

The Japanese-American Courier

FOR TRUTH, JUSTICE & TOLERANCE

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BRAVE BOY, GIRL READY TO FIGHT HARD PROBLEMS

Family Differences, Vocational Future, Issues Facing Youth

ATTITUDE OPTIMISTIC

By Tooru Kanazawa

As the American citizens of Japanese ancestry grew up, trained in the culture and views of American life, they broke away more and more from the teachings and culture of their parents.

This attitude had its harmful effect in that the youth were not bound strongly by the home ties, which in the family life of Japan, are so strong.

This rift between parents and children was heightened by the difference in legal status between them.

Grow Outward

With this rejection of things Japanese, the young Japanese-Americans grew abroad into American life. Believing themselves to be true Americans, at least politically so, they found that they were not given equal status economically and more particularly socially, though of late they have begun to tear down barriers in these fields.

Perhaps their hardest difficulty was the problem of vocations. College-trained students, graduates and well-educated in all sections of the nation, could not find jobs suited to them upon graduation.

Must Fight

The young second generation, as American citizens, must achieve a place in the national life. Reports have been heard of a few courageous spirits among these who have taken their situation philosophically, and instead of being pessimistic, taken an optimistic outlook on life.

"I think of myself, culturally a child of the Occident, understanding the Occident as my very own; but still racially a child of the Orient, very ignorant of the Orient, to be sure, but so constituted that with proper effort I could learn more of the Orient than could full Occidentals.

To prepare myself best, I am studying the history of the Orient, and especially the history of the relations between the Occident and the Orient. If I can learn oriental history and can teach it to Americans, I believe I will be rendering some service to America.

One youth declared: "I must not be so easily discouraged. Fighting against all odds makes the man. Fight! I shall fight until the very last."

Faced by differences in ideas at home, opposed by greater difficulties among Americans, the second generation has perhaps the hardest task ever facing an immigrant offspring in reaching success and a place in the nation.

Next week characteristics, likes and dislikes, and spirit of the Japanese-Americans will be discussed.

Doolittle Predicts Pacific Air Lines

MANILA—Declaring that a route now under consideration by the Pan-American Airways was practical, Maj. James Doolittle predicted regular trans-pacific airplane service within two years.

The famous flyer revealed that the organization was designing planes capable of making such a trip. The survey now being carried on would be from San Francisco to Hawaii, Wake Island, Guam, Manila and Hongkong.

HARRY CARR FAILS TO FIND BEAUTY IN GEISHA MAIDENS

Japan's famous geisha girls have captured the imagination of every visitor to Japan, and of those who have never been there, but to Harry Carr, famous columnist of The Los Angeles Times, they were a disillusionment. As he says in his pillar, The Lancer:

TOKIO—Heaven forbid that I should destroy any cherished illusions; but I have experienced the charm of the famous geisha maidens and they are not charming enough.

Almost every girl you see in Japan is beautiful—except the "beauties."

One evening I was invited out to a grand party in Tokio. Geisha Entertain

Geisha girls came in and sat beside the guests. They never remained long; they would move from one guest to another, simper and talk for a while; then make way for other geisha girls.

To my way of thinking, none of them was in the least pretty. They had long horse faces; tiny

squeezed-in mouths, and they were fairly plastered with powder. Japan has its own styles of beauty. The little country girls with their beautiful smooth skin, their erect carriage and eyes on a straight line would outvote the geishas ten to one in American beauty contests.

There was one girl who seemed to be the belle. Her name was Quiet Dragon, and she was like a flip Hollywood extra girl.

One Man Hilarious One of the young men was a little hilarious and slapped Miss Quiet Dragon on the back. She was furious. "I am here to entertain you for a money compensation," she said. "Not to give you a chance to cavewoman your muscle."

Another young man, midway in the evening, told a girl she was very beautiful. "Well," she said, "having been looking at me all evening, your compliment is so sudden that it sticks to me very much like a sticker that you paste on."

JAPANESE TO AID 4th OBSERVANCE

Consul Uchiyama Slated As One Of Consular Speakers

A morning parade, the afternoon "Americanization" services at Woodland park, and the evening "Pageant of Nations" and fireworks program at the Stadium Tuesday will mark Seattle's observance of the 157th anniversary of the nation's birth, as sponsored by the Seattle Post No. 1, American Legion.

Japanese participation in the event will be indicated by the presence of a girls' chorus to sing "Kimigayo", under the direction of Robert Kamide, Consul Uchiyama, representing Japan, was scheduled as a one-minute speaker to introduce the number which honors his native land.

Big Parade

The annual morning parade, which this year is expected to contain 5,000 civilians marching in white shirts and black trousers, and the greatest entry of floats, starts at 10 a. m. According to the officials in charge, it will be the greatest in local history, with every patriotic organization entering a marching group.

At the Harding memorial at Woodland Park in the afternoon, the "Americanization" program is slated.

With prominent speakers making introductions and short speeches, the Pageant of Nations program, which includes specialty dance troupes, soloists and group singing staged by representatives of 26 nations.

Chorus To Sing

In the parade, led by Miss Liberty and her court, about the oval, will be the chorus of 1,500 voices, who will sing the national anthems of various nations, accompanied by a 75 piece orchestra.

The evening program will be heralded at 7:30 o'clock with the simulated salute of 21 guns with bombs and other daylight fireworks. The big snow of fireworks will take place at 11 p. m.

The parade assembly will gather facing south on Second Avenue, between Stewart and Virginia Streets, forming promptly at 9:30 a. m. The line of march is as follows:

From Second Avenue and Virginia Street, south on Second Avenue to Yeslerway east on Yesler Way to Dilling Way; east on Dilling Way to Fourth Avenue; north on Fourth Avenue to Westlake Avenue; northeast on Westlake Avenue to Fifth Avenue; north on Fifth Avenue past the Reviewing Stand at Times Square; continuing on Fifth Avenue to Bell Street before halting to dismiss units.

16 Ayes, 0 Nays In Dry Repeal Battle

Two more states this week went on record as favoring the repeal of the Eighteenth amendment. California and West Virginia voted respectively 5 to 3 and 3 to 1 for repeal. Sixteen states have now voted for repeal with none against it.

West Virginia has long been a traditionally dry state. New York state ratified this week the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment at Albany, the capital, at a state convention composed of 150 wet delegates elected earlier in the year.

JAPAN SWEEPING ON TO RECOVERY

Most Prosperous Nation, Says Dell Thomas After Return From Orient

By Hakugyoku-Sanjin

Japan is without question one of the most prosperous countries in the world today, in the opinion of Dell W. Thomas, Seattle wholesale importer and manufacturer of jewelry, who returned last week from a business trip to China and Japan. This was his first trip to the Orient in 14 years, and accordingly Mr. Thomas was tremendously impressed with the great progress which was evident on every hand, particularly in Japan.

"Everywhere in Japan there is the most intense activity," he says. "Industries are working full blast and many factories are having difficulty obtaining enough help, so great has been the foreign demand for Japanese goods. The recent inflation of the dollar will somewhat effect the American demand, but today Japanese commodities are distributed all over the world. This gives the nation a very strong position."

"There can be no question about the present stability of Japan, nor of her determination to carry on her policies in Manchuria. Already the nation is feeling the beneficial effects of trade with the mainland, and it is only a question of time until the expenses of the recent months of military activity will be more than offset by the profits derived from commercial enterprises in Manchuria."

"It was a genuine pleasure to travel in Japan, and to note the great strides which have been made since I last visited there," Mr. Thomas concluded.

He also spent some time in China, visiting Hongkong, Peiping, and Shanghai. While in Peiping he witnessed the flight of terror-stricken natives from the city at the time of the approach of the Japanese troops, while bombing planes from the Japanese lines flew over the city. The indifference of the average Chinese business man to the fate of his country was pathetic, he declared. However, in spite of the almost total absence of orderly government in China, the country was making substantial progress, he observed.

France Losing Out In Franc Struggle

PARIS—French financial experts believed late this week that the battle to sustain the franc had been lost and that the nation would either be forced off the gold standard or would have to devalue the value of the franc in some other manner.

It is believed that there is no longer any hope that Great Britain will stabilize with France or any other continental nation.

15 Russian Planes Look For Mattern

MOSCOW—Fifteen airplanes, manned by the best pilots in Eastern Russia, were ordered to scour the Siberian wastes for any trace of Jimmy Mattern, missing American round-the-world flyer.

TOKIO MAY BUY CHINESE EASTERN

Russian Officials Discussing Deal With Japan Heads

WASHINGTON—A formal parley between representatives of the Japanese and Russian governments opened this week in Tokio, it was revealed, concerning the sale of the Russian half interest in the Chinese Eastern Railway to Manchoukuo.

The line under consideration is 1,100 miles long, providing a shortcut across Manchuria for the Transsiberian railway from Moscow to Vladivostok. Tokio officials stated that the buying of the latter part was not being considered at all.

While the disposal of their share in the Chinese Eastern leaves Moscow with the longer all-Russian line which runs around the Northern boundary of Manchoukuo, that Amur River route does not run through richly developed lands like the wheat and soya bean fields of Manchoukuo.

Indications are that Russia is anxious to sell her share in the Chinese Eastern for \$150,000,000. Maxim Litvinoff, Russian commissar of foreign affairs, has asserted in the past that Moscow is anxious to sell in order to avoid any squabbles which might result in war.

San Gabriel Takes Action In Strike

SAN GABRIEL, Calif.—A mass meeting was planned by the local chapter of the San Gabriel Junior Citizens' League here soon, so that the Mexican consulate can explain the position of the Japanese truck and berry farmers, who have been picketed following a strike by Mexican laborers.

At the last meeting, the members of the league voted to send representatives to the Mexican consulate, asking the officials to fix matters up.

CONFAB ADJOURNS

GENEVA—The disarmament parley holding sway here, adjourned until October 10, over the protests of the German delegate, Rudolph Nadolny.

TWO-CENT RATE ON LETTERS WITHIN CITY EFFECTIVE TODAY

Two-cent postage has come back on first class matter, but only for local correspondence. This new rate for postal service only within the city, is to go into effect July 1, or today.

First class matter going between cities or outside of any city must have three cent postage per ounce. Within the city, for each ounce or fraction thereof, one cent postage must be added. The following is the new regulation, as released by the Third Assistant Postmaster General, on June 19, 1933:

"Beginning July 1, 1933, postage on letters and other first-class matter (except postal cards and private mailing or post cards) mailed for local delivery at post offices having city or village letter-carrier service, or at any post office for local delivery to patrons thereof, or on rural or star route mail, shall be charged at the rate of 2 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof; and 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof when mailed at offices where letter carrier service is not established, provided the addressee is not served by rural or star route carriers."

"Letters in business reply envelopes are subject to postage at the regular rate plus 1 cent additional for each letter."

"Letters mailed for local delivery with 2 cents postage prepaid on them on being forwarded to another post office should be charged with 1 cent postage due to be collected from the addressee."

"There is no change in the rate of postage on other than local first-class matter which is now subject to the 3-cent rate."

"Postmasters shall be careful to see that the postage at the 3-cent rate is charged on first-class matter mailed for other than local delivery."

R. M. North.

ROOSEVELT BACK OF 30-HOUR WEEK BILL AT LONDON

S. A. Tariff Deal May Come; Tax On Wheat Is Announced

FARMERS WILL BE PAID

WASHINGTON — Although President Franklin D. Roosevelt was still on his vacation this week his name loomed large in both national and international news.

A fight for an international agreement on the thirty-hour week was scheduled to get under way this week under the sponsorship of the American delegation to the London economic conference. It was reported that the president had sent his instructions on this agreement to the American delegation through Assistant Secretary of State Raymond Moley.

Hits Unemployment

The measure is designed to strike a heavy blow at world unemployment. It would apply only to manufactured goods and not to raw products. It would be in the nature of a multi-lateral pact among leading world nations to bar all manufactured imports failing to come under the thirty-hour week provision. Goods from non-signatory nations would also be barred.

Roosevelt administration leaders pointed out that the agreement would help conditions within the borders of all nations, without harming their foreign trade. It is believed that the major industrial nations of Europe, with the exception of France where there is little unemployment, would support the agreement enthusiastically.

Tariff Deal Looms

Observers close to administration circles here believe that the president is also behind a proposed series of tariff pacts with South and Central American nations. It is rumored that a pan-American tariff conference may be called after the conclusion of the London economic conference. The tariff deal would take the form of a series of bilateral tariff reduction agreements.

This tariff deal would strengthen trade relations between this country and the other major nations of the Americas. It is believed that the appointment of Hugh Gibson as the administration's new representative in Brazil is a forerunner of the new tariff deal.

30-cent Wheat Tax Up

Although wheat prices have skyrocketed in the past week, a processing tax of 30 cents a bushel, effective at midnight, July 8, was formally proclaimed by Dr. R. G. Tugwell, assistant secretary of agriculture, after being formally approved by the president.

This tax, to be collected from all manufacturers converting wheat into food products, will be in effect for the ensuing marketing year. It is subject to changes.

The tax is expected to yield about \$150,000,000. This would be used to pay cash benefits to farmers agreeing to curtail up to 20 per cent their acreage for wheat in 1934 and 1935.

Roosevelt Orders Davis To Geneva

ROQUE ISLAND—After two hours spent in discussing world peace and latest developments at Geneva's disarmament conference, President Roosevelt ordered Norman H. Davis to return to the meet to attempt disarmament through the abolition of offensive weapons of warfare.

Roosevelt expressed his satisfaction at the progress of the conclave. Until the Geneva meet gathers again from its recess, Davis will work with various committees drafting covenants which may win the approval of the nations.

League Banner To Fly In S.A. Dispute

GENEVA—The League of Nations flag will soon be fluttering over the upper Amazon region over which Columbia and Peru have been in dispute.

The flag is a white rectangle with the words "League of Nations Commission for Leticia" within it.

During negotiations to settle the dispute the league flag will fly beside that of Columbia.

Benefit Hop Set To Raise Funds By L.A. Chapter

LOS ANGELES—A benefit dance to raise funds to send local delegates to the Third Biennial convention of the Japanese American Citizens' League was planned for August, at a recent cabinet meeting of the local chapter.

President Etsuo Sato presided, while Masao Satow talked of the proposed international citizens' league for the Ninth district. Louise Suski, as social chairman, is making arrangement for the dance.

Those officers present at the gathering were Etsuo Satow, Chidori Matsuura, Tom Takeyama, Clarence Arima, Elmer Yamamoto and Clarence Yamagata.

TOGASAKI HEADS FUND CAMPAIGN

Drive Opens January For Money To Cover Confab

SAN FRANCISCO—Susumu Togasaki was elected chairman of the finance committee, which will undertake the campaign for funds starting January 1, 1934, to cover the expenses of the Third Biennial convention of the Japanese American Citizens' League, slated for this city about Labor Day, 1934.

President Henry Takahashi of the local chapter believed that a record turnout of local Japanese-Americans voted at the California state election Tuesday.

The citizens had been especially urged to vote for Proposition No. 4 on the ballot. Across the Bay in Alameda, the chapter there went on record as favoring Proposition No. 4 at a recent meeting.

Saves Thousands

President Takahashi declared that the measure would cause a savings of thousands of dollars to the Japanese language schools, as the new law would exempt non-profit private and parochial schools from taxation of less than collegiate grade.

The Japanese schools, which have been in straitened financial circumstances, would be exempt from paying \$375,000 in taxes, should the law be passed as a constitutional amendment to the California constitution.

Elections Held

At the board of governor's meeting Tuesday night members were elected to fill vacancies. Toby Ogawa was elected vice-president to occupy the office left vacant by the departure of Miya Sannomiya. Sumio Miyamoto was elected corr. sec., to fill in Uta Ogawa's place, and Mary Hashimoto named recording sec. Robert Yamagata and Pat Ogata are to assume places on the board. Aya Zaiman recently left the board.

The local league launched a drive this week to enroll 100 new members to the chapter. On Tuesday at the general meeting they heard Saburo Kido speak on "Work and Aim of the Citizens' League", and Kay Nishida on "A New American Citizen Visits Japan."

The Alameda chapter will not meet until August, the July gathering having been voted down at the last meeting.

THE WEEK At a Glance

June 23, LONDON—France proposes quota truce on tariff, as President Premier MacDonald stated that the parley would continue.

June 24, BERLIN—Nazis were enraged at a pamphlet attack from the air, allegedly by foreign planes.

June 25, VATICAN CITY—Four worshippers hurt by bomb explosion in anteroom of St. Peter's Cathedral.

June 26, NEW YORK—Grains and cotton soared to the highest level in two or three years.

June 27, WASHINGTON—Code of fair play in cotton industry means employment to 100,000.

June 28, SACRAMENTO—California and West Virginia voted in favor of repeal, making the fifteenth and sixteenth states.

June 29, LONDON—Prof. Raymond Moley created a sensation as he appeared at the parley and conferred with Premier MacDonald.

BOARD MEETING SLATED TUESDAY PRIOR TO DANCE

Officers Determined To Put District Confab Over Big

WILL DISCUSS AGENDA

New reports from the South of increasing activity among the citizens' chapters increased the determination of the Northwest chapters' officers to put over the Labor Day Northwest District Council convention with a bang.

As a preliminary step, all board members in town this week-end are requested to attend the informal meeting slated for Tuesday afternoon, starting from 6:30 p. m., at the Kinkalov.

At that gathering, according to Saburo Nishimura, secretary of the board, final details of the Portland convention will be discussed and arrangements made so that the Rose City chapter can go ahead with its plans.

Yamamoto To Preside

James Yamamoto, president of the board, will preside over the Fourth of July session. Roy Yokota is expected to attend from Portland, Oregon.

From Yakima Valley Johnson Shimizu and Harry Honda are slated to attend, while Minoru Terada and John Arima are expected from the Valley Civic League, and Daiichi Yoshioka, as well as President Yamamoto from Fife.

Full Groups Expected

Present indications are that Labor Day, being late in the season, will enable full delegations from the various chapters to attend the convention. Yakima Valley, according to President Johnson Shimizu, plans to send a full force across the mountains.

Fife and the Valley Civic League are planning to round up a full delegation for the biennial affair, while the Seattle chapter, as the largest group, is expected to send the biggest number of delegates and citizen members.

Portland Citizens Open Fund Drive

By Tsugio Niguma

PORTLAND—The local chapter of the Japanese-American Citizens' League sponsored a skating party last night at the Imperial Skating Rinks, as part of a campaign to raise funds for the Northwest District Board convention slated here Labor Day.

Will Ito headed the ticket committee.

Japanese Roll Call Goes Over Quota

The Japanese division of the Red Cross roll call went over the top this week in the mercy appeal.

Not only did they exceed their subscriptions to the Red Cross in the last roll call, but their mercy memberships were equal in percentage to any district in Seattle and King County.

"We are deeply grateful to Mr. S. Hara, who led the roll call among his countrymen, and to those who assisted him and those who gave so generously," E. B. McGovern, roll call chairman, said. "The Japanese have our heart-felt appreciation."

The roll call time has been extended to include the July 1, payrolls.

The Red Cross will continue to do all it can to aid those in need, McGovern said. Needy school children will receive medical and dental treatment at the Junior Red Cross Clinic. Needy veterans and their families will be aided. Life saving and first aid will be taught.

Volunteer service will continue. And emergency relief will continue to be distributed—clothing, cloth and flour—to those in distress. Roll call funds make these activities possible. Roll call funds also made it possible for the Red Cross to be on the scene in the Kelso flood zone where 900 people were homeless.

INDEPENDENCE VOTED

MANILA—Accepting the challenge of Manuel Quezon, Senate president, two champions of the independence act urged that the question of Philippine independence be voted upon by the people.

CITIZENS, TAIYO DANCES SOCIAL HIGHLIGHTS OF SUMMER SEASON

Both Affairs Slated For Washington Hall; Special Dance Prizes Offered At Citizens' Function For Married, Single Couples

NORTHWEST VISITORS WELCOMED

Besides being given the opportunity to show their athletic prowess on the diamond, Northwest visitors in Seattle this week-end will have the chance of displaying their social graces at the two dances slated, the Citizens' league affair on the Fourth, 8:30 p. m., and the Taiyo Dance tomorrow evening, at the same time, both functions slated for Washington Hall, at East Fir and Fourteenth.

Featured by a Grand March toward the climax of the Seattle Progressive Citizens' dance and prize specialties, the July Fourth affair promises to be one of the social events of the season in the local community.

Syncopating rhythm will be furnished by Cecil Finley's California Stompers, all-star radio recording orchestra, direct from Hollywood. Clarence T. Arai will act as master of ceremonies for the evening.

A special dance for married couples will be held, with a special prize offered. Two other feature dances are scheduled, with details now being taken care of.

Everyone is invited to attend the affair, and tickets may be obtained at the door the evening of the dance. Before that time tickets may be obtained from the following representatives of organizations:

Right after the Grand March, a patriotic observance will be held. A Japanese Boy Scout color guard will play "To the Colors", and national anthem will be sung. An intermission will follow.

Patrons and patronesses for the Citizens' league dance are Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Eckstein, Councilman and Mrs. Robert Harlin and Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Torrance.

In Yakima Valley Johnson Shimizu will dispose of 10 tickets, with Roy Yokota handling a like number in Portland, Oregon. At Kent Minoru Terada will sell 10 tickets for the White River Valley area, with Tom Hirai covering the Renton, North-White River Valley and Tacoma sections with 30 pasteboards. Daichi Yoshioka is to handle the ticket sale in Puyallup valley, having 10 on hand.

As many as needed will be available, with the largest sale expected in Seattle. Mine Yoshida, representing the Girls' Club, has 50 tickets, with Sumio Mochizuki of Green Lake Selsenkai handling 30.

Others selling tickets here are Michiko Kadoshima, Presbyterian church, 20; Jiro Aoki, St. Peter's, 10; Mr. Miyamoto, Kibei Nikkei, 20; Tomi Tsukuno, Fuyokai, 20; and Toshio Hoshide, Baptist church, 20.

Tanabe Returning Here From Tokio

Shigeo Tanabe, former Tacoma man and now an instructor of English at the Aoyama Gakuin, Tokio, is to return to this city, leaving Japan sometime in August, it was learned this week.

Tanabe, it is understood, is to return here with the view of training himself for the pastorate. The Rev. Herron Smith, who has been visiting here this week, is to lend the young man every assistance and is expected to start Tanabe out in one of the west coast Japanese churches.

CHURCH NOTES

BAPTIST
9:45 a. m.—Sunday School.
7:15 p. m.—Worship service on topic of "Follow Me".

CATHOLIC
7:00 a. m. Mass.
9:00 a. m. High Mass.
7:15 p. m. Evening Services.

METHODIST
7:30 p. m.—Rev. Bundy will conduct young people's service.

NICHIREN BUDDHIST
10:30 a. m.—Sunday School.
3 p. m.—Regular Sunday service.

PRESBYTERIAN
11:00 a. m.—Consecration meeting, with Chiyo Yamamura leading on "How Can We Make Our Nation More Christian." Also short business meeting.

SHINSHU BUDDHIST
10:30 a. m.—Sunday School.
6:00 p. m.—Lotus Young People's service.

ST. PETERS
9:45 a. m.—Sunday school.
11:00 a. m.—Rev. Shoji will conduct morning service and Holy Communion.
8:00 p. m.—Rev. Shoji will conduct evening service.

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ALL-AROUND YOUTH

Interested in all things connected with the outdoors, Kazuo Fujihira, President of the Young People's Club of Green Lake, has a variety of contacts in many fields.

At present he is one of the leaders at the Salvation Army Fresh Air camp at Auburn, where he is fulfilling his desire for outdoor life. His hobbies are hiking and camping, together with photography. He is a boy scout.

He also plays in the three major sports in the leagues sponsored by The Courier. While not big enough to make the high school teams, he was business manager of the Roosevelt grid team, and through his service and personality became a member of the Hi-Y and Rough Riders.

He has directed this managerial ability to his father's produce business, which he is tending during his parent's absence in Japan.

Just past 19 years and a graduate of the Rough Rider school, he plans to attend the University of Washington this fall.

TAIYO BASEBALL HOP TOMORROW

Night Club Orchestra To Present Music; Door Prizes Offered

To the enchanting music offered by one of the leading night club orchestras, the Taiyo Baseball dance will be held tomorrow night, starting from 8:30 p. m. at Washington Hall.

Tickets will be on sale at the door, and are being disposed of by members of the organization. Visitors especially from the Northwest, in the city to enjoy the Fourth of July celebration and the Baseball tournament, are welcome.

Special door prizes have been offered by various local stores. Those giving presents are:

Ogami Sack Company, High School Market, Seneca Dye Works, Aoki Shoe Company, Jackson Furniture, Atlas Cafe, Atlas Sweet, Tokyo Cafe, Gyokoken, Hashidate Bath, Hinode Barber Shop, Seattle Tailor, Yorit Printing Company, Grand Union Laundry, Arizumi Drug, Oriental Express, Rainier Poultry, and Central Home Bakery.

The patrons and patronesses for the affair are: the Messrs., and Mesdames, S. Arima, Y. Fujihira, G. Mihara, S. Hara, B. Nakasone, M. Shirashi, H. Okuda, T. Amano, S. Hayano, G. Watanabe, T. Shimizu, R. Fukano, S. Okamura, G. Ishihara, R. Kashiwagi, B. Okada and J. Y. Sakamoto.

NOTED BUSINESS MEN SAIL HOME

Three American Boys, Joe Kesamaru Aboard The Hiye Maru

PARTY HOLLAND GUESTS

Carrying a notable list of Japanese business men, returning either from the Chicago Fair or from their posts in New York, Washington and London, the M. S. Hiye Maru sailed yesterday for Japan.

Also aboard the ship will sail the three American boys, who won the first three places in the American Boy essay contest, and Joe Kesamaru, local youth, sailing for Japan where he will enter Bofu College.

Those who stopped at the Holland Hotel while staying in Seattle included:

Mr. Eisaburo Sugihara, vice-president of the Japan Exhibitors' Association, who represented Japan at the opening of the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago.

Mr. M. Kamo, contractor of the Japan Exhibit building at the Fair, and Isao Akiyoshi, chemical chief engineer of the Nippon Manufacturing company. He arrived here Monday by plane from Chicago.

T. Wada arrived here from New York, as did Mr. and Mrs. Hori and family from the New York Office of the N.Y.K., and Mr. and Mrs. Kimura and two children, of the Shigeyo Silk company. He is New York Manager.

From Washington, D. C., arrived Navy Commander Yoshima, and from London, Navy Commander Yano.

Dr. Koike's Photo Exhibit Ends Today

Showing since Thursday, the exhibition of Dr. K. Koike's photographs was to end today at the Seattle Y. M. C. A., Room 610.

Included in the collection were some of those which won him international recognition and hung in famous picture salons. In many cases he has used Northwest settings for his subjects.

It is reported that Dr. Koike has had 600 photographs accepted and hung during the past five years.

Patronize Courier Advertisers

SEATTLE ARTIST'S WORK ON DISPLAY AT NEW MUSEUM

Japanese N. W. Prize Winner's Art Shown As Park Museum Opens

SPECIAL HONOR GIVEN HIM

Having won first prize last year at the annual Northwest Artists' Exhibition, Kenjiro Nomura, local young artist, was given the opportunity of being the first to have his canvases exhibited at the opening of the Seattle Art Museum at Volunteer Park.

The \$250,000 museum, presented to the city by Dr. Richard E. Fuller of the University of Washington, had its grand opening to the public Thursday. Nomura's paintings are now on display, and will be shown for one month.

Nomura's paintings are landscapes and still life of Northwest scenes, and include his prize work and latest creative pieces.

The Museum will be open from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. today, Saturday. Tomorrow the hours are from 2 to 6 p. m., and Monday 7 p. m. to 10 p. m. The rest of the week the doors will be open from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

MARY TAKAYOSHI MAKING ROXY HIT

Opened Her Professional Debut Yesterday To Show For Week

Making an instant hit with her audience at her premier showing yesterday, Mary Takayoshi is appearing daily this week at the Roxy Theatre, appearing four times a day.

Known as a jazz singer, she is impersonating the famous Sophie Tucker in singing "Some Of These Days." Her repertoire also includes "Darkness On The Delta" and "I Got The Right To Sing The Blues."

Making her bow as a professional yesterday, and billed to stay until July 7, her future singing on the stage will depend upon the success she makes with the American audience.

Yurino Takayoshi Aids Editing Copy

NEW YORK—Miss Yurino Takayoshi of Seattle, who recently joined the Tozai Club, has become one of the aides assisting Richard T. Hirai in publishing the organization's publication.

The other two helpers are Miss S. Yamaguchi and M. Inaba.

Kesamaru Honored By Nippons, Taiyos

On the eve of his departure for Japan Joe Kesamaru, who sailed yesterday aboard the M. S. Hiye Maru, N. Y. K. line, for Japan, was feted by the Nippon and Taiyo athletic clubs.

He was a guest of the Taiyo Athletic Club officers at a dinner at the Gyokoken Monday evening.

The Nippon A. C. members, with whom he plays shortstop, honored him with a farewell dinner at the Jackson Care Sunday evening. He was presented with a kodak as a memento of his games with them.

When in Japan he will enter Bofu Commercial College on a scholarship.

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Out-of-Town News

Major Satake Tells Duty Of Am. Youth

By Tsutomu Uyeda

TACOMA, Wash.—Speaking before a large audience at the Japanese Language school here last Sunday, Major K. Satake of Cavalry division at Fort Meade, South Dakota, stressed the importance of the first and second generation Japanese in enlightening the American public in regard to the recent Manchurian affairs.

The historical background of the Far East should be explained first, said Maj. Satake. Continuing in Japanese, he explained that with many nations having closed-door policies against the Orientals, Japan is forced in some manner to solve her over-crowded condition.

Major Satake of the United States Army is an exchange officer from Japan. He is at present touring the main cities throughout the United States during his 20-days leave.

Kanetaro Yorioka Services Observed

By Pauline Tanaka

VASHON, Wash.—At services attended by a large gathering of friends, last rites were held Saturday afternoon at the Community hall for Kanetaro Yorioka, well-known local resident.

Mr. Yorioka, who had been prominent in local activities, died suddenly of illness last Wednesday night.

He is survived by his widow, Mitsu, his son, Ken, and his daughter, Mrs. Hiro Nishi.

Farewell Bid Rev. Hirota Of Wapato

By Sono Kikuchi

WAPATO, Wash.—More than 100 people attended the farewell party for the Reverend Z. Hirota, local pastor and well-known Pacific Coast religious teacher, who returned to Bakersfield, California, at the event held Sunday at the Japanese hall.

K. Ono presided over the gathering. Words of appreciation for the fine leadership shown and wishes for success at his new home were expressed by Kay Morinaga, Shigemitsu Umemoto, Mrs. S. Takei, Z. Honda of the Wapato Methodist church and K. Ide of the Yakima Congregational.

News of the appointment of Miss Grace Takahashi of California as the leader for the local church has been received.

Spokane Net Club Elects Girl Officer

SPOKANE, Wash.—Mary Miyazawa, sophomore at the Lewis and Clark high school, who was recently initiated in the Girl's Raquet club, was elected treasurer of the organization at the last meeting.

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Officials Urge Spirit Of Sportsmanship Rule Northwest Baseball Tournament

Fife-Cubs And Tacoma-Osei Doubleheader To Open Play; Managers Must Attend Tonight's Important Meeting At Association

CEREMONIES TO PRECEDE PLAY

PLAY BALL!
When the umpires, after the ceremonies are over, dust off the rubber platters and bawl the words which have from the beginnings of the American national pastime opened games, a doubleheader, Fife Nippons-Taiyo Cubs and Tacoma-Portland Oseis, at Columbia playfield, starting from 10 a.m., tomorrow, will open diamond hostilities which will see 260 players of 18 nines, engage in two stiff days of baseball.

The annual Fourth of July festivities is being sponsored by the Japanese Association and Chamber of Commerce, and the Northwest Japanese association.

Before the cream of the Northwest baseball crop swings into action, however, managers and captains of the 18 nines must attend the special meeting slated for this evening, Saturday, from 8 p.m., in the Japanese Association offices. Difficulties will be straightened out, and final instructions given.

Instead of drawing by managers, the baseball committee drew lots to decide the schedule, because otherwise fans would not know where the tilts would take place, or who was playing who tomorrow at Columbia. The schedule for the eight tilts are given in another column.

Officials of the association and chamber of commerce in charge of the tournament have asked that the spirit of sportsmanship rule the games, and that Ban Okada, George Okada and Nobuichi Nagamine, who have been placed actively and specially in charge be obeyed implicitly.

Three Arrange
These three will arrange for details of the grounds, reporters, baseballs and other details. No one except newspaper representatives will be allowed on the fields, besides the teams and managers.

The opening parade of the teams, marching in order of their scheduled time of play, will be led by these three. With the Japanese ceremony which opens the "Big Six" university league of Japan, the teams will be given pennants.

The association of Japanese doctors will have a doctor on the fields to take care of any player injured, while an emergency parking place for a few official automobiles has been arranged.

Before the first game starts, President Arima of the association will pitch a baseball to M. Amano, chairman of the committee, while President C. Ito of the Northwest Japanese association will attempt to sock the cover off the pill.

Shikina Here Billed Against Ed Lewis

Slated for three thirty-minute sessions of judo and catch-as-catch-can, Oki Shikina, 210 pound bone crusher and muscle twister, was slated to headline the local Rainier Athletic Club mat bill last night with Ed Strangler Lewis as his opponent.

Oki Shikina comes here from the Hollywood Legion Stadium and the Olympic auditorium of Los Angeles as one of the leading mat heavyweights of the world, having met the best. Hailing originally from Hawaii, he has been making his sojourn in the past couple of years in Southern California, where he has won a large following of fans.

Against Lewis, he was to don judo coats in the first 30-minute round, American wrestling in the second, and the third a toss-up-if they came through that far.

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Okimoto Trio, Ted Takeshita Support Mikami To Victory

Heavy Bludgeoning Gives White River Class A Title Over Fife

3-TIMES VICTORS KEEP CUP

There's an old song that goes "Frankie and Johnnie were..." Well, anyway, add the name of Kay, and you have the Okimoto Trio, who, plus Ted Takeshita, pulled off an almost flawless performance in the Garfield infield against Fife Sunday. And Jimmie Okimoto, the oldest, coached.

Their scintillating ball-hurling supported the seven-hit hurling of Mikami to aid White River in repulsing the Fife challenge of their Class A supremacy, 3 to 2, before a large crowd.

The champions, who take permanent possession of the Dr. Saiki trophy and the Spalding Class A cup by their three-year win, copped the game in the first frame when Tsukamaki and Ted Takeshita, who got aboard on singles, scored as S. Nakanishi singled, while Johnny Okimoto laid down a sacrifice.

Fife Lose Chance
Fife got a chance to get even in the second, but Kinoshita, who singled, and Nakamura, who doubled, were caught off at third base in a double "pickle". White River got two hits in the same round, but failed to score. Kawamoto made a beautiful running catch of Mikami's blow that had home run labelled on it.

Fife got back one run in the third when Hamanishi, who singled, scored on Kawamoto's timely single. With the score too tight for comfort, White River scored again in the sixth, when Nakanishi doubled, advanced on successive flies by Frank Okimoto and Mikami to score on Kato's bingle, making the count, 3 to 1.

Fife rang up their second run in the eighth when Asahara, who walked, raced home on a fielder's choice.

Teammates Help
Mikami was touched for seven scattered hits, but two double plays and the fine arm of Takeshita pulled him nicely out of holes. All but two Fife men got one hit.

The champions took a liking to Southpaw Ben Yoshida's slants and nicked him for 11 safeties. Kato singled three times in a row, Kay Okimoto hit two safeties, while Nakanishi doubled and singled.

Yoshida was given scintillating aid in the out pastures. Kawamoto and Hamanishi, who pulled off circus catches on several occasions in left and center for Fife, robbed Mikami of two extra-base hits.

Athletic Supply Is Sports Fan Mecca

The Fourth of July is just around the corner and with its coming will be many athletic events on the calendar, both organized and those little unofficial meets that friends organize among themselves to celebrate the holiday.

The Athletic Supply Co., Inc. is all ready to satisfy all athletic needs at a moment's notice. Incidentally, if you need baseball equipment you can get wholesale rates by obtaining a requisition from your team manager or The Courier office.

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Japanese Welcome At Foster Course

The Foster Golf Links at Foster welcomes Japanese golfers on its course.

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Bellevue, Winning B Title, Takes 1st Trophy In History

When the last Fife man filed out to left field, a rousing shout rose from the scarlet-jerseyed players clustered about the Bellevue bench on the Garfield grounds Sunday.

For the first time since they engaged in athletic activity with teams in Seattle, a Bellevue team had won a trophy, on this occasion, The Courier silver loving cup for the Class B championship. While the girls' basketball aggregation had come so close to taking a championship home, the baseball lads had to turn the trick.

In staging their double victory over, first the Waseda Cougars, 17 to 7, and then against the Fife Jrs., 16 to 7, Coach Tom Matsuoka's stalwart warriors played like veterans, and won the right to enter the ranks of the Class A division of The Courier baseball league.

Open Strong
The Bellevue cohorts opened up as if they were going to stage a run-away, netting three runs in the first frame on a walk and three hits.

But the Fife, Jrs., with the fight that had characterized the play of their big brothers and themselves in advancing to the finals in both divisions, retaliated with a four-run spurge in the fourth to take the lead. After Kuramoto was safe on an error, and Asahara safe on a hit, the former scored on Kawasaki's single, and Watanabe drove in two more runs with a homer.

Bellevue forged ahead in the sixth, however, with a three run rally, and cinched the game in the seventh with six more tallies, making the count 12 to 4. Fife Jrs. got back two in the eighth, when Sagami homed with one aboard, but Bellevue matched that with four more for a total of 16, in their half. All Fife could do in their half of the ninth was counter one run.

Pitcher Tominaga for Bellevue tripled twice, but on neither occasion scored, though he was the first man up each time. He also singled. Yamaguchi was credited with three solid safeties.

Two Tacoma Nines United For Tourney

TACOMA, Wash.—For the first time in many years, the Y. M. B. A. and the Nippons have joined forces in organizing a team representing Tacoma. The team has entered as a class B entry to the annual Japanese Association baseball tournament to begin tomorrow at Columbia Playground in Seattle.

Seventeen players have been signed up from the two teams with eleven from Y. M. B. A. and six from Nippon.

After an initial practice session held in the early part of the week, the probable line-up have been selected by the two managers, Korin and Yamane, for the first game.

Semba will probably start on the mound with Nomura and Nakao ready to step in the game at any time.

The probable line-up reads: Yoshihara, c; Yamane, lb; Fukuyama, 2b; Kuwahara, ss; Kuramoto, 3b; Teraoka, cf; Tsuboi, lf; K. Kubo, rf. Subs: Suekawa, Korin, Matsushima, J. Kubo, C. Kubo, Uyeda.

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In The Arena

By Arthur Suzuki

HUSKIES AND YALE FAVORITES

With the leading college crews of the nation invading Long Beach this week end for the coming National Intercollegiate Regatta over the Olympic 2000-meter rowing course July 7 and 8, we again become shell racing conscious and pause long enough in our daily labors to toss an orchid to the mighty Husky eight.

In the pre-race discussion, Washington and Yale are picked as favorites by experts.

Roy Cummings, Frisco sports writer, predicts California victory.

Huskies Favorite
But the Huskies, now glowing with their double victory in the distance and in the sprint over the Olympic champion and incidentally world's champion, the California crew, is our choice to sweep the placid Long Beach waterway over America's best.

Let me quote a paragraph from the glowing tribute that Jack James, a leading Los Angeles sports columnist, bestowed upon the Washington oarsmen

Fife Jrs., Bellevue Cop Semi-final Gos

In the semi-final games of the Class B titular play-off, Bellevue trumped the Waseda Cougars in easy style, 17 to 7, while the Fife Jrs., had a struggling time with the Tacoma Buddhists, winning 10 to 6, for the right to meet Bellevue.

Bellevue started their ace southpaw hurler, Matsushita, who fared well until the third when he was nicked for seven runs by the Cougars. Hasegawa's circuit clout with bases heavily populated helped drive Matsushita to the showers. And that was all for the Cougars.

Uchida, who took the mound next, wound and unwound himself with disheartening regularity, as far as Waseda was concerned, and the latter never scored after that, although in all they rang up 10 hits.

Perfect Day
Bellevue scored in five of the six innings they faced Shimokuni and Uchida, knocking out 15 base blows for 17 runs. With a perfect day at bat with four safeties, Sakaguchi scintillated afieid and at bat for the winners.

As N. Yoshida socked a homer to the tennis courts in the first, and Kuramoto duplicated the feat twice in the second and sixth, the Fife Jrs. hung a 10 to 6 decision on the fighting Tacoma Buddhists, to eliminate them from the Class B championship finals, in the other morning game at Garfield.

The Tacoma Buddhists could get only two hits, but managed to ring in the runs on errors. Yoshida and Kuramoto hurled for Fife, while Nomura and Nakao took the mound for the losers.

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Nippon And Taiyo Nines Draw Rests In Sunday Leagues

Rainier Thumps Nippon Tossers, Who Make Only Three Safeties

TAIYO WINS FORFEIT GAME

Both local representatives in the City and Inter-City Leagues were slated for a rest tomorrow, as the Nippons had no game carded, while the Taiyo lads postponed the Owl Transfer tilt at the request of the latter. The Owl tilt will be played later on in the season.

According to Mel Norquist's ruling, the Taiyo horseholders were given Sunday's Everett White Sox tilt for forfeit, as the umpire ruled that the ground was in good shape and not too wet, as Everett claimed. The Sox failed to field a team, while the Taiyo boys made the trip north.

As a result, with one victory, one draw with the Independent Merchants, and nary a mark in the red column, the Taiyo outfit stands up there with the leaders in the second round of the Inter-City.

Although strengthened by the return of Sammy Aoki and Sparky Kono to the lineup, the Nippons were taken down the line by the league-leading Rainier lads Sunday, 5 to 1, at Rainier.

Wakamatsu, Kesamaru and Saki Arai were the only ones to get hits, all scattered. Norio countered the lone run in the fourth, pilfering two bases on the way, after his hit placed him aboard.

While Art Sasaki hurled most of the way, he had to give way to Lefty Yamaguchi as he was touched for extra-base blows.

Stone way, Rainier and Commercial Tire were tied for the top of the heap as the first round ended, with Nippons far down the list.

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THE COURIER, established January 1, 1928, shall be published with a close regard to the general principle of Truth, Justice and Tolerance, for: in the associations between nations as among mankind, truth is the compelling force of justice, the administration of which shall respond to a just call of tolerance.

The Publisher.

FULL-BLOODED AMERICANISM

On Independence Day in particular should the members of the second generation pause and consider the places that they are to occupy in the work of the nation. It is, then, not amiss that in this issue the problem that confronts the second generation be stated and a possible solution be offered.

The special problem of the second generation is two-fold. In the first place the second generation owes to itself not to become lost in the American melting pot. At the same time, and here is the second big task, it must remain loyal to all the ideals of American citizenship. Stated more briefly, the second generation must not lose itself, and at the same time it must not make of itself an unintegrated group in American life.

The one solution that seems to have the greatest possibilities for the second generation is full-blooded Americanism. Full-blooded Americanism does not mean a blind nationalism. Rather it means the healthy, well-rounded political, social and economic development of the individual so that he may be a loyal citizen. And in this it seems that the solution to the second generation's problem lies.

Off hand it appears that the problem deals with each member of the second generation as an individual and with the group as a whole. Only if each member of the second generation works to develop himself will he escape becoming a part of that indeterminate mass that makes up so much of the melting pot. Only if the second generation as a whole works to inculcate in all its members the true spirit of American patriotism can the group escape the unhappy fate of being a clan apart from the rest of American life.

Worthy as the Japanese-American Citizens' League may be, it still is not sufficient alone to work out the destiny of the second generation. It can only serve as a guide to point out the best ways that its members may take. The real solution lies only within the power of the individuals themselves. Only as they make themselves good citizens and insure themselves stable positions in the life of America can the second generation hope to fulfill the not insignificant part that is theirs to fill.

Thus it is that in full-blooded Americanism lies the real ideal for the second generation. It is in full-blooded Americanism, and in that alone, that the second generation can find the one real hope for a solution of its problems.

TO PEG OR NOT TO PEG

Great Britain and France have brought pressure to bear on the American delegation at the world economic conference at London to stabilize the value of the dollar. The foreign delegations evidently expected the American group to request President Roosevelt to peg the value of the dollar.

Now the president has the power to reduce the value of the dollar fifty per cent. It is evidently this that is worrying the foreign nations for if the president were to push through an inflation program in this country he would place America in a position to wage a successful economic battle with other nations with depreciated currency.

If the president accedes to the request of Great Britain and France to peg the value of the dollar, then the United States would lose a valuable weapon in bargaining with the other nations on economic problems. As it now stands America holds the upper hand because of the bludgeon of inflation that she can hold over the heads of European nations. If the president surrenders this valuable weapon then the nation will be at the mercy of her foreign rivals.

Britain and France would in all probability lose little time in going after Uncle Sam once they succeeded in getting him to peg the dollar to their satisfaction.

The main question before the president is to insure the economic security of this nation. If he believes that inflation to a moderate degree is necessary to aid

the nation, there is absolutely no reason why he should bow to the demands of foreign nations and peg the value of the dollar at a figure which might harm and certainly would do this nation little good.

Britain and France are certainly going too far when they attempt to regulate the value of American currency, even under the pretext that it will facilitate the business of the conference. Unfortunately it seems that Europe wants to deprive America of all her weapons at the conference. Oddly enough Americans seem to resent such a procedure.

PACIFIC PEACE

Eighty years ago July 7 Commodore Perry cast anchor in Yokohama harbor and thus was the author of the first incident in Japanese-American relations. During the eighty years that have elapsed since that memorable July day in 1853 Japanese-American relations have passed through many stages, and now it is becoming more and more apparent that it is the real destiny of the two nations to come together in peaceful concord.

It was really America, through Commodore Perry, that made Japan the world power she is today. For years America has been the best market for Japan's principal export, silk, and for years Japan has imported many millions of dollars of American products annually. Real friendship and respect has been engendered in the businessmen of the two nations because of the trade relations that they have established with each other.

America is easily the most influential nation on this side of the Pacific and Japan holds the same position on the other side. It can but accrue to the benefit of both nations and their neighbors if they work together in amity and cordial cooperation.

With the two leading nations on the Pacific working in pleasant harmony there is little likelihood that any other nation would attempt to disrupt peace in the Pacific.

Without a doubt the Pacific will loom larger and larger in the affairs of the world as time goes on. Already it has become a rival, and a serious one, to the Atlantic's domination of trade. It would be a disaster of major importance if the healthy development of the Pacific were to be arrested by unpleasant relations, but it would work untold benefit both for Pacific nations and the world at large if Japan and America were to continue and to develop further their present friendship.

Frankly . . . Speaking

By Ashley E. Holden.

Contrary to the fearful expectations of those alarmists who have recently been predicting the certainty of trouble between the United States and Japan, the trend of events today indicates that the two countries are gradually coming to a closer understanding than ever before. Certainly in Japan is this true. The hypocrisy of those who prate of peace, and in the same breath strive to plant the seeds of suspicion and racial distrust, has been finally realized by the people of Japan, who at first were bitterly resentful at what they fancied was the interference of this country in the purely domestic affairs of a friendly neighbor.

Because Japan had literally followed in the footsteps of the United States, and in the logical expansion of the empire had taken the same means to achieve her "manifest destiny", it was incomprehensible to them that the United States could be serious in protesting Japan's methods. The Stimson "blunder" served further to irritate an already aggravated situation. For a time both countries were vexed and opportunity was given the prophets of dire disaster to predict the worst. But Japan continued steadfast in her policy, and the firm stand taken by Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka was the final act which convinced the world that the Japanese would brook no interference with their program.

While the rest of the world has been rather hopelessly floundering around in a morass of post-war bickerings, from which Japan has been fortunately free, the people of that land have set their house in order and with a definite goal ahead, have steered a course which bids fair to take that aggressive nation to new heights of cultural and economic achievement. Japan seems to know exactly what she wants, which is more than can be said of almost any other country. President Roosevelt has demonstrated the importance of knowing what you want.

Today it is generally realized that the ideals and aspirations of the United States and Japan are identical. Their trade is complimentary, rather than competitive; each is dependent to a marked degree upon the other, and the destinies of both nations are inextricably bound together. Wise men, understanding this, will exert every effort to preserve amity and peace between our two peoples.

JAPANESE LANGUAGE

By Henry S. Tatsumi

LESSON XXVI (First Consecutive Suffixes 4.)

21. -MO KAMAIMASEN (polite), -MO KAMAWANAI (familiar), -MO KAMAWAN (an abbreviated form of -MO KAMAWANAI -MO KAMAIMASEN (do not mind) is identical in its usage with that of -MO I, -MO YOI, and -MO YOROSHI. (See 20.) The word KAMAIMASEN means "(I) do not care," or "(I) do not mind".
- (WATAKUSHI WA) AME GA FUTTE MO KAMAIMASEN. "(I) don't care (even) if (it) rains."
22. -MORAIMASU (polite), -MORAU (familiar) (Lit. to receive). -MORAIMASU is the superior-polite form of the inferior-polite form -ITADAKIMASU (humble) and -MORAU is the superior-familiar form of the inferior form ITADAKU. (See ITADAKIMASU.)
- OTOOTO NI YUUBINKYOKU E ITTE MORAIMASU. "(I) will have (my) younger-brother go to (the) post-office."
- ITOO-SAN NI JIDOOSHA WO KATTE ITADAKIMASHITA. "(I) had Mr. Ito buy me (an) automobile." or "Mr. Ito bought (an) automobile for (or for) me."
23. -MO YOI, -MO YOI DESU. See 20, the Permissive Consecutive Suffixes.
24. -OIDE NI NARIMASU (polite), -OIDE NI NARU (familiar), these are alternative forms of IRASSHAIMASU and IRASSHARU respectively. See Lesson XXIV, 7.
25. -O-KURE is the familiar form of -KUDASAI (polite) or CHODAI (feminine or childish expression). -O-KURE, however, is a trifle polite than -KURE and may be translated "for me" but it is often not translated.
- KAMI WO KATTE O-KURE. "Buy (some) paper for me" or "Buy me some paper"
26. -ORIMASU (polite), -ORU (familiar), (See -IMASU and IRU)
27. -SASHI-AGEMASU (polite ending), -SASHI-AGERU (familiar ending). These forms are more humble than -AGEMASU and -AGERU respectively. (See AGENASU.)
- ASHITA TEGAMI WO KATTE SASHI-AGEMASU. "(I) will write a letter for you tomorrow" or "(I) will write you (a) letter tomorrow."
28. -SHIKATA GA ARIMASEN (polite), -SHIKATA-GANAI (familiar). See Lesson XXII, 10. First Consecutive, Emphatic Consecutive for explanation.
- SOO OKOTOTTE (MO) SHIKATA-GANAI. "It-is-no-use getting so angry."
29. -SHIYOO GA NAI (familiar). These are one of the alternative forms of "SHIKATA GA ARIMASEN". See Lesson XXII, 10. (NOTE: the particle GA may be changed to NO when the phrase SHIYOO GA NAI is used as an attributive-adjectival phrase. E.g., SHIYOO-NO-NAI YATSU "(a) good-for-nothing (fellow)," or "(a) ne'er-do-well".)
30. -TAERAREMASEN (polite), TAERARENAI (familiar) "cannot bear". See Lesson XXII, 10.
31. -TAMARIMASEN (polite), -TAMARANAI (familiar) "cannot bear". See Lesson XXII, 10.
32. -TAMARU MONO KA! (Lit. cannot possibly be tolerated). "How could (one) possibly bear . . . !" This suffix is used to express a feeling of desperation. Therefore it may be freely translated into such expression as "you won't find me . . . !", "not on your life," "(it) is out of the question that . . . !", "(I) cannot afford to", etc.
- Dempsey NI NAGURARETE TAMARU-MONO-KA. (Lit. (I) cannot possibly bear a beating from Dempsey.) "I am no match for Dempsey."

EXERCISE XXV (translation)

1. MITE KURU MADE MATTE-(ITE)-KUDASAI. 2. ANO HITO GA KOMATTE-IMASU KARA, (DOOZO) TASUKETE AGETE KUDASAI. 3. SOO SHITARA KOMARIMASU. 4. ANATA NO NEESAN GA (SONO) TEGAMI WO YONDE KUDASAIMASHITA. 5. (WATAKUSHI NO) IMOTOO GA (KORE NO) NUTTE KUREMASHITA. 6. OI, KORE WO JIRO NI MOTTE-ITTE (YATTE)-KURE. 7. (WATAKUSHI NO) OTOOTO GA MOTTE-KITE KURERU KARA, II DESU. 8. AMEGA FUTTE MO, WATAKUSHI WA ASHITA SHIGOTO NI YUKIMASU. 9. (WATAKUSHI GA) ANATA NO SOBA NI KOSHI-(WO)-KAKETE (MO) II-DESU KA? 10. HAI, YOROSHI-GOZAIMASU.

Exercise XXVI

1. (I) don't-mind your going tomorrow. (or "(I)-do-not-mind even if you go tomorrow.) 2. I will have my younger-sister see this for me tomorrow. 3. My teacher read it for me yesterday. 4. (You) may go now. 5. That gentleman (SHIN-SHI) is now reading a book. 6. Say (you), take this book to my younger-brother. 7. That girl is now looking (at) the bird (TORI). 8. Since I will give you (my) magazine day-after-tomorrow, please wait. 9. It is unbearably hot today. (Today is hot (and) beyond-help.) 10. I cannot afford to lose (NAKUSHITE) this.

Belles Lettres

COLUMNS LITERATURE?

It probably doesn't matter very much . . . But it occurred to us the other day to wonder whether or not columns are literature . . . It really doesn't matter very much whether they are or not . . . For it is quite possible that the world will go merrily along whirling as always on its axis no matter how the question is answered . . . Perhaps someday someone will write a book all about columns . . . proving that they are or that they are not literature . . . Perhaps you are wondering just what we mean by literature . . . That is just what is bothering us, too . . . For example, we have often thought that this column is not literature, even in spite of its name . . . (Of course, you understand, T. K. that we wondered only during the time that we pinch-hit for you)

Most of them might be called literary curiosities . . . But to call them literature would be stretching a point almost too far . . . Of course, we in the Northwest are more or less cut off from the column in its pure, or Broadway, state . . . But we do have some syndicated stuff.

Of major interest is the column of the omnipotent OOM, or if you prefer, O.O. McIntyre's . . . We don't mind admitting that we are an OOM fan . . . That is, we are if reading his column every day makes one a fan . . . We are entertained by his column . . . But we would hesitate at least thirty-seven seconds before we would call it literature . . . Even though the worthy conductor is addicted to using words culled from the more unexplored sections of the dictionary . . .

Then there is a column entitled TODAY which, we believe, is written by a gentleman named Brisbane . . . Or something like that . . . Even though Mr. Brisbane is said to receive an income running well into

five figures per annum for his efforts we should hesitate to call his efforts literature . . . Or anything else for that matter . . . We do believe, however, that TIME, the news magazine, rang the bell when it dubbed his output BRISBANALITIES.

In another of the local dailies is a column entitled STROLLING AROUND THE TOWN . . . We think that this is one of the best columns in town . . . Except when the anonymous author has the unhappy inspiration of writing a continued story in it . . . This column is something on the order of OOM's . . . Only it is slightly more chatty . . . Probably because it deals with local people . . .

These are just a few of the columns that we of the Northwest can peruse daily . . . We still don't think that any of them could be called literature . . . But if you still want to argue the point we can refer you to MULLINER NIGHTS by P. G. Wodehouse which we read the other afternoon . . . This book should keep you chuckling so much that you will forget all about such trivial things as arguments over whether or not columns are literature . . .

J. M.

Out Of The Past

FIVE YEARS AGO

From THE COURIER-The home of Mr. and Mrs. Toda was the scene of the wedding of Miss Teri Hamada of this city and Mr. S. Okudaira of New York last Sunday.

Complimenting Sessue Hayakawa, the Japanese film star, the Japan Society tendered him a luncheon.

Pink Tea

Mr. Tokutaro Nishimura, Socum, who has been traveling about the United States, having stayed for quite a while in Florida, and paid flying visits to Spokane and Yakima, arrived here Thursday for an indefinite stay.

The marriage ceremony uniting Miss Aiko Michihira to Mr. Kaji Nomura was solemnized Sunday at the local Buddhist church by the Rev. Z. Aoki.

A reception followed at the Kinkalaw.

Called south on a business trip, Mr. J. Watanabe, manager of the Mitsubishi company here, made a brief visit to San Francisco, leaving Monday.

He was expected back tomorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Masuda, accompanied by Miss Merry Masuda, left today by motor for Ellensburg, where they will spend the week-end with their parents. They are to return tomorrow.

Members of the Japanese Buddhist Women's club held their weekly meeting at the home of Mrs. Aral, who poured tea. Informal discussions were held.

Mr. Yoichi Matsuda is planning to spend his vacation at The Dallas, Oregon, soon. He will be the guest of Mrs. Ben Tamura, his sister, while there.

Miss Iseko Hayakawa, who is leaving sometime this coming week for her home in Los Angeles, where she will spend her summer vacation, was feted at a going-away party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Amano Tuesday evening.

Miss Hayakawa is the young people's worker at the M. E. church, and will return at the end of August to resume her duties.

Guests at the affair were the Misses Kimi Yoshitomi, Tamiko Yoshida, Frances Scarce, Merry Masuda, Jean Mayeda, Miye Ouchi, Martha Higashida, Nobuko Yanagimachi and S. Tobo.

And the Messrs. Arthur Sakaki, William Mambu, James Hara, Eddie Shimomura and Robert Higashida.

A surprise birthday shower was held in honor of Miss Jean Marshall at her home by members of the Presbyterian C. E. She was presented with an album, containing the snapshots of the members.

Consul Kiyoshi Uchiyama is to be one of the one-minute speakers on the Pageant of Nations program Tuesday evening at the University of Washington Stadium.

After spending about a month with her parents, here, Miss Mitsu Nakagawa departed on Tuesday for Los Angeles.

Fancies

Lines on Love

The sunset is beautiful,
 Oh, very, very beautiful,
 With all the gorgeous colors
 of the rainbow in the sky.
 The purple, red and yellow,
 Sorta gets a fella,
 As the flaming glow of lovely
 hues spreads out to greet the
 eye.
 The sunset is lovely I must
 confess.
 Very, very lovely; oh, yes, yes,
 yes.

A thunder storm is terrible;
 Oh, very, very terrible:
 The heavens dark and threaten-
 ing and horrible in their
 wrath.
 An eye-blinding flash,
 An ear-splitting crash,
 As the gods hurl their bolts
 and leave destruction in their
 path.
 A thunder storm is terrible I
 must confess.
 Very, very terrible; oh, yes,
 yes, yes.

A toothache is painful;
 Oh, very, very painful:
 A piercing, stabbing, jabbing
 ache that creeps into the
 head.
 There's no way to seize it,
 There's no way to ease it,
 For to climb a dentist's chair
 is something that we dread.
 A toothache is painful I must
 confess.
 Very, very painful; oh, yes, yes,
 yes.

And love is; ah, love is-I must
 confess.
 Very, very, very; oh, yes, yes,
 yes.

The following poem by the
 Southland's talented versifier has
 proven so popular that it has
 been reprinted in various organs.

ON THE FUTILITY OF TIME

What is Time,
 When a butterfly is born with
 breaking dawn
 And folds its quivering wings
 in final rest
 With the setting of the sun?

What is Time,
 When the stars can spin a bil-
 lion times
 And still remain in infancy?

What is Time,
 When Life is mirrored
 In the few seconds of a dream,
 When great deeds are done in
 moments,

Not ages?
 Cannot life be glorious
 If, burning but a day,
 It lights the path of some ach-
 ing heart?

Cannot a man watch a century
 pass,
 And still not live at all?
 Then what is Time?

Chiye Loretta Mori

A baby girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. H. Kobayashi of Hoquiam, Washington.

FOUR YEARS AGO

From THE COURIER-Mr. Joe Shinoda of Los Angeles a student at Pomona College, was a visitor in The Courier offices.

Mr. Henry Uyeda, treasurer of the New American Citizens' League of San Francisco, arrived here last Wednesday.

Miss Kiyo Arizumi gave a party in honor of a few of the recent graduates from the University.

POST MORTEM

Everything and Nothing
 Everywhere and Nowhere

By TOM ARAI

Summer Outing Disasters . . .

Dad Assigned To Cook
 Dad with his gesture of this and that concocts a stew related to Mulligan himself, no one else but. The kids for a grand show slips a snake into the stew pot. With pride dad entices mother to take a sip. With a spoon in her right hand mother makes the approach, reaches in looks, shrieks and passes out of the picture. Dad can't understand the whole affair but nevertheless relishes the stew with gusto. The snake with the passing of mother had sunk from view. Whether the snake had frightened mother or mother had frightened the snake is a matter of conjecture. No matter how heavy the cream, it always floats on top of milk.

Dad digs for hours to secure a can full of worms to go fishing in a certain secluded hole in the river. After a lengthy preparation he decides to start and misses his can of precious bait. He searches in vain. Mother returns to camp with the identical can saying that she had just noticed the certain secluded hole was full of fish and had just fed the whole can of worms to them in order to induce them to stay until father arrived. Father reloads his pipe and says nothing but his countenance looks like a volcano ready to erupt.

The kids for a better outlook on life insist that they need a window in their tent, and consequently with their jack-knives gash the canvas here and there. Father knowing that the tent was rented, mutters to himself and asks for no habeas corpus proceedings. Mother complains that her sleeping cot is uncomfortable and takes dad's mattress out to split kindling wood for the morning fire with murder in his eye.

Days pass and weeks go by, finally a post card comes from daughter written from a certain seaside resort that she is having a heck of a time in order to be thoughtful trying to catch all the jelly-fish she can so that when she returns home she can make all the family jelly for the winter larder. Be prepared or have a doctor handy. "NO MORE BUGS THIS SUMMER AT LEAST," says dad as he clips off his hair ready for a shave.

COMING EVENTS

Sunday, July 2
 Taiyo Dance at Washington hall.

Tuesday, July 4
 Progressive Citizens' League dance at Washington Hall.

July 2 and 4
 Northwest Japanese Baseball tournament in Seattle, games to be played on Columbia and Garfield diamonds.

Labor Day
 Northwest District Council convention of the Japanese-American Citizens' League at Portland, Oregon.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND JUSTIFIES JAPAN'S POSITION IN MANCHOUKUO

Historical Background Supports Japanese Control In New State; Saved It From Russia For China Without Chinese Aid

FACTS CAN'T COVER UNFORESEEN

By Marshall H. Gould

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. Gould is a prominent attorney of Boston, who has lived in the Orient and is intimately familiar with its problems. His analysis of the historical background in the existing situation in Manchuria is very timely in view of the present development of orderly government there.)

Most Americans, Chinese and foreigners generally, are totally ignorant of the historical background which, if fully understood, seems to completely justify the Japanese control of Manchuria. In fact, very much more so than any justification the French can allege for their complete possession and control of the great territory of Indo-China, which is fully as large as France, with a population of 20,000,000, and considered for centuries a possession of the Chinese Empire. Does the League of Nations now suggest that France should also retire from this great and rich country? Certainly not.

Those Americans, Chinese and Europeans who at present are criticizing Japan for helping to establish an independent state in Manchuria, should realize that all Manchuria today would be Soviet Russian territory had not Japan, at great cost in lives and money and without the slightest help from China, totally defeated Russia in 1905 and driven her out of that country, there being very few Chinese people in all Manchuria at that time.

It was then almost a "no-man's-land", and had at that period only a comparatively few Manchu and Mongol people inhabiting it, as the Chinese for centuries were prohibited by the Manchus from going there to settle, the Chinese then being never allowed in large numbers north of the Great Wall.

Russia Forced

Russia, having first obtained the right to build the Trans-Siberian Railway across Northern Manchuria to Vladivostok in 1895, took most of Manchuria over by a forced lease from Manchu officials in 1898, the celebrated Dowager Empress, who died in Peking in 1911, not only being a Manchu, but so were all the Chinese rulers and high officials for several centuries, for the Chinese never seemed to be able to properly govern themselves then any more than today.

It was Russia's apparent intention to seize Korea as well as Manchuria that finally compelled Japan to declare war on Russia in 1904. When Japan defeated Russia in 1905, by all the well recognized rules of war and custom of the Western World, Japan as victor should then and there have been given complete possession and control of Manchuria, and, had this been done then, all the present troubles over Manchuria would have been avoided, for China at that time and under the circumstances would have regarded this as natural and inevitable. Furthermore, the Chinese never considered Manchuria fully an integral part of their country; merely a distant possession over which they had little control.

Moreover, Marshal Chang Tso-lin, father of the last Manchurian War Lord Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang, some ten years ago declared Manchuria, over which he then ruled, to be entirely independent of China, and the so-called Chinese Governments at Peking and Nanking did nothing about it, apparently acquiescing. However, later on, his son, the last ruler, recognized a qualified allegiance to China.

European Pressure

But at the Treaty of Portsmouth, which ended the war between Russia and Japan, so much pressure was brought to bear on Japan by England, France and Germany to prevent the full control of Manchuria by Japan, that Japan, greatly weakened by her late war with Russia, was compelled to bow to these great European powers and to be content with merely a lease of a portion of Southern Manchuria and certain railway and mineral rights. In this affair, President Theodore Roosevelt and the majority of American people sympathized with Japan, but took no active part to prevent this European pressure on her, as it would have been useless at that time.

Immediately Japan set to work to develop the great resources of Southern Manchuria, without the slightest aid from China, finally spending two billion gold yen, or one billion American dollars in this work in building railways, cities, developing coal and iron mines and the great Soya bean industry, among other things.

In addition to all this, for the first time in the history of the country, the Chinese people were encouraged in every way by the Japanese officials there to emigrate to Manchuria, which they did at the rate of fully a million a year, for these Chinese people were only too glad to try and escape from their former poverty in China and the exactions of their War Lords. At the present time fully thirty million Chinese people are now in Manchuria helping to develop this great land under Japanese capital, engineering and oversight.

During this time no Chinese Government did anything to help this work along, but on the contrary has apparently done everything possible to hamper and impede it. Finally, in September of last year when the local War Lord of Manchuria lost his hold on the country on account of years of corrupt and inefficient rule, and chaos and banditry subsequently ensued, some strong government must of necessity step in and restore law and order at once, if possible, and stop the face of Chinese control. What government, other than Japan, could possibly do this? There was of course no other.

Provocation Great
The mere fact that the Government of Japan probably foresaw the inevitable necessity for a change of control, and prepared for it beforehand, did

(Cont. on P. 6, Col. 1)

ROOSEVELT'S KIN RESCUED NIPPON YOUTH CASTAWAY

Manjiro Nakahama Taken To Fairhaven, Mass., And Educated

LATER INTERPRETER

TOKIO—During the recent conversations in Washington between President Roosevelt and Viscount Ishii, the President of the United States recounted a romantic episode in the history of early Japanese-American relations, with which he was connected through his ancestry. The President recalled how his great-grandfather, Captain Delano, as skipper of one of the famous American clipper ships, went seafaring from Fairhaven, Massachusetts, to the Orient.

On one of his voyages he found a ship-wrecked Japanese boy on the Pacific and brought him back to Fairhaven. The boy was a fisherman's son named Manjiro Nakahama. The boy was adrift on the ocean with a number of older companions. Captain Delano, after rescuing the party, landed the adults in Hawaii. He carried the boy, however, at his request, on to Fairhaven. There young Nakahama was educated, and later returned to Japan, where he became the interpreter for the officials of the Shogunate during the visit of Commodore Mathew C. Perry.

The President then reminded Viscount Ishii that when he was

Good Will Tour Mounts Exports By \$139,000,000

This is the story, told by J. D. Lowman, one of Seattle's civic leaders, of reciprocal business tours between Japan and the United States, in which Seattle handled the American side, that increased exports from the United States to Japan from \$87,000,000 to \$176,000,000, within a few years.

In 1908 a party of business men, representing the Chambers of Commerce of the Coast cities, toured Japan as guests of her leading commercial men. The following year, a party from Japan, headed by Baron Shibusawa, made a circuit of the United States. In a special train, furnished by the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, of which Mr. Lowman was the head at that time, the Japanese visited the principal cities of America.

Before these years, the highest value of American exports to Japan in any one year was \$37,000,000. During the 16 years following, the average of U. S. exports to Japan each year amounted to \$176,000,000. Of course, at the same time Japan's export of silk and other goods to the United States increased by leaps and bounds.

Japanese Ambassador in Washington, he presented a sword to the town of Fairhaven in memory of the boy. That sword, today is in the Hawaiian Islands. —Japan California

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DEMOCRACY LIVES ON

By H. H. Lewis

(Commander Department Of Washington, American Legion)

Throughout this great land, Freedom again will be proclaimed July Fourth on the precepts of the Bill of Rights. That magnificent document, our Declaration of Independence, which made men free and granted them the right to pursue happiness in their chosen manner will be re-read and will rekindle the spirit of patriotism.

Today the government of the United States stands as the oldest in point of continued service in the world. When it was organized there were those who scoffed at the ambitions of the score of American patriots who founded it. But their systems have been completely destroyed, while the democracy of the American nation continues as an expression of the people's ability to govern themselves.

Today this great melting-pot is witnessing a new spirit of national fervor. All peoples, humble and great, poor and rich, are united in promotion of one common idea—working for the common welfare. The heights to which this nation has risen in the past for the incentive for greater accomplishments in the future.

With its cross-strata of every nationality under the sun working together for the common good, there is no question but that America is justified in celebrating the Fourth of July, the greatest of all glorious dates in our history.

BRAVE ARE FREE, EARN HAPPINESS

Growth Of America Natural Outcome Of Courageous Action

By Carlisle King

(Commander University Post No. 11, American Legion)

Only the free may be truly called brave. The brave have never been permanently enslaved. Freedom is the inevitable heritage of the brave, not only as the soldier is brave but as the people are courageous.

In reading the history of the United States, most profit may be obtained by consideration of the Pilgrims. Their journey and their lives furnish unsurpassed examples of courage. The Indian fighter, the conqueror of the wilderness, the mothers in covered wagons move in glorious parade before the eyes of those who would have their share of pride in America.

This is truly a land of happiness and cannot be otherwise. As surely as a coward lives in the misery of fear, we can be certain that the "valiant taste of death but once." The knowledge we have of our fathers and mothers leave no place in our hearts for tyranny or weakness.

Lastly we may consider the legislative experiments, some successful, some otherwise, that no other people have dared to attempt. The building of America is the result of courage. The nation today is sustained by the sons and daughters of brave people. The immigrant who comes to our shores as a stranger must possess endurance, fortitude and bravery, which becomes the heritage of his descendants.

America is the home of the free fundamentally because America is the home of the brave!

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BARON SHIBUSAWA HAD TO SEARCH FOR TOWNSEND HARRIS' GRAVE

Today Spot In Brooklyn Cemetery Marked By Monument And New York High School Named In His Honor

MEMORIAL RAISED AT SHIMODA

When Baron Shibusawa, Mr. Nakano and other business notables were touring the United States in 1909 as guests of the American business men, they wished, while in New York, to pay a visit to the grave of Townsend Harris, according to an anecdote told by Mr. Lowman at that time President of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce.

Townsend Harris' Modest Hope

"I shall be the first recognized agent from a civilized power to reside in Japan. This forms an epoch in my life and may be the beginning of a new order of things in Japan. I hope I may so conduct myself that I may have honorable mention in the histories which will be written of Japan and its future destiny."—Townsend Harris.

Tribute Paid By Dr. Nitobe

"An oak falls noisily crashing through the forest; the acorns drop with scarce a sound. To generations after, the acorns prove the greater blessing. Men have not yet learned what conquest there is in peace and in silence."—Dr. Inazo Nitobe.

While Harris' name is familiar to anyone at all acquainted with Japanese-American relations, at that time his name and work in Japan were little known. The Japanese visitors knew that Harris was buried in Greenwood cemetery in Brooklyn, but when they arrived there they could not find his grave.

Even the caretakers did not know, so that they walked from one end of the cemetery to the other, trying to find the mound of earth and cross that marked his grave. Finally they gave up and were riding toward the exit, when they passed two Japanese gentlemen. These two, the party was informed, were just returning from a visit to Harris' grave.

With the two men guiding them, the whole party returned and Baron Shibusawa laid a wreath on the grave. Roland S. Morris, ambassador to Japan from the United States, heard of the story. So when in Japan he collected all the facts he could about Harris and prepared a brochure. Publicity about America's first envoy to Japan resulted in the raising of funds, which went to the building of monuments to Harris, one at the site of his first home in Japan in Shimoda, the other at his grave in Greenwood. A Townsend Harris fellowship was also formed, and his diary published.

Later, Associate Editor Coolidge, cousin to the late Calvin Coolidge of the Boston Transcript, heard of the story and printed it in his newspaper. While in Boston he was host to Baron Shibusawa and the others, and was with them when they visited Commodore Perry's grave at Newport, Rhode Island.

Today in New York, beside the monument, a high school has been named after him. In the care of the school are many mementos, letters, documents and various articles related with his work in Japan, which were presented to the school by Harris' estate after his death.

FLAG IS SYMBOL OF FREE NATION

Nation Needs Intense Americans To Carry On Ideals

By K. Klemmetson

(Commander West Seattle Post No. 160, American Legion)

The American flag is a living symbol of the birth of a free nation. On July Fourth, the anniversary of that nation's birth, we pay homage to its flag and by our participation in the thrilling events of the day personally demonstrate our allegiance to the nation.

Our country today needs above all things intense Americans, whether native born or newly naturalized, who will not on any account permit America to be foreignized. The forefathers of many of us died for this country; it is our duty to live for it. As they paid, so must we pay for the privilege of Liberty, and the price we must pay is our pure manhood and our eternal vigilance.

The most impressive tribute we can offer to those sacrificing forefathers and the flag they fought to rear is a tremendous outpouring of patriotism on Independence Day by every honorable, wide-awake, intelligent and moral American, whatever his nativity or extraction. Those of foreign birth or parentage may, by their presence, serve as an inspiration for newly-made Americans at the colorful afternoon Americanization Ceremonial at the Harding Memorial in Woodland Park.

Reassurance and inspiration for all may be found in the mammoth military, naval and civic parade through downtown Seattle in the forenoon, and at the spectacular musical Pageant of Nations and night fireworks in the University of Washington stadium.

Your Parents Will be Proud to Have Your

PORTRAIT

JACKSON PHOTO STUDIO

J. M. Amano 624 Jackson St.

Commodore M. C. Perry's Grand-Nephew Predicts Peace Between Japan, U. S.

(Cont. from P. 5, Col. 4)

her part had to offer. However little conscious America might have been of the profit she was seeking, and the benefits Japan had to offer, during these three quarters of a century it has become more and more evident that the benefits extended at the hands of Japan were very, very great.

Heritage of Ages

"There was the heritage of a literary life, of a wealth that had been handed down age after age, the sciences and the arts cultivated here. There was the tradition of chivalry and high ideals as well as the great and material resources which were waiting here for Japan to extend to all the earth. Above all these there was that capacity for spiritual outlook and insight of which the whole world has been conscious, much to the profit of all the nations.

"Naturally the partnership which then began between this ancient empire and the young republic was one of deep concern, not only to the two nations involved, but to the welfare and the peace of the whole family of nations. When two mighty currents come together, from whatever direction, to meet as they met at the opening of Japan at the call of America in 1853, their confluence is necessarily attended by certain conflicts of ideas, by differences of outlook and in purpose, but has it not been proved true

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that any such friction of which the two nations might have been aware, or which they might have feared, that any misunderstandings which might have arisen then or later, were only ripples on the surface of the waters? Deep down, beneath all these, are the great under-currents of common traditions, of single aims and ideas, of mutual confidence and abiding trust.

Must Look to These

"It is to these that we have now to look in the progress of the relations between these two nations; it is to these we may look in the years past, because as America and Japan have progressed in their dealings one with another, who can doubt the increasing understanding and respect in which they both stand toward each other.

"We have learned in long years of history, that Great Britain on one side of the Atlantic Ocean, and America on the other, bound together as they have been, by single traditions, reaching into the long past, have been nevertheless interrupted by misunderstandings and even by broken peace, and from that experience America has learned a lesson, a lesson which is illustrated by the long, unfortified boundary that stretches across the continent between Canada and the United States. Out of that lesson which we have learned, we may see clear and significant light thrown now upon the relations in which we stand now to the empires and republics far to the west of us.

"It has meant much, it must mean much, in all future years, that between America and Japan there has been unbroken peace. That peace has to do more than with the well-being and security of the two nations it concerns; it has to do with the well-being and security of the whole earth. In whatever proposals for international peace may be made, and from whatever sources these proposals may come, America and Japan are necessarily and deeply concerned. They stand, your Empire and our Republic, on the eastern and western shores of the Pacific Ocean, which is interpreted so beautifully in your language. The Sea of the Great Peace, and in these relative positions Japan and America are destined to stand as guardians of the peace of all the world."

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Historical Background Aids Japan's Position In Manchoukuo, Says Gould

(Cont. from P. 6, Col. 2)

not alter its necessity or desirability. Few critics of Japan seemed to realize the great provocation she was under then and for a long time previously.

While it is very true that Japan signed the Nine Power Treaty and the Briand-Kellogg Pact, no possible combination of European powers enrolled in the League of Nations, or America either, could then and there have acted in place of Japan at that critical time in Manchuria, or could do so today, as a strong and orderly government everywhere must be maintained, if possible, irrespective of any treaty or pact, for present conditions in Manchuria necessitating immediate action could not possibly have been foreseen by Japan when she signed these documents.

Even England, France, Belgium and Poland, who so solemnly agreed a few years ago to pay their war debts to America, are at the moment either refusing to pay at all, or only under reservations, on the ground that conditions have radically changed since these agreements were signed, and that it is not fair for the United States to insist on enforcing them now.

Economic Necessity

While Japan may not have been entirely justified in its military activities in Manchuria on September 18, 1931 solely on the ground of self defense, yet the prior years of misgovernment of the country by its last Chinese War Lord made such action finally inevitable and imperative, unless indeed Japan was prepared to give up all its many interests and investments there and retire from the country. For the position of Japan in Manchuria at that moment, as at present, was and is entirely exceptional, and quite apart from the interests of any other nation. The products of Manchuria may now be said to have become a national economic necessity for Japan, the continuous supply of which transcends all other matters.

Even should Japan desire to make some compromise agreement with China regarding Manchuria, where is there located today a Chinese Government which is sufficiently strong and stable to give any assurance or guarantee that its word or agreement would be worth anything even five years from now.

But to judge from what has already been published, the report of the Enquiry Commission of the League of Nations, (sometimes called the Lytton Report), or of the League itself, so far as it may be considered adverse to Japan, is a suggestion for joint Chinese and International control of Manchuria, to be administered as a State quite independently from China, the key positions of control, that of finance and the army, being held by foreigners appointed by the League, as the latter now fully recognizes apparently the utter incapacity of the Chinese alone to either properly govern that country, or China itself, where it also suggests partial International control.

Theory Impractical

This solution regarding Manchuria, while interesting theoretically and elaborated by the Commission with great care and detail, is, it will seem to many, impractical and unworkable in the long run, for it is much too complicated and intricate to work successfully in the Orient, where that kind of divided responsibility and control does not seem adapted to present condi-

tions. In addition the Commission's plan will probably be as bitterly opposed by the Chinese Nationalists as by the Japanese.

But aside from any suggestions from the Commission or the League, one might well ask: How could any Chinese Government as at present constituted properly rule Manchuria when such Government cannot possibly today give any sort of decent government to any part of China proper, or even suppress banditry or civil war there?

It is notorious that all China today, as for years past, is ruled by various corrupt and inefficient local War Lords (the Nanking Government being hardly more than a polite legal fiction) who are fighting among themselves for power and plunder most of the time, and exacting enormous taxes from the helpless peasantry to keep up their own private armies, almost none of these taxes ever being used for the benefit of the people themselves.

Outrages Harmful

These outrages on the poor peasants have caused hundreds of thousands to join the Communists and the Red Armies in an effort to save themselves from further extortion by their rapacious militarists.

The present condition of China is not only a deplorable misfortune to the Chinese people, but a menace to the peace of the entire Orient. It would be suicidal to foreign life, property and trade even today for the American and European Governments to give up their present rights of extraterritoriality anywhere in China, whatever Chinese politicians may say to the contrary.

Therefore, if the League of Nations cannot personally take full control of Manchuria and rule it through some International Commission appointed by it, backed by large armed forces, which all the world knows the League will not and cannot do at the present time, then of necessity Japan is the only country left who can do this with any hope of success, through its support of the newly established State of Manchoukuo.

Russia Threat

I truly believe the only foe Japan will ever need to fear will be Soviet Russia, who some day, when she feels stronger, and the Trans-Siberian Railway is double tracked, may very likely try to recover Manchuria, from which Japan fortunately drove her in 1905. For Russia, doubtless, still covets the fertile lands and valuable mines of Manchuria, as well as the centrally located and all the year ice-free port of Dairen, which is in every way more desirable than the rather inaccessible, and partly ice-bound, port of Vladivostok.

This probable future course on the part of Soviet Russia, in addition to Japan greatly needing the support of an orderly Manchuria with its products on account of its immense investments there and the extremely pressing economic conditions at home, are among the soundest reasons why Japan should desire to establish a strong, independent, and friendly buffer State in Manchuria. The Western World will in time understand this also, I believe, and justify Japan in so doing.

If what I have written will in any way quiet the Japanese mind, and tend to free it somewhat from its unhappy suspicions of the United States, this will not have been written in vain, for no two countries should be better friends, Japan, also, has her very best customer in the United States, and the latter has, by far, her best Oriental customer in Japan.

INDIVIDUAL HELP OF CITIZENS AIDS JAPAN RELATIONS

History Reveals Great Work Accomplished By Individuals

HARRIS FORERUNNER

By George Ishihara

With the United States already having reached her majority as a power among the nations of the world, the American citizens of Japanese ancestry, who are now moving rapidly toward attaining their full-fledged growth with all privileges, face a heavy responsibility.

As American offspring of Japanese parents, each may do his bit toward developing the friendship and peaceful relations of the two great nations, whose culture he has inherited. On Tuesday the nation will observe the 157th anniversary of its birth. Saturday marks 80 years of peace and friendship between the two great Pacific powers.

The history of their relations is a history of individuals who have done a great deal in making and strengthening the contacts between the nations. Commodore Perry and Townsend Harris are the forerunners of the outstanding men who developed confidence between Japan and America.

Japanese-Americans, even if they should lack the power or means in the future, toward accomplishing outstanding work, still can work, in their humble way, toward merging the better qualities of the two cultures in a progressive growth.

HEROES DIED THAT AMERICAN IDEALS MIGHT LIVE, INSPIRE

By Satoshi Hoshi

This nation will observe another anniversary of American independence this coming Tuesday when the American people will join hands in celebrating that significant day on which the American nation declared herself a Democracy.

It may have been at Bunker Hill, it may have been at Lexington that the spirit of Americanism existed, but today through its trend towards progress it has spread beyond the Mississippi, beyond the Rockies till the Pacific Ocean became the frontier for westward movement.

Those, the persecuted, that crossed the great Atlantic to seek refuge in the New World, sought not that they may live, but sought that their ideal may exist. For in it they saw Life, Liberty, and Progress. They cared not for their own life, but for the life of their ideal that a nation may be founded.

From those humble English settlers sprang the real Americanism, the Americanism that we, today, should highly respect, and accept. And from that Americanism sprang a nation.

That ideal was a representative government, a Democracy in a republic. Men would sacrifice their lives and fortunes that their ideal might live.

When the English throne no longer did acknowledge the rights that were endowed to them by their Creator, the despotism of the king could no longer hold out in the hearts of every true lover of freedom. Liberty or Death was the cry that sounded up and down the

Atlantic Coast. Then on July 4, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was signed, and the March for Freedom was on.

The Americans won a great victory for the cause of their ideal. The yoke of England was thrown off, and now America was left a free nation to prove to the world that in her ideal existed national security, happiness, and progress, and that her ideal was the best.

All through the administrations of our presidents was our national ideal put at stake. It was compelled to walk the planks blindfolded but men shared the suffering. They gave service and sacrifice that their ideal may live.

It stood the test of the Civil War. Men were fighting the evils that were endeavoring to destroy the power and force of our ideal. Victory to them meant the defeat of our ideal, the decline of a progressing nation, but there was victory to the cause of the Union. That meant the strengthening of our nation, and that meant the strengthening of our national ideal.

It stood the test of the Great War where the cause of an ideal became universal. Our ideal had extended to distant shores, and now the ideal itself was at stake. It was combating the evils of Autocracy.

When war clouds dispersed there lay financial, industrial, and social ruins. But yet there was victory for that ideal. An ideal that will not perish from this earth as long as mankind is willing to lay down its life for it.

Elders Bequeathed Nippon Fortitude As Heritage To Younger Generations

(Cont. from P. 5, Col. 7)

In the East seemed promising. They bravely set forth to cross the great waters to an unfamiliar land. Through long years of trial and grief, they endured hardships uncomplainingly. Seriously realizing the necessity of education, they labored with super-human strength to give him an American education as well as an understanding of the Japanese language and culture.

Their desire was to make him a worthy American citizen, consequently they endeavored to give him cultural education, for they had learned through experience, the value of courage, devotion to duty, endurance, seriousness of purpose, patriotism, persistence, spiritual faith, and greatest of all traditions in Japan, respect for the elders and for the learned.

Culture Woven In

These have been carefully planned to be a part of the moral fiber of the second generation. These were woven into the pattern of his soul. Besides the cultural heritage from his parents, this ambitious youth has entered into the Occidental World, eagerly searching for the good that he might find. American culture has made him a finer person. Education has given him a touch of intellectual nobleness. He has a knowledge of this world of science, machinery, new inventions, and discoveries which will help him to better opportunity of happiness and service. He has endeavored to reach a deeper understanding of the world movements for many problems face the people of the world today, politically, economically, and socially.

His mind is no longer limited to old traditions and narrow thinking. His American culture has taught him to be free in spirit and broad in his viewpoints. To him, Life is a wide field of great or small achieve-

ments depending on the effort of the individual. To a certain extent, the youth has planned for material success. It is the duty of every man to share in the building of the civilization. Since the modern world is in an age of machinery and material wealth, this youth has found a place in many occupations that he has discovered in this rapidly growing civilization.

Enduring Quality

His firmly integrated personality comes from experience through less than thirty years of his living in America. Meeting bitter problems of prejudice tasting the truth of Justice and Freedom—his character has been molded into a firm, enduring personality. Meeting misunderstood facts and overcoming that feeling of inferiority, that naturally tends to appear in discrimination, has opened him to world of the future. He has developed self-reliance through these experiences. He understands the value of self-reliance as did Emerson, who said—"It is bad, then, to be misunderstood? Pythagoras was misunderstood, Socrates, Jesus, Luther, and Copernicus, and every pure and wise spirit that ever took flesh. To be great is to be misunderstood."

He realizes that this self-reliance would give the desired goal of equality and Justice. Unless he is self-reliant, the world would never know his ability nor understand him. Through a strong integrated personality, greater service, greater success is promising for the second generation today.

In this youth we have embodied the hopes, dreams, and visions of thousands of second generation young people all over California. We, too, are the possessors of the same rich heritage from our parents and we, too, have the same opportunities. We may never reach that high level of perfection but the goal is ever before us. Our paths are not smooth. Often the bitter cup of self-denial and renunciation is our lot. But out of it must come, if it be worth while, better opportunities and possibilities for the third generation. Our thoughts, as did those of our parents, must ever turn for the welfare of our children. Their future must be safe guarded. Theirs must be the opportunity for a richer life, and ever-broader culture, and even greater opportunities for the expansion of self in the service of humanity.

What can we leave for the third generation? The present economic depression has proved the futility of material values. Our heritage to our children must be richer than gold, more enduring than platinum, more precious than rubies. Theirs must be a heritage of strength, physical, mental, and spiritual. No bank failures nor stock market crash can affect the permanency of such capital. Yet,

Japanese Graves Shown As Symbol

(Cont. from P. 5, Col. 5)

cause they became the soil of America." May we never give them cause to regret their share in America, its soil, its life.

There have been times, not now of course, when we, unthinking, have thought of the Chinese and Japanese as one family, not reflecting on the centuries of national rivalry. At a summer conference a few years ago a breathless secretary appeared to me, gasping that an international faux pas had been committed. Somebody had put the delegates from China and Japan in the same room. Hereditary enemies, absolute strangers to each other, both of them just off the steamers from their respective countries, and new to our ways. It was too late to change without making it too conspicuous, so they remained together.

Months later I heard the Chinese girl tell the story of those ten days. How they hated each other at first, then decided to make the best of it, and finally as she said, "After ten days of living together, studying and working and playing together we found that we were friends, real friends, for we understood each other. Now I am going back to my country to tell them that they just don't understand Japan."

There are many like those two girls even now in both countries who are striving for that understanding.

We do not understand Japan or China either, for our customs, our methods, are as different as our race and language, but we can do our best to learn and, instead of judging either nation... seek for an understanding of the real motives and intentions in what looks like aggression pure and simple.

Two Problems

We have two matters concretely clear on which we, the women of Washington, may use our influence. First, to work for the prompt action by the Senate to make our country an adherent of the Permanent Court of International Justice; and secondly, by speech, action and personal influence to extend to the foreigner within our borders the good will and justice, courtesy and consideration that makes for understanding and friendship.

"The Conscience of the Pacific Coast." (Referring to the name which someone attached to the State of Washington). What a glorious role to play! If we disassociate the name conscience from the old narrow, nagging sense of the word and take its true meaning, an inner moral sense, altruistic but not unreasoning, broad and far-seeing, yet clear-sighted for immediate implications, the spirit within that urges to right, fair, just, unselfish conduct for men and nations! Facing across the Pacific-fateful name-to the nations on our west, north to the broad plains of Canada, east across our sister states to troubled Europe, south to our brothers of Latin America, may the influence that is ours help to forge a chain of brotherhood, of sisterhood, around the world.

It is our privilege to guide the footsteps of the third generation to realize their own possibilities. Their opportunities are to win friendship, overcome prejudice, cement world Peace, erase misunderstanding. These tasks are ours, but through our wills and efforts have been sincere, much remains for them to accomplish. No greater task faces the modern world than the necessity for inter-national understanding. As long as the menace of war hovers over the world, no permanent progress can be made. While nations live in fear and suspicion, true growth in humanitarian fields is impossible. World peace must be insured. Our children must be directed to focus their attention upon this most vital task.

Here then is the challenge to the on-coming generation. Let us ever strive to insure to them the spiritual courage to take up whatever may be required of them.

How can this heritage be obtained for the third generation? We cannot bequeath courage like acres of vineyard, nor reverence like chests of gold. We cannot leave duty like personal trinkets, nor self-reliance like rich mansions. Our heritage must be built day by day, hour by hour, by shaping our own lives, homes, work, and recreation towards the end of insuring suitable environment for our children. We are the parents of tomorrow. The homes we establish will be our children's environment.

When beauty, truth, self-sacrifice dominate our lives, when spiritual values are ever present in our homes, when high ideals, reverence, patriotism, and devotion to duty given us by our parents predominate, then we know the heritage of the third generation is secure. Then to the rising generation, we sound the cry:—"To you from falling hands we throw—The torch be yours to hold it high."—this is the challenge that shall sound to herald a new dawn and a new day.

ORGANIZED BODY MORE EFFECTIVE THAN INDIVIDUALS

Citizens' League Can Push Movement To Greater Heights

SUPPORT IS REQUESTED

By James Yamamoto

While the collective work achieved by individual effort may amount to worthwhile proportions, it can never amount to that which can be done by organized effort.

The some 25 chapters of the Japanese-American Citizens' League, cooperating together, can push the Japanese-American citizens' movement on a larger scale and to greater heights than the individuals could. Recognition has come to these chapters from the men running for office, and they have worked effectively for wise legislative measures and fought as well against unjust or unequal laws.

With the biennial convention of the national league coming next year, and the Northwest District council gathering slated for Labor Day in Portland, the various chapters on the Coast are working hard toward the growth of the league.

The league has become the guardian of citizen rights, and pushes all measures and men who are working for the equal treatment of the Japanese-Americans. The latter, in order to achieve utmost efficiency, must work unhampered by unwise or discriminatory laws, and it is against these that the collective body of citizens, represented by the league, fights best.

With each successive year, the league grows and moves at a faster momentum, and should be backed by all good citizens.

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Empire of Japan on a mission of peace, upon which he landed at the Bay of Uraga on July 7, 1853.

Yet, little by little, America developed, until its expanding boundaries spread westward to the Pacific, and for the first time in history civilization had encircled the globe. But American initiative and genius knew no bounds nor recognized no barriers. The torch of Freedom had become a banner of Trade. Thus it was that seventy-seven years after the Declaration of Independence the United States dispatched Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry to the

In the eighty years which have intervened since that historic day, the two great powers have become inextricably bound together by the sinews of commerce. Today it is generally recognized that America and Asia are interdependent, each upon the other, and that the future peace and prosperity of the world depends upon the cooperation and mutual understanding of the East and the West.

SINCE 1853--

"There shall be perfect, permanent and universal peace and a sincere and cordial amity between the United States of America on the one part and the Empire of Japan on the other and between their people respectively without exception of persons or places."
--Extract from Treaty between Japan and the United States, negotiated by Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry.

It is essential that the two dominant powers of the Pacific, the United States and Japan, jointly promote harmony and good will, that liberty shall not perish from the earth and that peace and amity may ever prevail. Unto this generation is given that trust. May we not fail!

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