

週刊日米

家庭號
第二卷第六號

教育講話

心の教育

富士は日本の名山として、その美はよく知られ、多くの人々を魅了する。その美は、山々の雄姿、雲の巻く山頂、雪の積もった山麓、朝日の昇る山頂、夕陽の沈む山麓、すべてが、その美の極点にある。その美を、心に感じて、心に育む。それが、心の教育である。

心の教育とは、人の心を開き、人の心をつなぐことである。人の心を開くとは、人の心を広く、人の心を深くすることである。人の心をつなぐとは、人の心を温かく、人の心を強くすることである。

心の教育は、人を育て、人を救うことである。人を育てるとは、人を賢く、人を勇敢にすることである。人を救うとは、人を苦しからせ、人を救済することである。

心の教育は、人を豊かにすることである。人を豊かにするには、人の心を豊かにすることである。人の心を豊かにするには、人の心を育むことである。

日米婦人の典型 乃木夫人とス氏夫人

日米婦人の典型として、乃木夫人とス氏夫人を挙げる。乃木夫人は、日本の婦人として、その徳と行を世に傳へた。ス氏夫人は、米国の婦人として、その愛と勇気を世に傳へた。

乃木夫人の徳と行は、日本の婦人に範を示した。ス氏夫人の愛と勇気は、米国の婦人に範を示した。二人の徳と行は、日米婦人の典型として、世に傳へられた。

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育児の葉

乳児の便

乳児の便は、健康の指標である。乳児の便の色、量、回数、性状を注意して観察する。健康な乳児の便は、黄色い糊状物で、回数も回数も適当である。

健康な乳児の便は、黄色い糊状物で、回数も回数も適当である。健康な乳児の便は、黄色い糊状物で、回数も回数も適当である。

愛児のしつけ

愛児のしつけは、親の責任である。愛児のしつけは、親の責任である。愛児のしつけは、親の責任である。



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家庭ならん

家庭の幸福は、その生活の質に依る。...

米國の儀禮作法

レストランによつて

一流の洋食店では、男子は普通帽、...

洋食店での儀禮作法

洋食店に入る時は、帽子は脱ぎ、...

史上の婦人

ジェーン アダムス嬢

ジェーン・アダムス嬢は、シカゴの...

主婦の爲に

主婦の爲に、洗濯の注意、...

人事相談

人事相談のコーナー、結婚、離婚、...



日米新聞社發行 御大典畫報 一部五十仙

血圧が高いからして

血圧が高いからして 必ずしも心配の要なし

人間の血圧は年齢によつて異なるもので一定してはをりませぬ。丁度鳥の形や口の幅が各異なるやうなもので、それが一日の中にも変動、運動の後又は長く立つてゐたり、概して高血圧は必ずしも血圧が高くなるからして、

趣味の園藝

球根について

先づ土壌を充分に調べて、草花を植るのも面白いです。球根を植るの時は、球根の深さに注意するやうなさい。球根の色は、色づいては花の色は、赤い花にするなら、赤い球根、白くするなら、白球根、黄色にするなら、黄色の球根、等々、注意して植えなさい。球根を植る時は、球根の深さに注意するやうなさい。

最後の鬼

世にカラスの鬼が居た。鬼は、鬼の形や口の幅が各異なるやうなもので、それが一日の中にも変動、運動の後又は長く立つてゐたり、概して高血圧は必ずしも血圧が高くなるからして、

話の種

カラスの由来

カラスの由来 昔、カラスは、カラスの形や口の幅が各異なるやうなもので、それが一日の中にも変動、運動の後又は長く立つてゐたり、概して高血圧は必ずしも血圧が高くなるからして、

婦人の新聞

婦人の新聞 先づ、婦人の新聞を、婦人の形や口の幅が各異なるやうなもので、それが一日の中にも変動、運動の後又は長く立つてゐたり、概して高血圧は必ずしも血圧が高くなるからして、

面白い事實

面白い事實 先づ、面白い事實を、面白い形や口の幅が各異なるやうなもので、それが一日の中にも変動、運動の後又は長く立つてゐたり、概して高血圧は必ずしも血圧が高くなるからして、



養老の瀧

養老の瀧 日本、養老の瀧に、養老の瀧の形や口の幅が各異なるやうなもので、それが一日の中にも変動、運動の後又は長く立つてゐたり、概して高血圧は必ずしも血圧が高くなるからして、



A 組 "Class A"

讀み方 READING

クリスマス

あさつてはクリスマスのお祝
をしますから夕方からあそび
にいらしやい。ふみ子さんも
つれて一しょに出でなさい

十二月二十三日
あねより
はる子さま

わてがみをありがとうございま
す。あさつてふみ子さん一し
よにせうちまわります。

十二月二十三日
いもうちの
あね上さま

復習(たからひ) Review

時間。あの人。出ます。走つて。合はない。
大そう。見おくり。来る。下りる。さしや。
ていしやば。

字 引 Dictionary

クリスマス Christmas
あさつて the day after to-morrow
お祝 celebr ation
夕方 evening
あそび play
いらしやば please come
ふみ子 a girl's name
つれて take her

B 組 "Class B"

讀み方 READING

伝染病

痘瘡は種痘法の發明ありしより、豫
防し易きものとなり、されば文明
國にては、強制して種痘を行はしむ
日本國の法律によれば、出生より翌
年六月に至るまでの間に種痘をなし
若し不善感なる時は、又其の翌年六
月に至る間に更に之をなす、之を第
一期の種痘とす、次は數へ年十歳の
時ふたたび之を行ひ、若し不善感な
らば翌年十二月までに更に之を行ふ
之を第二期の種痘とす、種痘の効力の
たしかなるは數年間に過ぎざれば、
流行のさしある時は直ちに種痘を
行ふべし

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あねより
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す。あさつてふみ子さん一し
よにせうちまわります。

十二月二十三日
いもうちの
あね上さま

復習(おそろひ) Review

痘瘡。傳染。種痘。熱。風引。患者
治療。養育。似たる。飲食物。受ける。
治癒。春。秋。似たる。似たる。似たる。
二 サインダローズ はなにを
しやが

字 引 Dictionary

伝染病 contagious disease
痘瘡 smallpox
種痘法 vaccination law
發明 invention

ROMAJI DOWA
TONBO NO MEDAMA

Tonbo ga ishi no ue ni tomatte
imasuto, mimizu ga ishi no shita
kara detekite.
"Tonbo san, kimi no medama wo
ichinichi de ikara kashite kure ta-
masu na."
"Kimi wa medama ga nakute ki-
nodoku daga, boku mo daiji na me-
dama dakara, kasu nowa komaru
yo."
"Ichinichi dake de iiyo. Boku wa
ichinichi de ikara, medama wo tsu-
kete, hoooboo wo mitanda."
"Naruhodo, sorede wa ashita kitto
kaesu ne."
"Kitto kaesu yo. Dooka kashite
kuretamae."
to, soodan ga kimatte tonbo wa
hitotsu no medama wo totte kashi-
mashita. Mimizu wa sorewo kao no
mannaka ni tsukete yorokonde tsu-
chi no naka e hairi mashita.
Sate, akurahi ni natte, tonbo wa
onaji ishi no ue e kite matte ima-
shita ga, mimizu wa dete kimasen.
"Oi mimizu kun, mimizu kun."
to, yondemo henji ga arimasen.
"Satewa mimizu ni damasareta
noka. Komatta kotoni natte."
to, tonbo wa katappoo no mekuru
namida wo nagashite okote imasu-
to, ishinoshita kara koe ga shimashi-
ta.
"Tonbo san. Omachidoo sama.
Ima dete yuki masuyo."
to, linagara, mimizu wa ishi no
ebita kara haidashite medama wo
hazushimashite, tonbo ni kaeshi ma-
shita.
"As yokatta. Korede anshin shi-
ta."
to, tonbo wa sugu ni sore wo ka-
tappo no me no ana ni hamekonde,
isoude tonde yukimashita.
(Fujikawa dowa)

讀み方 READING

伝染病

ありしより(あつてから)
豫防し易きものとなり、されば文明
國にては、強制して種痘を行はしむ
日本國の法律によれば、出生より翌
年六月に至るまでの間に種痘をなし
若し不善感なる時は、又其の翌年六
月に至る間に更に之をなす、之を第
一期の種痘とす、次は數へ年十歳の
時ふたたび之を行ひ、若し不善感な
らば翌年十二月までに更に之を行ふ
之を第二期の種痘とす、種痘の効力の
たしかなるは數年間に過ぎざれば、
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十二月二十三日
いもうちの
あね上さま

復習(おそろひ) Review

痘瘡。傳染。種痘。熱。風引。患者
治療。養育。似たる。似たる。似たる。
治癒。春。秋。似たる。似たる。似たる。
二 サインダローズ はなにを
しやが

字 引 Dictionary

伝染病 contagious disease
痘瘡 smallpox
種痘法 vaccination law
發明 invention

和 譯 Translation Info

- 一 invention
- 二 law
- 三 not taken
- 四 the first period
- 五 for several years
- 六 for several days
- 七 prevention
- 八 to force
- 九 prevalence
- 十 There are signs of preva-
lence of infectious disease

十二月二十三日
あねより
はる子さま

わてがみをありがとうございま
す。あさつてふみ子さん一し
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十二月二十三日
いもうちの
あね上さま

復習(おそろひ) Review

痘瘡。傳染。種痘。熱。風引。患者
治療。養育。似たる。似たる。似たる。
治癒。春。秋。似たる。似たる。似たる。
二 サインダローズ はなにを
しやが

字 引 Dictionary

伝染病 contagious disease
痘瘡 smallpox
種痘法 vaccination law
發明 invention

上 中 下 法 律 國

C 組 "Class C"

讀み方 READING

旅行の樂

旅行して他郷に遊び、名勝の地、山水の佳境にのめば、良心を感じ起し、鄙吝の念を洗ひすゞぎて我が徳をすゞめ、我が知をひろむるよすがともなるべし、彼の見馴れぬ有様を見て眼を遊ばしめ、其の里人に逢ひて其の處の風土を問ひ、或は奥まりたる山ふところに岩根踏みて尋ね入るが如き其の樂いかにうやまた其の里にたひ出でたる名産の異なる品を求めて、其の味を試みるなども、いと珍しく、心慰むるなり、すべて勝地佳境に遊ば、たゞ一時の耳目を悦ばしむるは更なり、幾年経ても其の時の有様思ひ出でられて樂極りなきものなり

復習 Review

農業。天然。科學的。變遷。精神。觀察。活動。理法。整然。會得。所謂。天命。了解。健全。生活。掃かぬ種

字引 Dictionary

旅行の樂 pleasure of a travel
他郷に遊び to visit the strange places
名勝の地 places of famous views
山水の佳境 a place noted for picturesque scenery
良心 conscience

感じ起し to feel
鄙吝の念 sense of meanness
洗ひすゞめ to rinse out
我が徳 my virtue
すゞめ to improve
我が知 my knowledge
ひろむる to widen
よすが chance
見馴れぬ unfamiliar
有様 sight
眼を遊ばしめ to please one's eyes

里人 a villager
逢ひ to meet
風土を問ひ to ask about climate
奥まりたる secluded
山ふところに deep into the mountains
岩根踏みて to walk on the rocks
尋ね入る to go into
たひ出でたる (to be out of a village)

おひ出でたる produced
名産 a noted product
異なる different things
求め to buy
味 taste; interest
試みる to try
心慰むる wonderful
山水の佳境 a famous view

作文 Composition

一 旅行して面白かつた事を書いて下さい
二 旅行はどんな利益がありますか

日本歴史 History of Japan

明治天皇の次には大正天皇が位に即かれ (succeeded to the throne) 年號(era)を大正と改められました

世界大戦 World's War

大正三年(一九一四年)七月、ドイツ (Europe) に戦が起つて、オーストリア (Austria-Hungary) は、ロシア (Russia) へ、フランス (France) は、イギリス (England) の國々を戦を闘いました

この戦が起るとドイツ (Germany) は、膠州灣を根據地 (base) として、東洋 (Orient) の平和を亂しました

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この戦が起るとドイツ (Germany) は、膠州灣を根據地 (base) として、東洋 (Orient) の平和を亂しました

質問 Questions

一 明治天皇の次はどなたですか
二 世界大戦に、ドイツの味方 (friend) になつた國はどこですか
三 フランスの味方 (friend) になつた國々はどこですか
四 日本はどちらでしたか

言葉の遣ひ方

川村「え、お宅は無事でしたか、と聞いたら、Aは? 川村さん

火事 Fire

川村「え、お宅は無事でしたか、と聞いたら、Aは? 川村さん

川村「え、お宅は無事でしたか、と聞いたら、Aは? 川村さん

川村「え、お宅は無事でしたか、と聞いたら、Aは? 川村さん

川村「え、お宅は無事でしたか、と聞いたら、Aは? 川村さん

川村「え、お宅は無事でしたか、と聞いたら、Aは? 川村さん

川村「え、お宅は無事でしたか、と聞いたら、Aは? 川村さん

につけても、ようございますが始めにつけてごらんない、伊藤「有難うございます、え、無事でした

先生「え、は、始めにつけるならよ、問へ入ると、すこし遅いから、とつて

伊藤「有難うございます、無事でした

先生「おかげさまで、どうも言葉が、これは英語の by God's blessing の様な言葉ですが、よく人が言ひますから、ちよつと遣つて見ませう、田中さん

田中「おかげさまで、有難うございます、無事でした

先生「おかげさまで、無事、につけて

田中「有難うございます、おかげさまで無事でした

先生「無事でした、に、ございまして、を、つづけて、山田さん

山田「無事……でございます、先生「さうです、つづけて

山田「有難うございます、おかげさまで、無事でございます

先生「前からお知らせへ

先生「有難うございます、は、後

先生「有難うございます、は、後

先生「有難うございます、は、後

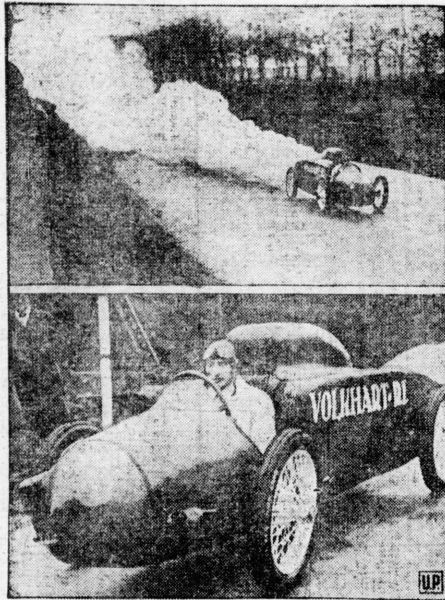
先生「有難うございます、は、後

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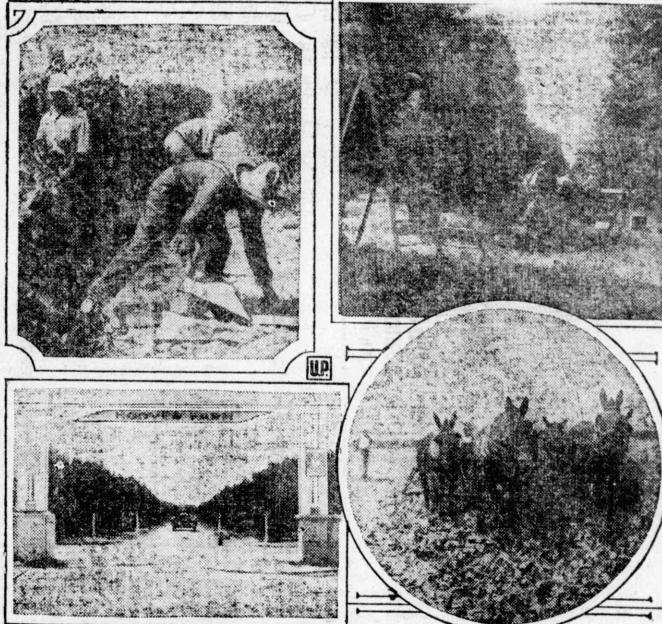
仙十五部一行發社聞新米日
報畫典大御
(用願懸) 像肖御下陸兩后皇皇天 録辨
(中送發に既)いさ下申御々急りあり限に數部

New Type Rocket Mobile



A speed of 150 miles an hour in a motor car will be a commonplace, according to Herr Volkhart, Berlin inventor. Above, a successful speed test of his new type rocket car and below the inventor and driver seated in the racer. Note how far forward the driver must sit.

What the Next President Knows About Farming



The cameraman visited the ranch at Wasco, Calif., owned by President-elect Hoover and these views give some idea of its scope. Seven years ago the ranch was a barren waste. Now it is one of the most productive in California and everything from peaches to cotton is raised. Fruits and vegetables grow 11 months out of every 12.

Swedish Equestrienne in Rome



Linda von Klinckhorstroom, noted Swedish horsewoman, being escorted by Italian cavalymen on her arrival in Rome after a trip on horseback from Stockholm.

The Woods Yield Christmas Cheer



A large load of Christmas trees arriving in New York for the delight of the children (and grown-ups) on Dec. 25.

At Air Conference



Miss Mildred Johnson (above), the American girl who early next year will try to fly the Atlantic from Germany to New York is attending the Aeronautical Conference at Washington. Another delegate is Dr. A. K. Rohrbach (below) builder of the giant flying boat "Rostra" which will be used in the attempted flight.

Back at Ormond Beach



John D. Rockefeller, Sr., out for his first round of golf this season at his favorite Florida course.

Two of Russia's Powerful



Alexis Rykov, son of a peasant, whose position in the Soviet Politburo makes him one of the nine men who "run Russia."

Michael Kallin, a turner by trade, also in the front rank of the Soviet regime. He became a factory hand at 14.

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

LEARN HOW TO LAUGH

To succeed in life, we must exercise ourselves from three distinct angles—physical, mental and emotional, according to Douglas Fairbanks, in a letter to the Gorges Memorial Institute, in answer to a query as to how he keeps fit.

"By 'exercise,' I do not mean merely muscular exercise, such as the 'strong man' uses," he explains. "Although we are 90 per cent physical for any other condition or faculty—and personally I would almost rather be a mental pigmy with a good digestion than a mental giant with a poor one, or with disease—at the same time I would not consider my life a success unless, also, my mental and emotional 'digestion' were likewise in good working order, responsive to all the wholesome stimuli with a good appetite.

"My theory is that the truly healthy man is a well-balanced personality. Such a rounded-out man may never rise to the heights that are attained by men who specialize in one subject, yet he will reap greater enjoyment from life. Poe and Booth, men of that type, were specialists—great in their given line,

but weakenings from some standpoint. The enlargement of one faculty at the expense of another seems to me a grievous mistake. Being well-grounded in every side of one's nature, so that one may enjoy a true comprehension of life, its many-sided problems and how to cope with them, is to my way of thinking the foundation of success.

"To explain what I mean by mental and moral 'exercise': To me hazards are an exercise. That, I suppose, is three-fourths of the reason why I indulge in so many of them. One can take great mental hazards just as one takes physical ones. The danger in hazards is to me a mental stimulant, a mental exercise. But there should be a motive and purpose in all exercises. Without a motive, exercise is, to me, useless.

"A wonderful emotional exercise is laughing. I try to inject laughter into my work, especially around the studio, not just for the fun alone, but for another purpose. It helps to keep company healthy, keep up its morale. It makes mental depression impossible, and mental depression spells doom to success."

These Children of Ours

By GEORGIA JEWETT HALE

PRACTICAL PLAYROOMS

EVERY home in which there are young children should have a room or at least a corner of a room belonging exclusively to the youngsters, where they may play undisturbed, and not disturbing others. This will not only eliminate disorder and confusion in the house, but it will teach the child to respect the rights of others. An appropriate and conveniently placed for playing and proper toys should be provided if the child is to receive the complete development which play affords. If possible, an entire room should be reserved for a nursery, but if this out of the question, there are alternatives.

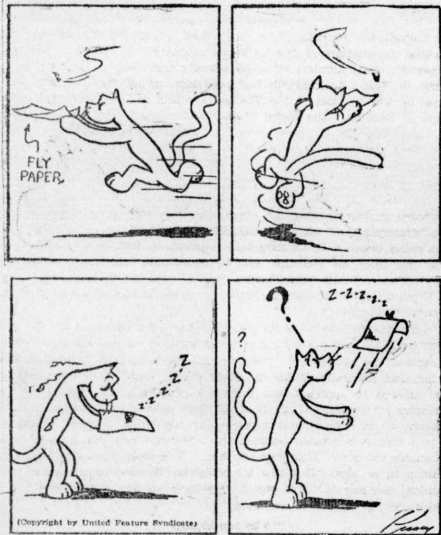
An attic will make an excellent playroom if it is sunny, well ventilated and well heated. In one home where there are three children, an attic with dormer windows was made into a very successful playroom at small expense. An individual playhouse was made for each child by building a partition about

six feet high in front of each window. In this partition was a four-foot door and two tiny windows.

The door had a lock and key and the windows were equipped with roller shades. Inside the little six- or seven-foot square thus formed was a tiny cupboard, two shelves and a bench. The rest of the equipment was left to the choice of the child.

A light and airy basement also has play possibilities, especially for the older children. Here apparatus such as swings and traveling rings may be put up with safety, and running and jumping games can be played with less disturbance to the rest of the household than in an upstairs-room. This playroom will prove a gathering place for the children of the neighborhood, so a separate entrance is of advantage. Build a raised platform in the basement playroom, and young actors will have an excellent place for staging their productions.

CAT TALES



The Badgers' Rowing Tutor



MURPHY IS WISCONSIN ROW COACH

Youngest Boat Mentor In Nation Is 30 Years Old

By WILLIAM J. DUNN

GEORGE W. MURPHY, better known as Mike, becomes the youngest head coach of rowing in the nation by taking over the crew hopefuls at the University of Wisconsin while still only 30 years old.

Mike, for the past five years has presided over the destinies of Yale freshman crews and has had pronounced success. He might eventually have become the Varsity mentor at New Haven but according to rumor there was a heart interest in his acceptance of the Madison offer. It seems the girl in the case lives in the Middlewest.

Murphy learned oarsmanship at the same institution where so many successful coaches first learned how to co-ordinate back, leg and arm muscles in the powerful sweep that carries a shell fleetly over the water—the University of Washington. He was a member of the "crew of Huskies" that in 1922 finished second to Navy at Poughkeepsie—and Navy that year extended itself to break the course record.

WISCONSIN'S LEAN DAYS

The new coach comes to Madison at a time when lean days have been the Badger's portion on the water. The only middle-western university represented at Poughkeepsie in the annual regatta, Wisconsin has been unable to put together winning eights.

Perhaps the fault lies in the fact that the Badgers have not kept pace in the new strokes—and there certainly is no denying the fact that strength is no substitute for skill in oarsmanship. Mike will take the Leader system to Madison and things may look up for the inlanders.

It is regrettable that Yale does not race on the Hudson because almost invariably in recent years the Eli's crew has been victorious in all of its encounters and yet has not met during the season the winner at Poughkeepsie. Because of that situation of "championship" could not be conferred.

Last season, on the other hand, there was not the slightest doubt about which crew had won national supremacy. The University of California Varsity eight triumphed at Poughkeepsie, won the Olympic trials and then went overseas to demonstrate and more laurels. It was undefeated throughout the year.

NAVY, COLUMBIA STRONG
Whether California can repeat its victory in 1929 is debatable. Columbia, the intercollegiate winner in 1927, will have six veterans back but Eric Lambert, its great stroke, will not be one of them. Nevertheless Glendon will provide a scrappy crew that probably will finish among the first three.

Then the Navy and Washington are strong. The Huskies are making no secret of the fact that they hope to take the Bear's measure on the Coast before coming East and the year that the Navy is not well represented in the shells will be worth a headline in the sports record book.

Thus Murphy is assured of plenty of competition. His immediate aim probably will be not so much to produce a winner in 1929 but to inculcate a system and a rowing tradition that will result in future years of victory.

the teeth and keep them white and clear from disfiguring film or discoloration.

Some dentists indorse the use of dental floss after meals to remove particles of food from between the teeth which, if lodged there too long will start decay.

FAVORITE FASHIONS
By SIMONE



GRACEFUL UNEVEN HEMLINE

A GRACEFUL interpretation in the fashionable uneven hemline, the smartest idea of the moment for afternoons and informal evenings, in shimmering printed transparent velvet subdued wine-red tones. The clever arrangement of tiers, dipping at side, snug hip-line and soft crushed girde, make it equally suited to miss or matron. The neckline is new and decidedly youthful. Style No. 1054 expresses the feeling for more feminine styling, and is flatteringly interpreted in georgette crepe in scarlet red, sapphire blue sheer velvet, Royal blue crepe Roma, mauve-brown canton-faille crepe, silk crepe in modernistic pattern or black crepe satin. It is designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 38, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust. Pattern 15 cents. Enclose ten cents additional for Fashion Magazine.

Write to the Pattern Department of the Japanese American News, 406 World Building, New York City, for accompanying pattern.

BEAUTY

By LAURA LANE

DON'T forget your teeth. If you would be beautiful you cannot afford to neglect them—and certainly not if you want to be healthy. All sorts of annoying ailments have been traced to bad teeth and it behooves every one of us to pay regular visits to our dentist if we want to keep out of trouble.

Of course the teeth should be brushed regularly after each meal and the gums massaged at least once a day to keep the mouth healthy and the teeth attractive.

Going to your dentist at stated intervals will enable him to correct small defects before they can cause serious difficulties. He will clean

IN HURRY TO EAT
KENTON, O., Dec. 21.—(UP)—John Bishop recently skinned and prepared a rabbit for cooking in 48 seconds.

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

COCOANUT
PIES and puddings stand high in public favor—and the statement would be just as true if the modifying adjective were "cocoanut."
This tropical nut is not confined to any country or season, as it can be bought in cans, grated in its own milk,—thereby retaining its fresh flavor—as well as shredded and packed dry in cartons, the old-fashioned way.

The new method of packing grated cocoanut in airtight cans insures the cocoanut reaching you in just the same condition as when packed, and permits the housewife to have fresh cocoanut on a moment's notice without the trouble of grating cocoanut.

Cocoanut is everywhere hailed with delight—in cakes, cookies, salads, ambrosia, puddings, custards, pies and candies.

Ambrosia is a delectable dessert and well worthy of its name. To make it, cut sections from six oranges in about three pieces, and place in a deep dish with diced banana and diced or shredded pineapple. Sprinkle with sugar and add grated cocoanut. Repeat the layers until the dish is filled, letting the top layer be of cocoanut. Allow to stand in ice box for some time before serving. The pineapple and bananas are optional.

Another delicious cocoanut and orange dessert can be made with gelatine. Add half a cup of sugar to five oranges cut in small pieces and free from membrane. To one package of orange-flavored gelatine dissolved in one cup of boiling water, add the grated rind of one orange, and the orange juice drained from the orange pulp with enough cold water to make one cup. Chill,

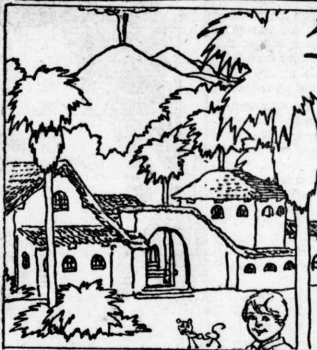
and when slightly thickened, fold in the pieces of orange and cocoanut. Turn into individual molds and chill until firm. Serve garnished with whipped cream.

Cocoanut puffs are very dainty and delightful for afternoon tea. The ingredients are: one and a half cups of grated cocoanut, whites of three eggs, one cup sugar, one and a half tablespoons vanilla and a pinch of salt. Add the salt to the whites of the eggs and beat until stiff. Then beat in sugar and cocoanut. Put this mixture in a double boiler and cook for twenty minutes. Remove from fire and add one and a half tablespoons of cornstarch and the vanilla. Drop with a tablespoon on buttered tins, and bake in a moderate oven until crisp and a light brown.

For cocoanut meringue pie use the following ingredients: one can grated cocoanut, one pint milk, three eggs, three-fourths cup sugar, one tablespoon melted butter, one-fourth teaspoon salt. To the beaten egg yolks add the sugar and beat until lemon colored. Add butter. Stir in hot milk, salt and three-fourths can of cocoanut. Pour into a pastry shell and bake in a moderate oven thirty minutes. Remove from oven and while the pie is cooling, beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, adding three tablespoons powdered sugar. Spread on the pie, sprinkle remaining cocoanut on top and brown in a hot oven.

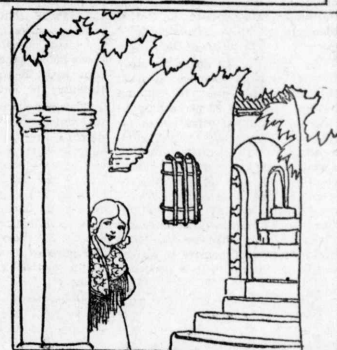
**VISITING THE
WORLD CHILDREN**

By Rath Thompson



Carlotta and Pedro lived in Salvador, Salvador is in Central America. It is an important little country among his little neighbors.

And Carlotta and Pedro liked Salvador. Perhaps that was because they knew of no other land, Salvador was home. And Carlotta and Pedro loved their home. They lived on a coffee plantation.



The home of Carlotta and Pedro was beautiful. High mountains, sharp hills, threatening volcanoes, rushing rivers—all of these were near the home of Carlotta and Pedro.

The house itself was beautiful. It was a large Spanish house. It was a low, one-story 'doba. It had a red tile roof. There was a garden. There was a fountain.

The ROMANCE of JAPAN

Through the Ages

JAMES A. B. SCHEERER

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.)



A NEW CHANGE

MRS. TURKEY GOBBLER paused in the midst of trying to crack a chestnut. Something must be wrong, she thought, for Mr. Turkey Gobbler had dropped the choice berry which he had dug so patiently out of the leaves, and was looking over one shoulder in a strange fixed way. What could he be staring at so? Mrs. Gobbler turned her head in the direction Mr. Gobbler was staring. And she too looked straight at Bim and me!

"Good morning Mr. and Mrs. Gobbler," Bim said politely just as though he was in the habit of meeting turkeys in the woods every day of his life. Mr. Turkey Gobbler didn't know just what to say. I suppose he didn't know whether we were friends or enemies and he didn't exactly like to ask. So he turned to Mrs. Gobbler and said in a deep gobble voice "Gobble, gobble, gobble?"

Then Mrs. Gobbler looked at him and said, "Gobble, gobble, gobble!" "That may be so," said Bim smiling politely. "But first I'd like to ask if you are the turkeys who ran away from Farmer Brown's farm?" "And suppose we are?" spoke up Mrs. Gobbler testily. "What have you to do with it?"

Now I did not like the way Mrs. Gobbler spoke to us so I decided to have a little fun with her.

"Well we have a good deal to do with it," I answered. "I am a police dog and my friend is an officer—a traffic officer."

"But it isn't against the law for turkeys to run away," she retorted. I answered, "But you see you broke the speed limit!"

"But you can't prove that. You didn't see us!" Mrs. Gobbler insisted.

"Oh I can prove it all right!" I laughed. "You would never have gotten away from Farmer Brown if you hadn't!"

The slaying of a British subject, one Richardson, in 1862, was to have far reaching consequences. By an act of rash folly, this visiting Shanghai merchant offended the daimyo of Satsuma, one of the two most powerful barons of the later Tokugawa age, the other one being Choshu. The provinces of Satsuma and Choshu lie respectively at the extreme southern tips of Kyushu and Honshu. Kagoshima being the main city of Satsuma, as Shimonoseki is of Choshu. During the return journey of the Satsuma daimyo from a visit to the Shogun at Yedo, Richardson, while out horseback riding near Yokohama, rode rudely into his train. The Englishman was instantly slain.

Upon the refusal of Satsuma to satisfy England's demand for indemnity, Admiral Kuper was despatched to his city—Kagoshima—with a squadron of war-ships (in 1863). Negotiations still failing, the British squadron opened fire on three costly steamers that the daimyo had recently purchased, and sank them; then dismantled his shore batteries, and set fire to his city.

Satsuma, who, with Choshu, had been strongly anti-foreign, now displayed the characteristic alacrity of the race to respond to the logic of facts. He perceived that if Japan were to contend with these foreigners it would be advisable to acquire their equipment and skill. He therefore despatched post-haste to London the first group of Japanese students to study in Europe, and the purchase of cannon and war-ships began on a wholesale scale.

Choshu, who had hitherto strenuously sided with Kyoto against the more rational policies of Yedo, now faced about with equal swiftness. It was in this same year, 1863, that this prince had dared to open fire from his obsolete men-of-war and shore batteries on American, French, and Dutch ships passing through Shimonoseki Straits. These powers reinforced by England, retaliated to such purpose that Choshu not only made submission, but joined forces with Satsuma to persuade Kyoto to accept the inevitable. The eventual return of America's share of the indemnity exacted from Japan for this "Shimonoseki affair" built up good-will for which Perry and Harris had laid the foundations.

On the death of the Emperor in 1867, the Sat-Cho clans, as they may henceforth be called, gained control of the young Emperor Meiji, then only fifteen years old; while their troops assumed the name of The Loyal Army and surrounded his palace. This of course presaged war between Kyoto and Yedo, but the Shogun upset all calculations by submitting his resignation to the young Emperor.

My ancestor, Iyeyasu (he wrote), received more favors and confidence from the Court than any of his predecessors, and his descendants have succeeded him for more than two hundred years. Though I fill the same office, almost all the acts of my administration are imperfect, and I acknowledge with shame that the present unsatisfactory situation is due to my shortcomings and incompetence. Now that foreign intercourse becomes daily more extensive, unless the government be directed from one central authority the foundations of the State will

fall to pieces. I believe it my highest duty to give up entirely my rule over this land.

The imperial reply was laconic: "Tokugawa Keiki's proposal to restore the administrative authority to the Imperial Court is accepted."

But it took only two months for the last of the Shoguns to see that the Sat-Cho coalition surrounding the young Emperor did not intend to restore all administrative authority to one central power, but merely to substitute a new form of dual government for the old one. He uttered a vigorous protest against "the rascals," and on his letter remaining unanswered, advanced with his troops against the Loyal Army of the Sat-Cho clans, only to suffer defeat. He then retired on Yedo which he was soon forced to surrender; and finally to the ancestral seat of his house, at Shimoda, near Kamakura. In a huge storeroom, on his estate mildew and rust gradually wrought havoc with the heaps of costly gifts "presented by the Government of the United States to the Emperor of Japan." The Emperor himself never saw them, but they were indeed costly gifts, for they cost the Shoguns their rule.

The "War of the Restoration" was unduly prolonged by over-zealous Tokugawa adherents, some of whom attempted to set up the imperial Lord-Abbot of the Buddhist monastery at Yedo as "Eastern Emperor"; while Admiral Enomoto actually undertook to establish a republic in Yezo. As Enomoto had possession of all the Japanese war-ships, he was the last of the Tokugawa rebels to surrender to General Saigo of Satsuma, "the sword of the Restoration." On this surrender, the canny Sat-Cho clansmen proved so anxious to consolidate their rule that they appointed Enomoto to an office in the new government—somewhat as though President Grant had made General Lee his Secretary of State.

No sooner had the Sat-Cho men surrounding the young Emperor succeeded in overthrowing the Shogunate than they set about a wholesale "westernization" of which the Shogunate itself had never dreamed. This really began with Okubo's bold proposal, in 1868, to bring the Emperor out from his seclusion and to reenthronize him at Yedo, henceforth renamed Tokyo, "the Eastern capital," and the true seat of power. Circumstances considered, Okubo's proposal is one of the boldest utterances ever made—

Since the middle ages our Emperor has lived behind a screen and never trod the earth. Nothing of what went on outside his screen ever penetrated the sacred ear. The imperial residence was profoundly secluded, and, naturally, unlike the outer world. Only a few court Nobles were allowed to approach the throne, a practice most opposed to the principles of Heaven. While it is the first duty of man to respect his superior, if he reverses that superior too highly he neglects his duty, while a breach is created between the Sovereign and his subjects, who are unable to convey their wants to him. This vicious practice has been common in all ages. But now let pompous etiquette be set aside, and simplicity become our first object. Kyoto is an out-of-way place, and unfit to be the seat of government.

(To be continued.)

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