

養老杯を賜はる 高齢者が十一人

ホノルル在住者 八十歳以上の者も十名

（ホノルル）本島の御即位大典に際して、ホノルル在住の高齢者を顕彰するに、養老杯を賜はる。養老杯は、八十歳以上の者も十名、八十歳未満の者も十名、計二十名に賜はる。養老杯は、ホノルル在住の高齢者を顕彰するに、養老杯を賜はる。養老杯は、八十歳以上の者も十名、八十歳未満の者も十名、計二十名に賜はる。

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長足の海運界の発展を示す

内外商業の恢復を一般から注目する傾向

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女囚の監獄

来年建築か 百万弗で

（ロサンゼルス）女囚の監獄。来年建築か 百万弗で。女囚の監獄。来年建築か 百万弗で。女囚の監獄。来年建築か 百万弗で。女囚の監獄。来年建築か 百万弗で。

漸次恢復の傾向を示す

内外商業の恢復を一般から注目する傾向

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出荷つぱく 千葡萄酒

春洋丸でも 四千ケース

（ロサンゼルス）出荷つぱく 千葡萄酒。春洋丸でも 四千ケース。出荷つぱく 千葡萄酒。春洋丸でも 四千ケース。出荷つぱく 千葡萄酒。春洋丸でも 四千ケース。

川崎氏 天津行

更に上海へ

（天津）川崎氏 天津行。更に上海へ。川崎氏 天津行。更に上海へ。川崎氏 天津行。更に上海へ。川崎氏 天津行。更に上海へ。

観光飛行中

銀行家死傷

（ロサンゼルス）観光飛行中。銀行家死傷。観光飛行中。銀行家死傷。観光飛行中。銀行家死傷。観光飛行中。銀行家死傷。

オ大会を 援助せよ

委員長の意見

（ロサンゼルス）オ大会を 援助せよ。委員長の意見。オ大会を 援助せよ。委員長の意見。オ大会を 援助せよ。委員長の意見。

展覧會

白人社会で 簡易食堂

（ロサンゼルス）展覧會。白人社会で 簡易食堂。展覧會。白人社会で 簡易食堂。展覧會。白人社会で 簡易食堂。

半年に亘たる 南米一巡旅行(一)

北米の諸氏に愚感を披瀝

（ロサンゼルス）半年に亘たる 南米一巡旅行(一)。北米の諸氏に愚感を披瀝。半年に亘たる 南米一巡旅行(一)。北米の諸氏に愚感を披瀝。

新聞通信関係

ランチョン

（ロサンゼルス）新聞通信関係。ランチョン。新聞通信関係。ランチョン。新聞通信関係。ランチョン。

住宅を借り

ハロウ井

（ロサンゼルス）住宅を借り。ハロウ井。住宅を借り。ハロウ井。住宅を借り。ハロウ井。

御即位大典 奉祝記念號發行

奉祝文藝を募集

（ロサンゼルス）御即位大典 奉祝記念號發行。奉祝文藝を募集。御即位大典 奉祝記念號發行。奉祝文藝を募集。

奉祝文藝種目

和歌、俳句、詩、小説

（ロサンゼルス）奉祝文藝種目。和歌、俳句、詩、小説。奉祝文藝種目。和歌、俳句、詩、小説。

日米新聞社

和歌、俳句、詩、小説

（ロサンゼルス）日米新聞社。和歌、俳句、詩、小説。日米新聞社。和歌、俳句、詩、小説。

簡易食堂

白人社会で

（ロサンゼルス）簡易食堂。白人社会で。簡易食堂。白人社会で。簡易食堂。白人社会で。

浅野 以 政

和歌、俳句、詩、小説

（ロサンゼルス）浅野 以 政。和歌、俳句、詩、小説。浅野 以 政。和歌、俳句、詩、小説。

尋ね人

六戸正一

（ロサンゼルス）尋ね人。六戸正一。尋ね人。六戸正一。尋ね人。六戸正一。

日米要求

婦人、入用、教授

（ロサンゼルス）日米要求。婦人、入用、教授。日米要求。婦人、入用、教授。日米要求。婦人、入用、教授。

武豊丸

二十三日着

（ロサンゼルス）武豊丸。二十三日着。武豊丸。二十三日着。武豊丸。二十三日着。

ホテル賣約

米國ホテル社

（ロサンゼルス）ホテル賣約。米國ホテル社。ホテル賣約。米國ホテル社。

御即位大典 奉祝記念號發行

奉祝文藝を募集

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花毒、淋病専門

全治保証

（ロサンゼルス）花毒、淋病専門。全治保証。花毒、淋病専門。全治保証。花毒、淋病専門。全治保証。

新茶各種到着

御菓子松屋

（ロサンゼルス）新茶各種到着。御菓子松屋。新茶各種到着。御菓子松屋。

移民局及税関

南海屋

（ロサンゼルス）移民局及税関。南海屋。移民局及税関。南海屋。

金門商會

御料理

（ロサンゼルス）金門商會。御料理。金門商會。御料理。

日本病院

カマコ

（ロサンゼルス）日本病院。カマコ。日本病院。カマコ。日本病院。カマコ。

花スター花店

法律

（ロサンゼルス）花スター花店。法律。花スター花店。法律。

防長旅館

日本郵船株式會社

（ロサンゼルス）防長旅館。日本郵船株式會社。防長旅館。日本郵船株式會社。

大船出帆

日本郵船株式會社

（ロサンゼルス）大船出帆。日本郵船株式會社。大船出帆。日本郵船株式會社。

大正藥舖

生命丸

（ロサンゼルス）大正藥舖。生命丸。大正藥舖。生命丸。大正藥舖。生命丸。

鹿島家藥草園

奇功無類靈藥

（ロサンゼルス）鹿島家藥草園。奇功無類靈藥。鹿島家藥草園。奇功無類靈藥。

鹿島家藥草園

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鹿島家藥草園

奇功無類靈藥

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殺人鬼ヒックマン 死刑を執行せよ

昨朝の十時三十分 絞首臺上の露と消ゆ



昨日絞首臺の露と消けた 殺人鬼ヒックマン

執行前の 犯人と 刑場の光景

十時二十五分 十一分間で絶命 母の手紙を見て泣く

犯罪の略史 昨日州監獄で 死刑執行まで

遺體は

桑佛が教線を 対岸に延ばす 高橋開教使三日間に 約五十名を募集

御大典踊りの 稽古始め 八才以上十四才まで 出演の少女三十四名

百四十八人目 同監獄死刑数

時局大講演會 廿五日金門ホールに於て 桑日矯風委員主催

世界旅行 八萬四千哩 岡田氏南米で

映畫と音楽

谷勇氏葬儀 自作の辭世の歌を 會衆にうたはれて

親睦晚餐會 日本見學團の 送別會

マソニック墓地移轉 其間に手續する事

可愛らしい小女達 一生懸命の出演振り

御禮廣告

御禮廣告

御禮廣告

御禮廣告

大芝居 十月二十日、廿一日兩夜

美味と擴張 高支那料理 昭和樓

日本人七十名採用 THE CORD TIRE COMPANY

野一色 放射電氣治療機

Bottom section containing various advertisements for businesses like '日本行小包', '野一色', and '昭和樓'.

南加版

日系市民連集り

御大典を奉祝す
第一學園評議會
十一月十日の子夜児童中心に

岡村主任

岡村主任
日本新聞記者
岡村主任は、十一月十日の子夜児童中心に、御大典を奉祝す第一學園評議會の代表として、演説を述べられた。

渡邊氏の

渡邊氏の
演説
渡邊氏は、演説の中で、御大典の意義を述べ、日米友好の発展を期すことを述べられた。

京都吉村商店の

西陣陳列會開催
十九日から三日間
東一街岩城薬店隣

松枝氏の

松枝氏の
通信
松枝氏は、通信の中で、日米友好の発展を期すことを述べられた。

外八土地法違反

外八土地法違反
審理
外八土地法違反の審理が行われた。

體育會

體育會
レンドに
體育會のレンドが行われた。

讓渡廣告

讓渡廣告
山田
山田氏の讓渡廣告。

譲受廣告

譲受廣告
高田旅館
高田旅館の譲受廣告。

羅府日米新聞

羅府日米新聞
大久保齒科醫院
大久保齒科醫院の羅府日米新聞。

聯合會

聯合會
第五回理事會
聯合會の第五回理事會。

娘煙術師

娘煙術師
國枝史郎作
娘煙術師の國枝史郎作。

片耳の大男

片耳の大男
變面の小男
片耳の大男と變面の小男。

體育會

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大久保齒科醫院の羅府日米新聞。

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新着レコード案内

新着レコード案内
九月入荷三千枚中の一部

新着レコード案内
九月入荷三千枚中の一部

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A Newspaper For All Peoples 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 Section Published Daily by Any Japanese Paper On This Continent

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NIPPON'S MODERNIZATION TOPIC OF TSURUMI'S TALK BEFORE FRESNO PARTHENON

Popular Education, Manhood Suffrage, Westernization of Industries Have Brought Tremendous Problems Says Lecturer

FRESNO, Oct. 19.—(Special)—The Japan of 1928 is a different Japan from that of Lafayette Hearns.

This was the statement of Yusuke Tsurumi, noted Japanese liberal statesman, who delivered a timely lecture before the Parthenon meeting held Tuesday morning in the Fresno State Teachers College Auditorium.

Tsurumi declared that Japan is not the country of color prints of Hokusai, but that it is a tremendously westernized country. As an example of this westernization he pointed out that Japan had been accustomed to lectures in which the speakers delivered addresses that consumed four hours or more instead of the one-hour lecture popular in this country. Today, however, Japan demands brevity. Speakers formerly were expected to speak long and utter profound, non-understandable speeches. But now such speeches must be simple and practical. Clothes, too, he mentioned as being westernized and adapted for daily use.

The Japanese lecturer stated that Japan has made profound changes which are divisible into three main categories:

The first change is in the spread of popular education. Since 1870 Japan has adopted the education methods of America. Within 30 years Japan has reduced illiteracy to an extent that today only 5 per cent of the whole population are illiterate.

In 1870 the Minister of Education, who had just returned from Washington as Japan's Ambassador, declared that "Our supreme need is to westernize Japan." As a result, an extraordinary interest in the study of English took place. Hence, Japan acquired the knowledge of the English language, which later became the second language in Japan. Tsurumi told the audience.

Some of the English usage has its funny side, as related by Tsurumi. One such example is lacking of a shop itself, by an enterprising bar. The sign read: Barbarous Shop. Customers promptly executed.

The second change is in the acquisition of new mentality. This was made possible through the great Japanese dailies, one of which claims a circulation of nearly 10 million. Newspaper circulations in Japan are next to the United States and Great Britain, said Tsurumi. Three-fourths of a page in a certain large Osaka daily is devoted entirely to foreign news. Hoover's speech was printed in complete detail, which is an example of the keen interest shown by Japanese in foreign activities.

The year 1868 in Japan is as important as 1776 in America, he said. It is the date of the restoration of the Japanese Emperor as the real ruler of the nation. Sixty years since that event, tremendous changes have been wrought in both industry and agriculture. The population of 30 million increased to sixty and this increase brought with it a new problem of food and vocation.

Through learning, people became ambitious. The Japanese standard of living is the highest in the world, but income cannot keep pace with the cost, declared Tsurumi. Japanese consume more bushels of rice per person than formerly.

The third change is the intellectual change. At first Japan allowed only a few ships from Holland and China to enter her ports. Later, this brought a foreign menace which caused Tokyo to have a centralized government, created navy, army and industry. After three wars, threats of foreign aggression were dispelled. As a result, a start towards popular male suffrage began. Japan assumed a liberal attitude towards China, and she began to take on an international mind, Tsurumi declared.

During the World War, Japan saw the slaughter which Christianity and popular governments were unable to suppress, Tsurumi told the audience. Then the Japanese, who had been anxious to Westernize Japan now looked back on Japanese culture in order to find something to contribute to world peace.

The new tendency is to fall back. There is danger here, said Tsurumi, because this tendency is used by the reactionaries. This is shutting off higher civilization, and Japan is becoming narrow, reactionary, and nationalistic.

During the past ten years the people have become industrially discontented. Radicalism and anarchism spell fascination to the younger generation.

After the Franco-Prussia war the military note was created in Europe. The League of Nations in 1919 created an international cooperative note remarked Tsurumi.

In closing, the able leader pointed out that any movement in the West will find its reaction in Japan.

Tsurumi was introduced by Mrs. M. F. McCormick, president of the Parthenon Club. After the lecture, Miss Baker, dean of women at State College, entertained him at a tea in his honor.

NOTED JAPAN TURTLE GIRL STORY TOLD

Nippon Helen Keller Was Outstanding Personality

BY A. H. SAKAI

Mark Twain, who said that the two most interesting characters of the 19th century were Napoleon and Helen Keller, might have increased the number by one, had he known Miss Ume-Ko Ishimoto. Helen Keller who is blind, deaf and dumb, has made such wonderful development of her touch that she can read the lip language by touching the speaker's lip with her forefinger deprived of the use of her four limbs, made no less remarkable development in the use of her mouth.

Miss Ume-Ko Ishimoto, daughter of Chigeto Ishimoto, was born in Yokohama on July 7, 1874. She was an average girl, so far the features of her face were concerned, but she never knew the use of her limbs. She was born with her arms and legs stuck fast to the body. She could have or do nothing with her hands nor could she move her legs, to say nothing of walking. She was confined to bed all through her life. As the head was the only part of her body that she could move at all, she was known by the nickname of "Kameneko-Onna" (turtle girl).

AN ORPHAN AT NINE
In 1883, when she was nine years old, her father and mother died of an epidemic, and she was taken to the municipal orphanage of Yokohama, where she spent a lonely life for several years. When 19 years old, she was taken into the home of Mr. Takejiro Yoshino. Mr. Yoshino, who was a member of the Toke Methodist Church, Yokohama, took care of a dozen orphans, both boys and girls, in his home. For the first time in her life, Ume-Ko could know happiness of a home, for Mr. and Mrs. Yoshino treated the girl with true love, and she began to turn more cheerful than she had ever been. Through influence of Mr. and Mrs. Yoshino, Miss Ishimoto was baptized at the Toke Church, and became a Christian. She was now visited by members of her church, who showed her their sympathy and gave her words of comfort. Miss Ishimoto was very happy under Mr. and Mrs. Yoshino.

Mr. Yoshino taught Miss Ishimoto the Japanese alphabet and she was quick at learning the letters. She was keen on learning Chinese characters and she made remarkable progress in her study. Mr. Yoshino taught her how to write and Miss Ishimoto practised writing the characters with a brush-pen, which she held in her mouth till she became a "good mouth" in penmanship. After she learned the alphabet, she used to write a letter of sympathy to any one who she was told was suffering from a protracted illness.

"Her thirst for learning was such," Mr. Yoshino told the writer concerning her learning, "that she was much quicker than other children at learning the Chinese characters. She never forgot any letters or characters I taught her."

S. F. CAGERS WILL CLASH

Cheshkamay Girls to Meet Kleka Tasna Saturday

The first basketball clash of the season among the Japanese young people of San Francisco will take place Saturday night when the Cheshkamay Camp fire Girls meet the highly touted Kleka Tasna sextette in the Community House court on Post Street from eight o'clock. The Cheshkamay reserves will play the powerful Naloha cagers at seven o'clock in the preliminary match.

The Kleka Tasna, strongest team in city basketball, has added several well known girls' high stars on the reserve list and has added Carol Sellen, fast and shifty player to guard position to meet Kimi Uyeda and Tsuy Kinoshita of the Japanese squad, while Alice Durdark, veteran guard will help on the bench.

The Naloha girls consisting of sophomores and juniors of Girls' High, with such noted stars as Helen Hontalala, Myra Little, Katherine Keith, and Helen Brown, is expected to force the Japanese girls to enter the cage with odds against them.

However, Bee Uyeda has whipped together one of the best teams since the formation of the Camp Fire team; and like hounds in leash, the Samurai maidens are raring to go. Both the American and Japanese girls are in the razor edge condition and are awaiting for the starting whistle to be blown Saturday night.

The lineups:
Cheshkamay Reserves
Forwards—Sakae Nakamoto, Chizu Nakagawa
Centers—Miyo Kinoshita, Tetsuko Tanimoto
Guards—Kusuyo Tanimoto, Hiroko Tsujimoto
Cheshkamay Varsity
Forwards—Kimi Uyeda, Tsuy Kinoshita
Center—Michi Nishida, Kimi Usami
Guards—Hisee Tanamachi, Tsuzi Nakagawa
Reserves: Keiko Sano, Haru Nakagawa, Hanaye Yoshimura, Nao Sugiyama

DEATH ENDS LOCAL MAN

Last Rites for Insurance Broker Is Held Friday

Frank Isamu Tani, prominent local insurance man and father of Newton Tani, gifted piano player, died of cerebral hemorrhage at one o'clock Wednesday afternoon at his home on Thrift Street.

The service was held at Martin and Brown Friday afternoon.

Tani, who was a local agent for the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, was recently sent to its convention in Canada for having transacted record business during the past fiscal year. He has also been with the Western States for nearly ten years.

He is survived by his wife Mineyo and three children.

FIRST AVIATOR

The world's first aviator probably wore a pigtail.

Such was the interesting historical fact brought out today by Henry Mattley, president of the Mattley Aircraft Company. Mattley, who is considered an authority on the history of aviation, says the Chinese produced the first aviator in 1306.

Strangler Lewis Retains Title In Los Angeles Bout

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 18.—(UP)—Ed "Strangler" Lewis successfully defended his world's heavyweight wrestling championship last night by winning two out of three falls from Marlin Piestina. 240-pound Jugo Slav.

Lewis pinned the challenger to the mat with a headlock after 41 minutes and 30 seconds of grappling to win the first fall. Piestina won the second in 12 minutes and 45 seconds with a Lying mare hold. Lewis took the third and deciding fall with a backward body slam in two minutes and a half.

T. KAGAWA'S HOPE SHINES

Writer Lauds Work of Japan's Greatest Social Worker

By K. McKINNON
(Continued from yesterday.)

It is here that Kagawa's faith and religious genius shine forth like a beacon of hope. He finds deliverance in the religion of Jesus but not in its common conventional forms. These must be transcended.

The road to salvation is the "Cross," but the Cross as understood in Phil. had made Himself of no reputation and took upon Him the form of a servant." The Cross is the measure of Divine Love. Let those who have capital, culture, comfort, and share with the poor and the sorrowful. Love is the greatest class hatred. Love is the greatest breaker of the universe. God is love. Hence to save society he has raised this slogan "A million souls for Christ." But it is not a million souls to occupy comfortable pews that he means, but a million souls to go down among the outcasts, become friends, and bring them love and hope.

Kagawa is right; but are we willing to follow? How his gospel cuts clear across our conventional compromises! What amount the church that has "pulled out" for the slums to the wealthy suburbs? What about the institutions that have to be so "discreet," because dependent upon capital? What about our Lord's expressed desire "When thou makest a dinner or a supper, call not thy friends, nor thy brethren, nor thy rich neighbors; lest they also bid thee again, and a recompense be made thee." Call the poor, the maimed, the lame, the blind; and thou shalt be blessed; for they cannot recompense thee; for thou shalt be recompensed at the resurrection of the just."

Before Kagawa and his message we all stand convicted. Nevertheless, the salt has not entirely lost its savor. There are capitalists in Canada but not in any way of paternalism but from a Christian sense of duty and a real love for their employees have done much to steady special conditions and ameliorate the hard lot of labor. There are many individuals, who, in sympathy for those in distress, like a Canadian farmer's wife who found a homeless Chinaman ill with tuberculosis, an outcast with no one to care for him, and who took him to her own home and nursed him until he died; for the love of Christ call them. May we have a million such souls for Christ!

BANDIT ENDS BRIGHT LIFE

Manchuria's Fearful Desperado Meets "Waterloo"

By VICTOR DE FRANCK
United Press Staff Correspondent
HARBIN, North Manchuria, Oct. 20.—(UP)—Yakoleff, youthful super-bandit leader of North Manchuria, is dead. He died, as he had said he would, with his boots on and from the last bullet in his own smoking revolver.

The end came at the settlement surrounding the railway station at Harbin. The Chinese Eastern Line and a woman was his undoing. Chinese and Russian police surrounded a house where Yakoleff and his paramour were feasting with her mother and friends and fought it out with the bandit. But they did not capture Yakoleff alive, or even kill him. Yakoleff had said he would never be taken alive, and that no Chinese bullet could kill him. He made good both boasts.

When his ammunition was all but exhausted Yakoleff shot his sweet heart, who he believed had betrayed him, and her mother, killed the first policeman who crossed the threshold of the house after the two shots had been fired, and then shot himself through the heart.

Yakoleff was 25 years old and the only white man who ever rose to be head of a formidable band of hunchduze—as the bandit gangs of north Manchuria are called. He

U. S. TRADE IMPORTANT SAYS ENVOY

Equality of Nations Aim of Diplomacy Avers Debuchi

(Katsuji Debuchi, new Japanese Ambassador to Washington, passed through San Francisco recently on his way to the Nation's Capital. His views, as outlined below, should be of timely interest.—Editor.)

TOKYO, Oct. 12.—Having spent twenty-five successful years in the diplomatic service and arrived at the top, Ambassador Debuchi gave before his departure the following definition of diplomacy:

"The object of modern diplomacy, starting with the basic conception of the equality of nations and their equal right to live, is to secure to each country, great or small the means of existence, in accordance with its particular genius, in harmony with the rest, for the good of all. That implies the securing to each State of the material essentials of life and the opportunity of profiting by the culture and the intellectual attainments of the rest."

In discussing his work at Washington he said:

"Our trade with America is more important to us in earning our livelihood than that with any other country—I wish the scaremongers would remember that—and as I am an unrepentant optimist in regard to the expansion of Japanese-American trade, I look to see it grow bigger as population and wealth increase. A point which I believe many Americans are not aware of is that probably one-third of our trade with China consists of goods bought in America by Japanese firms trading in China. There is not the least doubt that when China settles down and regains her credit she will offer a great expanding market for American and Japanese goods."

"You have a number of important lines in which, thanks to mass production, no other country can touch you. We have built up a big distributing and selling system in China—work for which our people have natural advantages in their knowledge of the Chinese and their ability to go into every part of China to reach the retailers. I believe there are going to be great openings for economic cooperation by which Japanese distribution will introduce American goods to China and Chinese knowledge of Chinese conditions can be linked up with American enterprise."

MANCHURIA MARKET OPEN

An example of what can be done is found in the South Manchuria Railway's extension program. That means work for Chinese laborers and natural advantages in development; it means American locomotives and steel rails and Japanese coachwork; and it means the opening up of new markets from which the same circle of interests can benefit.

"The second opening I see is for a greater intellectual exchange between Japan and America. We are a representative nation of the East and you are a representative nation of the West. There are many difficulties in the way of complete understanding, and I don't say we can ever get to that easy, half-instinctive comprehension of each other's viewpoint which you find, say, between America and Canada, but if we can anyhow get to a point where our two publics will at least see the reason in each other's attitude we shall have built a better bridge between the East and West than has ever been built before.

EXCHANGE OF BUSINESS MEN

Most of us know yet. We have had some exchange professorships and studentships, but they only touch a fringe. I would like to see exchange visits of business men. Yes, an exchange of movies might be good. Go into any Japanese movie theatre and watch the audience now can follow the jokes and pick up the points of purely American situations. That could not have been done a few years ago. The movies have educated our people in American ways better than all the books they have read.

"All that I can say now is that I am looking for means to extend social, intellectual and artistic intercourse, and I have no doubt that I shall find assistance in America."

NEWMAN ON TOLSTOY

"Leo Tolstoy and the New Russia" will be the theme of an address by Dr. Louis I. Newman, Rabbi of Temple Emanuel-EI. Special music for the Friday services has been arranged by Cantor Reuben R. Rinder.

many of its passengers held for ransom and its string boxes looted. Folio and the military joined hands in hunting down the bandits and following the old slogan of hunting the woman trapped Yakoleff by watching the movements of his sweetheart.

THE WEATHER

Official forecast:
Saturday—Fair and mild moderate westerly winds.

Waseda University Erects Huge Memorial In Honor of Dr. Shoyo Tsubouchi, Noted Playwright and Shakespearean Authority

TOKYO, Oct. 19.—(Special)—A striking memorial museum, commemorating the retirement of Dr. Tsubouchi, foremost figure in the literary circles of Nippon will be dedicated on October 27 following its completion in the compound of Waseda University of this city.

Dr. Tsubouchi, for fifty years professor of drama at Waseda, is the author of "Shoshei Katogi," an epoch-making novel in which European realism was first introduced in Japan. He recently finished the translation of the complete works of Shakespeare, which is also regarded as a literary landmark. He is the author of several noted Kabuki plays, including "Madame Omachi" and "Kirihitona" as well as a number of Japanese operas such as "The Hermit of En" and "Urashima Taro."

The new memorial structure, which was constructed at a cost of a million yen, will not only house this group memorial. The countless modern theatre will form part of the museum but also a library, while volumes of rare and priceless books on art, drama, and literature, which have been donated by Dr. Tsubouchi, will find a permanent home in this library.

In conjunction with the opening ceremony of the memorial, the students in the School of Letters of Waseda University will present a play in the new theatre.

L. A. GROUP PLANS NOH

Ancient Drama to Be Presented at Kobe College Dinner

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 19.—(Special)—Japanese residents of this city, especially young people, are urged to take advantage of the very stimulating and instructive course offered by the University Extension Division, which opens a new series of classes during the week of November 5, it was announced yesterday by the school officials.

Twenty seven hundred adults have enrolled in the extension classes in less than a month since the opening of fall work on September 17 in Southern California a survey of the southern district reveals.

Many of the students are registered in two, three and four courses, and classrooms in the Hillcrest Building, 815 South Hill street, Los Angeles, each night are filled with business men and women, teachers, students, club women, housewives and others pursuing systematic study under trained instructors of the division.

Branch offices are maintained at Long Beach, Pasadena, and San Diego, where a wide range of subjects are offered. Classes are also held in Burbank, Glendale, Glendora, Hollywood, Monrovia, Pomona, Redlands, Riverside, Redondo, Santa Monica, San Pedro, and Whittier.

The sponsors of the Southern California Kobe College Expansion Campaign consists of: President James A. Blaisdell, Dr. Bruce R. Baxter, Mrs. A. Bennett Cooke, Mrs. Susan M. Dorsey, Mrs. Cecil B. De Mille, Mrs. Lena Leonard Fisher, Mrs. Frank Gleason, Frank Miller, Bixby Smith, Mrs. J. C. Urquhart.

Japan Children Aid Drive For Dental Hygiene

Illustrative of the rapidly with which Japan is adopting the best that the Occident has to offer her, Dean G. S. Millberry of the University of California Medical School has just received word that school children in all parts of the island empire have been organized in a public health and dental hygiene campaign, starting with a freehand painting poster contest.

Dean Millberry received a collection of posters dealing with dental hygiene that were made by Japanese children. Y. Mukai, secretary-general of the Lion Dental Hygiene Institute of Tokyo, who sent the posters, explained that an exhibit of the work of all the children is to be held in Tokyo in November and December.

He asked Dean Millberry to gather some similar work of American school children and to send it to Japan for inclusion in the exhibit.

Much material that is found in European and American posters has been used in the Japanese work, with the substitution of Japanese writing and Japanese faces for English.

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ALAMEDANS TO SPONSOR ORATORICAL

10 Speakers to Take Part In Meet Sunday

ALAMEDA, Oct. 19.—(Special)—Eight youthful speakers and two members of the first generation will participate in an oratorical meeting to be held Sunday night in the new auditorium of the Japanese M. E. Church, South, under the sponsorship of the Epworth League. The program starts at eight o'clock.

Miss Vera Tanaka, talented pianist of the League, will render an accomplished selection during the intermission.

T. Miki, superintendent of the Sunday School, will be on hand to act in the capacity of chairman.

The names of the speakers and their topics follow:

1. Dreadful Things. . . . Sakae Date
2. An Expert Archer. . . . Yasuhara Koike
3. The Sprouting Wings. John Fujii
4. The Gossips. . . . Helen Imura
5. Service. . . . Henry Yamamoto
6. A Victory In Defeat. . . . K. Date
7. Fighting for Humanity. . . . James Hanamura
8. He Was A Man and She Was A Woman. . . . John Yoshino
9. Yosaku—The Ox Driver. . . . I. Sera
10. Thoughts. . . . I. Sera

The feature of the program will be presented by the four inexperienced so-called critics, namely, Shozo Fujii, Kazuo Kadonaga, Kazuo Yoshida and Haruo Imura, who are frankly criticizing the talks delivered by eight rising young orators of today.

FIRE SWEEPS JAPAN TOWN

1000 Houses Swept By Worst Fire In Niigata Ken

TOKYO, Oct. 19.—(Special)—The town of Ryotsu, with its one thousand houses on the Island of Sado in the Japan Sea off the coast of Niigata Prefecture in Northern Japan, was completely wiped off the map by a huge fire which raged incessantly from 10:30 o'clock last night until half-past six this morning.

While no casualty is reported save that one person in the house when the fire started was burnt to death, it is believed that other deaths will be reported as soon as the details are known. The town is a fishing center, and the loss will amount to several million yen, it is estimated.

People watching the fire from the mainland declared that the sight was a most gorgeous spectacle, with the whirling of flames reflected in the sky above and the moving of the sea beneath.



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