





家庭ら

家庭の隅々まで... 研究して見たいと思ふ...



米國の行儀禮法

Mr. and Mrs. Yamato Sakurai... company at dinner...

招待状... 招待状の形式... 招待状の書き方...

花の水揚げ... 花の水揚げの仕方... 花の水揚げの注意...

マヨネーズ... マヨネーズの作り方... マヨネーズの材料...

料理献立... 料理献立の例... 料理献立の注意...

馬蹄肉... 馬蹄肉の作り方... 馬蹄肉の材料...

豆腐... 豆腐の作り方... 豆腐の材料...

顔色の白い人... 顔色の白い人の特徴... 顔色の白い人の原因...

色おしろい... 色おしろいの種類... 色おしろいの使い方...

読者の聲... 読者の声の募集... 読者の声の掲載...

人事相談... 人事相談の受付... 人事相談の回答...

色おしろい... 色おしろいの種類... 色おしろいの使い方...

子相供談

子供の智能助長の玩具の選び方

大賢より大愚まで

人さまたくの流儀
人間の智能の分岐に賢愚不肖の差がある...

知識の泉

民主主義の由来

ある朝、親子二人の百鬼夜行
ある朝、親子二人の百鬼夜行
ある朝、親子二人の百鬼夜行



童話 人の言ふことば

偉人の結婚生活

カールライル

偉人の結婚生活
カールライル
偉人の結婚生活

からだの交換

からだの交換
からだの交換
からだの交換

社会たより

社会たより
社会たより
社会たより

家庭笑話

家庭笑話
家庭笑話
家庭笑話

衛生問答

衛生問答
衛生問答
衛生問答

ベージュ色の流行

ベージュ色の流行

アフタヌーン

アフタヌーン

ドレス

ドレス
ドレス
ドレス

A組 "Class A"

読み方 READING

うけい

皆さんはうけいにかいてある字がよめますか。うけいの長いのははりが早くまはりますか。うけいははりが長いはりがある時

書取 Dictation

皆さんがよめる時は、うけい、はりがはりの字の所にありますか。

和訳 Translation Info Japanese

一、みなさん you boys and girls  
二、はやく quickly  
三、ながい long  
四、じ letter  
五、ある when  
六、ところ where

復習 (たのび) Review

口。見る。中。目。行く。本。言ひ。だいたなもの。せんせい。はじまり。おつしやる。

字引 Dictionary

とけい clock  
皆さん you boys and girls  
かいてある written

B組 "Class B"

読み方 READING

働くことは人の本分

はらり度々鳴いて、日が上つた人は皆ねんをなれた。母は養所で朝飯のしたくにかかり、父は店で商賣の用向きをしらべてゐる。町は段々人通りが多くなつて、車も通り馬も通る。新聞屋は新聞を、牛乳屋は牛乳を家々に配達してゐる。

書取 Dictation

日の上つた the sun rose  
母 mother  
養所 the kitchen  
朝飯 breakfast  
したく prep-  
action  
父 father  
は already  
店 store  
商賣 business  
用向き use

和訳 Translation Info Japanese

一、はらり to work  
二、度々 frequently  
三、鳴いて to sound  
四、日 the sun  
五、上つた to rise  
六、皆 everybody  
七、ねん to be  
八、なれた to be used to  
九、養所 the kitchen  
十、朝飯 breakfast  
十一、したく the prep-work  
十二、父 father  
十三、は already  
十四、店 store  
十五、商賣 business  
十六、用向き use  
十七、しらべてゐる is looking over  
十八、町 street  
十九、段々 gradually  
二十、人通 the passing of people  
二十一、車 car  
二十二、のり on the road  
二十三、多くなつて to pass  
二十四、新聞屋 newsman  
二十五、牛乳 milk-man  
二十六、馬 every horse  
二十七、通る to deliver  
二十八、配達 to deliver  
二十九、牛乳 business  
三十、家々 every house  
三十一、に to  
三十二、配達 to deliver  
三十三、牛乳 business  
三十四、は already  
三十五、店 store  
三十六、商賣 business  
三十七、用向き use

復習 (たのび) Review

入口。内外。食物。秋の頃。武器。外敵。生食。女。立番。果。共同。生活。蜜蜂

字引 Dictionary

働く working  
人 human-being  
木分 duty  
人 human-being  
木分 duty  
人 human-being  
木分 duty  
人 human-being  
木分 duty

和訳 Translation Info Japanese

八、はは mother  
九、うま horse  
十、あはれ breakfast  
十一、また again and again  
十二、おや father

作文 Composition

二、はたはた to work  
三、しごと work  
四、しんぶん newspaper  
五、みせ store  
六、しよもつ food  
七、くる車 car

作文 Composition

二、はたはた to work  
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四、しんぶん newspaper  
五、みせ store  
六、しよもつ food  
七、くる車 car

だれでも  
なにかも  
けつても  
あつても  
るんか  
Every man has his weak side.

早 時 字 車 仕 事

C 組 CLASS C

讀み方 READING

歸納的觀察

世の中には理論と實際とは、まるで別物であるやうに考へてゐる人が多いやうであるが、これは、全く、空理空論が、世の中に流行するからである。事實を、正しく観察調査し、これを集めて、材料として、歸納的に論じて行けば、その結論は、即ち事實であるから、實際と相違する譯はない。常識、又は、普通識といふのは、即ち、現在の事實を材料とし、歸納的に論じた結果である。この常識といふものは、一箇人の生活にも、社會の發達にも極めて必要なものである。青年時代には、自分の考へた空理空論を、實行しようと思ふ傾向があるが、常に、事實を集め、これより、歸納的に論じて行く習慣をつけて置けば、たゞひ、一方で、空理空論を考へても、自分で自分の空理空論の間違つて居ることに、気が付いて、それを、そのまま實行するやうな過ちを避けることが出来る。この事は、現今の社會に、最も必要であると思ふ(丘淺治郎)

復習 Review

伊儂。舞。傑出。鼓舞。良書。偉業。詩人。交際。衆人。品性。識見。手段。心聲。嗚呼。思想。

字引 Dictionary

歸納的 Inductive observation  
 世の中 In the world  
 理論 theory  
 實際 practice  
 考へて (thought) 別物 考へる  
 空理空論 visionary view

流行する to be popular  
 事實 a fact  
 正しく correctly  
 觀察し to examine  
 集めて material  
 論じて to argue  
 結論 conclusion  
 即ち that is  
 相違する to differ from  
 常識 common-sense  
 普通識 general sense  
 現在の present  
 結果 result  
 一箇人 an individual  
 生活 living  
 社會 society  
 發達 development  
 極めて a great deal  
 必要 necessary  
 青年時代 youth  
 自分の考へた tendency  
 常に always  
 習慣 habit  
 たゞひ although  
 一方で the other side  
 気が付く to notice  
 過ちを避ける to avoid an error  
 現今の社會 present world  
 最も必要 most necessary

日本歴史

大政奉還

論じて行けばその結論は即ち事實である  
 History of Japan  
 Return of the administrative authority  
 徳川十五代の將軍 (The fifteenth Shogun) の頃には幕府 (the feudal government) の勢は全く衰へて、大名達 (feudal lords) も幕府の命令 (orders) に従はなくなりなりました。將軍も、もはや日本の政治をすることが出来ないで、政治を天皇に返へすことになりました。徳川家康が幕府を開いてから二百六十五年、武士 (Samurai) が政治をするやうになつてから七百年ばかりたつて、再び政治が天皇に返つたのであります。この時、日本の年號 (the name of an era) が明治と改められました。之を明治維新 (the Restoration of Meiji) と云ふことに、將軍は政治を天皇に返しました



質問 Question  
 一、徳川幕府は何年つきましたか  
 二、徳川幕府を始めた人は誰ですか  
 三、何故幕府では政治を天皇に返しましたか  
 四、明治維新 (the Restoration of Meiji) は今から何年くらゐ前ですか

山田「言ひ切らんです。先生「また言ひましたね。山田「言へません。先生「餘り長ければ I hope you will come and see me まで、田中さん。田中「よく分りません。来て下さい、ですか。I hope が分りません。先生「I hope は言はなくてもよいが、どうぞ、として。田中「どうぞ来て下さい。先生「も少しいねいに言ふと、伊藤「先生言へるです。伊藤「お……い……で……さ……い……先生「Final ですよ。横井「言ふと、山田さん。山田「どうぞお出下さい。川村「それから when you have time はどうしませう。川村さん。川村「時を持つて居る時、ですか。先生「すこしへんです。川村「時がある時? 先生「その方がよろしい。然し、もつと良い言ひ方があります。山田さん。」

伊藤「時があつたら? 先生「それも良い。他に。田中「いいねいに言ふのですか。先生「いいねいに言ふと。田中「時がおありの時。先生「だんだん良くなりますが、日本語では、おひきの時にはと言ひます。山田「聞いた事があるです。先生「さうでせう。みんな聞いてゐるのですから、度々思ひ出すと、覚えてます。山田さん始めから。山田「どうぞお出下さい。おひきの時には。先生「おひきの時には、どうぞお出下さい。先生「よろしい。」

ろ ん  
 り  
 し  
 しょう  
 A single fact is worth a shipload of argument

ROMAJI DOWA  
 JIBUN NO TAME  
 Aru hito ga, niwa no ringo no ki ga, jama ni naru node ono de ki-rooto shimashita. Sore wo mite odorotta nowa, kino ue ni su wo tsukutte ita takusan no mushi deshita.  
 "Kono ki wa watakushitachi no uchi desukara dooka kiranai de oite kudasai. Yuku tokoro ga nakunari masukara."  
 to, tanomi mashita ga, sono hito wa mushi no tanomi nazo wo sukoshimo kamawazu sunzun kiri hajime mashita. Tokoro ga, miruto, nemoto no tokoro ni mitsubachi ga su wo tsukutte mitsu ga tamatte irunowo mite taisoo yorokobi.  
 "Soredewa kirasuni okoo."  
 to, kiru nowo yamenmashita. Mushitachi wa taisoo yorokobi mashita. Shikashi, sono hito ga kirunowo yameta nowa mushi wo kawasoo ni omotta nodewa naku, jibun ga mitsu wo toritai karada to yuukoto wo, mushitachi wa yoku shitte imashita kara, sono hito ni taishite wa, sukoshimo arigatai to omoi masen deshita.

挨拶の言葉  
 先生「I hope you will come and see me when you have time. 少しいねいに言ひます。山田さん。」

### Trapshoot Champion



U.P.—Pulse News  
Isaac Andrews of Spartanburg, S. C., who won the national trapshooting contest at Vandalia, O.

### Boy Soloist



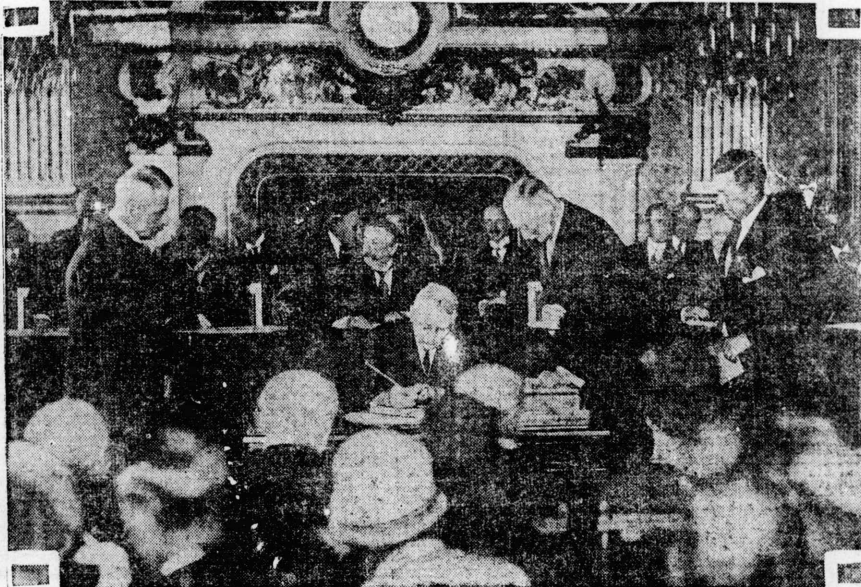
U.P.—Underwood  
Kenneth C. Birnbaum, although only 11 years old, is leader of his high school orchestra at Oakland, Cal., and has attained a state-wide reputation as a concert cornetist.

### New Speedboat Mark Set



U.P.—Underwood  
Gar Wood of Detroit and Orlin Johnson, his aide, in the Miss America VII, which averaged 92.8 miles an hour on the Detroit River. Gar Wood's brother, George, piloted the fleet craft on its record-smashing trial.

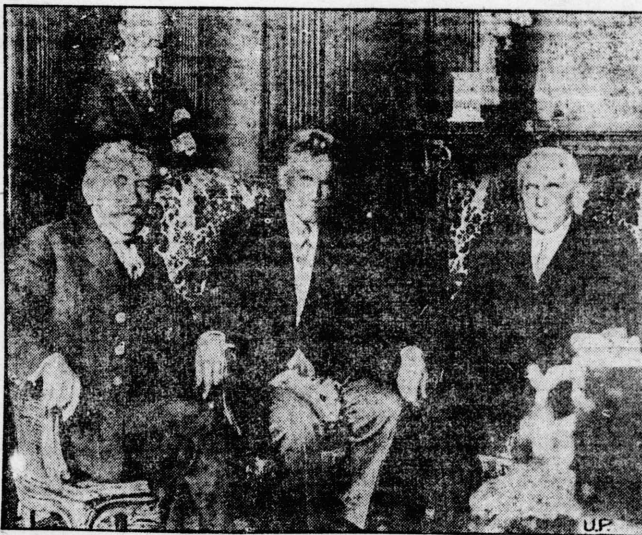
### WHEN THE ANTI-WAR PACT WAS SIGNED



U.P.—Underwood

(Above) Secretary of State Kellogg shown in the historic clock room of the quai d'Orsay, affixing his signature to the document in which 15 nations agreed to outlaw wars of aggression.

(right) three of the most notable leaders at the conference. Aristide Briand, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, U. S. Ambassador Herrick and Secretary Kellogg.



U.P.—Underwood

### Envoy Returns



U.P.—Pulse News  
Dr. J. Varela, Uruguayan minister to the United States, arrives in New York after a three months' vacation in South America.

### Wins Speed-Boat Race in Ohio



U.P.—Pulse News  
Ben Coler after winning the Dawes Trophy in a speed-boat race on the Ohio River at Marietta.

# ARMY GRID TEAM FACES BIG SEASON

## Will Play Stanford in New York City in December

By FRANK GETTY  
United Press Sports Editor  
THE most difficult football schedule ever undertaken by a West Point team—perhaps the hardest ever faced by any eleven—confronts "Biff" Jones and his stalwart Cadets.

Powerful teams from every section of the country are on the Army's 1928 schedule. Jones, an inspiring, fighting type of coach, looks forward to the forthcoming season with pride and a certain confidence.

The pride, which is shared by all West Point men, is based upon the fact that the Army, spurned by its traditional rival, the Navy, has put together a schedule embracing games with the highest type of rivals, academically as well as athletically, to be found in the United States.

Obtaining a game with Stanford, to be played in New York in December, was the Army's coup d'etat. In addition, the Cadets will meet Southern Methodist, Nebraska, Yale and Harvard and Notre Dame.

Navy's Ace Trumped.  
When the Navy and Army severed relations, the two service academies entered into a race for the most impressive substitute for the annual, picturesque, traditional Army-Navy game. The midshipmen signed up with Princeton, where Bill Roper will have one of the strongest eleven in the East, and seemed to have taken the first trick. The cadets engaged to play Nebraska and then went out after something truly impressive to replace the Navy game.

Announcement of an agreement for a game with Stanford was greeted with loud cheers by Army men everywhere. It will be the first time a California eleven ever has come to New York for a football game.

There is little likelihood that athletic relations between the Army and the Navy will be resumed in the near future. Major Philip Fleming, graduate manager of athletics at West Point made this clear in the course of some brief remarks at a luncheon given by Christy Walsh for the football coaches on his staff of writers.

"The Navy broke a contract which we had entered into, calling for a series of four football games," said Major Fleming. "Until they renew and live up to that contract, we are not interested in meeting them."

Calls Oliphant "Greatest"  
It may be that the Army team will have little left with which to withstand the Stanford challenge in December, but the satisfaction of having made the match will remain. "Biff" Jones is faced with a positively devastating schedule. If his team can come through unbeaten, there will be little difficulty in awarding the national championship of 1928.

Stanford probably will feel the effects of the long trip East, and climatic difficulties such as are the rule in New York in December may hamper the Californians. Considerations such as these may offset the army's weariness after meeting Nebraska, Notre Dame and Yale.

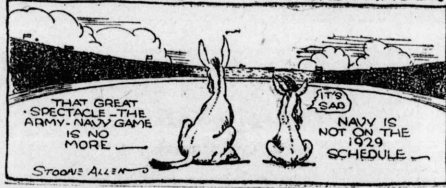
If there is a coach who can bring his men through and win that December game, it is "Biff" West Point has had few leaders his equal.

Incidentally, at the same luncheon, Jones was asked who he considered the greatest ball carrier within his experience as a follower of football. Without hesitation he named Elmer Oliphant, the former West Point back.

### Set to Tackle Tough Schedule



**"BIFF" JONES**  
"THE MOST SUCCESSFUL COACH THE ARMY EVER HAD."



### THEN AND NOW



**SIXTY YEARS AGO**  
AS Hamlet said to his mother, "Gaze you on this picture and then upon this." Here is a miss of the eighteen sixties wearing a headpiece which faintly resembles a piece of ice being held in place with a towel but which was really a lovely bonnet of the day intended to impart dignity to its wearer. Of white crepe, puffed, trimmed with white ribbon, flowers and lace. The ties, which they called "strings," were loosely knotted under the chin.

**TODAY**  
NOWADAYS it's a long hunt to find a Grandma who wears a bonnet, although there is nothing lovelier than to come across an old-fashioned lady whose years have left a mark of dignity and sweetness and crowned with lovely grey hair, wearing one of the headpieces of other years. But here is a today's version of the bonnet. The tiny close-fitting cloche comes nearest to it. Of knitted straw with an aigrette very low at one side.

### SHOULDER FLOWER POPULAR

The accessories, the shoulder flower and pearls are staging a comeback, not that they were ever totally eclipsed, but they seem to be growing stronger in favor than ever especially with the evening gown. Many fashionable women are wearing the fabric shoulder flower on their costumes, in town and at the resorts.

### NIGHTIES IN VOGUE

The high necked nightie is the coming one for fall and winter. Most of them have very elaborate little yokes and either a shirt collar or one of the little round ones of the Peter Pan type. A few of the gowns also have long sleeves, made of very sheer material, nimon or georgette. These gowns are really adorable.

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

#### OLD-FASHIONED JELLY ROLL

REMEMBER what a special treat we once considered the fresh jelly roll—how long we would gaze upon it with longing as we passed the bakery shop, and run home to tease the cook for one of our very own?

Just where this popular old-time dessert has been keeping itself lately we do not know. But we've missed it, and would like to welcome it back again.

The foundation for every well-made jelly roll is of course, sponge cake. And a very economical recipe for this purpose occurs to me.

It calls for two eggs, four tablespoons of hot water, a cup less two tablespoons of pastry flour, a teaspoon and a half of baking powder, three-fourths cup of sugar, a half teaspoon of flavoring and a quarter teaspoon of salt.

First beat the yolks of the eggs thoroughly and add half the sugar and beat well again. Then add the boiling water and the balance of the sugar and beat.

Sift the dry ingredients and add gradually to the egg and sugar mixture, add flavoring, and last of all add the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs.

The batter should be poured into a large yellow pan that has been lined with buttered paper and the cake mixture should not be too thick or it will be difficult to roll when baked.

Use a moderate oven and bake for about fifteen minutes; then turn the cake onto a paper that has been sprinkled liberally with powdered sugar. Cut off the edges, spread with jelly and roll up quickly.

Jelly of any type may be used, but one of the nicest flavors we remember is quince. Again we recall a filling of tart crab apple jelly that seemed especially good in contrast with the sweet cake. New process recipes for making both jellies are as follows:

Use four cups of juice from the cooked fruit, seven and a half level cups of sugar, and a half-cup of liquid pectin. Remove the core, blossom and stem ends from about two and a half pounds of ripe fruit. Do not peel the fruit, however. Put it through a food chopper or chop very fine, add four cups of water to the fruit and simmer in a covered pan for 15 minutes. Place the fruit in a cheesecloth bag and squeeze out the juice. Then drip the juice through a cotton flannel bag if a sparkling jelly is desired. Measure the sugar and then the

juice into a large saucepan, stir and bring to a boil. At once add the pectin, stirring constantly, and bring again to a full, rolling boil for a half minute. Remove from the fire, let the jelly stand a minute, skim, pour and cover with hot melted paraffin.

### Julie Says --



FOR the younger generation is this little velveteen ensemble—especially for the girl who adores the boyish type of frock. The three-quarter coat is very simple in cut and the frock underneath is boyish in line. The upper part is of white flat crepe and suggests a vest. The pipings and the tie are also of white crepe. The skirt is very plain with a front kick pleat.



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

**UNCONSCIOUSNESS**  
**A** PERSON loses consciousness in the street or in any other public place. Immediately a crowd collects. One or two are doing something to help the unfortunate; a few are perhaps genuinely and properly interested and able to offer helpful suggestions, but the remainder, the vast majority, are only curious, and in nearly every case their curiosity is doing more damage to an already injured person. One of the first principles is that the unconscious person must have fresh air. This can only be secured by removing him, or by dispersing the crowd.

Another mistake is that the anxious bystander is anxious to have the patient sit up. In an ordinary fainting spell this is absolutely wrong. Medical study has shown that in fainting there is a decrease of the blood supply to the brain. If the person sits up this lack of blood is increased. The same thing applies to the common deluge of cold water. Keep the patient flat, loosen the clothes around the neck and chest if they are tight, apply a cool, damp cloth to the face, keep the feet and legs warm and wait for the doctor.

A fainting spell may be due to heat, fatigue, fright, or bleeding, but many other conditions cause unconsciousness, such as injury to the head, disease of the brain, apo-

plexy, epilepsy, kidney disease and poisoning. This being the case, do not take the responsibility of treatment. Here are some first aid suggestions:  
 First, send for a doctor; second, loosen all tight clothes; third, place the body on the back with the head very slightly raised to favor breathing; fourth, apply cold to the face and heat to the feet and legs; fifth, allow plenty of fresh air; sixth, give nothing by mouth unless you know the cause to be poisoning; seventh, look carefully for evidence of bleeding; and eighth, if the person has to be moved, do it carefully, keeping the body horizontal.

**FRUITS FOR DESSERTS.**

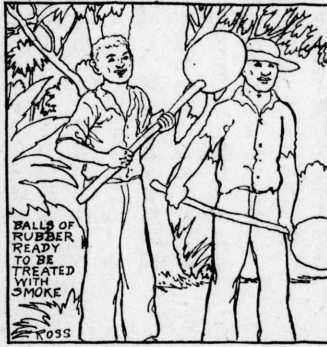
Many health authorities attribute America's digestive disorders to overeating, especially of rich, heavy desserts. Fruits or flavored gelatin are logical climaxes to the average meal.

Above all else, fish should be fresh. It is best to go to the market and make one's own selection. If the fish is strictly fresh, the eyes will be bright red, the flesh firm and fresh in color.

Food for children should be carefully selected and balanced, well prepared and attractively presented.

**VISITING THE WORLD CHILDREN**

By Ruth Thompson



BALLS OF RUBBER READY TO BE TREATED WITH SMOKE



SMOKING RUBBER

**CHILDREN OF BRAZIL**

"But, father, we in Matto Grosso do not grow all the things you said—coffee, sugar, cotton, rubber. We have cattle on our grass lands. We have gold in our hills. Just where do those other things come from?" And father took another big drink of his good tea. Then he said, "Tono, Brazil is a big, big country. It is larger than the United States to the north of us."

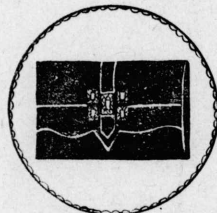
And father said, "Then, since our Brazil is so large there is room for many things to grow! North of us lies the equator, the earth's hot belt. North of us is the Amazon river. It is the world's greatest river system. It has 200 branch rivers! It is in our own Brazil! And there in the deep, dark, hot forests grow rich woods—mahogany, rosewood. There, too, grow the rubber trees."

—GJ2—

**Julliettes**



Rah! rah! rah! Who are we for! Well any way we are for this new scarf. The football figures are appliqued to a new neck handkerchief for the sport frock.



A new black envelope bag of an-elope. The fastening is a lovely puckle of colored crystals of the famous Chanel coloring—red, white and blue.



The eyes certainly have it. All the new hats show the eyes or at least one of them. This is a model by Reboux of black felt. The brim is tucked back in pleats at each side and grosgrain ribbon is drawn through the front, making a little bandeau over the brow.

**The ROMANCE of JAPAN**

Through the Ages

By JAMES A. B. SCHERER

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

(Continued from last week.)

The dedication exercises of this expensive religious establishment were violently interrupted by a posse of Tokugawa police, who claimed that an inscription on the big bronze bell—still to be seen at Kyoto—was treasonable to their house. It was a trumped-up charge, but it furnished Iyeyasu with a pretext for attacking Hideyori in his Osaka castle, now that the young man was bereft of means; and the attack followed in due course.

But the mighty stronghold proved impregnable to bare siege. Once more the ladies were called on to exercise their blandishments. They succeeded so well that Hideyori finally agreed to an amazing agreement. The siege was indeed to be lifted and he was to be left in "complete control" of the castle; but, seeing that it is polite and considerate to give hostages or their equivalent to armies that are so kind as to lift sieges, Hideyori undertook on his side to admit some of Iyeyasu's troops to the hospitality of his outer defenses and even to allow them to fill up the first moat. Iyeyasu was so kind as to say that this labor would be furnished gratis!

Of course it was the old story of the camel that nosed it way inside the Arab's tent. Poor Hideyori discovered that letting troops in was far easier than getting them out. From the destruction of the first line of defenses Iyeyasu's thousands of energetic soldiers went on unchecked to the second line; and, by the time they had finished their appointed duties, the castle had become a mere shell, "a dream within a dream," as Hideyoshi had prophesied.

Meanwhile, however, the Catholic, against whom Iyeyasu had recently issued his edict, rallied around Hideyori. Moreover, his dead father still had many powerful friends left among the feudal chiefs, many of whom were envious of Iyeyasu's vast power. "The old Badger," as he is sometimes half-affectionately called by Japanese writers, fought shy of rousing the slumbering influence of the dead Talko. He was especially apprehensive lest Hideyori should take it into his head to put on his armor and march out of his dream castle at the head of his still powerful troops. So, at last, in 1615—the year before his own death—Iyeyasu moved in great force against Hideyori, having got word to him through the ladies that it would be simply fatal to sally forth, as he was actually planning to do.

The castle was now beleaguered and burned. Hideyori's wife made her way to her grandfather's tent and begged for her husband's life, but the old man was hard. He forced Hideyori to commit suicide, had his mother murdered, and even caused his little six-year-old son to be beheaded by a common executioner. Proceeding to Kyoto after the battle of Osaka castle, Iyeyasu next razed the temple that had been built in Hideyoshi's honor, removed his tomb to a remote corner of the Dai-Butsu enclosure, and even induced the helpless Emperor to annul his posthumous title.

All this was hardly in accord with one of those maxims in the composition of which Iyeyasu liked to occupy his leisure:—"Before taking any step, propound to your heart the query, How about justice?"

His favorite maxims, whether sincere or not, deserve perpetuation, especially in the beautiful translation of Loves Dickinson:

Life is like unto a long journey with a heavy load. Let thy steps be slow and steady, that thou stumble not.

Persuade thyself that privations are the common lot of mankind, and there will be no room for discontent, neither for despair.

When ambitious desires arise in thy heart, recall the days of extremity thou hast passed through.

Patience is the root of quietness and assurance forever.

If thou knowest only what it is to conquer, and knowest not what it is to be defeated, woe unto thee! It will fare ill with thee.

Find fault with thyself rather than with others.

Better the less than the more.

This last maxim seems especially ironical, as we remember that on Iyeyasu's death nineteen-twentieths of all Japan was in the hands of his family and adherents.

Adams, although a Puritan, scarcely exaggerates the participation of Catholics in the final battle around Osaka castle. The Christians fought with Iyeyasu's troops boldly, under the banners emblazoned with golden crosses and with images of Christ and St. Iago, the patron saint of Spain.

Iyeyasu's early death prevented his own effective enforcement of his anti-Christian edict, issued only after a long and painstaking investigation had been crowned by the testimony of Adams. He even sent a personal envoy to Rome, who came back and told him that the Pope claimed universal dominion. He became reluctantly convinced, like Hideyoshi before him, that even the lucrative trade with Portugal and Spain must be sacrificed to save Japan's life. The fact that the Portuguese took advantage of this trade to carry large numbers of Japanese into slavery scarcely increased his affection for Christians, and the battle of Osaka castle proved to be the last straw. Indeed the fighting of the Christians so enraged the entire Tokugawa family that Hidetada made the persecution of "the romish religion" a policy of state as soon as his father had been entombed at Nikko.

Hidetada was to learn at once that the blood of the martyrs may become the seed of the church. On the decapitation of two friars at Nagasaki, great crowds flocked to the grave in which both bodies were interred, the sick were carried thither to be healed and converts displayed the boldest courage. One Dominican friar went so far as to announce that he acknowledged no Emperor of Japan, but only the Emperor of Heaven. Hidetada promptly beheaded him and his colleagues, but took the precaution to bury them deep at sea, where seed cannot flourish.

Fresh missionaries kept on coming into Japan, undismayed. On one Portuguese ship a letter was intercepted, addressed to Japanese Christians, urging them to revolt, and promising the aid of men-of-war. Some Nagasaki Christians united in an armed attempt to rescue two Spanish friars, who were thereupon roasted to death. Hidetada was provoked to ever sterner measures, culminating in the so-called "great martyrdom" at Nagasaki in 1622, when nine foreign priests and 19 Japanese Christians were burned at the stake.

(To be continued.)

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