

週刊日米

家庭號 第卷第二號

教育講話

成功する人

商店に勤めても工場に勤めても、或は農園で労働をしても、その仕事に對して十分の責任を感ずる時、その日を暮らせる文...

健康と幸福の大切

健康と幸福の大切 小児の前途は最も大切 我々の健康の源のうちに、健康な子供を育て、その子供をこの國...

育兒の葉

牛乳の新舊試験法 牛乳の新鮮を知るには、試験法として、アコルによる試験法...

牛乳の薄め方 牛乳を薄くするには、適当な割合で水を加える。...

子供の健康を維持する 子供の健康を維持するには、適当な食料と休息を確保する。...

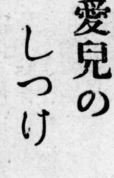
鼻の形で性格判断 鼻の形は性格を判断する一つの指標となる。...

愛兒のしつけ 愛兒のしつけは、親の責任である。適切な指導と愛情を注ぐ。...

風をひき易い人 風をひき易い人は、免疫力が低い。適切な予防接種を受ける。...



子供の健康を維持する



愛兒のしつけ



家庭の人々

家庭の事について... 研究して見たいと思ふ...

洋食和食 料理献立

ベークドポテト... 洋食の野菜も日本食の惣菜...

加子のフライ

加子のフライ... 加子のフライの作りかた...

冷やし素麺

冷やし素麺... 暑い日の食糧にふさわしい...

育兒の葉

育兒の葉... 第一頁より...

米國の行儀禮法

米國の行儀禮法... クリーム、オプ、フワリ...

主婦のため

主婦のため... 洗濯の注意...

デザートコース

デザートコース... デザートはアイスクリーム...

靴の修理

靴の修理... 靴の修理の注意...

色ガラス

色ガラス... 色ガラスの修理...

靴の修理

靴の修理... 靴の修理の注意...

靴の修理

靴の修理... 靴の修理の注意...

米國の習慣

泊り客

○泊り客を待たせよ
○泊り客を待たせよ
○泊り客を待たせよ

○泊り客を待たせよ
○泊り客を待たせよ
○泊り客を待たせよ

夏の化粧

○夏の化粧
○夏の化粧
○夏の化粧

○夏の化粧
○夏の化粧
○夏の化粧



人事相談

△妹の為
△妹の為
△妹の為

△妹の為
△妹の為
△妹の為



童話

『どかし草』
『どかし草』
『どかし草』

『どかし草』
『どかし草』
『どかし草』

童話

『十五夜月様』
『十五夜月様』
『十五夜月様』

『十五夜月様』
『十五夜月様』
『十五夜月様』

童話

『南瓜の花』
『南瓜の花』
『南瓜の花』

『南瓜の花』
『南瓜の花』
『南瓜の花』

米日刊週

A組 "Class A"

讀み方 READING

四季

日かきなりて月さなる。月かきなりて年さなる。一年には十二ヶ月あり一年を春、夏、秋、冬の四季に分つ三月の初より五月の終までは春なり六月の初より八月の終までは夏なり春はあたたかく、夏は暑し。九月の初より十一月の終までは秋なり。十二月の初よりあくる年の二月の終までは冬なり。秋はすずしく、冬は寒し。

復習 (たろらひ) Review

つぎの語方を言つて下さい。白。羽の色。蝶。眠つた。葉は。花の下。黄色。美しく。黒。

字引 Dictionary

四季 four seasons 日 day かきなり pile up 月 month 一年 one year 十二月 twelve month 春 spring 夏 summer 秋 autumn 冬 winter 三月 March 初 beginning 五月 May 終 end 六月 June 八月 August 暑 hot 九月 September 十一月 November 十二月 December あくる年 next year 二月 February すずしく cool

書取 Dictation

- 一 はる spring 二 ふゆ winter 三 なつ summer 四 あき autumn 五 とし year 六 つき month 七 をはり end 八 あつし hot 九 はじめ beginning 十 ろくがつ June 十一 しき four seasons 十二 ひ day

作文 Composition

次の語を文にして下さい。一、四季とは何ですか。二、夏はいつからいつまでですか。三、花のさくのは何時ですか。四、冬と夏と、どちが暑いですか。

Think to-day and speak to-morrow

は	あ	か	け
な	な	が	が
せ	す	へ	よ

B組 "Class B"

讀み方 READING

横濱と神戸

横濱は東京の南十九哩、神戸は大阪の西二十哩の地にあり。日本國東西の二大貿易港たり。其の始めて港を開きし頃は、いづれも小さな漁村に過ぎざりしが、わづかに五六十年にして共に今は人口四十五萬以上に及び、日本國有数の大都會となれり。横濱は輸出に於いて勝り、神戸は輸入に於いて勝る。兩港に出入する内外船の数は一年間實に一萬四千隻の多きに上り、其中、外國貿易に用ひらるるものみにても四千隻に達すといふ。

復習 (たろらひ) Review

次の意味を言つて下さい。夜は明けぬ。とく。越出でて。村を過ぎ。やぶの中を。そま。實は落す。いづちより。風や流れけん。夜すがら。

字引 Dictionary

南 south 哩 mile 西 west 東 east 二大貿易港 two large trade ports 港 port 開きし(開いた)頃 (am) いづれも (の) 小さな漁村に過ぎざりし (な) nothing but 共に (の) 人口 population 四十五萬 (450,000) 以上 more than 及び reach, attain to 有数の大都會 large city なれ (の) (した) 一港

書取 Dictation

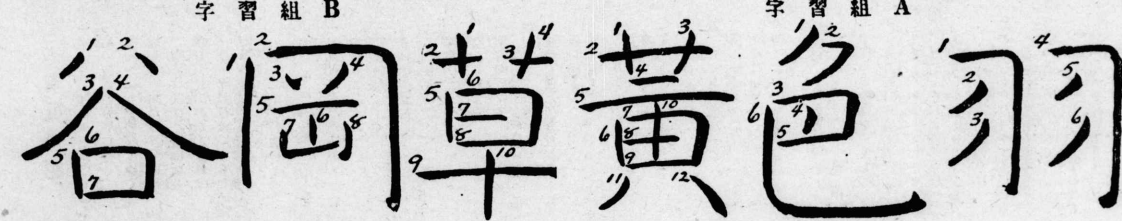
- 一 輸出 export 二 越り surpass 三 輸入 import 四 both ports 五 出入り arrive and depart 六 船 ships, vessels 七 實に truly (14,000) 八 船 boat 九 come up to as many as 十 外國貿易 foreign trade 十一 の多きに上り run up to 十二 書取 Dictation 一 いづれも foreign coun- try 二 とうとう Tokyo 三 西に Japan 四 人口 south 五 じんにう population 六 西に west 七 についで arrive and depart 八 いちねんかん for a year 九 そのうち among them 十 港 port 十一 和 Into Japanese 十二 only 十三 large city 十四 foreign trade 十五 population 十六 south 十七 port 十八 export 十九 Japan

作文 Composition

次の題 (subject) で百字以上及び reach, attain to の文を一つ書いて下さい。

言葉の遣ひ方

病氣見舞ひ (1) Visiting the sick 先生「今日は Take good care of yourself. 川村さん。」 川村「good careは何ですか。」 先生「お大事に、として。」 川村「お大事をとりなさい。」 先生「それは、ちよつとわかりませんが、山田さん。」 山田「Takeは、とるでいいですか。」 先生「こゝでは取るはいはすに、伊藤さん。」 伊藤「知らんぞ……。」 先生「人の言ふのを聞いた事があるぞう。田中さん。」 田中「お大事におなさい。」 先生「それは誰が言ひましたか。」 田中「mother。」 先生「日本語で言つて下さい。」 田中「は、が。」 先生「誰に言ひましたか。」 先生「母が子供に言ふ時や、兄が弟に言ふ時は、それでも良いが、よその人に言ふ時には、丁寧に、お大事とします。伊藤さん言つて下さい。」 伊藤「お大事におなさい。」 先生「おなさい。を、もつと下すに、誰でも。」 山田「おなさい、下さい。」 先生「それでも悪い事はありませぬが、言ひにくいぞう。川村さん言つて。」 川村「お大事に……なさい。」 先生「どうぞ。」



C 組 CLASS C

讀み方 READING

レシンの比喩譚

曾て一疋の驢馬を、その危難より救ひたりし獅子の、それと相伴うて、森に行きぬ。無遠慮なる鶏、これを見て、樹上より叫んでい

亂暴なる一少年を乗せて、さも得意氣に、こゝかしこ駆け回れる馬あり。牛、その馬に對ひ「さばかりの少年に御せらるるは、

余は、幾何の名譽をか博し得ん」といへり。(中等讀本)

無遠慮なる obtrusive
鶏 chicken
樹上 on the tree
さけんで crying
いへり (よには)

英邁なる wise 如き (やうな)
伴 fellow
伍す to associate with
伍するを (伍するのを)

恥ずるを (恥ぢるのを)
恥ぢるを (恥ぢるのを)
恥ぢるを (恥ぢるのを)

何者たりとも (誰でも)
余に to me
投する者 (たよつてくる者)

好みて willingly
任便 chivalry
施さんとす (與へやうとしてゐる)

いへり (言つた) 英雄 here
強強 strong man
いかなる (いかなる)

弱者 the weak (を) (を)
棄て abandon
棄てたるが故に (棄てたが故に)

彼等は they
常に (こゝで) 集まる
常なる rough

一少年 a young boy 乗せて
得氣氣に as if he were
こゝかしこ here and there

駆け回る (駆け回つてゐる)
駆け回れる (駆け回れる)

御せらるる to be managed
至大なる (至大なる)
恥辱 shame

比喩 a parable 曾て once
一疋の驢馬 a donkey 危難 danger (から)

救ひたりし (救つた) 獅子の (獅子が) 森 forest
相伴うて (一緒に) 行ふ (行つた)

恥辱にあらずや (恥辱ではないか)
振り取り (つ) (ながら)
振り落とす to shake off
落したればとて (落して)

余は (私は)
幾何の (どれだけの)
名譽 honor

博す to win, gain
名譽をか博し得ん (名譽を博し得るであらうか)

一、強き人が弱き人を乗せて之を助けたる話を記せ。

二、亂暴なる少年を乗せて走つた馬は、もし人間ならばどんな人であらうか。

三、無遠慮なる鶏は、人間の社會ならば何んな人達であらうか。

日本歴史
History of Japan
徳川幕府時代 (一)
Under the Shogunate
of Tokugawa

豊臣秀吉が死んで後、日本の大名 (Fudal lords) は徳川家康に味方する (stand by) のと、石田三成に味方するものと、二つに分れて争ひました。

徳川のものがたりは、徳川家康が江戸 (今の東京) に幕府 (feudal government) を始めました。之から明治時代まで三百年は、徳川幕府時代といひま

戦國時代 (the age of wars) から外國人 (foreigners) が日本に來るやうになつて、キリスト教も傳はつて來ました。

その頃は之をキリシタン宗と言つてをりました。徳川時代にキリシタン宗がだんだん

少なくなつて來ましたので、之を禁じ (banish) したところが、九州の島原といふ處でキリシタン宗の信徒が亂を起しました (a rebellion broke out)。

キリシタン (Christianity)
この頃は間もなく徳川幕府が、この後はキリシタン宗を嚴重に (strictly) 禁ずると共に、國境の海外 (foreign countries) に出る事も禁じましたので、徳川時代は西洋との交通 (social intercourse) は殆んどなくなりました。

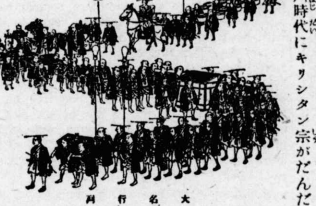
新編の夫「お前はホントに願ふ附きの美人だよ」

新編の細君「あなたは口では然う仰しやつても心ではさうお思ひにならないでせう」

新編の夫「お前は口では然う言はなくても心ではさう思つて居るんじゃないだらうか」

新編の細君「先生、早く見て下さい、お供は氣絶しましたから……」

笑ひ草
馬の買手「此馬は國境をアアアア



ROMAJI DOWA

Tako No Jiman
Tsuget kaze ni osarete, tako ga sora no ue no hoo e ikoi yoku agari mashita.
"Takai takai. Moo kumo made todoki sooda."
Tako wa sukkari tokui ni natte, shita no sekai wo nagame te imasu to, haruka shita no tanima no tokoro ni shiroi chocho ga ippiki tonde iruwo mitsuake mashita.
"Oi. Choocho kun. Kimi wa sonna hikui tokoro ni ite kinodoku dane. Kokokara miruto kimi no karada wa gominyoo ni obisaku mieru yo. Kimi mo boku no yooni konnani takai tokoro e agatte mitai daroone. Hontoo ni kindoku da."
Tako ga soo limasuto, chocho wa heiki de.
"Arigatoo. Daga shinpai shinaide kudasai. Ikura takai tokoro ni agattate, ito de tsunagarete iruno dewa tsumaranai. Hikukutte mo jibun no juyuu ni doko e demo tonde yukeru boku no hoo ga yoppodo kimiyori shiawase sa."
Dochira ga hontoo desho.

ROMAJI DOWA
Tako No Jiman
Tsuget kaze ni osarete, tako ga sora no ue no hoo e ikoi yoku agari mashita.

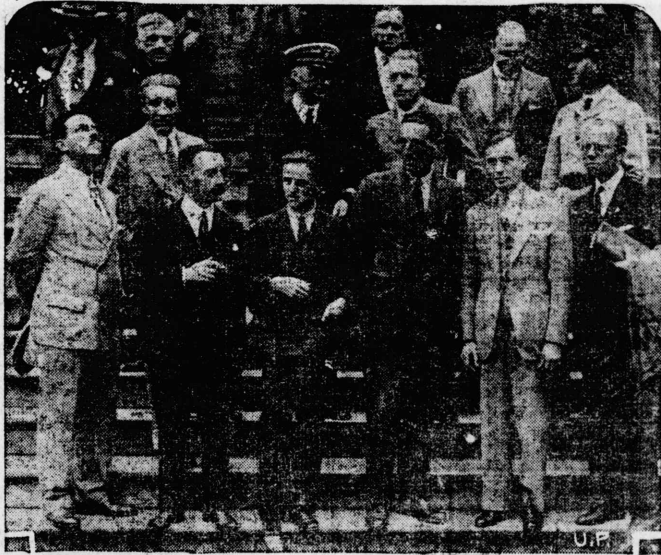
ローマ字綴り
Latin spelling
ア a カ ka サ sa タ ta ナ na ハ ha マ ma ヤ ya ラ ra ワ wa
イ i キ ki シ shi チ chi ニ ni ヒ hi E mi I i G ri 希 i
ウ u ク ku ス su ツ tsu ヌ nu フ fu ム mu ユ yu ル ru ウ u
エ e ケ ke セ se テ te 子 ne ヘ he メ me エ ye レ re エ e
オ o コ ko ソ so ト to ノ no ホ ho モ mo ヨ yo ロ ro
ゴ go ソ so フ do ホ bo 希 pi
グ gu ズ zu ツ zu ブ bu プ pu
キ gi ジ ji 子 ji ビ bi ピ pi
ガ ga ザ za ダ da バ ba パ pa
Example
コンナ リッパ ナ ボウ ト
Konna rippa na boshi
トウキョウ、オカアサン
Tokyo okasan

Titled Lady Comes to U. S. to Shop



U.P.—Underwood.
Lady Perring, prominent in London society, believes America can show the Old World a few things in the way of fashions. Here she is shown inspecting a summer trims wrap in a Chicago department store. Lady Perring is one of a party of 35 British visitors who are touring America.

New York Greets Rescued Fliers



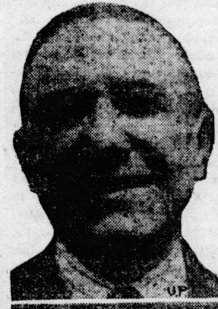
Above—Capt. Frank Courtney, British aviator, and his three companions of the Dornier-Napier flying boat Whale were extended the freedom of the city when they arrived in New York on the ship which picked them up in the Atlantic after their plane caught fire when they were attempting a westward ocean flight. The photograph shows, left to right, Grover Whalen, chairman of the mayor's reception committee; Elwood Hosme, Fred Pierce, Capt. Courtney, Mayor James J. Walker and Hugh Gilmour.

Inspired By London



U.P.
Julia Davis Adams, daughter of John W. Davis, Democratic nominee for president in 1924, wrote "The Swords of the Vikings," a juvenile book.

Leaves For Europe



U.P.—Pathé News
Fred A. Britten congressman from Illinois and chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, has sailed for Europe for a vacation. This photograph was taken just before he boarded the Leviathan. Mrs. Britten accompanied him.



Left—Princess Andreas, daughter of the late King Constantine of Greece has been keeping out of the limelight for several months. The reason was that she was busy running her antique shop in Paris. She is shown here with some of her merchandise.

Poor Children Eat Largest Ice Cream Cone



U.P.—Pathé News
Children who attended the annual picnic of the Northwestern University Settlement in Chicago were surprised when they were confronted by the largest ice cream cone ever made. The cone, which contained 500 quarts of ice cream made from dry skimmed milk, was large enough to make 4,000 normal-sized cones. Health authorities are finding that ice cream made of skimmed milk is useful in fighting malnutrition in poor children.

They Plan London-New York Flight



U.P.—Underwood
Mrs. Keith Miller and Capt. H. Lancaster are shown in front of the plane in which they flew in easy stages from England to Australia. Now they are back in England, planning a non-stop flight from London to New York and then a hop across the continent to Los Angeles.

BOY ATHLETE GAINED TITLE BY FIGHTING

Percy Williams, of Canada Fought for Chance

By STAN ERSKINE
United Press Staff Correspondent

PERCY WILLIAMS, winner of two championships at the Amsterdam Olympiad, is a champion today because all his life he fought for his big chance.

The Canadian schoolboy, in winning both the 100- and 200-meter dashes, accomplished a feat that such great stars as Jarvis, Walker, Kerr, Paddock, Scholz and Abrahams were unable to equal.

Archie Hahn won both sprints at St. Louis in 1904, and Ralph Craig sprinted to a double victory in 1912, but in neither meet was the competition as strong as it was at Amsterdam.

Williams ran to his victories against the finest field of dash men ever assembled at the Olympics. He is truly the "world's fastest human."

Lost on Toss of Coin.

Last year the toss of a coin kept the young sprint star from participating for the Canadian championship. The track classic was held at Toronto, but Williams lacked the funds to make the trip. Undaunted, he worked for a month in Toronto on the eve of the trials. In spite of these handicaps, he succeeded in placing second in his heat. At this time it developed that a mistake had been made in the entries and one of the contestants would have to withdraw. A toss of a coin and Williams lost his first chance for a major sprint title.

He returned home only to work harder. At the British Columbia Olympic trials, his efforts were rewarded. He equaled the world's record for the 100-meter run, covering the distance in 10 3-5 seconds.

Again Williams had difficulty in raising the necessary expense money to enter the final Olympic trials at Hamilton, Ont. At the last minute a local LaCrosse Club started a drive for funds. He was given a check for expenses just in time to reach Hamilton for the trials.

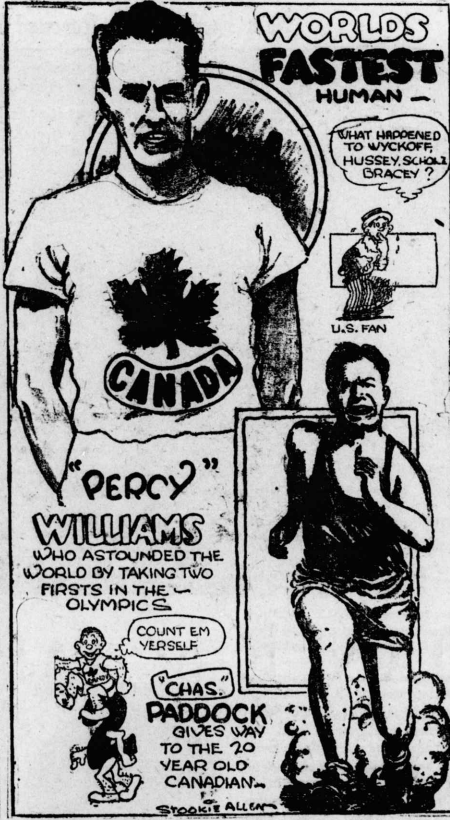
Born in Vancouver.

Williams was born in Vancouver in 1908. While being a natural runner all his life, he seldom took his track work seriously. Bob Granger, former track coach of the University of British Columbia, claims the honor of having brought Williams to light. He saw the youth in action in 1926 and induced him to train.

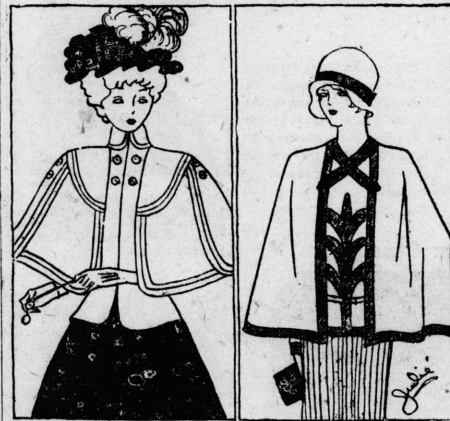
As a scholastic athlete Williams, in 1927, set a new Canadian high school record of 10 seconds flat for the 100-yard dash. This year he set a new dominion mark of 22 seconds in the 220-yard dash.

Williams has not revealed his plans for the future, but has indicated he will not enter the University of Washington, as was first reported.

The World's Fastest Human



THEN AND NOW



THIRTY YEARS AGO
Just as I was about to start on a mission of mercy at the church bazaar to help the poor and destitute Siamese, Biedia Croley called, arrayed in a new wrap called a London Cape. It is just the newest thing, she said and I was so interested in it that I am afraid I arrived too late to see the Siamese muck good. Discover, however, that mamma's jellies does know clothes, and a cape suit is more all sold without my help but my just what she should wear with her embroidered centerpiece was still anxiously waiting for an appreciative buyer.

TODAY
Capes seem to cap the climax for popularity this spring. Just met Dorothy Dallas who looked simply thrilling in a new one of beige and brown. Perhaps it sounds catty, but I bet she would look lean and shiny in a severely tailor made. But she is just what she should wear with her embroidered centerpiece was still anxiously waiting for an appreciative buyer.

SUMMERTIME JEWELRY
Crystal is the perfect jewelry for summer, alone or combined with other stones. The newest crystal jewelry is backed with tiny mirrors which makes the crystal more than ever diamond-like in brilliance. Sometimes these mirrors are red, white and blue in groups and look like sparks of colored fire.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS
Foods which have strong odors should be kept at the top of the refrigerator where their savors will not rise, in the natural circulation of air from shelf to shelf, and spoil the flavor of other foods.
Water in which rice has been cooked can be used to put stiffness into an organdie dress.

ENJOY YOUR HOME LIFE BY STUDYING THESE USEFUL HINTS BY JUNE DUNHAM

WHAT TO serve with this and that is a problem that vexes even versatile cooks at times. for although individual dishes be cooked to perfection, they must be sure to "go together," or the menu is disappointing.

As a rule the meat course determines the choice of other foods. With chicken, for example, we like the delicate cream soups and broths; light vegetables such as mushrooms, green peas, spinach, asparagus. Instead of potatoes, rice or noodles are often served with chicken. A salad of fruit is acceptable with the chicken menu, or one of light, crisp salad greens like cucumbers, cress or lettuce heart with a fancy dressing. An ideal desert is ice cream, a mousse, Bavarian or Spanish cream.

A meat course of veal seems to suggest a cream soup—perhaps cream of tomato or corn; spaghetti or macaroni are nice alternatives for potatoes; summer squash, succotash, asparagus, creamed carrots, creamed new turnips are vegetables that go well with veal; a salad of tomatoes and cucumbers with French dressing, egg salad or a salad of green peas and cheese; a dessert of the custard type, perhaps, a fruited gelatin, a tapioca pudding or a shortcake.

The beverage in either case might be iced tea or coffee or, for those who do not care for stimulation drinks, one of the cereal beverage substitutes made with rich whole milk and plenty of cracked ice.

The menu for a fish dinner might start with chicken and rice soup, then the baked or broiled fish, spaghetti and cheese, fried tomatoes, lettuce with Requefort dressing, coffee custard and sugar wafers, and the favorite beverage—tea, coffee, or a cereal drink.

With lamb we like a light soup such as cream of asparagus, lettuce or spinach soup. Rice or potatoes are usually chosen for the starchy members of the menu; green vegetables will be cauliflower, buttered beets, asparagus, spinach, green corn, carrots, peas, or carrots and peas combined. The salad may be of the crisp vegetable type such as cucumbers and green peppers, iced hearts of lettuce, or it may be a jellied vegetable salad. A good dessert with lamb would be a fresh jelly or mocha roll, or a layer cake with a luscious filling and top icing, with tea, coffee or a cereal beverage iced or hot, according to the season of the year.

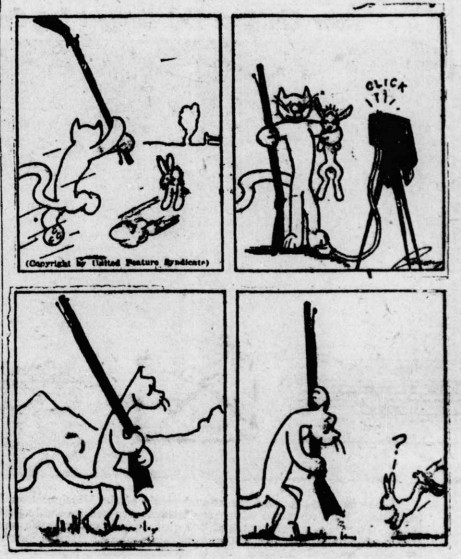
Baked ham has a number of close friends that are usually found in company with it, such as cream of tomato or cream of beet soup; hom-

iny, candied sweet potatoes, potatoes au gratin or potatoes stuffed and baked. A good choice for the green vegetables would be spinach, green beans, creamed cauliflower or cabbage, mashed turnips or corn and tomatoes. A salad of slaw goes well with ham; for dessert, perhaps a lemon pie, or, in summer, melon or a water ice.

Julie Says--



THE younger generation is already busy with the weighty problems of just what clothes to take back to school and college. This little frock is ideal for the purpose. A soft tweed in three tones, neutral in effect, makes a good background for the effective embroidery in red, light and dark blue. The collar and cuffs are double and white over blue. The tie is red. Invisible pockets are set along the embroidered lines. The skirt is pleated.



A LITTLE CHAT ABOUT YOUR FAMILY'S HEALTH AND SOME HINTS FOR THE HOME NURSE

VACCINATION
CENTURIES ago Jenner, in England, discovered a means of prevention of smallpox. He noticed that dairymaids who contracted cowpox were immune to the serious disease—smallpox. From this small beginning has grown the great science of preventative medicine. More particularly it has resulted in a successful fight against smallpox itself.

Vaccination, as it has developed, has changed smallpox from a dangerous and disfiguring disease of 50 years ago to a disease that is usually so mild that it is negligible. Our parents have been vaccinated and their parents before them, with the result that we have inherited a resistance to the disease that makes it very mild when we do contract it.

Our comparative immunity to the disease, and the defects, which were undoubtedly present in early vaccination, have brought about a condition which bids fair to be serious in the present or next generation. So many people are neglecting vaccination that smallpox is slowly but gradually increasing, both in the number of cases and in its severity. A recent issue of one of the great newspapers contained the statement that smallpox was today more prevalent in the United States than in any country in the world except India.

Dread of vaccination is entirely without foundation when modern

methods are used. Vaccination, like everything else in this world, had to go through a period of development. In its earlier days the vaccine was carried on ivory points which were more or less exposed to the dust and dirt. The result was that many people, in the early days of vaccination were not only given cowpox, but were infected with a form of blood poisoning. Now consider the modern method. The vaccine is put up in a sealed tube in which there is vaccine and nothing else but vaccine, just enough in each tube for each individual. There is not a possibility of that tube containing and conveying any form of blood poisoning. The skin of the patient is prepared as in any other surgical operation, the vaccine tube is broken with aseptic precautions, and the patient is vaccinated.

Gelatin Is Important

Research in the United States Department of Agriculture has shown that gelatin serves an important purpose in preserving the vitamins of nourishing fruit and vegetable dishes. Some of the vitamins of these juices are destroyed by heat, and gelatin desserts and salads form a happy way of preserving them by enabling the housewife to prepare the juices raw and at the same time add a light and delectable course to the menu.

Warm Night Comfort

When nights are very warm you sometimes can sleep more comfortably by putting two sheets over you instead of none at all.

With two sheets on top the still air space between them serves as an insulator against those sudden changes of temperature that so often cause summer colds.

Juliettes



This accessory ensemble of parasol and scarf are of printed silk in a small flower design, showing the vogue for printed silk has extended to accessories.

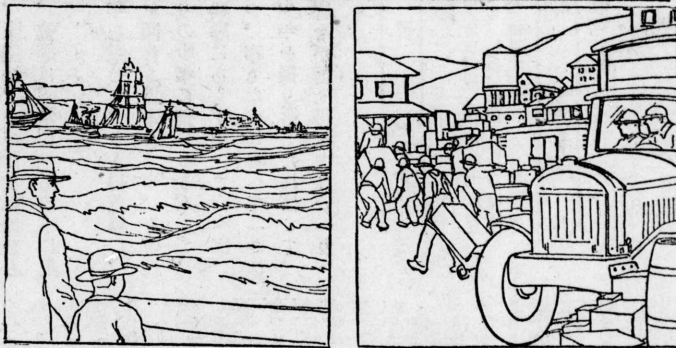
Juliettes



Here we are for the cooler days to come. A combination scarf and slip-on jacket called the mantelette. Two oblong scarfs are joined together. One fastened to form the sleeves, the other left free to drape over the shoulders.

VISITING THE WORLD CHILDREN

By Rath Thompson



CHILDREN OF CENTRAL CHILE

Elena and Eduard stood next to the great wall that kept the sea from swallowing Valparaiso. They saw many launches carrying heavy loads. Ships from many ports were about one mile out at sea. The launches pulled busily between the ships and the stone wharves. Years ago the people had torn down some hills and built this narrow strip so ships could trade their goods.

Father talked business with some men. Elena and Eduard watched. They saw loads taken to the ships. These loads were: Hides, wool, ore, nitrates, fruits, leather. These things were to go to Europe and the United States. They would go through the Panama canal. And these were the things from other lands Elena and Eduard saw unloaded—manufactured things: Shoes, cotton and woolen goods, farm tools, machinery, tractors, automobiles.

ROMANCE of JAPAN

Through the Ages

By JAMES A. B. SCHERRER

An Interpretative Outline of the Story of Japan from the Introduction of Buddhism in 552 A. D. to the Passage of the Manchurian Act in 1925.

(Continued from last week.)

Under the cover of hospitality, Iyeyasu even took hostages of the daimyos. They, too, were "invited" to make their city homes in the outer precincts of his colossal citadel, of which the castle proper dominated a secondary enclosure large enough to house a small city. All daimyos had to spend half their time within the walls of his Yedo citadel, and to leave their wives and families there when they were going back to or returning from their fiefs—in itself a time-consuming task that kept them fairly busy, and therefore comparatively harmless. But Iyeyasu, also created a new line of daimyos, bound to him by clanship and endowed with his bounty, and their new fiefs he drove like wedges between any two of the older line that seemed to him dangerously powerful. The Roman axiom, "Divide and rule," was with him an intuitive policy. Wary of the power wielded by the Fujiwaras through their monopoly of the supply of the imperial consorts, he divided even that ancient house against itself by an act of specious generosity. Two branches of this now enormous family were recognized as entitled to the imperial honors, which had the practical effect of splitting the Fujiwaras into rival factions, who thereafter spent their strength in intriguing against each other.

Subtlety of all Iyeyasu's stratagems was his knack of setting causes to work so as to produce effects favorable to his designs without the showing of his hand. He has been praised for his kindness to commoners, including merchants and peasants, who comprised more than ninety per cent of the Japanese people, and he did indeed grant them many privileges hitherto unknown; but this had the practical effect of ranging this immense body on his side as against the intriguing daimyos. And he was careful not to overload commoners with privilege! Industry and commerce flourished under his rule and that of his successors; agriculture was especially encouraged, as rice was the medium in which the revenues of the government were taken; but on the other hand all commoners were not only disarmed, they were subjected to a rigid caste system and watched by a vast network of spies designed to hold them forever in serfdom,—mere producers and barterers of the necessities of life for the unsubmerged tenth, forbidden to intermarry with their betters or even to bear surnames, the victims of a treadmill existence that had as object the prevention of change.

Iyeyasu conceived, planned, and executed the amazing ambition of perfecting an autocracy that should not only work like a well-oiled machine during his own lifetime, but remain fool-proof after his death, and thus secure to his family prolonged hereditary rule in spite of mediocre representatives, now and then, whom he foresaw in the due course of nature.

He provided Japan with a system of general education, under which every child had to learn to read and write; but Okakura, among others, points out that this system of instruction formed as much a part of his scheme for preserving absolutism as any of the military precautions he took against the power of the Kyoto court or that of the daimiates. Confucianism, with its emphasis on conservatism in general and its exaltation of filial piety and loyalty in particular, was at the core of his scheme of instruction. By means of Confucianism, universally inculcated, Iyeyasu welded Japan into an amazing cohesiveness. Over every group of five families was placed a group-chief to whom each member of the various families was bound by filial piety. These headmen were then in turn made strictly responsible to the daimyos, and the daimyos

directly to the Shogun; who, instead of submitting himself on final allegiance to the Emperor as Son of Heaven and the father over all, buried the native religion of Shinto under the tenets of Confucianism, made dazzlingly impressive, in turn, by the revived splendor of the Buddhist ritual. For religion, like education, was subordinated to statecraft.

Through its schools Japan was now thoroughly conventionalized. For instance, every girl had to learn familiarly and precisely the minutiae of the elaborate tea-ceremonies, which lay ready to Iyeyasu's hand as an instrument of discipline in the most rigid formalism. In addition, the daughters of the samurai, or soldiery of the daimiates, had further to learn minutely the death-drill known as jūgi, or "throat-piercings," corresponding to a drill in hara-kiri for their brothers.

It is doubtful whether even ancient Sparta went so far in military discipline as these schools of the Tokugawa Shoguns. Building on the groundwork of Bushido, Iyeyasu carried the compulsory training of the boys of Japan farther than his great ancestor, Yoshiie, had ever dreamed of doing in the schools of his mountain camps. Think of crowning a curriculum of archery and fencing, swordsmanship and stratagem, wrestling and jujutsu, with a daily suicide-drill! Boys in all the samurai schools were disciplined so constantly and rigidly in every tragic detail of this "bowl-cutting," and had it so impressed on their imaginations as the noblest of all deaths, that when the time for its actual enactment came "the were able to meet the bloody reality without a tremor and with perfect composure," at the mere word of their superior. The last tea of Rikyu had been an exceptional example of calm bravery so lately as the time of Hideyoshi, but under his immediate successor such instances became almost commonplace; readiness to pay the last sacrifice of obedience being drilled into the very marrow of the nation, and hara-kiri, or seppuku, becoming universally recognized as the honorable mode of death beyond every other.

Two youths, who once conspired against Iyeyasu to avenge the death of their father at his hands, were granted this mode as a favor; Iyeyasu especially commending their obedience to the maxim of Confucius, "Thou shalt not live under the same heaven nor tread the same earth with the enemy of thy father or lord." But in accordance with a stern law of his own, the death-sentence had to be suffered by all the male members of the offending family, so that the guilty youths, Sakon and Naiki, went to their tragic ceremonial accompanied by a third son, a mere child of eight. A physician witnessing what followed left an account of it.

"When they were all seated in a row for final despatch, Sakon turned to the youngest and said,

"Go thou first, for I wish to be sure that thou doest it aright!"

"Upon the little one's replying that, as he had never seen hara-kiri performed, he would like to see his brothers do it first, so that he could learn from their example, the older brothers smiled through their tears and exclaimed:

"Well said, Little One! So canst thou well boast of being our father's child."

(To be continued.)

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