

週刊日米

家庭號 第二卷第十七號

教育講話

辛棒する氣

昔から辛棒する氣が重なる事は金銭が重なる事よりも重なる事だ...

家庭婦人の

料理を講習する意義

最近に於て、我が同胞の家庭料理講習の意義がますます重要視されて居る...

育兒の葉

乳兒の觀察

乳兒が健康であるか、或は又完全に発達して居るか如何か...

健康兒の特徴

健康兒は何時も健康な元氣で居る...

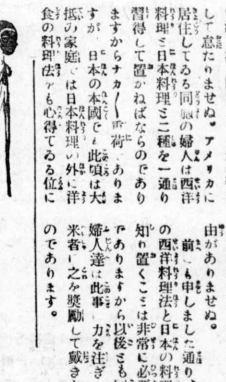
愛兒のしつけ

學校を休み

幼少の時に習慣がつけられれば、學校を休む事はない...

肺病患者治療

此の肺病治療は、健康な身體を持つた患者の一人一人に...





家庭の人ら

米國の行儀禮法

男女道を歩む時

貸す場合

米國の行儀禮法

米國の行儀禮法 米國の行儀禮法は、米國の風俗習慣に適合したものである。米國では、男女の別が厳格に守られており、公共の場では、男女の別を区別する必要がある。...

史上の婦人

ストウ夫人

史上の婦人 米國の歴史に輝いた女性たち。ストウ夫人は、米國の独立戦争に貢献した女性として知られている。...

御大典畫報

日米新聞社發行

一部五十仙

天皇皇后兩陛下御肖像

御大典畫報 日米新聞社發行。天皇皇后兩陛下御肖像。...

教育功勞者表彰

教化團體も一六九名

教育功勞者表彰 教化團體も一六九名。...

大典に叙勳

本間箱崎小學校長語る

大典に叙勳 本間箱崎小學校長語る。...

女訓導

五十二歳の

女訓導 五十二歳の。...

趣味の園藝

草花の播種期と庭園の常盤木

▲スプリング
庭園の常盤木
庭園の常盤木は、花の播種期と庭園の常盤木

▲サマー
庭園の常盤木
庭園の常盤木は、花の播種期と庭園の常盤木

▲オータム
庭園の常盤木
庭園の常盤木は、花の播種期と庭園の常盤木

▲ウィンター
庭園の常盤木
庭園の常盤木は、花の播種期と庭園の常盤木

子供相談

指を吸ふ子供

本年六歳になる女の子が指を吸ふ癖がなくなりません。これはどうすればいいのでしょうか。(某母)

指を吸ふ癖は、乳児が乳母の乳を吸う時、指を吸う癖がなくなりません。これはどうすればいいのでしょうか。(某母)

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婦人の新聞

婦人の新聞
婦人の新聞は、婦人の生活と趣味を伝えるための新聞です。

面白い事

面白い事
面白い事は、生活の中の小さな出来事です。

家庭笑話

家庭笑話
家庭笑話は、家庭での笑話や出来事です。



童話

姥捨山

姥捨山
姥捨山は、昔話の一つで、姥が山に捨てられる話です。

草花の播種期と庭園の常盤木
庭園の常盤木は、花の播種期と庭園の常盤木

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A組 CLASS A

読み方 READING

ていしやは

きしやがいまていしやはへつきました。下りる人もあり、のらうとする人もあり、むかへに來た人もあり、見おくりに來た人もあつて、大そう、こみ合つてゐます。

もうきしやが出ます。まだむかふからいそいで走つて來る人があります。あの人はもうまに合はないでせう。きしやはきまつた時間にもちやんと出ます

復習(たぢりひ) Review
中。昔。枝。川。が。た。だ。思。ひ。て。ひ。と。り。と。鹿。か。り。と。水。か。い。ん。

字引 Dictionary

ていしやは station
あしや train
つたはした reached
下りる人 people who get out of the train
のらうとする人 people who will take the train
むかへに來た人 people who came to meet
見おくりに來た人 people who came to see off
大やう a great deal
こみ合つて to be crowded
もう now 出は is going to start

和訳 Translation Into Japanese

書取 Dictation

- 一、でます to start
- 二、まにあはない to miss
- 三、はしつて to run
- 四、くる to come
- 五、ひと people
- 六、たいそう a great deal
- 七、みおくり to see off
- 八、じかん time

和訳 Translation Into Japanese

- 一 station
- 二 a great deal
- 三 in a hurry
- 四 train
- 五 Some are getting out and others are getting in; some come to meet those arriving and others to see off
- 六 the departing; there is a great bustle.

な や む に な
し い か さ
ば ふ け
Love Knows
No enemy

B組 CLASS B

読み方 READING

傳染病

腸チブスの發するは春秋二季に多く、其の初は風引の如くなれば、ゆだんして人に傳染せしむること多し。熱の高き患者は速に治療を受けるを良しとす。

バラチブスは腸チブスに似たる病なれば、其の手あても腸チブスと同じやうにすべし。これらの病は水より傳染すること多く、又、蠅によりて

復習(おぢりひ) Review
名馬。所以。立歩。風土。脚。飼養。飼主。家族。旅行記。古來。家長。注意。一冊。

字引 Dictionary

傳染病 an infectious disease
腸チブス typhoid fever
發する arise
春秋二季 twice a year in spring and autumn
其の初 its beginning
風引 cold
如くなれば(ちまたから)

和訳 Translation Into Japanese

書取 Dictation

- 一 flies
- 二 food and drink
- 三 patient
- 四 to be inattentive
- 五 twice a year in spring and autumn
- 六 typhoid fever
- 七 an infectious disease
- 八 paratyphus
- 九 circumstance
- 十 she is under the doctor's care.
- 十一 dictation review
- 十二 the virus was immediately communicated to the whole family.

作文 Composition

次の答を書いて下さい
一、傳染病は、なぜ、人が、いやがるのですか
二、熱の高くなつた時は、からだ、が、どんなになりますか、氣持は、どんなですか
三、蠅がどうして病氣を傳へるのですか
四、風を引いた時には、どうしたら早く直りますか

た は た
み は び
れ ち び
No road is long
with good company

走 出 合 初 如 病

C 組 CLASS C

讀 方 READING

農 業

農業は人をして健全ならしむ。すべての人は樹木と同じく、大氣中に生活せざるべからず、しかして農業の生活は、概して戸外的なるを以て、最も此の目的に適するものなり。農業は人をして著實ならしむ、いかに性急なればこそ、播きたる種の直ちに實らむことを望むものはならず、またいかに奇法ありとも、播かぬ種の生ずべき理は無からむ、所謂人事を盡して天命を待つといふ妙理は、手を農業に染めて、はじめてよく、之を了解するを得べきなり。

農業は人をして科學的精神を養はしむ。農業は常に天然と接するものなり、されば其の發達、其の變遷、其の活動の妙機は、仔細に之を観察することを得べく、また其の間にたづなからざるものあることを會得し得べし。

(德 富 猪 一 郎)

復 習 Review

團體。影響。國際法。規約。一塊。密接。政治。文藝。慣例。經濟。列國。距離。軍備。基礎。人文。發達。交通。世界的關係。

字 引 Dictionary

農業 agriculture to make people healthy 人をして健全ならしむ to make people healthy すべて the all 樹木 trees 同じく (同じやうに) 大氣中に in the air 生活 to live せざるべからず (しなければならぬ)

しかして and 概して (たいてい) 戸外的 out of doors なるを以て (であるから)

最も best 目的 purpose 適する to suit 著實 steady 性急 quick-tempered ならばと (であるから)

播きたる種 seed which he sowed 直ちに immediately 實らむ to bear fruit 望む to hope ありとも 奇法 peculiar method ありとも (あつても) 播かぬ (播かない) 人事 to come out : to arise 手を農業に染めて to put his hand in farming 了解する to understand 得べきなり (出来るなり)

科學的精神 scientific spirit 養はしむ to cultivate 天然と接す to touch with nature 發達 pro-gress 變遷 change 活動 activity 基礎 basic 仔細に minutely 觀察 to observe 得べく (出来る)

其の間に meantime おのづから

作文 Composition

次を書き下す。一、農業をしてゐる人は大い體が丈夫であるが、なぜであるか二、氣の短かい人が農業をやると氣が長くなるといふ、何故であるか

日本歴史 History of Japan

明治天皇 The Emperor meiji

明治維新 (the Restoration of Meiji) の後、日本の文明 (civilization) は年々に進み、國の勢が益々盛になつて来た時に、はからずも (unexpectedly) 明治四十五年 (一九二二 A.D.) 七月、明治天皇が御病氣になられたので、國民 (the whole nation) は一日も早く御平癒 (recovery) になるやうに祈つたのであります。御病氣は益々重々なられた途に御崩れ (demise) になりました。御年六十一。

天皇は、御年も若く味に日本の國內の騒がしい時に位に即かれ、四

十六年の間位に居られました、其の間、日本は世界の歴史に例 (example) のない、程急進な進歩 (rapid progression) をして世界の一等國の中に數へられる様になつたのであります。

天皇は、ふだん節約 (frugality) を御好みになり、いつも國民の爲に心をを用ひて居られました。

照るにつけて思ふかな我が民衆の上はいかにと之は天皇の名高き御製 (Imperial Ode) の一つであります。天皇 (the crown prince) は、たいもに天皇の位につかされた、年號 (era) を大正と改められました。

川村「何を言ふのですか 先生「本當の話を積りで言ふのですよ、家の前に火事があつた、と言ふのですから、驚いて、何時頃にあつたか、と言ふ様な事を聞いて下さい。」

田中「あなたの家は…… 先生「家には、おの字をつけると田中「あなたのお家は……なんと無いですか 先生「お宅はご無事でしたか、と言ふと大層よろしい、田中「あなたのお宅はご無事でしたか。」

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ROMAJI DOWA

RIKOO NA KONEZUMI

Aru toki kura no naka de, neko ga konezumi wo tsukamae mashita. "Saa, omae wo tabete shimauzo." to, neko ga imasuto. "Neko san chotto matte kudasai. Ittai anata wa ii nekosan desuka, warui nekosan desuka." to, kikimashita. "Mochiron ii neko sa" to, neko wa chotto ibatte kotae mashita. "Demo, ii neko wa nezumi wo taberu mae ni kawo wo arau to kiki mashita. Anata wa arawa naino-desuka." to, yuuto neko wa. "Sorewa arausa. Watashiwa lineko damono, sakkii kara arao to omotte itanoda." to, neko wa kao wo arao to, te wo yurume masu to, konezumi wa oosogi de kabe no ana no tokoro made nigete yuki. "Aha ha ha, anata wa lineko desune, keredomo riko na neko dewa arimasen ne." to, himashita. Neko wa kuyashi sooni. "Omae wa zurui nezumi da. Kon-do tsukamae tara, omae wo tabete kara kao wo arau koto ni suruzo." to, itta soodesu.

火事 Fire

先生「今日は火事の話を話しました。Aが、昨夜の火事を存じですか、と聞いたら、山田さん山田「知りません。」

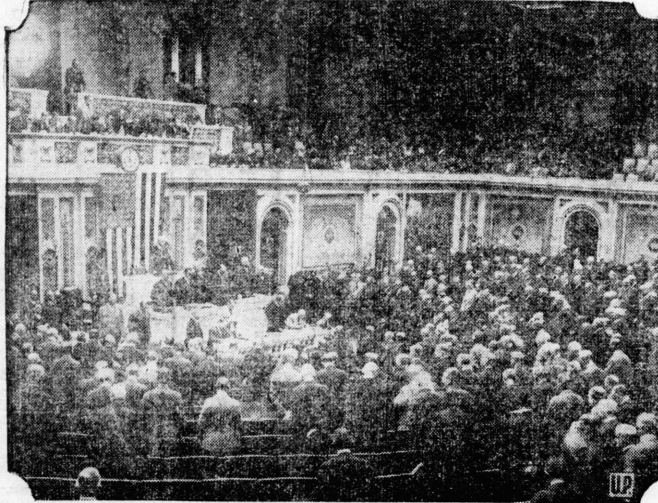
言葉の遣ひ方

川村「何を言ふのですか 先生「本當の話を積りで言ふのですよ、家の前に火事があつた、と言ふのですから、驚いて、何時頃にあつたか、と言ふ様な事を聞いて下さい。」

火事

先生「今日は火事の話を話しました。Aが、昨夜の火事を存じですか、と聞いたら、山田さん山田「知りません。」

Final Session of 70th Congress Convenes



U.P.—Underwood
A general view of the scene in the Chamber of the House of Representatives when Congress reconvened. The Chaplain, the Rev. James S. Montgomery, who is seen leading the lawmakers in prayer.

First Lady Joins Cameramen



U.P.—Underwood
The newest recruit to the ranks of photographers "covering" President Coolidge is Mrs. Coolidge. She is shown "snapping" the President while he displays his skill as a trapshooter at the Swannanoa Club near Waynesboro, Va.

Milk Fed Beauties



U.P.
Ruth Andre of Miami posed with some of the rarest flowers in the world. The orchids' shoots are fed on pure milk and the blossoms, known as "Venus slippers," sell for as high as \$20 each.

Record Traveler



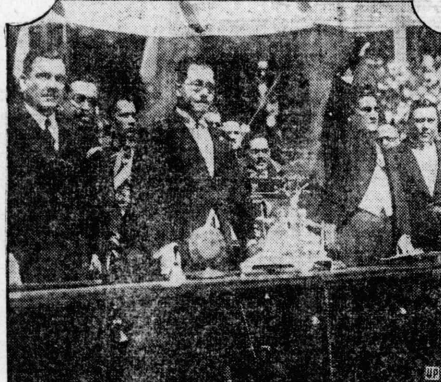
U.P.
Frank Merrill, an air pilot who claims to have traveled more miles in one month than any person in history. During November he made 21 round trips between Cincinnati and Chicago by way of Indianapolis. His total was 11,682 miles.

Meet the Happy Couple



U.P.—Pathé News
John Coolidge, railroad man, and his fiancée, Miss Florence Trumbull, were in good spirits when photographed at Governor Trumbull's palatial estate at Plainville, Conn.

Mexican President Inaugurated



U.P.—Underwood
Emilio Portes Gil raising his hand as he takes the oath of office and Provisional President of Mexico. At extreme left is Retiring President Calles. Some 50,000 persons crowded into the National Stadium to witness the inauguration.

Loyal Subjects Awaiting Bulletins



U.P.—Underwood
Part of the huge crowd that has collected every day outside Buckingham Palace where King George lies ill.

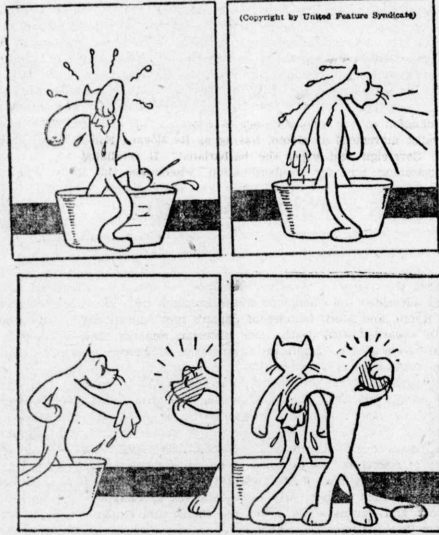
A LITTLE CHAT ABOUT YOUR FAMILY'S HEALTH AND SOME HINTS FOR THE HOME NURSE

DO YOU SLEEP SOUNDLY? INSUFFICIENT sleep may cause ill health more quickly than you think possible; lack of it death. Asked when one should sleep the soundest, Dr. Rowland Harris of Battle Creek, Michigan, states that experiments have shown that sleep is deepest in the first three hours and again toward the end of the sleeping period. One is almost unconscious through the middle of the night. During this period of light sleep some slight sound or some bodily discomfort may easily cause wakefulness. This is not serious if bodily rest is maintained, he says. Most men and women sleep one-third of the time, but more hours of sleep are needed by children, Doctor Harris states. The darkness and stillness of night are favorable to sleep, but a nap in the day is often more restful than a like amount of sleep at night, and such a nap should be taken when the night's sleep has been insufficient, he advises. Civilization and city life tend to shorten the hours of rest, Doctor Harris observes. "The anxieties of life and the present increased pace of living unduly tire out the nerve centers of the brain, which can be repaired only by sleep. Social activities, the theaters and diversified radio programs speed up the mental machinery at bed time, and often make relaxation difficult. In the same way, the reading of exciting fiction at bed time may interfere with sleep. "The ability to sleep soundly without dreaming should be cultivated. Continual hurry, worry and excitement should be avoided, for they produce a mental state unfavorable to sleep. Those who follow active mental work all day should have intervals of rest."

These Children of Ours

By GEORGIA JEWETT HALE

PREVENT THAT COLD HOW can I keep Mary from catching a cold? many an anxious mother is apt to ask. One way to help prevent your children from taking cold is to be careful that they have simple food. Sometimes children catch cold after excessive candy eating, or any other cause of digestive disturbance. Probably the large crop of colds which follow holidays are partly accounted for by having the children's eating habits turned topsy-turvy with parties, gifts of candy, special privileges at the grown-ups' table. How much better to let the children stick to their simple food habits, allowing no exceptions to occur, and have the holiday element consist of special decorations and special jollity. Also their meals should have a generous proportion of whole grain cereals and bread, fruits and vegetables. These laxative foods, together with outdoor exercise and regularity, are the best safeguards against constipation and, indirectly, of colds. Outdoor play is another preventive of colds. It doesn't matter if the weather is cold or blowy or snowy, provided your child is dressed for it. Very few colds are caught out-of-doors. Men who had colds all winter when they were working in offices didn't have a single cold while overseas, marching through mud, and standing in the trenches in the rain and cold. If a child has a cold, he should not be exposed to cold air, but outdoor play in the cold air is a fine preventive of colds.



BEAUTY

By LAURA LANE

PRACTICALLY all beauty experts raise their hands in horror at the mere mention of soap and water. "Keep away from it," they cry, "if you would have the soft, smooth skin of youth." Well, perhaps so— However, I feel that a thorough cleansing with soap and water once or twice a week will not hurt any but the most sensitive skins. If your skin is inclined to dryness, use it more sparingly than if it is oily and if it is abnormally dry, avoid it altogether. Of course, if you're going to use soap and water you must be sure to use only the very best and purest of soaps together with soft water, if possible. Work a good lather into the skin with the fingertips and allow it to remain on a few minutes before rinsing off. Rinse with warm water until you are sure no soap is left in the pores and then dash cold water on the face to close up the pores and freshen the skin. Don't neglect using your skin food (which, you know, is used to nourish, not cleanse, the skin), astringent, and protecting base cream. Many women scorn the edict of the beauty specialists to keep away

Chief of the Bikeaneers



ACE OF BIKE RACING MAY RETIRE SOON

Chapman Cards 1st Six-Day Race In N. Y. in 1912

By WILLIAM J. DUNN United Press Staff Correspondent TO the uninitiated matter of six-day bike riding probably constitutes to most delirious form of recreation in all the world of sports. Even the confirmed fan—the curious creature who pays his dollar for the right to perch in the Alpine reaches of the second balcony, to munch peanuts or hot dogs, and to cheer or boo as the spirit strikes him—would be at a disadvantage if asked to analyze his enjoyment in watching the tireless crew grind its monotonous way about a pine bowl. There is a subtle psychology in six-day racing that the average devotee is willing to accept without trying to decipher. And the man who understands this psychology probably better than any other person in the sports world is John Chapman, the one to whom the sports world is indebted for the periodic cycling spasms. Chapman is the man behind the bicycle at Madison Square Garden, New York, and at various other arenas throughout the country where the six day riders hold forth now and then. He owns the contracts of all the leading bike riders and it would be virtually impossible to hold a six day race without calling upon him for talent and advice. Born in 1878, Chapman has been a bicycle enthusiast most of his 50 years. He bought his first bicycle in 1893 and at the same time accepted a position in a bicycle store at Newark, N. J., home of the bike racing industry. For three years he rode in and about Newark during the hours he was free from his work. That of course, was before the days of six day races and he had to confine his efforts to the roads. In 1901 he made a trip to Australia to try his ability against the bike experts down under. On his return he landed in Butte, Mont., when that city was only another mining camp. He succeeded in interesting the miners in bike racing and began his career as a promoter. For several years he promoted and engaged in races in various parts of the country, returning in 1908 to Newark to work for the Velodrome there, at that time the only bicycle track in the east. He made his debut as a promoter of six day races in 1912 at the old Garden in New York. Although fairly successful, he decided he had devoted enough of his life to wheels and pedals, and announced his retirement to become a gentleman farmer. HAS FEW HOBBIES Two years on the farm was enough for Chapman and he returned to the boards in 1915. He has been the leader in professional cycling since that time and only one of his races proved a financial failure. That was the 1916 race at the Garden which failed because it was held during Christmas week. For years Chapman has been hauling the six day athletes around the country and at each six night stand he succeeded in "packing them in." Now he is talking of retiring again, but there are few willing to accept his threat as anything more serious than a jest. As long as there is a John Chapman and a six day bicycle race, they say, the two will be together. He has few hobbies aside from cycling, he says, but he does like to drive a fast automobile and to watch things grow.

FAVORITE FASHIONS By SIMONE



FOR CLASSROOM HERE is a practical one-piece dress for the miss of 8, 10, 12 and 14 years, that shows new distinction in plaited insets at each side of front, topped by patch pockets. The red plaid woolen is quite the smartest idea of the mode. The Peter Pan collar is of oyster colored linen, and the most practical neckline for classroom, with jaunty silk crepe tie in black. The pockets and cuffs are of plain woolen. Tiny check in soft brown tones in tweed, navy blue wool crepe, bottle green velveteen, wool challis in geometric print, French blue linen, printed sateen, tan wool jersey, and patterned wool jersey, are extremely attractive for Style No. 1107. Pattern price, 15c. Enclose 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. Name _____ Size _____ Address _____ Write name and address plainly in above space, use a separate sheet of paper, to insure delivery.

from soap and water on the grounds that it's their business to sell creams and that's one way of doing it. This seems to be an unfounded accusation. I do think that cream should be used as a cleansing agent most of the time except by those women who have extremely oily skin. Even they can use the right kind of cleansing cream to advantage but with soap and water they run no risk of drying up the skin.

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

THE COLD LUNCHEON

THE cold luncheon, at best but a casually popular affair with a hearty growing children and a hungry husband, should be saved for that inevitable day which comes once a week—and sometimes often—when the morning has slipped by with startling suddenness and the clock strikes twelve and terror to the heart of the housewife.

The ingredients for the cold luncheon are invariably on hand. There is what's left of a roast, sliced ham, or some ground prepared for salads, or desserts. There are the stray ends of two or three kinds of vegetables which can be warmed and served with a simple sauce or with a vinegar dressing.

But in view of such an emergency there should always be a few vitally necessary items on the pantry shelf which will bolster up this makeshift and turn it into a tasty inviting repast.

A canned soup should always be on hand, preferably of a kind which can be thickened, or perhaps a bouillon for the remaining bits of vegetable in the ice box. A jar of mayonnaise and a can of olive oil for French dressing are essential and it is well to keep catsup, mustard, or other meat sauces on hand. The cold meat can be cut into

slices and served with a piquant sauce, or gravy can be added to make it go farther. Or the meat can be ground, seasoned and spread on bread for sandwiches.

The sandwich for should be avoided however and whenever it is possible. This style of culinary art does not set well in the menu, of one of the day's principal meals, but belongs more in the picnic, lunch or the afternoon tea. If sandwiches are served with the luncheon, they should be substantially made and garnished with gravy, or toasted.

Cold meat and fish can be quickly combined with left-over vegetables and made into an appetizing salad which is a meal in itself. A recipe for tuna fish salad calls for one cup of tuna fish, four cups diced cooked potatoes, two cups peas, two cups midget lima beans and three tomatoes, each to be marinated separately with French dressing. Form the tuna fish on a platter in shape of an oval slice, surrounding it with lettuce leaves in cup shape which are placed in a mould, each of the peas and beans on the sides, and the two potatoes at the ends. Cover the fish with overlapping slices of the tomatoes and garnish with mayonnaise dressing. Of course, any assortment of vegetables that happen to be available could be used, or cold meat substituted for the fish.

BIM and BUMPY

Bumpy the Dog Goes In for Turkey Hunt

TURKEY HUNT

FARMER BROWN'S farm was in an uproar! All the chickens were "Cluck, clucking." The big hound dog, (the white one with round brown spots that look like pancakes all over him), was running up and down baying just the way he does when a full moon is making faces at him.

"What's the matter?" I barked and wanted to jump right over that fence into Farmer Brown's farm. But Bim kept a tight hold on my collar.

"Now Bumpy you know Farmer Brown doesn't like strange dogs to roam about his place," Bim cautioned me.

"But I'm not exactly a strange dog," I answered. "And anyway in this uproar I don't believe he'd ever notice me."

"It's best to be cautious this time," Bim advised. "Farmer Browns so mad right now, there's no telling what might happen if you made him any angrier. What do you suppose can have happened?"

"I'll ask the hound dog," I said as I ran along the wall to get as near to the hound as I could.

Now what do you imagine was the cause of all this too-doo? Farmer Brown had got his turkeys all crated to send to market and then discovered two were missing! The two very biggest ones! He'd looked under the barn and up in the tree tops, 'cause that's where turkeys sometimes roost. But those two turkeys were nowhere in sight. My but Farmer Brown was angry! He stamped up and down in a terrible rage.

"Say young feller," he snapped at Bim, "I've looked everywhere for those turkeys. If you can find them you're smarter than I am. In fact, I'll tell you what I'll do," he snapped. "If you can find those birds, I'll give you one of them!"

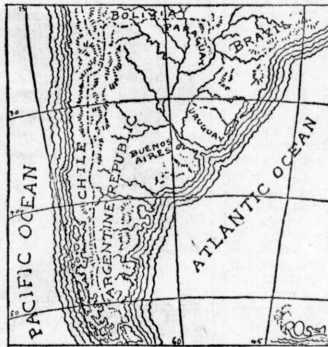
"You will," cried Bim. "You'll give me a turkey all of my own?"

"That is just what I'll do, if you find those lost gobblers," Farmer Brown answered.

"Oh, I'm sure Bumpy and I can find them!" Bim cried, and we raced off in the direction of the woods.

VISITING THE WORLD CHILDREN

By Ruth Thompson



CHILDREN IN ARGENTINA

"Too-too-tootoot!" And this was the warning call of a big, big steamer. It seemed to say, "Now here I am. All the way from sunny Italy I come! Too-too-tootoot! You other ships in the port of Buenos Aires—I am here, and I bring Luisa, and Luigi (Loo-ee-gee), and Mother, and Father. They have come to make a new home in Argentina, South America. I steam into the biggest port in South America with these, and with many other newcomers! Too-too-tootoot!"

Flags! Flags! Flags! Flags of many nations on many ships! And all of these are at the big port Buenos Aires, South America. Here are the Stars and Stripes of the United States, the blue, white and red of France, the red and yellow of Spain, the black, red and yellow of Germany, and the green, white and red crowned flag of Italy. Flags fluttering in the soft air—and the sharp "loot" of the giant steamers. "OOOOOh, Mama Mia, I am happy! The new homeland!" And Luisa's dark eyes shone.

The ROMANCE of JAPAN

Through the Ages

By JAMES A. B. SCHERER

An Interpretive 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.)

Perry returned in February 1854 with a fleet of ten ships. On March 31 he achieved the negotiation of the first treaty Japan ever made with an Occidental power.

Gifts from the President to the Emperor included a sewing machine, a telegraph outfit, and a miniature locomotive running on circular rails. The Narrative provides a graphic and instructive account of the manner in which this miniature railway was received by the Shogun's officials.

All the parts of the mechanism were perfect, and the car was a most tasteful specimen of workmanship, but so small that it could hardly carry a child of six years of age. The Japanese however, were not to be cheated out of a ride, and, as they were unable to reduce themselves to the capacity of the inside of the carriage, they took themselves to the roof. It was a spectacle not a ludicrous to behold a dignified mandarin whirling around the circular road at the rate of twenty miles an hour, with his loose robes flying in the wind. As he clung with a desperate hold to the edge of the roof, grinning with intense interest, and his huddled-up body shook convulsively with a kind of laughing timidity, while the car spun rapidly around the circle, you might have supposed that the movement, somehow or other, was dependent rather upon the enormous exertions of the uneasy mandarin than upon the power of the little puffing locomotive which was so easily performing its work.

There is more than a mere joke in this picture. It strikingly illustrates the intellectual receptivity of the Japanese, a trait that had not lessened since the primitive days of Prince Shotoku. In the case of Perry's "mandarin," the circumstances can hardly be fully appreciated without bearing in mind two other national traits, no less strongly marked—one partly physical, the other an ingrained axiom. The Japanese are probably the most sensitive people on earth, and they also seriously believe that "ridicule is the greatest of evils". Those samurai riding on top of a toy train knew well enough that they were making themselves ludicrous in the eyes of the Western barbarians, and their "laughing timidity" was really an involuntary expression of the most acute sensitiveness. But their ruling passion, Yamato Damashii, prevailed. At any cost they had resolved to acquire new knowledge, in order to save Japan.

A great earthquake befell Yedo in 1855, the year following the Perry treaty. Fifteen thousand dwellings were thrown down, and at least as many thousands of lives were lost in fires occasioned by the sudden overturning candles and braziers all over the city. As with the smallpox epidemic that had followed on the introduction of Buddhism thirteen hundred years earlier, the superstitious populace regarded this new "Act of God" as a visitation of the Shogunate for treating with "the beasts from without."

The increasing unpopularity of the Tokugawa government came to a crisis in the political earthquake caused by the second treaty, that of 1858. Townsend Harris, the first and probably the greatest of American representatives in Japan clearly perceived the necessity of a second treaty to carry into effect the somewhat vague promises of the first one. With infinite fairness, firmness, and tact, he at last secured the

signature of Ii, who had now become premier. But the Shogunate had grown so indifferent to the rights of the throne that this important step was taken without approval of the Emperor; indeed, Harris writes in his journal that when he referred in conversation to the supposed Japanese veneration for the Mikado, the Tokugawa officials roared with laughter. Ii's signature to the treaty of 1858, without the imperial sanction, was immediately seized on by Mito as the occasion for a ringing denunciation of the whole Tokugawa regime. This touched off a huge loyalist movement at Kyoto, having as its slogan: "Son-O Jo-i, 'Exalt the Sovereign and expel the barbarians!' Ii retaliated on Mito by imprisoning him for insubordination, whereupon the Emperor himself denounced Ii. A score of ronin from Mito's barony now made their way to Yedo and assassinated Ii as head and front of all the troubles of the times. This murderous act was the first bloodshed in a prolonged civil disorder that resulted in ousting the Tokugawas and seating the Emperor in Iyeyasu's citadel at Yedo.

Other great leaders besides Ii were to mark with their tombstones the stages of Japanese progress. Okubo, the bold spirit who first advocated the emergence of the Emperor from his veiled seclusion at Kyoto, and Mori, founder of Japan's new educational system, were both rewarded with death. One historian remarks that it would almost seem as if no significant advance can be secured in Japan without the sacrifice of a valuable life.

Foreigners were frequently attacked and sometimes murdered by ronin, Townsend Harris manifesting such cool pluck in dangerous crises that some Japanese attribute chiefly to his brave personality the good-will that America was to win from Japan; while J. H. Longford, the British consul who wrote "The Story of Old Japan," describes the services of Harris as "not exceeded by any in the entire history of the international relations of the world." Great Britain herself was fortunate in such of her early representatives as Longford and Mitford, Alcock and Parkes, while Aston and Satow and Gubbins were to win distinction in Japanese scholarship. In the Journal of "A Diplomat in Japan" Sir Ernest Satow has recorded the exceedingly interesting death poems of some ronin that were executed in the early 'sixties for the massacre of a boat-load of French sailors:

1. Though I regret not my body which becomes as dew scattered by the wind, my country's fate weighs down my heart with anxiety

2. As I also am a seed of the Country of Gods, I create for myself to-day a glorious subject for reflection in the country next world. The sacrifice of my life for the sake of my country gives me a pure heart in my hour of death.

3. Unworthy as I am I have not wandered from the straight path of the duty which a Japanese owes to his Prince.

4. Though reproaches may be cast upon me, those who can fathom the depths of a warrior's heart will appreciate my motives.

(To be continued.)

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