilities became inadequate. They wondered if they could find another building which they could lease and move the school. On February 11, 1914 after the Kigensetsu Festival (anniversary of the coronation of Emperor Jimmu), the School Support Society held a meeting and decided that they would look for better facilities and move the school. They finally found a place in March. This is the location of the present school; namely 510 South 15th St. The rent was \$15, per month for a 2 1/2 year lease. They began repairing the building immediately. The money needed to move was budgeted at about \$350. Three-hundred was to be raised by public subscription but in the meantime they borrowed the money from the Japanese Association. The remodeling of the building was completed on March 24. With the tremendous help of Mr. Jotaro Mori and Mr. Soshichi Moriyasu, the school was moved to the new location. Moreover, the Tacoma Japanese Association moved its office to one of the rooms of the school on April 1. The Association agreed to pay \$10 per month as rent to the School Support Society. By May the school support volunteer group had gone around soliciting donations. They surpassed their goal by collecting \$428. After deducting \$375 for refurbishing and moving the school, the remaining \$53 was placed in a reserve fund.

Thus, on May 31 at 8 p.m. there was a gala joint graduation exercise and dedication ceremony. This was accomplished by the efforts of many to plan and execute; but this was especially due to the Support Society president, Mr. Shosaku Fujii and trustee, Mr. Jotaro Mori. Their great achievement was such that their accomplishments cannot ever be forgotten.

In the fall of 1914 Mr. Shosaku Fujii moved to Alaska because of business reasons, and Mr. Hyogo Nakashima became the new president. He and Mr. Shigetaro Morinaka, the secretary treasurer took over the task with diligence and zeal.

On September 7, 1915, the School Support Society met, and a new board was selected. They were:

Sakutaro Yuhashi
Magoichi Yamane
Masataka Fujimoto
Hiroshi Kurimoto
Hyogo Nakashima
Sakunoshin Matsumoto
Kisoji Hiraishi
Tsunekichi Koga
Shuzo Niiyama
Kuwaji Ito
Shigetaro Morinaka
Kietsu Kumakura
Akisane Kato
Tatsuo Takei
Yonekichi Kita

Election of officers:

President: Hyogo Nakashima Vice
President: Tatsuo Takei Secretary-
Treasurer: Shigetaro Morinaka.

Moreover the city was divided into three parts to canvas for donations. The south leader was Sakunoshin Matsumoto, the north was Hyogo Nakashima, and central was Shigetaro Morinaka.

The school was moved to its new location on March 1915. There was not much difference between the former school building and the latter. The building is old having been built thirty years ago. At the time of the move it was obvious that the floor joists were rotting and the floors were uneven. The building was slowly tilting. By 1915 and 1916 condition of the building was so deteriorated that it became imperative that repairs needed to be done. Mr. Nakashima, president and Mr. Morinaka, secretary of the School Support Society, became quite concerned. At the August 13, 1916 meeting it was decided to use the fifty plus dollars given them from the surplus generated by the Tacoma Japanese picnic as part of the repair cost. Donations were also solicited. In the last 10 days of August the repair of the building was begun. Mr. Nakashima, the president was at the site everyday supervising the carpentry. School rooms were widened and blackboards were replaced. The appearance of the school was changed drastically. This is the school building as it is today.

Although we speak of the school building in the history of the language school as being important, we must also consider the spiritual aspect of the school. The objective of the school was different from the other usual schools because the children of Japanese immigrants would first go to American public school and then go to the language school after that for an hour per day. Primarily the children were taught the Japanese language, literature and other Japanese cultural subjects which together will help the students compete in America. Public schools taught mathematics, scientific subjects, and art as its principal objective. The language school mainly taught Japanese reading, writing and calligraphy. Japanese songs were also taught.

For the very young who have not enrolled in public schools there are classes in singing, play activities, handicrafts, etc., which are almost the same as what is taught in public school kindergarten. At the same time the children listen to Japanese tales and beginning Japanese alphabet. These subjects give the children a good basic experience for when they enroll in primary school. The curriculum which were determined at the founding of the school are essentially the same today. Besides these basic education studies, there are other support subjects such as karuta (matching poem cards), declamation, etc. Other benefits include exposing the children to Japanese cultural activities such as graduation exercises, Kigenetsu Ceremony, (ceremony celebrating the coronation of Emperor Jimmu, the first emperor of Japan), Imperial birthday celebration, etc. Besides learning the Japanese language and culture they also learn how to socialize with one another. Also in February, 1914 a "magic lantern" was purchased and occasionally the "magic lantern" society would meet to show subjects relating to Japanese history and moral training to help foster better knowledge in both subjects.

The children must be taught accurately in Japanese ways and things and do not have any misconceptions concerning the above; therefore, over the years things Japanese were collected. This of course, was generally encouraged by the parents. In the spring of 1917, Mr. Sakutaro Narahashi made straw sandals and straw mats and donated them to the school. Mr. Matsunosuke Kondo donated 10 wall hangings depicting moral training, various plant life, etc. Mr. Hyogo Nakashima donated large bamboo flower vases. In this manner many Japanese artifacts were slowly collected. Particularly we are thankful for the encouragement we have received over the years.

The year after the school's founding (i.e., 1912), the school was having financial difficulties so a group of men including Mr. Minoshichi Yokoyama, manager of the Tacoma Japan Club, Mr. Kumajiro Ito, etc., put on a play at the Eagle Hall and donated the profits to the school. This amounted to over \$80.00. They donated fifty dollars in cash, an organ with a market value of \$35.00, and a wall mounted clock. On September 25, 1912 Mr. Ono, local photographer, donated \$5.00 to the school to commemorate his son's birthday, Sekiko Okamaru, the wife of Mr. Yonetaro Okamaru of Yokohama sent paper tablets for each pupil in January 1914. It is with tears of gratitude that we have such people who think so highly of our school and our pupils. We are most grateful. At that time such benefactors were relatively rare. Of late there has been a dramatic increase. Since 1914, 95 people have donated money or goods to the school. This does not include the funds for repair and moving into the new school. We are extremely grateful to our compatriots who have such dedication to the school.

In closing I would like to list the names of teachers, students, and officials of the School Support Society.

Support Society President	Hyogo Nakashima
Support Society Vice President:	Tatsuo Takei
Support Society Secretary/Treasurer:	Shigetaro Morinaka

Board Members (Trustees): Sakutaro Narahashi Kietsu Kumakura Kaname Ishida Kameji
Nutahara Magoichi Yamane Sakunoshin Matsumoto Kisoji Hiroishi Chikara Ozawa
Hiroshi Kurimoto Tanezo Niiyama Kaizo Akise

Teacher: Kuni Yamasaki

Number of students (enrollment) 66

Students who dropped out of school

- A) Those going to Japan - 17 pupils
- B) Those moving elsewhere - 21 pupils
- C) Graduate - 1 pupil
- D) Students who died - 2
- E) Present enrollment - 25

Roster of present pupils: Seiichi Konzo Kiyoshi Terao Hito Okada Fusako Yoshioka
Masaye Matsumoto Haruko Terao Masayo Shimamura Haruye Niiyama Fusaye
Matsumoto Aiko Konzo Matsuye Yamane Tsuguo Narahashi Kameyoshi Matsumoto
Akio Kawamoto Shuji Yamasaki Yoneo Kijo Yoshiko Konzo Misue Morikawa
Tsuyako Kawamoto Sakae Kubo Teru Nakamura Kazuko Nishioka Mitsuye Morikawa
Tetsu Yamasaki Susumu Matsumoto

CHAPTER IV

List of the Tacoma Japanese by Occupation (Entrepreneur, History, Financial Status)

Japanese and American grocery stores, art shops, variety shops.

1. Shigetaro Morinaka, bom Miye Prefecture, March 1887. Emigrated through Seattle April 22, 1903. Started working for Furuya Company (capital \$300,000). Transferred as Tacoma branch manager in 1908. 1355 Broadway.
2. Tsurao Yoshimura bom Okayama Prefecture, December 1887. Landed in San Francisco July 1904. Moved to Fresno May 1907 to farm. Ran a grocery store in Mamona, California, June 1909 to July 1912. Moved to Tacoma to work for the Okamura Company. At present he is the manager. Wife, Sumako. 906 South 14th St.
3. Chikara Ozawa bom Yamanashi Prefecture, October 1888. Landed in Seattle December 1907. Worked for Furuya Company until February 1914. Moved to Tacoma April 1914 and started the Ozawa Company (capital \$10,000). Yearly sales \$40,000. Employees seven. Has two cars. 1512 Broadway.
4. Shuzo Niiyama bom Yamaguchi Prefecture, June 1883. Landed in Tacoma 1900. Returned to Japan and re-immigrated through Seattle 1908. Moved to Tacoma. Started a bath house, barber shop, laundry and hotel. In 1912 he started a variety, arts and clock shop. (Capital \$10,000 with sales \$25,000). At present he is a board member of the Tacoma Japanese Association and president of the Tacoma Japanese Barbers Union. Wife, Fumiko; oldest daughter, Fujiye; second daughter, Haruye. Employs two people. 1342 Broadway.
5. Jitsuo Takatsune bom October 1888, Hiroshima Prefecture. Graduated middle school in 1907. I Immigrated shortly thereafter. Landed in Seattle. Long time manager of Okamura Company. Started Fuji Ten Cent Store. (Total investment \$90,000). November 1916. Wife, Sumiko; daughter, Hatsuko. 1808 Broadway.
6. Eikichi Sakamoto bom Tottori Prefecture, Tottori City, Tachikawa village February 19, 1886. Landed in Seattle June 1905. Returned to Japan and then returned to U.S.A. February 1914. Became manager Tacoma branch of Pacific Trading Company. August 1 he started Teikoku Trading Company. (Capital \$4,000; sales of \$60,00 annually.) Has one employee. 1354-1/2 Market Street.
7. Fukuma Morita bom Kochi Prefecture May 8, 1876. Landed in Seattle May 30, 1908. Moved to Fife to farm. Farmed for 3 years. Moved to Tacoma October 15, 1911 and started a cafe and drinking establishment for 4 years. Added a billiard parlor October 1913. Later added a variety store (Capital \$5,000. annual revenue \$3,000.) Wife, Masako. 1356 Broadway.
8. Kunigoro Kawaguchi bom Ehime Prefecture, June 1884. Landed in Seattle June 1912. Started a vegetable stand January 1917. (Capital \$1,000; annual revenue \$2,000.) 1331 Broadway.
9. Kaneshiro Shikaya nee Saga Prefecture, May 1885. Landed in Vancouver, April 1901. Came to Tacoma and started Lake Biwa Cafe. Returned to Japan and returned through Seattle May 1915. He started a fruit stand and tobacco shop which he still operates. (Capital \$ 1,000; annual revenue \$4,300.) Wife, Tomiko. 1347 Broadway.

Hotels

1. Hyogo Nakashima bom May 1870, Hiroshima Prefecture, Asa gun. Came to the United States May 1899. Returned to Japan in 1904 as employee of the Toyo Trading Company and then personnel manager. He returned to the U.S. in 1906 and moved to Tacoma to start a ryokan (inn). He started a

- hotel in July of 1914 which ultimately became the Hiroshimaya. He also became an officer of the Tacoma Japanese Association which he continues to serve today since 1912. At present he is vice president of the Association. Hiroshimaya Company (capital \$8,650) and Taiheiyo branch hotel (Pacific Hotel) (Capital \$3,800) total receipt of \$16,500. Younger brother, Junichi manages the Pacific Hotel. Wife, Misuko; oldest son, Joe; next son, Sho; eldest daughter, Miyako; next daughter, Emiko. Employs 4 Japanese and 1 Caucasian. 1354 Market Street.
2. Sadakichi Ohnuma bom October 1873 in Shizuoka Prefecture, Takata gun, Nishiura village. Landed in Vancouver in 1899. Returned to Japan and then returned here in 1904. He started a fisheries company, a farm, and then a hotel in 1913 which he still owns. The New Washington Hotel (Capital \$5,000, annual revenue \$7,200). Employs two. Wife, Mitsuko. 1317 Broadway.
 3. Masajiro Watanabe bom December 1862 in Toyama Prefecture, Toyama City, Imaki village. Landed in Seattle in 1907. He ran the Klondike Hotel and Nanyo Hotel (South Seas) in Seattle from 1907 to 1908. In 1909 he ran the Nabeguma Cafe. He then moved to Tacoma and ran the New Washington which he has to present (Capital \$5,500, annual revenue \$8,500). Employs one. Wife, Yoneko; son, Zensaburo. 1356-1/2 Broadway.
 4. Jusuke Fukutomi bom June 1878 in Kochi Prefecture, Akawa gun, Moriyama village. Landed in San Francisco in 1908. Returned to Japan and then reentered June 1913 through Seattle. He began work originally as a sawmill "bookman." He then opened the Elgin Hotel November 1911 which he runs today. (44 rooms, capital \$4,000; annual revenue \$6,000.) Employs two. 1502-1/2 Broadway.
 5. Junichi Nakashima bom December 1, 1885 in Hiroshima Prefecture, Asa gun, Kawauchi township. Landed in Seattle November 1907. He worked as a "houseboy" in a Caucasian home for five years. He returned to Japan and then re-entered U.S. on June 29, 1913 through Tacoma. He operated a hotel in partnership with his older brother, Hyogo. He manages the Taiheiyo (Pacific) Hotel. (Capital, \$3,000; annual revenue \$4,000.) Wife, Misuno; oldest son, Kazu; next son, Hiroshi. 1340 Commerce Street.
 6. Yuzo Mori bom June 1883, Wakayama Prefecture, Nishi Bo su-gun, Tanabe Harbor township. Entered through Victoria in 1901. Worked as a foreman in a sawmill. Moved to Tacoma in 1910 and operated the Tokiwa Inn. Returned to Japan and re-entered through Tacoma February 1915. Operated the AB Hotel (capital \$3,000; annual revenue, \$4,500) in partnership with Mr. Kashiwagi. 1330-1/2 Broadway.
 7. Gosaku Hamasaki bom May 1885 in Kumamoto Prefecture, Ako gun, Takahama township. Landed in Seatde November 1908. He worked as a common laborer until July 1913 when he opened the Massasoit Hotel (capital \$3,000; annual revenue \$4,800). He is a board member of the Tacoma Japanese Association. He is a member of the Rinko Society (poetry). He has worked very had on behalf of the Japanese immigrants. He employs one Caucasian and one Japanese. Wife, Kikuye. 1702 Broadway.
 8. Hidetaro Tsushi bom July 1886 in Wakayama Prefecture, Nishibosu gun, Hioki township. Landed in Vancouver March 1901. Operates the Delmont Hotel (36 rooms; capital, \$2,500; annual revenue, \$4,500). He is a leader of a group of workers in a camp. Wife, Rakuko; oldest daughter, Masako; next daughter, Hisaye. 204 South 15th St.
 9. Naoshi Yoshida bom October 8, 1870 in Wakayama Prefecture, Umegusa gun, Kishi township. Landed in San Francisco, California on May 4, 1905. He has held the important office of vice president of the Tacoma Japanese Association and the executive secretary. He resigned his position in October 1911 and became involved in the insurance business. July 1912 he opened the Oakland Hotel (60 rooms; capital \$2,500; annual revenue \$4,500). He has led two tour groups through Japan (1915 and 1917). He employs one Caucasian. Wife, Haruye. 1308-1/2 Broadway.
 10. Misuke Shinguchi bom September 1883 in Ehime Prefecture, Nishi-uwa gun, Kawakami township. Landed in Seattle April 1904. He operated a western style restaurant in New York in 1909. Has visited Japan and returned through Tacoma in June 1912. He opened the New York Hotel in November

1915 (53 rooms; Capital, \$2,000; annual revenue, \$3,500). Wife, Takeno; oldest daughter, Aiko.
1522-1/2 Broadway.

11. **Chotaro Hiroshige bom** November 1889 in Saga Prefecture, Miyomoto gun, Asahi township. Landed in **Seattle June 1907**. Visited Japan and returned through Tacoma February 1915. August 1916 he started the **Kyushu Hotel** (capital \$1,500; annual revenue \$3,000). Wife, Tamako. 1512-1/2 Broadway.

Laundry and Dye Work

1. Juichi Nakamura bom January 1887 in Saga Prefecture, Shotsu gun, Shichiura township. Landed in San Francisco May 1904. Visited Japan and returned through Tacoma in 1912. He first worked at the Tacoma Milwaukee Laundry. In 1915 he started the Seattle Coastal Knitting Company until March of 1916. In September of 1916 he became the president of the Eagle Steam Laundry Company. Partners in the venture are Rinzo Morita, Zenosuke Fukushima, Ryota Mitsuda, Seiro Shibagaki, Mitsutaro Hayashi, Shotaro Kiyomoto, and Kumakichi Ishimura. Employs 24 (capital \$20,000; revenue \$25,000). 407 J Street.
2. Yonekichi Kita bom Miyazaki Prefecture. He became the president of the Union Laundry in 1912 (capital \$10,000; annual revenue \$25,000). Employs 30 Japanese and Caucasian workers. 1354 Opera Court.
3. Katami Nakano, Fukuoka Prefecture, Kaho gun, Kami Honami township, Oaji. Landed in San Francisco in 1907. Two years later he moved to Tacoma to start the California Laundry (capital \$4,500). He is in partnership with his older brother, Sho, and younger brother, Shigematsu. 953 South Tacoma Avenue.
4. Magoichi Yamane bom April 1874 in Yamaguchi Prefecture, Oshima gun, Yasutaka Shimoshō township. Landed in Victoria in 1894. Visited Japan and returned in 1902. Again visited Japan and returned via Tacoma in 1912 for the third time. He had worked as a houseboy, farmer, fisherman, and miner. He later moved to Seattle and ran a laundry for seven years. He then moved to Bellingham where he worked at a broom manufacturing company for two years. He then returned to Seattle to operate a cafe. He then moved to Tacoma where he started a laundry, bath house and barber shop (capital \$4,000; property value \$2,000; annual revenue \$6,500). Wife, Chiyoko; adopted son, Sadaichi; three grandchildren. Employs two. 1506 Broadway.
5. Chonosuke Iwai bom January 1884 in Fukui Prefecture, Fukui City, Ashiwakami township. Landed in Seattle November 1903. He operated a farm on Vashon Island until 1912. He moved to Tacoma to operate the Lucky Dye Work (capital \$3,500; annual revenue \$10,000). He is in partnership with Shunichiro Asei. Employs two white males and one female; one Japanese male and one female. 738 St. Helens Avenue.
6. Masataka Fujimoto bom August 14, 1883 in Kumamoto Prefecture, Tamana gun, Onomura township. Landed in San Francisco, California, May 24, 1899. He stayed at the Christian Gospel Mission for about six months. He then moved to Tesla, California in Alameda County where he was a superintendent of a Japanese mining laborer group at the Juan Joaquin Company mining division for ten years and two months. He left the mining company on February 14, 1910 and went to Hollister, California in San Benito County to farm. He rented 420 acres of land and raised various crops for three years. He again left and moved to Tacoma in 1912. He became a bookkeeper for the Lucky Dye Work Company for about three years. The owner wanted to return to Japan so he, in partnership with four others, bought the business. They ran the business for three years and four months with him as the leader. He left the partnership on February 28, 1917 to start a cleaner and dye work specialty shop. He invested \$3,250 to buy the most modern equipment He employs one Japanese and five Caucasians. Wife, Mitsuko. Lives on Opera Court.
7. Miyo Sugiyama bom October 1890 in Shizuoka Prefecture, Takata gun, Nishiura township. Landed in Seattle August 1908. He worked in a laundry in Seattle until August 1911 when he moved to Tacoma

- to start a laundry (capital \$3,000; annual revenue \$4,600). He is in partnership with Riheiei Toya. Wife, Kameko; oldest son, Tatsuo. 1710 Broadway.
8. Heikichi Takeda bom November 1879 in Osaka, Semboku gun, Otori township. He landed in Seattle December 1898. He ran a laundry in Kapowsin in 1904 until 1911 when he moved to Tacoma to manage the Union Laundry Company. Later he ran the Hayes Laundry Company which he continues to operate at the present time. (Capital \$2,500; annual revenue \$3,000.) He is a representative of the Laundry Union. Wife, Kaneko; oldest daughter, Mineko; next daughter, Hisako. 313 South 13th St.
 9. Shikataro Nakagawara bom April 1886 in Saga Prefecture, Miyoki gun, Asahi township. Landed in Tacoma April 1909. He started a laundry in June 1915 which he continues to operate (capital \$2,000; annual revenue \$2,800). Employs one person. Wife, Kiyoko. 2410 North 30th St.
 10. Yonekichi Takeda bom August 1885 in Hiroshima Prefecture, Asa gun, Kawauchi township. Landed in Seattle in November 1907. He started a laundry in June 1915 which he continues to operate (capital \$1,500; annual revenue \$2,500). Wife, Sadako; oldest son, Yutaka; oldest daughter, Yoneko. 1304 Market St.
 11. Genjiro Uyeda bom Febmary 18,1868 in Hiroshima Prefecture, Aki gun, Nakamura district. Landed in Tacoma in April 1901. He started a dye work company in August 1913 (capital \$2,500; annual revenue \$1,600). At present he is treasurer of the laundry union. Wife, Motoko; second son, Tsuraiichi; third son, Jitsu. 304 South 17th St.
 12. Tamakichi Matsunaka bom 1875 in Hiroshima Prefecture, City of Kure, Nikawa village. Landed in Seattle December 1904. He ran laundries in Seattle and Spokane before moving to Tacoma to start a laundry. (Capital \$1,500; annual revenue \$1,600.) 1754 Jefferson St.
 13. Sakutaro Narahashi bom September 1874 in Fukuoka Prefecture, Mii gun, Setsuhara township. Landed in Tacoma November 1914. He started a laundry shortly after his arrival (capital \$1,500; annual revenue \$2,000). Wife, Matsue; one son and one daughter. 1356 Market St.
 14. Iitaro Yoshitomi bom Febmary 1890 in Saga Prefecture, Miyoki gun, Asahi township. Landed in Seattle, October 1907. He returned to Japan and re-entered through Tacoma in April 1915. Started a laundry (capital \$1,500; annual revenue \$2,500). Wife, Umeyo; oldest daughter, Hisae. 423 Puyallup Avenue.
 15. Hidegoro Oktsuka, bom 1880 in Fukuoka Prefecture, Kaho gun, Kaho township. Landed in Seattle in 1904. Started a laundry (capital \$1,300; annual revenue \$2,500). Employs three Caucasians and three Japanese. Wife, Ichino. 1409 Pacific Avenue.
 16. Kuraji Kawaguchi bom February 15,1884 in Hiroshima Prefecture, Aki gun, Edashima township. Landed in Seattle March 25,1909. He ran a laundry in Seattle for a while before starting one in Tacoma. (Capital \$1,100; annual revenue \$2,300.) Wife, Makiko; oldest son, Tom. 114 Puyallup Avenue.
 17. Yomimatsu Nomura bom June 20, 1868 in Fukui Prefecture, Minamimichi gun, Yu o township. Landed in Tacoma November 25,1900. Started a laundry (capital \$1,000; annual revenue \$2,000). Wife, Sakiko; oldest son, Yoichiro; oldest daughter, Yoneko. 1926 Jefferson St.

Barber Shops

1. Hidekichi Yorozyua bom April 1879 in Hiroshima Prefecture, Hiroshima City, Sarugaku village. Landed in Seattle November 1899. Returned to Japan and re-entered July 1914 through Tacoma. He had started a barber shop 15 years ago as he does today. He is a board member of the Tacoma Japanese Association and a representative of the barbers union. (Capital \$3,000; annual revenue \$2,800.) Employs one person. Wife, Shizue. 1319 Broadway.

2. Kaname Ishida bom December 25,1881 in Ehime Prefecture, Nishi-uwa gun, Sendai township. Landed in Seattle May 1908. Returned to Japan and re-entered through Tacoma May 1912. He started a barber shop in February 1914. He has been the vice president of the barbers union, Councilor of the Japanese Association. Besides the barber shop he has a bath house and laundry (capital \$2,500; annual revenue \$5,000). Wife, Asako; oldest daughter Kiyoko; next daughter Yukiko; next daughter Shigeko. Employs one. 1154 Commerce St.
3. Seigo Kitazawa bom January 1888 in Toyama Prefecture, Kami Niigawa gun, Kumano township. Landed in Seattle in February 1908. He worked on a farm until 1914 when he moved to Seatde to start a barber shop. He then moved to Tacoma in 1916 and started a combination barber shop, bathhouse, and laundry (capital \$2,300; annual revenue \$4,200). Employs three. 1336 Broadway.
4. Junjiro Takagi bom November 1880 in Fukui Prefecture, Mii gun, Miyanojin township. Entered through Seattle May 1907. He moved to Tacoma August 1912 to start a barber shop. He is a representative of the barbers guild and a board member of the Tacoma Japanese Association (capital \$1,500; annual revenue \$3,500). Wife, Isono. Employs one. 1313 Pacific Avenue.
5. Kametaro Kenjo bom February 1867 in Yamaguchi Prefecture, Kyuka gun, Yu u township. He immigrated to Hawaii in November 1900. He then moved to San Francisco in June 1902 and to Tacoma in 1906. He worked in a sawmill for about two years. He then opened a barber shop. He has been the president and treasurer of the Barbers' Guild, and board member of the Tacoma Japanese Association. He operates a combination barber shop and bath house. (Capital \$1500.00; annual revenue \$2400.00). 1503 1/2 Commerce St.
6. Kaizo Akase bom April 5, 1886 in Kumamoto Prefecture, Migusa gun, Saitsu township. He immigrated to Hawaii in 1907. He then moved to the mainland through Vancouver B.C. in August 1908. He ran a barber shop on Jefferson Ave. until 1912; then a shop on 23rd Avenue until 1914. He runs a combination barber shop and laundry. (Capital \$1400.00; Annual Revenue \$2200.00). Wife Sone; oldest daughter is Sumako; oldest son is Katsuo. 319 So. 13th St.
7. Shuichi Yamane from Yamaguchi Prefecture, Oshima gun, Yasushimosho village. Landed in Seattle in April 1904. He ran a restaurant in Seattle. He moved to Tacoma in 1912 and started a shoe repair shop. He started a barber shop in January 1914 (capital \$1,300; annual revenue \$2,500). Wife, Yoshi; oldest son, Ichio; oldest daughter, Sadako. 713 Pacific Avenue.
8. Sosuke Kawai bom February 1887 in Yamaguchi Prefecture, Oshima gun, Yasushimosho village. Entered through Seattle in December 1903. Returned to Japan and re-entered April 1915. He had started a hotel in Tacoma in November 1912, and a barber shop in 1914. At present he is president of the barbers guild (capital \$1,000; annual revenue \$2,500). Wife, Yuriko; oldest daughter, Chiyoko; next daughter, Yaeko. 1512 Jefferson.
9. Yoshiji Shiraishi bom November 1879 in Hiroshima Prefecture, Hiroshima City, Kotsuna village. Landed in Seattle March 1908. He opened a barber shop in Tacoma in 1909. Up to 1916 he was guild treasurer. (Capital \$900; annual revenue \$2,500). Younger brother, Sakae; Wife, Tome. 1351 Broadway.
10. Kunitaro Sankyo bom May 1874 in Hiroshima Prefecture, Asa gun, Midori township. Came to America September 1897. He opened a combination barber shop, bath house, and laundry in February 1902. (Capital \$800; annual revenue \$1,700). Wife, Teru; oldest daughter, Kuniko; next daughter, Yoshiko. 1341 Broadway.
11. Yoshita Shimamoto bom February 1883 in Hiroshima Prefecture, Asa gun, Yasumura. Entered through Seattle in 1909 and opened a barber shop. He moved to Tacoma in 1914 and started a barber shop here (capital \$600; annual revenue \$1,600). Wife, Tsune; oldest son, Yoshito; next son, Seito. 1329 1/2 Broadway.
12. Torakichi Okada bom Fukuoka Prefecture, Chikukami gun, Majoji township in 1883. Landed in Victoria in January 1900. He moved to Los Angeles in 1905 and started a billiard parlor, drayage

service, restaurant, hotel, etc. In May 1916 he moved to Tacoma and started a barber shop (capital \$600; annual revenue \$1,200). 313 S. 13th Street.

13. Jiro Sumida born January 1884 in Hiroshima Prefecture, Asa gun, Hiura township. Landed in Tacoma in June 1916. He started a barber shop in March 1917 (capital \$500; annual revenue \$1,200). Wife, Tsuta. 310 South 17th Avenue.
14. Kiyo Nishioka born September 9, 1885 in Kumamoto Prefecture, Kikuchi gun, Maekawa township. Landed in San Francisco November 1907. Started a barber shop in 1910 and then moved to his present location July 1914. (Capital \$500; annual revenue \$2,500.) Wife, Ukiyo; oldest daughter, Kazuko; next daughter, Marie. 1334 Broadway.
15. Tamejiro Yasuda born 1880 in Hiroshima Prefecture, Aki gun, Edashima township. Landed in Seattle in 1909. Opened a barber shop at his present location (capital \$500). 1754 Jefferson.
16. Yoshizo Suzuki born November 1878 in Miyagi Prefecture, Kurihara gun, Iwakesaki village. Landed in Seattle July 1907. Visited Japan and re-entered through Tacoma June 1916. He opened a barber shop in August 1916 at 1319 Broadway. Moved to his present location June 1917. (Capital \$300; annual revenue \$1,000.) Wife, Naoe. 1550 Broadway.

Restaurants, Western Style

1. Shigetaro Oka born 1883 in Ehime Prefecture, Nishiuwa gun, Yanosaki township. Entered through Seattle in 1901. Returned to Japan and re-entered in 1915. He opened a restaurant in partnership with his younger brother Reisaku (capital \$4,500; annual revenue \$40,000). Wife, Yaeko; oldest daughter Emiko; oldest son, Kiyo; next daughter, Shigeko. Employs 10. 1336 Pacific Avenue.
2. Reisaku Oka born April 6, 1886 in Ehime Prefecture, Nishi u wa gun, Yanosaki township. Landed in Seattle September 1903. He returned to Japan and re-entered through Seattle in March 1917. He opened a restaurant in 1912 (capital \$4,500; annual revenue \$40,000). Employs ten. Older brother, Shigetaro. 1336 Pacific Avenue.
3. Hozo Taguchi born May 1880 in Ehime Prefecture, Nishi u wa gun, Yanosaki township. Landed in Tacoma November 1900. He opened the Grand Cafe in December 1912. (Capital \$3,500; annual revenue \$35,000.) Wife, Mitamako; oldest daughter, Fumiko. Employs nine. 1514 Pacific Avenue.
4. Sakunoshin Matsumoto born August 1879. Landed in Vancouver in 1901. He moved to Seattle in 1905 and opened the Alaska Restaurant. He then opened a hotel in Seattle in 1908. Moved to Tacoma in 1910 and opened the Empire Cafe. (Capital \$3,000; annual revenue \$20,000.) Wife, Kinko; oldest daughter, Masako; next daughter, Hisako; oldest son, Kameyoshi; next son Susumu. Employs five. 809 Pacific Avenue.
5. Kenji Shibata born 1890 in Shizuoka Prefecture, Fuji gun, Yoshihara village. Landed in Seattle November 1912. He later moved to Tacoma. He opened the N.P Cafe in November 1916 (capital \$1,700; annual revenue \$25,000). He is in partnership with Genkichi Inouye. Employs five. 1544 Pacific Avenue.
6. Genkichi Inouye born April 1885 in Ehime Prefecture, Nishiuwa gun, Saneana township. Landed in Seattle March 1904. He returned to visit Japan and re-entered through Tacoma in February 1912. He opened the N. P. Cafe November 1916 (capital \$1,700; annual revenue \$25,000) in partnership with Kenji Shibata. Wife, Zen; oldest daughter, Hideko. Employs five. 1544 Pacific Avenue.
7. Bunji Oshita born June 1886 in Ehime Prefecture, Nishi-uwa gun, Saneana township. Entered through Seattle April 1906. Visited Japan and re-entered through Tacoma in January 1915. He worked in a restaurant for two years; then opened his own restaurant in Seattle in June 1908. He moved to Tacoma in May 1914 to start the U.S. Cafe (capital \$1,200; annual revenue \$2,500). Wife, Yasue, oldest daughter, Momoyo; oldest son, Matsumi. Employs two. 1338 Broadway.

Clothing Shops

1. Yoneko Okada from Hiroshima Prefecture. (Capital \$3,000; annual revenue \$10,000). Employs five Japanese. 1344 Broadway Street
2. Kietsu Kumakura born June 1884 in Fukushima Prefecture, Itachi gun, Ryukawa village. Entered through Seattle in June 1906. He opened a clothing store in 1911. He moved to his present location in June 1915. (Capital \$2,000; annual revenue \$8,000). Wife, Toyoko; 3 children. Employs three J Japanese. 1103 South Tacoma Avenue.
3. Goichi Kodama born May 1874 in Hiroshima Prefecture, Sanken gun, Hachiju township. Entered through Seattle in April 1903. He visited Japan once in November 1914. He opened a clothing shop in Tacoma in 1908. (Capital \$1,800; annual revenue \$5,500). Wife, Miyaki; oldest son, Satoru; oldest daughter, Asako. 1347 Broadway.
4. Tsunesaku Matsuzawa from Kochi Prefecture. (Capital \$500; annual revenue \$2,000). 1341 Market Street.

Fish Market and Vegetable Stand

1. Tsunejiro Nakanishi from Yokohama City, Okamo cho 102. Entered U.S. in 1901. He started the M and M Fish Market in 1912. (Capital \$3,000; annual revenue \$25,000). In partnership with Kanshichi Yamamoto. Employs two. 1122 Market Street.
2. Jirokichi Suzuki born March 1885 in Tokyo City, Kiyobashiku, Tsukishima. Entered through Seattle in 1899. He visited Japan in 1915. He opened the Tsukishima Cafe in April 1914. On his return from Japan, he started a fish market (Capital \$1,000; annual revenue \$12,000). Employs one Caucasian. 1110 Market Street.
3. Haruichi Omori born February 1891 in Hyogo Prefecture, Akiseki gun, Akiseki Village. Landed in Seatde in May 1908. He worked as a laborer in various jobs for three years and then started a fish market. (Capital \$500; annual revenue \$6,000). Wife, Ichi; oldest daughter, Haruko. Employs one. 1128 Market Street.
4. Hiroshi Kurimoto born June 22, 1884 in Okayama Prefecture, Atetsu gun, Kamikeibu township. Landed in Seattle in June 1908. He started a vegetable stand and the Fuji ten cents store. He was a second lieutenant in the army reserve. He is a board member and committee chairman of the Tacoma Japanese Association. In partnership with Jitsu Takagaki and Kumaichi Horike. Wife, Itoya. Employs one Caucasian. 1128 Market Street.
5. Tomokichi Sato born May 1883 in Aomori Prefecture, Shimokita gun, Ominato township. Entered through Seatde in August 1900. Visited Japan and returned April 6, 1913 through Tacoma. He opened a vegetable stand in June 1916. Wife, Toshiko; oldest daughter, Seiko; oldest son, Masami. Employs one Caucasian. 1150 Market Street.
6. Masaji Yano born April 1888 in Kagawa Prefecture, Marukuma City. Landed in Seattle in December 1907. He worked as a farm laborer until he opened a vegetable market. (Capital \$1,500; annual revenue \$3,500). He is in partnership with Takao Katsunishi. Employs one Caucasian. 1146-1/2 Market Street.
7. Jitsutaro Nakamura born May 1884 in Okayama Prefecture, Kunikubo gun, Joban township. Entered through Victoria in June 1901. He has a vegetable market. (Capital \$1,500; annual revenue \$15,000). Younger brother, Masajiro Nakamura; wife, Hatsuko; oldest daughter, Teruse; next daughter, Yaeko. Employs one. Younger brother's wife, Kamiye; oldest son, Takeshi; oldest daughter, Fumiko. South 412 15th Street.

8. Iwajiro Takashita bom September 14,1889 in Okayame Prefecture, Atetsu gun, Kamikeibu township. Entered through San Francisco, December 1909. He has a vegetable market. (Capital \$1,000; annual revenue \$8,000). Wife, Kiei; infant daughter, Seiko. Employs one Caucasian. 12 Market Street.
9. Iwakichi Takamori from Wakayama Prefecture, Nishi Bosa gun, Hioku township. Entered through Victoria in March 1901 and then entered the United States. He opened a vegetable market in 1912 on Market Street. He employs one. 1150 Market Street

Japanese Restaurants

1. Eiji Torikoshi bom November 1884 in Toyoma Prefecture, Yoshibi gun, Ashimori township. Landed in San Francisco August 1906. He visited Japan and reentered through Tacoma in February 1915. He opened a Japanese restaurant in November of 1911. He took over the restaurant when his older brother returned to Japan in April 1912. He continues to run it today, in partnership with his older brother, Kingoro. (Capital \$1,500; annual revenue \$6,000). 1504 Broadway.
2. Kametaro Kubo, bom September 1868 in Ehime Prefecture, Kita gun, Nagahama Village. Landed in Seattle in October 1903. In 1904 he operated a tavern and a Japanese and American variety store. Later he moved to Tacoma and in 1909 he started a Japanese restaurant (Capital \$1,500; annual revenue \$6,000). Wife, Kikuko; oldest daughter, Eiko. Employs one person. 1349 Market Street.
3. Kumakichi Yonenami bom January 1882 in Ehime Prefecture, Iyo gun, Kitayamasaki township. Landed in Seattle in November 1908. He visited Japan and returned via Tacoma August 1915. He worked as a common laborer when he first arrived. He started the "Iroha" cafe in February 1916. (Capital \$1,200; annual revenue \$7,500). Wife, Seiko. 1340 Broadway.

Miscellaneous Businesses

1. Tatsuo Takei bom January 1876 in Fukuoka Prefecture, Asakura gun, Umada township. Landed in Seattle in February 1904. He lived in Tacoma for about one-half year and then moved to Seattle to work for the Hokubei Jiji (North American Times) but three days later he went to work for a cannery for six months, and then a hotel for 1-1/2 years. He managed several promising businesses for above two years but the enterprises failed, and he withdrew onto a farm. He worked at the Japanese village at the Alaska Yukon Exposition. He then worked in a sawmill for six months before going to work fo the Asahi Company as he does today. He was transferred to Tacoma about five years ago as the branch manager of the firm. He is always a leader in public enterprises, a public spirited individual. Wife, Kimiko; oldest son, Nobuo; daughter, Tokuko. 1532 Market Street.
2. Masa Yamaguchi bom March 3,1888 in Fukui Prefecture, Imatachi gun, Ajimano township. He came to the United States on May 25,1907. In 1912, he became editor of the Bellingham Hokubei branch office (North American Post). He became editor of the Tacoma branch in 1914. Wife, Misao; oldest daughter, Taeko. 1136 South E Street.
3. Hachiro Takashima bom April 18, 1889 in Fukuoka Prefecture, Kuryugome City, Gaisen Village. Entered through Seattle August 21,1908. He attended public school for 3-1/2 years where he finished his course and received a diploma. He farmed in Bellevue for above three years but he was unsuccessful and became bankrupt with a debt of \$2,000. He has been with the Taihoku Nippo branch office (Great Northern Daily News) and Kyokuto News Agency (The Far East News). His partner is Saikichi Nishimura. 1355 Market Street.
4. Masato Yamasaki bom August 13, 1874. From Fukushima Prefecture, Wakamatsu City, Toa village. He graduated Tokyo Special School in Literature in July 1902. He taught at the Fukushima Prefectural Teachers School from November 1902 until February 1908 when he resigned. He emigrated March 19, 1908 through Seattle. He worked in various jobs in Seattle until November 1912 when he moved to Tacoma. He is an instructor at the language school at the present time. He is a board member of the

Tacoma Japanese Association and is serving as the secretary to the organization. He has done much for the good of the Japanese people. Wife, Kuni; oldest son, Shuji; oldest daughter, Tetsu; next daughter, Yoshi. 510 South 15th.

5. Kuniko Yamasaki bom March 13, 1872 in Fukushima Prefecture, Wakamatsu City, to a village. Entered through Seattle on July 22, 1912. She had attended the Fukushima Prefecture Kitakaitu gun Monda primary and high schools. She taught at the Wakamatsu City high school and elementary school in May 1899. She was then employed at the Fukushima Prefectural School of Literature in March 1903. She left in October 1906. In March 1908, she was employed at the Wakamatsu City Tachikaitu girls school of art. In April 1910, she was employed by the Fukushima Prefectural Tachikaitu girls high and elementary schools but she resigned in July. On July 22, 1910, she emigrated by way of Seattle. She moved to Tacoma May 20, 1912 as a teacher at the language school where she is at present. 510 South 15th Street.
6. Kameji Nutahara bom December 23, 1878 in Kochi Prefecture, Yoshimi gun, Mishima township. He landed in Seattle on February 22, 1901. He worked in the home of Dr. Smith. In 1904 he traveled back east to study. In 1912 he was given the position of superintendent of the Baptist Church. In July 1914 he became the president of the Tacoma Japanese Association. 707 South 15th Street
7. Akisane Kato bom August 23, 1868 in Toyama Prefecture, Shimoniigawa gun, Miikaichi township. He landed in Seattle July 29, 1903. He graduated from the Tokyo Imperial University medical school college of pharmacy in December 1884. In July 1893 he was graduated by the Tokyo Azabu Toyo English-Japanese school, department of divinity, and entered the ministry of the Japanese Methodist Church. He traveled the circuit for ten years on mission work. He then traveled to the United States and began study at Chicago University. After six years he was sent to Stevenson, British Columbia in Canada for 2-1/2 years. From there he went to Victoria, B.C. for another 2-1/2 years. He was transferred to Spokane, Washington for 2-1/2 years before going to Tacoma where he has been for 1-1/2 years as a missionary. The Tacoma Japanese Methodist Church is under the Pacific Japanese Mission which did not have a chapel. He led Tuesday evening prayer services, preached the gospel on Sunday nights. He also had Sunday school and women's society. He also loved reading books which he promoted. Wife, Maseko. 518 South 13th Street.
8. Chugo Watanabe bom Gifu Prefecture, Hajima gun, Komatsuka township. Landed in Seattle 1907. He opened a dental office in Portland and practiced for eight years. He moved to Tacoma to set up his practice in May 1916. 1317-1/2 Broadway.
9. Shinshichi Ito bom September 1, 1879 in Mie Prefecture, Tokai gun, Ominato Village. Emigrated through Canada in 1899. He visited Japan and re-entered through Tacoma in April 1914. In 1908 he traveled east and enrolled at the Illinois dental school. He graduated in 1911 and moved to Tacoma to practice. (Capital \$4,000; annual revenue \$7,500). 1355 Market Street.
10. Shinkichi Makimura bom September 1, 1886 in Gifu Prefecture, Ogaki Village. Landed in Seattle in August 1905. He graduated middle school in his hometown and then went to Tokyo where he studies for two years under the tutelage of Tsuruo Shinya, a master photographer in Kosekigawa ward. He then took over the Sakane Photo Studio in Yonezawa City, Yamanashi Prefecture for two years. He then emigrated and founded his photography studio in August 1916. (Capital \$1,400; annual revenue \$3,800). Wife, Hanako; oldest son, Joji. 921-1/2 E Street.
11. Tokuhei Kawai bom July 1873 in Yamanashi Prefecture, Higashi yamanashi gun, Hikawa township. Landed in Tacoma in January 1895. In 1897 he enrolled at Whitworth College in Sumner, Washington. In 1901 he started the Lincoln Cafe. In 1909 he established an employment agency in Tacoma. In 1915 he started a real estate firm which he does today. 10 North E Street.
12. Magoichi Suzuki bom July 12, 1881 in Aichi Prefecture, Hohun gun, Hogun village. Landed in Seattle October 21, 1905. He visited Japan and re-entered through Seattle on December 23, 1912. He has been a hospital laundry contractor for nine years. (Capital \$2,000; annual revenue \$1,400). NP Hospital in Tacoma.

13. Shoji Ohira bom November 3,1888 in Nagaro Prefecture, Shimoi gun, Chiyo township. Landed in Seattle in November 1909. He studied at the Portland, Oregon dental college. The September 1916 he opened an insurance agency office in Tacoma representing New York Life Insurance Co. (Capital \$ \$1,500; annual revenue \$5,000). 1519-1/2 Broadway.
14. Zensuke Hijishi bom Febmary 1878 in Okayama Prefecture, Okayama City, Nodaya village. Landed in Tacoma in 1898. He is in the junk business. (Capital \$1,5000.00; annual revenue \$5,00). Wife, Fusako; son Tokuju. 432 Puyallup Avenue.
15. Hisao Morishita bom April 1888 in Okayama Prefecture, Kojo gun.Ochiai township. Landed in Seattle in May 1908. He started a clothing store but in January 1917 he started in the junk business. (Annual revenue \$1,800). 423 Puyallup Avenue.
16. Kamekichi Nakagawa bom during the Ansei period (1854-1860) in Wakayama Prefecture, Bosu gun, Hioki township. Emigrated in May 1901. He had been in the vegetable business up to 1912. In January 1913 he started a confectionery store. (Capital \$1,500; annual revenue \$2,000). Employes one female. 1354 Market Street.
17. Kikuzo Hoshide bom June 1888 in Yamaguchi Prefecture, Oshima gun, Akasho village. Landed in Seattle on June 12,1904. He visited Japan and returned through Tacoma in April 1913. At first he worked as a school boy in Seattle. He then worked for the Main Drug Store in Seatde. In September 1914 he started his own drug store. (Capital \$2,000; annual revenue \$1,800). 1354 Broadway.
18. Teiji Torii bom August 1890 in Kumamoto Prefecture, Kamimasu jo-gun, Isa village. Landed in Seattle in November 1907. He first worked for his uncle. He then worked for the Okamaru Co. for three years. He started a billiard parlor. In May 1914 he started a tofu shop. (Capital \$1,400; annual revenue \$4,000). In partnership with Shizuko Terao. Wife, Maruko. 1506 Market Street.
19. Kisoji Hiroishi bom October 1878 in Ehime Prefecture, Iyo gun, Minami Yamasaki township. Landed in Seatde in May 1908. He has worked as a common laborer, cook, and pig farm operator. He started a drayage firm in July 1914. (Capital \$5,000; annual revenue \$6,000). He operates three trucks. He is a councilor of the Tacoma Japanese Association. Employs two. Wife, Tokuko; oldest daughter, Fumiko. 1506 Market Street.
20. Sakae Shinto bom December 1890 in Yamagata Prefecture, Higashi Okishi gun, Takabata village. He was the executive director of the Tacoma Japanese Baptist Church, but later he worked for the Heart Jewelry Store. At present he works for the Stone Fisher Co. 707 South 15th St.
21. Wataro Kuroda bom March 2,1882 in Ehime Prefecture, Unzen gun, Niihama township. Landed in Seatde for the second time on Febmary 26,1917. He worked for a Ford automobile agency in 1912 until April 1917 he started to work for a Studebaker company. Wife, Miyako; oldest daughter, Wako. 1702 South G Street.
22. Kenkichi Honda bom July 1873 in Kanagawa Prefecture, Yokohama City, Aoki village. Landed in Victoria on April 1, 1895. He worked for a fisheries company and then a lumber camp as a foreman. He moved to the U.S. in September 1907 and worked in the cities until he came to Tacoma where he was a foreman for a lumber company. (Annual revenue \$1,200). Wheeler Osgood Company, Tacoma.

Fife

1. Ryuma Iida bom October, 1885 in Kumamoto Prefecture, Aramoto gun, Omichi township. Landed in Victoria in July 1904. On August 2 he moved to Seattle by boat. He worked as a common laborer for two years in Seattle. He moved to the country and did labor contracts for three years. He than farmed for five years. He left to become a round house foreman for a year. He then opened a variety store in Fife in January. (Capital \$1,5000.00; annual revenue \$6000.00). He is in partnership with Togi Iida. One infant. Fife, Pierce County.
2. Tsuchigoro Ishida bom May, 1863 in Hiroshima Prefecture, Kami-ishi gun, Eito township. Landed in Tacoma in 1903. He worked as an itinerant worker until 1907 when he moved to Fife and started farming on twelve acres. He specialized in raising strawberries. Wife, Tomoko; 3 small children. Fife, Pierce County.
3. Toramatsu Habuchi bom Saga Prefecture, Sakata gun, Hoseiji township. He leases 40 acres of land. He has 5 acres of potatoes, 30 heads of cattle, 1 acre of strawberry, 20 pigs, 1 acre of fruits, 2 horses, 2 acres of vegetable, two wagons, 30 acres of hay. (Capital \$2,800.00; annual revenue \$2,500.00). Wife and one small child. Employs one. Fife, Pierce County.
4. Kanzo Hattori bom in Kumamoto Prefecture, Shikamoto gun, Nakatomi township. He is a councilor of the Fife Japanese Association. He is engaged in a business enterprise. (Capital \$7,000.00 annual revenue \$15,000.00). Fife, Pierce County.
5. Matahei Hattori bom in Kumamoto Prefecture, Shikamoto gun, Nakatomi township. He leases 5 acres. He has 1 acre of potato, 2 acres of strawberries, and 2 acres of vegetables. He has 1 horse and 1 wagon. (Capital \$1,500; annual revenue \$1,800). Fife, Pierce County.
6. Kumaichi Horike bom January 1888 in Hiroshima Prefecture, Rohin gun, Fukuso township. Landed in Seattle in 1907. Farmed in Enumclaw. In addition he has a 10 cent store. Wife, Haruki. Fife, Pierce County.
7. Zenosuke Dodo from Hiroshima Prefecture, Asa gun. Leases 10 acres with 5 acres of vegetables. Has 2 horses and 2 wagons. Capital \$3,000; annual revenue \$5,000). Fife, Pierce County.
8. Jinzo Onrzuka bom January 1876 in Kumamoto Prefecture, Shikamoto gun, Takema township. Engaged in farming; later he became a produce buyer. Wife, Uta. Fife, Pierce County.
9. Takeo Ohtsuka bom Febraary 1,1878 in Kumamoto Prefecture Aso gun, Yamanishi township. Landed in Tacoma in 1905. Started farming, specializing in strawberries with 13 acres. Fife, Pierce County.
10. Saichi Kawamoto from Hiroshima Prefecture Asa gun, Midori township. Leases 11 acres with 3 acres potatoes, 4 acres of berries, 4 acres of vegetables. Has 2 horses and 2 wagons. (Capital \$1,500; annual revenue \$2,500) Wife and four children. Fife, Pierce County.
11. Jinhachi Kono from Hiroshima Prefecture, Sahaku gun, Hachiman township. Leases 10 acres with 6 acres of potatoes, 2 horses, 1 acre of berries, 2 wagons, 9 acres of vegetables, and 1 acre of hay. (Capital \$1,400; annual revenue \$3,000). Has one child. Fife, Pierce County.
12. Seiki Kawasaki from Kumamoto Prefecture, Shikamoto gun, Yoneda township. He is a buyer of produce. He is the treasurer of the Japanese Association. He has a wife and child. Fife, Pierce County.
13. Gohachi Yoshida from Hiroshima Prefecture, Asa gun, Nakahara township. A councilor of the Japanese Association. Leases 48 acres with 20 acres of potatoes. He runs 15 heads of pigs, 4 horses,

- 5 wagons, 2 acres of fruits, 13 acres of vegetables, 9 acres of hay, 4 acres of berries. (Capital \$4,250; annual revenue \$6,000). Wife and 4 children. Employs three. Fife, Pierce County.
14. Umematsu Yoshioka born January 1881 in Hiroshima Prefecture, Fukayasu gun, Kamo township. Landed in Seattle 1901. Worked on the railroad for one year. When the Kikudake Company established its office in Seattle, he became the foreman of a group of cannery workers in Bellingham. In 1910 he moved to Fife and started farming. At present he lives in Fife. He is the vice president of the Japanese Association. He farms 30 acres. (Capital \$4,000; annual revenue \$6,000). Wife, Shige; 4 children. Employs 3 people. Lives in Fife, Pierce County.
 15. Fujihira Yoshida born January 4, 1877 in Ehime Prefecture, Nishiuwa gun, Shinketsu township. Landed in Seattle February 1905. He opened a restaurant (western) in Bellingham but lost heavily so that he moved to Fife after one year. He then started Sunrise Gardens. He visited Japan in October 1914 and returned in May, 1915. He then started Tacoma Gardens. (Capital \$5,500; annual revenue \$6,000). Wife, Kise; oldest son, Kiichi. Employs three. He was president of the Agricultural Association and president of the Language School Support Society. He is president of the Japanese Association at the present time. RFD #2 Box 33 in Fife.
 16. Kakuji Yonemura born September 1877 in Kumamoto Prefecture, Hotaku gun, Tagei township. Landed in Victoria in November 28, 1900 and immediately took a boat to Seattle. He started to farm in South Park. In November 1903 he visited Japan via Seattle. He returned to South Park in June 1904 and continued farming until 1910 when he moved to Fife. At present he is a councilor of the Japanese Association. Wife; oldest daughter, Miyako; and next daughter, Namiko. Fife, Pierce County.
 17. Heizo Yokota born January 15, 1873 in Okayama Prefecture, Yoshihi gun, Seiseki township. Landed in Seattle in 1907. He worked in many different areas. He visited Japan in October 1912 and returned the following April and started a farm in Fife. Raises 5 acres of berries. Fife, Pierce County.
 18. Shusuke Takei from Fukuoka Prefecture, Asakura gun, Asakura township. Leases 11 acres. He raises 5 acres of potato, has 10 chickens, 4 acres of vegetables, 1 horse, 2 acres of berries, 2 wagons. (Capital \$1,400; annual revenue \$2,450). Wife and one child. Fife, Pierce County.
 19. Tatsuzo Tamura born November 15, 1868 in Kumamoto Prefecture, Shimo Masuji gun, Nakayama township. Landed in Seattle in November 1904. Moved to Orting. He visited Japan in 1912 and returned the next year to start farming in Fife. Cultivates 36 acres, has 11 acres of potatoes, 25 acres of berries. Wife and 3 children. He employs many people during the summer. Fife, Pierce County.
 20. Tomokichi Takehara from Osaka, Japan. Leases 10 acres. He has 5 acres of potato, 2 acres of berries, 3 acres of vegetables, 1 horse, 1 wagon. (Capital \$700; annual revenue \$1,500). Wife and 3 children. Fife, Pierce County.
 21. Tamejiro Watanabe born October 14, 1872 in Hiroshima Prefecture, Asa gun, Misasa township. Landed in Vancouver 1892. Visited Japan in 1903 and returned in 1904. Moved to Fife. Farms 26 acres. Wife and five children. Fife, Pierce County.
 22. Kamejiro Kamo from Fukuoka Prefecture, Asakura gun, Umada township. Leases 17 acres. Raises 10 acres of potato, 1 acre of berries, 6 acres of vegetables. Has 2 horses and 2 wagons. (Capital \$3,200; annual revenue \$3,000), Fife, Pierce County.
 23. Sakuma Nakayama from Kumamoto Prefecture, Genmei gun, Takesaki township. Leases 17 acres. He has 8 acres of potatoes, 9 acres of vegetables, 2 horses and 2 wagons. (Capital \$3,500; annual revenue \$3,200). Wife and two children. Fife, Pierce County.
 24. Yaekichi Nakayama from Tochigi Prefecture, Sokuri gun, Hokugo township. Leases. Raises 9 acres of potatoes, 10 acres of vegetables, 1 acre of hay, 2 chickens, 2 horses, and 2 wagons. (Capital \$4,250; annual revenue \$5,000). Fife, Pierce County.

25. Yokichi Nakanishi born June 1872 in Ehime Prefecture, Nishi uwa gun, Yanosaki township. Landed in Tacoma in June 1893. He visited Japan for the third time in March 1916. He farmed in ML Vernon in 1903. He sustained heavy damage by flooding and he moved to Fife where he farmed 40 acres. He increased his acreage to the present 160 acres. He was Fife Japanese Association president, Language **School Support** Society member. He has been very active in community affairs. (Capital \$30,000; annual revenue \$48,150). Produce expenses (\$101,000). Highest sales was \$121,000. He is in partnership with Kichigoro Yamamoto. Wife, Masu; oldest daughter, Shizu Yosuke, Shomi, Mataro, Yoshi, Employ 50 people. RFD #2, Fife, Pierce County.
26. Shosuke Nakashima born January 13, 1883 in Kagawa Prefecture, Nakatado gun, Minamimura. Landed in Seattle in 1907. He worked in various places. In December 1908 he moved to Fife and became a produce buyer. Wife and two children. Fife, Pierce County.
27. Shintaro Mukai born 1857 in Ehime Prefecture, Iyo gun, Okada township. Landed in Tacoma in June 1896. He worked as a laborer around Tacoma for 7 years and then started to farm in Fife. He is a former president of the Japanese Association and the present board chairman of the Association. Farms 25 acres. (Capital \$7,000; annual revenue \$9,000). Wife, Yuu; oldest son, Yasuo. Employs two. Fife, Pierce County.
28. Hiroshi Kuramoto from Hiroshima Prefecture, Sahaku gun, Hachiman township. Former executive secretary of the Japanese Association and treasurer of the Language School Association. Rents 50 acres. He has 15 acres of potatoes, 3 acres of hay, 7 acres of cabbage and berries, 30 acres of vegetables. He has 20 chickens, 4 pigs, 3 horses, and 4 wagons. Wife and three children. Employs five. Fife, Pierce, County.
29. Yoshitaro Kusumoto bora Ehime Prefecture, Nishi u wa gun, Shinketsu township. Rents 60 acres. He has 15 acres of potatoes, 2 acres of fruits, 43 acres of vegetables, 9 horses, and 4 wagons. (Capital \$15,000; annual revenue \$18,000). In partnership with Sadanosuke Koike. Has two children. Employs 15. Fife, Pierce County.
30. Yukichi Kubo from Hiroshima Prefecture. Rents 10 acres. Raises 10 acres of vegetables. Has 1 horse and 1 wagon. (Capital \$3,000; annual revenue \$4,500). Fife, Pierce County.
31. Kichigoro Yamamoto born 1888 in Ehime Prefecture, Nishi u wa gun, Yanosaki township. Landed in Seattle in 1911. Moved to Tacoma in 1913 by boat. He went into partnership with Mr. Nakanishi in 1912. (Capital \$30,000; annual revenue \$48,150). Produce expense \$101,000; sales \$121,000. Partner of Mr. Yokichi Nakanishi. Wife, Masaye; oldest son, Reiichi; oldest daughter, Fusae; next daughter, Tsura (or Gyo or Yuki). Employs 50. RFD #2, Fife, Pierce County.
32. Yutaro Matsumura from Nara Prefecture, Kitakatsujo gun, Matsutsuka township. Leases 25 acres. He has 20 acres of potatoes, 3 acres of vegetables, and 2 acres of berries. Wife and six children. Fife, Pierce County.
33. Hanzo Marumoto. Leases 10 acres. He has 2 acres of potatoes, 5 acres of vegetables, 2 acres of hay, 2 horses, and 1 wagon. (Capital \$1,300; annual revenue \$2,000). Wife and two children. Fife, Pierce County.
34. Tojiro Fujita from Yamaguchi Prefecture, Taimo gun, Hirasei township. Leases 15 acres. He has 6 acres of potatoes, 9 acres of berries, 2 horses, and 2 wagons. (Capital \$3,000; annual revenue \$2,700). Wife and two children. Fife, Pierce County.
35. Kiichi Fujita from Yamaguchi Prefecture, Taimo gun, Hirasei township. Leases 15 acres. He has 6 acres of potatoes, 9 acres of vegetables, 2 horses, and 2 wagons. (Capital \$2,800; annual revenue \$2,600). Wife and two children. Fife, Pierce County.
36. Kumaichi Fujita from Okayama Prefecture, Uyemichi gun, Tsuda township. Leases 20 acres. He has 5 acres of potatoes, 15 acres of vegetables, 2 horses, and 3 wagons. (Capital \$4,500; annual revenue \$5,700). Wife and one child. Fife, Pierce County.

37. Ryokichi Fujinami from Shizuoka Prefecture, Abe gun, Miho township. Leases 14 acres. He has 7 acres of potatoes, 7 acres of vegetables, 1 horse, and 1 wagon. (Capital \$1,700; annual revenue \$2,500). Fife, Pierce County.
38. Jukichi Asahara from Yamaguchi Prefecture, Oshima gun, Angesho township. Leases 20 acres. He has 10 acres of potatoes, 10 acres of vegetables, 20 chickens, 1 pig, 2 horses, and 3 wagons. (Capital \$2,500; annual revenue \$2,500). Wife and four children. Fife, Pierce County.
39. Jinsuke Akimoto born August 5, 1886 in Yamguchi Prefecture, Oshima gun, Kamano township. Sailed to Hawaii in 1906. Moved to Tacoma in 1907 to farm in Fife. Cultivates 23 acres. Wife, Ito; oldest son, Hiroi. Fife, Pierce County.
40. Jirokichi Sakahara born 1881 in Osaka municipality, Sennan gun, Tanron township. Landed in Vancouver in 1901. Moved to Seattle by boat At one time he farmed in California. He moved to Fife last year and started to farm. He has 13 acres of berries and potatoes. Wife, Yukino. Fife, Pierce County.
41. Ryujiro Sasaki from Ehime Prefecture, Nishi u wa gun. Leases 13 acres. He has 8 acres of vegetables, 5 acres of potatoes, 33 pigs, 2 horses, and 1 wagon. (Capital \$2,000; annual revenue \$2,000). Fife, Pierce County.
42. Makoto Kibe born May 7, 1882 in Oita Prefecture, Higashi Kokuto gun, Kibe township. Landed in Tacoma in 1911. He farms and also has a produce business in Fife. (Capital \$5,000; annual revenue \$3,000). Wife, Kiriko, four children. Fife, Pierce County.
43. Yumatsu Kinomoto bom 1879 in Ehime Prefecture, Nishi u wa gun, Misaki township. Landed in Seattle in 1904. He is a board member of the Japanese Association. He has been farming since coming to the United States. He raised 15 acres of potatoes and vegetables. (Annual revenue \$3,000). Wife, Tsuruko; two children. Fife, Pierce County.
44. Kameki Kinoshita bom February 1868 in Kumamoto Prefecture, Kikuchi gun, Tosaki township. Landed in Seattle in April 1904. He worked as a laborer in Seattle until he moved to Fife in 1907 to farm. He is a farm produce buyer since 1908. Wife and one child. Fife, Pierce County.
45. Rintsuchi Kimura from Yamaguchi Prefecture, Kyuka gun, Kita kawauchi township. Leases 20 acres. He has 10 acres of potatoes, 10 acres of vegetables, 2 horses, and 2 wagons. (Capital \$4,000; annual revenue \$3,600). Wife and two children. Fife, Pierce County.
46. Zenichi Morishima bom October 5, 1878 in Hiroshima Prefecture, Sahaku gun, Hachiman township. Landed in Hawaii in 1901. Moved to Seattle in 1905 and then to Fife. Farms 19 acres. Wife and five children. Fife, Pierce County.

Firwood and Edgewood

1. Masanao Iida from Kumamoto Prefecture, Shikamoto gun, Omichi township. Leases 25 acres. He has 4 acres of potatoes, 1 acre of vegetables, 18 acres of berries, 1 acre of fruits, 1 acre of hay, 2 horses, and 2 wagons. (Capital \$5,000; annual revenue \$9,000). Wife and two children. Edgewood, Pierce County.
2. Fujizo Ikebe from Kumamoto Prefecture. He leases 15 acres. He has 5 acres of potatoes, 10 acres of berries, 1 horse, and 2 wagons. (Capital \$1,500; annual revenue \$3,000). Edgewood, Pierce County.
3. Ryujiro Ishikawa bom November 3, 1873 from Fukuoka Prefecture, Asakura gun, Yasu township. Landed in Seattle in 1907. Started fanning in Fife. He leases 20 acres and specializes in berries. (Capital \$5,000; annual revenue \$2,500). He is a board member of the Japanese Association. Wife, Satoko and two children. Employs 20 during the summer. Firwood, Pierce County.

4. Kumaki Nishida from Kumamoto Prefecture, Kami masujo gun, Hishi township. He leases 18 acres. He has 7 acres of potatoes, 5 acres of berries, 3 acres of vegetables, 2 acres of hay. (Capital \$ 1,800; annual revenue \$2,500). Wife, one boy, and one girl. Firwood, Pierce County.
5. Asakichi Hoashi bom December 18,1875 in Fukuoka Prefecture, Asakura gun, Yasu township. He landed in Hawaii in 1903; then moved to Seattle in 1907 and then to Fife. He leases 18 acres. He specializes in potatoes and berries. He visited Japan in November of 1916 on the Hawaii Maru. He returned in March 1917 by way of Seattle. Wife, Satoko, one child. Firwood, Pierce County.
6. Torajiro Higashi from Kumamoto Prefecture, Shikamoto gun, Senda township. Leases 10 acres and plants mostly potatoes. (Capital \$1,500; annual revenue \$2,000). Wife and five children. Firwood, Pierce County.
7. Tamakichi Inukami from Hiroshima Prefecture, Asa gun, Nakahara township. He leases 26 acres. He has 5 acres of potatoes, 7 acres of berries, and 8 acres of hay. He has 6 acres on top of that. He has 2 pigs, 5 cows, 20 chickens, 2 horses, and 1 wagon. (Capital \$1,500; annual revenue \$2,500). Wife and four children. Firwood, Pierce County.
8. Johei Oyama from Kumamoto Prefecture, Kikuchi gun, Harano township. He leases 12 acres. He has 4 acres of potatoes, 4 acres of berries, 3 acres of vegetables, and 1 other acre. He has 1 horse and 1 wagon. (Capital \$1,500; annual revenue \$2,500). Wife and two children.
9. Tsunesaburo Kato born 1877 in Hiroshima Prefecture, Hisa gun, Nishishiro township. Landed in Seattie in 1901. Farmed in California for a year and then moved to Firwood to farm. He leases 18 acres and specializes in berries and potatoes. Wife and six children. Firwood, Pierce County.
10. Yukichi Hara from Osaka Prefecture, Senan gun, Tonron township. He leases 11 acres. He has 6 acres of potatoes, 5 acres of berries, 1 horse and 2 wagons. (Capital \$2,000; annual revenue \$3,200). Wife and two children. Firwood, Pierce County.
11. Tokichi Nakazawa born 1880 in Hiroshima Prefecture, Hisa gun, Shikinobu township. Landed in Seattle in 1910 and moved to Fife. He now leases 20 acres. Wife, Kikuno, and two children. Firwood, Pierce County.
12. Sotaro Koyanagi from Fukuoka Prefecture, Miike gun, Mikawa township. He leases 17 acres. He has 10 acres of potatoes, 7 acres of berries, 1 horse, and 2 wagons. (Capital \$2,400; annual revenue \$3,600). Wife, one boy and one girl. Firwood, Pierce County.
13. Sanji Saito from Kumamoto Prefecture, Kikuchi gun, Kita aishi township. Leases 10 acres. He has 10 acres of berries, 1 horse, and 1 wagon. (Capital \$2,000; annual revenue \$2,400). Wife and one child. Firwood, Pierce County.
14. Yukizo Migaki from Okayama Prefecture. Leases 10 acres. He has 5 acres of potatoes, 1 acre of berries, 2 acres of vegetables, and 2 acres of hay. (Capital \$750; annual revenue \$1,750). Wife, one child. Firwood, Pierce County.

Puyallup

1. Kameichi Kawanaka from Ehime Prefecture. Farms 10 acres. He has 1 horse and 1 wagon. (Capital \$500; annual revenue \$1,500). Puyallup, Pierce County.
2. Yoshio Takahashi from Ehime Prefecture. Farms 10 acres. He has 1 wagon and 1 horse. (Capital \$800; annual revenue \$2,200). Puyallup, Pierce County.
3. Goroku Kubo from Hiroshima Prefecture, Asa gun, Ochiai township. Leases 11 acres. He has 1 wagon and 2 horses. He raises potatoes and vegetables. (Capital \$1,500; annual revenue \$2,500). Puyallup, Pierce County.

4. Kiyosaburo Matsuo from Ehime Prefecture. Since coming to the United States, he has only farmed. He farms 45 acres. He has 5 pigs, 3 horses, and 3 wagons. Specializes in berries. (Capital \$5,000; annual revenue \$9,000). Puyallup, Pierce County.

Sumner

1. Matsutaro Ishida from Kumamoto Prefecture. Farms 7-1/2 acres. He has 1 horse and 1 wagon. (Capital \$650; annual revenue \$1,000). Sumner, Pierce County.
2. Shotaro Eto from Kumamoto Prefecture. He farms 15 acres. He has 1 horse, 1 wagon, and 55 chickens. (Capital \$2,000; annual revenue \$5,000). Sumner, Pierce County.
3. Boku Bokusai from Heian Nando (Korea). He farms 14 acres. He has 2 horses and 2 wagons. (Capital \$500; annual revenue \$2,000). Sumner, Pierce County.
4. Tadashi Chiba from Kumamoto Prefecture. He farms 5-1/2 acres. He has 1 horse, 2 wagons, and 1 motorcycle. (Capital \$700; annual revenue \$1,850). Sumner, Pierce County.
5. Jisuke Ogawa from Kanagawa Prefecture. He farms 18 acres. He has 1 wagon and 1 horse. (Capital \$800; annual revenue \$6,000).
6. Choshichi Wada from Hiroshima Prefecture. He farms 203 acres. He has 6 horses, 60 head of cattle, 170 sheep, 50 chickens, and 28 wagons. (Capital \$11,000; annual revenue \$14,000). Sumner, Pierce County. He is in partnership with Jisuke and Hiromichi.
7. Senjiro Nakagawa from Saga Prefecture. He farms 9 acres. (Capital \$500; annual revenue \$1,000). He is in partnership with Seiichi Yashiki. Sumner, Pierce County.
8. Seiichi Yashiki from Hiroshima Prefecture. He farms 9-1/2 acres. He has 1 horse and 2 wagons. (Capital \$600; annual revenue \$4,000). Sumner, Pierce County.
9. Ichimatsu Yasumura from Tokyo. He farms 36 acres. He has 2 horses, 2 wagons, and 1 automobile. (Capital \$3,500; annual revenue \$7,500). Sumner, Pierce County.
10. Shinjiro Kiyohara from Kumamoto Prefecture. He farms 10 acres. He has 1 horse and 1 wagon. (Capital \$1,000; annual revenue \$2,500). Sumner, Pierce County.
11. Rokusuke Yonemura from Hiroshima Prefecture. He farms 15 acres. He has 1 horse and 2 wagons. (Capital \$3,000; annual revenue \$4,500).
12. Bunzo Morishita from Kumamoto Prefecture. He farms 7 acres. He has 1 horse and 2 wagons. (Capital \$700; annual revenue \$1,500).

Orting

1. Tokushiro Imada from Hiroshima City. He leases 40 acres. (Capital \$650). Orting, Pierce County.
2. Kiichi Nitta born 1880 in Hiroshima Prefecture, Sahaku gun, Kusatsu village. Landed in Tacoma in 1901. He worked in many areas until he moved to Orting in 1911 and started a dairy farm. He leases 93 acres and has 32 head of cattle. Wife and five children. Orting, Pierce County.
3. Sokichi Yonezawa born March 19, 1886 in Yamaguchi Prefecture, Oshima gun, Okiura township. He landed in Seattle on April 1, 1904. The following year he moved to Orting to start a laundry. (Capital \$500; annual revenue \$1,500). Wife and one child. Orting, Pierce County.
4. Tsunezo Tarui from Wakayama Prefecture. He is in the dairy industry. He leases 80 acres. He has 30 head of cows, 50 chickens, 2 horses, and 2 wagons. (Capital \$3,000; annual revenue \$3,000). Orting, Pierce County.

5. Toyomatsu Nakashima born November 6, 1868 in Saga Prefecture, Inukami gun, Hinatsu township. He landed in Vancouver on May 12, 1901. He stayed in Vancouver for about a month before moving to Seattle by boat. He worked at various jobs. He moved to his present location in 1905. He was also a hop pickers' labor contractor. He farms 18 acres. He has a wife; oldest daughter, Hatsuko. Orting, Pierce County.
6. Takejiro Maeda born June 15, 1879 in Saga Prefecture, Inukami gun, Hinatsu township. He landed in Seattle in 1901. He moved to his present location in 1908. He leases 115 acres. He has 45 cows, 150 chickens, 4 horses, 4 wagons, and 6 pigs. (Capital \$4,000; annual revenue \$5,000). Wife, Toyoko; four children. Hires one person. Orting, Pierce County.
7. Kuyoko Kiode from Hiroshima City. Has a variety store. (Capital \$3,890; annual revenue \$2,400). Orting, Pierce County.
8. Wataro Terashima born 1875 in Saga Prefecture, Inukami gun, Hinatsu township. Landed in Vancouver, B.C. in 1899. He entered the United States in 1906. He moved to his present location in 1912. He operates a dairy farm. He leases 100 acres. He has 30 cows, 50 chickens, 2 horse, and 3 wagons. Hires one person. (Capital \$3,500; annual revenue \$4,000). He has one child. Orting, Pierce County.
9. Sadaichi Sasaki from Hiroshima City. He leases 55 acres. He has 12 cows and 1 wagon. (Capital \$3,000; annual revenue \$3,500). Orting, Pierce County.
10. Kametaro Suekawa from Yamaguchi Prefecture. He farms. He is in a three-way partnership. (Capital \$8,000; annual revenue \$15,000). He has 4 horses, 3 wagons, and 2 automobiles. Orting, Pierce County.

Miscellaneous

1. Heiichi Anbo born March 23, 1889 in Hiroshima Prefecture. Gotsuki gun, Mukaijima, Nishi township. Landed in Vancouver in June 1906. He worked as a gardener for above 10 years. He worked as a foreman at Mt. Selleck until April 1916. He became foreman of a Japanese labor group at the National Lumber Company. (Wages over \$1,000). Wife, Asayo; oldest daughter, Tomiye. National, Pierce County.
2. Sadakichi Hara from Hiroshima Prefecture. He is a barber. (Capital \$1,000; annual revenue \$1,500). National, Pierce County.
3. Munehira Oda born January 1886 in Shizuoka Prefecture, Iwata gun, Mitsuke village. He landed in Seattle on February 9, 1908. He graduated from Japanese middle school in 1903. He was with the Sotoda government finance office for 3 years. In Seattle he taught judo at the Seattle Dojo with Iitaro Kanno (2nd degree black belt) and Mr. Tokugoro Ito (5th degree black belt). He became foreman of a labor crew at a lumber camp in "Meskell". He later became a foreman in Tenino. When the lumber company closed, he went prospecting for gold in Alaska. He was called back by the lumber company which had reopened in January 1917. He is the foreman of a Japanese labor crew at the lumber company. (Annual revenue \$3,000). He has 55 men working under him. Tenino Lumber Company, Thurston County.
4. Ryoza Yokoyama from Fukui Prefecture. Has a sawmill with Japanese personnel. (Capital \$350; annual revenue \$1,000). Eatonville.
5. Masakichi Ida from Yamanashi Prefecture. He has a barber shop. (Capital \$400; annual revenue \$1,900). Eatonville.
6. Shigezo Inouye from Okayama Prefecture. He is in the laundry business. He has a car, 2 horses, and 1 wagon. (Capital \$4,500; annual revenue \$3,00). Eatonville.

7. Shojiro Kawaguchi from Hiroshima Prefecture. He is in the oyster business. He has 17 acres. (Capital \$3,500). Shelton.
8. Totaro Hagiwara from Shizuoka Prefecture. He has a car and rents his home. (Capital \$2,000; annual revenue \$5,000). Shelton.
9. Kotaro Yoshihara from Hiroshima Prefecture. He is in the oyster business. (Capital \$3,500; annual revenue \$3,500). Olympia.
10. Yumatsu Tsuda from Yamaguchi Prefecture. He farms 11 acres. He has 3 cows, 20 rabbits, 1 horse, 2 wagons, and 1 buggy. (Capital \$1,500; annual revenue \$3,000). Olympia.
11. Eisaburo Oi from Okayami Prefecture. He farms 94 acres. He has 22 cows, 20 chickens, 1 horse, and 1 wagon. (Capital \$8,500; annual revenue \$2,250). He is in partnership with Mr. Yasaku Nakamura. Ritel.
12. Genroku Sato from Fukushima Prefecture. He is in the oyster business. He has two lots. (Capital \$3,000). Nakota.
13. Itsuyuki Murakami from Hiroshima Prefecture. He has a 5 acre garden. He lives in a house with double eaves (?duplex) which is on a double lot. He has a 32 acre oyster farm. (Capital \$16,800; annual revenue \$13,300). Nakota.
14. Kokichi Takeuchi from Hiroshima Prefecture. He has 10 acres. He has 90 pigs, 2 horses, 2 wagons, and 130 chickens. (Capital \$735; annual revenue \$1,990). Tumwater.
15. Matsutarō Yanakawa from Hokkaido. He has a western style restaurant. (Capital \$1,300; annual revenue \$7,000). Aberdeen.
16. Kichigoro Inaba from Hiroshima. Farms 4 acres. He has 1 horse and 1 wagon. (Capital \$1,000). Aberdeen.
17. Yushiro Maeda from Kagoshima Prefecture. He has an oyster farm of 39 acres. (Capital \$500; annual revenue \$3,000). New Kamilch.
18. Shunmi Egusa from Hiroshima Prefecture. Farms 20 acres. He has 9 cows, 6 pigs, 2 horses, 1 car, and 2 wagons. (Capital \$3,000; annual revenue \$4,000). Springdale.
19. Hokichi Tamura from Shizuoka Prefecture. He leases 29 acres. He has 10 cows, 50 chickens, 2 horses, and 3 wagons. (Capital \$1,230; annual revenue \$2,100). McMillen.
20. Yonezo Mizoguchi from Hiroshima Prefecture. He leases 29 acres. He has 10 cows, 50 chickens, 2 horses, and 3 wagons. (Capital \$1,230; annual revenue \$2,100). McMillen.

Japanese Establishments in Tacoma

1. Variety store (grocery	5
2 store) Railroad labor	1
3. Western style	6
4. restaurants Barber	17
5. shops Bath houses	9
6. Laundry	24
7. Hotels	14
8. Clothiers	5
9. Japanese restaurants	4
10 Jewelry (clock shop)	1
∴ Transportation shop (drayage)	2

12. Photo studio	1
13. Miscellaneous enterprises	8
14. Printing company	1
15. Junk company	2
16. Newspaper Co.	1
17. Meat Market	1
18. Billiard Parlor	3
19. Physician's Offices	3
20. Fish Market	4
21. Dime Store	1
22. Green Grocer	1
23. Electric Shop	1
24. Newspaper Branch Offices	3

As a whole Tacoma has various organizations such as the Tacoma Japanese Association, Tacoma Japanese Language School Support Society, Tacoma Kochi Prefecture Association, Tacoma Japanese Laundry Guild, Tacoma Japanese Barbers Guild, Chikushi Association (Kyushu Association), Tacoma Rin-ko Society (Riverside Society), Tacoma Japanese Hotel Association, Tacoma Restaurant Association, Western Style Restaurant Association. There is a school, Tacoma Japanese Language School. Religious organizations include Japanese Baptist Church, Japanese Methodist Church, and Japanese Buddhist Church Young Peoples' Division.

For the young people there are debate societies such as the Sanpukai (Cryptomeria breeze Society), etc.

Table of estimated resources and productivity of Japanese immigrants in Tacoma and nearby areas.

These tables reflected only the estimated resources and productivity of independent workers and business people. Upon examination of this work force, the value of their endeavors constitute 30% to 40% of the total value of the approximately 4,500 people of Japanese ancestry living in the Tacoma Japanese Association jurisdiction. About 3,000 are general laborers whose average daily wages is about \$2.00. This will compute to an annual income of this group to be about \$2,160,000. This table excludes this estimate.

Group inside the city	
Capital Fund	\$254,900
Annual Income	\$604,000
Group outside of the city	
Capital Fund	\$243,600
Annual Income	\$340,030
Miscellaneous group	
Capital Fund	\$73,120
Annual Income	\$90,510
Grand Total	
Capital Fund	\$ 567,730
Annual Income	\$1,030,670

Various organizations, newspapers, schools.
(Only those that are functioning at present.)

Tacoma Japanese Association

The organization was first proposed by Mr. Hyogo Nakashima, Mr. Taro Doki, and Mr. Totaro Kawasoe in October of 1909. There were about 100 people at the outset. Fifteen names were listed in the petitioners for articles of incorporation which was sent to the government office of the State of Washington. The petition was approved. It was also the first organization in the state of Washington to be granted a certificate of approval by the Consulate of Japan.

The present officers are as follows:

President	Kameji Nutahara
Vice President	Hyogo Nakashima
Treasurer	Shigetaro Morinaka
Secretary:	Tatsuo Takei
Chairman of the Board:	Hiroshi Kurimoto
Liaison representatives:	Kameji Nutahara, Masato Yamasaki, Tatsuo Takei, Sho Yamaguchi, Shunichi Otsuka

Headquarters: 510 So. 15th St.
Tacoma

Kochi Prefectural Association

The association was proposed by Jusuke Fukutomi and Shintaro Monda and established in 1908.

Present officers are as follows:

President:	Kameji Nutahara
Vice President:	Fukuma Morita
Treasurer	Jusuke Fukutomi
Secretary:	Inekichi Iida

The club has 50 members.

Headquarters: 1502 Broadway
Tacoma, Wa.

Chikushi Society (Old Kyushu Society)

The Tacoma branch of the Seattle based society of the Fukuoka Philanthropic Society was founded in 1903. This branch was split off and was named the Chikushi Association in November of 1915.

Present officers are:

President:	Tatsuo Takei	Treasurer:	Kenmi Nakano
Secretary:	Hachiro Takashima		20 members.

Laundry and Dye Work Guild

The guild was founded on April 14, 1910 after being proposed by Mr. Yamane, Mr. Takeda, and Mr. Koda.

Present officers are:

President:	Magoichi Yamane
Vice President:	Sakutaro Narahashi
Treasurer	Genjiro Uyeda, Kenmi Nakano
Secretary:	Juichi Nakamura

Auditor Kuroji Kawaguchi, Yonematsu Nomura, Komakichi Sato,
Hidegoro Otsuka
25 members.

Barbers' Union

Established July 10, 1911. The organization received its charter under the auspices of the Tacoma Japanese Association in July 1912.

Present officers:

President	Kisuke Kihana
Vice President	Kaname Ishida
Treasurer	Yoshiji Shiraichi
Secretary:	Sen Hayashi
Director.	Junnjiro Takagi
Representatives:	Seigo Kitazawa, Mr. Uchida, Sen Hayashi, Munesuke Kawai, Kumajiro Oba, Yoshizo Suzuki, Kaizo Akase.

37 members.

Hotel Union

Founded on December 7, 1908, under the advocacy and organization of Mr. Hyogo Nakashima, Totaro Kawazoe, Ikutaro Nakashima. This was the second hotel association. A previous association was dissolved in June 1912. Details of this organization is not clear at the present time. Restaurant Association (Westernized)

The details of its founding is not clear.

President: Sakunoshin Matsumoto
6 members.

Japanese Restaurant Association

The organization was founded in 1911 under the leadership of Masao Sugihara, Totaro Kawasoe, Tanizo Koyama, Fukuma Morita, Kingori Torikoshi. It was dissolved in 1914 but was reestablished in January 1917. 4 members.

Business Association

The association was founded in November of 1916 as a branch of the Seattle Business Association. It was organized by businesses selling Japanese goods such as Furuya, Okamaru, Ozawa, etc.

Rin-Ko Club

Founded in May 1915 for those people interested in haiku. The original group consisted of Mr. Wasei Monda, Ichino Morita, Sansui Sugihara, Issei Sokuryu, Umekiyo Kondo, Asao Otsuka, and others.

Secretary managers: Shunka Takei, Shunsan Kihana, Tenso Hamasaki.
Over 20 members.

Photography Study Club

Founded in 1915 by those interested including Sanekichi Makimura, Shinichiro Mori, Matsujiro Mizuki, Tomijiro Yoshioka.

About 10 members.

Japanese Baptist Church

Founded around 1890 or 1891. The first minister was Fukumatsu Okazaki. The present minister is Mr. Kameji Nutahara. Many Japanese immigrants live in its dormitory. 707 So. 15th St.

Japanese Methodist Church

The church was started in September 1908 by the Evangelist Mr. Shizuichi Higashida. The church building was established in 1909. Present minister is Mr. Akisada Kato. Steward is Mr. Toraichi Seto. 39 members. A Sunday school was established and young girls were taught lessons.

Located at the corner of South 13 and Tacoma Ave.

Tacoma Buddhist Church

The church was established when an itinerant Buddhist priest, Mr. Nakai, came to Tacoma to preach. The church is presently at the Hiroshimaya Hotel but they are now planning to erect a temple.

Japanese Language School

Established on May 12, 1912.

Principal: Masato Yamasaki
Teacher: Kuniko Yamasaki
Support Society President: Hyogo Nakashima
Treasurer: Shigetaro Morinaka
Students: 36 pupils

512 South 15th St.

Tacoma Jiho Newspaper

The paper began publication on February 11, 1912 by Kichisaburo Fujimoto and Domaroji Iino. It was the first monthly magazine in Tacoma. A new printing press was installed in May 1914 and the newspaper was renamed Tacoma Shuko (weekly). In December 1915 it was again renamed Jiho (daily). It is the only Japanese language newspaper in Tacoma. Editor: Shunichi Otsuka 1908 Jefferson

Branch Office of Hokubei Jiji (North American Times)

Established in 1907. It is a branch of the Hokubei Jiji newspaper published in Seattle. Sho Yamaguchi is the branch manager. 1136 South E St.

Branch office of Asahi Newspaper

A branch of the Japanese Language newspaper, the Asahi Shimbun which is published in Seattle. It was established in 1908 with Mr. Yoshio Hashiguchi as its first manager.

At present the manager is Tatsuo Takei.
1532 Market St.

Branch of Taihoku Nippo

A branch office of the Seattle based Taihoku Nippo, a Japanese language newspaper. It was established in 1910 with Mr. Shunichi Otsuka as manager. Present manager is Mr. Hachiro Takashima. Corner of Market St. and South 15th St.

Besides the above there was a monthly magazine called Taiheiyo Koron (Pacific Opinion.) It was published by Mr. Waichiro Ukaji around 1912, but only three editions were published before ceasing publication. Around 1911, at the proposal of the Youth Association and others, an entertainment society was established and articles were printed from time to time. It was abandoned in 1915. Mr. Waichiro Ukaji promoted the establishment of a Young Peoples' Association but this did not materialize.

Kaede Kai (Maple Society)

Haeko, the wife of Mr. Naoshi Yoshida, proposed the formation of a womens' society which was established around 1911. It has about 20 members.

Sanfukai (Wind Through the Cryptomeria Society)

Proposed by Eiji Higashi, Seiro Shibagaki, and others interested in debating by the Tacoma Japanese young people. It is a lively, vibrant society. It was established in 1914.

Members - no official count.

Tacoma Japanese Barbers Association

Established on July 10, 1911. There were 21 Japanese barbers and 11 barber shops at that time. The first officers of the organization were:

President: Shuzo Niiyama Vice President Hidekichi Yorozuya Manager Yashichi Fukagawa
Corresponding Secretary: Noboru Hayashi Councilors: Kametaro Kenjo, Yoshiji Shiraishi, Toraji Miyake, Kunitaro Sankei, Koichi Tanaka. Treasury fund: \$27.75 The fee for haircut at that time was 20 cents and shave was 10 cents. The fees were raised in January 1912 to 25 cents which was the fee charged by Caucasian barbers.

A petition to obtain certification of the association was presented to the Tacoma Japanese Association by the Barbers' Association president. There were 32 members in July of 1913.

There was communication from the Seattle Barbers' Association in November of 1916. The respective presidents were Mr. Munesuke Kawai for Tacoma and Chusaburo Ito of Seattle. They both signed the following resolution.

1. To harmoniously cooperate between us for the betterment and protection of members of both the Tacoma and Seattle Barber Associations.
2. To carry out the above resolution.

In May 1917 the cost of a haircut was raised to 30 cents and shave to 15 cents which was what the Caucasian barbers were charging.

There are 21 barber shops and 40 members at present.

Present officers are:

President: Kisuke Kihana
Vice President: Kaname Ishida
Secretary: Noboru Hayashi
Treasurer: Yoshiji Shiraishi
Manager: Junniro Takagi
Councillor: Keigo Kitazawa, a Mr. Uchida, Munesuke Kawai,
Kumajiro Oba, Yoshizo Amaki, Kaizo Akase.

Summary

Since the association was established all members have worked together without discord or opposition. This was especially true in our relationships with the Caucasian barbers who have always sent many representatives to our parties and meetings. The association has exchanged views with the white barbers in relation to Caucasian state examiners. We have kept an open line of communication. For the past three years each member has willingly paid his monthly assessment without complaining for the mutual benefit of all members. If a member becomes ill or is returning to Japan because of a debilitating illness, association regulations state that these individuals are to be visited and/or given farewell gifts. The gifts are to be as substantial as possible without putting any undue hardships on anyone. There have been two or three such cases. The present treasury has \$140.

Present names of barber shops are:

1. Yamane Barber Shop
2. Takagi Barber Shop
3. Yasuda Barber Shop
4. Oba Barber Shop
5. Okazaki Barber Shop
6. Kihana Barber Shop
7. Ishida Barber Shop
8. Shimamoto Barber Shop
9. Nishioka Barber Shop
10. Shiraishi Barber Shop
11. Suzuki Barber Shop

12. Hayashi Barber Shop
13. Kawai Barber Shop
14. Sumida Barber Shop
15. Akase Barber Shop
16. Kenjo Barber Shop
17. Iwasaki and Nishizaki Barber Shop
18. Yorozuya Barber Shop
19. Sankei Barber Shop
20. Kitazawa Barber Shop
21. Asahi Barber Shop

Tacoma Japanese Barbers Association
Rules and Regulations-
(By-laws)

- Item 1. The organization is organized for Tacoma Japanese barbers.
- Item 2. The organization will be named Tacoma Japanese Barbers Association.
- Item 3. The goal of the Association is to promote cordial friendship and sincere esteem among its members and to come to the aid of any of its members who are having difficulties.
- Item 4. The headquarters of the Association will be at the Kitazawa Barber Shop which is at 1336 Broadway.
- Item 5. Any new barber who opens in Tacoma must join the Association.
- Item 6. In order to carry out the rules and regulations of the Association, the following officers will be elected:

Association		President
Association	Vice	President
Association		Treasurer
Association		Manager
Association		Secretary
Association Council Members (6)		
(Exclusive of a paid staff member)		
- Item 7. The Association president will oversee the various businesses of the Association. The Association vice president will assist the president. The treasurer will have the responsibility of payments and disbursements under specific orders of the president. The manager will have the responsibility of managing the rules, regulations, and discipline of the members. The Councilors have the responsibility of deciding which items will be presented for consideration.
- Item 8. The officers will serve a term of one entire year. In case of vacancy, a replacement will be elected. In case of a tie in a vote the senior member will be selected.
- Item 9. The position of secretary will be salaried; the remaining offices are honorary positions.
- Item 10. It will be the duty of each member to pay 25 cents per month American money.
- Item 11. Association meetings. There will be scheduled meetings, special general meetings, and executive committee meetings. Scheduled general meetings will be held in January and July of each year. Executive committee meetings will be called when deemed necessary.

- Item 12. For those members wishing to take an examination in order to set up shop, he should present a written document to this effect to the Association president. The president will try to schedule the examination as convenient as possible for the examinee.
- Item 13. For those members wishing a certificate from the Japanese Consulate, he should notify the president which document is desired. The president in turn will issue a letter of introduction and guarantee.
- Item 14. Business hours for members will be until 9 p.m. on regular working days. The shops will open in the morning at the convenience of each shop. The shops will be open Saturday mornings until noon. Holidays will be as follows: January 1 will be an all day holiday. Shops will be closed one hour before the Imperial Birthday Celebration ceremony. The holidays are Washington's birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day (September), Thanksgiving Day (November), and Christmas (December). Shops will close at noon on the 4 major holidays.
- Item 15. Fees will be determined by each member.
- Item 16. If there is to be a work stoppage the employer should notify the employee one week before. In the event that agreement could not be reached, the reasons for the disagreement should be written and submitted. And wait for its resolution.
- Item 17. In cases of dispute, the association member may submit a petition along with fifty cents to the president. The member may refuse the ruling. He can write down his reasons for refusal and submit it to the president, who will give the member permission to do so.
- Item 18. When a person is accepted as an apprentice, that person will deposit \$25 with the association for one year. The reason is, if the apprentice should decide to quit on his own accord, it would cause much inconvenience to the owner. The guarantee money will be given to the owner as breach of contract payment. If the person fulfills his one year apprenticeship, the treasurer will add 5% interest to the principal and return it to this person. If the owner and apprentice should for some reason separate by mutual consent the money will be returned.- (This is especially so if the shop owner or the family of an association member should get a new apprentice.)
- Item 19. In relation to the previous item, if after investigation by the association officials they deem that the person acted contrary to the rules set forth, a fine of \$5 will be assessed for breach of contract Also, if the circumstances warrant this, the certificate of the association can be withdrawn.
- Item 20. The by-laws of the organization can be amended at the regular general meeting.

Adopted January 10, 1915 A.D. at the general meeting.

Tacoma Japanese Barbers Association

Laundry and Dye Workers Association

The Tacoma Laundry and Dye Works Association was founded on April 14, 1913 by the committee consisting of Seisaku Fujii, Gisaburo Sugiyama, Heikichi Takeda, Magoichi Yamane, Yomimatsu Nomura, and others. The founding ceremony was held on May 4, 1913. The officers of the organization at that time consisted of the first four names above who alternated duties as councilors of the organization and carried out the duties of the association. Election of officers was held at the March 19, 1914 general meeting. The results of the election were:

President	Seisaku Fujii
Vice President:	Magoichi Yamane
Treasurer:	Shoko Fujimoto
Director	Hiroshi Yano

At the January 13, 1916 general meeting, it was proposed that the association start a credit union. It was met with much enthusiasm. The credit union was inaugurated at the January 14, 1917 general meeting. A shopping service to the credit union was formed. At present there are several thousands of dollars in savings. There are 25 members today.

Present officers are:

President;	Magoichi Yamane
Vice President	Sakutaro Narahashi
Treasurer	Genjiro Uyeda
Director	Shoko Fujimoto

Tacoma Rin-ko Society

The society was formed in June 1915 by Wasei Monda, Sehana Takei, Asao Otsuka, and Sasanshoshi Kurimoto. It had a very modest beginning but with hard work and perseverance of the secretary, Wasei-shi, it grew; however, he moved to California and Sehana took over the post. He persevered so that there are more than 20 members with Ichinoshuso Morita as head master. The society meets twice a month to write haiku and to discuss and critique haiku poetry, which were written by the members. Once a month a selected haiku is inscribed on a scroll to promote the art of haiku. The selection committee consists of Ichino, Teruyo Abe, Tameishusho Takahata.

The present secretary is Shunsan-shi Kihana. Treasurer is Tenso-shi Hamasaki. The society is flourishing.

Tacoma Japanese Methodist Church

In September 1908 (Meiji 40) Mr. Shizuichi Higashida, a student at the College of Puget Sound, rented a house at 511 South 15th St. in Tacoma and began bible studies. This was the beginning of the Japanese Methodist Church. Through much self-sacrifice he continued preaching the gospel with the help of two people: Mr. Yoichi Yasu and Reverend Miller of the Central Methodist Church.

History of the organization.

One year after its founding the church became a part of the Pacific conference of the Japanese Methodist Mission, which had headquarters at 1359 Pine St in San Francisco. The general assembly of the mission assigned ministers to the churches. It also received aid from the American men and women of good will and resident Japanese. The ministers and officers of the church are as follows:

September 1908 to August 1911 (3 years)

Minister:	Hideo Sakaizawa
Deacon:	Nobutaro Inegaki

September 1911 to August 1912 (1 year)

Minister:	Junkei Arima
Deacon:	Keiro Shibagaki

September 1912 to August 1913

Minister:	Nobuichi Kurihara
Deacon:	Saburo Emi

September 1913 to February 1914

Minister:	Saburo Nomi
Deacon:	Yutaka Fukuda

February 1914 to September 1914

Minister and Deacon:	Hisajiro Takahisa
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Since October 1914

Minister: Akisane Kato
Deacon: Toraichi Seto

Location of the church and telephone number:

518 So. 13th Tacoma
Tel. Main 7264

Congregation is about 39 people.

Since its founding about half of the congregation have moved to Seattle, Japan, and elsewhere. About 20 or so have since joined the congregation.

Church gatherings:

Sunday 1:30 p.m. Sunday school
3:00 p.m. Sunday school in Fife
8:00 p.m. sermon in Fife

Wednesday 8:00 p.m. Bible studies and prayer services

Once a month: Epworth League meets

2nd Friday of each month: Women's Society meets in the evening

Every Wednesday evening: English studies etc.

History of the Progress of the Fife Japanese

Fife is a large agricultural district adjacent to Tacoma. It contains an area of several thousand acres of rich soil and easily irrigated land. The area is crisscrossed with roads for cars, trucks, and streetcars; and farm products can be readily transported. Many farms dot the valley. If one were to realize that the farms can produce nearly all of the necessary vegetables to take care of a population of about 120,000 people, one can imagine the potential for development.

Fife did not spring up overnight. About 30 years ago the area was an Indian reservation with luxuriant growth of willow trees and with only a few houses scattered here and there. It was truly a wilderness.

As Tacoma developed and the population grew it became apparent that necessary foodstuff would be needed, and that the fertile plains nearby could be the answer. It was like a gift of heaven for the Japanese immigrants with their ability and cleverness. They had their eyes on this from early on. In 1897 Mr. Heishiro Mihara, a native of Ehime pref. leased and farmed 20 acres of land. He was the first of many Japanese farmers to follow. Among them were Mr. Soroku Kuramoto who came in 1903, Mr. Shintaro Mukai in 1904, and Mr. Yokichi Nakanishi in 1905. They are the "elder Statesmen" of successful farmers. There was a spurt of New Japanese farmers coming into the area to start farming. There was a devastating flood of the Puyallup River in 1904. The Japanese farmers suffered much damage, but they had the indomitable spirit to overcome this disaster.

The Fife Agricultural Association was founded in August 1907. By this time the Japanese were cultivating about 700 acres of land. There were about 30 independent farmers and over 100 other workers. It was felt that an agricultural association was needed to keep pace of farming and to improve farming methods in order to better control their destiny in farming. There were about 25 members.

Officers were elected.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. President | Shintaro Mukai |
| 2. Vice President: | Yokichi Nakanishi |
| 3. Treasurer. | Soroku Kuramoto |
| 4. Secretary: | Heishiro Mihara |

Mr. Kuramoto became president in 1908. Mr. Nakanishi was elected president in 1912. Mr. Tohei Yoshida was elected president in 1912. Mr. Nakanishi again became president in 1916. For the previous five years the association ran smoothly with the nucleus of capable men at the helm. The improvements and developments went as planned. In 1909 the Tacoma Japanese Association receive a charter of incorporation from the state of Washington government office and an authorization from the Japanese Consulate Office. Its jurisdiction extended over 10 counties. Fife was part of this jurisdiction The Fife Agriculture Association held a subordinate charter to the Tacoma Japanese Association. By 1910, however, the acreage was increased about 2,00 acres and there were more than 500 Japanese. The people began voicing their opinions on establishing its own Japanese Association. More and more people clamored for this so that in 1916 the Fife Agricultural Association was disbanded and the Fife Japanese Association was founded (see references in History of the Tacoma Japanese in Chapter 2.)

After much trials and tribulations the Fife Japanese Association was founded.

President:	Mr. Shintaro Mukai
Vice President:	Toichi Ohashi
Treasurer	Hiroshi Kuramoto
Secretary:	Kichigoro Yamamoto

Without going into the good points and shortcomings, or merits or demerits of the independence movement, a good deal of energy was expended on this issue. (Energy wasting struggle). After the election different factions became quite active making the people realize the difficulties the Association was having. This condition prevailed into 1917 when the factions became more outspoken in their rejections which took various forms. This irritated Mr. Tohei Yoshida and the other officers, who threatened to resign. Fortunately a peaceful settlement of the issue was obtained.

Present officers:

President	Tohei Yoshida
Vice President	Umematsu Yoshioka
Treasurer:	Kiyoki Kawasaki
Secretary:	Hiroshi Kuramoto

Fife Japanese Association Area of Jurisdiction: tables of occupations and population.

Total families	130
Population	675

Breakdown of Population

Adult Males	305
Adult Females	163
Niseis up to 18 (boys)	25
(girls)	21
Niseis under 6 (boys)	86
(girls)	66
Children bom in Japan under 18 (boys)	7
(girls)	2

Occupations

Farming	98
Tofu maker	1
Wholesaler	1
Produce buyer Language	11
School teacher Farm laborer	1
	27
Grocery store	2
Japanese Association staff	1
Clock shop (jewelry)	1

Statistics as of March 1916.

Short History of Fife Japanese Language School

The language school was founded June 20, 1910, with the following in attendance at the ceremony. Mr. Chujiro Takahashi, Waichiro Ukaji, Kimata Iida, Yokichi Nakanishi, Unzo Tanabe, Mr. and Mrs. Ryuhachi Nagai and about 10 other parents. The students were as follows:

From Osaka municipality

Tojiro Sakahara	3rd year high school
Mataichi Sakahara	3rd grade
Yutaro Takehara	1st grade

From Hiroshima Prefecture

Toshio Kawamoto	1st grade
Tatsuyoshi Kumada	1st grade

From Ehime Prefecture

Isetaro Nakanishi	1st grade
Tami Mihara	2nd grade
Momoko Mihara	1st grade
Kikuko Mihara	1st grade

From Kumamoto Prefecture

Ailida	1st grade
Miyako Yonemura	

There were eleven students at the beginning, but in December 1910, Tojiro Sakahara dropped out of school after half a year. Miyako Yonemura also left school. Mr. and Mrs. Ryuhachi Nagai managed the language school for which they were paid \$10 per month by each parent.

March 1, 1911. Mataichi Sakahara moved away from Fife and he withdrew from school. March 15, 1911. Shige Horita from the Osaka municipality entered the 3rd grade. April 20, 1911. The first promotion exercise was held with over 20 parents and friends in attendance. The students who were promoted were:

Yutaro Takehara
Masao Kawamoto
Tatsuyoshi Tamura
Isetaro Nakanishi
Ai Iida

Tami Mihara
Momoko Mihara
Kiku Mihara Shige
Horita

New students were:

Hiroshima Prefecture

Setsu Watanabe 1st grade
Shoji Kawamoto 1st grade
Miyako Yonemura who repeated the same year

August 1911. Mataichi Sakahara returns to school.

May 5, 1912. Nara Prefecture Sadao Matsumoto enters the 4th grade.

May 21, 1912. The 3rd promotion exercise was held. Guests include Assistant Consul Abe from the Consulate office, Tatsumi Arai, Shiro Fujioka, Tokubei Kawai, Naoshi Yoshida, Waichiro Ukaji, Rei Kiyozawa, Yoshio Hashiguchi, Shikio Inouye, Torataro Takahata, Masato Yamasaki, Junkei Arima, and Kameji Nutahara.

In addition over a hundred parents and friends were on hand to celebrate a ground breaking ceremony for a new school building which was held on the same date. Graduates were:

5th grade: Shige Horita.
4th grade: Sabao Matsumura.
3rd grade: Mataichi Sakahara and Tamiko Mihara.
2nd grade: Yutaro Takehara, Masao Kawamoto, Isetaro Nakanishi, Ai Iida, Tatsuyoshi Tamura, Kikuko Mihara, and Momoko Mihara.
1st grade: Setsu Watanabe, Miyako Yonemura, Shoji Kawamoto.

November 9, 1912. Tami, Momoko, and Kiku Mihara and Tatsuyoshi Tamura withdrew from school in anticipation of going to Japan. For her superior academic record, Tami Mihara was presented with a book titled "Sanshu-no-Jingi." (It concerns the treasures given to the founder of the Japanese dynasty by the gods. Treasures are mirror, sword, and gem.) She was also given a notebook. Momoko and Kikuko received a pen and a book. Tatsuyoshi Tamura received a folder of picture postcards.

January 7, 1913. Hiroshima Pref., Katsuko Watanabe entered 1st grade.

April 7, 1913. The first graduation exercise held. Graduate was Shige Horita. Ten students were promoted:

5th grade: Sadao Matsumura.
4th grade: Mataichi Sakahara.
3rd grade: Yujiro Takehara, Masao Kawamoto, Isetaro Nakanishi, and Ai Iida.
2nd grade: Miyako Yonemura, Setsuko Watanabe, and Shoji Kawamura.
1st grade: Katsuko Watanabe.

A photograph of these students and 37 new students was taken as a memento of the occasion. The school gave each student a brush and tablet. Mr. Shmtaro Mukai and Toichi Ohashi gave each a handkerchief. Mr. Kuramoto gave each a miscellaneous notebook. Mr. Tamehiro Shinagawa gave each student two pencils. Mr. Kanzo Hattori gave 12 miscellaneous notebooks. Mr. Unhei Nakano gave each student a miscellaneous notebook and a pencil. New first grade students are:

Shizu Iida nee January 1, 1908.
Shizu Nakanishi nee August, 1908.
Tsuneo Kato nee December, 1906.
Hisa Asahara nee June 3, 1906.

June 8, 1912. Mr. Nagai, the teacher, visited Japan to observe school methods there and returned September 7.

November 4, 1912. Masao Koyanagi enters 1st grade.

January 20, 1913. The meeting of the School Support Society was held.

Elected officers are:

President of school board: Shintaro Mukai

Treasurer: Toichi Ohashi

1st District representatives: Munekichi Yamada, Mr. Masuda, and Unzo Tanabe

2nd and 3rd District representatives: Tsunejiro Fujita, Umematsu Yoshioka, and Sakuma Nakayama

4th District representatives: Hiroshi Kuramoto and Bokichi Sagami

5th District representatives: Kenkichi Tanaka and Tatsuzo Tamura

6th District representatives: Makoto Kibe and Nagami Nagazawa

The same day: Mr. Yumatsu Kinomoto donated \$7.00 to the language school. The board decided to buy a wall clock.

May 1913. Mr. Makoto Kibe donated gymnastic exercise paraphernalia which cost \$7.50.

April 25, 1913. Promotion exercise held.

Graduate: Sadao Matsumura Promotions:

5th grade: Mataichi Sakahara

4th grade: Masao Kawamoto, Isetaro Nakanishi, and Ai Iida

3rd grade: Miyako Yonemura and Setsuko Watanabe

2nd grade: Katsuko Watanabe

1st grade: Shizuko Nakanishi, Tsuneo Kato, and Hisa Asahara

New students are:

Hiroshima Pref. Komao Kondo, 1st grade.

Kumamoto Pref. Manabu Yamamoto, 1st grade.

Ehime Pref. Heisuke Nakanishi, 1st grade.

Kumamoto Pref. Sei Tamura, special elementary studies grade 1.

Kazuo Hattori supplementary special studies grade 1.

Tsuneyoshi Saito 1st grade of high school.

Ehime Pref. Yoshiichi Yoshida 5th grade.

January 13, 1914. Yoneichi Wakamatsu enters 2nd grade.

April 1, 1914.

Daiichi Yoshioka born May 1909 enters 1st grade.

Yasuo Sakahara born August 15, 1909 enters 1st grade.

Namiko Yonemura born June 8, 1909 enters 1st grade.

Haruko Kawabe born October 1908 enters 1st grade.

Yoneko Morishima born January 1909 enters first grade.

Fusaye Matsumura born October 1908 enters 1st grade.

Shuji Nomura enters 1st grade.

May 29. Third graduation ceremony held. Mataichi Sakahara graduates and 17 pupils are promoted.

August 1914. New students are:

Kumamoto Pref. Denjiro Higashi, born May 1903 enters 2nd grade.

Tsugio Higashi born September 8, 1907 enter 1st grade.

Kiyoki Higashi born December 4, 1908 enters 1st grade.

Okayama Pref. Toshio Migaki enters 4th grade.

Kumamoto Pref. Sho Ito enters 1st grade.
Kenko Yamamoto enters 1st grade.

Nara Pref. Masao Takemura born May 9, 1910 enters 1st grade.

Osaka Municipality: Masao Nakahara enters 1st grade.

Hiroshima Pref. Hiroichi Iwamoto enters 1st grade.
Saki Iwamoto enters 1st grade.

Kinu Iwamoto enters 1st grade. November 28, 1914. Sei Tamura, Kazue Hattori, Yoneichi Wakamatsu, Kiichi Yoshida, Ai Iida, Shizu Iida, Masao Koyanagi withdrew from school.

January 24, 1915. The School Support Society met and elected the following officers:

President: Suekichi Kawasaki

Manager: Hiroshi Kuramoto

Treasurer: Yukichi Kubo

School Board Members: Minekichi Yamada, Ryusaburu Ishikawa, Tsuchigoro Ishida, Jinsuke Akimoto, Kumakichi Nishida, Sakuma Nakayama, Tojiro Fujita, Kamejiro Kamo, Gohachi Yoshida, Denosuke Dodo, Fusakichi Sagami, Kanzo Hattori, Kichigoro Yamamoto, Makoto Kibe, Tatsugo Tamura, Zenhei Oka, Eikichi Yoshihara, Toichi Ohashi, Takao Katsunishi, Toramatsu Hanefuchi, Yumatsu Kinomoto, Ryugoro Sasaki, Muneyoshi Terayama, Shintaro Mukai, Shosuke Nakashima.

Budget:

Rental main schoolbuilding	\$90
Rental auxiliary building branch school	\$25
Teacher's salaries	\$30 and \$25
Firewood	\$25
plus miscellaneous expenses for a total budget of \$850.	

March 1. Mr. Ryuhachi Nagai and Yoneko Nagai took over as teachers. Regular school instruction will be on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Branch school will be Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

New pupils are:

Hiroshima Pref. Yoshito Nishikawa, Tadao Yoshida. Saga Pref. Shigeno Sakai, Nobuo Kondo, Mitsuo Kawamoto, Mitsuyoshi Asahara, Teiji Ono.

March 1. The school board decided to collect 25 cents per person per month for those students over 6 years of age who are enrolled as students.

April 25, 1915. Promotion exercises were held at 2:30 p.m. with over 110 people in attendance.

High school graduate: Sadao Matsumura, Tsuyo Saito. Grade school graduates: Masao Kawamoto, Isetaro Nakanishi.

5th grade: Miyako Yonemura, Setsuko Watanabe.

4th grade: Katsuko Watanabe, Shoji Kawamoto, Toshio Migaki.

3rd grade: Shizuko Nakanishi, Hisako Asahara, Tsuneo Kato

2nd grade: Heisuke Nakanishi, Kumao Kondo, Manabu Yamamoto, Tsutae Higashi.

1st grade: Namiko Yonemura, Yoneko Morishima, Hani Kawabe, Daiichi Yoshioka, Yasuo Sakahara, Fusaye Matsumura, Tsugio Higashi, Kiyoki Higashi, Masa Ito, Kenko Yamamoto, Masao Nakahara, Masao Takemura

Special Scholastic Award:

2nd Class: Tsuyoko Saito, Shizuko Nakanishi, Haru Kawabe.

3rd Class: Miyako Yonemura, Masu Ito, Daiichi Yoshioka, Kenko Yamamoto.

Good attendance award: Sadao Matsumura, Isetaro Nakanishi, Hiroichi Iwamoto, Kinuko Iwamoto.

June 6. Summer vacation started today. School will reconvene July 20. This information will be relayed to the Support Society and Parents' Association.

July 21. School started today. New pupil is Kimeko Watanabe.

July 25. School board and Parents' Association met today. Those attending include Mr. Nakanishi, Yoshioka, Mukai, Sakahara, Asahara, Morishima, Yonemura, Kato, Ito, Higashi, Matsumura, Takehara, Katsunishi, Kawahara, Yoshida, Nishikawa, Sakai, Ohashi, Yamada, Kuramoto, Tamura, Nakashima, Nakayama, Kubo, Hattori, Fujita, Kawasaki, Dodo, Yoshihara, Ishida, Yamamoto.

Donations to the school amounted to \$530. Expenses were \$13.65.

August 2. Branch school started today.

August 27. School board presidents (new and old) and parents were notified of a meeting of the Parents' Association.

August 29. Parents' Association met at 5 p.m. Mr. Nagai, the teacher, reported on his liaison with Caucasian schools, churches, and families. Next Mr. Nakanishi gave a speech which was followed by Mr. Mukai. Mr. Matsumura and Mr. Watanabe were named "SEWANIN" (sponsors or intermediary.)

Meeting was adjourned at 6 p.m. Those attending were Mukai, Kawasaki, Yonemura, Matsumura, Watanabe, Yoshioka, Morishima, Nishikawa, Sakahara, Yamamoto.

At 6 p.m. the meeting was moved to the Fife Japanese Association office where a garden party was held by those people who proposed forming a Fife Young Peoples' Association. Children's songs were sung. About 160 attended the party.

September 1. Hiroshima Prefecture student Yoshiro Fujita enters first grade.

September 10. Ehime Prefecture student Kiso Ohashi enters 1st year high school.

November 10. A celebration to commemorate the Imperial Accession to the throne was held at the Japanese Association with the school children attending. The celebration began at 2 PM and ended at 9:30 p.m.

November 19. Notifications were sent that a parents' social gathering will be held on the 22nd.

November 22. Parents' Association meeting was held at 4 p.m.

January 1, 1916. A new year's celebration was held at 9 a.m. Committee members who came include Mr. Kawasaki, the president; Mr. Kuramoto, the manager; Mr. Kubo, the treasurer; Mr. Shintaro Mukai; the teachers, and all the students. The festivities ended at 1 p.m. Mr. Nagai, the teacher presented pencils and candy to all the students.

January 11. A notice went out that the School Support Society general meeting and Parents' Association general meeting will be held on January 16.

January 16. The Parents' Association met at 4 p.m. Those attending were Torajiro Higashi, Kametaro Ito, Yukichi Takehara, Tsunesaburo Kato, Shosaburo Takemura, Mitsuji Saito, Umematsu Yoshioka, Tamejiro Watanabe, Yoshikichi Asahara, Yotaro Fujita, Yutaro Matsumura, Kakuji Yonemura, Kamehachi Kawabe, Zenichi Morishima, Kichigoro Yamamoto, Tahei Sakai, Yasumatsu Sakahara, Heisuke Ohashi, Ryuhachi Nagai and others. Election of officers and some business matters were postponed for lack of time.

January 16. The School Support Society met with 40 people attending. Elected officers are:
President: Suekichi Kawasaki Manager: Hiroshi Kuramoto Treasurer: Yukichi Kubo

School Board members:

1st District: Shotaro Takehara, Kametaro Ito, Yukichi Takemura, Asakichi Hoashi, Tsukigoro Ishida Ryusaburo Ishikawa, Jinsuke Akimoto, Kumaki Nishida. 2nd District: Umematsu Yoshioka, Sakuma Nakayama, Mr. Fukuhara, Hirosuke Kimura, Kamejiro Kano, Tamejiro Watanabe. 3rd District: Denosuke Dodo, Chotaro Wakamatsu, Kakuji Yonemura, Kumataro Nishikawa, Yotaro Fujita. 4th District: Kichigoro Yamamoto, Kameki Kinoshita, Kanzo Hattori, Shosuke Nakashima, Makoto Kibe, Zenichi Morishima, Yokichi Nakanishi, Tatsuzo Tamura. 5th District: Muneyoshi Terayama, Toichi Ohashi, Yumatsu Kinomoto, Minokichi Kawako, Hoichiro Kusumoto, Shintaro Mukai, Heisuke Ohashi, Tahei Sakai, Yasumatsu Sakahara, Ryujiro Sasaki.

January 23. The school board meeting was held at 4 p.m. The budget and the condition of the school building were discussed. It was decided that the president, Mr. Kawasaki and four others consider the school building condition and discuss this at the next meeting. The budget for this year is:

Teachers' salary	\$660
Building rent	\$150
Firewood	\$ 25
Ten desks and chairs	\$ 20
Miscellaneous expenses	\$ 50
Total budget	\$905

January 29. A meeting was held at 8 p.m. concerning Mr. Kawasaki's committee report on the condition of the school building. Rent of \$12.50 to be paid monthly as before. It was also decided to obtain a ten year lease on the adjacent lot owned by Mr. MacAleer. The lot has a 60' x 70' building and an attached building on it.

January 30. A meeting of both the school board and Parents' group was held at 4 p.m. The principal items decided upon are:

1. The plan for borrowing money for the new school will be left up to a special committee.
2. The board will ask the Fife Japanese Association for \$60 per year to help pay for new school rental.
3. As heretofore, the branch school will be held 4 days per week and the main school will be 5 days per week. This can be altered by the teachers depending on the learning pace of the students.
4. We must have a quorum of 30 people in order to properly communicate with the membership and discuss financial problems.

March 4. Teiji Ono died and his name was withdrawn from the school roll on the 7th. Mr. Heiji Okuda, president of the Japanese Liaison Association donated \$10.

March 11. Mr. Yutaro Matsumura donated \$10 since he was moving from the area.

March 12. The committee for the building of a new school which was chaired by Mr. Kawasaki was taken over by Mr. Nakanishi.

May 12. Sadao and Fusaye Matsumura withdrew from school as the family was moving.

May 15. New students enrolled since March are Nakanishi, Kimiko Tamura, Ayako Ohashi, Kiyoko Sugioka, Juro Yoshioka, Yoshiro Fujita, Yuzuru Yoshida, Masano Sakai, Kiyoshi Nakahara, Kikuko Mihara.

March 20. The building committee met and discussed problems. The rent for the school was raised to \$200 which was paid to Mr. MacAleer, the owner. It was decided to go ahead and build a new school.

March 21. Mr. Nakanishi told the board that he talked to Mr. MacAleer about the \$200 rent. Mr. MacAleer said he will donate \$20 per year to the school.

March 23. A letter of appreciation was written to Mr. Yutaro Matsumura for his donation of \$10.

April 16. The Parents' Association met with 20 people attending. The principal items of business include:

1. Each member will be assessed 25 cents for Association expenses.
2. A motion to fine a person 50 cents for being late was rejected. A motion to assess 50 cents for being absent was passed.

May 6. The school was moved to its new rental building.

May 10. An announcement was issued today stating that the dedication ceremony for the new school and graduation exercise will be held on the 21st.

May 21. The above ceremonies were held today. Special Graduates are: Tsuyoko Saito. -
01

Grade school graduates are: Kikuko Mihara, Setsuko Watanabe, Miyako Yonemura.

Completion of 1st year high, school: Kiso Ohashi, Masao Kawamoto, Momoko Mihara.

Completion of 5th grade: Katsuko Watanabe, Shoji Kawamoto, Toshio Migaki.

Completion of 4th grade: Shizuko Nakanishi, Hisako Asahara, Tsutae Higashi, Tsuneo Kato.

Completion of 3rd grade: Heisuke Nakanishi, Komao Kondo.

Completion of 2nd grade: Yoneko Morishima, Haruko Kawabe, Daiichi Yoshioka, Yasuo Sakahara, Namiko Yonemura, Sho Ito, Kiyoki Higashi Kenko Yamamoto, Masao Nakahara, Masao Takehara, Tsugio Higashi.

Completion of 1st grade: Kimeko Watanabe, Shigeno Sakai, Mitsuo Kawamoto, Tadao Yoshida, Mitsuyoshi Asahara, Yoshito Nishikawa, Nobuo Kondo, Masano Sakai.

Award winners are:

Scholastic Achievement

1st Class: Masao Kawamoto, Yoneko Morishima, Kimeko Watanabe, Kikuko Mihara.

2nd Class: Tsuyoko Saito, Momoko Mihara, Shizuko Nakanishi, Tsutae Higashi, Haruko Kawabe.

3rd Class: Daiichi Yoshioka, Mitsuo Kawamoto, Kiyoki Higashi, Sho Ito.

Perfect Attendance Award: Kiso Ohashi, Miyako Yonemura, Tadao Yoshida.

Guests at the ceremony include Consul Takahashi; Mr. Takeuchi; Mr. Okuda, President of the Japanese Liaison Association; Mr. Nakashima, Secretary of North American Japanese Association; Reverend Inouye; Mr. Takahata, Principal of Seattle Japanese Language School; Mr. Nutahara, President of Tacoma Japanese Association; Mr. Yamasaki, secretary; 3 branch managers of newspapers; Tacoma Jiho newspaper editor; parents; guardians; students, etc. totalling over 500 people.

May 20. Officers and board members of the Japanese Association held a meeting concerning the school.

1. Of the \$180 for rent, the society will pay \$110.
2. The school treasury will pay the electricity bill.
3. The association will pay \$95.63 for the expenses of the language school.

June 14. Summer vacation begins.

June 15. Branch school summer vacation begins.

July 16. A special meeting of the School Support Society held.

July 18. Parents group and school board meeting held.

July 23. Special board meeting held.

January 2, 1917. The general meeting of the Parents' Association and the School Support Association met. The following concerning the Support Association were discussed.

1. A motion was made by the secretary that the monthly fee of \$1 paid by the parents be raised to \$1.50 per student.
2. Mr. Nakanishi proposed that the regular school and the branch school be consolidated and an automobile be used to transport children from the consolidated school. In regards to the purchase of the automobile, it could be leased or paid for by the month. The financial responsibility could be divided between the Support Society and the Japanese Association; and the remainder will be the responsibility of the parents. E.g. Parents' Group could be responsible for \$200, the Support Society for \$200, and the Japanese Association for \$100.

Mr. Kiyoki Kawasaki cautioned that generally the Japanese immigrants, like he, generally discuss and investigate all school matters calmly.

Mr. Kawasaki, the Support Association president, presented the present condition of the school and the coming school year.

Mr. Watanabe, the Parents' Association president, suggested visiting the language school before deciding.

Mr. Yoshioka made a motion to table the motion concerning the consolidation of schools until the next meeting. Passed.

The monthly fee raise to \$1.50 was passed. It was amended that up to 2 children it will be \$1.50 per child but it will be \$1 per child for 3 children or more. The attendance of the children will not be germane but the monthly fees will be collected each month.

The question raised concerning consolidation of the schools will be discussed at the January 14 general meeting.

The results of the election were:

President:	Suekichi Kawasaki
Manager	Kameki Kinoshita
Treasurer	Hiroshi Kuramoto

January 14. The general meeting of the School Support Society was held. The teachers, Mr. Yukawa, and Mr. Kato reported on the instructions given at the school. Discussion on the consolidation plan did not

lead to any solution before the meeting was adjourned. The Firwood Parents' group was to listen to the opinions of the membership and to hold a general Support Society meeting.

January 28. The Firwood group proposed that the school remain a branch school and be supported as at present with the finances being borne proportionately.

Mr. Nakanishi made a motion to increase the number of teachers from 2 to 3. The motion was defeated.

February 1. The committee to investigate the consolidation of the schools met with 16 in attendance. The following were decided:

1. The branch school will kept as it is up to the 6th grade. High school students will be transferred to the main school. (The expense of travelling will be borne by the parents.)
2. The main school should work at increasing the number of teachers by one before the next term.

April 22. Graduation and Promotion Exercises began at 2 p.m. Guests include Mr. Matsunaga, Consul at the Seattle Consulate; Tamaki, chancellor; Mr. Tatsuo Takei, branch manager of the Asahi newspaper; Mr. Masato Yamasaki, principal of the Tacoma Japanese Language School; Mr. Sadahiko Icoma, editor of the Tacoma Jiho newspaper. Parents, friends, teachers, etc. numbered about 400 people.

The graduates were:

High School: Momoko Mihara.

Promotion to high school: Miyako Yonemura, Kikuko Mihara, Setsuko Watanabe.

6th grade: Shoji Kawamoto

Fife Young Peoples Association

1. This organization was founded in July 1915.
2. The purpose of the organization is to promote mutual friendship among the children of Japanese immigrants of Fife and surrounding areas. The organization meets every month on the second Sunday. There is opportunity for everyone to exchange ideas and thoughts; to cultivate lofty ideals and character; to pattern exemplary life for the children of Japanese ancestry; to counter any misunderstanding on the part of Caucasians; and to promote friendly relationships among the Japanese Americans.
3. There are more than 30 members at the present time.
4. The organization has equipment for sports which are pursued quite vigorously every Sunday. The principal sports are judo, kendo, and baseball.
5. The organization has many books, not only for members, but all Japanese Americans.

Progress of the Japanese in the lumber industry

The state of Washington has inexhaustible supply of lumber. Luxurious growth of trees abound; brushing up to the skies; so dense that the trees cast dark shadows causing darkness at noon. The meandering verdure clad hillsides in a mosaic of green is interspersed with fertile farmland extending for miles. Tacoma, of course, is the center for the lumber industry in the state of Washington; verily for the entire United States. There are more than 50 lumber mills in the city and nearby areas. The ringing of axes in falling trees in this primeval forest, the echo of the steam engines all add up to a production of over 1,000,000 board feet of lumber per day by the many mills here. Yearly production exceeds many tens of millions of dollars. It is said that a third of the wealth of Tacoma is from the lumbering industry which is manifested in the prosperity of the area. The lumber companies are busily producing huge amounts of lumber products.

The alert Japanese immigrants saw the opportunity and many are employed in this industry, i.e. roughly a third of the work force are Japanese. As the roster listed below will show, 53 lumber companies employ about 1300 Japanese workers. Diligence and hard work pay each laborer \$3 per day. In a year's time this adds up to over \$1,400,000. If one were to consider the frugality and thriftiness of the Japanese

laborers, one would realize what a potential influence they could have on the economy of Tacoma in ten years. They may hold the key to prosperity of recession for Tacoma. Then perhaps the fear of periodic anti-Japanese movements could diminish. Even though Japan and the United States have treaties of friendship and have mutual visits by very prominent people, we ourselves must not lose heart and help our own cause. With determination and awareness of our potential of influencing the economy of the city. Then our apprehension will be lessened.

The following table lists the locations of the lumber companies in Tacoma and neighboring areas, the leaders of the Japanese work force, and number of Japanese workers.

Area	Foreman	No. of Laborers
1. Rainier	Riichi Hachiya	25
2. Mcintosh	Otokichi Endo	15
3. Tenino	Munehira Oda	37
4. Tonah	Yoshiroku Takano	8
5. Union	Yoshimi Takano	20
6. Henson Junction	Tsuruma Uyeda	40
7. McKenna	Jirokichi Masuda	15
8. Onalaska	Eitaro Ohata	18
9. Napavine	Katsuhei Shuko	20
10. Vader	Sukemi Yasui	25
11. Litell	Sentaro Yamamoto	15
12. Boskaw	Yoshigi Matsuzawa	7
13. McCormick	Shigetaro Sugita	40
14. Wallbill	Torahiko Yanagimura	60
15. Gregory	Masata Murakami	25
16. Selleck	Yoshitaro Tabusa	70
17. Nagram	Sentaro Furuya	30
18. Eagle Gorge	Unosuke Yasui	30
19. Green River	Teijiro Teranishi	15
20. Tidewater	Masao Omura	5
21. Clear Lake	Koichi Nomi	23
22. Trout Lake	Sadaji Yamamoto	27
23. Fairhawks	Yasuichi Yamada	25
24. Derringer	Mr. Ogawa	20
25. McMillan	Asagoro Yoshida	15
26. Hardin Sawmill	Shotaro Hashimoto	11
27. Hardin Logging	Tokumatsu Hori	10
28. Eatonville Sawmill	Ryomi Yokoyama	97
29. Eatonville Logging	Ryotaro Oide	18
30. Eatonville Sawmill	Kimitsu Okamaru	16
31. National Sawmill	Heiichi Yasuho	30
32. National Logging	Yonejiro Jinho	17
33. Ashford Sawmill	Mr. Sakai	3
34. Ashford Mountain Shingle	Mill Kiyoshi Migita	10
35. Salsick Junction	Shotaro Hashimoto	3
36. Chehalis	Hanjiro Kono	10
37. New Camrich	Yasukichi Okamoto	10
38. Mineral	unknown	10
39. Tacoma	Shusan Okuda	25
40. Tacoma	Tamenosuke Michino	25
41. Tacoma	Tokuji Matsumoto	10
42. Tacoma	Kenkichi Honda	25
43. Tacoma	Kenjiro Nakamura	35
44. Tacoma	Yasutaro Warashima	25
45. Tacoma	Mataichi Suyama	18
46. Tacoma	Kunitaro Mizuraku	40
47. Tacoma	Yonetaro Yamada	10
48. South Tacoma	Kikei Kajimura	8
49. South Tacoma	Kimita Furuta	8
50. Lacey	Otomatsu Izumi	25
51. Barneston	unknown	25
52. Orting	Masao Kinoshita	20
53. Mcintosh	Umetaro Honda	15 Total
		1289

APPENDIX I

The Tacoma Jiho newspaper conducted a poll to select the 10 most outstanding individuals. The following is an autobiography of these men.

1. Mr. Masato Yamasaki. Principal of the Japanese language school.
510 South 15th
Tacoma, Washington

A native of Oita Prefecture, he was born in August of 1874. He attended Tokyo Special School (the forerunner of Waseda University). He graduated in July 1902 with a degree in literature. In November of 1902 he taught at the Fukushima Prefecture Normal School for six years. Although he was popular with both the staff and students, he resigned his post in February of 1908. Perhaps he had so much drive that he was not content to teach at one normal school. He therefore immigrated to the United States the following March. Although he had recently been a teacher, he traded this profession for brooms and mops when he became a common laborer in a Caucasian home where he worked for five years. In the interim there was talk of opening a Japanese language school. He sent for his wife, Kuniko. When she arrived he moved into a new residence. Rather than work as a laborer or have a lot of spare time she undertook the study of teaching young people.

He was a gentle and modest man, but he could mete out severe punishment if a principle was at stake. His favorite subject was philosophy and he successfully lectured to the students on this subject. He also excelled in debate and composition.

He is a man of integrity and his bornds are quite modest. He values friendship. He is compassionate. He has the confidence of die parents; and respect and affection of the students. At present he is not only the principal of the language school but also a fine teacher.

From 1912 on he served as a board member of the Tacoma Japanese Association having served as the secretary. He was a representative to the Japanese Liaison Association many times. It is only fitting that he be selected number one in the Tacoma Jiho poll of men of distinction. He raised one boy and two girls in America; his son, Shuji, and daughters Tetsuko and Yoshiko.

The Yamasaki family is a noble family in Wakamatsu City, Fukushima Prefecture through his wife's family. In order to continue the family line he and his wife inherited the name. Yamasaki was not the name he was born with, but it was his wife's maiden name (a brief biography of the wife appears in a separate chapter).

2. Shuhei Oda. Foreman of a group of workers for the *Skookum Lumber Co., Tenino; Thurston County.

He was bom January 1886 in Shizuoka Prefecture Banda gun, Mitsuki Village. He graduated from a Japanese middle school in 1903 and then entered Waseda University School of government economics. He graduated from the university in three years. He immigrated through Seattle in February 1908. He was a first degree black belt judoka which he received at the Kodokan institute. He became a judo instructor at the Seattle Dojo which was run by senior instructors Iitaro Kono (2nd degree black belt) and Tokugoro Ito (4th degree black belt; he is a fifth degree at present). They taught judo to the local young Japanese.

In 1910 he went to work as a common laborer in a lumber mill where he gained experience. He must have had leadership talent because in 1912 he went to work at the Mescale Lumber Company as foreman of a labor group. Later he moved to Tenino to work at the Skookum Lumber Company. This company, however, had financial difficulties and the mill closed. He travelled alone to Alaska, a very barren wilderness where he became a miner. In January 1917 he received word that the Skookum Lumber Co. was reopening and he was urged to come back by the management who had gained confidence in him. He again became foreman of a labor group. At present there are 55 Japanese laborers in his group. It was no wonder that the company welcomed him back.

He is a robust individual with an excellent physique. He is 5' 8". At first glance he may appear to be a rowdy individual but he is an easy going, manly person with a good sense of humor and a good conversationalist. He liked to drink with his friends and to sing loudly. If the liquor held out he could probably drink the whole night. He was known as a hard drinker but lately he has moderated his habits as he is in the process of calling over his wife.

He started a dojo inside the camp for his young men so they may exercise and learn judo. He attracts many with the same interest as his group and inspires them so that they would enjoy working together. A fine fellow inspires self-respect.

3. Hyogo Nakashima. Hotel business. Corner of 15th South and Market St.

He was a native of Hiroshima Prefecture, Asa gun, Kawauchi Township. He was born in May of 1870. In May of 1899 he took the initiative of leaving his homeland to travel to the United States. He worked as a laborer on the railroad for a short time until he learned the lay of the land. In a short time he was offered a job as an agent for the Toyo (Far East) Trading Co. This left him with very little leisure time. He was also selected to be a railroad gang foreman. A gang foreman at that time was paid many hundreds of dollars per month. Although this amount was never revealed he did accumulate many thousands of dollars enabling him to return to Japan in splendor in 1904. He became restless and his ambition would not let him remain idle so he returned to America in 1906. He moved to Tacoma in July of 1907 and opened up a hotel which he named "Hiroshimaya".

For those Japanese who stayed at his hotel and those from his own prefecture he found jobs for them without charge. He found jobs for them in the railroad, lumber mills, etc. His courtesies and compassion gradually won him much good will among the people. He prospered over many years. In July 1914 he built a new hotel which was three stories with white brick on the exterior. He named the hotel the "Hiroshimaya Hotel". He took over the management of this hotel and let his younger brother, Shunichi, manage the old hotel.

His generosity and sincerity were expressed in many ways. He generously gave a helping hand to those who asked for help. There were many countrymen who entrusted money to him rather than a bank.

Today he is considered an "elder statesman" of Tacoma and a successful businessman. His contributions to the public are indeed many. At present he is vice president of the Tacoma Japanese Association and the president of the Language School Support Society. He is not one to shirk his responsibility. He is a mover in the community.

He is the father of two boys and three girls. He is well known and prosperous. It is no wonder that he was selected as one of the ten most distinguished men of the area by the Tacoma Jiho poll for all that he has put forth in all endeavors. He is a distinguished, successful businessman of Washington. It is not difficult to see why he is the envy of many. (Hear, hear!)

4. Kenkichi Honda. (Labor gang foreman.) Wheeler. Osgood Lumber Co. Tacoma.

He is from Kanagawa Prefecture. He was born July of 1873, Aoki village in Yokohama City.

When one thinks of 1873 one could still think of Commodore Perry who led a squadron of American warships to Japan. It would have taken a man of much foresight to predict the rapid development and importance of Yokohama at that time. Yokohama was a quiet fishing village with only the smoke from the hearth rather than industry being seen. His ancestors before him had considered Yokohama a static population with the people being called "Hama-tsu-ko". (Child of Yokohama or Yokohamaite.) It would have been difficult to predict the prosperity we see today in Yokohama, and probably it would be difficult to even consider that others would move into the area because of this potential. He and his father did consider the possibility that Yokohama will grow. He could see the many small and large vessels coming in day and night and entering and leaving the harbor. It must have kindled a flame in him to consider foreign travel and he tried to earn enough money through his own efforts to accomplish this. So it was that in March of 1895 about the time the cherry blossoms were in full bloom, he left his mother country. He endured a stormy passage of many thousands of miles of rough sea without complaining until the boat arrived in Victoria B.C. and disembarked on April 1, 1895. At that time most people who wanted to come to America had to go to either San Francisco or British Columbia.

At first he worked in the fishing industry and then the lumber industry. Despite adversities and hardship he worked his way up to foreman of a labor gang. He immigrated into the United States in 1907. He worked as a laborer in various jobs in the city, but because he had experience in the lumber industry he moved to Tacoma because he thought that the opportunities for his future were the best here.

Wheeler-Osgood Lumber Co. is a large prestigious company in the city. He is well respected by this company, and he became the foreman over thirty Japanese workers. He is a good natured, modest, quiet individual. He is courteous to his workers and his creed is action rather than words. It was almost by chance that he was selected as one of our ten distinguished citizens by the Tacoma Jiho poll. This great man was virtually hidden away but his subordinates and others had heartily endorsed him for the honor. There is an old proverb; an auger hidden in a sack, when open the auger is ready for service. So it is with this man.

5. Mr. Umematsu Yoshioka. Farmer, Fife, Pierce County.

He is a native of Hiroshima Prefecture; Fukayasu gun, Kamo township. He was born in January 1881. His ambition was to go to America, so in 1901 at the age of twenty he crossed the wave-swept Pacific Ocean and landed in Seattle. He immediately went to work on the railroad where he silently endured much hardship. He returned to Seattle after about a year.

At that time Mr. Tsuneyoshi Kikutake started a labor contracting business which recruited Japanese laborers for the salmon canneries along Puget Sound and Alaska. Mr. Yoshioka was perceived to be a man of talent who was a leader of men. He was hired as foreman of a group which worked in various places around Bellingham for a number of years.

After much back-breaking labor at low wages he was able to amass several thousand dollars, whereupon he moved to Fife in 1910 and started farming. He farmed 30 acres which really was not that small but the profit was not all that large. The essential point was that he did make a profit and satisfaction in his accomplishment. He would rather be known for his accomplishment rather than be famous for lesser reasons. From this base he worked hard and slowly improved his lot.

There are about 100 Japanese farmers in Fife and his large acreage and fame are fairly well known to all. There are only a few who have his prominence and wealth. In the end, true ability wins. He has become well-known because of his ability.

At present he is vice president of the Fife Japanese Association and a board member of the Fife Japanese Language School. He is a public-minded person. He did all that was possible for the community by calling on his latent potential to do so.

He excelled in debating. His ability to assimilate facts in his presentation characterize him. Not only would he analyze all the strong points on his side of the debate, but he was also aware of the strong points of the opponent. Perhaps this is the reason that he was criticized for in the past.

At present, his emphasis is more towards the young people rather than the older because he feels they will be the new leaders of the future. To this end he has conferred with two or three prominent men of like mind. It is difficult but some day in the future, success will come.

6. Tohei Yoshida. Farmer, Fife, Pierce County.

He was born in January 1877 in Ehime Prefecture, Nishi Uwa-gun, Shinkatsu village. After serving in the Russo-Japanese War he immigrated to the United States in February 1905. He opened a western style restaurant in Bellingham. Perhaps because of bad times or his inexperience in business, his enterprise failed. After failing in his city venture, he switched to a rural enterprise by moving to Fife and started to farm. He labored diligently and strenuously. With his healthy body, he labored hard and steady, like a torch. He drove himself by working from early in the morning until late at night. He persevered despite grief and adversity. He called his enterprise, "Sunrise Gardens" of Tohei Yoshida, symbolizing his enterprise like the brilliant rays of the rising sun.

He was elected president of the Fife Agricultural Association, and the president of the Fife Japanese Language School Support Society, etc. He was the first president of the Fife Japanese Association where he formulated plans for the Association.

In October of 1914 he abruptly sailed to Japan. He travelled and inspected (visited) various places in Manchuria and Korea. He then returned to America in May of the following year. After his return he travelled to various places along the west coast as if in search of some hidden desire. In his travel he worked in the fishing industry in Vancouver and fruit orchards in California as if in search of a goal, but to no avail. He returned to Fife in 1916. He leased 30 plus acres of land and started to farm with \$5,500 capital.

At first glance he seemed like just a country person, but as soon as one heard him speak, his eloquence, fluency, and oratory skills were such that one knew that he was indeed a skilled orator; someone so rare in such a rural setting. Moreover, he had a profound interest in governmental (organizational) affairs and he did not neglect studying administrative (or parliamentary) procedures. In fact, he had a great deal to do with the organization and administration of the Fife Japanese Agricultural Association.

At present he has the important position of president of the Fife Japanese Association. Whatever effort that he does will directly draw the attention of the public. He projects an image of an agreeable person.

He is highly supportive of our young students and it is one of his joys to encourage them. This is a beautiful old custom which we praise.

7. Heiichi Anbo. Gang foreman, National Lumber Company, Pierce County.

There are individuals with very ostentatious names, but with a very commonplace character; and there are individuals with very ordinary names, but have superior virtues. This man is undoubtedly in the latter category. He was born in Hiroshima Prefecture, Gotsuki-gun, Mukaijima township in March of 1889. He immigrated to the United States in June of 1906. It was a time when the violence and rage of the Russo-Japanese War had finally ended. He was only 17 years old at that time which might be considered pre-adult. Usually young people would rather work in the city, but he shunned city life to work in the great outdoors where he endured much privation and hard work. He did not yield to temptation. He worked in the logging industry for ten years where he gained much experience. He was offered the position of foreman of a Japanese logging crew at the Selleck Lumber Company in King County. He worked here until April 1916 when he was offered a position by the National Lumber Company. He had more than ten men under him. He is presently at this position.

At first glance he seemed an ordinary, rustic individual but it became obvious that here was a man who was very knowledgeable on current events, social problems, and affairs of society. Like those earnest labor contractors for Japanese workers in the Alaska salmon canneries, he made certain that his workers were well provided to do their job so that the industry could advance in an orderly fashion, rather than finding short cuts, etc.

He liked to read and was especially fond of literature for his young men. He seized every opportunity for his workers to study literature. This effort was like Mr. Oda and Mr. Munehira, who encouraged teaching judo.

By the time he was 30 he had built a good solid foundation for his life. He and his loving wife, Masayo, had produced a lovely girl, Tomiye. He has a happy, harmonious household. His future is quite assured. Strict enforcement of cultural values and traditions will give the Japanese immigrants in America a better goal in life; and their hopes will not be in vain.

8. Yokichi Nakanishi, farmer, Fife, Pierce County.

His first cry after birth occurred in June 1872 in Ehime Prefecture; Nishi U Wa gun; Yanosaki township. He immigrated to America at the age of 21 in June 1893 through Tacoma. When one considers the world of 1893 one realizes that it was not a civilized society as we have today. It was like a journey to worship at the Ise Grand Shrine to drink a farewell cup of water to journey from the land of one's birth to travel to a foreign country. It would require an enlightened individual with a lot of ambition to do this.

After arriving in America he worked in restaurants, private homes, and other odd jobs where he could gain experience. He finally started a laundry business in Tacoma, but he returned to Japan for a short while. He again returned to American in April 1901. He started a large farm in Mt. Vernon in 1903 but there was a devastating flood that year which caused severe damages. Being a strong willed individual he did not cringe but resolutely moved to Fife to start a new farm. Since that time he has ridden on a rising tide of success. At present he holds sway over 160 acres of land like an elder statesman.

He is a very public-spirited man. He was president of the Fife Agricultural Association and also the president of the Fife Japanese Association. He has worked hard for the betterment of the Japanese people. He has been praised and criticized but he has transcended criticism and would not allow the idea of a Japanese language school for the childrens' education to die.

He again returned to Japan in 1915 but he returned here in 1916. He is living a very quiet life while Mr. Kichigoro Yamamoto oversees much of the business.

He is a very good debater. He has much knowledge of facts. He is particularly adept in business matters. He is quick to see the important points and can offer bold solutions which is why he is as he is today.

As far as Fife is concerned he was the prime motivator and architect in having an independent Japanese Association. He is very knowledgeable in political matters. Needless to say he is a leading figure in the Fife Japanese community. He has retired from his public office on the first of this year to become an "elder statesman." He has passed the responsibilities to the younger people. This is certainly not an unexpected gesture for him.

9. Magoichi Yamane, laundry business, 1506 Broadway.

Mr. Yamane was born in April 1874 in Yamaguchi Prefecture; Oshima gun; Yasushimoshu township. At the age of 20 he travelled the many miles of open seas to America where he landed in Victoria B.C. in 1894. As he himself stated, he has had his share of failed ventures which led to much hardships and disappointments. He started a farm which failed. He worked in the fishing industry, mining, broom manufacturing, etc. He gradually gravitated to the laundry business. This came about when he had established a western style restaurant in Seattle. When he had amassed several thousand dollars he moved to

Tacoma and started a laundry, bath, and barber shop complex. His shops prospered over the years. He had established a solid foundation for a bright future. In the 25 plus years that he has been in the United States, he returned to Japan twice and returned to the United States each time. He bought a good rice-producing farm in his birthplace for his aged mother so that her future would be assured. She could look forward to living out her life in happiness and comfort. This says a great deal of this man's character and conduct.

At present he holds two offices; president of die Tacoma Japanese Laundry Association and board member of the Tacoma Japanese Association. He has also taken over the leadership of the Yamaguchi Prefectural Association. He is a moving force in the Tacoma Japanese community. With his grey hair and piercing eyes one is apt to consider him aloof and unfriendly. It is easy to understand why this misunderstanding exists but when one really gets to know him one finds him to be a courteous, kind man and not an insensitive person.

He is known to love drinking sake. If one wishes to measure his intake, he is right up there with any one of the more than one thousand Japanese in Tacoma. It was said that he could drink all night and not have it affect him.

He sensed the needs of the Tacoma Japanese laundry owners, therefore, he helped establish the Tacoma Japanese Laundry Owners' Association and a cooperative for group buying of supplies by its members. This of course benefitted the organization. Much of this was due to his efforts.

10. Toichi Ohashi, farmer, Fife, Pierce County.

The term "bold young farmer" has been used to describe Mr. Toichi Ohashi. I believe this is no exaggeration. Of the one hundred or so Japanese farmers in Fife there is virtually no one who farms as large an acreage, harvest as much produce, and carry such a large debt. The reason he is able to carry such enormous debt with aplomb is similar to the situation with Mr. Ushijima the potato king. It was not uncommon to carry a debt of \$400,000 as a branch office of Mr. Ushijima. His method of doing business and his ability are such to instill confidence. Mr. Ohashi has also carried loans of \$10,000 from Caucasian run banks which freely gives him as much loan as he needs. His feat is certainly wonderful to behold. He states that if one has a good harvest a debt of \$10,000 or \$20,000 is readily paid off. Such bold talk comes from a man born 32 years ago in a small village called Iyo.

He is not secretive and he is not shy in his dealings. He is a cheerful person with no wicked thoughts. At public meetings he conducts himself in a calm matter-of-fact way. He is able to address a "group of common small farmers" without causing any ill will. It is certainly a virtue to be able to do this.

He established a place for Fife farmers to purchase as well as to buy and sell farm products. He promoted more efficiency in production. He wanted to use some of his pet theories in raising money for the Japanese language school support fund and for expenses needed for public projects in the quickest, most efficient manner.

If we were to frankly criticize him he would call on his natural hidden genius to answer eloquently without antagonizing anyone.

At first glance success or failure may be due to fate but achievements by humans are based on hard work. Although he is young and did lack experience he would call on his natural talent, courage and resourcefulness as his foundation for action. I doubt whether hard work by itself would insure success in the future.

APPENDIX II

Port of Tacoma Import and Export

		Import	
			Export
1910	\$ 9,452,798	\$10,845,014	
1911	\$13,374,040	\$16,052,598	
1912	\$14,715,487	\$24,778,914	
1913	\$24,490,733	\$22,326,482	
1914	\$22,240,464	\$19,780,111	
1915	\$10,921,653	\$32,452,699	
1916	\$17,017,312	\$72,146,355	

The valuation of duty on foreign goods shipped through the port and collected directly by the U.S. government are:

(The value of the duty on imports as listed on the previous page is not included in the following statistics.)

1910	\$3,378,489
1911	\$3,262,858
1912	\$3,509,666
1913	\$4,609,685
1914	\$4,204,846
1915	\$3,756,579
1916	\$8,676,713

(The above statistics in from the tax report issued by the United States Tax office by Roscoe M. Drumheller.)

The value of exports through Tacoma had dropped in 1915 because the Japanese Department of Communication wanted to consolidate its mail service and ordered Osaka Steamship Company to unload mail in Seattle as its principal port in the Puget Sound area. The steamship company then decided to unload its prime cargo such as raw silk threads. As a result the city lost out in this competition. The local Japanese got the Chamber of Commerce of Tacoma and city officials to petition for reverting Tacoma back as the principal terminus in the Puget Sound area. But it was to no avail. The Tacoma Japanese Association was the prime mover in this effort. It got the business people and Chamber of Commerce together. It got the Oregon State Japanese Association to help them in this effort. It got the blessing of the Portland Chamber of Commerce. It went to every Japanese Association along the Pacific coast for their approval. We wish to memorialize all those directly involved in this effort.

Kameji Nutahara
Hyogo Nakashima
Soheiei Yamamoto
Masato Yamasaki
Tokuhei Kawai
Shunichi Otsuka

Petition

Dear Sir:

Previously the North Pacific trade route utilized both Tacoma and Seattle but this has been changed to a single route. For the past six years the port of Tacoma was the primary port and terminus for the Osaka Steamship Company but now all ships of the company are using Seattle as their primary port. This sudden turn of events has brought together the Japanese, city officials, business clubs, and Chamber of Commerce who are all disappointed and chagrined. We therefore met in a day and night conference with city officials and others concerned. We acknowledge that the Department of Communications' order and the plan of the Osaka Steamship Co. had been formulated and implemented. The Tacoma and Oregon Japanese Associations had sent a telegram to the Department of Communications and the Osaka Steamship Company to petition them to make the port of Tacoma the primary port again and have all ships come to Tacoma. Moreover, both Japanese Associations, Tacoma business clubs, Chamber of Commerce, and Portland Chamber of Commerce has formulated plans to petition the Department of Communications and officials of the Osaka Steamship Company. The Washington representative from Tacoma and representative from Portland went directly to Ambassador Chinda in Washington. Much effort went into the above projects. Last March 27th Mr. Shomi Murata, overseas bureau chief of the Osaka Steamship Co. visited Tacoma. He related to us that the decisions to make Seattle the principal port lay entirely with Department of Communications, and the steamship company had very little to say on this matter and must endure that order. He knew the predicament that the Americans and Japanese of the area had and sympathized with them. He would certainly like the company to make Tacoma its principal port city again if it were not for that order. This was the first time that we were apprised of the matter. We therefore reverently beseech you to allow every ship of the Osaka Steamship Company to use Tacoma as its principal port and terminus as before.

Since the Osaka Steamship Company was awarded the Tacoma sea line in July of 1910 under the Maritime Assistance and Protection Act, they have made rapid, conspicuous strides in a very short time. The company has almost twenty years of experience and history. When contrasting their record with the Seattle routed Japan Shipping Company (NYK) the former excels the latter. These good results can be attributed to OSK's experience but also to the fact that the port of Tacoma has facilities and equipment second to none.

Furthermore, the development of the Osaka Steamship Company was not only further influenced by Tacoma and contiguous areas, but also its location on the map and the resulting commerce. It has ready access to the southern and central regions of the United States. The company has influenced the welfare of the Japanese and Americans in the various states. It is our belief that the well-being of the Osaka Steamship Company is tied to the rise or fall of the economy and the city officials and the Japanese are working in harmony because our destinies are tied together. It is our heartfelt hope that the company prosper. Moreover city officials had petitioned the central government to establish an immigration detention center for the immigrants who come mainly by Osaka Steamship Company boats. Some of the costs of the facility came from the Japanese and city money. The city officials worked hard in getting the federal government to establish and build a fully equipped center.

Moorage for the OSK ships at the Milwaukee Piers was located some distance from the city center. The streetcar company could not build an extension of the car line because of the cost-profit picture, so the city used city money to help build the line to afford better mobility. On top of that, the city has projects to improve the harbor, roads, and various other projects. The Japanese community has facilities for the passengers and crew of the Osaka Steamship Co.; inns, clothing stores, drayage companies, restaurants, etc. which have direct bearing on the passenger. In addition there are establishments of an indirect nature such as entertainment centers, grocery-variety stores. Japanese businesses have built and improved their establishments with the OSK ships as central to their decision. They have invested \$200,000 over a three year period which has given the Japanese community a new countenance and hope for financial advancements. This has given us renewed mutual respect from the city officials. Our friendly relationship is very good.

Generally immigration and customs officials of every Pacific coast city harbor anti-Japanese feelings and they force shameful indignities against the Japanese. Their indignation is hard to endure. Tacoma, however, has Customs and immigration officers together who are men of good will and kindness. They manage their duties with fairness. For instance, passengers and their hand carried luggage are readily admitted with leniency and justness, and not at all like the conditions in San Francisco and Seattle.

Moreover, as many wives, children and relatives of Japanese immigrants living in southern Oregon and California, Central Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Colorado, pass through these parts. The Japanese and city officials have worked diligently together to plan ways for Osaka Steamship Company and its ships to use the port of Tacoma for a long, long time.

Then suddenly, in February, every OSK ship which came to Tacoma stopped coming; and in March, the ships were now in the Puget Sound sea lane and stopped in Seattle just as all ships of the Japan Shipping Co. (NYK) did because Seattle was designated as the principal seaport in the Puget Sound area. All mail and passengers landed in Seattle. This of course, caused much consternation and disappointment among the Tacoma Japanese, city officials, and others who were directly involved. It was as if they had encountered a natural calamity of sort. They had long conferences. Their conclusion was that they must try to make Tacoma the primary port city in the Puget Sound area again, and they are busily engaged in doing so day and night.

Within two months since Seattle became the main port city where the mail, silk, and passengers were routed, the Tacoma Japanese received a very crippling economic blow. If we were to do nothing, many Japanese faced inevitable bankruptcy which would in turn cause massive recession to the thousands of Japanese living in the nearby areas and would take a long time to recover. It is not only the economic picture but this may turn the citizens against the Japanese here and also hinder the progress of Japanese national shipping in the future.

The cause of anti-Japanese feelings in the United States are greatly due to local events happening in the area. The Japanese who are concentrated in the city are greatly distressed to have events happening which causes anti-Japanese feelings and hinder the progress of the Japanese. To change the port of call of all ships to another city not only disregards the feelings of the city officials and citizens, but also makes all facilities and equipment of less use. Moreover, the offloading of silk worth many thousands of dollars in Seattle from OSK ships means drastic reduction of tariff revenue for Tacoma. Imports will be greatly decreased causing harm to the good will of the city. The disembarking of passengers mean the loss of customs duties, and the already established immigration center may close, causing the loss of employment for many. The tonnage of export through Seattle by every ship of both OSK and NYK will greatly increase and Tacoma will decrease. English language newspapers, including the Tacoma Ledger, Tacoma News, and Tacoma Tribune have written critical items on OSK's action.

The North American Liaison Association Council (an organization of representatives from each Japanese Association in the state of Washington; it consisted of 12 Japanese Associations when originally organized) has received the endorsement from every Japanese association in Montana, Idaho, Utah, and Nevada; all of whom are in sympathy with Tacoma when viewed from friendly relations between the American and Japanese, from the view of geography and from the view of commercial ties. They all endorse this petition submitted by the Tacoma Japanese Association and the Oregon Japanese Association. In a speech the Tacoma postmaster has stated that the Asian mail processed through the Tacoma port as compared to the Seattle port is not only as fast but that mail to southern United States is somewhat faster. He stated that there is little difference whether OSK offlands the mail in Tacoma or Seattle, and that both ports can be used as primary ports of Puget Sound and would like to see the order changed.

The success or failure of the many Tacoma Japanese and thousands more in the nearby areas hinges on whether OSK ships will again use Tacoma as its primary port. We hope you will again use Tacoma as its primary port. We hope you will sympathize with our present pitiful condition and our future careers. Please listen to the opinions of many tens of thousands of Japanese. Please consider the future advancement of the Empire, Japan, Japanese American good will and for the goodwill of Tacoma's officials and citizens. With these informations and references please allow every ship of the OSK to again use Tacoma as its primary port and terminus. Please change the order allowing OSK to use the port of Tacoma for a long, long time as a primary port and terminus.

Please designate the port of Tacoma as OSK's primary port and terminus for a long, long time. At the present time the Tacoma Japanese are anxiously awaiting a quick decision. We realize our rudeness, but we reverentially present our petition.

Yours respectfully,
Your humble servant.

April 10, 1916

Tacoma Japanese Association, State of Washington USA
Oregon Japanese Association, State of Oregon, USA

Your Excellency Taketomi Tokitoshi
Minister of Communication Empire of
Japan

Memorandum:

The Japanese living here believe there is no advantage or praise to having all steamships of the OSK use Seattle as a primary port and having all the passengers disembark there. The many passengers from the NYK (Japan Shipping Co.) ships already disembark there. Combining these could concentrate many Japanese in one city which may have adverse effects. There is fear that the American public may view this with alarm and can engender anti-Japanese feelings. In contrast, here are advantages and conveniences in using Tacoma as the principal port as listed below:

1. It will economically help the pitiful financial condition of the many thousands of Japanese in Tacoma and nearby areas and to help their future careers.

2. We must give serious consideration to the goodwill of the officials and citizens of Tacoma by helping the port prosper, hereby heightening the friendly relation with the Japanese and to help them economically and socially.

3. It will help the city officials, citizens, and shipping companies plan for equipment and future development which will be of mutual benefit.

4. There is no advantage unloading mail from the far east at either Seattle or Tacoma, and, in fact, it is somewhat faster to unload in Tacoma for mail destined for the southern part of the United States.

5. For those Japanese living in the southern area; especially in Portland, Oregon these are commercial and geographic advantages. For those living in California, Utah, Montana, Idaho, and Nevada, there is geographic advantage and convenience disembarking in Tacoma.

6. Tacoma is only 24 nautical miles from Seattle and is an important Puget Sound port. We believe the port of Tacoma is superior to San Francisco and Seattle in loading and offloading of cargo; especially those bound for Japan. If Tacoma is allowed to plan for the future, it will be a very important port for far east trade.

7. The federal government had ordered the Tacoma immigration office to close when OSK ships had changed port. The city officials, however, petitioned the government to postpone closure of the office because they felt that the order to OSK would be rescinded. The government agreed to postpone closure.

The directive which your Excellency had given some time ago stating "the Osaka Shipping Company shipping lane to America will change its primary port and terminus from Tacoma to Seattle," had been minutely studied by the Tacoma Japanese through the Japanese Association and the Tacoma Commerce Association to explain why they believe Tacoma should again be the primary port. The Liaison Association had studied the problem in depth. From the standpoint of Japanese American goodwill and welfare of the Japanese it could be better to share port facilities rather than just one large port city as more American citizens in more cities would be involved and would profit from it. For progress for the Japanese it would help because the Japanese would not be crowded together in a large ethnic community in one large city thereby lessening the possibility of suspicion, antipathy, and hate.

We would like to respectfully propose to the Honorable Mr. Minister to again reconsider the situation and reverse the order to change the primary port city. It is not the advantage or disadvantage of the Japanese in one city but for the good feeling of the American people generally and for the progress of the Japanese in the future.

The above has been thoroughly discussed and approved at the regularly scheduled Japanese Liaison Association meeting on March 21 with twelve groups represented including North America, Tacoma, Inland Empire, Yakima, Bellingham, Pasco, White River, Thomas, Auburn, Bellevue, Vashon, and Fife Japanese Associations. The Association respectfully request your Excellency to reconsider and at the same time show its respect to you.

Yours respectfully,
Heiji Okuda
President
North American Japanese
Liaison Association
Seattle, Washington USA
April 9, 1916

To: Minister of Communication
Your Excellency, Tokitoshi Taketomi

Dear Sir:

We are respectfully requesting that you reconsider your order changing OSK's principal port. We believe it is causing a great deal of hardship to many areas. We join Tacoma and Oregon Japanese Associations' petition to change OSK's principal port city and terminus.

We earnestly beg you to consider our request.

April 12, 1916

1. Ogden, Utah Japanese Association
2. Denver, Colorado
3. Nevada Japanese Association
4. Fresno, California Japanese Association
5. Oakley, Wyoming United Japanese Association
6. Sacramento Valley Japanese Association
7. Los Angeles, California Japanese Association
8. Florin, California Japanese Association
9. Western Idaho Japanese Association
10. Eastern Idaho Japanese Association
11. Down River, California Japanese Association

To Minister of Communication
Excellency Tokitoshi Taketomi

The amount of export through the port of Tacoma has risen sharply since 1915. Part is due to the non-combatant role in World War I. Large amounts of military food supplies etc. were transported to the warring nations by way of the Far East. However, outside of this factor there has been a very conspicuous increase in trade in the Far East and more and more scheduled freighters have passed through fully loaded with cargo.

Principal Import and Export Goods and Values (1916 Total Import)

Total tonnage of import - 1,903,574 tons
Total value of import - \$105,039,748

Detail of Import Goods	Value
1. Leather, hides	\$3,002,818
2. Antimony	400,607
3. Medicine, chemicals, dyestuff, etc.	555,326
4. Tea (275,786 boxes)	4,226,555
5. Linen thread	7,022,568
6. Rice	501,832
7. Peanuts, walnuts	369,492
8. Matting and carpeting products	1,934,451
9. Legumes	274,134
10. Buttons, bristles, paint brushes	704,666
11. Nitrates	1,083,280
12. Camphor, peppermint	766,844
13. Paper and pulp	1,245,045
14. Match	154,080
15. Fuel oil	1,872,356

16. Oil of trees, beans, linseed, coconut	5,280,558
17. Fish, salted fish, canned fish	1,111,320
18. Licorice, radish seed, linseed	2,712,912
19. Grain, fodder, hay	155,290
20. Wool	1,225,430
21. Gunpowder chemical	1,378,724
22. Sheet iron	3,573,583
23. Rubber	7,232,586
24. Albumen, egg products	1,941,792
25. Spices	616,746
26. Logs (275,115,210 board feet)	2,351,958
27. Toys and curios	844,641
28. Oak lumber, almond lumber (1,217,000 bd. ft.)	133,434
29. Porcelain	954,181
30. Braid and hat material	1,590,165
31. Gold, silver, copper ore (309,438 tons)	137,788,961
32. Miscellaneous and ordinary freight	12,766,478

Number of Vessels and Total Tonnage

Pacific shipping lane freighters	1,468 vessels 1,885,116 tons
Inland Sea Shipping (Puget Sound ?)	11,822 vessels 2,159,290 tons
Fishing vessels	1,800 vessels 29,000 tons
Tug boats and Excursion boats	880 vessels 66,552 tons
Scows	450 vessels 195,606 tons
Total	16,420 vessels 4,335,564 tons

1916 Export

Total tonnage - 838,049 tons
Total value - \$107,349,871

Product list	Dollars
1. Automobiles	S 488,209
2. Paint, oils, etc	365,043
3. Condensed milk	652,972
4. Paper and pulp	1,434,432

5. Canned salmon	448,711
6. Potash and creosote	822,170
7. Raw cotton	13,361,993
8. Medicine chemicals	2,522,581
9. Cotton products and dried vegetables	1,183,859
10. Copper, iron sheets, lead, aluminum	2,555,233
11. Glass	404,161
12. Lumber (145,390,309 ft.)	1,766,507
13. Gunpowder material	41,012,113
14. Cigarette	8,136,642
15. Iron and steel	6,091,597
16. Processed lumber and manufactured wood products	598,731
17. Locomotive	165,000
18. Boots, shoes, leather goods	2,182,802
19. Machinery	4,073,090
20. Tobacco	446,167
21. Wheat and fodder	1,430,497
22. Wool and woolen cloth	1,404,720
23. Hay	403,241
24. Rope, twine	1,775,204
25. Hour (556,935 bushels)	3,195,502
26. Coal	320,018
27. Wax	316,915
28. Coke (coking coal)	216,508
29. Canned goods	468,083
30. Miscellaneous freight	12,206,870

Total vessels and tonnage

1. Pacific Ocean lane vessels	1,468 vessels 1,885,116 tons
2. Inland sea vessels	11,822 vessels 2,159,290 tons
3. Fishing vessels	1,800 vessels 29,000 tons
4. Tug boats and Excursion boats	450 vessels 66,552 tons
5. Scows (flat-bottomed freight boat)	450 vessels 196,606 tons
6. Total	16,426 vessels 4,335,564 tons

Comparison: Imports vs. Exports

1913	Imports	650,391 tons	\$33,675,304
	Vessels	1,621 ships	3,090,940 tons
	Exports	949,124 tons	\$34,630,679
	Vessels	1,621 ships	3,081,736 tons
1914	Imports	653,219 tons	\$36,352,660
	Vessels	1,369 ships	2,310,400 tons
	Exports	607,426 tons	\$36,352,660
	Vessels	1,372 ships	2,317,633 tons
1915	Imports	810,017 ton	\$46,304,903
	Vessels	1,292 ships	1,960,765 tons
	Exports	777,829 tons	\$47,946,707
	Vessels	1,282 ships	1,951,834 tons
1916	Imports		\$105,039,748
	Ships	4,335,564 tons Pacific	1,468 vessels 1,885,116
		Ocean freighters Puget	tons 2,450,448 tons
		Sound freighters	
	Exports		\$107,349,871
	Ships (for export)	4,335,564 tons Pacific	1,468 vessels 1,885,116
		Ocean freighters Puget	tons 2,450,564 tons
		Sound freighters	

According to the report of the Port of Tacoma Commissioner, the statistics of 1916 showed a big jump in the value of total import-export to \$212,386,612 from \$94,251,610 in 1915 for a total increase of \$118,138,002.

Consulate Offices and Consul

1. Argentina Consulate office	Andrew Bldg. Rm. 5
Consul	B. A. Mackenzie
2. Consulate of Chile	Perkins Bldg. Rm. 129
Consul	Ruis A. Santanda
3. Consulate of Germany	949 Commerce St
Vice Consul	Otto Ritter
4. Consulate of Great Britain	National Realty Bldg. Rm. 825
Vice Consul	C. E. Lucien Aggasiz
5. Consulate of Guatemala	Andrew Bldg. Rm. 5
Consul	J. T. Stave
6. Consulate of Norway	Berlin Bldg. Rm. 408
Consul	Ole Granrud
7. Consulate of Peru	
Consul	J.T. Stave

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