

A Newspaper For All
People Interested in the
Welfare of Japan and
The Japanese People

The Japanese American News

THE LARGEST JAPANESE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED OUTSIDE OF JAPAN

The Largest English-Speaking
Publication Published Daily by
Any Japanese Paper
On This Continent

NUMBER 12,123

Published at 650 Ellis St.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA MONDAY, AUG. 21, 1933

Entered at the San Francisco Post
Office as Second Class Matter

Per Year \$11.50
Per Month \$1.00

TRACKMEN TO TOUR NIPPON

Fall Invasion of U.S.
Athletes to be Led
By Bill Gruber

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 20—Bill Gruber, University of Southern California pole vault star whose mark of 14 feet 4 3/8 inches is the highest ever reached by a vaulter, is organizing a group of track and field athletes to take on a tour of Japan this fall, he revealed Saturday. Gruber will take a group of from six to eight men to the Orient under the auspices of a Tokyo newspaper.

Gruber's first selection for the trip has his arch-vaulting rival and good friend, Bill Miller of Stanford, who won the Olympic pole vault championship last summer. He has also signed up Duncan McNaughton, University of Southern California high jumper who won his event in the Olympics last year for Canada, and John Brooks of Chicago, N. C. A. A. broad jump champion. All of these men, like Gruber, have completed their varsity track careers.

Alameda to Present
'Mitokomon' Picture

ALAMEDA, Aug. 20—Probably the first and only showing in Alameda! Such seems to be the setting for the popular "Mitokomon," third series, which will be screened under the auspices of the local Young People's Epworth league Thursday night, Aug. 24, 7:30 p.m. in the auditorium of the Japanese M. E. church, south here. Hiyoshigawa Shogakukan will be the benshi.

The benefit movie program is being presented for the sole purpose

Citizens Will Stage
Cabinet Meet Aug. 22

HEARING TO DECIDE FATE

Petition Seeks Mercy
For Tulare Man

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 20—Gov. James Ralph Jr. is today in receipt of a petition signed by 15 prominent Southern California ministers of the gospel asking leniency for Jiro Kawamoto of Tulare county, who is sentenced to hang at San Quentin Sept. 1 for the murder of a Japanese woman.

The petition for executive clemency was signed at the 13th annual Japanese Christian Summer Institute held last week at Terminal Island in San Pedro through the efforts of Rev. Mr. Yamazaki of the Saint Mary's Episcopal church.

The "Scientists," a comedy under the guidance of Florence Suzuki, will be enacted by Frank Onishi, Clara Suzuki, Charles Kamayatsu, and Jack Ota. Under the direction of Sun Yamaguchi, "Raw Men" will be given by Lawrence Tajiri and Harry Hayashida. The play is a melodrama of Alaskan Klondike.

Carl Kondo directs "The Second Story Man," to be enacted by Alice Suzuki, Tom Fujimoto, and Michael Yonemitsu. The fourth play, directed by Yuki Kuwahara, will have a large cast.

of replenishing the deflated treasury as a measure to provide funds for the many and varied activities proposed up the code.

Y Leaders Will Meet Tuesday Eve

A leaders' council meeting will be held at the local Japanese YMCA on Sutter street Tuesday evening, Aug. 22, 8 p.m. All leaders of the various clubs affiliated with the Japanese YMCA are urged to attend.

Upham Commands U. S. Asiatic Fleet

SHANGHAI, Aug. 19—Admiral Frank B. Upham today assumed command of the United States Asiatic fleet. He replaces Admiral

Eden Seinen Kai Will Show Movie Film
'Namida no Watari Dori' on Friday Eve

ASHLAND, Aug. 20—In order to raise funds to carry out its various activities of the year, the Eden Seinen Kai will sponsor a benefit movie on Fri. night, Aug. 25, 7:30 p.m., at the local gakuen hall. "Namida no Watari Dori," acclai-

med as one of the best photoplays produced in Japan, will be the title of the screen presentation.

Tickets may be obtained from any of the members or at the door. Children under high school age will be admitted free.

L. A. TO GIVE FOUR PLAYS

Hirakawa Will Direct
'Players' Show'

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 20—A discriminating selection of four plays, under the direction of local second-generation dramatic coaches, will be given by the Little Tokyo players, an art theatre group of the local Japanese community, some time in the near future, it was disclosed here. J. T. Hirakawa is general director of the entire production.

The "Scientists," a comedy under the guidance of Florence Suzuki, will be enacted by Frank Onishi, Clara Suzuki, Charles Kamayatsu, and Jack Ota.

Under the direction of Sun Yamaguchi, "Raw Men" will be given by Lawrence Tajiri and Harry Hayashida.

The play is a melodrama of Alaskan Klondike.

Carl Kondo directs "The Second Story Man," to be enacted by Alice Suzuki, Tom Fujimoto, and Michael Yonemitsu.

The fourth play, directed by Yuki Kuwahara, will have a large cast.

of replenishing the deflated treasury as a measure to provide funds for the many and varied activities proposed up the code.

What reason had we to hope in this crisis that redress could be obtained from the nations which had never helped us in our emergencies of the past? Still fresh in our memories were the incidents of Nikolayevsk (part of the mouth of the Amur River in eastern Siberia), where in March, 1920, more than 600 Japanese soldiers and civilians, including women and children, were massacred by Russian "Partisans," or Reds, and of Nanking (where on March 24, 1927, Chinese Communists troops attacked the foreign residents, including Japanese, killing and maiming many and violating women). Who came to our aid to revenge these injuries and insults? We learned from these and other lessons that we must defend ourselves.

In Manchuria in 1931 when events were moving unmistakably toward another crisis of this tragic nature, we were compelled to act in self-defense. What use at such time to appeal to the slow-moving, clumsy and ill-informed peace machinery of the western world? We have no doubts of the full justification of the vigorous action we took in that emergency.

Montgomery Taylor, who will retire.

20 YEARS OF PROVOCATIVE POLICY STIR ASIA CRISIS

(The following statement, quoted in part from an article appearing in the San Francisco Examiner, was obtained by Kent Cooper, general manager of the Associated Press.—Editor.)

By SADAO ARAKI
Japanese Minister of War

The troubles between Japan and China in Manchuria were the culmination of twenty years marked by China's unceasing efforts to interfere with and nullify Japan's legitimately acquired rights and interests. We Japanese brooked all kinds of obstruction, insults, even violence, with the utmost patience. In later years, however, China's tactics became more and more oppressive and obstructive, until they could be tolerated no longer.

What reason had we to hope in this crisis that redress could be obtained from the nations which had never helped us in our emergencies of the past? Still fresh in our memories were the incidents of Nikolayevsk (part of the mouth of the Amur River in eastern Siberia), where in March, 1920, more than 600 Japanese soldiers and civilians, including women and children, were massacred by Russian "Partisans," or Reds, and of Nanking (where on March 24, 1927, Chinese Communists troops attacked the foreign residents, including Japanese, killing and maiming many and violating women).

Who came to our aid to revenge these injuries and insults? We learned from these and other lessons that we must defend ourselves.

In Manchuria in 1931 when events were moving unmistakably toward another crisis of this tragic nature, we were compelled to act in self-defense. What use at such time to appeal to the slow-moving, clumsy and ill-informed peace machinery of the western world? We have no doubts of the full justification of the vigorous action we took in that emergency.

Montgomery Taylor, who will retire.

What reason had we to hope in this crisis that redress could be obtained from the nations which had never helped us in our emergencies of the past? Still fresh in our memories were the incidents of Nikolayevsk (part of the mouth of the Amur River in eastern Siberia), where in March, 1920, more than 600 Japanese soldiers and civilians, including women and children, were massacred by Russian "Partisans," or Reds, and of Nanking (where on March 24, 1927, Chinese Communists troops attacked the foreign residents, including Japanese, killing and maiming many and violating women).

Who came to our aid to revenge these injuries and insults? We learned from these and other lessons that we must defend ourselves.

In Manchuria in 1931 when events were moving unmistakably toward another crisis of this tragic nature, we were compelled to act in self-defense. What use at such time to appeal to the slow-moving, clumsy and ill-informed peace machinery of the western world? We have no doubts of the full justification of the vigorous action we took in that emergency.

Montgomery Taylor, who will retire.

What reason had we to hope in this crisis that redress could be obtained from the nations which had never helped us in our emergencies of the past? Still fresh in our memories were the incidents of Nikolayevsk (part of the mouth of the Amur River in eastern Siberia), where in March, 1920, more than 600 Japanese soldiers and civilians, including women and children, were massacred by Russian "Partisans," or Reds, and of Nanking (where on March 24, 1927, Chinese Communists troops attacked the foreign residents, including Japanese, killing and maiming many and violating women).

Who came to our aid to revenge these injuries and insults? We learned from these and other lessons that we must defend ourselves.

In Manchuria in 1931 when events were moving unmistakably toward another crisis of this tragic nature, we were compelled to act in self-defense. What use at such time to appeal to the slow-moving, clumsy and ill-informed peace machinery of the western world? We have no doubts of the full justification of the vigorous action we took in that emergency.

Montgomery Taylor, who will retire.

What reason had we to hope in this crisis that redress could be obtained from the nations which had never helped us in our emergencies of the past? Still fresh in our memories were the incidents of Nikolayevsk (part of the mouth of the Amur River in eastern Siberia), where in March, 1920, more than 600 Japanese soldiers and civilians, including women and children, were massacred by Russian "Partisans," or Reds, and of Nanking (where on March 24, 1927, Chinese Communists troops attacked the foreign residents, including Japanese, killing and maiming many and violating women).

Who came to our aid to revenge these injuries and insults? We learned from these and other lessons that we must defend ourselves.

In Manchuria in 1931 when events were moving unmistakably toward another crisis of this tragic nature, we were compelled to act in self-defense. What use at such time to appeal to the slow-moving, clumsy and ill-informed peace machinery of the western world? We have no doubts of the full justification of the vigorous action we took in that emergency.

Montgomery Taylor, who will retire.

What reason had we to hope in this crisis that redress could be obtained from the nations which had never helped us in our emergencies of the past? Still fresh in our memories were the incidents of Nikolayevsk (part of the mouth of the Amur River in eastern Siberia), where in March, 1920, more than 600 Japanese soldiers and civilians, including women and children, were massacred by Russian "Partisans," or Reds, and of Nanking (where on March 24, 1927, Chinese Communists troops attacked the foreign residents, including Japanese, killing and maiming many and violating women).

Who came to our aid to revenge these injuries and insults? We learned from these and other lessons that we must defend ourselves.

In Manchuria in 1931 when events were moving unmistakably toward another crisis of this tragic nature, we were compelled to act in self-defense. What use at such time to appeal to the slow-moving, clumsy and ill-informed peace machinery of the western world? We have no doubts of the full justification of the vigorous action we took in that emergency.

Montgomery Taylor, who will retire.

What reason had we to hope in this crisis that redress could be obtained from the nations which had never helped us in our emergencies of the past? Still fresh in our memories were the incidents of Nikolayevsk (part of the mouth of the Amur River in eastern Siberia), where in March, 1920, more than 600 Japanese soldiers and civilians, including women and children, were massacred by Russian "Partisans," or Reds, and of Nanking (where on March 24, 1927, Chinese Communists troops attacked the foreign residents, including Japanese, killing and maiming many and violating women).

Who came to our aid to revenge these injuries and insults? We learned from these and other lessons that we must defend ourselves.

In Manchuria in 1931 when events were moving unmistakably toward another crisis of this tragic nature, we were compelled to act in self-defense. What use at such time to appeal to the slow-moving, clumsy and ill-informed peace machinery of the western world? We have no doubts of the full justification of the vigorous action we took in that emergency.

Montgomery Taylor, who will retire.

What reason had we to hope in this crisis that redress could be obtained from the nations which had never helped us in our emergencies of the past? Still fresh in our memories were the incidents of Nikolayevsk (part of the mouth of the Amur River in eastern Siberia), where in March, 1920, more than 600 Japanese soldiers and civilians, including women and children, were massacred by Russian "Partisans," or Reds, and of Nanking (where on March 24, 1927, Chinese Communists troops attacked the foreign residents, including Japanese, killing and maiming many and violating women).

Who came to our aid to revenge these injuries and insults? We learned from these and other lessons that we must defend ourselves.

In Manchuria in 1931 when events were moving unmistakably toward another crisis of this tragic nature, we were compelled to act in self-defense. What use at such time to appeal to the slow-moving, clumsy and ill-informed peace machinery of the western world? We have no doubts of the full justification of the vigorous action we took in that emergency.

Montgomery Taylor, who will retire.

What reason had we to hope in this crisis that redress could be obtained from the nations which had never helped us in our emergencies of the past? Still fresh in our memories were the incidents of Nikolayevsk (part of the mouth of the Amur River in eastern Siberia), where in March, 1920, more than 600 Japanese soldiers and civilians, including women and children, were massacred by Russian "Partisans," or Reds, and of Nanking (where on March 24, 1927, Chinese Communists troops attacked the foreign residents, including Japanese, killing and maiming many and violating women).

Who came to our aid to revenge these injuries and insults? We learned from these and other lessons that we must defend ourselves.

In Manchuria in 1931 when events were moving unmistakably toward another crisis of this tragic nature, we were compelled to act in self-defense. What use at such time to appeal to the slow-moving, clumsy and ill-informed peace machinery of the western world? We have no doubts of the full justification of the vigorous action we took in that emergency.

Montgomery Taylor, who will retire.

What reason had we to hope in this crisis that redress could be obtained from the nations which had never helped us in our emergencies of the past? Still fresh in our memories were the incidents of Nikolayevsk (part of the mouth of the Amur River in eastern Siberia), where in March, 1920, more than 600 Japanese soldiers and civilians, including women and children, were massacred by Russian "Partisans," or Reds, and of Nanking (where on March 24, 1927, Chinese Communists troops attacked the foreign residents, including Japanese, killing and maiming many and violating women).

Who came to our aid to revenge these injuries and insults? We learned from these and other lessons that we must defend ourselves.

In Manchuria in 1931 when events were moving unmistakably toward another crisis of this tragic nature, we were compelled to act in self-defense. What use at such time to appeal to the slow-moving, clumsy and ill-informed peace machinery of the western world? We have no doubts of the full justification of the vigorous action we took in that emergency.

Montgomery Taylor, who will retire.

What reason had we to hope in this crisis that redress could be obtained from the nations which had never helped us in our emergencies of the past? Still fresh in our memories were the incidents of Nikolayevsk (part of the mouth of the Amur River in eastern Siberia), where in March, 1920, more than 600 Japanese soldiers and civilians, including women and children, were massacred by Russian "Partisans," or Reds, and of Nanking (where on March 24, 1927, Chinese Communists troops attacked the foreign residents, including Japanese, killing and maiming many and violating women).

Who came to our aid to revenge these injuries and insults? We learned from these and other lessons that we must defend ourselves.

In Manchuria in 1931 when events were moving unmistakably toward another crisis of this tragic nature, we were compelled to act in self-defense. What use at such time to appeal to the slow-moving, clumsy and ill-informed peace machinery of the western world? We have no doubts of the full justification of the vigorous action we took in that emergency.

Montgomery Taylor, who will retire.

What reason had we to hope in this crisis that redress could be obtained from the nations which had never helped us in our emergencies of the past? Still fresh in our memories were the incidents of Nikolayevsk (part of the mouth of the Amur River in eastern Siberia), where in March, 1920, more than 600 Japanese soldiers and civilians, including women and children, were massacred by Russian "Partisans," or Reds, and of Nanking (where on March 24, 1927, Chinese Communists troops attacked the foreign residents, including Japanese, killing and maiming many and violating women).

Who came to our aid to revenge these injuries and insults? We learned from these and other lessons that we must defend ourselves.

In Manchuria in 1931 when events were moving unmistakably toward another crisis of this tragic nature, we were compelled to act in self-defense. What use at such time to appeal to the slow-moving, clumsy and ill-informed peace machinery of the western world? We have no doubts of the full justification of the vigorous action we took in that emergency.

Montgomery Taylor, who will retire.

What reason had we to hope in this crisis that redress could be obtained from the nations which had never helped us in our emergencies of the past? Still fresh in our memories were the incidents of Nikolayevsk (part of the mouth of the Amur River in eastern Siberia), where in March, 1920, more than 600 Japanese soldiers and civilians, including women and children, were massacred by Russian "Partisans," or Reds, and of Nanking (where on March 24, 1927, Chinese Communists troops attacked the foreign residents, including Japanese, killing and maiming many and violating women).

Who came to our aid to revenge these injuries and insults? We learned from these and other lessons that we must defend ourselves.

In Manchuria in 1931 when events were moving unmistakably toward another crisis of this tragic nature, we were compelled to act in self-defense. What use at such time to appeal to the slow-moving, clumsy and ill-informed peace machinery of the western world? We have no doubts of the full justification of the vigorous action we took in that emergency.

Montgomery Taylor, who will retire.

中部山 塩湖

(十九日)

州當局の手に移る

加州の不動産投資に失敗が原因

同胞預金者も多少はあるらしい。



問

答



行

詰

た

砂

糖

制

限

問

題

解

決

の

署

光

見

の

見

の

見

の

見

の

見

の

見

の

見

の

見

の

見

の

見

の

見

の

見

の

見

の

見

の

見

の

見

の

見

の

見

の

見

の

見

の

見

解决の曙光見ゆ

ビーチュガード代表の讓歩で

マラリア病で
馬匹頑々死亡

アカセ百貨店

北山

<p

フレスノ [丸日] — 安定二問答

前
一一承

銀 ブ ラ [二]

中村剣道修業園員 樋口芳子娘 第三信

王 府 支 社

オーフランド

歯科医院

一般歯科室

大加勝

八勝

九勝

十勝

十一勝

十二勝

十三勝

十四勝

十五勝

十六勝

十七勝

十八勝

十九勝

二十勝

二十一勝

二十二勝

二十三勝

二十四勝

二十五勝

二十六勝

二十七勝

二十八勝

二十九勝

三十勝

三十一勝

三十二勝

三十三勝

三十四勝

三十五勝

三十六勝

三十七勝

三十八勝

三十九勝

四十勝

四十一勝

四十二勝

四十三勝

四十四勝

四十五勝

四十六勝

四十七勝

四十八勝

四十九勝

五十勝

五十一勝

五十二勝

五十三勝

五十四勝

五十五勝

五十六勝

五十七勝

五十八勝

五十九勝

六十勝

