

週刊日米

家庭號 第一卷第六號

教育講話

忠告と陰口

人に忠告する位 陰口をいふ位... 忠告をするものも言ひ方が重要... 陰口をいふものは多くは多量に...

家庭號

家出する男女と 悲しむ可き家庭の缺陷

最近の家庭、前年男女の... 悲しむ可き家庭の缺陷... 家庭の不和が其因...

乳不足

其の療法

初産婦に於ては可憐な赤子が乳... 乳不足の療法... 食物は成るべく消化しやういものを...

愛児の戯

親の遊戯 (一)

エール大尉長エール大尉... 親の遊戯 (一)... 愛児の戯...



家庭ならん

家庭の幸福は、その生活の質に依る。...



米國の行儀禮法

街上又は公衆の席上で心得

街上又は公衆の席上では、他人の行動を注意するべきではない。...

白聖館

女主人の生活

白聖館の女主人は、毎朝早起きして、家族の生活を支える。...

料理献立

料理献立の例：スタフの作り方、ドレッシング、オーナツ。

主婦の爲に

主婦の爲に：古いカーペットの掃除方法、洗濯物の取り扱い。

子供相談

子供は時に好んで「ノー」と云ひます

母親がやさしい顔で「ノー」を聞きかたくなに「はい」と答へておられるのを、子供はよく承知して居る。...

食物と健康

人は健康な生活を営むには、食物を適量摂取し、消化吸収をよくし、栄養を十分に得ることが必要である。...

子供睡眠時間

睡眠は子供の健康に最も重要な要素である。年齢に応じた適切な睡眠時間を確保することが必要である。...

婦人の新聞

婦人の健康と生活に関する最新情報。美容、ファッション、子育てに関する記事が満載。...

家庭笑話

小さな出来事から始まる、笑える家庭の一幕。母と子のやり取りが面白く描かれている。...



和尙

和尙の修行生活や教義に関する話。和尙の言葉や行動から学ぶべき教訓が述べられている。...

和尙の修行生活や教義に関する話の続き。和尙の言葉や行動から学ぶべき教訓が述べられている。...

和尙の修行生活や教義に関する話の続き。和尙の言葉や行動から学ぶべき教訓が述べられている。...

和尙の修行生活や教義に関する話の続き。和尙の言葉や行動から学ぶべき教訓が述べられている。...

和尙の修行生活や教義に関する話の続き。和尙の言葉や行動から学ぶべき教訓が述べられている。...

和尙の修行生活や教義に関する話の続き。和尙の言葉や行動から学ぶべき教訓が述べられている。...

A 組 "Class A"

読み方 READING

鹿の水かぶり

鹿が水をのまうと思つて、川の中へはいりました。水にうつたじぶんのすがたを見て、ひりひりをいひました。『じぶんのつのはじつにりつはだ。うしのつのはちがつて枝がある。こんなりつばなつのもつてあるものはないやうだ。』そのさうじろのはうから、かりうのくる音がしたので、おどろいてかげました。鹿は、はしの中へにげこみました。が、つのが木の枝にひつくと、うしろもはづれませんでした。うしろもはづれませんでした。うしろもはづれませんでした。

復習(たのむ) Review

石、人、火、時、木、土、石炭

鹿 deer 水 water a reflection in the water のせうと to drink

思つて to think

川の中 into the river

うつた reflected

じぶんの his すがた figure

見て to look at ひりひり to

B 組 "Class B"

読み方 READING

アラビヤ馬

アラビヤに良い馬の多く産するのは風土にもよるが、久しい間土人が其飼養に注意したためである。古来アラビヤ人は馬を家族の一員と考へて家長は之を自分の子供と間じ様にかはいる。馬もよく飼主になれて、其の家族一同と親しんで居る。ある人のアラビヤ旅行記の一節に、次の様なことが書いてある。『馬が子供と遊んで居るのを見たことがある。やうやく立歩くの出来る三つ四つの子供が、馬の尾を引き、脚をなでて、たはむれ居る。馬はもうれじやうに口でおもちゃをさくけて、其の子供をあやして居た。此の一事でアラビヤに名馬の産する所以が分つた。』

復習(たのむ) Review

果實、胃腸、飲料水、傳染、病原菌、赤痢、暴飲、食器、治療、注意、流行、患者、洗ふ

アラビヤ馬 an Arabian horse

良馬 fine horse

書取 Dictation

一 あらび fine horse

二 き tail

三 かぞく family

四 かひぬし master; owner

五 まうい care

六 らんす to raise

七 じん abortifacient

八 いちめん one member

九 かく to write

十 あそぶ to play

十一 かまやう head of a family

十二 くら climate

利譯 Translation Into Japanese

一 for long years

二 from old times

三 to become friendly

四 record of travels

五 a passage

六 to fondle

七 reason

八 to toddle along

九 as if he were greatly pleased

十 by this incident

十一 to raise a great deal

十二 whole family

作文 Composition

次の答を書いて下さい。

一 馬と牛とをくらが早くかけるか、なぜか。

二 アラビヤはどこにあるか、氣候はどんなか、國民は開けて居るか。

三 とびしんなどは人に馴るか。

四 馬はどんな役に立つか。

No read is long with good company

鹿 枝 音 親 旅 脚

C 組 "CLASS C"

読み方 READING

世界的關係

世界は一塊なり。人文發達し、交通進歩するや、世界の距離は次第に縮小して、列國の利害關係は甚だ密接となり、一國の政治、經濟、文藝、軍備の盛衰消長は直に他國に影響す。故に文明諸邦は相倚りて一個の團體をなし、其間に一定の交際規則を設くるの必要を自覺し、相互に便利有益なる慣例を選びて一種の法律とし、慣例の未だ一定せざる事に就きては特に條約を結び、以て各々外交に頼り自國の發達を計るに便にす。これによりて世界平和の基礎を鞏固にし、不幸にして交戦する際、雖も、其敵に對しては守るべき規約あり。之を平時及び戰時の國際法とす。

復習 Review

儉約。決心。秩序。整頓。沈黙。自他。節制。謙遜。貞操。清潔。中和。正義。誠實。勤勉。

字引 Dictionary

世界的關係 international relation
一塊 a group; a body
人文 civilization
發達し to develop
交通 communication
進歩 to improve
距離 distance
次第に gradually

縮小し to shorten
列國 all the countries
利害 advantage and disadvantage
密接 to become close
一國の政治 politics of a country
經濟 economy
文藝 literature
軍備 armaments
盛衰 ups and downs
直に directly
他國 foreign countries
影響 to have influence upon
故に therefore
文明諸邦 civilized countries
相倚り to come together
一國の團體 a corporation
其間に among them
一定の fixed
交際規則 regulation for social intercourse
設くる to establish
必要 necessary
相互に mutually
便利 convenient
有益な useful
慣例 custom
選ぶ to choose
一種の法律 a law
未だ (not yet)
一定の事 matters which have not yet fixed
就ては (concerning)
特に especially
條約を結び to conclude a treaty
以て (with)
各々 each country
外交に頼り to depend upon diplomatic relations
自國の發達を計る to plan for improvement of its own country
便に to facilitate

世界平和 world's peace
基礎 foundations
鞏固に to make solid
不幸にして unfortunately
交戦 to fight
際 (on)
對して toward the enemy
守るべき規約 an agreement which should be kept
平時 peace-time
戰時 war-time
國際法 international law

これによつて by this
世界平和 world's peace
基礎 foundations
鞏固に to make solid
不幸にして unfortunately
交戦 to fight
際 (on)
對して toward the enemy
守るべき規約 an agreement which should be kept
平時 peace-time
戰時 war-time
國際法 international law

○次の語を讀みの様に直して、各々外交に頼り自國の發達を計る。

一、各々外交に頼り自國の發達を計る。

二、其間に一定の交際規則を設くるの必要を自覺する。

三、交戦する際、雖も、其敵に對しては守るべき規約あり。

○次の語を讀みの様に直して、各々外交に頼り自國の發達を計る。

一、各々外交に頼り自國の發達を計る。

二、其間に一定の交際規則を設くるの必要を自覺する。

三、交戦する際、雖も、其敵に對しては守るべき規約あり。

○次の語を讀みの様に直して、各々外交に頼り自國の發達を計る。

一、各々外交に頼り自國の發達を計る。

二、其間に一定の交際規則を設くるの必要を自覺する。

三、交戦する際、雖も、其敵に對しては守るべき規約あり。

○次の語を讀みの様に直して、各々外交に頼り自國の發達を計る。

一、各々外交に頼り自國の發達を計る。

二、其間に一定の交際規則を設くるの必要を自覺する。

三、交戦する際、雖も、其敵に對しては守るべき規約あり。

作文 Composition

○次の語を讀みの様に直して、各々外交に頼り自國の發達を計る。

一、各々外交に頼り自國の發達を計る。

二、其間に一定の交際規則を設くるの必要を自覺する。

三、交戦する際、雖も、其敵に對しては守るべき規約あり。

○次の語を讀みの様に直して、各々外交に頼り自國の發達を計る。

一、各々外交に頼り自國の發達を計る。

二、其間に一定の交際規則を設くるの必要を自覺する。

三、交戦する際、雖も、其敵に對しては守るべき規約あり。

日本歴史 History of Japan

韓國併合 Annexation of Korea

ポーツマス條約 (Potsdam Treaty)
日本は朝鮮と協約 (agreement) を結んで朝鮮の外交 (diplomatic relation) を取扱ふ事

言葉の遣ひ方

天氣 Weather

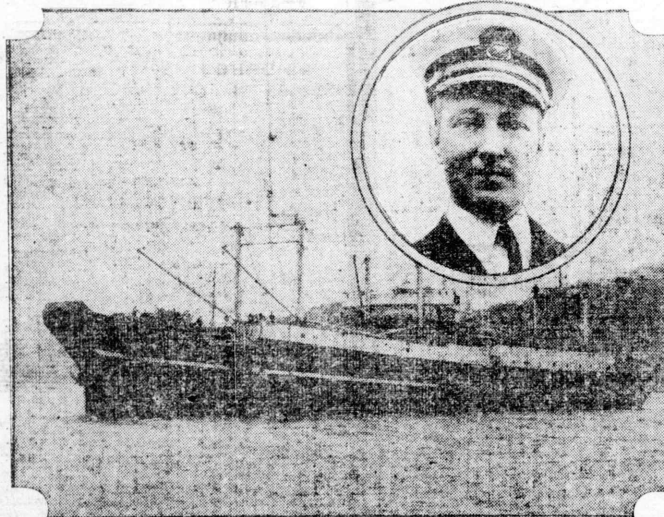
川村「大層、暖かでございますか」
田中「先生、大層、と言つても良いですか」
先生「みなさう言ひますが、餘り良い言葉ではありません。大層の方が良い。それから、特別に寒い時は、田中さん」
田中「大層、寒うございませう。お寒う、と言ふのですか」
先生「言つてごらんさい」
田中「大層お寒うございませう」
先生「結構です。前からの復習」
川村「大層お寒うございませう」
先生「結構です。前からの復習」
川村「大層お寒うございませう」
先生「結構です。前からの復習」

ROMAJI DOWA
UMENOKI JIISAN
Aru ojisan ga ippon no hachlue no umenoki wo daji ni shite kawai-gatte imashita.
"Washi wa naniyori kore ga ichiban taisetu da."
to, itte imashita ga, moo tsubomi ga takusan tsuite, imani hana ga sakoo to shita toki ni, itazura na inu ga kite minna kamiotte karashite shimimashita.
Ojisan wa kareta ume no ki wo kakaete.
"Konna kanashii koto wa nai, moo ikite irunoga iyani natta."
to, mainichi mainichi naite bakari imashita.
Tekoro ga, arubi, kono ojisan ga soto wo aruite imasuto, ushiro de.
"Oya, ano ojisan no senaka niwa umeno hana ga saiteiru."
to, yuu hito ga arimashita.
"Naruhodo, yoku saiteiru."
to, minna wa imashita.
Ojisan wa uchi ni kaette kagami ni utsushite mimasuto, naruhodo kareta umenoki to orapi na umenoki ga senaka ni tsuite ite, hana ga yoku saite imasu. Shikashi sawatte mitemo nani mo arimasen. Sokode, kore wa umenoki no tamashi ga ojisan no karada ni tsuite irunoda, to, yuu koto ni nari, "Umenoki jisan" to itte, taisoo na hyooban ni natta soodesu. (Fujikawa Dowa)

質問 Questions

一、日本が朝鮮を保護國としたのは何故ですか
二、第一回の統監は誰でしたか
三、何故日本は朝鮮を併合したのですか
四、日本が朝鮮を併合したのは、今から何年前ですか

### Byrd Expedition in New Zealand



U.P.—Underwood  
The whaling steamer C. A. Larsen as it dropped anchor in the harbor at Wellington, N. Z. Aboard are Commander Richard E. Byrd (inset) and his flying staff, four planes and supplies. Members of the party were given a great ovation later in the Town Hall.

### Trenchant Warning to Motorists



U.P.—Underwood  
A clever idea to warn drivers in Wanaque, N. J., that the school children are in danger. The cut-out figure is so lifelike that cars automatically slow.

### Scientist Risks Death at Etna



U.P.—Underwood  
A volcanologist, armed only with a gas-mask, shown risking his life in the monstrous coils of lava—sulphur and mud—ejected from Mt. Etna in Sicily. Scientists added to their store of knowledge during the expedition.

### Hard-Boiled Eggs on Trees



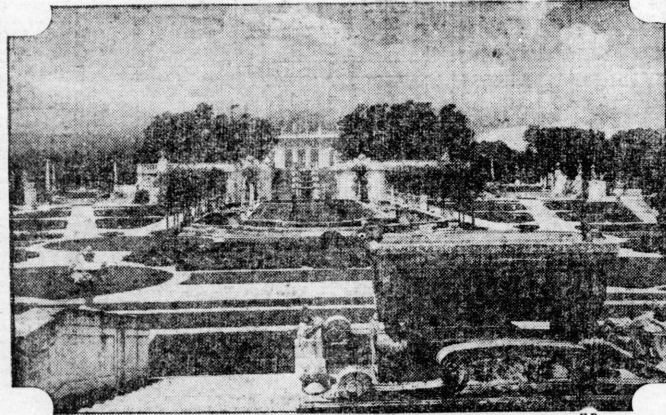
U.P.—Underwood  
Isabel Broden has her first mouthful of egg from a tree while H. W. Johnston, famed tropical plant experimenter, holds the "hen" steady. The tree is the casistel of Latin America, transplanted to Miami, Fla. The fruit is soft and when cut has almost the identical appearance of a hard-boiled egg. The taste, too, is similar.

### Heiress-Fiancee



U.P.—Underwood  
Rosabelle Laemmle, daughter of Carl Laemmle, film magnate, whose engagement to Stanley Bergeman, May Company executive, recently was announced.

### Where President-Elect Will Take Vacation



U.P.—Underwood  
The beautiful Italian Gardens of the Deering estate at Miami, Fla., residence of the late James Deering, tractor magnate, which will be the home of President-elect Hoover during the six weeks prior to his inauguration.

### Loon Takes Own Picture



U.P.—Underwood  
This unusual study was taken at Lake Kairakons in Northern Minnesota. A string was attached to the camera and strung to the nest and when the loon came along and moved the string, clicking the camera.

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

**FOR A CHANGE**

MEATS never lose their taste but we lose our zest for them when they are always served in the same manner. There are so many simple recipes which lift the meat course out of the commonplace that it seems unfair to both the diner and the diner for the housewife not to take advantage of them.

It is very easy to slide unknowingly into the rut of just cooking the meat and placing it on the table with little other garnishing than the natural juices made into gravy and the support of a few side dishes of plain vegetables.

Roasts, broils and stews may give the proper calory value to a menu, but an unvaried succession of them will prove a bore to the most undemanding of palates.

A little added thought and effort and the meat course, instead of having to depend on the hunger of the diners for its popularity, can be made tempting enough to stir the curiosity of the most sluggish appetite.

One of the nicest variations is the meat loaf. Veal is good for this purpose. As a departure from the usual plain meat loaf, try preparing it in the following way:

Select three and a half pounds of raw lean veal, and quarter pound of raw ham, and pass both through the food chopper. Add three crushed soda crackers and about the same quantity of crushed corn flakes. Add also a half dozen mushrooms slightly cooked in butter (or canned mushrooms may be used). Mix these ingredients, seasoning them with a

tablespoon of salt, three tablespoons of thick cream of tomato sauce, three well-beaten eggs, juice of one lemon, a scant teaspoon of white pepper and a half teaspoon of mace. When well blended, shape into a thick loaf, mold in a shallow greased pan, cover the top with thin slices of salt pork and cook in a moderate oven for two hours, basting frequently with water and melted butter. This makes quite a generous loaf, and is as delicious cold as it is hot.

And in the event of guests for Sunday night supper? Could anything be daintier or more festive than chicken mousse, prepared in a fancy ring pan? Jelled dishes of this type are most popular when used as the chief course of an informal luncheon or buffet supper, and they are splendid, too, for family meals.

A mousse that will serve six people has as its ingredients a half package of lemon-flavored gelatin, a cup of boiling chicken broth, free from fat, a cup of chicken cut medium coarse, a cup of celery cut fine a pimiento, cut fine, a tablespoon of vinegar, a half teaspoon of salt and a shake of cayenne.

Dissolve the gelatin in the boiling broth, chill, and when cold and slightly thickened, beat with a rotary egg beater until the consistency of whipped cream. Mix the chicken, celery, pimiento, vinegar and seasoning and add the gelatin; fold in the whipped cream, turn into the mold and chill. Serve on lettuce.

**These Children of Ours**  
By GEORGIA JEWETT HALE

**WHOSE PARTY IS IT?**

WHEN parents give a party do they plan it for their own pleasure or for the children's? Elaborate, organized parties only serve to stun and bewilder our children. They are keyed to our dull grown-up emotions, not to their young, fresh, eager minds and active bodies.

To allow space and opportunity for spontaneous expression of energy and imagination is our cue as hosts to the young. We should keep ourselves in the background and not embarrass the proceedings by hovering over them too closely and perhaps interjecting the "don'ts" that bring a party down

to everyday life with a thud. A party which means fine clothes that must not be mussed and much self-consciousness and stilted manners is no party at all; it's a lesson in conventional society etiquette.

As a matter of fact, ice cream is a party, anywhere, any time, that two or three youngsters are gathered together! Given a chance to run and play, shout and sing, hunt and find, dance and march to music, the anticipation is heightened. But the ice cream is the thing!

In none of the serious moments of life is it more necessary to put yourself in the child's place than when giving a child's party.



**The Corporal Goes to France**



**SCHWARTZ IN FRANCE FOR TITLE BOUT**

**To Fight Pladner For Featherweight Crown**

By WILLIAM J. DUNN  
United Press Staff Correspondent

CORPORAL IZZY SCHWARTZ, king of the flyweight boxers, is the first champion of the ring to visit Europe for a major engagement in many, many months.

The diminutive corporal is now in Paris training for his bout with Spider Pladner, French flyweight, at the Salle Wagram, Dec. 1. And the pending bout, although not a championship match, is causing great interest there.

Schwartz was recognized as successor of Fidel LaBarba atop the midget division, after his victory over Newsboy Brown at Madison Square Garden last December. LaBarba's retirement left a gap in the flyweight ranks that was hard to plug but the New York boxing commission obligingly arranged an illumination tournament which Schwartz won.

The National Boxing Association did not concur in tournament plans nor did they recognize Schwartz as the heir to LaBarba's throne. With the New York commission's backing, however, Schwartz has gradually established his right to the place, and is generally accepted.

Schwartz's career has been that of an orphan who left a New York orphanage, joined the army and emerged a fighter.

He was raised in Manhattan and spent six years in an orphanage there after the death of his parents. In 1917 he managed to gain entrance to Uncle Sam's military force in spite of the fact that he stood only 5 feet 1 inch and weighed 100 pounds.

It was in the army that he learned to fight with his fists, winning recognition as winner of a flyweight tournament. Three years after his first fight—in a Bull Ring at Nueva Laredo, Mexico, he turned professional.

He fought numerous fights and tasted defeat several times. His improvement was noted in each fight, however, and he gradually worked himself into a place where he could hope for a chance at the title.

The chance came last winter after LaBarba's retirement, and the corporal made good. Since winning the title he has defended it eight times—three times in one month last summer. His bout with Pladner will be one of his most important engagements.

Arrangements have been made several times for Schwartz to meet Frankie Genaro, the champion recognized by the N. B. C. Each time something happened to prevent the bout. Genaro held the title before LaBarba. He was beaten by the now retired champion in 1925.

Late in 1927 a committee of 61 boxing experts, representing every section of the country, was called upon to classify the flyweights in order. The vote gave Newsboy Brown 498 points, Genaro 470 and Schwartz 470.

Hardly had the ballots been tabulated when Schwartz and Brown met in the final of the elimination tournament and the corporal battered the news venter all over the ring.

As a champion Schwartz has never known the great crowds that heavier champions work before. Even the bout in which he won the title was a semi-windup at a Madison Square Garden show. His managers expect him to prove a great drawing card in Paris, however, and feel that he will be more successful as an attraction when he returns from abroad.

**FAVORITE FASHIONS**  
By SIMONE

**CHIC SIMPLICITY**

IT affects snugness at the hips, and individuality through simple molded bodice with turnover collar, pert bow tie, with inset pocket at left side, and grouped kilted or plaits in skirt. It offers such satisfactory wear fashioned of sheer woolen, particularly in soft brown tones. Black wool jersey is ultra-new, and chosen by the chic Parisienne for its inimitable smartness. Velvet in dark blue, printed sheer velvet, silk crepe and wool crepe also appropriate for Style No. 1126. It is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 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.

Dear Miss Lane,

Sometime ago you gave a formula for an ointment which helps to do away with dandruff. I have mislaid the clipping and would certainly appreciate it if you would reprint it.

SALLY

ROGERSVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 9.—Rogersville's most recent hero is four-year-old Adam Cobb, Jr., who saved the life of his baby sister when the Cobb home caught fire here. The father was at work and the mother milking in the barnyard when Adam, noticing the flames, rushed into the house and pulled out the cradle containing his baby sister.

I'm glad to reprint the formula both to oblige you, Sally, and because so many people write in asking for it. Dandruff is a pretty common curse, isn't it?

Ask your druggist to fix up the following for you:

Precipitated sulphur: one dram; salicylic acid: twenty grains; ointment of glycerin and rose water, of rose water: one ounce.

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

**BACK AND THIGHS**

NO substitute can take the place of water, states Dr. Rowland H. Harris of Battle Creek, Mich., in pointing out that few people take too much water while many, on the other hand, drink not half enough.

Water maintains the volume of blood in the body by making good the constant loss of water through lungs, skin and kidneys, he points out. Water is necessary for the removal of the waste products that result from muscular and mental activity. Lack of water leads to thirst and faintness and, if long continued, may cause fatigue, restlessness and general bodily discomfort. Such manifestations are promptly relieved by water.

"Water is required in proportion to the weight of the body, and the need is augmented by a dry, and

salty diet, by active exercise, and by hot weather," Dr. Harris says. "The necessity for water is greatly increased by infections in mouth, nose, and throat, by fevers, and by various other ailments.

"When water in the body is abundant, part of the excess is stored in the large muscles of the back and thighs, and is returned to the circulation as the volume of the blood is gradually depleted. The fullness or emptiness of the veins on the back of the hands, or the volume of the pulse, may be made a gauge of the supply of fluids in the body.

"To maintain vigorous health, an adult should drink, in every twenty-four hours, at least eight glasses of water of eight ounces each. For sixteen waking hours, this would be an average of one-half glass an hour."

Nature is kind to those who do not drink water, Dr. Harris observes, by supplying it in large percentage in fruits, vegetables and milk.

It is worthwhile, however, to establish a water-drinking habit, he says. "The hourly striking of a clock, or some regularly recurring event of the day, may be made the call to drink. Water in a pitcher or in a thermos jug, sufficient for any chosen period of the day, may be made a constant reminder to take water."

**What Shall I Wear?**  
By JUDIE



Tiers of Lace Flouncing Over Ivory Satin Make the Wedding Gown the Long Sieved Bodice of Which Has Lace in Points Back and Front and Also for Deep Cuffs.

**DEAR JUDIE,**

I am to be married early in January and want a lace dress—if you can suggest something not too costly. Should a veil also be lace? It is to be a church wedding with four bridesmaids dressed in tulle, would you have them all the one color or in different pastel tones and if all one color what do you suggest?  
M. T. C.

Why not copy the lovely illustration, a combination of soft ivory lace and white crepe satin, very soft and bound to be flattering with the lace a deeper tone. You do not have to wear a train and your veil does not have to be lace. Have white tulle by all means mounted on any sort of bandeau you prefer, and of course it does not have to cover your head. Why not have your bridesmaids wear yellow tulle with bright green satin slippers?  
Yours for style,  
JUDIE

**VISITING THE WORLD CHILDREN**

By Ruth Thompson



CHILDREN OF BRAZIL

Father said more. He said, "To the east of us are mountains and Atlantic coast lands. In the mountains are the gold and the iron. On the coasts and in valleys grow cotton, sugar, coffee. The United States and other lands are glad to get our good things. We are glad to get their machinery and manufactured goods."

Then Maruca said, "Tell more of the Amazon forests, father."

So father said, "There, deep in the Amazon forests on the great Amazon river, live savage Indians. There the monkeys swing by their tails and shout. There bright-feathered birds scream and yell. There live alligators, huge snakes, gorgeous butterflies. And there," said father, "live spiders so big they catch and eat birds!" How little Maruca shivered when father said that!

**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 present days, shortly after leaving Yokohama for Kobe one's steamer passes within sight of Uraga, and a good glass enables the traveler to pick up a tall monolith occupying the post of honor in the middle of a square. It bears the inscription:

This monument commemorates the first arrival of Commodore Perry, Ambassador from the United States of America, who landed at this place July 14, 1853. Erected July 14, 1901, by America's Friend Association.

This sentiment is in sharp contrast with the feeling of Japan on Perry's arrival. A Japanese then living in Yedo, only twenty-seven miles up the bay from Uraga, says that the popular commotion at the news of "a foreign invasion" was beyond all description. "The whole city was in an uproar. In all directions were seen mothers flying with children in their arms, and men with mothers on their backs. Rumors of an immediate action, exaggerated each time they were communicated from mouth to mouth, added horror to the horror-stricken."

The Commodore was sagacious enough to perceive that in dealing with the most ceremonious people on earth it was necessary, to use his own words, "either to set all ceremony aside or to out-Herod Herod in assumed personal consequence and ostentation." So he refused to give audience to any officials of inferior rank, or to any not fully credited to deal with him. When agitated dignitaries besought him to go on down to Nagasaki,—pulsed by alien foot from time immemorial,—he firmly refused and demanded an embassy from "the Emperor." When, finally, the Shogun sent him this princely embassy, one knows not whether to be chiefly amused or amazed by the manner in which the letter of the democratic President was delivered.

The Narrative, after describing the impressive landing of the marines and their pompous procession to a hall of audience erected for the occasion to say that two boys dressed for the ceremony, preceded the Commodore bearing in a receptacle of scarlet cloth the oxes containing his credentials and the presidential letter. These documents were engrossed on vellum, and bound in blue silk velvet. Each seal, attached by cords of interwoven gold and silk with golden tassels, was encased in a circular box six inches in diameter and three in depth, wrought of pure gold. Each of the documents was placed in a box of rosewood about a foot long, with lock hinges and mountings all gold. On either side of the Commodore marched a tall, well-formed Negro, who, armed to the teeth, acted as his bodyguard.

These blacks, selected for the occasion, were two of the best looking fellows of their color that the squadron could furnish. All this, of course, was but for effect.

Having after such fashion secured the transmission of the President's letter to the Shogun himself Perry, with remarkable perspicacity, steamed away to China with the promise to return for an answer—and with an augmented fleet—in the following spring. His first visit lasted only eight days. Before his departure he steamed his flagship up the bay to the very gates of the Shogun's capital, whose inhabitants thus saw for themselves that their city lay quite at the mercy of his "four black

ships of evil mien," but that he was bent on a peaceful mission.

This peaceful mission set off internal explosions. Even before Commodore Perry left Japanese waters the new head of the house Mito who had inherited his ancestor's burning nationalism, addressed a spirited remonstrance to the Tokugawa Shogun.

What! Trade our gold silver, copper, iron, and sundry useful materials for wool, glass, and similar little trashy articles? Even the limited barter of the Dutch ought to have been stopped. The hughty demeanor of the barbarians (the Americans) has provoked even the illiterate populace! Should nothing be done to show that the government shares the indignation of the people, they will lose all fear and respect for it! Peace and prosperity of long duration have enervated the spirit, rusted the armor and blunted the swords of our men. Dull to ease, when shall they be roused? Is not the present an auspicious moment to quicken their sinews of war?

Mito included in this remonstrance a fresh denunciation of "the heinous crime of professing the doctrines of the evil sect" called Kirishitan.

If now America be admitted into our favor, the rise of this faith is a matter of certainty. The policy of the barbarians is first to enter a country for trade, then to introduce their religion, and afterward to stir up strife and contention. Be guided by the experience of our forefathers two centuries back! Despite not the teachings of the Chinese Opium War!

The Shogunate, now thoroughly frightened, received counsel of a similar tenor from nearly all the 276 daimyos, to whom it hurried copies of President Fillmore's letter with an urgent request for advice. Only a small minority took different view. Led by Baron II of Hikone, this minority replied to the Shogun.

The wisest plan is to make a show of commerce and intercourse, and thus gain time to equip the country with a knowledge of naval architecture and weapons. The two things most essential are that Christianity should not be admitted in the train of foreign trade, and that the strictest economy should be exercised by all classes so as to provide funds for the building of a navy and the fortification of the coast.

Fortification was in fact immediately undertaken at the sea-gates of Yedo, a few mud forts still remaining as a convincing demonstration of the woeful inefficiency of Japan after her long isolation. But the fort builders at length grew discouraged leaving their work unfinished. Before Perry's return the Shogunate felt constrained by the logic of necessity to turn a deaf ear to Mito and his majority and to adopt instead the minority plan of II. The only point on which Mito and II agreed was the barring out of "the evil sect of the Kirishitians," except for this, the mere sight of America's war-ships completely broke down the walls of exclusion. Perhaps this is the paramount illustration of what some scholars regard as the noblest trait in the character of the Japanese people: their instant readiness to change for the better at the dictates of reason.

(To be continued.)

Through Special Arrangements with Publishers.