

## INSIDE STORY OF LESTER SUZUKI INCIDENT

### A Quest for Nisei Letters

*What of the Little Tokyos of America in the Regional Literature Of the Nation? ... Themes, Situations Await The Aspiring Young Novelists*

By LARRY S. TAJIRI

The life that is real, and the life that is earnest, in the Little Tokyos of America is as much a mystery to the good people of the commonwealth, especially those residing on the slopes, the plains and in the valleys other than those fronting the Pacific, as is the daily going-on of the Himalayas. It is even suspect whether the average American, excluding for this period of discussion the good Americans of Japanese ancestry, know whether these Little Tokyos, the Japanese settlements of the west coast, exist. Surely the only intimation that he may have had to this time has been in the various pogroms, the anti-Japanese "yellow peril" campaigns which have been waged and stirred to a fine and boiling pitch by the assorted hirelings of such employers as W. R. Hearst and Bernard McFadden, the body beautiful man.

The second generation problem may be all-important to the nisei but it is suffering from a lack of publicity outside the cloistered sphere of the dwarfed Japanese American world. Of course, a point may be raised here and now whether there is any such thing as a nisei problem—but that would be beside the point though we are tempted to include an aside to the effect that the nisei problem is a myth and that the obstacles which beset the path of the young Japanese American are those imposed by the economic order rather than those erected by racial misunderstanding.

To return to our thesis, the Little Tokyos have suffered from a lack of publicity and the good offices of such gentlemen as Steve Hannagan, the demon press agent, or the late Harry Reichenbach may not prove amiss. In short the Little Tokyos need some literary interpreters, some gift public relations counsellors, and some gentlemen of more serious mien to speak with becoming gravamen of the harsh life and hard times of the Japanese pioneers of the coast who transformed virgin loam into productive farm land with sweat, irrigation and occasional rain and who are now, as a result of it all, in veritable bondage as a result of such statutes as the alien land law.

Incidentally in urging for a more regional literature to spring from the typewriters of California, I'dwal Jones wrote in the Saturday Review of Literature last week: "The very large Japanese settlements in the south, an imperium in imperio, would seem to offer much, but as far as no explorer has penetrated it." Mr. Jones, the San Francisco newspaperman who went Hollywood but has not forgotten the literary world, has himself written two of the finest short stories on Japanese in America. They are "Miss Mori" and "The Party at Mr. Nagoya's" which appear in a slim volume called "China Boy" which appeared last fall under the imprint of the Primavera Press in Los Angeles.

The Chinatowns have been more fortunate, if publicity is to be regarded as a beneficial medium. An entire section of American literature has grown up about the lives and surroundings of the Cantonese in America from the "heaven children" with the cards up his sleeve of Francis Brett Hart to the latest Chinatown thrillers in the dime pulp magazines at the corner drugstore. These have captured a

certain amount of interest in the minor Cantons of America and have proven of more practical benefit in the trade that have been lured into the Oriental settlements. And in song and story the Chinese form a part of the chronicles of the nation. Frank Norris, Frank Stockton and Charles Caldwell Doble with his recent "San Francisco's Chinatown" and "San Francisco Tales," a collection of short stories about Chinatown, have offered fuel to a growing fire of interest among Americans of the many minor Americans between the comparatively rugged coasts of Maine and California.

There is much in this coastal Japanese world on which a writer may pin his theme. The characters are there—the migrant farm workers, the fruit pickers living in dingy camps, on rice, fish and "miso-shimizu"; the fishermen, riding the anti-line waves to sea, and the girls cutting fish in the canneries, and the about facing men diving for abalone; the farmers themselves, burned brown by the sun, chapped by the wind, watching the green grow in the fields; the young men in dungarees working the nights through in the wholesale terminals,

unloading the green from the farms; the young men in white aprons in the retail shops; the youth in school. . . The incidents are here, riot and oppression, though these may not be particularly contemporary and more enlightened sphere which has forgotten the once white-hot campaigns against the "yellow Asiatic peril". And always there are the processes of living and dying, which is as much as any literature can have. And ever-present is the clash and abyss between one generation and the next, one born of an Oriental world, the other of the Occident. Some day a Steinbeck may come to transfer upon living pages such portraits of the Japanese as those he did of the huata-manana Mexican of the Monterey wharves in "Tortilla Flat" and of the fruit pickers of "In Dubious Battle". Perhaps a Saroyan, charmed by words, to rise in lyrical though unorthodox literary heights as he sings the stories of the migrant laborers of the San Joaquin valley.

America's growing regional literature has a niche for a second generation writer—though none here riding as yet. Little Tokyo's stories are as yet untold.

### THESE LIE FORGOTTEN

*Tokyo's Dust and Wind Whips Around Unremembered Statues That Stand In Its Public Squares*

By Goro Murata

Like other great cities of the world, Tokyo has its share of statues to perpetuate in the minds of the people the memory of the deeds of the great or to commemorate notable events in the history of the empire. But in many cases not only the accomplishments but even the names of these bronze and stone figures are forgotten, only to be covered by the dust swept up and scattered over them by the cold dry win, so characteristic of Tokyo in winter.

Among the hundreds erected in honor of the great and near-great (some of them put up by themselves), let us consider a few that we are all familiar with and revisit them.

The newest one which stands conspicuously in front of the New Diet building is the statue of Prince Ito, often referred to as the father of modern form of Government in Japan. It was unveiled only last November. Carrying a rolled-up parchment in one hand, the frock-coated figure has become an inspiration for those who gather in the building across the way to guide the ship of state.

On the grounds of General Staff and not far from the figure of Prince Ito are the gallant figures on horseback—of Prince Oyama and Prince Yamagata. Another military figure, also on horseback, is Marshal Terauchi at the corner of Miyakozaka, directly above the beautiful Benkei moat. Clustered around here and in the compound of the Navy Building are more of them. Many of the passerby do not even notice them.

Perhaps the best known and the most admired statue in Tokyo is

that of Takamori Saigo at Ueno Park. The bronze figure of this beloved character of the Satsuma clan stands on a height on the right of the entrance overlooking the entire Shitaya district and is a familiar sight to every rubber-neck who visits Tokyo. It is not only liked by many but it has warmth and charm which seem to touch the heart of every Japanese. So loved and admired that he is often covered with spit balls thrown by visitors who believe that illness can be cured if the ball strikes the sick spot. This strong and robust figure in simple kimono leading a dog with a leash, unlike other men in brocade, is not only the most popular one but is really a work of art.

Together with Saigo, every child in Japan knows Masashige Kusonoki or commonly referred to as Great Nanko-Sama. This royalist-warrior of the feudal age, clothed in its ancient armor and mounted on its galloping steed, appears as a silent guardian of the esplanade as it stands in front of the Imperial Palace. Surrounded by beautiful pine trees, its location seems most ideal and appropriate.

In the hurry and bustle of every day life, most of us often fail to notice the golden mythical figure which graces the corner of Sakiyabashi. This comparatively small figure mounted on a pedestal about five feet high is to commemorate the Great Earthquake of 1923. Though skillfully made and by no means unattractive, it fails to make the pedestrians pause to reflect on the purpose for which it was erected.

To those who have visited Asakusa Park, the statue of Danjuro is

(Continued on next page)

### Facts Behind Case Of Nisei Minister In Japan Revealed

*Unrest in Nippon Affected Treatment of Second Generation; Technicalities Raised to Ban Entry to Country*

BY REV. LESTER SUZUKI

(Ed. Note: Here are the inside facts behind the story of Rev. Lester Suzuki, second generation cleric, who with his wife was refused entry to Japan in March, 1936. With the perspective of a year's time, one may perceive with greater clarity the incident which at the time caused a newspaper sensation in Japan. The facts are presented by the man most concerned—Lester Suzuki, who has now returned to the United States and resides in Denver, Colo.)

The year 1936 has passed by and a new year has started and with it most people will look to the future. The Mass. Massacre of Feb. 26, 1936 at Tokyo is a thing of the past and so is the case of Lester Suzuki, who was refused landing into Japan. People can now talk and read with reason without the sensationalism an ahead line novelty of the time it happened.

There seems to be many well-meaning people who want to know the real facts of what happened at Yokohama and there are other people who would be interested in the case. We don't know exactly what the papers said about it because we were sailing around the world when articles were published, but from what we hear the facts of the case were grossly misrepresented, and in places the truth was distorted.

In view of these reasons I have decided that it may be wise that I present the real facts of what really happened and how it happened. I will not try to defend myself—I need no defense before the Great Judge—nor will I try to make comments on the case but I will present the facts as they really happened.

During the Annual Conference of the Pacific Japanese Methodist Mission of 1936 I was appointed pastor of the Wapato (Wash) Japanese Methodist Church. We were there all the first part of 1936 when our great surprise I was appointed Friend Peace Fellow (for which had applied two years previously) to Doshisha University, Kyoto, Japan, with a stipend of \$600 (about 3000 yen) a year and \$100 traveling expenses, and a bran dnew home right in front of the Imperial Palace.

Kyoto with all her ancient culture was open to us for the taking and it was no wonder that we accepted the offer without any hesitation having waited for many long years for an opportunity to go to Japan to study the language and culture and history of land of our parents. Herebefore the fellows, went in September but my case they shifted the time to April so we had very little time to make any plans. The committee that offered the fellowship was in Honolulu so we wanted to see them, but we knew of no boat that went from Seattle to Honolulu and thence to Yokohama until a week and a half before sailing time, thus there was absolutely no time to let people know of our plans.

We sailed from Vancouver on the 7th of March by way of Honolulu, At Honolulu we were met by the

committee and there I was advised by all those concerned with the fellowship to begin my expatriation. They were especially concerned about it because they had a candidate, a very promising candidate, who was taken into the Japanese army thereby nullifying the fellowship.

There was really no time for expatriation but there was one man who had authority to do it for me so I took steps for expatriation. I didn't appear in person at the Japanese consulate because the boat was leaving but it was to be taken care of after I left. Somebody reported this fact of expatriation to the Yokohama officials (this fact was made known to us through authoritative sources) so they were waiting for us and we were in trouble before we knew it.

Let me say a few words about the background situation in Japan. Japan had witnessed the most startling uprising in recent years, namely, the Feb. 26 mass massacre. Tokyo was under martial law and every foreigner's home was thoroughly searched and every foreign ship was to be examined more carefully.

Also the second generation Japanese went to be particularly watched with rigorous care (this was told us by the Kobe officials). In short Japan was going through a very critical time of her history and unfortunately we came very shortly after that incident.

At Yokohama we were the first to be called for examination, when by right we should have been examined almost the last for we bought our tickets very late. After a preliminary examination we were told to go upstairs for further examination.

Before we were cross-questioned a few of the passengers went off the boat without permission, so the officials were very much enraged about it and right after that four angry officials sat around us to cross-examine us.

To make a long story short, they asked us why I had begun expatriation on my way to Japan. Being rather honest and non-suspecting, I told them it was done mainly for school reasons, as it is implied above. We received a very wrathful retort. We were rebuked for putting school before country and that a Japanese who would do that is of the lowest sort.

"Anybody who would expatriate on the way to Japan is unquestionably doing it to evade the conscript army," said they, very conclusively and emphatically. A Japanese, whatever he does, must always put Emperor and country before anything else.

The first answer being dissatisfactory, further explanation and reasons were of no use at all. While we were being cross-questioned, numerous photographers were already taking our pictures from all angles, before the case was settled. The officials asked for every detail of my life, my school

(Continued on next page)



JAPAN'S LEADING FEMINIST

BY ROY KAWAMOTO



Experienced danger and poverty in coal mine districts studied social problem, particularly the anomalous position of women.



Baroness Shidzue Ishimoto leading feminist for universal suffrage; an authoress and lecturer.

TSUSHIMA: THE RUSSIAN VIEW

A Survivor Tells of Rozhdestvensky's Armada During That Historic Battle Which Made Nippon Into an Empire

By RALPH THOMPSON

As for the first-class ironclad Oshiyama, 13,000 tons, she turned turtle, so that her keel became visible, and sank nose first. The Japanese had got her range early on the afternoon of May 18, 1905. The third shell fired had struck her on the port bow, carrying away the hawser-hole and releasing the anchor. Another had struck the port beam at the water-line, inundating the first and second compartments of the main deck. With the port magazine filling, the starboard had also to be flooded to reduce the list as much as possible. The main electric cable had been cut by shell splinters. The bow 10-inch turret had been put out of action, the port 6-inch guns as well in the sink-bay the dying and wounded had lain bleeding over one another, their screams and groans audible even above the roar of exploding shells.

ON JAPAN-AMERICANA

U. S. Exclusion of Asiatics Inconsistent With Desire for Trade in Far East, Believes Nipponese Writer

By EMIL MARATOMI

The United States, in 1832, supplied 72 per cent of the cotton textiles shipped into the Philippines. Due to growing competition from Japanese mills, this dominant position enjoyed in the field was reduced to 35 per cent in 1935. These figures are a part of the report recently submitted to President Roosevelt by Governor Frank Murphy of Michigan, former Governor-General of the Philippines.

Japan's textile industry is making a phenomenal stride. The Philippines is not the only country where the "invasion" of Japanese cotton piece-goods is creating a problem. In this sense, the report made by Mr. Murphy, as far as the information regarding the replacement of American textiles by Japanese goods is concerned, is not new. Throughout history, a rising industrial nation has replaced the old by disturbing the established industrial balance. There is no progress in any field which does not require readjustment of the status quo.

The part of Mr. Murphy's report which attracts our attention the most is his forecast that Chinese cotton goods may replace Japanese textiles in not too distant future. Since Mr. Murphy's duty is to recommend the American course of action as the Philippines' guardian, he emphasizes this future possibility and the danger of seeking protection of American cotton mills by means of only checking Japanese goods in the Philippine market.

REMEMBERING JAPAN

A Paragraph from Kipling's Memoirs

Rudyard Kipling remembers Japan. Here are some lines from Rudyard Kipling's autobiography, portions of which are now being published by the New York Times: . . . to Yokohama, where we were treated with all the kindness in the world by a man and his wife on whom we had no shadow of claim. They made us more than welcome in their house, and saw to it that we should see Japan in wisteria and peony time. Here an earthquake (phopnetic, as it turned out) overtook us one hot break of dawn, and we fled out into the garden, where a tall cryptomeria wagged its insane head back and forth with an "I told you so" expression, though not a breath was stirring. A little later I went to the Yokohama branch of my bank on a wet forenoon to draw some of my old wealth. Said the manager to me: "Why not take more? It will be just as easy." I answered that I did not care to have much cash at one time in my careless keeping, but that when I had looked over my accounts, I might come again in the afternoon. I did so; but in that little space my bank, the notice on the shut door explained, has suspended payment. . . .

THE CASE OF LESTER SUZUKI

(Continued from first page) agic background, and the purpose for which I had come to Japan. They asked me if I agreed with Dr. Kagawa's ideas, and whether I was a communist, internationalist, pacifist, socialist, and what not. Every answer I made was returned with reprimands and plenty of them from many tongues, so I could not answer many other questions. The case got so prolonged and complicated, so I asked them if it would be any easier if they passed me on the American passport, and when I said that, it started a bombshell again. They said, "Here is a Japanese who is proud to be an American and despising the Japanese."

They told us if we were proud to be Americans, then "stay in America." There is a law that all foreigners must have 1,000 yen (Japanese yen) pocket money to enter Japan, but we didn't know that law and very few people do. They asked us how much money we had and because I was wary, I gave the smallest amount. I had some money for my mother and some money for my brother and some of my own, but I only gave a very conservative estimate of mine. I said \$30 (American dollars to be sure), but they deliberately put it down as 30 yen (Japanese money).

Several sources promised to guarantee enough money but they insisted that I must have it on hand. There was nothing we could do but take their commands and like it.

We had to sail, against our will, to Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila and back, but we were permitted to land on the return trip, mainly through the efforts of my man in at home in the manners and courtesies of both East and West. "Having long passed the stage at which they must learn about scientific method, they press science forward in new fields of their own, and plan greater conquests over nature. And with the same energy that they devote to scientific and industrial enterprises, they press forward their traditional Japanese ideals of what is desirable: the greater perfection of the tea-ceremony, the achievement of even greater glories in landscape gardening, the perpetuation of the central Japanese virtues of family virtue and 'Bushido,' and the building of lovelier and more lasting Shinto shrines and temples. The Japanese are the world's coming cosmopolitans."

Coming from a Nest, such an insight into the Japanese soul is astonishing to any the least. In the temple yard of the deta-

Now Who Pays the Piper

An American Observer on the Orient Fears the Manchukuoan Adventure May Prove a Costly One to the Nipponese

By NATHANIEL FEFFER

TOKYO—The bloom is off the face of conquest for Japan and the Orient are beginning to prick. Like many another country before it, Japan is learning that national glory is costly. Years of triumph, years of irrevocable advance on the continent of Asia, have raised the question classic to newly aggrandized nations: Who pays and how? The cost of conquest has begun to come home and Japan is entering on a period of doubt.

The signs can be read in events. First, Yonke Matsuo, president of the South Manchuria Railway, the principal organ of the army in Manchukuo, made a quick trip to Tokyo to argue with the leading Japanese bankers about money for his railway and its numerous associated enterprises. Second, the adroit Eichi Baba, recently-resigned Minister of Finance, presented next year's budget to the cabinet. (The two have opened up harsh realities.

Mr. Matsuo will not get his money, but the government must and the rub will be felt by every Japanese in the form of increased taxes. Of the two events, Mr. Matsuo's visit was less important to itself but more significant as a symbol. That he had to argue for money for Manchukuo and, what is more, that he argued in vain is a portent. This is not the first time Tokyo bankers have failed to comply with the demands of the army and railway officials of Manchukuo, but heretofore their refusals have been gentle, ambiguous and provisional. Now they have been blunt. This is by the standards of the last five years almost revolutionary.

Under polite concealments a tug-of-war has set in over Manchukuo the financial world of Japan and the military, each side trying to draw the new State, still nominally independent, into its own orbit. The financial world wants to bring the territory and its development into conformity with Japan's economic resources. The army wants to harness the whole of the Japanese economy to development of Manchukuo for its own purposes, many of which are primarily military and strategic, with Soviet Russia and North China in mind.

In five years all the great expectations of economic deliverance for Japan through Manchukuo's boundless riches have faded. The Manchurian conquest appears as far only on Japan's debit side. Manchukuo has cost Japan prodigiously and brought in little. Further, it can bring in little more unless first huge sums are sunk into it—sums that would stagger the economic structure of Japan.

It is on this point that the tug-of-war is most intense. Japanese finance and industry will not advance the capital. They do not want to and probably could not if it directly below the Alago Hill in plain sight even of those who speed by in automobile are three bronze figures of soldiers dedicated to the memory of the Three Human Bombs who distinguished themselves during the recent Shanghai incident.

The story of Hirose and Sugino had become a classic among patriots and heroic tales of Japan. These two naval figures, officer and private, today stand in front of Manchukuo station and the public incident is revived every spring when the sea scouts come to spur them with brush and water.

On an income of 5,000 yen (\$1,500) the tax next year will be 226 yen (\$70) instead of 170 yen, as this year. On 10,000 yen it will be 361 yen instead of 241. On 100,000 it will be 22,800 instead of 15,000. While the indirect taxes probably will bear more heavily on the factory worker earning one yen a day than the income tax on a merchant earning thirty a day, it is the latter whose opinion counts dis- proportionately more and whose support for the country's foreign expansion has been most successfully enlisted until now. What is expected of business in Japan is that it takes a surplus of a billion yen out of production to

they did want to. The military insists that they must. How much has already gone into Manchukuo is difficult to estimate, because many of the costs have been indirect and are not easy to trace. Of actual investment there has been something under a billion yen, or about \$300,000,000. In addition there have been expenditures directly attributable to the conquest and maintenance of troops and administrative officers that come to about a billion and a quarter yen, or about \$330,000,000. If this estimate errs, the error is on the conservative side. These are only the direct charges. To them must be added increased amounts spent for arms, Japan and Soviet Russia have been engaged in a struggle of competitive armament on the long borders of Korea, Manchukuo, Mongolia and Siberia for four years as a direct consequence of Japan's expansion on the continent and the creation of Manchukuo.

What this amounts to can be seen from the fact that Japan's total military expenditures for both army and navy the last year before the Manchurian adventure was less than half a billion yen, while last year it was over a billion, and for the coming year it will be 1,400,000,000. The results are reflected also in the figures of the national debt, which has risen to 10,000,000,000 yen and in annual deficits aggregating 3,000,000,000 yen since 1931. One may say at the very least that Japan is today a billion yen poorer than it would have been had there been no invasion of Manchuria and no Manchukuo.

Japan's budget for next year calls for more than three billion yen, which is almost twice as much as in the year before the occupation of Manchuria and a third more than this year. There will be a deficit of nearly a billion yen, which will have to be met by issuing bonds, despite an increase in taxes that will cost the Japanese people almost half a billion yen.

It is the last that has pulled the Japanese people up with a jolt. Until now Japan has gone forward on borrowed money. Bills for Manchukuo have been met by bonds. It was all charged to the future.

Much is still to be charged to the future, more perhaps than the future will be able to meet, but now the present bears its burdens. The business world might resign itself to higher prices for sugar, cigarettes, sake and other commodities of daily use by the masses, resulting from the new tax program, though these will inevitably be reflected in cost of living, which sooner or later will bring the necessity of raising wages. But what business takes pains to do is the steep rise in corporation and income taxes.

As far as choice must be made now, the former is the more likely. That Japanese bankers and industrialists will voluntarily elect insolvency is not probable. But they may do so under compulsion. Essentially this is what is envisaged by the still vague proposals for State control that have been aired in the last year or two, especially by military spokesmen or those who owe their position to the military.

This may be that the genius has compromised that the Japanese share with the Chinese will speed in evading the issue, but that it has a firm and is mostly admitted can be called the principal result of five years of Japanese expansion on the continent of Asia.

A Nisei Canadian Speaks On JAPANESE SENSIBILITY

Insight Into Nipponese Psychology Shown By Author of Article for Harper's

We are quoting a few poignant and very enlightening remarks from Samuel I. Hayakawa's article in last month's Harper's Magazine entitled "Japanese Sensibility," which is an account of the insight one Canadian Nisei received on his first visit to Japan. The editors of Harper's state: "The author, born in Canada of Japanese parents, was educated in Canada and the United States and his first visit to Japan after reaching maturity. His observations are, therefore, neither those of a true Japanese or a true foreigner, but of one who is something of both."

Says Mr. Hayakawa: "There are many compromises in Japan, West-ern-Japanese, Chinese-Japanese, and Chinese-Western—and one wonders if at any distant time the three forms will ultimately coalesce to form a new type of aesthetic consciousness altogether."

"The typically Japanese sensibility is known to only a few in the West. The first and most striking aspect of the Japanese sensibility is the austerity of its taste. As you sit in a Japanese room, with your face half-turned toward the garden, surrounded by the restraint and faultless chastity of everything about you, a calm settles upon you—a purging of the hasty passions and silly irritations of the marketplace and office. It comes, therefore, as no surprise to learn that every detail of the room, every de-

tail of the garden, had been planned by an age-old tradition that has endeavored to create exactly that frame of mind—the clean feeling, both of body and of mind, enjoined by Shinto.

"The second principle involved in the Japanese sensibility is an attitude toward nature that has not, I think any exact equivalent in any other art. The Japanese love Shinto things not for what they mean, but for what they are. Even when formalization occurs it is never a matter of geometry or symbol, but an attempt to reduce the natural object to its essential character.

"Of aesthetic delights in Japan there is God's plenty indeed. Perhaps my amazement and joy were but the natural response of any North American visiting an older civilization for the first time. The study of aesthetic principles, the philosophies and attitudes that underlie these daily sights in Japan, is the one imperative call that Japan makes to me.

"And what about the 'inevitable clash' between Western and Japanese ideas? I feel a bit silly now about having asked the question both before I went to Japan and while I was there. The sense of incongruity between Japanese and Western ideas is of course the fault of our Occidental thought. The modern Japanese see no such incongruity. The Japanese gentle-



# MUSIC-DANCE

## Nancie Montoux to Appear with Jorgen Nielsen at Veterans Auditorium

First San Francisco performances by two artists, Nancie Montoux and Marian Anderson, who already have made names for themselves in Europe are next on Peter Conley's concert calendar.

Nancie Montoux made her debut as a dancer in Paris this fall as soloist with the Paris Symphony conducted by her father, Pierre Montoux. At the Veterans' Auditorium Feb. 15 she will share the program with Jorgen Nielsen, gifted young pianist who has written the music for one of Miss Montoux' dances and who will play between numbers. To give the program further unity, the Pasmore string quartet will play appropriate music during the intervals between 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th century dances.

Heralded by the brightest praise from European and American critics, Marian Anderson, Negro contralto who later will be symphony soloist, is to give a single Opera House recital Feb. 24.

### Federal...

Second recital in the free "Workshop Recital" series at 408 Steiner street, and a concert with full orchestra and soloists at the Palo Alto Community Center, form next week's major activities of the San Francisco Federal Music Project.

"Workshop Recital" No. 2 on Tuesday evening, Feb. 9, will present: Cicely Weston, violinist, John St. Edmunds, pianist, Amerigo Fresconi, tenor, and Douglas Thompson, pianist, in compositions of Faure, Liszt, and John St. Edmunds. Commentator at the informal program will be M. Lawrence Story.

Bach and Beethoven are the magical fare for Palo Alto, also on Tuesday. Two Palo Alto violinists will be guest artists in the Bach D Minor concerto, Elisabeth Strong

### DANCES HERE



NANCIE MONTEUX, daughter of Pierre Montoux, conductor of the S. F. Symphony orchestra, who will appear at the Veterans' auditorium Feb. 15 as the coming event on Peter Conley's concert calendar.

and Elisabeth Pierce. Bartons soloist in five songs of Beethoven will be Walter Lorenz. Remainder of the program which will be conducted by Ernst Bacon is an "Air" by Bach, and Beethoven's Seventh Symphony. Tickets may be obtained at the door.

# STAGE SETTINGS

## As Kikuguro Dances

By YONE NOGUCHI

(Continued from last week)  
Just as the chief value of a Japanese painting will be found in its lines, the art of Japanese dancing is judged by the lines, straight or curved, delicate or heavy, gross or light, which the dancer draws with his body. If western dancing is not careless about lines, we find them, I believe, mainly extending and spreading outward in action; our dances, on the contrary, are at their best when the lines enjoy the solitude of negation. It is natural that, as in the case of Yama, our dancing is monotonous with the monotony which purposely sacrifices variety. And it is true that, not only in dancing but in all the other matters of art, this monotony is a fundamental characteristic of the Orient or, at least, of Japan.

It is not too much to say that all our artists are like tight-rope walkers, moving safely or unsafely on the single silver wire of the monotony of Japanese life. If you doubt my word, study Korin's screens of seawaves undulating in silent monotony. Or see Taigado's hanging scroll in which mountain above mountain and water above water are pictured vertically in monotonous lines.

Your mind, if it is appreciative, will be mesmerized by those lines into a trance where all actions stop; but, if you are a hard-headed and unappreciative person, Taiga-do's monotonous mountains will appeal to you only as a meaningless pile of Chinese yams.

Occasionally there are times when the mental pressure of the monotony of life or art becomes unbearable and I want to find an escape from it. At such moments, the following passage comes to my mind:

"A man went to a Zen priest and disturbed his meditation with complaint. He said: 'I am miserable because I am poor. I am miserable because I am ill in health. I am miserable because I am old.' The priest replied: 'If you are poor, you should live in poverty. If you are old, you should live in old age. Then you will be happy.'"

It is a cold truth that the phenomena of the world, the sun and the moon and stars, move about grow or die, on the eternal principle of monotony. Even the tiniest ants in a back yard are busy in their harvest, ruled by that principle which they observe. If western people seek complex color and action in life and art and set their eye on forward movement, they should be reminded of our Japanese way, represented in the dance where our heels do not leave the floor and our minds do not break away from the mental center of gravity. Let me say to you, therefore, "Live in monotony and forget it."

Besides, you would feel no monotony, I am sure, if like Korin or Taiga-do, you painted sea-waves or even mountains of Chinese yams. And again if you danced Yama like Kikuguro, I do not see why you should feel monotony. The most important issue is how to become a Korin or Taiga-do or a Kikuguro.

### Ruth Draper Coming to Geary

One of the outstanding stage attractions booked for the Geary stage during the coming season will be Ruth Draper, who will be seen during the week of Feb. 22. During her absence she has conquered European theatergoers in the eight years she has been away from San Francisco.

Her impersonations have won for her a distinctive success, placing her at the head of those who offer her particular "class" of entertainment.

## '... GOES MARCHING ON!'



John Brown and his six sons were abolitionists to the point of fanaticism prior to the Civil War. The father's frenzy for freedom for the slaves cost him his life when he attempted to raid a U. S. arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Va., in 1859. The HEROIC EVENTS of the fighting family have been dramatized by Michael Gold and Michael Blankfort and are shown on the stage of the Columbia Theatre this week in the Federal Theatre Project's greatest work to date, a three act play titled "Battle Hymn." The above picture was drawn by Reuben Kadish and was exhibited at the Public Library recently.

Michael Gold and Michael Blankfort and are shown on the stage of the Columbia Theatre this week in the Federal Theatre Project's greatest work to date, a three act play titled "Battle Hymn." The above picture was drawn by Reuben Kadish and was exhibited at the Public Library recently.

## TSUSHIMA: THE RUSSIAN POINT OF VIEW

(Continued from inside page)  
guys were made at Dakar, Gaboon, Great Fish Bay and Angra Pequena. By Christmas time, some three months having elapsed in the passage, the rendezvous north of Madagascar was reached. Here Roskovtsev essayed maneuvers and target practice, while his crews languished amid coal dust and the heat of a tropical sun.

Early in March, 1905, the Russians left Madagascar waters and headed across the Indian Ocean for the Straits of Malacca. They had already spent half a year away from their Baltic base. Feeling their way through the South China Sea and up the Chinese coast, unnerved by daily false alarms and a growing sense of despair among the men, they finally ran smack into Admiral Togo's whole fleet only a few miles off Japanese territory. Out-manuevered, outshot and outnumbered, they

were defeated almost before they knew what had struck them. They had been defeated, indeed, from the day they left the Baltic.

Mr. Novikoff-Priboy is hardly a dispassionate historian. "What conclusion, comrades," he reports one of his fellow-prisoners in Japan as saying after the conflict, "must we draw from the foregoing facts? Russia, with her obsolete feudal system, and suffering from the curse of Czarist autocracy, did not meet the tests of battle. . . . What is to blame for our defeat? Not individuals, but our whole political system. We have had our Tsushima in other places besides Korea Strait. . . . Japan has conquered not the working masses of Russia but the dejected and corrupt government of our country. She will never again win such a victory over us if power, in Russia passes into the hands of another class."

The power has passed by now, and the future will disclose whether the foregoing was a boast or a statement of simple truth. Meanwhile, we have in "Tsushima" history of the most colorful and dramatic sort, related by an eyewitness whose scorn for the mind of his masters was eventually realized by time itself.—The New York Times.

## Leslie Howard to Present 'Hamlet' at Curran Theater

### SETTINGS BY CHANEY To Open Limited Run at Curran Theatre Feb. 15

The gladsome announcement comes forth from the Curran Theater, San Francisco, that the popular international star of the stage and screen, Leslie Howard, will bring his massive and magnificent production of Shakespeare's masterpiece, "Hamlet", there for a limited engagement of two weeks, beginning Monday, February 15. There will be the usual matinees on Wednesday and Saturday, but no Sunday performance.

With a record of many superb achievements on the screen, Mr. Howard returned to his first love, the stage, in a notable version of "Hamlet" early in the fall. The premiere occurred in the Boston Opera House, and the star, cast and production were all enthusiastically acclaimed. Afterward, brief engagements were played in Philadelphia and New York. Then receiving word that he must be in Hollywood early in the spring to make a picture for Warner Brothers, Mr. Howard has since appeared in Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Kansas City, Denver and Salt Lake City. In brief, his "Hamlet" has been seen in fewer than a dozen cities all told, so that playgoers of San Francisco are among the fortunate ones to be so favored.

has been bestowed upon this prince of actors for his inspired impersonation of the difficult role of "Hamlet", was that of Hugh Walpole, the eminent author, who said: "I have seen dozens of Hamlets. Leslie Howard is the most real Hamlet I have ever seen, and wonderfully sympathetic. No one interested in the theater should miss the extraordinary sincerity and beauty of Leslie Howard's interpretation."

In order to be sure that the play would have just the right scenic and costume background, Mr. Howard invested his own money to the extent of many thousands of dollars. Stewart Chaney was entrusted with this important part of the production. Schuyler Watts prepared the version after spending many months in research in the British Museum; Virgil Thomson composed the special music.

In support of the star is a company of more than sixty distinguished players, many of whom were recruited from the Stratford-on-Avon and Maitern Festival groups in England. Among them are Pamela Stanley, Wilfrid Walter, Mary Servosa, Aubrey Mather, Clifford Evans, Stanley Lathbury, John Barclay, Denis Green, Herbert Ranson and Albert Carroll. Three large baggage cars are required to transport the production.

The prices for the night and Saturday matinee performances are 50c, \$1.10, \$1.65, \$2.20 and \$2.75 and for the Wednesday matinee, 50c, \$1.10, \$1.65 and \$2.20. Mail orders are being filled as received, and the regular seat sale at the box office will open Tuesday, February 8.

### 柔道接骨術

治療 新 固 互 弟 以 片  
治 療 大 功 上 也 重

三 好

Phone Fillmore 4181  
1610 1/2 Geary St.  
San Francisco, Calif.



### Poppy Beauty Parlor

#### 求 七 一 美 容 院

五 号 楼 子

1614 Geary Street Phone Fillmore 4181



日米

THE JAPANESE AMERICAN NEWS
Published daily by Japanese American News Publishing Co.

日米新聞社
電話一四八五〇
郵政掛號PPR八七三三



司法制度改革案
大勢はル大統領の勝利

上
下兩院共に判事増員志望

（東京七日電）ル大統領の司法制度改革案は、衆議院の中心となつて、上院の賛成を得るべく、下院司法委員会では先週火曜日から本委員会の審議に入る...



Chief Justice Hughes

年末年始人の動き
前年より激増

景気のバロメーター
汽車旅客一割増

（東京七日電）年末年始の汽車旅客は、前年より激増した。これは景気のバロメーターとして、年末の景気が好転していることを示している...

（東京七日電）年末年始の汽車旅客は、前年より激増した。これは景気のバロメーターとして、年末の景気が好転していることを示している...

（東京七日電）年末年始の汽車旅客は、前年より激増した。これは景気のバロメーターとして、年末の景気が好転していることを示している...

（東京七日電）年末年始の汽車旅客は、前年より激増した。これは景気のバロメーターとして、年末の景気が好転していることを示している...

（東京七日電）年末年始の汽車旅客は、前年より激増した。これは景気のバロメーターとして、年末の景気が好転していることを示している...

米國は東洋より
潔く退却か？

時の問題
天運生

（東京七日電）米國の東洋からの退却は、東洋の情勢が好転していることを示している...

（東京七日電）米國の東洋からの退却は、東洋の情勢が好転していることを示している...

（東京七日電）米國の東洋からの退却は、東洋の情勢が好転していることを示している...

（東京七日電）米國の東洋からの退却は、東洋の情勢が好転していることを示している...

（東京七日電）米國の東洋からの退却は、東洋の情勢が好転していることを示している...

（東京七日電）米國の東洋からの退却は、東洋の情勢が好転していることを示している...

（東京七日電）米國の東洋からの退却は、東洋の情勢が好転していることを示している...

（東京七日電）米國の東洋からの退却は、東洋の情勢が好転していることを示している...

（東京七日電）米國の東洋からの退却は、東洋の情勢が好転していることを示している...

（東京七日電）米國の東洋からの退却は、東洋の情勢が好転していることを示している...

滿洲五年百萬戸案
愈々實現の可能性
滿拓増資案議會上程
（東京七日電）滿洲拓殖株式會社の増資案は、議會上程された。これは五年間に百萬戸の移民を實現することを目的としている...

（東京七日電）滿洲拓殖株式會社の増資案は、議會上程された。これは五年間に百萬戸の移民を實現することを目的としている...

（東京七日電）滿洲拓殖株式會社の増資案は、議會上程された。これは五年間に百萬戸の移民を實現することを目的としている...

（東京七日電）滿洲拓殖株式會社の増資案は、議會上程された。これは五年間に百萬戸の移民を實現することを目的としている...

（東京七日電）滿洲拓殖株式會社の増資案は、議會上程された。これは五年間に百萬戸の移民を實現することを目的としている...

（東京七日電）滿洲拓殖株式會社の増資案は、議會上程された。これは五年間に百萬戸の移民を實現することを目的としている...

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.
615 Sanson St., San Francisco, California.

都ホテル
西勝先生新著
一、保健養生の要諦
二、病の予防
三、病の危険期
四、養生法

瑞穂商會
十六日、米、豆、油、糖、茶、紙、布、雑貨、什物、洋品、文具、玩具、書籍、新聞、雑誌、各種、輸入、輸出、代理、業務、承辦、中、心、に、な、り、ま、す。

住友銀行
The Sumitomo Bank, Ltd.
東京支店、大阪支店、神戶支店、名古屋支店、京都支店、福岡支店、横濱支店、仙台支店、札幌支店、東京支店、大阪支店、神戶支店、名古屋支店、京都支店、福岡支店、横濱支店、仙台支店、札幌支店

米五の車堂
瑞穂商會
十六日、米、豆、油、糖、茶、紙、布、雑貨、什物、洋品、文具、玩具、書籍、新聞、雑誌、各種、輸入、輸出、代理、業務、承辦、中、心、に、な、り、ま、す。



フーアールの 氏家反對... (News article about Fuhua'er and family opposition)

西安事件の内幕曝露 人民戦線派の大芝居

国民政府、親日要人総罷免 欧米と結び抗日強化... (Main article about the Xi'an Incident and political movements)

同要求條項は 中国人民戦線派の 指導者たる宋慶齡が起草

宋慶齡氏が起草した同要求條項の内容... (Article detailing the draft of the 'Common Demands' by Song Qingling)



汽汽各の中獲得機出の爲の消解業艦 (Caption for the photograph)

當りましたよ 三千圓 失業男に春爛漫... (Short news items and advertisements)

外人の詩情 赤穂浪士へ捧ぐ 一念長篇小説を脱稿

米國から一番多い 検閲網を潜る 赤い出版物... (Articles about poetry, novels, and censorship)

琵琶湖の水を利用 大坂 河に港を作る 河水統制委員會で原案作成

四千萬圓の大計畫 築船岸壁も 改修を加へる... (Article about water management and harbor construction in Osaka)

中東部一水害慘状に對し 本義捐金取次ぐ

零碎の金額差支なし 義金は赤十字社に交付... (Article about a fundraising campaign for flood relief in the Middle East)

水害義金 義金は赤十字社に交付... (List of names and amounts for the flood relief fund)

Advertisement for 'NIPPON KINSEI' (Japan Finance) and '近江屋' (Omiya) with various financial services and contact information.

Advertisement for '天金' (Tenkin) and '天勝' (Tenshou) with details about gold and silver services.

Advertisement for '天勝' (Tenshou) and '天金' (Tenkin) with details about gold and silver services.

Advertisement for '天勝' (Tenshou) and '天金' (Tenkin) with details about gold and silver services.

Advertisement for '酒銘 國粹' (Sake Brand National Essence) featuring a bottle of sake and the text '日本酒造株式会社'.

Advertisement for 'O.S.K. LINE' and 'NYK LINE' shipping services, including routes and schedules.

Advertisement for 'WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER AGENCY' and 'FORD' cars.

Advertisement for 'FORD' cars, specifically the 'FORD V8' model.

Advertisement for 'LINCOLN - V-12 - ZEPHYR' cars, featuring a large image of the vehicle and the text 'WM. L. HUGHSON CO. SINCE 1903'.



# 水魔中北加地帯を襲ふ

## 雪解けと大豪雨で

### 河川の堤防決潰

#### 北方ロシヤンリバーも出水

#### 各地農園の被害甚大

連日の豪雨で河川の水位は暴落し、河川の堤防が決壊し、各地の農園が被害を蒙り、被害甚大と見られる。北方ロシヤンリバーも出水し、各地の農園が被害を蒙り、被害甚大と見られる。

## 中加キングス河

## 上流大出水

中加キングス河の上流で大出水が起り、河川の水位が暴落し、各地の農園が被害を蒙り、被害甚大と見られる。

## 北方地方及び

## 沿岸地帯も出水

### 沿岸と南加

### 方面も水害

北方地方及び沿岸地帯も出水が起り、各地の農園が被害を蒙り、被害甚大と見られる。

### 朝明頭埠

#### 貨物陸揚げの非常時

海陸をつないで 出入船舶大増

### 大相撲の

#### 大相撲の

大相撲の

### 大吹崎沖で

#### 貨物船坐礁

大吹崎沖で

### 世界一...

#### 棒高跳の

世界一...

### 大江選手見事快勝

斯界の雄メドウスを押さへ

### 天ツ晴第一位となる



手廻江大の勝快

## 農園大被害

### 被害約七萬畝と推定

農園大被害の被害約七萬畝と推定と見られる。

## アレゴランテ

### 新役員選出

アレゴランテの新役員選出のニュースと見られる。

## 内務省が本腰で

### 肺結核撲滅

内務省が本腰で肺結核撲滅のニュースと見られる。



一九三六年、情しく過ぎ去り、今こそ希望に満ちた年である。

一九三六年、情しく過ぎ去り、今こそ希望に満ちた年である。

### 約たより

約たよりのニュースと見られる。

### 惨殺事件後聞

惨殺事件後聞のニュースと見られる。

### 邦人勸人ホク

#### お給金昂ら

邦人勸人ホク

### 帝都に氣を吐く第二位

#### 衆を壓して第一位

帝都に氣を吐く第二位

### 中加生れの山村秋子さん

#### 英語辯論に優勝

中加生れの山村秋子さん

### 新幹部決定

新幹部決定のニュースと見られる。

### 労働協定

労働協定のニュースと見られる。

### 親善使節

親善使節のニュースと見られる。

### 金門学園で

#### 水害義捐金

金門学園で

### 吉岡洋裁学校

吉岡洋裁学校のニュースと見られる。

### 北米貿易株式会社

北米貿易株式会社のニュースと見られる。

### 花園寫眞館

花園寫眞館のニュースと見られる。

### 安藝ホテル

安藝ホテルのニュースと見られる。

### 防長旅館

防長旅館のニュースと見られる。

### 加州ホテル

加州ホテルのニュースと見られる。

### 佐多提供の

#### 映畫の夕

佐多提供の

### 姫印「たけのこ」

生そのもの、

### AKI HOTEL

安藝ホテル

### 防長旅館

防長旅館

### 加州ホテル

加州ホテル

### 吉岡洋裁学校

吉岡洋裁学校





山中部版 二月五日

ユタ州日本人会 評議員會

去る廿一日午後二時開催 庶務報告及び役員互選

ユタ州日本人會第十二年度評議員會は去る廿一日午後二時開催され、出席者は...

古徳清君が 燃料機完成

古徳清君が燃料機を完成せられた。この燃料機は、古徳君が苦心して研究したもので、...

米國少年軍 記念日祝賀會

米國少年軍の記念日祝賀會が、去る廿一日午後二時開催され、出席者は...

大吹雪の爲め

大吹雪の爲めに、交通が寸断され、多くの苦情が寄せられた。...

合同問題

中央日本人會の合同問題が、去る廿一日午後二時開催の評議員會で討議された。...

自治機關である

自治機關である、これは、我々日本人が、ユタ州に定住して生活する上で、...

雪崩

雪崩が、ユタ州の山岳地帯で発生し、多くの犠牲者を出した。...

同團體一つの 自治機關である

同團體一つの自治機關である、これは、我々日本人が、ユタ州に定住して生活する上で、...

ユタ州日本人會の合同問題が、去る廿一日午後二時開催の評議員會で討議された。...

古徳清君が燃料機を完成せられた。この燃料機は、古徳君が苦心して研究したもので、...

米國少年軍の記念日祝賀會が、去る廿一日午後二時開催され、出席者は...

大吹雪の爲めに、交通が寸断され、多くの苦情が寄せられた。...

雪崩が、ユタ州の山岳地帯で発生し、多くの犠牲者を出した。...

同團體一つの自治機關である、これは、我々日本人が、ユタ州に定住して生活する上で、...

大吹雪の爲めに、交通が寸断され、多くの苦情が寄せられた。...

古徳清君が燃料機を完成せられた。この燃料機は、古徳君が苦心して研究したもので、...

米國少年軍の記念日祝賀會が、去る廿一日午後二時開催され、出席者は...

大吹雪の爲めに、交通が寸断され、多くの苦情が寄せられた。...

古徳清君が燃料機を完成せられた。この燃料機は、古徳君が苦心して研究したもので、...

雪崩が、ユタ州の山岳地帯で発生し、多くの犠牲者を出した。...

Small advertisement for a garage or repair shop, including contact information and services offered.

Advertisement for Buchanan Garage, featuring a car illustration and details about car services.

Advertisement for FLYNN & COLLINS, LTD., a business or service provider.

Advertisement for Arrow Garage, providing information about car repairs and services.

Advertisement for Tamura Hotel, including location and amenities.

Advertisement for Nippon Hotel, featuring a building illustration and contact details.

Advertisement for Yamato Hotel, including a logo and service information.

Advertisement for Martin & Brown, likely a business or service provider.

Advertisement for KAWAHARA CO., featuring a potato illustration and product information.

Advertisement for Nippon Hotel, providing details about the hotel's services.

Advertisement for THE MITSUI BANK LTD., including a logo and financial services.

Advertisement for Mitsui Bank Ltd., featuring a logo and information about bank services.





日本文藝

詩壇へ抱負

中原生

今日の詩壇(詩壇)は、  
「詩壇」の「詩壇」は、  
「詩壇」の「詩壇」は、  
「詩壇」の「詩壇」は、

窓の古典

北見

「窓の古典」は、  
「窓の古典」は、  
「窓の古典」は、  
「窓の古典」は、

文藝聯盟を機会に  
伊丹明君へ  
多木隆之助

「文藝聯盟」を機会に  
「文藝聯盟」を機会に  
「文藝聯盟」を機会に  
「文藝聯盟」を機会に

病にしあれば

病にしあれば  
病にしあれば  
病にしあれば  
病にしあれば

春のすべへ

春のすべへ  
春のすべへ  
春のすべへ  
春のすべへ

冬去れば

冬去れば  
冬去れば  
冬去れば  
冬去れば

戀する心

戀する心  
戀する心  
戀する心  
戀する心

磯の日暮

磯の日暮  
磯の日暮  
磯の日暮  
磯の日暮



ほがらかな春の歌

ほがらかな春の歌  
ほがらかな春の歌  
ほがらかな春の歌  
ほがらかな春の歌

第三十四回  
卯の花會句抄

卯の花會句抄  
卯の花會句抄  
卯の花會句抄  
卯の花會句抄

文壇への提案

文壇への提案  
文壇への提案  
文壇への提案  
文壇への提案



東一息消

東一息消  
東一息消  
東一息消  
東一息消

銀嶺に舞ふ

銀嶺に舞ふ  
銀嶺に舞ふ  
銀嶺に舞ふ  
銀嶺に舞ふ

REFINED SAKE TAKARA-MASAMUNE  
寶正宗  
吟味師 城島 誠堂

上等木炭 北米病院 村田醫院 桑港金物店 松村産院 松村醫院 日本病院







豪雨や雪溶けで 河水氾濫

キンクス河一九一四年 冬以来の水量水勢...

生産者(市場)会社 役員会の重大決議

個人の手を動かして... 役員会の重大決議...

日本労働教育の親 アンダソン氏講演

日本語でアソシエーション... アンダソン氏講演...

田邊遺囑... 田邊氏の遺囑...

大成果を収めた 農業者大会

サンゼ (六日) 大成果を収めた 農業者大会...

自動車死亡者... 昨午の自動車死亡者...

郡内日語学園 協例会... 郡内日語学園協例会...

福岡海協支部 評議員会... 福岡海協支部評議員会...

佐市日語学園 学務委員会... 佐市日語学園学務委員会...

土地貸渡し... 土地貸渡しに関する情報...

一時通行止め... 一時通行止めに関する情報...

取除け... 取除けに関する情報...

降雨量... 降雨量に関する情報...

入来醫院... 入来醫院に関する情報...

山田醫院... 山田醫院に関する情報...

山田醫院... 山田醫院に関する情報...

精選毒苗... 特別大蛇... 山本農園... 女精力の本...

月々... 渡邊醫院... 住市支社... 渡邊醫院... 住市支社...

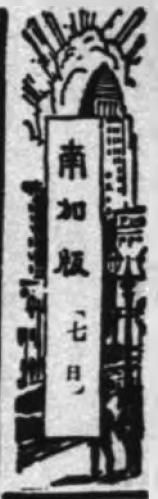
大黒正宗... 宝正宗... 大黒正宗... 宝正宗...

河村醫院... 河村醫院... 河村醫院... 河村醫院...

日米物産商會... 都こし巻... 日米物産商會... 都こし巻...

大黒正宗... 宝正宗... 大黒正宗... 宝正宗...





### 排日土地法と外人 漁業禁止案州會へ提出

#### 執念深い排日議員の策動

日下で排日運動が激化し、排日議員の策動が、排日土地法と外人漁業禁止案を州會へ提出しようとする。排日議員の策動は、排日土地法と外人漁業禁止案を州會へ提出しようとする。排日議員の策動は、排日土地法と外人漁業禁止案を州會へ提出しようとする。排日議員の策動は、排日土地法と外人漁業禁止案を州會へ提出しようとする。

### 姿なき怪盜 同胞ホテル荒す

#### 女給さん達大困り

一昨晩、同胞ホテルに怪盜の侵入があった。怪盜は、ホテルの金庫から現金を盗み出し、女給さん達の大困りを買った。怪盜の侵入は、ホテルのセキュリティを脅かし、女給さん達の生活を脅かした。

### 起重機の旋律に 春甦つた散港

#### 廿餘萬噸荷揚げ開始

去月十八日、起重機の旋律が、散港に響いた。廿餘萬噸の荷揚げが開始された。起重機の旋律は、散港の春を甦らし、労働者達の心を鼓舞した。

### 墨國農産物も 降霜と極寒の 見舞をうけて大損害

#### 早物八割減収

墨國の農産物は、降霜と極寒の影響で大損害を受けた。早物の収穫量は八割減収となった。農産物の減少は、墨國の食糧供給に大きな影響を与えた。

### 大水害義捐 慈善鍋

#### 八十六萬圓募金

大水害義捐の慈善鍋が、八十六萬圓の募金を集めた。慈善鍋は、大水害の被害者を支援するための活動であり、募金は被災者達の生活に大きな助けとなった。

### 墨都通信 同胞死に 奠る

墨都通信によると、同胞が死に奠られた。死に奠られた同胞は、墨都の歴史に刻まれる存在であり、その死は墨都の人々にとって大きな悲しみとなった。

### 北崎千三郎氏 移轉す

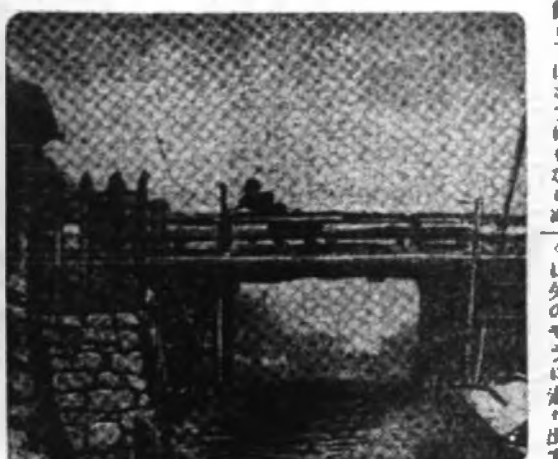
#### 三上於克吉作

北崎千三郎氏が移轉した。三上於克吉作が、北崎千三郎氏の移轉に関与している。北崎千三郎氏の移轉は、墨都の政治界に大きな変化をもたらした。

### 牙之肉

#### 雪之丞變化

雪之丞の變化が、牙之肉を齧る。雪之丞の變化は、牙之肉を齧ることで、その本性を露した。雪之丞の變化は、墨都の文壇に大きな衝撃を与えた。



### 井井氏死去

井井氏が死去した。井井氏は、墨都の著名な人物であり、その死は墨都の人々にとって大きな悲しみとなった。

### ホーリン

ホーリンに関するニュース。ホーリンは、墨都の重要な人物であり、その活動は墨都の発展に大きく貢献した。

皆様御満足  
一の仕草

皆様の御満足... CHESTERFIELD 老煙草を作るすべての工程に於て... 一の仕草は我がCHESTERFIELDは皆様に御満足を與へる事に作られて居る力を認める事で。

耕作地では... 産地市場で... 又は行儀倉庫内で一の仕草の仕事は此CHESTERFIELDの老煙草はより更に成熟して居るかを認める事で。

洗滌部やワイの一の仕草の仕事は此産地市場の古いワイの産地市場がシグレット CHESTERFIELD 有る製法に合つて居るかを認める事であります。

買み部と仕上げ部でワイの一の仕草の仕事は長い時間たつた筋に於てある分り七次なる用紙で巻いて居るかを認める事であります。

CHESTERFIELD 老煙草を作るは一つ市販品にするやうに作つてあり... Dより強く... 亦快な味と香気、皆様の御満足。

雪之丞の變化が、牙之肉を齧る。雪之丞の變化は、牙之肉を齧ることで、その本性を露した。雪之丞の變化は、墨都の文壇に大きな衝撃を与えた。

北崎千三郎氏が移轉した。三上於克吉作が、北崎千三郎氏の移轉に関与している。北崎千三郎氏の移轉は、墨都の政治界に大きな変化をもたらした。

井井氏が死去した。井井氏は、墨都の著名な人物であり、その死は墨都の人々にとって大きな悲しみとなった。

ホーリンに関するニュース。ホーリンは、墨都の重要な人物であり、その活動は墨都の発展に大きく貢献した。

その前に来て、白く光った。雪之丞の變化が、牙之肉を齧る。雪之丞の變化は、牙之肉を齧ることで、その本性を露した。雪之丞の變化は、墨都の文壇に大きな衝撃を与えた。

北崎千三郎氏が移轉した。三上於克吉作が、北崎千三郎氏の移轉に関与している。北崎千三郎氏の移轉は、墨都の政治界に大きな変化をもたらした。

井井氏が死去した。井井氏は、墨都の著名な人物であり、その死は墨都の人々にとって大きな悲しみとなった。

ホーリンに関するニュース。ホーリンは、墨都の重要な人物であり、その活動は墨都の発展に大きく貢献した。

Copyright 1931, Looney & Nixon, Toronto, Ont.