

幼年期に於ける習性に就て

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婦人の政界進出

山田 山田 山田

婦人の政界進出、山田 山田 山田

主婦の爲に

主婦の爲に、山田 山田 山田

家庭笑話

家庭笑話、山田 山田 山田

童話

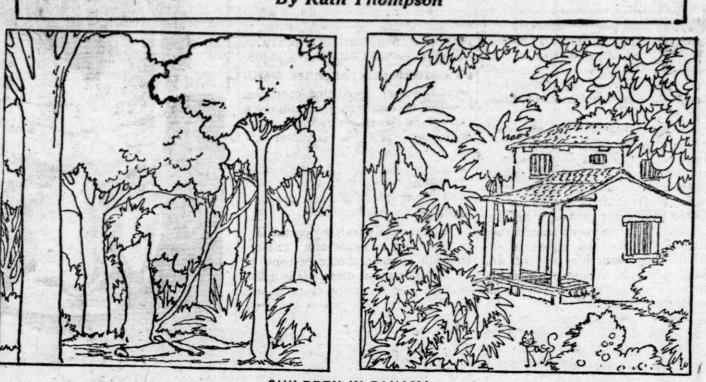
童話、山田 山田 山田

THESE CHILDREN OF OURS

EVERY father and mother of sons comes to that perilous phase of boyhood which is known as the "gang age". It creeps up on our sons between the ages of eight and fourteen and strikes terror to the hearts of parents with its first manifestation.

Son departs upon long forays into the country, mysterious raids, trespassing, secret organizations and the building of tree houses or underground huts are the usual activities of the brotherhood. Sometimes the young scamps get caught in some misdemeanor, to the humiliation of their parents. This is the time if ever that grown-ups must keep their heads. The gang is a natural development. A conscientious inquiry into the past of any self-respecting father will reveal incidents which correspond with or

VISITING THE WORLD CHILDREN



Diego did other things besides help to make tiles. He helped his father make the mahogany and cedar benches. He helped to stretch the hide across the frame of the most comfortable chair. It was because the bright-leaved mahogany trees grew in nearby forests that this home had mahogany furniture.

The "dobe house" of Carmen and Diego was set like the heart of a cabbage, in a vegetable garden. The home was the heart. The leaves were the growing beans and corn. And spreading out from the home could be seen the sugar-cane, the coconut, the mango, the papaya, the avocado, the oranges, the tamarindo—growing growing! They grew for food, for these dark-skinned dwellers of the Canal Zone. They were oh, so good to eat!

FAVORITE FASHIONS

By SIMONE



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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.

The Beginning of the Country.—Tradition says that in the very ancient history of our country there were two gods, male and female, called Izanagi and Izanami. These two created the eight-great-islands (Japan) and gave birth to Amaterasu (the Sun Goddess) and to Susa-no-wo. Amaterasu, as the one possessing the highest virtue, ruled over Takama-ga-hara (the Shinto heaven). Her younger brother, Susa-no-wo, performed many acts of violence, and, on account of causing suffering to the Great Deity (Amaterasu), he was finally driven out, and went down to Izu (a province of Japan). There he subdued the rebels and secured the sacred sword, which he presented to the Great Deity.

The Presentation of the Country.—The god known as O-kuni-nushi was the son of Susa-no-wo. He succeeded his father as ruler of Izu and brought the country under cultivation, subdued those that were rebellious, and taught the knowledge of medicine. Thus the influence of his virtue spread to the four quarters of the land. When Amaterasu was about to make her grandson ruler of this land, she sent messengers and caused them to announce that the land should be given up. O-kuni-nushi reverently obeyed the imperial edict and retired to the palace of Kinki. This god is now enshrined in the Great Shrine of Izu (or Ise).

The Descent of the Imperial Grandson.—Amaterasu thereupon gave an imperial command to her grandson, Ninigi-no-Mikoto, saying: "The luxuriant reed-plain land of fresh rice ears (Japan) is the land over which my descendants shall reign. Do thou, Imperial Offspring, go and rule over it, and the prosperity of the Imperial Succession of Heaven shall be as everlasting as heaven and earth."

Every people on earth has had similar myths. Japan is singular in respect of the fact that such outworn myths are officially taught to its school-children by one of the most enlightened governments of the world has ever known, on the principle that the end—"patriotism"—justifies the means.

Having got this necessary chapter of documented criticism out of the way, we may now turn with relief to the marvelous achievements of the newly enlightened era.

A substantial foundation for national progress was laid in the early 'seventies in two bedrock governmental policies: one economic, the other no less social than military—namely, the levy of a general land tax payable in the coin of the realm, and the substitution of universal military service for the old-time army of the samurai.

The effects of the economic measure have been admirably summarized by Professor Dutcher in "The Political Awakening of the East." The new government found itself in receipt of a regular revenue in currency; secured financial stability and independence from any intervention on the part of the old feudal aristocracy; and was relieved from the uncertainties of fluctuating values and other inconveniences inherent in the former system of payments in specie.

The other fundamental policy deserves special attention, for in it the Sat-Cho clansmen "bided better than they knew." The manhood service measure of 1871 not only provided new Japan with an adequate army, but effectually paved the way toward the manhood suffrage act of 1925.

Such a revolutionary innovation as a citizen soldiery had to be prepared for with the most astute circumspection. A number of influential samurai were therefore persuaded to follow the self-sacrificing example already set by their daimyos—that is, to petition the government for permission to surrender their rights, which in this case involved the very "soul of the samurai" his sword, to say nothing of his claim on his daimyo for financial support.

To this cleverly maneuvered request of a few of the samurai, the government promptly responded by making sword wearing optional for all of them, instead of obligatory, as it had been under the Tokugawas; and by undertaking to commute the incomes they had hitherto received from the daimiates, in bags of rice, into governmental pensions payable in bonds.

To fill the place of these abdicating samurai, with their obsolete weapons and useless chair-armor, young soldiers of all classes were now drilled in modern army tactics and in the use of Western weapons. As soon as the nucleus of a new army had thus been formed, sword-bearing by samurai was interdicted, and commutation made compulsory—at a very heavy pecuniary loss to the supposed beneficiaries.

It would have been miraculous for such drastic procedures to succeed without protest, but it is to the credit of the samurai that their protests arose not so much from financial considerations as from a sense of wounded honor, both personal and national. Surely it was bad enough to be deprived of their swords by this newfangled and high-handed government and to see the sacred defense of the fatherland turned over to "low-caste cattle"; but when, in 1873, Korea actually heaped insults on Japan with apparent impunity, what was left for the gentlemen of the old regime except revolt? Four members of the Tokyo cabinet abruptly resigned rather than endure, without instant reprisals, the ignominy of Korea's contemptuous behavior—her cutting off of all relations with Japan as "a renegade from the civilization of the Orient" and one of them, Eto of Saga, in Hizen headed a local rebellion, which was speedily crushed by the little governmental army, in 1874. But Saigo of Satsuma, "the sword of the Restoration," brought new Japan face to face with a life-and-death struggle, in the so-called Satsuma Rebellion, which declared itself three years later.

General Saigo was a man of the staunchest patriotism, as well as of extraordinary ability. But he was essentially a Southern gentleman of the old school, whose conservatism had been already strained almost to the breaking-point by the liberalism of such fellow-clansmen as Okubo. He bitterly resented the new conscription measure, and when the Korean insult was inflicted on Japan he thought he saw an opportunity to kill two birds with one stone: to restore the samurai to their former position and to avenge the national honor by a samurai invasion of Korea. His cabinet associates, however, were not only committed to the new conscription policy, but they regarded discretion as the better part of valor during the supreme crisis of Japan's transition.

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