

or Allingford, and perchance not even Watermeads.

Hypselometopy is really dangerous, however, only when it is organized. Sometimes one feels as if there were a mania for organization in this country; we are inclined to forget that if things are healthy they grow naturally, and if they are forced they become unhealthy. Who can imagine a League for the Preservation of the Drama in the London of William Shakespeare? or Poetry

Societies, with presidents and honorable secretaries, meeting in Wordsworth's cottage, or in Burns's? In every age *précieuses* have been *ridicules*—save to themselves; and this is one proof that they lack a sense of humor. That they can appreciate Shaw may show them to have a sense of wit, or else a high conceit which makes them (in their own eyes) superior to their plodding and duller neighbors.

The cure for the disease has been

hinted at; but the sad thing is that the patients rarely realize they are ill. When they do, the cure has already begun.

You have, gentle reader, become aware that the affliction derives its name from *ὕψηλος* and *μέτωπον*. It is not a new illness, but it is increasing. Perhaps that is a good sign; for once a hypselometopic patient is cured, he is a snob no longer, and may become actually intelligent.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

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MEMBERS OF THE
JAPANESE PARLIAM-
MENTARY DELEGATION
AND JAPANESE GUESTS

1. Hideo Higuchi, of the Kensei Kai (Progressive party).
2. K. S. Inui, Secretary of the Delegation.
3. Kunimatsu Hamada, of the Kokuminto (Nationalist party), Vice-Chairman.
4. Juichi Nozoye, of the Seiyu Kai (Liberal party).
5. Rokusaburo Nakanishi, of the Seiyu Kai (Liberal party), Chairman.
6. Takeo Tanaka, of the Kensei Kai (Progressive party), Director.
7. Naota Kumagai, of the Seiyu Kai (Liberal party).
8. Tobei Nakamura, Secretary of the House of Representatives.
9. Yei-kichi Hikita, of the Seiyu Kai (Liberal party).
10. Nozubo Kawai, Assistant Secretary of the House of Representatives.
11. Senpei Yajima, of the Koshin Club (Independent Club).
12. Tarao Kawasaki, Secretary of the Delegation.

IN this land of many metropolises and varied activities, few can follow with any degree of intelligence and continuity many of the important events that are taking place in this country. The visit of the Japanese Parliamentary delegation is surely one of them. Yet if one could see a motion-picture record of its tour he would witness a veritable cyclone of American hospitality and friendship.

The Japanese party which landed at San Francisco on May 25 was composed of eight members of the Japanese Diet, representing four different political parties. They were accompanied by two secretaries of the House of Representatives and two secretaries of the delegation who joined the party in this country.

The object of the mission was primarily to pay a return compliment to eleven American Congressmen who

visited Japan last year and to witness the deliberations of Congress. In addition, they naturally expected to see as much of the United States as possible within the brief period of forty-five days. They were eager to ascertain the trend of public opinion in this country on questions of the day, particularly the limitation of armaments. They had no other object, political or diplomatic.

The party came as the direct representatives of the Japanese people to call on the direct representatives of the American people. Therefore their reception everywhere was quite different from the ordinary exchanges of courtesy. They were welcomed with simple cordiality and open-hearted friendship wherever they went, including California, where their receptions were all happy disappointments. In return this spirit was splendidly entered into by the Japanese members. At Pittsburgh, for

instance, the hosts and guests stood with arms around each other's shoulders. "This, by the way, in a dry country," as one guest observed.

The mark of respect and distinction was as omnipresent as that of cordiality. Many cities extended to the party the privileges of the municipality, and in Washington a rare courtesy was paid them when, on the motion of Mr. Mann, former majority leader, the House declared a recess in order to meet the members of the Japanese Parliament. Congressmen whom the visitors had entertained in Japan last year escorted the Japanese delegation from the diplomatic gallery to the floor of the House, where they were received most cordially. This ceremony was repeated in the Senate.

The party visited the four principal cities of the Pacific coast and four more on the Atlantic coast, and on the way they stopped also at Denver, Chicago,

and Pittsburgh. They were entertained by Americans some twenty times at luncheons and dinners and an equal number of times by Japanese. The farewell banquet in San Francisco was given by the City Church Federation, while the final banquet in New York, the night before they sailed, was given by the Federated Churches of America. These naturally had their distinctive features of farewell and God-speed.

It will surprise no one to learn that American reporters were most frank in putting their questions. But it may surprise many to learn that the Japanese members were equally frank at all times and never did they evade a single query. Perhaps the following questions, arranged according to the number of times they were asked by reporters, are indicative of public interest in certain phases of Japanese-American relations:

1. "What is Japan's attitude toward disarmament?" This question was never omitted anywhere.
2. In California the questions of Japanese immigration and assimilation were frequently put.

3. In the Middle West and the East many questions were asked regarding business conditions in Japan.

4. A remarkable number of persons inquired as to the extent of Japan's prohibition movement.

5. A few sought information on the status of the Yap controversy.

6. Others asked what progress, if any, had been made by Bolshevism in Japan.

7. There were many questions concerning suffrage, especially of women.

8. The "Open Door" question in China was touched upon.

9. The Shantung question, however, and the Siberian situation seemed to have been forgotten.

The party sailed from New York for Europe on July 9. This is written after their departure, but I think I am not mistaken in making the following general observations:

1. The Japanese visitors agreed that friendship with the United States is absolutely essential.
2. Discontinuance of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance would be seriously misconstrued in Japan.
3. The continuance of the Anglo-

Japanese Alliance must not provoke American misunderstanding.

4. The presence of anti-Japanese sentiment in parts of America is due to misunderstanding.

5. Japan should seek a thorough understanding with the United States.

6. They were convinced that the American public is intensely interested in securing international agreements on the limitation of armaments.

7. American initiative looking toward disarmament will undoubtedly meet a popular welcome in Japan.

8. The visiting Diet members, irrespective of their political ties, said they would exert their influence in promoting right relations with the United States.

But the march of events moves faster than modern transportation. While the party is still *en route* to Europe the so-called disarmament conference has become a certainty. America and Japan will both profit from the fact that these eight members of the House of Representatives, duly selected for the mission by Japan's four political parties, are returning to their home land as firm friends of America and peace.

COAL AND THE CONSUMER

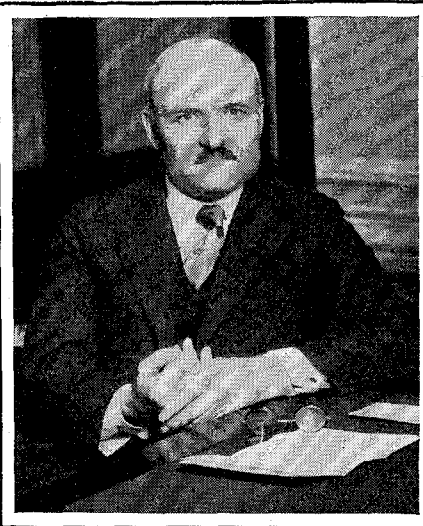
A LETTER FROM SENATOR CALDER, OF NEW YORK

YOU ask me the following question:

Assuming that the coal interests ought to so manage the production, transportation, and distribution of anthracite that there should be neither extortionate prices for coal nor danger of shortage that would produce serious general discomfort and suffering, and assuming also that this year, at least, the conditions are not such that it has been impossible to mine a sufficient quantity of anthracite and to find railway facilities for transporting it, then is there existing any legal way of bringing this about by the National Government? If there is no such existing way, then what would be the proper line of legislation or public agitation or National action to provide such means?

In reply I would say that operators should forward anthracite coal while the conditions are favorable unless they are prepared to be condemned by the public because of failure, as business men, to anticipate the needs of their customers. They know to a nicety the amount of coal which must be bought in each community, and they have cars and labor to deliver this coal, which can be stored with no physical difficulty. It is hardly possible that the want of capital can be an element in this matter, for the sale of anthracite coal in each community is a definite and certain matter and extends over a short period of months.

The first step in this matter is legislation requiring full knowledge by the public from week to week of the facts regarding coal-plant capacity, production, shipments, and storage at mine and



(C) Harris & Ewing

WILLIAM M. CALDER

United States Senator from New York

in consuming districts, and prices at mine, at wholesale, and at retail. If these facts were issued by an agency in which the public had confidence, competition might regulate the matter and bring about a condition more satisfactory than that from Government control.

If competition and public opinion based on facts do not so regulate the matter, the publicly known facts would certainly form a necessary and an intelligent basis for further legislation.

At the outset the public must determine whether or not coal is charged with public interest and use. It is my own belief that it is, and that the recognition of this fact need be no cause of

anxiety to other industries not so charged with public interest.

Last spring, when it was reported that there was a shortage of coal stocks on hand, disquieting statements were issued by the Railroad Administration, the Inter-State Commerce Commission, the United States Geological Survey, and by other Governmental agencies. The Federal restrictions on the export of coal and on the price of coal were lifted. The outlaw strike of the switchmen occurred simultaneously with an extraordinary export demand which pre-empted the use of dockage facilities at Hampton Roads; the New England demand for soft coal was thrown into the field from which New York gets its coal, and this congested the railways to New York and New England. The Northwest had to make its coal shipments before the lakes had frozen and the high prices were drawing the coal in other directions. The public was deluged with the babel of conflicting reports, largely propaganda in its character, from soft and anthracite coal operators and from the wholesalers and retailers.

Orders by the Inter-State Commerce Commission giving priority in transportation of coal were issued without notice or hearing. Railway facilities were congested and coastwise shipping left idle.

The public was thrown into a panic, so that anthracite coal sold as high as \$27 a ton in Massachusetts and soft coal as high as \$20 a ton at Hampton Roads. The Government itself paid \$18 a ton for soft coal for the Shipping Board at New York, and through the War Department was obliged to pay \$11