







A組 "Class A"

読み方 READING

どけいのうた

どけいはあさから かつちん、かつちん。 たんなじひびきで うごいて居れども

ちつとも たんなじ 所をさきすに ばんまで かうして かつちん、かつちん。

こけいはばんでも かつちん、かつちん。

われらがねごとで やすんで居るまも

米 日 刊 週

ちつとも 休まず、 いきをもつがずに、 あさまで かうして

かつちん、かつちん。

復習(たごらひ) Review

一日。所。字。長い。皆さん。 何じかん。早く。時。

字 引 Dictionary

とけい clock うた song ちつとも morning ひびき sound うごいて move 居れども(おぼろげに) ちつとも(ちつとも)

B組 "Class B"

読み方 READING

マツチ

マツチの如く便利なるものは世に少 かるべし。我等は平生用ひなれたれ ば、さ程に思はざれども、此のもの なかりし昔思ひ出すときは、今更

に其の便利なるに驚かざるなり。 諸君はいまだマツチの製造場を見た ることなるべし。マツチの製造に

は驚くべき手数のかゝるものなり。 まづ木材を切り、湯氣にてむし、

けづりてうす板とし、細くさざみて ちく木とし、火にかわかし、頭に

薬をつけ、そのかたまるを待ち、 箱に入る。一箱のマツチが我等の手

に入るまでには、何十人の人手を要 するを知らず。之を思はざ一本の

マツチも、そまつには使ふべからず

復習(たごらひ) Review

産み出す。毎日働いて。牛乳。人の職業 人通りが多く。母。朝飯のしたく。新聞

字 引 Dictionary

マツチの如く like match 便利なもの convenient thing 世に in the world 少 rare

少かるべし(少い)らう 我等 we 平生 usually 用ひなれたる to be accustomed to use なれたる(なれてゐる)から 程に(それほ)うに 思はざれども(思はないが) 此のもの this thing なかりし(なかつた) 昔 old times 思ひ出す to recall 今更 now; at this hour 驚かざるなり(驚くのであ)る 諸君(みなさん)

製造場 manufactory 見たること(見たこと) なるべし(驚くほど) 驚くべき(驚くべき) 手数のかゝる troublesome まづ in the first place 木材 wood 切り(を)て 湯氣(を)むし to warm with steam けづり to plane うす板 thin board ちく木 stem board 細くさざみて to cut into pieces 火にかわかし to dry with the fire 頭に head 待つ(待) to wait 箱に入る to put them in the box 手に入るまでには before we get hold of 何十人 dozens of people 手を要す to require trouble 要するを知らず(要するかわか らない) 使ふべからず(使つてはならない)

和訳 Translation Info

1. to require trouble 2. carelessly 3. to harden

四 to warm with steam 五 manufactory 六 old times 七 to recall 八 to plane 九 to cut into pieces 十 thin board 十一 usually 十二 rare

作文、Composition

次の文を話のやうに直して下す 一、諸君はいまだマツチの製造場 を見たることなるべし 二、マツチの如く便利なるものは 世に少なるべし 三、マツチの製造には驚くべき手 数のかゝるものなり 四、何十人の人手を要するを知ら ず 五、此のものなかりし昔を思ひ出 すときは、其の便利なるに驚か ざるなり

訪問 VISIT

先生「Pardon me for keeping you waiting.」

伊藤「Pardon me.」

先生「いろいろの言ひ方がありま す。ここでは、失禮いたしました、 とか、すみません、とか 伊藤「待ちまして、失禮いたしま した」

先生「それでは、どちらが待つた のか譯りません 伊藤「あなたが待ちましてと言ふ んですか」

先生「お待ちはなすつてはいませ んが、もつと良い言ひ方がありま す。譯でも」

先生「お待たせして、とか、お待 たせしまして、とか、言ひます 山田「お待たせして失禮しました 田中「先生、失禮ございましたで はいけませんか」

先生「失禮でございます」 田中「失禮でございます、それなら結構 ですか」 伊藤「先生、申し上げる言ひ方 ですか」 伊藤「だれか言つたのを聞いたで すか」 先生「たぶん、失禮を申し上げま したと言つたのでせう」 伊藤「Oh, yes.」 先生「それは大層丁寧な言ひ方 ですよ。しかし、ふだんはそんなに ていねいに言はないでもよろし い。タブレットに書いて下さい」

お待たせして失禮しました

お待たせしてすみません

お待たせして失禮でございます

お待たせしてすみません

お待たせして失禮でございます

お待たせしてすみません

お待たせして失禮でございます

お待たせしてすみません

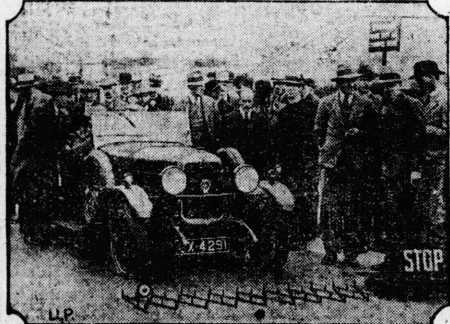
お待たせして失禮でございます

お待たせしてすみません

お待たせして失禮でございます



### To Foil Motor Bandits



A trap for speeding motorists attempting to outwit the law has been perfected in England. The device folds up into a case about the size of a valise and when opened a spiked arm moves out and a "Stop" sign is raised. The spikes puncture all of the tires.

### "G. B. S." And Another Film Star

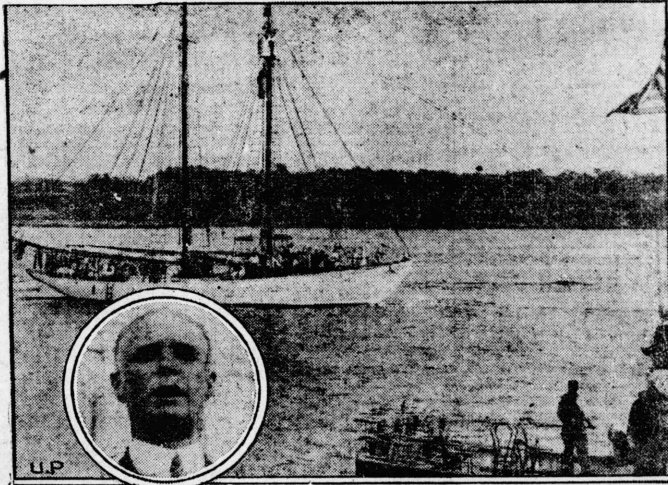


### Legless Flier In Difficulties



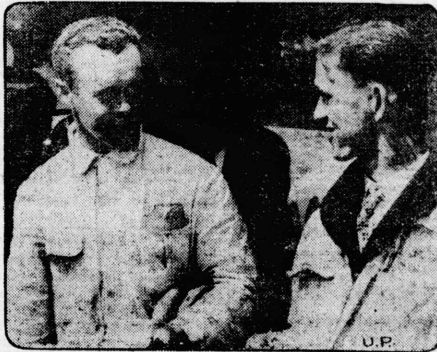
Morris R. "Dinger" Daugherty, one-armed aviator whose legs are artificial, was forced down and declared missing in a recent flight from New York to New Martinsville, W. Va. Because of his physical handicap Daugherty often is in trouble in the air, but he persists in devoting most of his time to aviation.

### Returns from Sojourn in Arctic



Above—The schooner in which Donald B. McMillan, (inset) noted explorer, has been cruising in northern waters recently returned to Wiscasset, Me. McMillan plans another voyage of exploration soon.

### Wins Trans-Continent Race



Left—George Bernard Shaw made one "talkie" moving picture and liked his work so well he is going to appear in another one. He is shown with Alice Terry at Nice, France, where Rex Ingram, husband of Miss Terry, is directing a film.

Right—Earl Rowland (left) of Wichita, Kans., whose Cessna monoplane won the Class A race from New York to Los Angeles. Rowland is shown with Bill Kawalski, who accompanied him on the flight.

### Back Home From the Summer Vacation



When President and Mrs. Coolidge returned to Washington from their holiday they were met at the station by Herbert Hoover, Republican presidential nominee, and other political leaders. Left to right, Mrs. Coolidge the President, Mrs. Hoover and the nominee. A few members of the cabinet are seen in the rear.

### FRENCH VIE FOR SPORTS SUPREMACY

#### Paris Becomes Center For International Federations

By GEORGE KIRKSEY  
United Press Sports Writer\*

**T**HE French have started a campaign to rebel against the supremacy of the United States in sports, and they are going about it in an odd way.

France hopes to gain control of sports, not on the athletic field, but in the chamber halls. Some one got an idea of forming a sport federation in several years back and since that time almost 1,000,000 Frenchmen have had the same idea.

There are international federations existing in Paris for more than a dozen sports, and others are springing up every few months.

The latest group to acquire power is the international Federation of Basketball. Despite the protests of the United States, where the game originated, the rules of basketball have been changed by the Paris group.

When the American Expeditionary Forces invaded France, they took along the game of basketball and taught it to the Allies. The French and Italians took to the game so rapidly that today basketball ranks as the third sport in France. It is played all year around indoors in winter and outdoors in the summer months.

#### Dribbling Rule Altered.

The French changed the rules to suit themselves, and the game no longer resembles the fast, thrilling game introduced to the Allies ten years ago. Fouls are called whenever two players of the same team touch, and the referee seldom stops whistling. The dribbling rule was altered to allow the players to run with the ball almost at will.

The French interpretation of the rules spread all over Europe and recently French officials felt powerful enough to defy the United States. They took their case to Amsterdam and the International Athletic Federation (not to be confused with the French organization) decided that the French rules would prevail in all European countries and that the American rules would be a vogue in America only.

An international federation will sit in Paris to control basketball, and among its four members two are French, one the president and the other secretary, one from the United States and one from Canada.

#### Rule Tennis World.

In France all this is considered a great moral victory for the far-sighted policy of the French sportsmen who conceived the idea of organizing federations to govern all sports.

With the financial aid of the French government meetings were called, and attended by few but Frenchmen. International Federations were organized and Frenchmen elected presidents of them.

The greatest hope of the French sportsmen is to take the control of the boxing industry away from the United States. France has an International Boxing Federation of some standing, but its power is hardly the equal of the New York State Athletic Commission.

The International Tennis Federation is the only one of the many Paris organizations which really has the power to extend its control to all nations. With France holding the Davis Cup and most of the other tennis titles as well, Paris is the logical capital of the tennis world.

But when the French start forming an International Baseball Federation, they have carried their little diversion too far. The folly of such an attempt is insane, and if the French should change the rules to make a home run "out" who would play it that way?

### The French Move the Strings



### THEN AND NOW



SIXTY YEARS AGO TODAY

TODAY

**SISTER SUE** of 60 years ago took no chances with Father Neptune's watery buffeting. No dimpled knees or pinky toes were displayed for his bewhiskered and salt-eyed gaze. In fact if Sister Sue approached the surf today attired (or weighed down with her ancient harness) there would be reasonable doubts from the onlookers as to whether she contemplated flying or swimming. Of purple flannel edged with white. The head gear of oiled silk.

**NOT** so with the modern day mermaid. She is decidedly in the swim without any sartorial inhibitions. Truly the "freedom of the seas" is the cry of the aquatic mistress of today. This one-piece suit of knitted material (with graduating stripes of brown on a cream background. It also has the new sun-buck for sunburn cut in a deep oval. Can't you see her prudent sister of yesterday glumping at her and gasping, "How hot is the world coming to!"

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

#### COMPLETE RECIPES FOR A VEGETABLE MEAL

**I**T IS our habit to occasionally give some attention to recipes and menus for the meatless meal, for the benefit of those who recognize the wisdom of at least one vegetable night a week. And today the discussion embodies recipes for an entire dinner menu, from first course to last.

For our soup we shall have a delicious cream of turnip soup, made as follows:

Use four young white turnips, two small onions, three stalks of celery, four cups of milk, seasoning and a little butter and flour thickening. Cut the vegetables in small pieces and cook them together until tender; put all through a sieve, add the milk which has been made into a smooth paste with a little of the flour. Cook for ten minutes and serve with bread croutons.

For the main course we shall have eggs on casserole with mixed vegetables, Lyonnaise potatoes and a salad of tomatoes and cheese.

To prepare the egg dish, line the bottom of a buttered casserole with assorted cooked vegetables such as carrots, peas, celery, bits of cauliflower, or whatever you may have on hand. Chop the whites of the eggs and mix them with cream sauce; pour the sauce over the mixed vegetables and sprinkle the top with the yolks of eggs which have been put through a dicer. Dot liberally with butter and put in a moderate oven until thoroughly heated.

A good recipe for Lyonnaise potatoes is the following: Brown two tablespoons of grated onion in two tablespoons of butter; add two cups of cold boiled potatoes which have been diced and cook in the pan until lightly browned.

For tomato and cheese salad use firm ripe tomatoes, peeled and sliced upon a bed of crisp shredded-lettuce. Cream a package of cream cheese and add to it a teaspoonful of chopped chives and a teaspoonful of minced green pepper. Make the cheese into small balls and arrange them on the salad plate. Serve with a Russian or 1000 Island dressing.

For dessert we suggest a banana pudding which is a particularly good choice for the vegetarian meal. To a cup of hot milk add a cup of stale bread crumbs and allow the crumbs to soak for half an hour. Add another cup of milk, a half cup of banana pulp and three eggs lightly beaten. Then add a pinch of salt, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, a teaspoon of vanilla and two teaspoons of lemon juice. Cook as

you would a custard in a large pudding dish or individual molds. When the pudding is firm in the center it is done. When ready to serve, unmold and serve with a rich sauce or cream. The beverage for a vegetarian meal is usually one of the non-stimulating type—either decaffeinated coffee or a cereal beverage substitute.

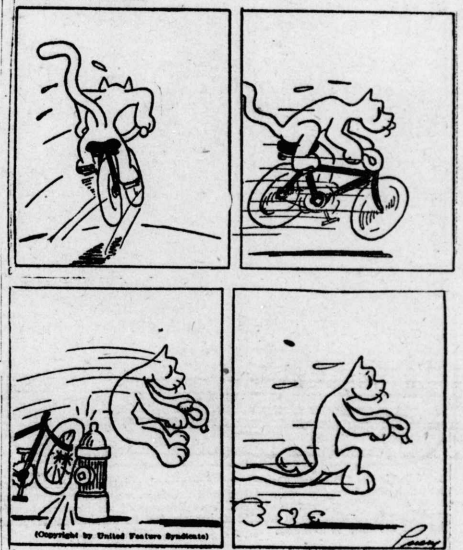
#### Julie Says—



**T**HIS lively frock, a combination of two materials is particularly appropriate for afternoon wear.

This model is beige and brown and the materials are flat crepe and transparent velvet. The skirt is tiered and each tier is flared.

### CAT TALES



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

**BLEEDERS**

SOMETIMES when a person receives a slight cut, has a tooth pulled, or has some slight operation, there is difficulty in getting the bleeding to stop. An injury in which the blood should clot in a few minutes and stop the hemorrhage, keeps on bleeding indefinitely and at times really endangers life. There is no reason for this in so far as the wound is concerned. The patient is what is known as a bleeder or hemophilic.

The condition may be discovered quite by accident. A slight injury keeps on bleeding and the family doctor find the abnormal condition of the blood. On the other hand it may be discovered when the blood clotting time is being determined before an operation, or at the periodic examination.

One of the most frequent signs is excessive hemorrhage from the nose. It is also quite common for bleeders to have hemorrhage from other mucous membranes, such as the mouth or bowels. It may occur under the skin after a slight pinch, in which case it leaves a dark mark resembling a bruise. Sometimes the blood escapes into a joint and materially interferes with its function.

The tendency to bleed is hereditary characteristic and is usually, but not always, transmitted through

the female side. One peculiar case is reported in Switzerland in which hemophilia could be traced back for three generations, the females remaining exempt but transmitting the disease to the male children.

Patients who are bleeders are usually young, the reason being that the condition is remedied or the patient dies before he reaches maturity. It affects blonds more commonly than brunettes, but occurs in all races, colors and climates.

The cause of the disease is the absence of one of the active ferments of the blood. This is the ferment which causes fibrin to form and make the web which is the basis of the blood clot.

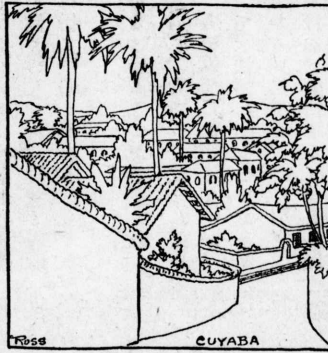
If discovered before the hemorrhage occurs, the condition can be remedied by proper medical treatment and the tendency to bleed will disappear.

**CHAIRS FOR JUVENILES**

Children always like to have their possessions as much as possible like those of adults. New diminutive chairs are made of wood and striped canvas in the shape of lounging or deck chairs. They have the added advantage of a small awning to protect tiny heads from the sun.

**VISITING THE WORLD CHILDREN**

By Ruth Thompson



It was raining, raining hard in Matto Grosso. Mother, father, Maruca and Tono had ridden to the city of Cuyaba (koo-ya-ba). They did not know it was going to rain. But the rain did not bother that family. What do you think father said? He said, "Run! Look in the sand of the street, my Maruca and Tono. See if the rain has washed gold down from the hills!"

So Maruca and Tono looked. They hunted and hunted. And they really found some gold nuggets! "Good! Good! Maruca and Tono, you are very good!" That was what father said. He was pleased. "Now we shall buy more food. Maybe some day we shall buy a new plow—one made in the United States to the north of us. What a help that would be!" Before the family went home it saw automobiles, street-cars and a big church—all in the city of Cuyaba!

**Julliettes**



This unusual cape-like scarf was on a wine colored two piece jersey dress trimmed with a matching shade of velvet. The scarf was of velvet and very wide.



A few of the new and different cuffs on the new gloves. Most of them have cuffs and some are reversible.



A collar and cuff set of linen. The cuffs are a deep gauntlet style and both are embroidered with simulated arrows in a contrasting color.

**The ROMANCE of JAPAN**

Through the Ages

By JAMES A. E. 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.)

Iyemitsu succeeded his father Hidetada in 1623, to become the best known of all the Tokugawa Shoguns except his illustrious grandfather, Iyeyasu, with whom he alone was to share the honor of entombment at Nikko. Iyemitsu carried proceedings against foreigners and Christians to their uttermost extreme. He signalized the year of his accession by the execution of some 500 Christians, while the following year, 1624, is famous in history for the promulgation of his great edict of isolation, which was to continue in force for 230 years as the outstanding feature of the entire Tokugawa regime. During the 28 years of his rule Iyemitsu persecuted a quarter of a million Christians for their faith, which at last he succeeded in exterminating.

The great struggle culminated in 1638 in the Shimabara Rebellion, which Japanese writers commonly regard as an example of thwarted Occidental aggression against the political integrity of their country. They regard this rebellion as even more menacing than the thirteenth-century invasions of Kublai Khan had been, since it was an assault against the Japanese State delivered from within, headed by Christian Samurai in command of 20,000 troops, accompanied by some 13,000 women and children.

The Shimabara Peninsula, which lies directly east of Nagasaki, had shared honors with the neighboring island of Amakusa as the most fertile of all fields of Catholic missions. Consequently Iyemitsu's prolonged persecutions were felt there with peculiar severity. But the Christians might never have resorted to actual revolt except for unendurable taxes that were levied upon them.

This burdensome taxation was the immediate occasion of their massing together as one body, and seizing an abandoned stronghold on the eastern coast of the peninsula, a stronghold consisting of a dilapidated castle perched on the steep plateau, overlooking the sea on three sides, and approachable by land only through bogs.

Here the assembled Christians were besieged from January until April, 1638, their battle-cries being "Jesus," "Maria" and "St. Iago," and their ensign a fiery cross.

On their running short of both food and ammunition, all but a hundred of these 63,000 Christians were put to death with the utmost ingenious and spectacular cruelty.

Although this tremendous massacre resulted in the practical extermination of the native Christians, the Portuguese at Macao were not minded to let go the grip they had held for such a long time on Japanese trade. It was mainly to the rich profits of this trade that Macao owed its magnificence. Therefore, in spite of the Shimabara massacre four of the most respected citizens of Macao were presently despatched to Nagasaki in a ship laden with rich gifts for the Shogun, while public prayers were said in their behalf by the entire city, and "the Holy Sacrament was exposed in all the churches of Macao.

On arrival of the ship at Nagasaki, the four "ambassadors" and all were immediately seized and imprisoned on the islet of Deshima, while

a courier was rushed up to Tokyo for instruction. In "the quickest journey ever accomplished between Yedo and Nagasaki under the old regime," two commissioners from the Shogun's court came down accompanied by a squad of executioners.

In an audience of much pomp and circumstance, the Portuguese "ambassadors" were asked how they had dared enter Japan in defiance of Iyemitsu's edict, which had denounced such an act as a capital offense. To this they made reply that trade and diplomatic missions were different; that the edict had been directed at traders, and not at ambassadors, who were under the protection of international law.

They were at once told that their alleged diplomatic mission could not save them; that they could not be regarded as ambassadors; that "the whole embassy is nothing but a pure lie," and that they were automatically sentenced to death.

When the interpreter ceased reading their sentence of doom, there was a deep and solemn silence throughout the crowded hall of audience. At last at a sign from one of the commissioners, the executioners they had brought with them from Yedo threw themselves upon the envoys, seized them and bound them as ordinary Japanese criminals were bound, and hurried them off to prison with halberds resting on their necks. Early next morning they were offered their lives if they would renounce Christianity, but every one rejected the offer. At 7 o'clock they left the prison for the Martyrs' Mount, the scene of so many tragedies, and there the heads of the envoys and of 67 of their companions fell (August 3rd, 1640). The thirteen selected to carry the news to Macao, after witnessing the execution of their superiors, were taken to witness the burning of the vessel, and on the following day they were summoned to the Governor's palace and were formally asked by him if they had seen their vessel burned. "Then," he went on, "do not fail to inform the inhabitants of Macao that the Japanese wish to receive from them neither gold nor silver, nor any kind of presents or merchandise; in a word, absolutely nothing which comes from them. You are witnesses that I have even caused the clothes of those who were executed yesterday to be burned; let them do the same with respect to us if they find occasion to do so; we consent to it without difficulty. Let them think no more of us; just as if we were no longer in the world." Then the survivors were again taken to the scene of the tragedy and requested to identify the heads of the victims, which were fixed on planks arranged in three rows; and their attention was then directed to a tablet posted up beside them, which after recounting the story of the embassy and the reason for the execution of the alleged envoys and their companions, wound up: "So long as the sun warms the earth, let no Christian be so bold as to come to Japan, and let all know that if King Philip himself, or even the very God of the Christians, or the great Buddha shall contravene this prohibition, they shall pay for it with their heads."

(To be continued.)

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