





家庭の人

家庭の事には、決して... 研究して見たいと思ふ...



公衆の間

或は、路の一般心算... 日本人的な米國人は...

米國の行儀禮法

んではいけません。種々... 手を男子の腕のカーブ掛ける...

生花の葉

秋の生花の中で、最も... 葉は、花よりも、...

洋食料理

の味は、マッシュルーム... 一杯の水を、...

秋にたいしい

その外部を、よく... 秋にたいしい...

芙蓉蟹

材料：蟹脚五両、... 煮汁、...

新しいお化粧

十一月の寒さを... 化粧は、...

談相容美

脂肪を補ふやにする... 美容の...

公衆の間 (continued)
或は、路の一般心算... 日本人的な米國人は...

洋食料理 (continued)
の味は、マッシュルーム... 一杯の水を、...

秋にたいしい (continued)
その外部を、よく... 秋にたいしい...

新しいお化粧 (continued)
十一月の寒さを... 化粧は、...

談相容美 (continued)
脂肪を補ふやにする... 美容の...





米日刊週

A 組 "Class A"

読み方 READING

かへる

かへるはをかにかへるまに

は、大きな目をして、手をついて、すわつてゐます。小さな虫が

まへへくるま、はくつこくつて

へいかなかほをしてゐます。

思ひだしたやうにさぶんに水

の中へさびこみます。

人や犬などは水の中になが

く居ることはできません。さか

な水から出るま、しんでしま

ひます。

かへるは水の中にも、をかの

上にもすむまがてまゐるの

です。

復習(たのび) Review

大。いつも。おはあさん。一人づつ。おるする。

おち。三人。いもうと。

字 引 Dictionary

かへる frog をかへる land

大きな big 目 eyes

手 hand つかう to sit 小さな little

虫 worm まへ front

はくつこくつ to snap up

へいかな calm

思ひだしたやうに dy fits and starts

水の中 into the water さぶんに

to plunge 人 man 犬 dog

ながく居る to stay long

さかな fish 出る to come out

しんでしまふ to die

をかの上 on the land

すむ to live

書取 Dictation

一、いぬ dog

二、みづ water

三、め eyes

四、むし worm

五、うへ on

六、て hand

七、ひと man

八、で to come out

和訳 Translation Into Japanese

一、魚 fish

二、地 land

三、つかう to snap up

四、生きる to live

五、死ぬ to die

六、虫 worm

七、蛙 a frog plunges into the water with a splash

てつがはがねと  
なるまてには  
ながいあいだ  
ひのなかにある  
Iron Long Fired  
Become Steel

B 組 "Class B"

読み方 READING

胃の身体

ある時口、耳、目、手、足等一同申

し合せて、胃に向つていふやう

「我等はつねにいそがしく働けるに

汝はただ坐して食ふのみなり。我等

今日より働くことを止むべければ、

左様心得られたし。」

さて、これより後は一同働くことを

止めたり。かくて三日を過ぎ、

目暗み手足なだて、動くことかなは

ず、皮膚の色さへ青ざめて、身體は

全く力なきにいたれり。ここに於て

胃は一同に向つて、

「諸君は知らずや、我はただ坐して

食ふ者にあらず。私の職務は食物を

こなして、血の製造場へ送るにあり

し。我若し食物をこなす事なくは全

身を養ふ血は如何にして得らるべし

諸君は、此の数日の間少しも食物を

送らざるが故に、新らしい血出来ず

して、諸君は皆却つて苦しむにいた

れり。今より後はたがひに親密に暮

すべし。世はすべて相持なり。」

よに、手足等一同成程を感心せり。

復習(おのび) Review

大陸。航海。命名。國旗。新領土。船員。前面。

燈火。果實。水草。取囲。

字 引 Dictionary

胃 the stomach 身體 body

口 once 口 mouth 耳 ears 目 eyes

手 hand 足 legs 等 and so on 一同 all of them

申し合ふ by common consent 向つて to the

stomach 坐して (sitting) 食ふ eat

つねに always 今より (from now) 親密に we

働けるに (working) 皆 (all) 却つて (back) 苦しむ (suffer)

たがひに (mutually) 食ふのみ (eat only)

(たがひに) 食ふのみ (eat only)

今日より from to-day

働く to work

止むべければ (must stop)

左様心得られたし (as you wish)

さて (and) 以後 (from now)

かくて (and) 三日 (three days)

目暗み to dazzle

手足なだて hands and legs feel numb

皮膚の色 color of the skin

さへ even 青ざめて to pale

全く entirely, completely

力なきにいたれり (powerless)

諸君 friends 知らず (don't know)

坐して (sitting) 食ふ者 (eater)

食物 food

製造場 factory

血 blood 製造場 (factory) 送る (send)

若し (if) なくば (not)

全身 whole body

養ふ to nourish

如何にして (how)

得らる (can be obtained)

此の数日の間 (during these few days)

放 (therefore) 新 (new) 血 (blood) 出来 (comes)

却つて (on the contrary)

苦しむにいたれり (suffering)

たがひに (mutually) 今より (from now)

親密に (intimately, friendly)

暮す (live) 世界 (world)

すべて (all) 相持 (mutual aid)

成程 so it is, indeed

感心した they were deeply im-

pressed

書取 Dictation

一、いしよくん

二、あたらしく

三、せんしん

四、しよくもつ

五、てあし

六、いちど

七、われら

八、はたらく

九、はたらく

十、む

十一、ひん

十二、やう

和訳 Translation Into Japanese

一、 duty

二、 entirely

三、 to live in illness

四、 manufactory

五、 on the contrary

六、 to digest

七、 they were deeply impressed with it.

八、 busily

九、 nutrital aid

十、 blood

十一、 therefore

十二、 intimately

作文 Composition

次の言葉を話のやうに直して下

さい。

一、 諸君は知らずや

二、 かくて三日を過ぎ

三、 左様心得られたし

四、 働くことかなはず

五、 如何にして得らる

六、 我は坐して食ふ者にあらず

虫 目 手 耳 足 胃



C 組 "Class C"

讀み方 READING

修 養

修養の道は、自己を破壊しないで、自己を發達せしめるにある。諸君が、いかに平凡に堅實に發達してゆかうとしても、各個人は、皆、天性が異つてゐて、又、學科に對する嗜好も違つて居る故に、自己の特徴は、益々これを發達せしめ、自己の短所は、これを補ふやうにしてゆくべきである。抑も、自己の特徴は、大切にせねばならぬ。動物でも、植物でも、自己の長所を發揮して、これに依つて生存競争にうち勝つのである。鹿は、足の細いのを以て、よく走り、猿は、四肢を以てよく攀ぢる。かくて、皆、その特徴のために生存するのである。各個人に於いても、人の長を羨むには及ばぬ。自己の長所を發揮せしむれば、それでよい。

古今の英雄豪傑を研究して見ると、同じやうな人間を、唯、磨きあげ、鍛へあげたに過ぎないものが、澤山ある。故に、決して失望せずに、自分を磨きあげ、鍛へ上ぐる事に努力すべきである。

復 習

字 引

庭園。地球。湖。滋養分。吸收。博識。世大ならすや。博物學者。笑話。餌。意外。紹。蚯蚓。取越苦勞。

修養。道。the path  
自己。破壊。destroy  
發達。develop  
諸君。you

作文 Composition

いかに (いかに) how  
各個人 every individual  
天性 nature 異なつて (ちが) different  
又 學科 a subject of study  
嗜好 taste 違つて different  
居る故に (居るから) because  
特徴 characteristic 益々。短所 shortcomings  
補ふ make up ゆくべきである (ゆくべき) ought to  
抑も (抑も) but  
動物。植物。長所 strong-points  
發揮 display exhibit  
これに依つて on account of this  
生存競争 struggle for existence  
鹿。鹿。足の細い。足の細い  
細いのを以て (細い) thin  
走り。猿。四肢 limbs  
攀ぢる to climb up かくて (かくて) and  
生存する live, exist  
に於いても in the case of  
羨むには及ばぬ need not envy  
古今の ancient and modern  
英雄 heroes 豪傑 brave men  
研究して見ると when we study  
自分と同じやうな人間 a human-being like himself  
磨きあげ polish up  
鍛へあげ drill up  
過ぎない no more than  
澤山 there is plenty of  
故に (ゆゑに) therefore  
決して失望せずに without discouraging  
努力 efforts  
すべきことを should ...

日英同盟

日本歴史

The Anglo-Japanese Alliance  
北清事變 (The Boxer Troubles)  
の間に、ロシア (Russia) は軍隊 (Army) を滿州 (Manchuria) に送つて、之を占領し (occupied) 進んで朝鮮に壓迫を加へ (to bring pressure upon) やうとした。日本は、支那と朝鮮との領土 (territories) を安全にして東洋の平和 (Oriental peace) を保つたために、イギリス (England) と同盟 (Alliance) を結びました。之を日英同盟 (The Anglo-Japanese Alliance) と呼んで一九一二年まで續きました。日露戦争の起り The Beginning of the Russo-Japanese War  
その後、日本は東洋の平和のためたびたびロンドンに談判 (negotiations) した。ロシアは少

質問 Question

しも構はず、かへつて旅順 (Port Arthur) の要塞 (fortress) を強く、海陸軍 (the army and navy) を増して、少しも誠意 (sincerity) を示しませんので、明治三十七年 (一九〇五年) D、二月、日本は之を得ず、ロシアと戦争をする事になりました。

言葉の遣ひ方

一、日英同盟はなんのために結びましたか  
二、北清事變の間に、ロシアは東洋になにをしましたか  
三、日露戦争はなぜ起つたのですか

訪問 Visit

先生「前のつづきをします。今度 A が B を言ふのです。A の弟に英語を教へて貰ひたいのです。何と言ひませう。伊藤さん」  
川村「弟に英語を教へて下さい。先生、よく出来ました。それをもつと丁寧に聞くには、下さいと言はずに」

川村「教へて下さい」

先生「それもいいが、ほかの言ひ方を知つてありますか、山田さん」  
山田「教へて下さい。先生、よく出来ました。それをもつと丁寧に聞くには、下さいと言はずに」

山田「教へて下さい」

先生「それもいいが、ほかの言ひ方を知つてありますか、川村さん」  
川村「教へて下さい。先生、よく出来ました。それをもつと丁寧に聞くには、下さいと言はずに」

川村「教へて下さい」

先生「それもいいが、ほかの言ひ方を知つてありますか、山田さん」  
山田「教へて下さい。先生、よく出来ました。それをもつと丁寧に聞くには、下さいと言はずに」

ROMAJI DOWA

KUCHI WO KIITA UMA

Mukashi aru inaka ni, Tarobel to yuu hito ga imashita. Mainichi uma ni nimotsu wo tsukete hoocho ni hakonde kurashi wo tatete irundesu kara, uma wo daiji ni suru hasu de arumoni sukoshi mo daiji ni sezu, yasumase mo shinaide mainichi omoi ni wo showasete tsukatte imashita.

Aruhi no koto, itsumo yori omoi nimotsu wo nosete sakamichi wo nobotte imashita ga, uma wa omokute kurushi node, aruke naku narimashita.

Tarobel wa komatte, "Gaman shite hayaku aruke. Sonokawari ashita wa ichinichi yasumashite yaru."

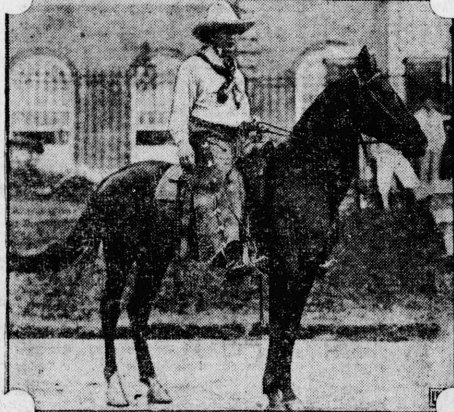
to, imashita uma wa, sore ga wakata noka kyuu ni genki wo dashite, ase wo kaki nagara sono yamamichi wo tachimachi nobotte shimai mashita.

Sate, akuruhi ni narimashita ga, Tarobel wa uma wo yasumase naide, mata kinoo no yoo ni omoi nimotsu wo tsukete, onaji sakamichi e kakari mashita. Saka no tochuu de uma ga kowai kao wo shite, "Tarobel, kinoo no yakusoku wo wasureta ka."

to, hito no koe de itta node, Tarobel wa zotto suruhodo kowaku nari, sore kara wa uma wo daiji ni shita soodesu.

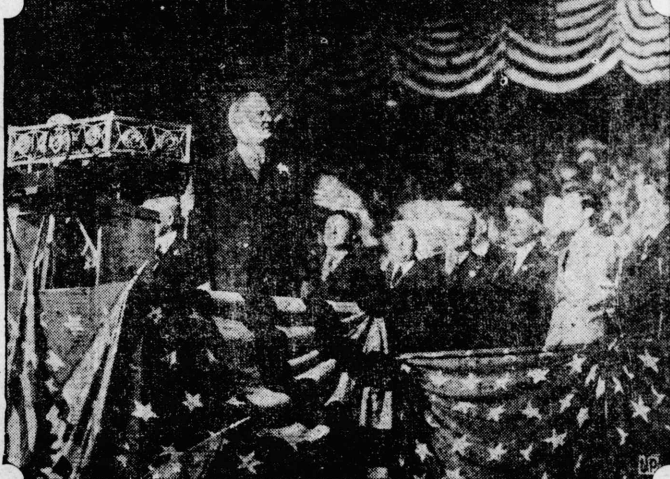
Nanika warui koto wo shite iru hito niwa, tokidoki fushigi na goe ga kikoeru monodesu.

### Ropes 'Em and Tackles 'Em



U.P.—Underwood.  
A. M. "Cowboy" Cole, whose home is in Altus, Okla., is a member of the Dartmouth football team and holds down the tackle position. He is shown in his favorite attire while visiting Chicago recently.

### Hoover Wins New York's Applause



U.P.—Underwood.  
Thousands crowded into Madison Square Garden to greet Herbert Hoover when the Republican nominee made his only New York appearance of the campaign. He is shown acknowledging the plaudits of the throng.

### Plans to Run Around the World!



U.P.—Underwood.  
Franz Dzaladek, 19, who by permission of Germany's President calls himself "The Hindenburg Runner." He is shown just before starting at Brandeburg Tor on a solo run around the world. He will traverse Austria, Hungary, Egypt, Mesopotamia, Afghanistan, Australia and North America before returning to Berlin next October.

### Practice Is a Game in Itself



U.P.—Underwood.  
The center candidates of the University of Southern California football squad in their passing workouts use a canvas "backfield." Jess Cravath is coaching the efforts to pass the ball through the holes.

### Two Heroes of the Air



U.P.—Underwood.  
Tall, blond and bashful, Knute Eckner (left) who personally directed and assisted in the hazardous task of repairing the torn stabilizing fin of the Graf Zeppelin while in flight, joined his father, Dr. Hugo Eckner, for reception in Washington.

### Jolson and His Bride Return



U.P.—Underwood.  
Al Jolson and his young and pretty wife, Ruby Keeler, posed for cameramen when they returned aboard the Leviathan from a short honeymoon abroad.

### Handsome Man!



U.P.—Underwood.  
Here is Sir John Carew Pole (pronounced Poole) who by many is considered the handsomest bachelor in England. He was



### CLIP THESE RECIPES FOR TASTY SOUP

#### Use of More Milk For Health Urged By Home Writer

By JUNE DUNHAM

In the average family milk is not a general favorite in beverage form, and unless the cook is careful to use it in every conceivable way in cooking, the daily menus do not include their quota of a pint of milk for each adult member and a quart for every child. There should be this proportion, you know, for milk is a perfectly balanced food and possesses all the nutritious qualities that are most necessary to promote good health.

When the usual cream soups, sauces and custards have ceased to interest the household, you may want to try these slightly different ways with milk in order to keep it in good standing:

Soup Parmentiere is made by adding to three cups of very thin cream soup foundation a half cup of mashed potato and two teaspoons of onion juice. When scalding hot, pour over the beaten yolks of two eggs and garnish with chopped parsley.

That neglected vegetable, salsify, is a most acceptable substitute for oysters in making soup. Cook a cup of finely diced salsify and a half cup of chopped celery, press the vegetables through a colander and add to three cups of cream and serve with half-inch croutons of bread that have been fried to a delicate brown in butter.

A delicious recipe for cream clam chowder uses a large can of minced clams, three potatoes, an onion and two stalks of celery, three cups of milk, two tablespoons of salt pork and three tablespoons of butter. Fry the minced salt pork and onions together for five minutes and strain off the fat. Peel and dice the potatoes and celery and cook for five minutes. Then add them to the onion and salt pork. Add the clams and heat to boiling point, then slowly add the milk and butter and the seasoning to taste. Cook for about



Already Planning For 1932 Olympics

ten minutes and serve. If desired, small drop dumplings may be added to the chowder when the milk and other ingredients have reached the boiling point.

### SUCCESS OF OLYMPIAD IN 1932 IS SEEN

#### L. A. Will Be Host to World's Athletes In Tournament

By FRANK GETTY

United Press Sports Editor  
IN an authorized interview before he went to the Philippines, General Douglas MacArthur, president of the American Olympic Committee, expressed confidence in the success of the 1932 games which are to be held at Los Angeles on the occasion of the Tenth Olympiad.

There have been suggestions from various less informed sources that the games at Los Angeles would not be well attended, as far as competitors were concerned, the popular theory being that the site is extravagantly remote for many nations.

In advancing this theory, one overlooks the fact that the earth is round, except for a certain flatness at the poles and just before pay day, and that the farther one moves away from one place the nearer one gets to somewhere else.

It was General MacArthur's suggestion, based upon his contact with the heads of other Olympic delegations at Amsterdam, that competitors from the Orient, the Antipodes and the Americas would greatly outnumber any previous Olympic representation from those regions. While it may prove a long expensive journey for the Estonians, the trip to Los Angeles will be just a hop, step and jump for the Japanese.

#### GREATEST ON RECORD

As a matter of fact, the 1932 Olympic games in California should be the greatest on record. Interest in athletic competition is increasing each year. The only draw-back to the games at Amsterdam was that city's inadequacy to hold, harbor and house the competitors. Naturally, there will be no such difficulty at Los Angeles four years hence. The climatic difficulties complained of in Holland should be improved upon in 1932, if one can credit the reports from California.

The South Americans and Canadians, not to mention the Japanese, Filipinos, Australians and Canadians, will be at Los Angeles in greater numbers than at Amsterdam. The Germans will not count the cost if there is athletic glory to be won at the Tenth Olympiad. The Italians are taking a new, if occasionally too fervent interest in athletics. So if some of the other nations decided against sending a team to the 1932 games, there still will be adequate representation to make them a success.

#### REAL COMPETITION

It will be interesting to see what becomes of the previous Olympic records under California conditions. It will be a relief, also, to have Americans closely acquainted with what is going on. Ever since returning from Amsterdam, the invariable question I hear is: what was the matter with our boys over there?

The answer is that the other boys were too good. There was no Olympic scandal, no undue dissipation, no collapse of morale. Williams, Lowe, Nurmi, Ritola, El Quasi, these were some of the reasons why the United States only won the games by a satisfactory instead of by a spectacular margin.

Canada, figuring prominently in the 1928 games, will be a real power in 1932, if the present development of athletics in the Dominion is maintained. The Germans will be stronger than ever. So will the South Americans and the Japanese.

### These Children of Ours

By GEORGIA JEWETT HALE  
Associate Editor, "Children, The Magazine for Parents"

#### BEFORE THE SCHOOL AGE

THE children who do best in school are as a rule those who make their way successfully in the world. We ought, therefore as fathers and mothers to be concerned about the school progress of our youngsters. The trouble is we don't begin to be concerned in time.

Entering school is one of those sudden breaks in life almost as breath-taking as being born and getting married. Johnny's first separation from father and mother, his first break with home, his first attempt to become one of a social group of his own is a tremendous experience. "I think it is going to be fine," says he at the end of the first day at school, "but, O Mother, it is so different!"

Father and mother have suddenly ceased to be the only standards of

knowledge and virtue. There is teacher and there are other fathers and mothers. It is a wise parent who tries to foresee this soul-shaking event in his child's life, to prepare him for it, to see him safely through.

How shall this be done? The first and best function of the school is to teach the child to read, to write, to use numbers. The mother who said to me not long ago: "Thank goodness I don't have to get Mary ready for these things!" is mistaken. If she were wiser she would know that letting two-year-old Mary pull off her own clothes and try to feed herself is encouraging the initiative and motor skill necessary to help her later on to meet the demands of school successfully.

### FAVORITE FASHIONS

By SIMONE



#### IT'S CUTE

A PRACTICAL one-piece dress with kimono sleeves with turn-back scalloped cuffs, to match scalloped collar and scalloped closing of vester. Style No. 1132 is designed with flaring lower edge, which falls so prettily, and at the same time provides the sufficient width to hem that these small fashionables require for active play. The full cut bloomers have elastic casing at wastline and legs. It is made of silk green chambray with tiny checked pattern in green and white for contrast, with green bone buttons. French blue plain gingham with white pique, printed pique with plain, yellow cotton broadcloth with white polkadot with white pique, rose linen with white linen dotted with rose, soft shade of tan wool jersey, light blue jersey, or French blue velveteen is suitable for its development. Pattern for easily made style can be had in sizes 2, 4, and 6 years. Price 15c.

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.

#### ALIVE AND TICKING

PAWHUSKA, Okla., Nov. 3 (UP)—A 106-year old clock, made entirely of wood, is still keeping accurate time for D. Engleman, Pawhuska. For 25 years the old clock was in the attic, but since being taken out, it has recorded time perfectly. The clock was made in Massachusetts in 1823.

### CAT TALES



By Pusey

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

**THE APPENDIX**

WHEN one regards the frightful mortality, frequent serious complications, and prolonged invalidism that were almost the rule in the pre-surgical days of acute appendicitis, the surgeon may well look upon present as constituting one of the greatest conquests of modern surgery, declares Dr. Richard R. Smith, of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

"So satisfactory have been the surgical results that the disease has come to be little dreaded by people at large and even to be looked upon with considerable degree of indifference," he says. "It is well to bear in mind, however, that the appendix is still the same little murderous organ that it was of yore, and its possibilities for causing damage quite as great as ever; also that safety lies only in its proper surgical management and that the inflammation once started may soon get beyond the skill of the surgeon. The mortality from this disease is still too large and the complications too numerous.

"It is safe to say that there is a time in the progress of every case of acute appendicitis when it may be diagnosed and removed with practically no loss of life or great suffering.

"That we have not accomplished this is due largely to faults in its early management by the patient himself. Acute abdominal pain always calls for attention, until its cause can be definitely determined. To be sure, that cause is often innocent, but it may mean an attack of appendicitis or some other serious trouble that calls for great skill.

"The first pain of acute appendicitis is usually not located over the appendix itself, but over a considerable area of the abdomen, or commonly in the pit of the stomach. When pain occurs in the abdomen, the patient should go immediately to bed, abstain from food, water, and above all from cathartics or laxatives, since such tend to spread the inflammation.

"If it is severe or lasts more than three hours, a physician should be called. It is not always easy to determine the diagnosis at once, but if appendicitis is reasonably certain or strongly suggested, the physician will send his patient to the hospital where he may be properly cared for, or he will at last summon surgical aid."

**What Shall I Wear?**  
By JUDIE



A Charming Tunic of Parisian Inspiration Worn Over a Satin Slip and Fashioned of Velvet Brocade and Plain Chiffon.

Dear Judie,  
I have had a lovely straight line dress given me but it is not a bit up-to-date looking as you can see by the rough sketch I enclose. It also is too short. The material is lovely, and I really want to make something out of it that I can wear for afternoons or for informal dinners, etc. I have three yards of plain material the same as the ground color of the print.

C. S. N.  
I wish all dress problems were as easily solved as yours. Wear your dress over a satin slip, thereby converting it into a long tunic. Slash the sleeves to admit of a puff of the plain material used for the gypsy girle and if you like add a side jabot. You forgot to tell me the color of the material, so I am suggesting of a black satin slip, have it separate from the dress so it may be used for other purposes.

Yours for Style  
JUDIE

**VISITING THE WORLD CHILDREN**

By Ruth Thompson



CHILDREN IN PANAMA

It was a warm day. Mother was washing clothes. She washed clothes in a hole in the ground! Father had dug the hole. He had lined it with brick. He had divided it into two parts—one in which to wash clothes, one to be used as a bathtub! What fun to take a bath outdoors! But then, Carmen and Diego lived in such a warm country—a country of warm rains and sun. It was in the outdoor tub that Diego had taken his bath when he heard his mother and the church bells call him.

Mother did not have a washboard. She used a flat stone for a washboard. She scrubbed up and down, up and down, up and down! She always kept her clothes and the clothes of Carmen, Diego and father clean. She kept them white, crisp, like the soda cracker! White is cool to wear. But Mother and her friends like bright, very bright colors and clothes, too.

**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 Manchoo Suffrage Act in 1925.

(Continued from last week.)

Strenuous efforts to stem the tide of Tokugawa profligacy and extravagance were made by the Eighth Shogun, Yoshimune, sometimes called the Rice Shogun because of his interest in agriculture. He himself had indeed been a farmer in the far-away province of Kii—born of a concubine to a collateral branch of the Tokugawas, and suddenly requisitioned from his rustic retreat when the line at Yedo ran out. Soon after taking his seat—in 1716, exactly a hundred years after Iyeyasu's death—the Rice Shogun ordered a census of all the good-looking ladies in waiting within his castle, thus causing a great fluttering in the dove-cotes; but, to the amazed disappointment of a huge bevy of professional beauties, he sent them every one packing home—on the ground that since ill-favored females found it difficult to get husbands as a means of support, he would retain them, and them only, as a palace attendants, and thus combine economy with charity.

Another saving was effected by replacing the costly, but useless, fences surmounting the immense castle-walls of Yedo with the pine-trees that are now such a notable feature of the citadel, transformed to imperial uses. This tree-loving Rice Shogun also planted some of the most beautiful cherry-groves and plum-orchards that ornament the capital city. He took a deep interest in learning, which led him to equip and make personal use of an astronomical observatory, to revive the study of the native literature, and even to repeal Iyemitsu's rigid statute forbidding the importation of foreign books.

Although the Rice Shogun was able to impose only a temporary check on the headlong extravagance of his house, his encouragement of learning was fraught with important results. Study of the old native literature gave rise in due course to a widespread suspicion, gradually deepening to conviction, that the Tokugawa Shoguns were in reality usurpers of the imperial rights; while by the importation of scientific books from Holland Japanese students were brought for the first time into direct contact with Occidental progress.

Thus the Tokugawa Shogunate began to be undermined from within a full century before it came toppling down; and eighty years before Perry landed, a painstaking translation of a great Dutch work on Anatomy laid the first foundation-stone of Japan's newer civilization.

Other works, on medicine and physics and chemistry, followed the Tabul Anatomia, spreading a rudimentary knowledge of science that was to cause much surprise among the officers of Commodore Perry's fleet. But the Rice Shogun's reactionary successors strictly interdicted all foreign studies even remotely connected with religion or politics, including art; and undertook to punish with the greatest severity any adventurous spirits that might seek to evade their commands. To make Japan hermetically tight, such laws were enacted as the one prohibiting the building of ocean-going boats; but the desire for outside knowledge waxed ever greater, so that ardent youths once in a long while succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the marvelous spy-system of the Tokugawas, and escaped to the Occident as sailors or stowaways in stray foreign ships. One of these intellectual fugitives was to return to Japan from

America as Joseph Hary Nishima, and found the Doshisha University at Kyoto.

Ship after ship anchored at the barred gates of Japan and vainly sought the reestablishment of intercourse during the last century of Tokugawa rule. England and Russia were especially persistent, the Tsar's government giving clear proof of predatory designs. Holland and France each sent a futile expedition, while American offers of friendship were repulsed in 1803, 1837, and 1846. The most flagrant of these repulses was that of the unarmed Morrison, which was fired on in both Yedo and Kagoshima bays in 1837, although bent on a mission of mercy—the restoration of shipwrecked Japanese fishermen.

Meanwhile, Japan's internal preparation for an event that could be postponed but not avoided—international intercourse—went steadily forward. Japanese character continued its process of integration, although at the cost of repression enforced through suspicion; and the same stern Tokugawa schooling was developing a national solidarity strong enough to withstand Western impact. In spite of drastic sumptuary laws, the native energy and enterprise more than once found expression through zealous students, but more especially through the high-spirited ronin: those free-lance samurai that now roamed the Empire as knights-errant, there thighs girt with the swords that were to cut the thongs of the Tokugawa tyranny. In a word, the rise of the common people streaked the horizon with dawn.

This epochal phenomenon, the rise of the commoner, was assisted by the development of a plebeian art movement as much as by any other one agency. To understand this, we must remember that the Japanese are born beauty-worshippers; a people among whom the love of art is more widely and more deeply diffused than in any other people since the Greeks. Strangely enough, too, the dead Hideyoshi made his own characteristic contribution to this popular uprising on the wings of the arts. It is scarcely too much to say that he avenged himself posthumously on Iyeyasu's house by contributing to the diffusion of a popular art-stimulus that was to inspire the down-trodden masses more and more against their oppressors, even as they were increasingly inspired as they reflected on his personal example. To this day the career of the peasant boy that hitched his wagon to Mars keeps farmer-lads and shop-keepers awake into the wee small hours as they read of his exploits in studious solitude, or discuss him excitedly in the widespread young men's clubs.

Hideyoshi's contribution to the plebeian art movement came about through the break-up and dispersal of his magnificent art collections, and the scattering of a great band of decorative artists, headed by Jingoro and Eitoku and Sanraku, with whose bold aid he had beautified his secular palaces. Japanese historians still speak with regret of the dismantling of these edifices a few years after the Taiko's death, but, as Brinkley says, the permanent possession of such monuments of applied art could not have benefited the country nearly so much as did their destruction.

(To be continued.)

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