

週刊日米

家庭號
第二卷第十號

教育講話

縁の下の力持ち

「縁の下の力持ち」といふ事を昔から云ひます。これはいふまでもなく、縁の下に居て、上の人を助ける人、つまり「縁の下の力持ち」です。この「縁の下の力持ち」は、世の中、あらゆる事柄に於いて、重要な役割を演じています。彼らは、目立たず、静かに、しかし確実に、世の中を支えています。彼らの存在は、世の中を安定させ、進歩させるための重要な要素です。彼らは、上の人を助けるだけでなく、自分自身も成長し、世の中の一員として活躍しています。彼らの力は、縁の下にあり、しかしその力は、世の中を動かしています。彼らは、世の中を支えるための重要な存在です。彼らの力は、縁の下の力持ちです。

母達の注意すべき結婚前の娘の健康

結婚前の娘の健康は、母達にとって非常に重要な問題です。娘の健康は、結婚後の生活に大きな影響を及ぼします。母達は、娘の健康を維持するために、注意を払う必要があります。娘の健康を維持するためには、適切な栄養と休息が必要です。また、娘の健康を維持するためには、母達は、娘の生活習慣を改善する必要があります。娘の健康を維持するためには、母達は、娘の健康を常に監視する必要があります。娘の健康を維持するためには、母達は、娘の健康を常に監視する必要があります。娘の健康を維持するためには、母達は、娘の健康を常に監視する必要があります。

育兒の栞

育兒の栞は、親達にとって非常に重要な問題です。親達は、子供を育てるために、注意を払う必要があります。子供の健康を維持するためには、適切な栄養と休息が必要です。また、子供の健康を維持するためには、親達は、子供の生活習慣を改善する必要があります。子供の健康を維持するためには、親達は、子供の健康を常に監視する必要があります。子供の健康を維持するためには、親達は、子供の健康を常に監視する必要があります。子供の健康を維持するためには、親達は、子供の健康を常に監視する必要があります。

愛兒のこしつけ

愛兒のこしつけは、親達にとって非常に重要な問題です。親達は、子供を育てるために、注意を払う必要があります。子供の健康を維持するためには、適切な栄養と休息が必要です。また、子供の健康を維持するためには、親達は、子供の生活習慣を改善する必要があります。子供の健康を維持するためには、親達は、子供の健康を常に監視する必要があります。子供の健康を維持するためには、親達は、子供の健康を常に監視する必要があります。子供の健康を維持するためには、親達は、子供の健康を常に監視する必要があります。

智慧のき初めた子供の導き方

智慧のき初めた子供の導き方は、親達にとって非常に重要な問題です。親達は、子供を育てるために、注意を払う必要があります。子供の健康を維持するためには、適切な栄養と休息が必要です。また、子供の健康を維持するためには、親達は、子供の生活習慣を改善する必要があります。子供の健康を維持するためには、親達は、子供の健康を常に監視する必要があります。子供の健康を維持するためには、親達は、子供の健康を常に監視する必要があります。子供の健康を維持するためには、親達は、子供の健康を常に監視する必要があります。

A 組 "Class A"

読み方 READING

うらからす

うが川の中でさかなをうつてみました。今もくたかかたもふら、すぐに一びきくはへて、でてきます。それをたべるこ、またすくにもぐります。見てゐるうちにまた一びきくはへて、ういで出ます。それをからすが木の上から見てゐて、水の中へはいつたらそんな心もちだらう。一つやつて見よう。

Right away
with a fish in the mouth
while watching
to refloat
in the water
how to feel
with a gorge
at last
to imitate
to be drowned

書取 Dictation

- 一 water
- 二 river
- 三 in
- 四 to see
- 五 tree
- 六 on
- 七 now
- 八 to come out

復習 (たからひ) Review

川の中へはいつたらそんな心もちだらう。一つやつて見よう。

字引 Dictionary

the command the crew
in the river a fish just now
dived
as soon as he dived into the river

Patience in the key of Paradise

の くにたい
は くらく
か ざなり

B 組 "Class B"

読み方 READING

鶏

一年の秋から、裏の明地を利用して鶏を飼つて居ます。飼始には三羽でしたが、今では十四五羽になつて居ます。ずるぶん手がかるもので、また中々楽なものです。卵をかへさせるは、楽なものはありません。一羽にだかせる卵の数は先づ七つですが、親鳥の大ききや時候によつて加減します。卵がひよこにかへるまでは三週間ほどかゝります。いよゝかひよこは、親鳥は喜んで大事にします。其の時は私どももうれしくてたまりません。ひよこには初はゆで卵の黄身をくだいてやり、後は主にこめなどをやります。

at the beginning of
three hens
at present
fourteen or fifteen hens
a great deal
great pleasure
more pleasant than to let them hatch eggs.
to set a hen on
mother-hen
season
to moderate
about three weeks
It takes
at last
lovely
to jump out
to take great care
in that event
we too
can not help being happy
at beginning
boiled eggs
the yolk of an egg
to fine down
mostly
broken rice
hen
average five or six
at the time of spring
much more
we sold
the balance

書取 Dictation

- 一 every month
- 二 pretty; fair
- 三 profit
- 四 autumn
- 五 pleasure
- 六 every month
- 七 expense
- 八 to lay
- 九 the yolk of an egg
- 十 number
- 十一 season

復習 (たからひ) Review

一年の秋から、裏の明地を利用して鶏を飼つて居ます。飼始には三羽でしたが、今では十四五羽になつて居ます。ずるぶん手がかるもので、また中々楽なものです。卵をかへさせるは、楽なものはありません。一羽にだかせる卵の数は先づ七つですが、親鳥の大ききや時候によつて加減します。卵がひよこにかへるまでは三週間ほどかゝります。いよゝかひよこは、親鳥は喜んで大事にします。其の時は私どももうれしくてたまりません。ひよこには初はゆで卵の黄身をくだいてやり、後は主にこめなどをやります。

字引 Dictionary

the year before last
autumn
open ground
to make use of
at the beginning of
three hens
at present
fourteen or fifteen hens
a great deal
great pleasure
more pleasant than to let them hatch eggs.
to set a hen on
mother-hen
season
to moderate
about three weeks
It takes
at last
lovely
to jump out
to take great care
in that event
we too
can not help being happy
at beginning
boiled eggs
the yolk of an egg
to fine down
mostly
broken rice
hen
average five or six
at the time of spring
much more
we sold
the balance

和訳 Translation into Japanese

- 一 It is troublesome a great deal
- 二 In consequence of size of an egg
- 三 There is nothing more pleasant than to let the hen hatch eggs.
- 四 the year before last
- 五 at present
- 六 open ground
- 七 number
- 八 average
- 九 boiled egg
- 十 to take great care
- 十一 It takes about three weeks
- 十二 to jump up

作文 Composition

川中水卵鳥飛

組 CLASS C

讀み方 READING

- 一、論より證據
二、燈臺も暗し
三、塵も積れば山となる
四、類を以て集る
五、猿も木より落つ
六、笑ふ門へは福来る
七、猿ぐに追ひつゝ食乏無し
八、よしのするから天視く
九、旅は道づれ、世はなざけ
十、月に村雲、花に風
十一、念には念を入れ
十二、なせばなる、なさればならぬ
十三、樂あれば苦あり
十四、井の中の蛙、大海を知らず
十五、能ある鷹は爪をかくす
十六、柳の枝に雪折れなし

字 引 Dictionary

論より證據 saying argument
燈臺 light-house
塵 dust
類 kind sort
猿 monkey
笑ふ laugh
門 gate front
福 luck: happiness
笑ふ門へは福来る Fortune comes to a merry home
猿ぐに追ひつゝ食乏無し work 追ひつゝ overtake
よしのするから天視く industry
よし need
猿ぐに追ひつゝ食乏無し a very narrow view
大観く to peep the sky
よしのするから天視く a very narrow view
旅 Journey
道づれ travelling companion
世 the world
なせばなる、なさればならぬ the world is long with good company
村雲 a cluster of clouds
月に村雲、花に風 the moon is hidden by clouds and flowers are scattered by the wind
念に入れ thoughtful
念には念を入れ second thoughts are best
なせばなる、なさればならぬ a rose without a thorn
樂あれば苦あり no rose without a thorn
井の中の蛙 a great ocean
井の中の蛙、大海を知らず the who is in hell knows not what heaven is
能ある鷹は爪をかくす talent hawk
能ある鷹は爪をかくす claws

作文 Composition

「燈臺も暗し」といふ事の例を考へて下さい。
二、なせば、笑ふ門へは福来る」のでせうか
三、英國(England)へ行かないで英國の事を知る方法がありませうか。井の中の蛙、大海を知らず」といふ事は間違ひでせうか
四、「猿ぐに追ひつゝ食乏無し」といふが、猿でも貧乏な人があやうです。なせばせうか

言葉の遣ひ方

先生、前のついでをします。お客様が椅子に掛けられたら、次にBは何をいふたらいでせう。川村さん、川村君の用ですか
先生、その前にもよつと welcome の言葉を言つて下さい
川村、入らつしやい、と、また言ふのですか
先生、それは入る前に言つたから入らなせう
川村、先生、山田さん
先生、山田さん
山田、よく来ました、ですか
先生、それを、もつと丁寧に先生、とらも余り遠ひませんね
伊藤、先生、とら、よく来ました

日本歴史

History of Japan
條約改正 Treaty Revision
日清戦争のために、日本の勢力が世界の諸國に知れたので、諸外國 (foreign countries) と條約改正をする様になり、歐米諸國 (Europe and America) と同等の交際 (to associate on equal footing) をすることになりました。
その頃までの條約は、徳川幕府の時に、外國に認められていたもので、日本のためには、大層不利な (disadvantageous) ものでした。例へば、日本の國の中に住んでゐる外國人 (foreigners) の裁判 (trial) は日本の裁判官 (Judge) がしなうで、その國の領事 (consul) がするといふやうな事や、また外國から輸入 (import) する品物に自由 (import duty) をかける事が出来ないといふやうな事が定めてありました。
之は前から改正 (amend) しなければならぬと思つておつたので、出来なかつたのです。然し、憲法 (constitution) も出来、議會 (parliament) も始まり、その外いろいろの制度 (system) が、このつたので先づ第一に英國 (England) について他の諸國にも相談して、明治三十二年からは、外國人も日本の裁判を受ける事になり、輸入品 (imports) にも自由 (import duty) をかける事が出来るやうになりました。

質問 Question

一、徳川時代に結んだ條約は、どんなところが日本に不利なものでしたか
二、新しい條約は、いつから行はれましたか
三、條約改正が出来たのは、なぜですか

ROMAJI DOWA

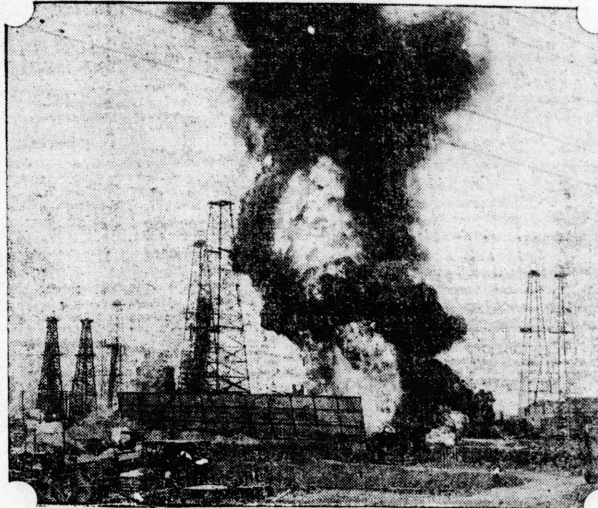
HEBI WO KOROSU HOO
Aru matsu no komae ni nihiki no tsuru ga su wo tsukutte imashita. Tokoro ga sono ki no namoto no horaana ni ipniki no ohebi ga sunde ite, tsuru ga tamago wo umu to ue ni agatte wa nonde shimaimashita. Amari tabitabi no koto de, tsuru mo gaman ga dekinaku nari, naka no yoi kitsune no tokoro e itte sodan shimashita. Chile no aru kitsune wa shibaraku kangaeete imashita yagate.
"Yoi koto ga aru. Miyako e tonde ga yuki, tenshi sama no omiya e itte, tenshisama ga taisetsu ni shite iru shinamono wo nandemo yoi-kara kuwaete, narubeku minna ni wakaruyoo no kaete kite, horaana no nakae sore wo nagekomi nasai. Kitte hebi ga inaku narimasuyo." to imashita. Tsuru wa ooyorokobi de tadachi ni osama no goten e itte, osama no taisetsuna kin no yubiwa wo kuwaete tobidashimashita. Goten no mono wa taisoo odorotte, tsuru wo oikake mashita ga, tsuru wa vaza to minna ni wakaruyoo ni yukkuri tonde matsu no ki ni kaeri, horaana no naka e kin no yubiwa wo nage-komi mashita. Oikakete kita ookuno hititachi wa kore wo mite, sugu ni ana kara dasotto shimasu to, naka ni ookina hebi ga kuchi wo aite irunode, mazu ozei de hebi wo uchikoshi te, sorekara yubiwa wo toridashi mashita.
Sorekara wa, nanno shinpai no naku nihiki no tsuru wa matsu no ue de, tamago wo kaeshite hina wo sodateru koto ga dekimashita.

New Style in Hunting Breeches



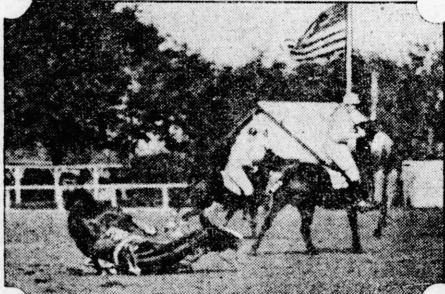
U.P.—Underwood. King Alfonso of Spain (left) with the Duke of Sutherland and Lord Londonderry on a deer-stalking expedition at Loch Cherie, Scotland. Note the monarch's unique choice of garments for the hunt.

California Oil Wells Burn For Weeks



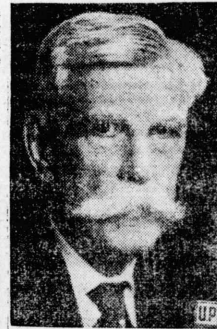
A graphic view of the huge oil well fire at Santa Fe Springs, Cal., which burned for weeks. Engineers attempted to quench the blaze by tapping the casing, relieving the gas pressure and flooding the mouth with mud and steam. The well is in one of the richest fields in the country and the loss is tremendous.

Exciting Moment in Polo Match



U.P.—Underwood. A mishap during the second international polo encounter between the United States and Argentina, won by the latter. Lewis Lacey, star of the invading team, collided with Winston Guest, U. S. player. Lacey's pony was knocked to the ground and in this picture Lacey is underneath the animal. He was unhurt, however, and soon resumed play.

Eldest Jurist



U.P.—Underwood. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes of the Supreme Court has attained the distinction of being the oldest man ever to serve on the nation's highest tribunal. He was born March 3, 1841, and a few days ago reached the age of 87 years, six months and 26 days, breaking the record of Chief Justice W. B. Taney who died in 1864 at the age of 87 years, six months and 25 days.

Attempts to Break "Solid South"



Views of Herbert Hoover's invasion into the South—at Elizabethton, Tenn., where he made one of the most important speeches of his campaign. Above the candidate and his wife at the Bemberg plant.

New Life Saving-Device



U.P.—Underwood. Apparatus invented by a Berlin youth which permits a rescuer to approach a drowning person in an upright position by means of special attachments to his feet and his special suit (left). The young man on the right shows how compact is the device by carrying it under his arm.

Joie Turns Pro



U.P.—Underwood. Joie Ray ended his colorful amateur athletic career by signing a contract with Tex Rickard to race El Ouafi, the Algerian Olympic marathon winner. Ray is shown here with one of the many cups he won in amateur competition.

A Rich Young Woman at Play



U.P.—Underwood. Pretty Frances Rich—the daughter of Irene Rich, screen actress—paddling on the lake at Smith College, where Frances is a student.

STAGG LIKES GAMENESS IN GRID GAME

Chicago Coach Has Long Career at University

AMOS ALONZO STAGG, dean of college coaches, will lead a strong University of Chicago football eleven against Minnesota today. Stagg has a record of longer service at one institution than any other gridiron mentor. He began coaching at Chicago when the University was founded in 1892. Stagg was once a great pitcher and football star at Yale and when Dr. Harper was called to Chicago to organize the University, he took Stagg with him to handle athletics. The new grid mentor was a different coach from the ones in the game at that time. The general standing of gridiron mentors was not regarded as being very high. The majority had absolutely no regard for sportsmanship and University tradition, or the matter of character building. In a few of the leading Universities, the coaching was in the hands of reputable graduates.

But Chicago had no graduates when Stagg went from the east to build an athletic organization at the Midway institution. The new coach had a deep and religious ability to instill confidence and to build character. During his college days, Stagg was never guilty of any act that violated the letter or the spirit of sportsmanship.

LIKES GAMENESS

The type of athlete that impresses Stagg at Chicago is the one that possesses gameness. The man who never lets up when the odds are against him, the one who never flinches under fire—that is the type winning the veteran coach's heart.

One season at Chicago, a certain young man showed remarkable aptitude as a line plunger. He tore through for gain after gain and fired the imagination, who lauded him to the skies as another Heston. Game after game passed, but Stagg failed to use the young star as a regular. Somebody asked Stagg why the young star was kept on the bench, when others who had shown less ability were regulars.

"He isn't game," said Stagg. "I've watched him. I have my own test. He flinched. He quit. No man who quits can play for me."

When Stagg came to Chicago he brought with him the Yale system, the old Eli steam roller that scored 700 points in one season, that of 1889, and set a record for scoring that season. But Stagg was not backward in abolishing the Yale plays when the game progressed. He was one of the first coaches to take advantage of the forward pass.

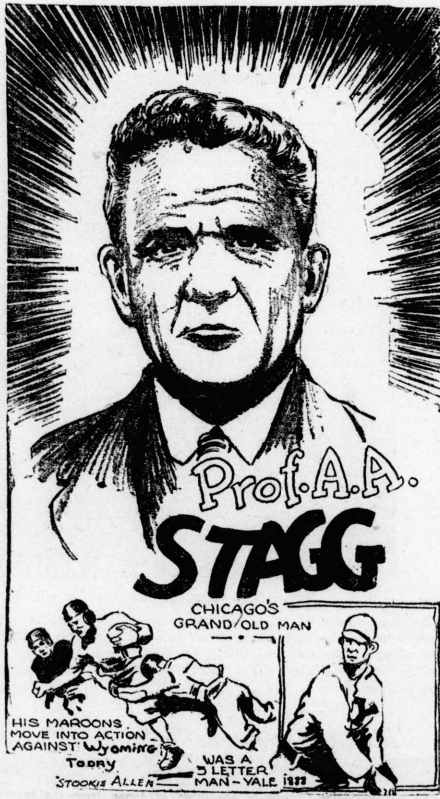
ECKERSALL GREATEST

In Stagg's opinion, Eckersall is the greatest star he has ever developed. Eckersall was an all-American for three years. In 1904, Camp placed him at end to make room at quarter for Stevenson of Penn. Eckersall could do anything that was allowed under the rules, and was one of the greatest punters of his time.

"Eckie was the ideal—game, fast, and what a player he would have made in this day of the forward pass and greater opportunities for a man of his type," Stagg said in a discussion of the stars he had seen play.

The great Chicago coach was offered a contract in the major leagues who he finished Yale. He turned down the offer as the atmosphere of professional baseball did not appeal to him at the time.

The Man Who Fears Purdue



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

HOTCAKES AND WAFFLES

HAVE you good recipes for hotcakes and waffles, all nicely tabulated and in place where, in the hurry of early morning breakfasts, you can reach them quickly.

And among them, have you the following:

A recipe for buckwheat waffles, using a cup of pure buckwheat flour, a half cup of white flour, a tablespoon of sugar, two level teaspoons of baking powder, a half teaspoon of salt, two eggs, beaten separately, a cup and a half of milk and four tablespoons of melted butter. Mix and sift the dry ingredients, and add the liquid slowly, then the yolks of eggs and melted butter. Beat the mixture well and fold in the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs. This makes delicious crisp waffles and gives one an opportunity to serve buckwheat in a lighter way than the usual recipe for buckwheat cakes permits.

Corn waffles are light, yet substantial enough to use for the main part of a luncheon or supper menu, and they are so much easier to cook on the electric waffles iron than the corn fritters we must fry in deep fat over a hot stove. For the recipe use

two cups of flour, two and a half teaspoons of baking powder, a half teaspoon of salt, two eggs well beaten, a cup of milk and a small can of corn. Sift the dry ingredients, add the eggs and milk and beat thoroughly. Then add the corn pulp which has been put through a sieve. Beat well again and bake in waffle irons.

It is well to remember that waffles can be served in many interesting ways. For breakfast, perhaps we like them best with maple syrup, marmalade or honey, while for luncheon waffles make a delightful accompaniment for creamed chipped beef, creamed chicken, creamed crab meat or shrimp wiggle.

Waffles for dessert may have a sauce of chocolate, marshmallow or custard, or they may be used as a shortcake, with crushed fresh fruits between waffles and a service of whipped cream on top. Peaches and bananas are particularly nice fruits for such a shortcake.

Our hotcake recipes, while not so versatile, are equally delicious for breakfast use, and make up in their substantial quality what they lack in airiness when compared with waffles.

These Children of Ours

By GEORGIA JEWETT HALE

Associate Editor, "Children, The Magazine for Parents"

HOW TO RECOGNIZE A GIFTED CHILD

HOW may one recognize the gifted child? Most parents are poor judges of their children's intelligence. Many fond mothers are certain their children are the most wonderful in the world, although no one else sees sign of genius in them. On the other hand, many mothers of really talented children are certain their offspring are "just good average children." Fortunately for most intelligent children, they are born to intelligent parents. However, it will be as well to mention here some symptoms of superior mental caliber in the young.

Very bright children show a keen and early interest in words and numbers. They are likely to learn very easily to read, and, to devote themselves to reading when the mechanics of the process have been mastered. They are likely to keep account of the passing of time, and to understand the uses of clock,

calendar and almanac before they are seven years old.

They manifest unceasing curiosity concerning their environment, particularly with reference to the beginnings and the ultimate disposal of people and things. "Where did the world begin?" "What is the very end of autumn leaves?" "How do turtles commence?" "Who made me?" are typical questions of bright children from three to six years old. After a few years at school, the attainment of the position of youngest or nearly youngest in the class is a significant symptom of superior intellect. However, it must be borne in mind that these symptoms, though helpful for a rough estimate of a child, are unreliable as compared with standard mental tests. Nothing takes the place of a good test, administered by an experienced examiner, as a means of recognizing a highly intelligent child.

FAVORITE FASHIONS By SIMONE



TRIM, SLENDER LINES
A swagger velveteen in becoming light navy shade, possesses individual smartness, achieved through a long-waisted bodice with a diagonal closing, terminating in a pointed outline with button trim. A pocket is inserted at right side. The full flounce, which gives such a delightful rippling to hemline, is attracted with dainty feminine shirring. The medium chosen for Style No. 1106 is black lustrous crepe satin with the tiny revers and pointed cuffs made of the dull surface. It is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 yrs. 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust. Printed velvet, plain black velvet, beige and brown checked featherweight woolen, navy blue wool crepe, bright red flat silk crepe, black wool jersey, patterned wool jersey and prune shade in canton-faille crepe, are charming suggestions, entirely wearable. Pattern price 15c. Suggest enclosing 10 cents additional for Fashion Magazine.

Cut this out, fill in with name and address, number and description. Enclose 15 cents in coins for each pattern and mail to the Pattern Department of The Japanese American News, 406 World Building, New York City. No. _____ Size _____ Name _____ Address _____

Write name and address plainly in above space, use a separate sheet of paper, to insure delivery.

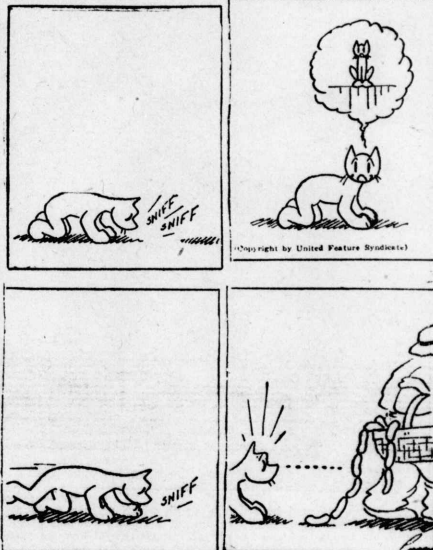
FURNITURE SCRATCHES

A good furniture polish contains enough stain to darken most scratches on furniture. In case this does not bring the wood back to the color of original finish, raw linseed oil may help, as it tends to darken the wood. Scratches on mahogany furniture may be covered by painting with iodine.

CORN ON GROWING SRFEE

GERBER, Cal., Oct. 20—(UP)—C. Fred Holmsh has 20 acres of yellow corn that grew at the rate of nearly two inches a day. He planted it August 1. Four days later it was 5 inches tall, and 50 days later it ranged from 6 to 8 feet tall.

CAT TALES



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

EAT TO LIVE

If you should ever believe, for a minute, that you are exempt from the penalty of wrong habits of living, study some mortality figures and note the average age of men and women who lived "not wisely but too well," in a dietary sense.

Note that the greater number bade farewell to earth and earthly things between the ages of 46 and 56. Early aging is rapidly increasing in America. Nearly a half million people die annually from old age diseases, 60,000 under the age of 40. It is absolutely preventable and disgraceful when any sane person dies from an old age disease under 40.

Faulty nutrition is one of the most important factors. The question of diet has been sidestepped for ages. Unless we, as a race, are willing to face it squarely and control it, our people will deteriorate.

It is now known that our diet must contain the acid and the alkali-forming foods in correct combination; a variety of minerals in the form of assimilable salts. (Irons, for instance, can be had only through star foods. Very little, if any, is absorbed in any other way.) Certain vital elements, called vita-

Some foods are vitamin dead. Examples: Refined sugar, manufactured forms of starches, highly refined cereal grains, polished rice, farina, pearl barley, white bread, etc. Meats contain the vitamins, but they are often driven out by cooking.

Foods with dead vitamins are of very little use to the body unless combined with live foods containing vitamins. Milk, greens, other fresh vegetables and fruit are of the class containing live vitamins. Their influence, in many cases, is destroyed by the cooking process to which most of them are subjected.

Most vegetables may be properly cooked at a lower temperature. For safety's sake eat as many thoroughly clean, raw vegetables and fruits as you can. Drink plenty of milk. It is more important for you to make sure you are getting an abundance of vitamins than it is for you to worry about calories.

Uncooked salads contain live vitamins. For health's sake they ought to be eaten once or more every day. Instead of vinegar use lemon. Lemon juice contains vitamin in an easily available form.

What Shall I wear?
By JUDIE



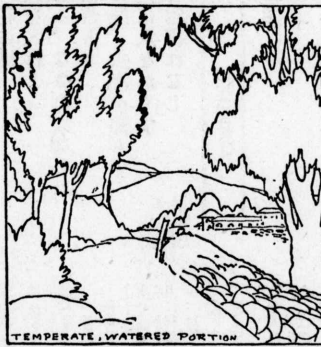
Dear Judie,
Will you suggest a good dress for me? I am tall and am inclined to be round shouldered, so like clothes that are not tight-fitting, "molded," you call it. Most of the velvet gowns are severe and I have set my heart on velvet so please give me a model on soft lines.

KAY L.
Transparent velvet is very soft and has drapable qualities as you see by the graceful model I have found for you. The tendency to fullness at the front should be helpful. Anyway avoid yokes, won't you—unless you take yourself in hand and overcome your "round shoulders." Exercises will do wonders. You cannot be round shouldered these days for the debutante slouch is out of vogue!

Yours for Style,
JUDIE.

VISITING THE WORLD CHILDREN

By Rath Thompson



TEMPERATE, WATERED PORTION



HOT, DRY SECTION

CHILDREN OF CENTRAL CHILE

"Everyone is so busy!" said Eduard. "Yes," said Father, "the people of Chile are very energetic. They are called the 'Tankoes of South America.'" "Why?" asked Elena. "Because they hustle. They work. They are sharp, quick! Our climate is good for work," said Father. "We are south of the equator in a temperate land."

"But, Father," said Eduard, "north of us there is hot, dry desert. South of us is rainy, cold land—all belonging to Chile!" "Right!" Father said, "but remember that we live in the best part—the center." "And remember," said Elena, "that our summer comes in what would be winter in the United States. June and July are our winter months."

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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.)

Iyeyasu and Iyemitsu chose for their tombs the most beautiful spot in Japan. "Do not say Kekko! until you have seen Nikko," runs a by-word among Japanese travelers, kekko meaning "splendid," and Nikko, "Sunny Splendor." So when the aging Iyeyasu began to ponder upon death, but especially on his apotheosis, he cannily selected Nikko as the supreme spot in all beautiful Japan for the perpetuation of his fame throughout the ages.

Iyemitsu carried out his grandfather's wish by erecting a superb mausoleum in which Iyeyasu was duly apotheosized as "the Orient-Illuminating Prince," and he also built for himself, hard by, a second temple, which although less pretentious, challenges by its very chasteness and black-lacquered simplicity the supremacy of Iyeyasu's golden and ruby glories.

Passing inside these twin temples at Nikko, one stands surrounded by the finest examples of decorative art to be found anywhere in the world. In painting, sculpture, lacquer, and metal-work innumerable motives are represented, and every available foot of space is ornamented. "Cof-fered ceiling, embossed column, sculptured surface, and carved bracket silver-capped pendant, gold-sheathed pillar-neck and beam crossing, gilded roof-crest and terminal, painted mural space, lacquered door, recesses crowded with elaborate carvings, gates rich with sculptured diapers and arabesques and deeply-chiseled panels—the catalogue is endless."

Wood-carving is the chief of these manifold glories, and the most famous artist in this mode, Jingoro the Left-Handed, may be called the Japanese Pygmalion. A legend runs that he fell in love with one of his most beautiful feminine creations, and placed a mirror in the folds of her robe, hoping that she might be tempted to come to life in order to view her own loveliness. The ruse proved successful, so that the enraptured lover could at last kneel at the feet of his divine Galatea, worshipping her with libations of sake.

Wood-carving in general was much stimulated by Iyemitsu, who, in his zeal to promote Buddhist as a makeweight against Christianity, made it compulsory for every household throughout the Empire to own at least one Buddhist image.

Nikko is the earlier Tokugawa age made visible: an age of such notable achievements in art that it has been likened to the age of Pericles the days of Louis XV, and the Venetian prime. A good illustration of the characteristic manner in which this age mixed mother-wit with esthetic expression, or utility with beauty, is found in the earthquake-proof pagoda at Nikko: one of the two most beautiful pagodas in Japan, the other being the very earliest purely native structure, the Yakushiji pagoda near Nara. When a European scholar visited Nikko in the interest of a work on Oriental art, he was surprised to observe an apparently gross waste of material inside this fairy like tower; a rough log, two feet thick, ascending through its center from the base. Climbing to the summit of the pagoda, his surprise was intensified on finding that this heavy and apparently useless log, a full hundred feet long was hung like the clapper of a bell. Descending again, and stooping he found that this log does indeed swing free, thus serving the purpose of

a gigantic pendulum, which, through the earthquakes of centuries, has, by its swinging, maintained the pagoda's equilibrium and so saved it from toppling down.

It was by such canny methods that Iyemitsu and his associates thwarted the big demon-fish who lives in the waters under the earth, and the flip of whose tail causes earthquakes. Even the spiral metal finial of this pagoda, designed as a "demon arrester," is also a first-class lightning-rod!

As soon as the first awful shock of the great earthquake of 1923 had subsided, a party of sojourning Americans hurried up to the temples of Iyeyasu and Iyemitsu, heart in mouth, to see how much of their irreplaceable glory had departed. But the priests sat serene in the gilded interiors, and, to our anxious inquiries, sedately replied that while havoc had no doubt been wrought elsewhere the favor of the honorable gods would always preserve Nikko. Every lucky traveller that has ever been there will join in a fervent so-be-it!

Iyemitsu's immediate successor was negligible; but his other son, Tsunayoshi, as fifth Shogun, gave the name "Genroku" to one of the outstanding year-periods in Japanese history: 1688 to 1703.

Japan still clings to this Oriental custom of reckoning time in year-periods. These now synchronize with the imperial reigns, but formerly they were fixed arbitrarily. Genroku happens to mark off that period of fifteen years during which all the arts of Japan flourished in unison as never before or since.

Genroku was a time not only of unexcelled culture, but of enormous extravagance and profligacy, centering in the Tokugawa court. Tsunayoshi embodied the period on both its good and bad sides. Outdoing all the other rulers of his line in patronage of the arts, he is also known as the Dog Shogun—his devotion to the Buddhist doctrine of kindness venting itself vehemently on stray dogs. For these he built immense kennels, covering 138 acres of valuable land in the suburbs of Yedo, and then levied taxes for the support of his pets on a scale far exceeding the standards of living that prevailed among his subjects.

It is scarcely a coincidence that the famous episode of the Forty-Seven Ronin occurred during Genroku. Okakura characterizes that episode as eloquent in its silent protest against the Shogun's regime, and in fact prophetic of the still distant revolution in which ronin were to play such a prominent part.

The word ronin means "wave men;" designating such samurai as for some reason or other became detached from their lords, to be tossed hither and thither by the winds of adventure. This particular group of forty-seven men became ronin in consequence of the suicide of their master, the daimyo Asano, from whose death the tragic tale begins.

In the year 1702 Lord Asano was on duty at the Dog Shogun's court, learning the courtier's arts under a greedy and graceless majordomo named Kira. Asano was much better versed in the Ways of the Warrior Bushido, than in the arts of the courtier, and incurred the contempt of Kira, whose vast knowledge of court ceremonies is said to have been equaled only by the meanness of his disposition.

(To be continued.)

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