

週刊日米

家庭號
第二卷第十二號

教育講話

観察力の養成

宇宙は一大観察の倉で、観察の力がないと、その倉から何一つも取り出さず、ただそこに居るだけである。観察の力は、観察の力がないと、その倉から何一つも取り出さず、ただそこに居るだけである。観察の力は、観察の力がないと、その倉から何一つも取り出さず、ただそこに居るだけである。

観察の力は、観察の力がないと、その倉から何一つも取り出さず、ただそこに居るだけである。観察の力は、観察の力がないと、その倉から何一つも取り出さず、ただそこに居るだけである。観察の力は、観察の力がないと、その倉から何一つも取り出さず、ただそこに居るだけである。

家庭の幸福は 夫婦愛の持続

夫婦は常に互に互から愛を受けている。夫婦は常に互に互から愛を受けている。夫婦は常に互に互から愛を受けている。夫婦は常に互に互から愛を受けている。夫婦は常に互に互から愛を受けている。

夫婦は常に互に互から愛を受けている。夫婦は常に互に互から愛を受けている。夫婦は常に互に互から愛を受けている。夫婦は常に互に互から愛を受けている。夫婦は常に互に互から愛を受けている。

育児の葉



育児の葉、育児の葉、育児の葉。育児の葉、育児の葉、育児の葉。育児の葉、育児の葉、育児の葉。育児の葉、育児の葉、育児の葉。育児の葉、育児の葉、育児の葉。

育児の葉、育児の葉、育児の葉。育児の葉、育児の葉、育児の葉。育児の葉、育児の葉、育児の葉。育児の葉、育児の葉、育児の葉。育児の葉、育児の葉、育児の葉。

愛児のしつけ



愛児のしつけ、愛児のしつけ、愛児のしつけ。愛児のしつけ、愛児のしつけ、愛児のしつけ。愛児のしつけ、愛児のしつけ、愛児のしつけ。愛児のしつけ、愛児のしつけ、愛児のしつけ。

愛児のしつけ、愛児のしつけ、愛児のしつけ。愛児のしつけ、愛児のしつけ、愛児のしつけ。愛児のしつけ、愛児のしつけ、愛児のしつけ。愛児のしつけ、愛児のしつけ、愛児のしつけ。

家庭笑話

家庭笑話、家庭笑話、家庭笑話。家庭笑話、家庭笑話、家庭笑話。家庭笑話、家庭笑話、家庭笑話。家庭笑話、家庭笑話、家庭笑話。家庭笑話、家庭笑話、家庭笑話。

家庭笑話、家庭笑話、家庭笑話。家庭笑話、家庭笑話、家庭笑話。家庭笑話、家庭笑話、家庭笑話。家庭笑話、家庭笑話、家庭笑話。家庭笑話、家庭笑話、家庭笑話。



家庭らん

家庭の事について... 研究して見たい...



米國の行儀禮法

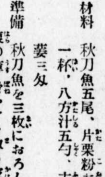
電車中の心得

米國の行儀禮法... 電車中の心得... 米國の行儀禮法...



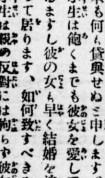
料理獻立

料理獻立... チヤウダー... ベーキド... 秋に美味い...



素人應急手當

素人應急手當... 秋に美味い... 料理數種...



人事相談

人事相談... 親の反對... 素人應急手當...

秋の美味い... 料理數種... 秋の美味い...

秋の美味い... 料理數種... 秋の美味い...

子供相談

子供を始めて入る母親の注意(二)

この女子供は既に母性で育つ... 子供は目に見えぬもの、聞くも... 子供の心は、母の心と通じて...

主婦の爲に

母の心得

小豆粥を炊くには、小豆を手... 煮なければなりません、小豆... 煮るには、水をたっぷりと入れ...

真中に起る

問「八歳の女児、時夜中にコ... ゴトをいって起る。起ると歩い... 出す。どうしたらよいですか...

智識の泉

問「目下支那には米を生れ... の人口が何人ありますか... 七十一萬〇六千二百八十八人...

支那遊戯

支那最高遊戯の麻雀... 支那遊戯の最高遊戯は麻雀... 麻雀は支那の遊戯界に於いて...



梅若塚

梅若塚は、昔の日本に於いて... 梅若塚は、昔の日本に於いて... 梅若塚は、昔の日本に於いて...

支那遊戯

支那遊戯の最高遊戯は麻雀... 支那遊戯の最高遊戯は麻雀... 支那遊戯の最高遊戯は麻雀...

支那遊戯

支那遊戯の最高遊戯は麻雀... 支那遊戯の最高遊戯は麻雀... 支那遊戯の最高遊戯は麻雀...

A組 "Class A"

讀み方 READING

竹

竹はいろいろなやくにたちます。
だいたい一たけのこがたべられます。
たけのかははものをつつむの
につかはれます。よでのちくも
のさしふゆつるざるかごな
竹で作ったものがたくさんあ
ります。
そのほか竹のすだれもあり、
竹のかさねもあります。こくさ
のさをにも、せんぼうが舟を
やるさをも、竹をつかひます。
竹のつかひ多きはまだまだた
くさんあります。

復習(たごりひ) Review

水の中。出る。居る。犬。人。思ふ。虫。小
な。目。大。な。上。へ。い。ま。な。

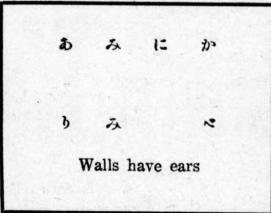
字引 Dictionary

竹 bamboo いろいろな
やくだたう useful
だうし in the first たけのこ bamboo-shoot
たぐられ stable
たけのかは bamboo-sheath もの things
つつむ to wrap
つかはた use is used
ふて hair-pan はへ holder
もどし measure 4.4 flute
つせ stick: cane ちよ basket
かご basket 作いた made
たぐらん many やの is besides
すだれ bamboo-blind かたな fence
こべの national flag ちよ pole

せんせい sailor 舟 ship
ちよ to push with a pole ちよ
pole
つかひみち use
まだまだたくさん much more

書取 Dictation

一、たけ bamboo
二、よら ship
三、つくった made
四、だいたい in the first place



竹舟作 (Bamboo Boat Making)
1. 竹の葉を削りて舟の形に切ります。
2. 舟の両側に竹の葉を貼ります。
3. 舟の両端を縫い合せて舟の形にします。
4. 舟の両側に竹の葉を貼ります。
5. 舟の両端を縫い合せて舟の形にします。
6. 舟の両側に竹の葉を貼ります。
7. 舟の両端を縫い合せて舟の形にします。

B組 "Class B"

讀み方 READING

孔子と孟子

支那幾千年間の人物中、徳化の今日
にもいちじるしきものは孔子なり。
孔子の教は人道を重んじ、まごころ
こたもひやりこを本とし、禮法にし
たがひて、人々たがひに親愛すべし
といふに在り。
孔子より後るとして、たよそ百年、
孔子の道を傳へたるは孟子なり。孟
子のいごけなき時、母は深く意を其
の教育に用ひ、あしき感化を恐れて、
三度まで其の居をうつせりといふ。
其の後孟子出でて學び、學を卒へず
してかへりし時、母たまも機上
に在り、直ちに其の機をたも、孟子を
いまじめては、汝の今學を止む
るは、我が此の機をたち切るが如し
と。孟子之に感じて大に勉め、長じ
て後一世の大家となり、國々を遊歴
して、もつばら孔子の道を説けり。
孟子死してすてに二千二百年餘、孔
子と共に其の名益々あらはる。

復習(おのりひ) Review

製法場。全身。却つて。血。親密。暮。威心。
職務。胃。皮膚。諸君。心得。一回。成程。坐
して。

字引 Dictionary

孔子 Confucius 孟子 Mencius
支那 China 幾千年間 for thousands of years
人物 men of worth
人物中 (人物の中で)
徳化 徳化
いごけなき時 remarkable
distinct 人道 humanity
教 teachings
重んじ to respect
まごころ sincerity
こたもひ sympathy
たがひて to be based upon
禮法 courtesy
したがひて (したがって)
親愛 to love
たよそ (親愛したる)
いごけなき (いごけなき)
後るとして later
およそ about 百年 hundred ye-
ars
三度まで three times
其の後 afterwards
孟子出でて學ぶ (勉強に行つて)
學 learning
卒へずして (すまない中に)
かへりし時 (かへつた時)
たまたま (たまたま)
機上 (はた) 直ちに
機上 (はた) 直ちに

Hit away
たご (おのり)
ちよ to caution
法 (はた)
止むるは (止むるは)

切るが如し (切るが如し)
之に感じて he was impressed
by this
大に勉め to endeavour a great
deal
長じて after he grew up
一世の大家 a great man of his
age
國々を遊歴) to travel from
country to country
せむら devoutly
死して (死んで)
すて (すて)

二、三百年餘 more than two
thousand and two hundred years
共に with 其の名 his name
益々 more and more

書取 Dictation
一、つうし Confucius
二、つうし Mencius
三、つうし mother
四、つうし teaching
五、つうし hundred years
六、つうし education
七、つうし influence
八、つうし you
九、つうし a great man
十、つうし name
十一、つうし more and more
十二、つうし China

和譯 Translation Into Japanese

一、孔子は偉大な人物です。
二、孔子の教は人道を重んじました。
三、孔子は今日から何年位までの人
です。
四、孔子の母はなせ家を棄てたの
ですか。
五、孔子の母はなせ家を棄てたの
ですか。

徳育教 (Teaching of Virtue)

作文 Composition

次の答を書いて下さい。
一、孔子の教はどんな事ですか。
二、孔子は何を説きましたか。
三、孔子は今から何年位までの人
ですか。
四、孔子の母はなせ家を棄てたの
ですか。
五、孔子の母はなせ家を棄てたの
ですか。

C 組 "CLASS C"

讀み方 READING

俚言

- 一、人事を盡して天命を待つ。
- 二、無は有を生ぜず。
- 三、虎穴に入らずんば虎子を得ず。
- 四、晴天の間に乾草を作れ。
- 五、過つて改むるに憚る勿れ。
- 六、豫防は治療に優る。
- 七、大器晩成。
- 八、言ふは易く行ふは難し。
- 九、己れ一人にて得る快樂は眞の快樂にあらず。
- 十、物の貴きは、其物の不足を感じたる時に最も能く知る。
- 十一、時は憤怒の樂なり。
- 十二、事の始を能くなせば是れ半なしたるなり。
- 十三、爾に出づるものは爾に歸る。
- 十四、歩行するに先つて匍匐することを學ばざるべからず。

復習 Review

失望。努力。英雄。長所。羨む。特徴。攀ぢる。四肢。生存競争。嗜好。平凡。破壊。修業。堅實。目白。第一。研究。

字引 Dictionary

個言 provincialism
 人事 man's best
 天命 the will of Heaven
 人事を盡して天命を待つ We have done our best, and leave the rest to providence
 無 nothing
 有 being
 生せず (生じな) no
 無は有を生ぜず Out of nothing, nothing can come
 虎穴 tiger's den

虎子 tiger kitten
 入らずんば (入らなければ) tiger's den
 虎穴に入らずんば虎子を得ず
 Nothing venture, nothing gain
 晴天の間に white sun shines
 乾草 hay
 作れ make
 晴天の間に乾草を作れ
 Make hay while sun shines
 過つて改むるに憚る勿れ
 Do not hesitate to correct
 過つて改むるに憚る勿れ
 Do not hesitate to correct
 豫防は治療に優る
 Prevention is better than cure
 大器晩成
 Great talents mature late
 言ふは易く行ふは難し
 Saying and doing are two things
 己れ一人にて得る快樂は眞の快樂にあらず
 One's own pleasure is not true pleasure
 物の貴きは、其物の不足を感じたる時に最も能く知る
 The pleasure which a man enjoys alone, is not true pleasure
 時は憤怒の樂なり
 Time is anger's medicine
 事の始を能くなせば是れ半なしたるなり
 Time is anger's medicine
 爾に出づるものは爾に歸る
 Who spits against wind, spits out

作文 Composition

一、豫防は治療に優る例を書いて下さい。
 二、時は憤怒の樂なり例を書いて下さい。
 三、言ふは易く行ふは難し例を書いて下さい。
 四、己れ一人にて得る快樂は眞の快樂にあらず例を書いて下さい。

日本歴史 History of Japan

日露戦争 The Russo-Japanese War

大山大將 General Oyama

日本の陸軍 (Army) は滿洲 (Manchuria) と旅順 (Port Arthur) の両方に向ひました。滿洲軍は大山大將が率ひて、旅順へ向つて進軍しました。ロシア軍は、旅順に進軍しました。ロシア軍は、旅順に進軍しました。ロシア軍は、旅順に進軍しました。

乃木大將 General Nogi

陸軍の別隊 (another division) は乃木大將が率ひて旅順に向ひました。海軍は海上から旅順は後から、力を合せて旅順の要塞 (fortress) を攻めました。此の要塞は世界に名高い砲臺 (strong) に出来て居る上、スタフセルが能く守つて居るので中々陥りませんでした。然し、日本軍は度々突撃 (advanced to attack) を行つて砲臺 (battery) を占領し、港内 (inside of the harbor) の軍艦 (sunk to the bottom) を沈め、ついに砲臺を占領しました。乃木大將は旅順を陥れて降参 (surrendered) したので、乃木大將は「旅順」に於て、乃木大將は旅順を陥れて降参しました。

質問 Question

質問 Question

一、日本の滿洲軍の大將は誰でしたか。
 二、旅順へ向つた大將は誰でしたか。
 三、ロシアの滿洲軍の大將は誰でしたか。

言葉の遣ひ方

四、旅順の要塞が中々陥らなかつたのはなぜですか。
 五、大山大將と乃木大將とは、どこで一緒に居りましたか。

訪問 Visit

訪問 Visit

先生「Aが、夜ひまがあるか、どうですか。山田さん」
 山田「夜、ひまがありますか」
 先生「聞つてはいませんが、どうですか」
 山田「晩、でも夜でも同じですが、お暇をもちょうせにして」
 先生「ありがとうございます、も丁寧にして」
 山田「どうですか」
 先生「どうですか、の方がよろしい。ほかに何かありますか」
 伊藤「ありませんか」
 先生「それもいいですね、山田さん」
 山田「ありがとうございます」
 先生「それでは、お暇をもちょうせにして」

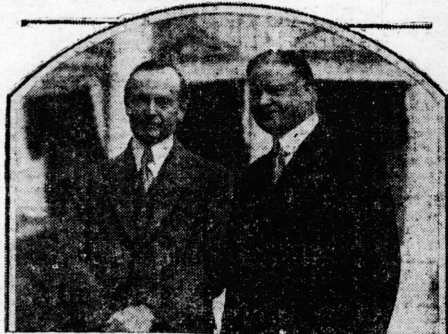
質問 Question

質問 Question

と云ひますが、日本語では、持つてゐますか、より、おありですか、の方がよろしい。もし、おあり、にございます、をつけると、川村さん
 川村「おあり、でございますか」
 先生「その通り。こんどは、Bが、夜は時がない、といふには、伊藤さん
 伊藤「夜は、時がありません」
 先生「よろしい。ございます、をつける、山田さん
 山田「夜は、時がございません」
 先生「Bは、はじめからのおさ

「Korya korya」
 to, odori mashita ga, kono ojisan wa odori nazo wa sukoshimo shiranakatta node, onitachi wa sukoshimo omoshiroku naku.
 "Tsumaranai kara kaere." Kinoo no koku wa kaeshite yaru."
 to, ojisan no miki no hoo ni nagetsuke tanode, kono ojisan wa ryohoo ni koku ga dekite shimatta sodode.

Hoover Pays Farewell Call



U.P.—Underwood
One of the Republican Presidential candidate's last acts before leaving for California to cast his vote was to visit President Coolidge at the White House. They are shown in the South Grounds of the Executive Mansion.

Don't Confide in Her; She's Two-Faced



U.P.—Pulse News
The proudest possession of Samuel Beck and Ralph J. Swafford of Kansas City is Clarise, a 13-week-old calf that weighs 300 pounds. The animal has four eyes, two mouths, two ears and three horns sprouting. She drinks, with two men to feed her, ten quarts a day out of the bottle.

New Transcontinent Record Set



U.P.—Underwood
Harry Tucker (left), owner of the Lockheed Vega monoplane Yankee Doodle and Capt. C. B. D. Collyer, photographed at Los Angeles after they had set a new record for an East-to-West flight across the country. Their time was 24 hours, 51 minutes.

Woman Passenger



U.P.—Underwood
Mrs. Clara Adams of Tannersville, Pa., the only woman aboard the Graf Zeppelin as the big dirigible returned to Germany.

To Attempt South-American Flight



U.P.—Underwood
William La Violette, mechanic of Rockville Center, L. I., and Lieut. Benjamin Mendez, pilot, who will fly to Bogota, Colombia, in their Curtiss-Falcon.

Just a Great Big Family



U.P.—Underwood
J. T. West, his wife and (by courtesy) all the little Wests who recently arrived in Los Angeles after a motor trip from Kansas. Left to right, Jessie Jeanne, Mrs. West (210 pounds), Bernard (312 pounds), Leonard (400 pounds), West (285 pounds), and Patsy Ann—An avoirdupois aggregate of 1,322 pounds.

Combines Business With Pleasure



U.P.—Underwood
Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant U. S. Attorney General, visited Minneapolis not only to make political speeches but to act as bridesmaid for Miss Laura Volstead (left), daughter of the "father of prohibition." Miss Volstead's fiance is Carl Lomen.

CHILD NEEDS LONG, QUIET DEEP SLEEP

Bed Should be Smooth and Soft to Give Child Rest

THE CHILD'S SLEEP
HOW much sleep does my child need?

Your youngster requires more sleep than you do and that sleep ought to be gauged by quality as well as amount. In summer, when two-year-old Mary or Billy goes to bed before sunset, for instance, the blinds should be drawn because the light disturbs sleep. During nap periods, also, the blinds should be drawn. As a further precaution, the bed should be placed so that the sleeper faces away from the light to prevent stray beams from falling into sleeping eyes when a breeze moves the shades.

Sleep can be disturbed without one being awakened, and it is wise to avoid all these possible disturbances to insure entire restfulness. Noise from a vehicle will raise blood pressure in a sleeper, without there being any indication that he is awakening. Light will act in the same way as noise. The first early evening sleep of children in many homes is often as good as no sleep at all. Sounds of laughter, noise from the radio and other household noises will disturb the child's sleep greatly. Some care should be taken to keep these noises from reaching the child's bedroom. The household need not tiptoe silently to avoid this disturbance. The remedy lies rather in having the child's room situated so that it is far removed from the evening noises, keeping the door closed, and if necessary using sound absorbing construction.

Importance of Those First Few Minutes



GOOD START COUNTS IN GRID GAME

This Is Revealed In Army's Three Victories

By GEORGE KIRKSEY
United Press Sports Writer

ADDED proof that the first few minutes in any football game are usually the most important has been supplied by the Army's undefeated eleven in three of its most important games.

The Cadets beat Southern Methodist, Harvard and Yale by piling up all their points in the first half. The Army won all three games and did not score a single point in the last half of any of them.

Southern Methodist almost bowled the Army over by getting away to a flying start in the first quarter, but the Cadets fought fire with fire and overcame the Texans' early lead with two touchdowns in quick succession. The final score was, 14 to 13.

Against Harvard the Army took advantage of the Crimson's mistakes in the first half and scored two touchdowns and a safety and then settled back to protect the lead during the last half. The Army scored nine points in 15 minutes, more than any other Army team had been able to register in 13 other games between the two teams.

CAGLE AGAINST YALE

Chris Cagle's two sensational dashes through the Yale team in the first half enabled the Army to win, 18 to 6. Yale came back in the last half to outplay the Army but Cagle's two long runs in the first half were enough to give the Cadets victory. The game had barely started when Cagle slipped away for 51 yards and a touchdown in the first period. A little later Cagle broke away for 76 yards and another touchdown in the second period.

Harvard profited by its disastrous experience against Army and the next week beat Dartmouth by getting the jump and scoring a touchdown in the first quarter. Capt. French intercepted a pass in mid-field early in the opening period and the Crimson straightaway marched to a touchdown and eventually won the game, 19 to 7.

Dartmouth beat Columbia by scoring two touchdowns in the first period before the inexperienced Lions could gather their forces together. The final score was, 21 to 7, and baring the two first period touchdowns which came as the result of "breaks" the game would have ended in a tie.

Nebraska won an important inter-sectional game from Syracuse by recovering a fumble in the first period and converting it into a touchdown and subsequent goal after touchdown. Syracuse outplayed the Cornhuskers the rest of the game, but lost, 7 to 6.

New York University is another football team that believes in scoring as soon and as often as possible. The Violets scored an overwhelming victory over a strong Colgate team by getting away to a flying start.

CROWLEY'S VIEWS

Charley Crowley, Columbia coach, believes more football games are won and lost in the first five minutes of play than any other time.

"When two teams are fairly evenly matched," Crowley said, "the team that gets the jump will almost always win. If you can score first, the other fellows will be playing uphill the rest of the day."

Knute Rockne and other coaches who practiced the plan of starting their second team and allowing them to wear down the opposition before sending in the regulars have abandoned such tactics this season.

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

SUSPECTED APPENDICITIS
SOME old woman a century ago gave a child, suffering with colic, a large dose of castor oil, and cured the child. This fact was heralded far and wide, and was adopted by even the most intelligent of the laity, as a "cure all" for stomachache.

Fifty years ago when physicians began to recognize appendicitis as a separate and distinct disease, they also killed most of the cases with purgatives. Even later if a doctor did not give the patient a purgative, he was dismissed and another was called who would Ten of thousands of graves dot the hills speechless monuments to this fallacy and criminal ignorance.

Some twenty years ago Dr. John B. Deaver of Philadelphia, one of America's greatest surgeons referring to appendicitis, thundered an edict, "Purgation means perforation." This helped to restict the purgation habit in-so-far as up to date physicians were concerned.

But the old woman had sold her idea to a big market. Hundreds of cases of peritonitis, due to perforative appendicitis, are fighting for their lives in the hospitals in this country, every day in the year, due to the old woman's early energies.

"In certain cases of illness, it is sometimes most important to know what not to do before a competent physician is called," says Dr. J. A. Crisler of Memphis, Tenn. "This applies particularly to an acute attack of appendicitis. Whatever else one does or fails to do, don't give a purgative.

"Long habit has made this injunction almost impossible to follow. The impulse comes strongly to the minds of almost all people, that a purgative is the first and most proper thing to give in cases of abdominal pain."

What Shall I Wear?

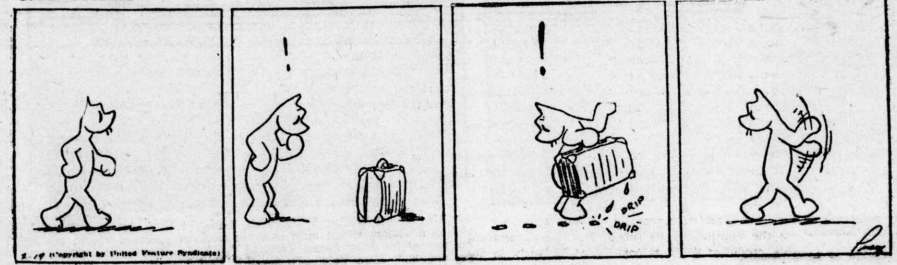


Dear Judie,
Do you consider it proper for a woman to wear evening dress, low neck and no sleeves, when her husband wears a business suit? I am in need of a dress to wear into town for the dinner and the theatre, and really would love to have net in a bright color.

SUBURBAN
Your husband should, of course, wear a dinner coat when you don decollete, but—in America, we have grown accustomed to the spectacle of bare armed women with escorting males in sack suits. Many women would never have an opportunity to wear low gowns otherwise. I have a suggestion for you, a sort of compromise. First there is the choice of a bright lace dress, red, if you like, made with long fitted sleeves. The other suggestion is a sleeveless blouse of metal cloth, to be worn with a velvet skirt. You could have two or three for the price of one evening dress, and they are in good taste for theatre and restaurant, and may even be worn to afternoon bridge parties and teas.

Yours for style,
JUDIE

CAT TALES



By Pusey

ENJOY YOUR HOME LIFE BY STUDYING THESE USEFUL HINTS BY JUNE DUNHAM FOR THE MEATLESS MEAL

HOW does the following menu sound for this week's meatless meal: Hors d'oeuvre of stuffed egg, ripe olives and celery stuffed with pimiento cheese; cream of cheese; cream of string bean soup; sweet potatoes en casserole, creamed radishes, hashed tomatoes, corn and green peppers; blackberry cobbler with hard sauce; non-stimulating drink.

The hors d'oeuvre are so simple that no recipe will be needed for them.

For the cream of string bean soup use two cups of milk, a cup of string beans, seasoning to taste, two tablespoons of butter and one and a half tablespoons of flour. String and cut the beans in a small piece, cover with water, add seasonings and cook until very tender. Strain off the liquid and put the beans through a fine colander. Add half the water and the two cups

of milk and bring to a boil. Thicken the soup with the flour and butter which have been blended and cook for a few minutes more. Serve at once, with toasted saltines.

Sweet potatoes en casserole are practically the same as candied sweet potatoes—but just a bit different, since they are cooked in the covered dish. Put a quarter cup of melted butter in a casserole, and add a layer of sliced cooked sweet potatoes; sprinkle thickly with maple sugar, a little salt and dots of butter. Add another layer of potatoes, and continue until the casserole is filled. Cover and bake in a moderate oven for twenty minutes, then remove the cover and allow the potatoes to brown on top.

We rarely consider radishes other than as a relish or for use in salads, yet they make a very good vegetable when boiled and served in cream sauce. Peel the radishes and cook them in a little salted water for perhaps a half hour. Drain and serve them with a rich cream sauce.

SPRAINS

As soon as possible, after sustaining a sprain, bandage the injured member with cotton wet in cold water. Bind it closely with narrow bandage and keep it wet. Rest and keep quiet.

FAVORITE FASHIONS
By SIMONE

1143



MODISH-PRACTICAL

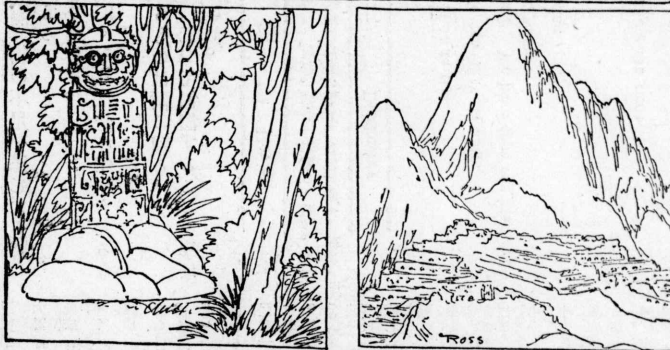
ITS simple modish lines, attracts much interest for practical street and general daytime wear. The collarless neckline of molded bodice, takes a diagonal slant. A wide crushed girdle swaths the hips and fastens at left side with ornamental buckle, at top of youthful woolen smartness and dependability is a foregone conclusion. It is in lovely reseda green shade, flattering to most women. Style No. 1143 will make up smartly in wool jersey, tweed, crepe satin, canton-crepe, dull flat silk crepe velveteen, and plain and printed rayon velvet. It is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 yrs., 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust. Pattern price 15c. Suggest enclosing ten 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.

VISITING THE WORLD CHILDREN

By Ruth Thompson



CHILDREN IN THE PERUVIAN DESERT

Though Domingetta and Garcilasso cannot read, they know that they are descended from a once-proud Indian race. They were ruled by the Incas. This was hundreds and hundreds of years ago. The Spanish conquered the Incas, and the ancestors of Domingetta and Garcilasso. They were cruel to them. Now the Indians must work for the Spaniard.

And beautiful, strange Peru is such a rich land! It is divided into three parts—the long coast desert; the high Andes with table-lands; the eastern slopes of forests and rivers. Domingetta and Garcilasso have never been out of the desert. They know little of their own land. They do know that some of their people live in the higher mountains—and that they, too, are poor!

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 Manchurian Suffrage Act in 1925.

(Continued from last week.)

For the immediate result was not only a dispersal of innumerable objects of art throughout the Empire, but an exodus of all the experts who had become famous for their work on Peachtree Hill. They scattered among the field of the most powerful provincial nobles, who received them hospitably and granted them liberal revenues. From that time there sprang up an inter-def rivalry of artistic production which materially promoted the development of every branch of art.

In Kyoto the new movement took its name from Shijo, or Fourth Avenue, one of those nine streets marked off by the Emperor Kwammu across the Kamo river when he first laid out the city. Here thrived a famous quartette. Tetsu-zan, whose Sleeping Fox may now be studied in Boston, succeeds in that picture as perhaps no other artist ever has done in bringing out the fine distinction between death and sleeping life. Sosen, who excels in the painting of monkeys, may be seen not only in Boston, but in the great Freer collection at Washington. Ganku's specialty is tigers, although his masterpiece is perhaps a large painting, on silk, of two sacred deer,—luckily acquired by Fenollosa, who pronounces it one of the greatest animal pictures of the world. But the prince of this Shijo quartette was Okyo, whose animal and fish paintings are to be found in all great collections. This artist struck the fresh note of realism. Springing from the common people and trained as a craftsman, he saw and loved the beauty of the commonplace, and transfigured it with the touch of high genius. He kept birds and barnyard fowls about him and depicted them from life, as also the carp in his pond. In his paintings of fish he catches their supplest movements, the evanescent sheen of their scales, the ripples of the water above them, in compositions that illustrate the very poetry of motion.

Okyo's chief distinction consists in the fact that we owe first to him that interplay of art with the crafts that makes so many a product of Japanese looms and bronze-molds a thing of beauty. Ever since Fujiwara days Kyoto had been the seat of fine handicraft, and now in the later Tokugawa age it became crowded with silk-weavers and bronze-casters, embroiderers and lacquerers and potters, as indeed it still is today. To such plebeian artists Okyo came as a godsend, for he supplied them with realistic patterns that they could translate effectively into tapestries and metal utensils. His art appealed especially to the hard-working sons of the people, because it was not Chinese or mystical, but Japanese and actual; the loved native landscapes to which their eyes were accustomed, or scenes from the daily round, the common lot, that "come home to men's business and bosoms" and beget aspirations. This great Kyoto artist was therefore close kin in spirit with the Yedo founders of the school of Uki-yo-ye, although he himself knew nothing of wood-cuts or chromo-xylography.

This very name, Uki-yo-ye, by which the Japanese designate their wood-prints, savors of the common folk. "Pictures of the Fleeting World" is what it means, in contradistinction to those "other-worldly" themes with which the older Japanese artist had exclusively engaged their talents. Matabei, a disciple of Hideyoshi's master decorators, is commonly regarded as the founder of the school, but it was probably Masanobu who actually produced the first colored prints, early in the eighteenth century.

As artistic tastes developed among the commoners, it turned out that many of them had so profited by the lively internal trade of shut-up Japan as to possess the means to satisfy their tastes. This was true especially in Yedo, where every street now boasted its mercantile plutocrat or two. Rich merchants even ventured to celebrate the birthdays of their boys by devising those "Never-say-die" paper carp described in a previous chapter,—in lieu of crested banners permitted to the samurai during the Boys' Festival in May. The knights themselves, although contempt of wealth and display had formed an integral part of their creed, succumbed gradually to a growing contagion of luxury, and thus swelled the demand for art-objects of everyday use. Swaggering samurai sported elegantly decorated swords, bestowed unmeasured pains on their purses and girdles, their pipes and tobacco pouches, and pored over newfangled novels illustrated by the new color-process. The demand for wood-prints could scarcely be supplied as the public spirit developed, these vivid sketches of the everyday life of city street and country highway taking the place of the pictorial press of today.

Masanobu's delineation of courtesans and of the newly arisen actor class contributed to the breakdown of caste. The courtesans of Yedo had long been relegated by Tokugawa laws to a Bohemia called Yoshiwara after the village from which many of them came. Actors also were but low people of the baser sort, dubbed "river-bed beggars" from the fact that the newer drama—not to be confounded with the earlier and-aristocratic No—gave its first known performances in the dry bed of a river, under the direction of a renegade Shinto vestal. And had it not been one of Hideyoshi's own servant-girls that got up the first itinerant company? It was quite incompatible with Tokugawa conventions to have such low-caste cattle brought into the limelight of general social recognition by means of the wood-prints, but the work went, merrily on, partly because this new school of Bohemian artists comprised numerous ronin, who used brush, as well as sword, to make way for liberty.

Masanobu's great contemporary, Haranobu, was one wood-print artist whose tastes turned from Bohemianism to the simpler pleasures of home. He delighted in the delineation of children. He also introduced two important technical improvements in the wood-print art: filling in the hitherto bald sketches with carefully prepared backgrounds, and increasing the number of color-blocks from three to five, or even seven known as Nishi-ki-ye, or brocade pictures, from their richness. Kyonaga not only subdued Haranobu's backgrounds to a soft tonal balance with the foreground figures of his polychromes, but became the most distinguished draughtsman of the school. His best work has been compared with that of Venetian masters.

Utamaro, a farmer boy who ran off to Yedo after a quarrel with his father, became one of the three most widely known exemplars of Fleeting-World Pictures, the others being Hokusai and Hiroshige. In spite of Japan's seclusion, his fame spread to China, and a large number of his works were exported from Nagasaki. That the Dutchmen at Deshima knew how to appreciate this later Tokugawa art the museum at the Hague still testifies.

(To be continued.)

Through Special Arrangements with Publishers.