

週刊日米

家庭號  
第二卷第十五號

教育講話

誠意と手腕

此の世に於て成功の秘訣  
何事をも成すに誠意といふ一語は  
最も重要なるものである。誠意とは  
心と行とを一致せしむることである。  
誠意なきものは、たとへば、  
金を貯めておいても、  
その金を浪費してしまふと同じく、  
知識を蓄積していても、  
その知識を人に教へないと同じく、  
誠意なきものは、成功の道を  
歩むことが出来ない。

家庭下教ゆべき  
日本の舊美風

米人も尊重する日本の禮儀

日本人は兎角己の美風を  
下して他の長所に内照するの癖  
がある。米人も然らずして、  
何事をも成すに誠意といふ一語は  
最も重要なるものである。誠意とは  
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育兒の栞

離乳の仕方

離乳とは、母の乳を減らし、  
代りに牛乳や他の乳類を  
与へることをいふ。離乳の  
時期は、生後八ヶ月から一  
年頃である。離乳の仕方は、  
子供の健康に大關するから、  
注意しなければならない。

愛兒の遊び



愛兒のしつけ

遊びは子供の心身を  
健全にする重要な手段である。  
遊びを通じて、子供は  
知識を習得し、能力を  
伸ばすことができる。

子供と晝寝

晝寝は子供の健康に  
有益であるが、晝寝の  
時間や方法を正しく  
しなければならない。

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愛兒のしつけ

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社会的規範を習得する

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家庭の中心

家庭の中心... 家庭の中心は、母である。母は家庭の中心であり、家庭の幸福を左右する。母は家庭の中心であり、家庭の幸福を左右する。



家庭の中心... 家庭の中心は、母である。母は家庭の中心であり、家庭の幸福を左右する。母は家庭の中心であり、家庭の幸福を左右する。

祝電の文例

祝電の文例... 祝電の文例は、出産祝いや結婚祝いの文例を示している。

米國の行儀禮法

米國の行儀禮法... 米國の行儀禮法は、結婚式の行儀や禮法を示している。

婦人の社會的存在を認めよ

婦人の社會的存在を認めよ... 婦人の社會的存在を認めよ、と主張している。

感謝祭の翌日の料理

感謝祭の翌日の料理... 感謝祭の翌日の料理のアイデアを示している。

和洋食の料理献立

和洋食の料理献立... 和洋食の料理献立のアイデアを示している。

美容相談

美容相談... 美容相談のコーナーで、口臭と腋臭の対策について話している。

主婦の爲に

主婦の爲に... 主婦の爲に、家庭の管理や掃除のアイデアを示している。

秩父宮妃殿下の御孝心

秩父宮妃殿下の御孝心... 秩父宮妃殿下の御孝心について話している。

松平大徳を訪問

松平大徳を訪問... 松平大徳を訪問した様子について話している。

出産通知の電文

出産通知の電文... 出産通知の電文の文例を示している。

米國の行儀禮法

米國の行儀禮法... 米國の行儀禮法について話している。

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農家の副業

養兔について (二)

賣却方法 屠畜場あたりで、買手がトラックを持って...

一地方に 飼育者があつて、そればかりでなく...

食料は 一匹一年三割、五十個より三割七五個...

収入は種 兎より得た見込を養育することにより得る...

蜂蜜の話 蜂蜜は人間の飲料として、重要な役割を果している...

婦人の新聞 米澤の新聞の大立脚、米澤の新聞の大立脚...

家庭笑話 僕も兄さん、近頃やうな兄さんになつた次男...

武蔵坊辨慶 この頃から辨慶は妙女密を...

婦人の関員 本朝の大統領に選ばれたフーバ...

出来そこあるの 七つになる娘が、まことし...

武蔵坊辨慶 (續) 武蔵坊辨慶の名を知らない人は...

出来そこあるの (續) 今年二つのもや子(坊や子)...

武蔵坊辨慶 (續) 武蔵坊辨慶の名を知らない人は...

出来そこあるの (續) 今年二つのもや子(坊や子)...

武蔵坊辨慶 (續) 武蔵坊辨慶の名を知らない人は...

出来そこあるの (續) 今年二つのもや子(坊や子)...

武蔵坊辨慶 (續) 武蔵坊辨慶の名を知らない人は...

出来そこあるの (續) 今年二つのもや子(坊や子)...

武蔵坊辨慶 (續) 武蔵坊辨慶の名を知らない人は...

出来そこあるの (續) 今年二つのもや子(坊や子)...

武蔵坊辨慶 (續) 武蔵坊辨慶の名を知らない人は...

米 日 刊 週

A 組 "Class A"

読み方 READING

石 炭

人は火でものをやいたり、にたりしてたべます。またさむい時には火にあたります。

石炭はおほむかしはわたるた木が土の中にうまつて、しぜんこできたもので、石のやうにかたくなつてゐますから、石炭といひます。石炭の火のちからはつよいで、さむいときやさむいなごをうごかすのにはこれをつかひます。

むかしの人は、石炭のこををぬる土をいひました。

復習 (たがひ) Review

雪なげ。大松の木。土。まっ白。見ても。竹。つもつ。中。やよ。

字 引 Dictionary

石炭 coal 人 man  
火 fire もの food  
やいた to bake  
にたり to cook たべ to eat  
また and たがひ時 when it is cold  
火にあたり to heat  
おほむかし old times  
はえて to grow 木 tree  
土の中 in the ground  
うまつ to grow

B 組 "Class B"

読み方 READING

傳 染 病 (一)

傳染病中最も恐ろしきはコレラ、赤痢、腸チフス、バラチフス、痘瘡、發疹チフス、猩紅熱、ジフテリア、ペストの九種をす。

コレラは胃腸ををかす病にして、患者の體より出づる病原菌が下水、井水、川水等に入りて、それより傳染するなり。されば井水、川水等を用ふる處にては、飲料水を始め、食器を洗ふ水に至るまで、流行時には必ず之をわかつて用ふべし。胃腸を損じたる者は此の病にかかり易ければ暴飲、暴食をつしむ、又熱せざる果實等を食ふべからず。

赤痢もまた腸に起る病なれば。水、飲食物、食器等に注意すべきことコレラに異ならず。病勢コレラの如くはげしからざれば、治療をゆるかせるにすのおそれあり。

復習 (おたがひ) Review

富士。頂上。小屋。噴火口。谷間。燒石。足輕。降り路の場所。杖を力に。千古の雪一時間餘。

字 引 Dictionary

傳染病 contagious disease  
中 (うち) 最も恐ろしき most dangerous  
コレラ cholera

和 譯 Translation Into Japanese

書 取 Dictation

はげしかられば (はげしくなるから) 治療 medical treatment  
ゆるかせるに to neglect  
おそれ fear

一 stomach  
二 intestines  
三 bacteria  
四 contagious disease  
五 river-water  
六 table-ware  
七 to wash  
八 easy  
九 food and drink  
十 scarlet fever  
十一 most dangerous disease  
十二 fruit

和 譯 Translation Into Japanese

書 取 Dictation

一 typhoid fever  
二 dysentery  
三 smallpox  
四 patient  
五 drain  
六 drinking  
七 gorging  
八 condition of a disease  
九 to neglect  
十 medical treatment  
十一 most dangerous disease  
十二 to infect

ものねうちは  
それがないと  
に  
いちばんよく  
わかる

The worth of a thing is best known by the want of it.

木石炭飲米病



C 組 CLASS C

読み方 READING

フランクリンの十二徳

- 一、節制。ものうくなるまで食ふことなかれ
- 二、沈黙。自他の爲になり得べきことの外は言ふことなかれ
- 三、秩序。物は總てよく之を整頓せよ
- 四、決心。己が當に爲すべきことは爲さむと決心せよ
- 五、儉約。自他の爲になることの外に金錢を費すことなかれ
- 六、勤勉。みだりに時を費すことなかれ
- 七、誠實。詐術を用ふることなかれ
- 八、正義。損害を加ふることにより、若しくはおのが本務をおこなふことにより、若しくは他人にわざはひを及ぼすことなかれ
- 九、中和。極端を避けよ
- 十、清潔。身體、衣服、住居を決して不潔にするることなかれ
- 十一、沈着。瑣々たる事や、普通若くは必至の事變に心を動すことなかれ
- 十二、貞操
- 十三、謙遜。イエスキリストの教を學べ

節制 temperance  
ものうく dull  
食ふことなかれ (食ふてはならぬ)  
沈黙 silence  
自他の爲 for self and others  
なり得べきこと (なること)  
外 except 秩序 order  
物 things 總て (なんでも)  
之 整頓 adjustment  
せよ (なせよ)  
決心 resolution 己が (じぶんが)  
當に properly  
爲すべきこと (するべきこと)  
爲さむと (やむと)  
儉約 economy 金錢 money  
費す to spend  
勤勉 diligence  
みだりに unreasonably  
時を費す to waste time  
誠實 faithfulness 詐術を用ふる  
to use trick  
正義 righteousness 損害を加ふ  
to damage  
若しくは or  
おのが (じぶんが)  
本務 duty おこなふ to neglect  
ことによりて (このために)  
他人に (ほかの人に)  
わざはひを及ぼす  
to bring a calamity upon-  
中和 moderation 極端 extremely  
避け avoid 清潔 cleanliness  
身體 body 衣服 clothes  
住居 residence 決して...なか  
れ never 不潔 uncleanness

作文 Composition

次を答を書いて下さい  
一、何故、節制は必要ですか  
二、物をよく整頓しておかないと  
どんな事が起りますか  
三、極端はなぜいけないか例を書  
いて下さい  
四、となりの家から火事が起つた  
時などに、沈着して居ては  
やけ死にはしないでせうか

日本歴史

日露戦争

平和條約

明治三十八年(一九〇五A.D.)九  
月日本とロシアと平和條約 (Peace  
Treaty) を結びました。其の  
結果、(result) ロシアは朝鮮 (Korea)  
(政治 (Political affairs)) の事を日  
軍に任せる事になり、ロシアの極  
太 (Saghalin) の南の半かと、旅

言葉の遣ひ方

天気 Weather

山田 「風が強うございませう。」  
先生 「Bは何と言ひませう。田中  
さん」  
田中 「ほんたうに強い風でござい  
ませう。」  
先生 「結構です。すべて、あいな  
つに答へるには、向ふの人の  
言葉をもつと變へて言へば  
良いのです」  
川村 「雨が降るかも知れませぬ  
先生 「それを言つて下さい」  
川村 「雨が降るかも知れませぬ  
先生 「選つた時に言ふのなら、い  
やな天気でございます、でも  
よいでせう。Aがさう言つた  
らBは、伊藤さん」  
伊藤 「同じ事を言ふのですか  
先生 「同じ事を言ふのは眞似をす  
る様ですから、降りさうでござ  
いませう、とても言ひませう  
もし風が強ければ、山田さん  
山田 「風が強いです」  
先生 「です、をよして」  
先生 「A、今日風が強いございませ  
う、ほんたうに強い風でござい  
ませう。」  
先生 「A、今日風が強いございませ  
う、ほんたうに強い風でござい  
ませう。」

**ROMAJI DOWA**  
**KURAYAMI NO ONI**

Mukashi futari no oboosan ga ya-  
ma no tabi shite imashita ga, to-  
chuu de futari wa hagurete shimai-  
mashita. Yoru ni natte sonouchi  
no hitori ga ikken no uchi wo mi-  
tsukete tomete kure to tanomi ma-  
suto, shujin ga,  
"Hanare wa aite imasu ga, yoru  
ni naruto oni ga demasu."  
to imashita. Kono oboosan wa  
tsuyoi hito de shita kara,  
"Oni nazo wa heiki desu tomete  
kudasai," to itte, hanare e tomari  
akari wo keshite suwate imashita.  
Yonaka goro ni, tsure no oboosan  
mo kono uchi e kite tanomi masuto,  
onajyoo na koto wo iwarete hana-  
re e tomarukoto ni narimashita. Ato  
kara kita oboosan ga hairoo to shi-  
masuto, naka ni dareka iruyoo desu.  
"Satewa oni ga kite irunoka to-  
raete yaroo." to naka ni hairima-  
suto, naka ni ita oboosan mo, oni  
ga kitamono to omoi, ikinari toshi-  
tsuki machita. Makkura no zashiki  
atte imashita ga, futari tomo kuta-  
bireta koro ni yo ga aketanode, yoku  
miruto, tomodachi dooshi nanode,  
futari tomo oowarai wo shita soode-  
su.

### Six Hurlled to Death in Army Air Crash



The hopeless tangle of the giant Army biplane which crashed at Brooks Field, San Antonio, killing six soldiers, Privates A. W. Hardesty, N. Villaroel, C. W. Harris, H. W. Gaudin, D. McClusky and I. Self. Lieut. Harvey Dyer, pilot, and Serg. F. J. Siebenaler, escaped in parachutes. The collapse of a wing of the transport plane is believed to have been the cause of what is called the second worst crash in the history of the Army Air Corps.

### Novel Statuette on Display



Miss Edyth Lee with a strange prehistoric animal the Dimaur. It's quite harmless, though, since it is made entirely of chocolate—125 pounds worth. Alfred Raund was the sculptor and chef.

### To Succeed Self



So popular is A. B. Leguia, President of Peru, that the three major political parties will support him at the next election.

### Song Winner



Miss Hazel Cecelia Arth of Washington, D. C., voted the best amateur singer of all North Atlantic and New England states in semi-finals of the 1928 National Radio Audition.

### Again Heads W.C.T.U.



Mrs. Ella A. Boole of Brooklyn, President of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union, who was re-elected President at the National Convention in Boston.

### Ouafi Learns About Sprinting



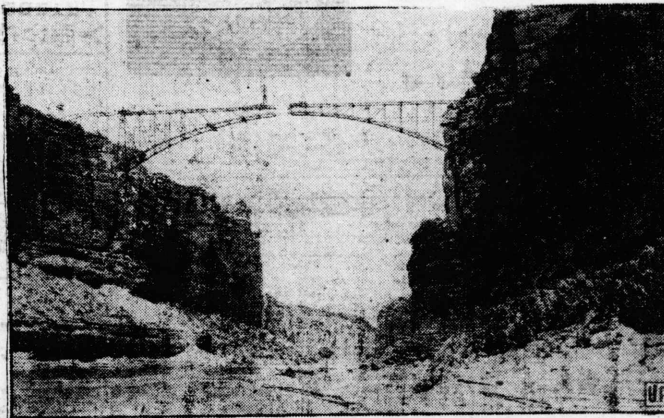
El Ouafi, the marathon runner who lopes along easily but manages to get there, is shown practising sprints against Helen Filkey and Nellie Todd of Chicago.

### Dry Agents Take to Air in Texas



The first pictures of Uncle Sam's "Dry Flyers" who operate out of El Paso. Already they have caused the capture of 50 stills in the back-hills, a rum boat laden with \$30,000 contraband and a number of aircraft smuggling liquor over the Mexican border. Upper photo, left to right: John Wood, head of the new service; Maj. Josef H. Noyes, pilot; Lieut. L. W. Mendell, pilot, and Oscar L. Wallace, chief mechanic. Below are their planes in the El Paso airport.

### Great Gorge of Colorado River Spanned



One of the foremost engineering achievements of the day is the highway bridge over Marble Canyon in Arizona. The bridge is 467 feet above the low water level and has a span of 616 feet.



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

SAVORY SAUCES FOR MEATS AND FISH

ALTHOUGH dozens of delicious sauces for meat and fish have come down to us from chefs and cooks of international fame, very few home cooks make use of more than two or three simple "stock" recipes such as white sauce, mushroom sauce, Hollandaise and these sauce.

The savory sauce offers one of the easiest ways in which to vary the meat course—and one of the least expensive—so it should be of more than ordinary interest to all who are concerned with economy and good cooking.

There is, for example, a spicy Bohemian sauce that everyone should learn to make for use with meat loaf, boiled beef or boiled tongue. Its recipe calls for a half cup of milk, four tablespoons of grated horseradish, two tablespoons of vinegar, a quarter cup of rolled cracker crumbs, a teaspoon of sugar, one of mustard, salt and Worcestershire sauce to taste.

Put the milk in a double boiler, add the crumbs, horseradish and seasoning and cook for five or six minutes. Then add the vinegar and let come to a boil again. Serve hot over the hot meat.

A tropical sauce that is exceedingly delicate served over boiled or steamed fish is made with a foundation of thin white sauce to which grated coconut and shrimp are added. To one cup of very

thin white sauce add a cup of grated coconut and two cups of cooked shrimp chopped very fine or put through a sieve. Beat well and pour hot over the fish which has been placed in the center of a hot platter. Garnish with sliced hard-boiled egg.

For a Creole sauce that is very good with fish or meat loaf, chop finely a half green pepper and a small onion and soften them in four tablespoons of bacon or ham fat. Brown four tablespoons of flour, add to the bacon mixture and stir until smooth; add a cup of thick tomato puree, season highly with salt and tabasco and cook until rich and creamy.

A delicious butterscup sauce for vegetable or baked fish calls for a pint of milk, three tablespoons of quick cooking tapioca, four tablespoons of butter, an egg, four teaspoons of salt and pepper to taste.

Scald the milk in a double boiler, add the tapioca and seasoning and cook for fifteen minutes, stirring frequently. Add the butter and pour a small amount of the mixture slowly over the slightly beaten egg, stirring vigorously. Return to the double boiler and cook until the mixture thickens like custard. Add a few teaspoons of capers, if desired, or two tablespoons of chopped pimiento, or if preferred, simply sprinkle with minced parsley.

These Children of Ours

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

MAKING YOUR CHILD AFRAID

IF parents plant fears in their children's minds, they are going to reap a crop of high-strung nerves in their boys and girls.

The other night I was over at a friend's home and her little Kenneth started to kick and stamp because he couldn't go out with us. Louise prides herself on not standing any nonsense from her children.

"Kenneth," she said, "if you don't stop that this minute and behave, I'll call the policeman, and he'll put you into a big, black prison."

"A prison wiv a bear in it?" faltered Kenneth—his eyes as big as saucers.

"Yes, a great big black bear who eats naughty boys," said the mother, in her most awe-inspiring voice.

"Oh, I be dood! be dood!" wailed

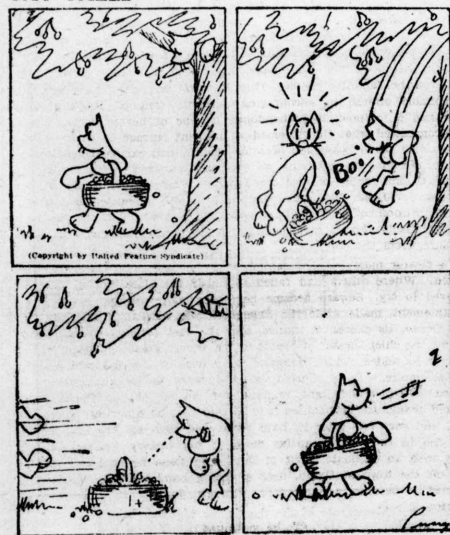
Kenneth. Louise seemed to think she had managed him very well.

But I recalled what she had told me about her older boy George and wandered a little. He is a boy of fourteen and is horribly afraid of the dark and so nervous and excitable his parents don't know what to do with him. They are thinking of taking him to a nerve specialist.

And that brings me to my main point. I suppose when he was a baby like Kenneth, his mother made him mind by treating him to tales of dark prisons and big black bears. Of course he's nervous. Who wouldn't be?

The best inheritance will not make our children into fine men and women unless we provide right training.

CAT TALES



Tris Leaves the Majors



T. SPEAKER IS MANAGER FOR BEARS

Will Receive \$20,000 For Service To Newark Club

By GEORGE KIRKSEY United Press Sports Writer

TRIS SPEAKER will not wear a major league uniform next season for the first time in 22 years.

Unconditionally released by Connie Mack after a year with the Philadelphia Athletics, Speaker has signed a two-year contract to manage the Newark club of the International League.

Succeeding Walter Johnson at the helm of the Newark Bears, Speaker hopes to trace Johnson's footsteps back into the major leagues as a manager. After one year at Newark, Johnson was signed to manage the Washington Senators next season.

Barney came back, Speaker said after he signed a contract. "Perhaps I will prove I can come back, too."

Speaker managed the Cleveland Indians for seven full seasons and Lee Fohl as manager in midseason of 1919. Under Speaker the Indians won the first and only American League pennant ever won by Cleveland, in 1920. In the world series that year the Indians gained the world championship by defeating the Brooklyn Robins. Speaker resigned as manager of the Indians November 29, 1926.

TO PLAY IN CENTER

As a minor league manager, Speaker will receive the largest salary ever paid a manager outside of the major leagues—a sum said to be \$20,000 per season. When he was a star player with the Indians Speaker's salary was only 18,000 a year.

Speaker will be the player-manager of the club and will take his place regularly in center field. Although Speaker realizes his playing days as a major leaguer are over, he still believes he is good enough to play regularly in the International League.

"No man ever likes to admit he's through," Speaker said. "While I'm going to the minors I still think I have a lot of good baseball left in me. I plan to play center field regularly. If some player shows he can beat me out of the job I'll direct the team from the bench, and appear only in utility roles."

John McGraw was instrumental in landing Speaker for the Newark club. Paul Block, Newark publisher and owner of the club, asked McGraw to recommend a manager to replace Johnson who recently signed to manage the Washington club. McGraw urged Block to sign Speaker.

Speaker's major league career stretched over 21 seasons with the Red Sox, Indians, Senators and Athletics. The Red Sox bought him from the Houston Texas League club in 1907 for \$400. The next spring the Red Sox trained at Little Rock, Ark., and in compensation for using the Little Rock ball park the Boston club turned Speaker over to Little Rock. In 1908 he was back with Boston and remained with the Red Sox until 1910 when he was back with the Red Sox until 1916 when Cleveland purchased him for \$50,000 and two players. He stayed at Cleveland for 11 years until he was given his unconditional release in February, 1927, after he had been cleared of charges of conspiring to throw a game.

He was with Washington in 1927 and Philadelphia last year, spending most of the past season on the bench along with Ty Cobb.

Through the season of 1927, Speaker has a lifetime batting average of .248 exceeded by only three players, Ty Cobb, Rogers Hornsby and Joe Jackson.

FAVORITE FASHIONS By SIMONE



FOR INDIVIDUAL TASTE

A NEW tunic frock, suavely designed. The tunic reveals the graceful handkerchief drape at front, and is attached to two-piece skirt at waist, under the removable belt. The molded bodice has Vionnet neckline trimmed with applied bands with scarf ends. It is a neat practical dress for street and general daytime wear, interpreted in lustrous black crepe satin, mahogany brown dull flat crepe, wine-red canton crepe, dark blue wool crepe or printed rayon velvet. For sports, it can be made of a sheer tweed in tiny self-check pattern in soft mauve brown shade, and worn with a matching suede belt. The applied neckbands can be made of self material, cut on the bias, or of matching soft faille silk crepe. Black wool persey is another interesting suggestion, exceptionally smart this season. Style No. 1146 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 \_\_\_\_\_

PURSUIT OF WISDOM

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 1—(UP)—Wisdom was doubly honored when John Minor Wisdom won the George H. Terberry Prize of \$175 for attaining highest scholarship in the Junior class at Tulane U.

ANOTHER CHAMPION

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 30—(UP)—By remaining on his stilts for six consecutive hours here without touching another object, Ernest Oppenheimer, Jr., 14, broke the city stiltwalking record.

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

CONSTIPATION CURE

OUR great-grandfathers lived by the sweat of their brows; for the most part at least walked to and from office, church or school. Wives had no electric washer or range. Woman's life was one of activity. The air out-of-doors, rich in moisture differing from that of our steam heated offices, often as free from moisture as the Sahara desert. We may love our life of modern ease, but constipation is one of its disadvantageous outcomes, according to Dr. Dean P. Crowell of Albany, Oregon.

"The commonest causes of constipation are improper diet, use of cathartics, sedentary life, insufficient water intake, and improper habit," he says. "At a glance we see how far we differ from our ancestors. They lived on fruits, berries, coarse flours, vegetables and meats, while we substitute artificial flavors, dainty sandwiches with bread of fine flour and puddings. Not being able to walk into the drug store and buy a box of bowel

irritators for ten cents, they grew upon non-physic users.

"We eat lightly of vegetables fruits, whole-wheat bread, and the rougher foods. We live in chairs, elevators, and automobiles; we drink little water; we have no regular habit and we begin missing our daily bowel movement. In place of correcting these things that are wrong, we take the easier path, or one might say, not the path, but the pill.

"Then added to our other causes of constipation, we have another, the spasm of a bowel constantly irritated by physic. As time goes on, more and more pills are taken until they are needed daily. The bowel by this time has become inflamed and is sore and painful. No longer have we the more simple constipation, but we have colitis or inflammation of the bowel.

"Let us form the habits of eating bulky foods such as spinach, cabbage, string beans, cauliflower, carrots, lettuce, asparagus, celery, other vegetables, and whole-wheat bread. If we add fruits and drink water freely, our diet becomes anti-constipating. Exercise, regular habit, and avoidance of physic complete the list. Failure of such regime points often to bowel inflammation or disease."

What Shall I Wear? By JUDIE



A Graceful Model for Moire or Velvet Suggested in Bright Red, Purple or Blue For the Stay-in-Town-to-Dine Dress.

DEAR JUDIE,

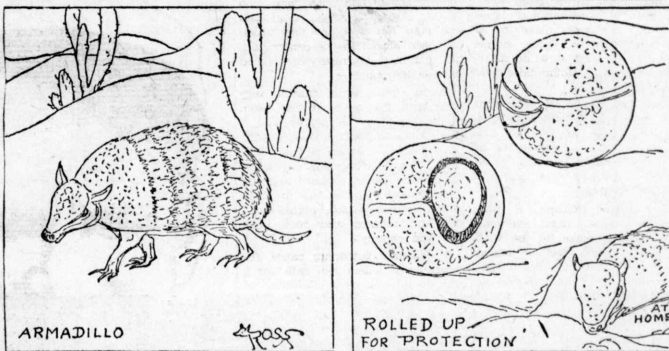
I am in business live out of town and stay in the city often for dinner and the theatre. My problem is to find frocks in which I may appear well before and after six. I am five feet two inches in height and very slender. I am dark and do not look well in black, so you see I have difficulty in getting something appropriate. I suppose my dress should be Crepe de Chine.

CORA

Why do you suppose your dress should be crepe de Chine? Just because that has been the only fabric in use for several seasons? Why not use velvet or moire or some other heavy silk? The shops have many dresses in which you will look well under the circumstances. If your coat is a long one, have a bright dress, red, purple, bright not navy blue. Brown and navy are not effective night colors although at the moment street shades are very smart for evening. Yours for style, JUDIE

VISITING THE WORLD CHILDREN

By Ruth Thompson



"Because we are in a country new to us, let us eat what these people eat." That was what Father said as he took Mother, Luisa, and Luigi to a restaurant. And, they ate—armadillo! It was good, tender like spring chicken. Luigi said, "I like the taste but not the look of an armadillo. He has a shell like a turtle—"

"And what else?" said Luisa. And Luigi said, "A head like a pig, four feet. He lives in a hole in the ground. He eats fruit, roots, bugs." "Ugh!" said Luisa, "you spoil the meal for me. I do wish now for the good spaghetti!" And the family all laughed. Father said, "New land, new tastes, Luisa!"

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.)

in some part of Central Asia our common forefathers dwelt for many centuries in a very low stage of human progress. It was some fifty or sixty centuries ago that they started on the journey of world-wide conquest. Some of them went westward and some eastward. After many centuries of wanderings, struggles, and vicissitudes, the former crossed the boundaries of Asia into Europe, reaching at last the shores of the Atlantic Ocean. But the latter did not go very far, for on reaching China and Japan they could not move any further on account of navigation. These two groups of the same human family, under different environments and atmospheres, evolved and cherished entirely different types of civilization.

Following the discovery of America by Columbus, the Occidental branch of the human family crossed the Atlantic, carrying with them the ideas and ideals which their forefathers developed in Europe. After many years of struggles and sufferings, they founded a great republic based on the great principles of justice, liberty and equality. As soon as they established themselves politically and socially, they resumed their Alleghenies and then the Mississippi and at last the great Rocky Mountains, until they reached the shores of the Pacific Ocean.

They next sent an expedition across this ocean to Japan, which occupies a strategic position in respect of Oriental trade, demanding that Japan should no longer block the Eastern entrance to Asia. It seems to me that the opening of Japan has just as great a significance to the advancement of mankind as the discovery of America. By this event the reunion of the two great branches of the human race was permanently effected after a long period of separation and isolation.

America felt the sweep of world-wide ideas at the time of the Perry Expedition as never before in her career. By the war with Mexico the thirteen original Atlantic states had just broken shores of the Pacific. Besides, the acquisition of California synchronized with the discovery of gold; resulting in an inundation of high-spirited settlers for whom the imperial state would otherwise have had to wait many years. Another remarkable coincidence lay in the fact that the first argonauts reached California in the first Pacific steamship. What more natural and appropriate expression of America's new mood of expansion than the despatch of "the Father of the Steam Navy," Commodore Mathew Calbraith Perry, to demand from Japan trading facilities for California's new maritime-commerce?

"Our steamships, in crossing the ocean, burn a great deal of coal," wrote President Fillmore to the Shogun, whom he always mistook for the Emperor, "and it is not convenient to bring it all the way from America. We request your Imperial Majesty to appoint a convenient port where our vessels may stop for this purpose. We are very desirous of this."

"I have directed Commodore Perry to mention another thing to your Imperial Majesty," runs this naive letter. "Great numbers of our people pursue the whale fishery near the shores of Japan. It sometimes happens, in stormy weather, that one of our ships is wrecked on your Imperial Majesty's shores. In all cases we ask, and expect,

that our unfortunate people should be treated with kindness, and that their property should be protected, till we can send a vessel and bring them away. We are very much in earnest in this."

But the main point emphasized by President Fillmore was the sudden extension of Californian commerce, occasioned by the discovery of gold. "Our great State of California produces about sixty millions of dollars in gold every year, besides silver, quicksilver, precious stones, and many other valuable articles. Japan is also a rich and fertile country, and produces many very valuable articles.

Your Imperial Majesty's subjects are skilled in many of the arts. I am desirous that our two countries should trade with each other, for the benefit both of Japan and the United States."

The Official Narrative claims that Commodore Perry himself originated the idea of this expedition, and it certainly proves that he prepared himself for it.

He knew that there must be causes for a state of things so singular as was presented in the complete voluntary isolation of a whole people; and his first object was, therefore, to obtain a correct history of the past career of Japan. For this purpose he mastered all that he could derive from books, and found that the exclusive system of Japan was not the result of any national idiosyncrasy, but was caused by peculiar circumstances, long since passed, and was, in fact, in direct opposition of the Japanese people.—Thus Portugal had given early and unpardonable offense in encouraging domestic treason; England, who once had a foothold, had abandoned it; one of her officers (Pellow) had committed what they deemed an insolent outrage in their waters; Russia had taken possession of some islands, had excited suspicions of ulterior designs by fortifying on another "annexed" territory, at the mouth of the Amur, and, as the Japanese Emperor said, "had an inclination for Japan;" while Holland had so quietly submitted to degradation, imprisonment and insult for two hundred years, that the Japanese unquestionably formed their opinion of European foreigners, in some measure, from the Dutch.

A clearer more succinct summary of the case could hardly be imagined. Where others had failed to unbar the closed gates, America resolved to try. Seward became her spokesman with his much quoted statement, made while the Expedition was outfitting, that the Pacific Ocean, its shores, its islands, and the vast regions beyond, would become the chief theater of events in the world's great hereafter. "This nation," he added, "must command the empire of the seas, which alone is real empire." Perry himself looked forward to the time when the United States would fight England for control of the Pacific. His marked chauvinism has caused it to be said that no American before his time, and very few after it, have never had such an extensive ambition. So in the most expansive mood of her history America backed Perry with an adequate outfit of ships, and these he anchored in due time off the town of Uraga, near a fishing hamlet named Yokohama, destined to become a metropolis through Japan's intercourse with America.

(To be continued.)

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