

# 週刊日米

家庭號 第卷第十四號

## 教育講話

### 修養の目的

修養の目的は二つある。一は自分のためであり、二は他人のためである。自分のためであるならば、それは自己修養の目的である。他人のためであるならば、それは社会修養の目的である。

自己修養の目的は、自分の心身を鍛錬し、徳性を養ふことである。徳性とは、仁、義、礼、智、信の五徳を指す。これらは人間の美徳であり、社会生活に必要不可欠なものである。

社会修養の目的は、他人と調和し、社会に貢献することである。これは、自己修養の発展した段階である。自己修養が完了すれば、自然と社会修養へと進化する。

### 貧富老若の別なく 心から感謝するの日

貧富老若の別なく、心から感謝するの日。これは、私達人間の生活の本質である。感謝は、人生の喜びであり、幸福の源である。

貧しい人々には、衣食住のありがたさを感謝する。老若男女には、健康と生命のありがたさを感謝する。富者には、豊かさを感謝する。老若には、長生きのありがたさを感謝する。

感謝の心は、他人への愛を育む。愛は、社会を和らげ、平和をもたらす。感謝の心を持つ人は、誰からも愛される。感謝の心は、人生の最大の財産である。

## 家庭叢話

### ホームの主人は誰か

ホームの主人は誰か。これは、家庭の中心となるべき問いである。家庭の主人とは、責任と愛情を兼ね備えている人である。

家庭の主人は、家族の幸福を第一に考える。彼は、家族の生活を支え、導く。彼は、家族の絆を強め、愛を注ぐ。

家庭の主人は、責任を負う。彼は、家族の安全を守り、未来を築く。彼は、家族の成長を促し、夢を叶える。

## 人事相談

### 誤まつた自由

誤まつた自由。自由とは、責任を伴うものである。自由を行使する際には、他人の権利を侵害しないよう注意しなければならない。

自由は、個人の権利である。しかし、それは社会のルールと調和して行使されるべきである。自由を乱用することは、社会の秩序を乱すことになる。

自由を正しく行使するためには、自己責任と他責の意識が必要である。自由を享受する者は、同時に責任を負うべきである。



家庭の人

家庭の幸福の事に就いては... 研究して見たいと思ふ... 日進月歩の今日我が国は...



家庭の人

家庭の幸福の事に就いては... 研究して見たいと思ふ... 日進月歩の今日我が国は...

### 感謝祭の挨拶

▲米國では毎年クリスマス、感謝祭の挨拶が送られてくる... 感謝祭は勿論に對して過去...

### 米國の行儀禮法

Friendship, your affection and... (1) I think of you today and long to be with you.

▲感謝祭は、感謝の日である... 一年間の恩恵を感謝する日... 米國では、この日を祝う...

### 立献料理

感謝祭のターキー デナー... ターキー、ポテト、グリーンピース、クラッシュドポテト...

### 感謝祭の由来

本年の感謝祭は、ニューイングランド州のピリグリム朝臣が、先住民の助けを借りて...

### 感謝祭の準備

ターキーの準備... ターキーの肉を洗い、乾燥させる...

▲ターキーの準備... ターキーの肉を洗い、乾燥させる... 感謝祭の準備は、感謝の日である...

### 感謝祭の準備

ターキーの準備... ターキーの肉を洗い、乾燥させる... 感謝祭の準備は、感謝の日である...

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### 感謝祭の準備

ターキーの準備... ターキーの肉を洗い、乾燥させる... 感謝祭の準備は、感謝の日である...

農家の副業

養兔について (一)

養兔は、肉用を第一とし、次に毛皮を得る目的とする。少...

飼育の場所 及びハウス

養兔は、日光直射する所を避け、風通しよく、乾燥した場所を選び、...

飼養方法

一、食料は上等のアマアツアツ、二、飼料は上等のオシロイ、...

繁殖

養兔は、一年に一回繁殖する。繁殖期は、春から夏にかけて、...

養兔の種類

一、ニュージランド種、二、フレンチ種、三、オーストラリア種、...

飼養方法

一、食料は上等のアマアツアツ、二、飼料は上等のオシロイ、...

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一、ニュージランド種、二、フレンチ種、三、オーストラリア種、...

養養價値

養兔の肉は、六割から八割である。成長は、肉用種は、...

偉人

ナポレオンの母 ナポレオン三世が、母を愛した事は、...

家庭笑話

白髪を散髪 病後の母が、髪を洗って、「こんな髪に、...

御同様

郵便局「私の主人が、お前さんの事を、おぼろげに覚えて、...

教へて上げない

母が五歳になった後、母が「お前さん、お前さん、お前さん、...

泣き面に蜂

今、五歳になったお前さん、お前さん、お前さん、お前さん、...

金の阿彌陀如來

「ほんまに、世の中の人が、金に目がくらんで、...

童話

ある山路を一人の婦人が、金に目がくらんで、...

家庭笑話

白髪を散髪 病後の母が、髪を洗って、「こんな髪に、...

御同様

郵便局「私の主人が、お前さんの事を、おぼろげに覚えて、...

教へて上げない

母が五歳になった後、母が「お前さん、お前さん、お前さん、...

泣き面に蜂

今、五歳になったお前さん、お前さん、お前さん、お前さん、...

A 組 "Class A"

讀み方 READING

雪のあと

けさおきて見ると、雪がたくま  
んつもつて、くちを見てもまっ白  
です。

やぶの竹はゆみのやうにま  
がつて、中にはさなが土まで  
にわたっているのもあります。に

はの松の木はわたをのせた  
やうに見えます。犬はよろこんで、

雪のなかをさびあもいてます  
けふははやくからがくかうへ  
行つて、みんな雪なげをしま  
せう。

米 日 刊 週

復習(たのしみ) Review

父。母。白。出。中。見。漸。太。郎。

字 引 Dictionary

雪 snow  
雪が見ると when I get up and see  
たたく heavily  
くちを to be piled up  
まっ白 pure white  
やぶ jungle bamboo  
竹 pure white  
中 a how ちが to bent  
中には some of them ちが the end  
土 ground ちが to reach  
には garden ちが pine-trees  
わた cotton ちが to put  
見えた look like

大 dog ように happily  
とびあつて to gad about  
けふ to-day はやく early  
がくかう to go to the  
school  
みんな with all my friends  
雪なげ snowballing

書取 Dictation

- 一 snow
- 二 pine
- 三 bamboo
- 四 earth
- 五 to see
- 六 tree
- 七 among
- 八 happy

和訳 Translation Into Japanese

- 一 happily
- 二 dog
- 三 heavily
- 四 pure white
- 五 end of the bamboo
- 六 cotton
- 七 garden
- 八 Today I will go to the school early and play snowballing with my friends.

あひてが  
なれば  
けんくわ  
はできぬ  
When one will not,  
two cannot quarrel.

B 組 "Class B"

讀み方 READING

富士登山

富士に登るに五つの道あり。何れの  
道も頂上までを十に分ちて、一合目、  
二合目、三合目等と呼べり。一合目  
毎に小屋ありて、休の場所とす。

三四合目に至れば、木も無く、草も  
まれに、焼石、焼土のみにて谷間に  
は雪ののこれるもあり。七合目を過  
ぎては、一步は一步よりけはしく、  
杖を力に岩にすがりて登る。朝早く  
ふもを立せし人は大てい八合目  
の小屋にさまる。

八合目より一時間餘にして頂上に達  
す。頂上には噴火口の跡あり。切立  
ちたる岩に圍まれて、中に千古の雪  
をたくはふ。

降り路は砂走りにて、砂の上をすべ  
り降りるに、足軽くしてさがる所  
を知らず。一日餘にして登りたる所  
を、半日ならずして降る。

復習(おもしろ) Review

金。銀。黄。赤。黒。青。紙。重箱。雑物。組  
合せ。機。色。着。け。

字 引 Dictionary

富士 mount Fuji 登山 hiking  
登る to climb 道 way  
何れの道も any of those ways  
頂上 summit 分ち to divide

一合目 the first division  
等呼なり (呼んでゐる)  
一合目毎に in every division  
小屋 log-house 休の場所 resting-  
place

至れば it we reach 木も無く  
there is not even a tree  
草もまれに few grasses  
焼石 burnt stones 焼土 burnt-  
earth  
のみに (ばかり) 谷間 valley  
雪 snow のこるもあり (のこ  
てゐるものも)

過ぎては to pass 一歩 one step  
杖を力に 杖 stick  
岩に 岩に depending upon the  
stick  
岩に 岩に to climb over the  
rock

朝早く early in the morning  
ふもを 噴火口 to start 一  
時間餘 over one hour  
切立ち to reach 噴火口 a crater  
圍まれて a site 切立たる 岩 rocks  
which were cut off  
砂の上をすべり to be surrounded  
中 in it (the crater)

千古の雪 everlasting snow  
たくはふ to keep; to reserve  
降り路 a descent  
砂走り name of the descent  
砂の上 on the sand  
すべり slide to slide down  
足軽く the steps are light  
さがる to descend (さがるなら)  
一日餘 over a day  
半日ならずして less than half  
a day

書取 Dictation

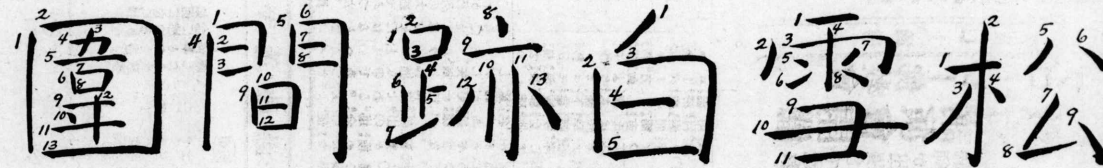
- 一 half a day
- 二 early in the morning
- 三 everlasting
- 四 snow
- 五 grass
- 六 tree
- 七 valley
- 八 one step
- 九 Fuji
- 十 the first division
- 十一 way
- 十二 rock

和訳 Translation Into Japanese

- 一 less than half a day
- 二 to slide down
- 三 burnt-stones
- 四 hiking
- 五 log-house
- 六 to be surrounded
- 七 any of those ways
- 八 a crater
- 九 a site
- 十 descent
- 十一 By climbing over the rocks, I reached the summit of Fuji
- 十二

作文 Composition

次の文を話の様に直して下さい。  
一、雪ののこるもあり。  
二、千古の雪をたくはふ。  
三、半日ならずして降る。  
四、一時間餘にして頂上に達す。  
五、頂上には噴火口の跡あり。  
六、三四合目に至れば草もまれな



組 "Class C"

読み方 READING

世間眼あり

世の青年諸君よ、世間眼無しといふことな  
かれ、世間眼無しといふは大なる量見遠なり、  
人の我を用ふる無しと嘲つは大なる間違なり  
今や社會到處に満員の聲を聞くも、其  
の實は人の拂底に困り居るなり、人無きか、  
と尋ぬる人の聲は、常に吾人の耳に觸れ居  
るなり、然れども實は推選すべき人の乏しき  
に窮し居るなり、正直でよろしからうと思へ  
ば役に立たず、役に立つ人間なりと思へば、  
たゞそれ利己心強く、義を忘れて利のために  
背き易き人なり。若しそれ諸君にして役にも  
立ち且つ誠意ある人たるに於いては用ひざら  
んご欲するも、世間堂之を棄てんや。誰か謂  
ふ、世間眼無しと、用ひる者無きにあらず、  
用ひらるゝ資格ある者無きなり。(養心録)

復習 Review

樹蔭。御飯。碧玉。際限。綱。樵。突然。鼻先。落葉。愉快。  
高。色彩。打ち拂心。

字引 Dictionary

世間 the public eye  
世の青年諸君よ you young men in the world  
いふことなかれ (いふことは) 量見遠い (考へ違ひ)  
人の (人) 我 (我) 用ふる無し (用ひない)  
嘲つ to complain 間違 mistake  
今や (今では) 社會 society  
到處 everywhere 綱綱 pull up  
聲 voice 聞く (聞く) 其の言は in fact  
拂底 scarcity

困り居る (困つてゐる)  
人無きか (人はいないか)  
尋ぬる (尋ねる) 常に always  
吾人 (われわれ)  
耳に (われわれ)  
推選すべき人 recommendable  
人 men  
正直 honest 役に立たず to be  
of no use  
利己心 self-interest; selfishness  
強く strong  
義を忘れて to forget righteousness  
利のために for one's own bene-  
fit  
背き易く to be easy to revolt  
若し (もし) 諸君 (みなさん)  
且 moreover 誠意ある sincere  
人たるに於いては (人であれば)  
用ひざらんと欲するも (用ひまい  
と思つても)  
豈 (どうして) 棄てんや (棄てな  
い)

日本歴史

日露戦争

奉天の戦

用ひざらんと欲するも、世間  
堂之を棄てんや  
History of Japan  
The Battle of Mukden  
旅順 (Port Arthur) を陥れた  
(captured) 乃木大将の軍は、滿  
洲 (Manchuria) に進んで、大山  
大将の軍と一戦になり、奉天 (An-  
kidan) でロシア軍を激戦 (seve-  
re battle) しましたが、此の時  
も日本軍の勝利 (victory) となり  
ロシア兵四萬餘 (more than 40,000) を捕虜 (captive) にしたので  
あります。  
旅順でも日本海でも奉天でも日  
本軍が大勝利 (great victory) を  
得ましたが、戦争は却々やま  
りつ終るからなかつたのでした  
が、米國合衆國 (The United States of America) の大統領ルーズ  
ベルト (President Roosevelt) は  
兩國 (both countries) に講和  
(Peace) を進めさせた。そこで雙  
方の國から使を出して、アメリカ  
のボーンズ (Borah) で  
講和談判 (Peace negotiation) を  
聞き、遂に平和條約 (Peace Treaty) を結びました。

作文 Composition

一、役に立つ、とはどんな事をい  
ふのですか  
二、世間は動物ではないのに、  
眼、あはれは何の事か  
三、次の言葉を話の様に直して下  
さい  
誠意ある人たるに於いては  
和訳例をまじましたか

言葉の遣ひ方

天気 Weather

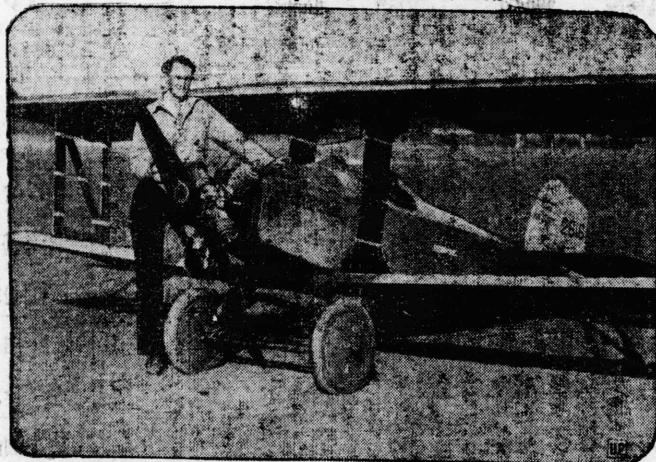
二、奉天の戦では、どちらが勝  
ちましたか  
三、旅順や、日本海では、どち  
らが勝ちましたか  
四、日本とロシアに講和をす  
め  
たのは誰ですか  
先生「奉天の戦を習ひませう。良  
い天気の時は何と言ひますか、  
伊藤さん  
伊藤「良いお天気です  
先生「よろしい。ございませう、  
川村「何を言つて見ませう、  
伊藤「良いお天気でございます  
先生「何かお天気でございます  
伊藤「良いお天気でございます  
山田「え、良いお天気ござい  
ます  
先生「よろしい、外にありませんか  
田中「ほんとに、良いお天気で  
ございます  
先生「よく出来ました  
山田「Lovely weather は何と言  
ふのですか  
先生「さうですね、氣持の良いお  
天気、が、い、でせう。一寸言つ  
ようしい

ち は ち  
り か し  
ら き  
Knowledge  
is power

作文 Composition

ROMAJI DOWA  
OYA WO SUTERU KAGO  
Mukashi shina ni. Gentan to yuu  
oya-fukoo na hito ga arimashita.  
Chichi ga toshi wo totte, byouki ni  
natta node urusaku omoi, yama no  
naka e motte itte sutete shimaoo to  
kangae, aruhi ookina kago wo tsu-  
kuri, sono naka e chichi wo ire,  
jibun no kodomo ni shiwasete yama  
no naka e yuki mashita.  
Yamaoku e itte, chichi wo soko e  
sutete, kaaroo to shimasuto, kodo-  
mo ga kago wo motte ikoo to shi-  
masu node. Gentan wa,  
"Sonna mono wo motte kaera-  
naku temoi. Sutete yuke."  
to, imashita ga, kodomo wa nan-  
demo sore wo motte kaaroo to shi-  
masu.  
"Sonna kago wo nani ni suru-  
da."  
to, kikimasuto,  
"Konda otetsuan wo suteru toki  
ni tsukaunda."  
to, kodomo ga himashi ta. Sore  
wo kiite, Gentan wa kyuuni jibun  
no warui koto ni ki ga tsuki, kodo-  
mo ni warui tohon wo misetewa  
naranu to omotte, mata chichi wo  
kago ni ireta uchi ni motte kaetta to  
yuujojo desu.

### Smallest Biplane in the World



The craze for compact aircraft finally has led to this construction by a Los Angeles designer. The biplane, smallest in the world, is only 12 feet long with a wing spread of 14 1-2 inches. It is propelled by a four-cylinder motor.

### Aetna Still Spreads Destruction



An unusual mud formation around one of the upper vents of the boiling lava stream of Mount Aetna, whose eruptions are making thousands homeless and causing inevitable damage.

### Wie Gehts Up There, Fraulein?



Mathilde, seven and a half feet tall, is shown walking along a Berlin street with some of her midget friends. According to latest advice nothing has stunted her growth.

### Curtis' Successor?



James E. Watson of Indiana, mentioned as probably majority leader in the Senate to succeed Vice-President-elect Charles Curtis. Oddly enough, both Senators Watson and Curtis sought the Republican Presidential nomination.

### Roumanian Leader



Julio Maniu, head of the Peasant Party in Roumania, summoned by the regency to form a cabinet after the recent failure of Nicholas Titulescu to form a coalition government.

### Prisoner-Author



Robert Tasker, inmate of San Quentin Penitentiary, who has achieved literary fame with his "Grim Haven."

### Noted Society Stronghold Passes



The Potter Palmer House on Chicago's Gold Coast, soon to be razed to make way for a modern apartment building.

### First Air Lady



An exclusively posed and personally selected portrait of Amelia Earhardt, first woman to fly the Atlantic. The photograph was taken in Washington after she had called on President Coolidge.

### where Distress Signals Were Sent



The radio office of the Lamport and Holt liner Vestris, which sank about 240 miles off the Virgin's Capes. From this room came the frenzied calls for help over a period of three hours while the ship was sinking.

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

EGG SPECIALTIES

EGGS—the everlasting breakfast food in thousands of homes—can be varied as we like in the matter of their presentation, if we will but seek interesting ways in which to serve them.

As if in answer to our observation comes this Spanish recipe for scrambled eggs in which we are directed to scramble the eggs as usual, then to put them in the center of a large hot platter and pile upon them a half dozen chicken livers that have been fried in butter.

And looking again to another country or a novel way with eggs Scotland; saute a chopped onion in three tablespoons of butter, then remove the onion and add a cup and a half of cooked tomato, two teaspoons of sugar, salt and pepper to taste and six eggs well beaten.

A recipe for eggs a la stork is the next unique suggestion: Melt one tablespoon of butter, add one tablespoon of flour and cook for two minutes, then stir in a pint of milk.

a cup of grated cheese, and stir until the cheese is melted. Then reduce the flame and break into the sauce as many eggs as desired; cover the pan and cook slowly until the eggs are well set and serve on buttered toast.

Rice also combines well with eggs in the following recipe using a cup and a half of boiled rice, six hard-boiled eggs, a cup and a half of white sauce, a teaspoon of onion juice a teaspoon of chopped parsley and a teaspoon of Worcestershire sauce.

Pile the hot rice on the platter, cut the eggs in quarters and place them in the nest of rice; spread over all the white sauce and seasonings and sprinkle the top with chopped parsley.

A very delicious omelet can be made by adding left-overs of cooked cauliflower to the omelet and serving a rich cream sauce over all. And those who are fond of jelly will find a quarter cup of jelly of any flavor added to a plain omelet gives them a delicious egg dish, with just enough sweetness to make it interesting.

Poached eggs that are decidedly different may be made by cooking the eggs in meat-stock, just as you would in water. Place them on rounds of buttered toast and pour over them any good brown meat gravy that has been spiced slightly with cloves and vinegar.

These Children of Ours By GEORGIA JEWETT HALE

FAMILY FRIENDSHIP

WE hear a great deal in these days about our wild young people. Some lay the blame on the war and some on parents, others on jazz, automobiles, cigarettes, hip flasks, and other social dangers.

But I trace the source of certain unfortunate tendencies back to the time some ten years or so ago when these young men and women were children and asked for companionship, and were told that Father was too busy reading his newspaper to play any games tonight.

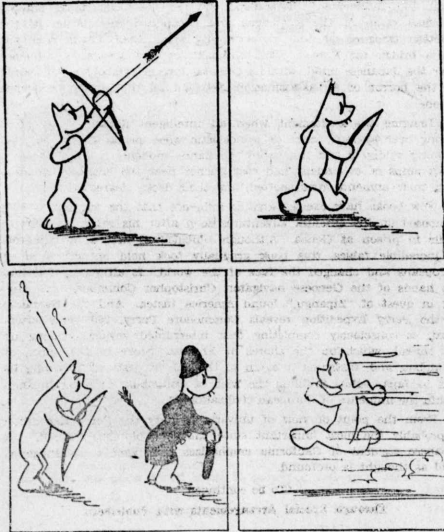
It is too late to start being a pal to your son when he is a man. You must start young, before he reaches the difficult "teen age" when outside influences and inter-

ests begin to absorb him. Of this fact I am fully convinced. The main thing that ails our young people to-day is the indifference of their parents a few years ago.

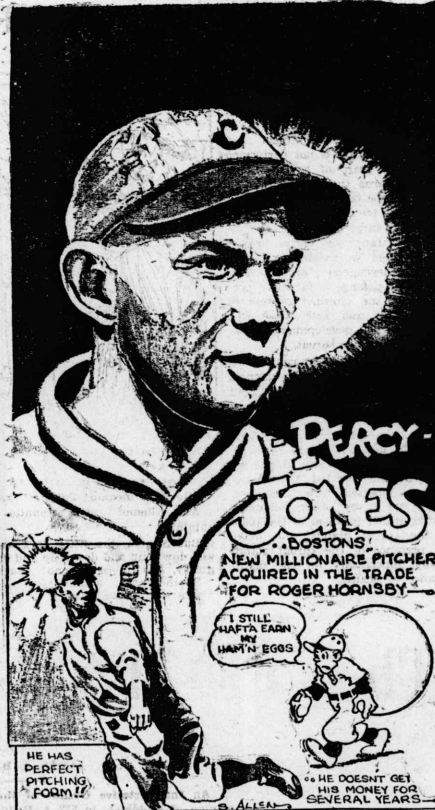
And the thing that will save that small boy of yours from the same follies and excesses that menace our fine youth in this year of grace is for his father to begin to-day to be his pal.

Share his activities with him as much as you can. Cultivate hobbies that you can follow together. Hours spent tramping the hills or putting over a carpenter's bench will be priceless links in later years to bond you together. Your son may outgrow his love for a hammer and saw, but he will never forget the rainy afternoon when you and he evinced your first masterpiece, the flower stand for his mother, a bit rickety perhaps, but definite evidence of your joint efforts.

CAT TALES



Boston Gets the Heir



BRAVES BUY PERCY LEE FROM CUBS

\$500,000 Pitcher Is Expected To Turn Tide for Boston

By DIXON STEWART United Press Staff Correspondent PERCY LEE JONES, baseball's "500,000 pitcher," is now a member of Judge Emil E. Fuchs' Boston National league team having gone to the Braves as partial payment in the deal by which the Chicago Cubs acquired Rogers Hornsby.

Transfer of a half-million dollar player, four other athletes and \$150,000 in cash for Hornsby, who is valued at \$300,000, might have the appearance of an uneven trade but not for the fact that Hornsby's worth is considered on a playing basis whereas Jones' rating is strictly financial.

Jones last spring fell heir to a half million dollar fortune bequeathed him by an aunt. The fortune is tied up by litigation and for the present, at least, Percy Lee must continue pitching ball for his steak and onions.

Incidentally the steak and onions are Jones' favorite diet and if the Braves expect Percy Lee to win ball games they must see that this dish is available to break the monotony of the City's traditional beans. Percy Lee's presence in the city is unlikely to cause a shortage in the onion market, but only because Mrs. Jones rigidly enforces the "no victory—no fried onions" rule.

AN IN-AND-OUTER

Jones can have his steak with fried onions whenever he wins a ball game and during the 1927 season made 39 attempts to win his prize. The records reveal that Mrs. Jones had to fry onions only ten times during the season, her spouse being credited with ten victories and six defeats. In the 39 games Jones worked in he pitched 155 innings, allowing 81 runs, issuing 66 walks and fanning 41 batsmen.

Jones has unusual ability but during his career with the Cubs has been an in-and-outer. During the last two seasons Jones has enjoyed only indifferent success, although known as the "Cubs Giant Killer," because of his success against the men of McGraw at various times.

Boston needs a "Giant Killer"—as was shown in one series last season when they lost eight games in four days to the New Yorkers—and the change of atmosphere may be beneficial to Jones.

Percy Lee was born in Dallas, on Oct. 28, 1899. He started his professional baseball career with Eastland in the West Texas league and first attracted major league attention in 1921. Jack Doyle, Cub scout, watched Jones pitch in a semi-pro game at Dallas one Sunday afternoon and a few hours later put him aboard a train enroute for Cub headquarters.

Jones was sent on to New York, where the Cubs were playing at the time. Big cities held no terrors for Percy Lee and his first words to the Cub representative who met his train were, "Well, where's the main stem of this berg."

ONCE RAIL BRAKEMAN

The irresistible desire to visit the "main stem" of whatever town he was quartered in, had much to do with Jones' inability to settle down into major league form and after three years with the Cubs the southpaw was sent to Los Angeles, in the Coast League. After two years with Los Angeles and Seattle Jones returned to the Cubs, via the waiver route, and for the past two seasons has been a member of the Bruin curving corps.

FAVORITE FASHIONS By SIMONE

1139



LOOKING ONE'S BEST

A CHARMINGLY feminine model, fashioned of sheer velvet, printed in exquisitely blended tones of wine-red. You'll want to include it in your wardrobe for afternoon and informal evening wear. The molded bodice is un-

trimmed save for soft faille silk crepe piping of Vionnet neckline. The double tiered skirt with dipping hem, is the ultimate in chic. The swathed bodice, assures slender hips and graceful silhouette. The lower tier is attached to the lower edge of skirt. It's surprisingly easy to make. Plain sheer velvet, crepe satin, dull silk crepe, canton crepe are attractive fabrics for style No. 1139. 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.

SCALP HYGIENE

FOR A HEALTHY SCALP

One of the most important items in keeping your hair smooth and glossy is a daily scalp massage.

You needn't be worried about spoiling your carefully guarded wave because all you have to do is to push your fingers up under the hair and grasp the scalp firmly with all eight of them. With the thumbs down behind the ears, work them around with a rotary motion pushing hard into the scalp. Then, holding the thumbs where they are, work the other fingers around on the scalp the same way. Then move the thumbs up on the head and repeat until you have loosened and stimulated the entire scalp.

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

**MOUTH BREATHING**

THE effect of nasal obstructions upon the development of the faces and mentality of children is not generally known, and it is such information as this that the Gorgas Memorial wishes to convey to those unformed in health matters.

A certain definite amount of oxygen is necessary to each individual. When deprived of this amount he is quite certain to suffer disastrously in his development.

Obstructions in the nose and further up in the breathing apparatus affect the development of the face by forcing mouth breathing. They very directly influence the

development of the upper and lower jaws in the formative period. Adenoid tissue in the very young child may be removed, if obstructing breathing, says Dr. William F. Clevenger of Indianapolis Ind. As a rule the complete tonsil and adenoid operation is not performed under two years of age, he says, and he warns that deafness often results if the condition is left until the age of ten years or later.

"A very large portion of the disease of infancy and early life may be classified as respiratory," says Doctor Clevenger. "An infection of the air passage is far more prevalent in the crowded centers of the country and with those who have abnormal development of certain glands of the throat.

"These glands are known as the tonsils, and indefinitely, as adenoid tissue. There are, in reality four tonsils that form an imaginary ring, known to the medical profession as the lymphoid ring. Their job is to manufacture white blood corpuscles. When these glands are enlarged and infected, their functioning qualities are destroyed. There are many other lymphatic glands, which function in the place of the throat glands, and make the presence of the throat glands totally unnecessary for the maintenance of health."

**What Shall I Wear?**  
By JUDIE



A smart Tweed Suit Possible With or Without Fur, the Coat of Which Might Serve as An Extra Coat With Other Dresses.

**DEAR JUDIE,**

I am to be a January bride and my trousseau troubles are many. My chief concern is what to wear on a trip South, where it will not be warm enough for Florida clothes, but too warm perhaps for a heavy coat. Do you think a suit would solve my difficulties, and if so what kind?

I am twenty-five and have brown eyes and brown black hair. I am partial to tailored clothes. A. C. I would suggest a suit on the idea of the one sketched, for the dress beneath may be worn without the coat, and the coat might be worn as a top-coat over one or more costumes. Tweed would be my suggestion for material. I should match your brown eyes and have the fur and the bodice one of the darker tones of the woolen mixture. Then I should carry out this tone in stockings and gloves. Use a flat fur.

Yours for style,  
JUDIE

**VERY HEARTY**  
BEDFORD, IND., Nov. 21.—A two-headed chicken has been found at Owensburg, Mrs. Nancy Simpson reported to a veterinarian, who said after an examination he believed both hearts had been a service to the cockerel. Mrs. Simpson had killed the chicken for dinner.

**VISITING THE WORLD CHILDREN**

By Ruth Thompson



Angela and Juanito learned to put off work until tomorrow. But they learned to take pleasure today!  
"Today we shall go to town," said Father.  
"Bueno!" meaning "good," said Mother.  
And "Bueno!" cried Juanito, his dark eyes shining.  
But Angela, the little dark angel, jumped up and down, up and down, up and down! She cried gladly, two times, "Bueno! Bueno!"  
So the family planned for pleasure that day. There was no mañana then!



Mother put some eggs in a basket. She put some onions in a basket.  
"I shall trade these for pennies," she said. She took some thread. "I may make some lace while I talk," she said.  
She put on a white cotton dress. She put a shawl over her head and shoulders. She did not wear shoes.  
But father wore sandals of leather. He did not wear stockings.  
He thought he looked very fine in his white cotton trousers and his white shirt which hung loose. He felt gay. He hummed a song.

**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.)

But Iyeyasu did not really know his Confucius. The great Chinese sage stressed absolutism and loyalty in a manner that fell in with Iyeyasu's purpose; but in his more recondite writings Confucius qualified these two central doctrines with important comments of which Iyeyasu was scarcely aware. The sovereign power of a state, taught Confucius, is one and indivisible. He taught further that loyalty is due to a ruler only so long and in so far as he rules wisely and justly. Now, divided sovereignty lay at the very root of the Tokugawa Shogunate, and not all of the Shoguns were good rulers, by any means. Scholars whom Iyeyasu set to digging into the Confucian classics finally dug into them deep, and he had thus started a movement that no power on earth could stop short of the destruction of his system.

The last touch of irony is added to this Tokugawa tragedy by the fact that it was a direct descendant of Iyeyasu's, the Baron of Mito, who most conspicuously carried out the Rice Shogun's exhortation to the study of ancient Japanese lore; causing thereby a renaissance of pure Shinto as against the Ryobu-Shinto by which Buddhism had displaced it for a thousand years, and also uncovering the Emperor's long-forgotten pedigree as divine descendant of Ama-terasu, Sun Goddess progenitrix of "The Country of the Gods." As if this were not enough a pointed mimic of Prince Shotoku's was unearthed—"In his Heaven there are not two suns, and in a State there cannot be two sovereigns." A modern Japanese writer has described, with great fervor, what followed on all these disclosures:

Soon as the memory of past ages came over the samurai, the lost glory of the Son of Heaven flashed on them. They saw the Mikado himself leading his armies to victory. They heard their ancestors beating their shields with their swords, as they sang the war-song of Otomo, the terrible joy of dying by the Mikado's side. They wept when they thought of the shadow that had come over the throne. They made pilgrimages to the imperial mausoleums, which had long been left to decay, and washed their moss-covered steps with tears. Who were the Tokugawas who dared to stand between them and their legitimate Sovereign? Oh, to die!—to die for the Mikado!

The Baron of Mito's deliberate motive in undertaking his huge "History of Great Japan," from original sources, was to disprove such disloyalist doctrines as the one tracing the Mikado's descent to a Chinese prince. The foregoing rhapsody, one only among many that might be cited, shows how well he succeeded.

So it was that Japan, its distinctive character having come of age during a long period of secluded schooling, now got ready to refashion its dwelling on ancient ancestral foundations. Mito's great work in historical research, which ran to 240 volumes, is accredited by scholars such as Satow as being the prime source of nationalist movement that culminated in the so-styled Restoration of 1868. Rai Sanyo, greatest of all Japanese historians, soon followed Mito with an "External History of Japan," also designed to show that the Mikado is the only true ruler of his realm, to whom the allegiance of every Japanese is wholly due. Such critics as Mabuchi, Motowori, and Hirato unearthed

the old Kojiki and Manyo-shu together with the ancient Shinto ritual; whereupon it was learned that the Japanese language itself had actually become so incrustated with Chinese that a special course of study was now necessary in order to read the indigenous classics!

Mabuchi took the lead in championing Japanese ethics as against Chinese, while Motowori—adjudged by competent authority to be the very greatest scholar and writer of latter-day Japan—maintained the superiority of the native political system. Hirata goes further and claims superiority for the people also. "From the fact of the divine descent of the Japanese people," he argues, "proceeds their immeasurable superiority to the natives of other countries in courage and intelligence"—with much more of a similar tenor.

The ronin now sounded at full blast the bugle-call of patriotism, so that the annals of the times just before Perry's advent resemble modern newspaper reports of the doings of the Ku Klux Klan in America.

Placards denouncing the usurpation of the Shogun were posted in public places by invisible hands. Masked bands waylaid the official mail and intercepted the transport of revenue. One band entered the mausoleum of the Ashikagas and decapitated the statues of the thirteen Shoguns of that dynasty, displaying their heads near the Shijo bridge (at Kyoto). This childish act had a strange influence over the Japanese mind, with its Oriental love of symbolism. It spared us the horror of an assassination, yet had all the ghastly eloquence of one.

Imagine the excitement when all intelligent Japan—half of it poring over ancient books or iconoclastic wood prints, the other half running wildly to and fro, sword in hand—suddenly heard that "four black ships of evil mien" had cast anchor near the entrance to Yedo Bay, their immense guns shotted, and their decks cleared for action!

Few books have exerted greater influence than the one Marco Polo composed on his Oriental adventures soon after his return to Europe, while in prison at Genoa. Although ridiculed at first as a rignarole of incredible fables, this book gradually took hold on the faith of Europeans and changed the face of the world. It ultimately fell into the hands of the Genoese navigator, Christopher Columbus, who, sailing in quest of "Zipangu," found America instead. And the Narrative of the Perry Expedition reveals Commodore Perry, 360 years afterward, as consciously completing that interrupted voyage: "taking up the thread, which on the shores of America, broke in the hands of Columbus, and, fastening it again to the ball of destiny," following its lead to Japan—thus fulfilling the wish of Columbus "to bring Zipangu within the influence of European civilization."

From the point of view of universal history the Perry Expedition is probably the most important since that of Columbus himself. A Japanese resident of California emphasizes this point in language as lucid as thought is profound.

(To be continued.)

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