



LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.
NOTICE OF SPECIAL ELECTION.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY
GIVEN that a Special Election will be
held on
FRIDAY, THE SEVENTH DAY OF MARCH,
1918,
between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m.
and 1 o'clock p. m. at
RINGWOOD STORE, RINGWOOD
TOWNSHIP,
and within the territory hereinafter
described, at which will be submitted
to the voters within said territory the
question of the approval or disapproval
of an act entitled "An act to
incorporate the Borough of Ringwood
in the County of Passaic," which said
act was approved on the third day of
January, 1918.
NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that
the Board of Freeholders and Directors
shall meet on
FRIDAY, THE SEVENTH DAY OF MARCH,
1918,
at the place aforesaid, from 1 o'clock
to 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of
revising and correcting the registry
list, in the manner provided in the
general election laws of this state.
The description of the territory embraced
within the said proposed Borough
of Ringwood is as follows:
BEGINNING at a point in the
boundary line between the Counties of
Bergen and Passaic, said point being
where the division line between a tract
of 1,111.9 acres, owned by William
J. Durand, and that of the land of Julius
J. Durand, if projected southward would
intersect the aforesaid county line, and
part along said division line, about
fifty chains to the middle of the Center
town road, a few feet south of the
intersection of the Grandpoint road;
(1) along the middle of the said Center
town road, southwesterly and north-
westerly to the middle of a right of
way leading to the lands of the said
Julius J. Durand, and thence along the
right of way northerly about eight
chains fifty links to a point opposite
the corner of lands of the said Julius
J. Durand and that of a tract of 218 acres,
now or formerly owned by J. Gaston
Drew; (2) about north sixty-six de-
grees thirty minutes west, thirty
chains forty links to the middle
of the public road from Pompton to
Ringwood, at a point eighteen chains
thirty links northerly on said road
from its intersection with the center line
of the Center town road; (3) northerly
along the middle of said road about
twenty-nine chains to its intersection
on the west with the center line of
the Forge road, at the southerly side
of the saw overhead bridge crossing
the New York and Greenwood Lake
Railroad; (4) westerly along the middle
of the Forge road about fifty
chains to a point where same is
crossed by a line of Ringwood Com-
pany's Forge lot from said point run-
ning along there several lines of Ring-
wood Company's lands (5) south ten
degrees forty-eight minutes east along
the third line of the Forge lot about
nine chains to the fourth corner of
said lot; (6) south fifty-five degrees
twenty-four minutes west along the
fourth line of the said tract, eighteen
chains eighty-eight links to a corner
in the line of formerly Josiah Hicker's
"Cooper Tract"; (7) south sixty-one
degrees forty-two minutes east along
a line of said lot, nine chains to an-
other corner of same; (8) south twenty-
eight degrees twenty-two minutes
west along a line of the same, three
chains eighty links to another corner;
(9) south eighty-four degrees twenty-
one minutes west, fifty links; (10)
south twenty-five degrees three min-
utes west, five chains thirty-five links;
(11) south thirty-eight degrees three
minutes west, five chains thirty-five
links; (12) south twenty-five degrees
eighteen minutes west, thirteen chains
eighty links; (13) north seventy-two de-
grees twenty-seven minutes west, seven
chains seventy links; (14) north seven-
teen degrees twenty-seven minutes
west, fifteen chains seventy
links; (15) north fifty-four de-
grees thirty-nine minutes west, seven
chains thirty links; (16) south twenty-
one degrees forty-eight minutes west,
twenty-one chains seventy links to a
corner on the north side of the Forge
road; (17) south twenty-one de-
grees eighteen minutes west, fifteen
chains to an old stone heap, where
stood two hickory trees on Joseph Hill
call line and Holloway's corner; (18)
north sixty-three degrees twelve min-
utes west, nine chains ten links; (19)
continuing along the line of land of
Ringwood Company northwesterly up
to the Wanaque river, the several
courses thereof, about nine chains to
a pile oak tree, a little west of the
west bank of the said river, a corner
of 17.0 acres, called the "Hickory Lot",
conveyed by the heirs of the estate of
Philip H. George, deceased, to Ring-
wood Company Nov. 16, 1897; thence
along the line of said tract and lands
of Wanaque River Paper Company;
(20) south eighteen degrees fifty-
one minutes west, four chains sixty-one
links; (21) south thirty-eight de-
grees twenty-seven minutes west, two chains
seventy-two links to a corner of land
of East Jersey Water Company, in
said Wanaque River Paper Company's
line; thence (22) north fifty-seven de-
grees twenty-one minutes west along
said East Jersey Water Company's line,
twenty-one chains thirty links to a
corner of a tract of 21.8 acres,
known as the "Parry Place"; (23)
along the line of same north thirty-
two degrees six minutes west, thirty-
one chains eight links; (24) thence
along the northerly boundary of said
land north sixty degrees thirty-nine
minutes east, eighty links; (25) south
fifty-six degrees twenty-four minutes
west, two chains seventy-five links;
(26) north sixty-three degrees six
minutes west, eight chains; (27) north
eighty-five degrees six minutes west,
eight chains forty links; (28) north
sixty degrees thirty-six minutes west,
about four chains to the middle of the
Forge road; (29) northerly along
the middle of said Forge road to its
entrance into the West Brook road and
along the West Brook road northwesterly
to its intersection with the easterly
line of a tract of 2.11 acres, con-
veyed to Ringwood Company by De-
monica Morrell, by deed dated Aug.
12, 1912, and recorded in Book 2-5 of
Deeds, on pages 481, etc.; thence from
said point running along the line of
said Ringwood Company's land, (30)
south seventy-five degrees six minutes
west, two chains sixty-four links; (31)
south fifteen degrees thirty-nine min-
utes west, six chains fifty links; (32)
north eighty-five degrees fifty-five
minutes east, three chains fifty-four
links to the middle of the aforesaid
West Brook road; (33) thence along
the middle of the West Brook road
northwesterly and southwesterly, the
several courses thereof, to its junction
with the Snake Run road, and along
the middle of said road to a point
where the second line of a tract of
4.83 acres, conveyed by Edward Cop-
pet, et al. to Samuel Carrigan, by
deed dated April 6, 1914, and recorded
in Book 1-4 of Deeds on page 61,
etc., if extended northerly would in-
tersect the centre line of said road;
(34) south seven degrees thirty-nine
minutes east in part, along the second
line of said 4.83 acres tract, about
nine chains to the sixth corner of a
tract of 110 acres returned to Richard
Ashcraft, April 3, 1746, and recorded in
the office of the Surveyor-General at
Perth Amboy in Book 8, page 141; (35)
south one degree twelve minutes east
along a part of the sixth line of said
tract, three chains to the fourth corner
of aforesaid tract of 110 acres; (36)
south eighty-seven degrees six min-
utes west along the fourth line of said
tract, twenty-nine chains fifty links to
the middle of Snake Run road; (37)
southwesterly along the middle of said
road, nine chains twenty-three links to
the southeasterly corner of a tract of
12.17 acres returned to Andrew Bull,
Feb. 28, 1809, and recorded in the office
of the Surveyor-General at Perth Am-
boy in Book 8-11, on page 201, etc.;
said lot being known as the "Wheat
Tract"; (38) south seventy-five de-
grees three minutes west along the southerly
line of said tract, sixty-eight chains
sixty links to the southeasterly corner
of same, and continuing the same
course, all about ninety-two chains
to the line between the townships of
Pompton and West Milford; (39)
northeasterly along said township line
to the mouth of a road a few rods
east of the house occupied by Richard
O. Byrnes, running with said road a
northerly course to the New York
state line; (40) southerly along
the line between the states of New
York and New Jersey to the line be-
tween the counties of Bergen and Pas-
saic; (41) southwesterly along the line
between the aforesaid counties to the
place of beginning.
Dated March 4, 1918.
WILLIAM MCARTNEY,
Clerk of the Township of Pompton.
Fees \$12.40.
The Call delivered for 150 a year.

morning call
3-5-1918 P.7
Ringwood incorporates

MIDVALE, N. J. FEARS JAPANESE INVASION

Believes Powder Will Be Made on Ground Jap Bought

From The Inquirer Bureau.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Stirred by persistent reports that the government of Japan recently bought 1600 acres of land near their town supposedly to establish a plant for the manufacture of smokeless powder, residents of Midvale, N. J., who have been shaken up by powder explosions twice within the last year, threaten to invoke the aid of the law to prevent the carrying out of the alleged enterprise.

While it is true that a Japanese, Heitaro Fujita, who is said to have great wealth and to be connected with the Japanese royal family, has bought various small holdings in the section known as Conklintown, three miles northeast of Midvale, the report that Mr. Fujita is a mere figurehead in the transaction and that behind him stands the Japanese Government in a vast powder making project is not confirmed.

In May last the troubles of the Midvale residents began when Mr. Fujita visited the town. Josiah Ricker, one of the prominent men of the town, took the visitor up the valley in his automobile and the rougher the country was the better Mr. Fujita liked it. He inspected the valleys particularly and a few days after he had returned to New York agents began quietly to make bids for small acreages in Erskine and Midvale Valleys from the hills to Greenwood Lake road and east to the Bergen county line. Mr. Okomata, financial representative of Mr. Fujita, today said that the Japanese Government had not decided to go into the powder making business in New Jersey so far as he had heard, but that Mr. Fujita with belief in the future value of realty in the vicinity of Midvale had purchased the property "with a view to profitable investment."

Japan Cannot Own Land

Special to The Inquirer.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Outside of the little plot of ground on which stands the Japanese embassy here, no foot of land in the United States can be owned by the government of Japan. It is so writ in the great book of international law, according to the best authorities here. At the Japanese embassy it is not known who Heitaro Fujita is or what plans he may have.

The Philadelphia Inquirer

10/19/1911

P. 1

way just as long as he possibly could.

Acreage Near Wanaque Owned by Jap Seized

Iron ore-yielding property near the Wanaque Reservoir owned by the estate of the late Baron Heitaro Fujita, Japanese financier has been taken over by the United States Government and will be made to produce guns, planes and ships for the war against the Japs, it was revealed today.

The property, a 1,622-acre tract, adjoins the famous Erskine Hewitt mines, which yielded ore iron from which George Washington made cannon, wagon wheel rims and the huge chains to balk Britain's fleet in the Hudson River during the Revolutionary War.

The Hewitt mines have produced iron for military purposes in every war the United States has fought.

Although abandoned after the close of hostilities in 1918 the mines are being opened under Government supervision and the land of Baron Fujita also will be exploited.

Announcement the Government had taken over the Japanese owned property was made by Floyd E. Jones, Passaic County Register of Deeds. The action was taken by Leo Crowley, United States Alien Property Custodian.

Baron Fujita purchased the property in three sections, in 1911, 1912 and 1913, from Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Tasker.

Herald News 3/19/43 P.1

JAPANESE BUYS 1600 ACRES OF LAND AROUND GREAT POWDER PLANT

**Discovery That Four Hills Overlooking the duPont
Company's Big Smokeless Explosive Mills at
Haskell, N. J., Have Been Purchased by
Tokio Resident for "Bungalow Sites"**

LOCAL OFFICIALS NOT ALARMED OVER REAL ESTATE TRANSACTION

The New York American this morn-
ing said:

Every pound of smokeless ordnance powder purchased by the United States government for the army and navy is manufactured by the duPont de Nemours Powder Company. The principal plant is located at Haskell, N. J., thirty-three miles from New York city. It is the biggest of its kind in America and extends over a tract five miles long.

A Japanese syndicate headed by Heitaro Fujita has purchased sixteen hundred acres adjoining the duPont plant. He now owns five great hill tops, each one of which commands a different section of the powder works. Fujita is said by some to represent the Japanese Government.

With such caution did some of the agents of Fujita take title to these hills that the neighborhood did not become aroused until the present agitation in California against the alien ownership of land began to develop international proportions.

Commands Powder Works.

Purchase was made through Joshua Picker, of Haskell, acting for Lawrence H. Tasker, of No. 154 Nassau street, New York.

"Why the Japanese have quietly settled here beside us is a puzzle," said an officer of the duPont company, at Haskell, yesterday. "If they wanted to, they could mount a few guns and throw shells that would put us out of business. Of course, I am not saying that they have any such thing in mind."

That the United States Government is wholly dependent upon the duPont Company for ordnance powder was shown by evidence in the Government's suit for the dissolution of the monopoly. It was shown that the du-

Pont Company made 100 per cent. of all the smokeless powder outside of the comparatively small amount manufactured by the Government itself.

The exact figures are set forth in the report of Special Examiner William G. Mahaffy.

Japs Appeared Years Ago.

Federal investigation showed that the bulk of the smokeless powder was manufactured at Haskell. The total amount of powder purchased last year by the Government cost \$4,315,000.

Arthur Romain, son of the proprietor of the Lakeside Hotel, said that he accompanied a Japanese on a three-day trip to the mountain top last spring.

"This Japanese told him he represented the Japanese government," said young Romain. "He said Japan wanted some good farm land and it was his business to find it. I thought it strange that he picked out mountain tops."

Admits He Bought Land.

"It is true that I have acted for Japanese interests in the purchase of about 1,600 acres near Haskell, N. J.," said Lawrence H. Tasker last night at his home at Tuckahoe, N. Y. "The property was bought for Heitaro Fujita, a wealthy resident of Tokio. It is not true that Fujita represents the Japanese government. He has acted only for himself."

In the last three years the Japanese holdings have increased little by little, until they now aggregate 1000 acres. The names of all of the farms purchased could not be ascertained because of the quietness with which they have been acquired.

Land "For Bungalow Sites."

The last known effort of the Japan-
Continued On Second Page.

The Evening Journal

4/30/1913

page 1

Japanese Buys 1600 Acres of Land Around Powder Plant

Continued From First Page.

ese to extend their dominion in the "Smokeless Powder Mountains," was shown in negotiations for the purchase of the Porter estate, a great tract of over 1000 acres, stretching along Cannon Ball road and including several of the highest peaks of Campbell Range.

Since the death of William Porter two years ago, his widow has been anxious to sell the estate, but the price offered by the Japanese was said to be too small, although considerable higher than competitive bids.

The Japanese have explained their purchases of land in various ways. Joshua Ricker, of Midvale, who declared yesterday he sold the Japanese practically every foot they bought, said he understood the syndicate wanted the land for bungalow sites.

"I have acted for Lawrence H. Tasker, of No. 154 Nassau street, New York," added Mr. Ricker. "I was told that a very wealthy Japanese by the name of Fujita—I can't remember the first name—wanted to develop all this property for summer residences for New Yorkers."

Japanese began to investigate the country around Haskell shortly after the United States Government began work on the Panama Canal. One Japanese after another is said to have made fleeting visits to the valley of the Wanaque, so the residents of Haskell say. Direct overtures for the purchase were not made until about three years ago.

Nothing definite was known however until agents of Fujita entered into negotiations through local real estate agents for the purchase of the J. M. Sloat homestead, which includes a conical hill, commanding a wide-reaching view of the Haskell plant. The Sloat farm is to the north of the powder plant about two miles.

Other Hill Tops Bought.

The hills bordering the Wanaque River alternate with low valleys. In one of these valleys is located the powder house of the Haskell factory. About a mile to the south are the fuse and cap plants of the trust.

The cap factory is furthest south, being situated not far from Pompton Lakes. All of the factories are located only a short distance to the east of the Greenwood Lake division of the Erie Railroad.

Following the acquisition of the Sloat property the Japanese turned their attention to other hill tops which command the valleys in which the remaining buildings of the powder plants are hiding. One of the next purchases by the Japanese was the David farm, which comprises 300 acres.

"It is only a coincidence that Mr. Fujita's holdings are near the smokeless powder plant of the duPonts."

"Fujita made his wealth out of a

couple of mines. He thought Haskell was a good place to invest some of his money. It was through my advice that he picked out this particular spot. I told him that there was bound to be an increasing suburban population in this district and that the value of the land was bound to rise.

The last purchases were made about four months ago. Fujita now owns 1,602 acres. He got most of it for \$50 an acre. If he could sell it at a profit he would sell it tomorrow.

"Most of the land is mountainous. The tract embraces five mountain peaks. Only about twenty acres are tillable."

General T. Coleman duPont, president of the duPont Company and Pierre S. duPont vice-president of the company, were out of the city this morning and could not be seen by a reporter for THE EVENING JOURNAL-regarding the acquirement of 1600 acres of land surrounding the plant of the company at Haskell, N. J., by a Japanese.

One official of the company, however, laughed over the matter and did not regard it as serious. None of the officials seen could say whether the land was owned by Japanese. They pointed out that should this government become involved in a war with Japan, the plants of the company would be guarded and that it would be an easy matter for the United States government to send a detachment of troops to Haskell to surround the plant.

It was also stated that the Haskell plant is not the only plant where ordnance powder is manufactured for the government, but that the Carney's Point, N. J. plant, which is opposite Wilmington, is the largest in the world and government powder is also made there. The United States government also has powder plants capable of making enough powder for the use of the army and navy for more than a year.

When asked whether the land about Haskell is suitable for agricultural purposes one official of the company said that it was not and that some of the land was not worth more than \$5 per acre and could not be used for any purpose except to build dwellings on.

The logical view of the matter however is that the Japanese should they wish to blow up the powder plant would hardly buy 1600 acres of land surrounding the plant to accomplish their purpose, one or two men could accomplish the result by themselves and as far as placing guns on the hills and shelling the place is concerned, it is regarded as a joke by anyone who has taken time to think over the impossibility of the plan.

Sumitomo Family

The Sumitomo family, together with the Konoike family constitutes the twin time-honoured richest families of Osaka, each with its history several hundreds of years old. In this sense, the Sumitomo is to the Fujita family what the Mitsui is to the Iwasaki family. In respect of business policy also, the Mitsui and the Sumitomo, of old establishment as they are, are contrastingly progressive as compared with the Iwasaki and the Fujita which are comparatively of the recent growth. So far as the scale or scope of the business is concerned, it may be difficult to find which of the Sumitomo and Fujita is the large but at least this much is not to be gainsaid that the former had set its hand to enterprises other than mining before the latter did, and is in possession even at present of more organs and establishments with a larger number of competent colleagues. The following shows the outlines of the enterprises under the family's control:—

Sumitomo General Head Office

(Osaka)

Baron Kichizemon Sumitomo, President.
Mr. Masaya Suzuki, Chief Director.

" Kinkichi Nakata, Director.

" Kankichi Yagawa, "

" Munio Kubo, "

" Yoshitaro Yamasaka, Manager.

" Masatsune Ogura, "

Sumitomo Beeshi Copper Mine

(Beeshi, Shikoku)

Mr. Munio Kubo, Manager.

Sumitomo Fertilizer Manufactory

(Nihama, Shikoku)

Sumitomo Copper Works

(Osaka)

Dr. Bunjiro Kobata, Manager.

Sumitomo Steel Works, Ltd.

(Capital, ¥6,000,000 Osaka)

Baron K. Sumitomo, President.

Mr. K. Nakata, Managing Director.

" Den Hagio, Director and Manager.

" M. Suzuki, Director.

" K. Yagawa, "

" Y. Yamashita, "

" M. Kubo, Auditor.

" S. Ueno, "

Sumitomo Electric Wire & Cable Works

(Osaka)

Sumitomo Warehouse

(Osaka)

Sumitomo Watanabe Coal Department

(Watanabe, Kyushu)

Sumitomo Bank, Ltd.

(Capital ¥15,000,000, Osaka)

Baron K. Sumitomo, President.

Mr. K. Yagawa, Managing Director.

" M. Suzuki, Director.

" K. Nakata, "

" S. Ueno, Manager.

" S. Yoshida, "

" N. Yashiro, "

" S. Iba, Auditor.

" M. Kubo, "

Baron Sumitomo, the present head of the Sumitomo family, was born in 1886, of an old family of a former noble Court lord, and is the younger brother of Prince Tokudaiji, Marquis Saionji and Count Chuin. Upon his completion in 1892 of the whole course of the Peers' School, he was adopted by the Sumitomo family as its heir. After returning from his tour of inspection throughout Europe and America in the year 1897, he was appointed a member of the House of Peers which position he resigned in 1900. In 1911 he was created in the rank of Baron together with the late Baron Fujita. Among the old and reliable colleagues of the family in its business department is Mr. Iba Teigo, who, however, because of his advanced age, occupies now only the position of an auditor for the Sumitomo Bank. The family also enjoys the valuable and faithful service of Messrs Yagawa, Nakada, Sudzuki and Kobe each of whom is respectable and reliable in respect of character as well as ability.

Murai Family

Mr. Murai Kichibei, present head of the family, hails from Kyoto like the late Mr. Furukawa. He was born in 1866, and started his business career as keeper of a tobacco shop at his early age of 14 years. From this humble position of a petty shopman, Mr. Murai gradually fought his way out with every diligence and quick wit which were apparently in his very nature. In 1890, coming to notice the tendency of the general public towards growing demand of cigarettes, he established a cigarette manufactory assisted by a certain American adviser. The result inspired so much confidence that Mr. Murai devoted his redoubled

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Japan Electric Wire Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

(Capital Y.1,000,000, Tokyo)

Mr. Jinsaku Ishikawa, President.

" Otomatsu Otsuki, Chief Director.

Taisho Mining Co., Ltd.

(Capital Y.3,000,000, Fukuoka)

Mr. Denyemon Ito, President.

" Ooshiro Nagai, Chief Director.

Kyushu Electric Wire Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

(Capital Y.250,000, Moji)

Mr. Shigeo Fujimami, President.

" Shimpei Tsukigasa, Chief Director.

Asahi Electro-chemical Industry Co., Ltd.

(Capital Y.1,000,000, Tokyo)

Mr. Wataru Amemiya, President.

" Ichinosuke Suzuki, Chief Director.

Japan Artificial Manure Co., Ltd.

(Capital Y.2,000,000, Tokyo)

Dr. Kiichi Yokogawa, President.

Mr. Hidekichi Kojima, Chief Director.

" Tetsutaro Hasegawa,

Ashio Railway Co., Ltd.

(Capital Y.2,500,000, Ashio)

Mr. Zenshi Otagawa, President.

" Kisaburo Kawaji, Chief Director.

Nikko Electric Railway Co., Ltd.

(Capital Y.350,000, Nikko)

Mr. Mitsuaburo Muramatsu, Chief Director.

Fujita Family

The above mentioned four business men have each their respective head offices, established in Tokyo, whereas both Baron Fujita and Baron Sunimoto to whom we shall now pass on, have their head offices in Osaka.

Baron Fujita is brother-in-law to Mr. Kuhara Fusanosuke and the present position of the Baron's family was built up by the late Baron Fujita, uncle to Mr. Kuhara. Until quite recently, the Fujita family's undertakings were conducted by the Fujita guni a partnership, but in October, 1917, the firm was divided into two separate establishments, the one being the Fujita gun with a capital of Y.6,600,000 and

engaged in agricultural and forestry industries, and the other the Fujita Mining Co., Ltd. established with a capital of Y. 30,000,000 for mining purposes. Immediately afterwards, with a capital of Y.10,000,000, the Fujita Bank was also established. The chief officers of the above three Fujita establishments are as given below:—

Fujitagumi (Fujita & Co.)

Baron Heitaro Fujita, Partner.

Mr. Tokujiro Fujita,

" Hikosaburo Fujita, "

Fujita Mining Co., Ltd.

Mr. Tokujiro Fujita, President.

" Nakasuke Saka, Managing Director.

Fujita Bank, Ltd.

Baron Heitaro Fujita, President.

Mr. Kurataro Suzuki, Managing Director.

Baron Fujita is the elder brother of the late Baron's heir, Mr. T. Fujita, and Mr. H. Fujita, and was born in 1870. The best part of his youthful life was spent in England for the study of mining science,—he remained there for eight years, and is a most respectable gentleman of the British type.

Mining is a business constituting the centre of the family's enterprises, and its Fujita Mining Co., controls not only the famous Kosaka copper mine, but a number of other mines in different districts, with its Refinery established on the coast of the Inland sea on a decidedly large scale for the production of gold, silver, copper, zinc, and ferro-alloys, and their annual outputs are by no means insignificant.

Among the enterprises in which the Fujita family is interested besides the above-mentioned three companies, may be mentioned as follows:—

Mr. Tokujiro Fujita

Osaka Godo Cotton Spinning Co. (Auditor).

(Capital Y.8,000,000, Osaka).

Osaka Electric Light Co. (")

(Capital Y.21,600,000, Osaka).

Kosaka Railway Co. (Director).

(Capital Y.1,000,000, Akita).

Mr. Hikosaburo Fujita

Osaka Zinc Mining Co. (Director).

(Capital Y.2,500,000, Osaka).

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SUBJECTS

BARON HEITARO FUJITA

Financier and Industrialist Was Promoter of Japan Radio Corp.

CONTINUE READING: PDF

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February 24, 1940

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SUBJECTS

Deaths And Death Rate
Fujita, Heitaro

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EMAIL

FACEBOOK

TWITTER

PERMALINK

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NEW YORK TIMES.
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Ohio, and a sister, Miss Blanche
Elliott of Cleveland.

BARON HEITARO FUJITA

Financier and Industrialist Was
Promoter of Japan Radio Corp.

TOKYO, Feb. 23 (UP)—Baron
Heitaro Fujita, prominent financier
and industrialist, died of pneumonia
at Kyoto today at the age of 71. He
was president of the Fujita Gomei
Kaisha and director of the Fujita
Mining Company. He had been con-
nected with many banks and ship-
ping companies and was promoter
of the Japan Radio Corporation.

Fujita, who also was prominent in
the oil business, was elevated to the
peerage in 1912. He was graduated
from the Royal College of Science
in England.

Baron Fujita was active in many
lines of industrial development. He
was born in Osaka, the eldest son
of the late Denzaburo Fujita,
founder of the Fujita Gomei Kaisha,
the central organization of the
Fujita interests. Baron Fujita mar-
ried Tomi, third daughter of Count
Akimasa Yoshikawa. Before going
to England to study, he was grad-
uated from Keio University in
Japan.

In addition to promoting the
Japan Radio Corporation, Baron
Fujita was the organizer of the
Karafuto Oil Company and the
North Karafuto Mining Company.
He also was connected with the
Osaka Shosen Kaisha, shipping
company, the Nippon Fire Insur-
ance Company, the Kitahama Bank
and the Nikkan Gas Company. He
was a director of the Fujita Bank.

DR. FRANK DEVLIN

Was Chief Roentgenologist at St.

A. M. a Requiem Mass will be offered
for the repose of his soul. Interment
of Heaven Cemetery.

BLATT—Marcus, devoted husband of
father of Dr. Kurt, James, bro-
Max. Services Sunday, 10 A. M.,
Funeral Home, 452 New York
Brooklyn. Interment Haverstraw, N. Y.

BLUMENTHAL—Rose, widow of Ber
Blumenthal, Feb. 23, beloved mother
Louis, Abraham, Frances, Isabelle
Mildred. Funeral from her late residence,
6 Landscape Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.
Feb. 23 at 11 o'clock. Interment M
Hope Cemetery, Cypress Hills.

BURGESS—Feb. 23, 1940. Joan. Same
ices Stephen Merritt's Memorial Ch
8th Ave. at 22d St., Sunday, 7.30 P.

BUTTON—On Friday, Feb. 23, 1940. Harold,
beloved husband of Belle and father of
Kemp, Gordon, Worthington, Donald and
Kenneth Button. Services at the Fair-
child Chapel, 86 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn,
Monday at 1 P. M.

CLARK—At his home, 34 Frederick St.,
Montclair, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 22,
1940. A. Spear D. Grand and Lo-
and Lo- at the at Clatam-
afternoon at 3 o'clock.

COOKER—Mina (nee Humrich), of 1,212
Grand Concourse, Feb. 23, 1940, beloved
mother of Ida, Lulise, Fred, Madeline
and Freda. Services Walter B. Cooke,
Inc., Funeral Home, 1 West 190th St.,
Bronx, Monday evening, 8:45 o'clock. Fu-
neral Tuesday, 2:30 P. M. Interment St.
Michael's Cemetery.

CURRY—Frederick G., on Feb. 23, 1940,
of 14 Macy Ave., White Plains, N. Y.,
husband of Isabella Macrae Curry and
father of Isabel and Marcus, brother of
Dr. Marcus A. Curry. Notice of funeral
later.

DONOHUE—Joseph T., suddenly, on Feb.
22, formerly of East 30th St., New York
City, beloved husband of Anna (nee
Olsson), loving son of Mrs. Margaret
Donohue, brother of Al, John and Mar-
guerite and the late Mary. Funeral from
his residence, 36 Plaza St., Brooklyn, on
Monday, Feb. 26, at 8:30 A. M. Mass of
Requiem at St. Joseph's Church, Pacific
St. and Vanderbilt Ave., Brooklyn, at 10
A. M. Interment Calvary.

DORF—Simon, Feb. 22, 1940, in his ninety-
fifth year, beloved husband of Esther and
devoted father of Dora, Edward and
Leon. Funeral from H. Schwartz & Co.
Chapel, 1,665 Lexington Ave., City. In-
terment Sunday, Riverside Cemetery.

ELLIOTT—At Rahway, Rev. Robert Wal-
lace, beloved husband of Mary Elizabeth,
at his home, 718 Seminary Ave., Rahway,
N. J., on Feb. 23. Services at the
Church of the Holy Comforter, Rahway,
Monday, 11 A. M.

Obituary 12 -- No Title
SHOW SUMMARY

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1/1

1,622 Japanese Owned Acres In Ringwood Seized

Land Is Taken Over By Alien Property Custodian

The United States of America, Office of Alien Property Custodian, has seized 1,622 acres of land situated in the hills of West Milford, according to papers presented yesterday to Register of Deeds and Mortgages Floyd E. Jones at the Court House for recording.

The land was owned by Heitaro Fujita, also known as Baron Rartero Fujiti, a citizen of Japan, last residing in Osaka, Japan. The notice was sent to Mr. Jones by Leo T. Crowley, alien property custodian at Washington, D. C., and cites the land may be liquidated, sold or disposed of, according to the laws of the nation during war time.

The property located in Ringwood adjoining the new Skyline drive, from Oakland to Greenwood Lake, is situated but a short distance from the Wanaque reservoir and Tice Pond, which is now Erskine Lake. Part of the property runs along the Conklintown road near the Ramapo Park above Green road and near the Greenwood Lake division of the Erie Railroad, which has stopped op-

(Please Turn to Page 2—Col. 7)

1943

1,622 Japanese

(Continued from Page 1)

erating.

Chief Probation Officer Garret P. Westerhoff, mayor of Ringwood, reported yesterday that the owner had donated some of the property for the Skyline drive, and tax payments were made regularly. The property was said to have been acquired during the years of 1911 to 1913 by the Japanese from Lawrence H. Tasker and his wife, included 16 different tracts of land then in Pompton Township. At the time all business and matters were handled through Yonezo Okamoto at 111 Broadway, New York city, who also took care of the tax on the property through the years. Mayor Westerhoff, while not sure, believed the tax on the property was paid up until about a year or so back. It was believed that the property had been purchased for either mining or colonization purposes.

The seizure was ordered after Federal authorities were notified by Ringwood officials some time ago and after an investigation by Federal bureaus.

Baron Fujiti, registered the deed in care of Kamoto at the time of the purchase, while Fujiti at the time gave his residence at Osaka, Japan.

Transfer of the property to the Federal government is expected to be made in the near future, and other details as to the government's plans for the property in the future are unknown. However, the filing of the procedure was in keeping with the law and has been followed by the register's office here.

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WANAQUE

Former Japanese Property Sold

American GIs from this area, who only recently fought on Japanese land may soon be making their own homes on land in territory which only a few years ago was owned by a Japanese baron.

The 1,500 acre Wanaque and Ringwood estate of the late Heitaro Fujiti, Japanese baron, confiscated by the U. S. government under the Alien Property Act, will soon be available for American GIs and other house hunters. It was announced that the government sold this property to Arnold Holzer, who in turn conveyed it to the Skyline Lakes Corporation developers.

The Skyline firm, a subsidiary of the nationally-known Winston Company, has already arranged to build 10 houses near one of three lakes on the property. Plans for additional homes are also being arranged.

Provisions for water service are being made with Wanaque Borough, the negotiations being handled through the office of Mayor Anthony W. Guide.

On Dec. 3, 1943, the property was taken over by the government, and on Sept. 4, of last year was sold to Holzer. He transferred it to the Skyline Corporation a week later.

The Japanese baron never lived on the property and it is believed he purchased it as a result of his friendship at Harvard University with a resident of nearby Tuxedo Park.

There are approximately 1,200 acres of the property located in Ringwood and the remainder in the borough of Wanaque.

At a meeting of the directors last night, June 10, John Vanport.

District appointed to propose the ten v cur on the in May. tee is con Styles, Gremse.

Mrs. En the motor ignation to press of tion at t Mrs. Marl succeed h

Mrs. Ha of produc nounced t received present t operation: in Packa Lincoln F eludes gls for overs for home for army to obtain contact M

Captain groups in asked to n and Co-C at Shacle View on Wednesda ter of gi Mrs. Th Hollywoo ter, wife her thank husband l local cam mas on t for forel expressed type of Red Cross Stanley King were annual Re will be h June 18

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The Morning Call 3-8-46 p.m.

View Newspaper



Japan Radio Co., Ltd.

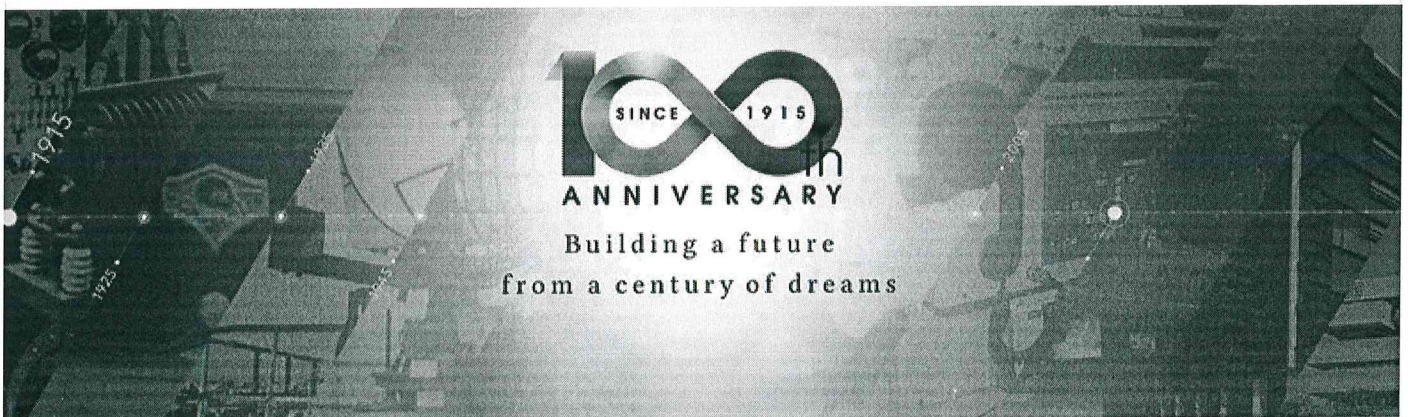
The History of JRC

HOME

Company Information

The History of JRC

The History of JRC



History / Project

Dec.1915

"Anonymous Association, Nippon Radiotelegraph Manufacturing Co." is founded.

Mar.1917

"Nippon Radio Telegraph Manufacturing&Co., Ltd."is founded.

Feb.1920

The company is reorganized as Nippon Radio Telegraph and Telephone Co., Ltd.

Apr.1924

A contract on capital and technology is concluded with TELEFUNKEN GmbH in Germany.

Jan.1930

Our headquarters and factory relocate to newly constructed facilities in Osaki, Tokyo.

Jul.1938

Our factory relocates to newly constructed facility in Mitaka, Tokyo.

Dec.1942

Our company name changes to "Japan Radio Co., Ltd."

Dec.1945

Our new logo is [JRC] born.

Oct.1949

The firm restarts as "Japan Radio Co., Ltd."(secondary corporation).

"Nagano Japan Radio Co., Ltd."is founded.

"Ueda Japan Radio Co., Ltd." is founded.

Feb.1953

Our stock is listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

Oct.1954

"Osaka Wireless Office Co., Ltd."(current JRC System Service Co., Ltd.) is founded.

May.1955

"Japan Radio Glass Co., Ltd." is founded.

Apr.1957

A technical assistance contract is concluded with TELEFUNKEN in Germany.

Nov.1957

“Sasebo Japan Radio Co., Ltd” is founded.

Jul.1961

A new head office opens in Toranomom, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

Oct.1961

“Japan Radio Cooperation Association” is founded.

Dec.1961

As a joint venture with RAYTHEON company in the US, “New Japan Radio Co., Ltd.” is founded.

Aug.1968

A new Defense Systems factory opens.

Oct.1969

A laboratory opens.

May.1975

JRC do Brasil Empreendimentos Electronicos Ltda. is founded.

Apr.1982

Japan Radio clinic opens.

May.1982

The Saitama plant opens.

Apr.1983

“JRC Engineering Co., Ltd.” is founded.

A new automated production factory opens.

May.1983

The head office relocates to Akasaka,Minato-ku, Tokyo.

Oct.1985

“JRC Tokki Co., Ltd.” is founded.

Oct.1986

A new factory of manufacturing of printed wiring board opens.

Jan.1990

Our capital surpasses 10 billion yen.

Apr.1994

“Japan Radio Company (HK) Limited” is founded.

Jul.1994

We introduce its system of independent divisions.

Jun.2000

LPA (Linear Power Amplifier) factory opens.

Oct.2000

“Marinfonet Co., Ltd.” (current JRC Marinfonet Co., Ltd.) is founded.

Dec.2002

The head office relocates to Nishishinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo.

Aug.2009

The head office relocates to Ogikubo, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Dec.2010

We become a consolidated subsidiary of Nisshinbo Holdings Inc.

Nov.2011

A locally incorporated company is established in Shanghai.

Sep.2012

We issued a plan for “Structural business reforms toward renewed growth.”

Dec.2013

Alphatron Marine Beheer B.V. becomes a consolidated subsidiary.

Jul.2014

The head office relocates to Nakano, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Aug.2014

The head office relocates to Nakano, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Dec.2014

The Advanced Technology Center opens.

Mar.2015

Construction of the production building is completed

Oct.2015

We celebrate the 100th anniversary of its founding.

Mar.2016

Nagano Japan Radio Co., Ltd. and Ueda Japan Radio Co., Ltd.
becomes wholly owned subsidiary

May.2016

The Marine Service Center opens.

Aug.2016

Kawagoe plant opens.

Oct.2016

Alphatron Marine Beheer B.V. becomes wholly owned subsidiary

Jan.2017

PT. JRC SPECTRA INDONESIA is founded.

Apr.2017

San Jose Technical Development Center opens.

Jul.2017

Alphatron Marine Korea Co., Ltd. is founded.

Oct.2017

JRC becomes wholly owned subsidiary of Nisshinbo Holdings Inc.

Jul.2018

ProNav As becomes wholly owned subsidiary.

Project

Dec.1916

"Nippon Radio quenched spark radiotelegraph unit,"our first
product, is developed.

Sep.1918

Our first "vacuum tube" is developed.

Feb.1922

Japan's first "radio for weather broadcasting" is developed.

1Dec.1923

Japan's first "500W vacuum tube type transmitter" is developed.

Jun.1924

Development of radio parts and radio receiver commences.

Dec.1930

Our “new style of radio receiver” wins first prize in the National High-grade Radio Receiver Prize Competition Exhibition.

Mar.1932

Fully nationalized “500W power broadcasting transmitter” is developed.

1939

The world's first “cavity magnetron” is developed.

Nov.1948

Japan's first “ultrasonic sounding equipment” is developed.

Dec.1952

Japan's first “9GHz marine RADAR” is developed.

Mar.1954

Japan's first “weather RADAR” is developed.

Feb.1960

“The world's first transistorized LORAN receiver” is released.

Sep.1960

“A rainfall/water-level telemeter system” is delivered to the Futase Dam.

Aug.1964

Japan's first “simultaneous interpretation system” is delivered.
“The sound systems for the Tokyo Olympics” are delivered.

May.1970

Our “JAC-120 general-purpose computer system” is released.
Japan's first “digital flight simulator” is developed.

May.1971

Japan's first “real-time signal analyzer” is released.

Aug.1975

Japan's first “Ship Earth Station device for the international maritime satellite system ” is developed.

Jun.1977

"An amateur radio receiver" is released.

Mar.1979

"Fully solid-state PCM/PSK multiplex radio communication equipment" is developed.

Aug.1983

We achieves the top world share in "Ship Earth Station devices for the international maritime satellite system."

Mar.1990

The world's first "Automotive GPS receiver for car navigation" debuts.

Sep.1991

"A new series of radio communication equipment for the GMDSS" is developed.

1993

We delivered our first mobile telephone for domestic market.

Oct.2006

"JRM-11 Series ETC automotive equipment for motorcycles" is released.

May.2008

The world's first "MED approval for marine RADARs conforming to the new IMO RADAR performance standard" is acquired.

Jun.2010

The world's first "9GHz band 300W marine solid-state RADAR" with a narrower RADAR band is developed.

Dec.2011

The world's first "S-band/solid state meteorological RADAR" is supplied to PAGASA in the Philippines.

Jul.2015

We release "the world's smallest and lightest S-band solid state RADAR."

May.2016

Japan's first "Compact LTE system" is delivered to Kyoto University.

Jul.2016

"JRM-21 ETC2.0 automotive equipment for motorcycles" is released.

May.2017

New navigation support tool "J-Marine NeCST" is jointly developed.

Sep.2019

Began transmitting disaster-related information to digital signage used at underground commercial facilities using Alertmarker+, the first system of its kind in Japan.

Mar.2020

Developed JM-Watcher II, the first app in Japan that helps prevent collisions by providing notice of approaching marine vessels.

Company Information List

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JRC Group

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 *Japan Radio Co., Ltd.*

Products

Casestudy