

週刊日米

家庭號

第三卷第五號

急がず休まず

教育講話

短人生に出来るだけ多くの事をやうとする。これは、急がず休まずの精神である。急がず休まずの精神は、何事をするにせよ、その第一の条件である。急がず休まずの精神は、人は、一生の間に、何事をするにせよ、その第一の条件である。急がず休まずの精神は、人は、一生の間に、何事をするにせよ、その第一の条件である。急がず休まずの精神は、人は、一生の間に、何事をするにせよ、その第一の条件である。

妻の心盡しと 夫の無關心の不満

一家の破綻は往々より起る

世に往々セムアチル、夫婦は、往々より破綻を起す。夫の無關心の不満、妻の心盡し、これが原因である。夫は、仕事ばかりで、家庭を顧みない。妻は、一人で大変な仕事をし、心も体も疲れる。結果、夫婦の間には溝が深くなる。この溝を埋めるには、お互いに理解と協力が必要である。

兄弟喧嘩、親の裁判。兄弟喧嘩は、よくある事である。親は、公平な判断を下さなければならない。兄弟喧嘩の原因は、金銭、愛情、意見の相違などである。親は、冷静に状況を把握し、適切な解決策を提案する必要がある。

愛児のこしつけ

愛児のこしつけ、これは親の重要な役割である。子供は、親から愛と指導を受けるべきである。こしつけは、子供の健全な成長のために必要である。親は、厳しさと愛情を兼ねて、子供の行動を矯正する必要がある。

育兒の葉 幼兒の養護 幼兒の食物

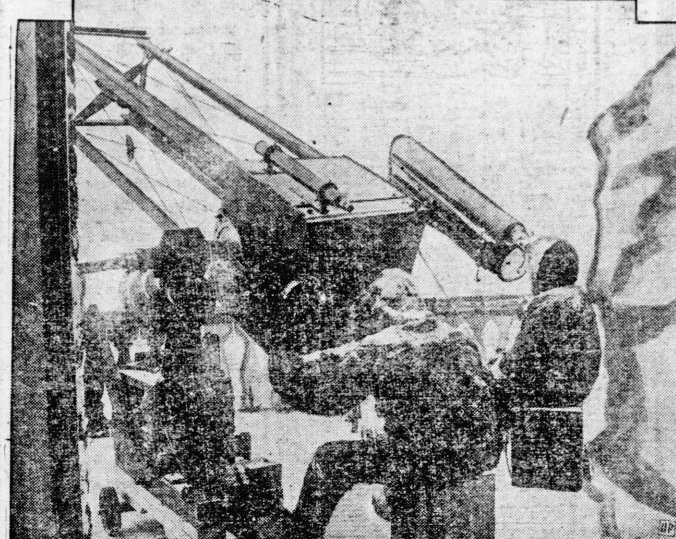
幼兒の養護、幼兒の食物。子供の健康と養育には、適切な食物と環境が不可欠である。親は、子供の年齢と発達段階に応じて、栄養価の高い食物を提供する必要がある。

Lindbergh Flight Immortalized



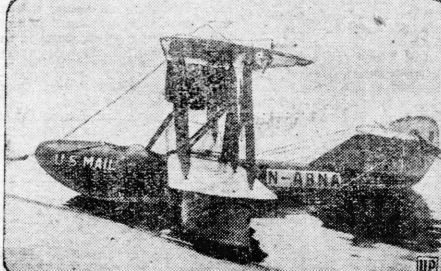
A statue to be placed either in Mineola Flying Field, New York, or Le Bourget Field, Paris, has been completed by Frank Vittor (inset), Pittsburgh sculptor. The statue is designed to immortalize Lindbergh's trans-ocean flight.

Close As Possible to Stars



Astronomers at work in the outdoor observatory in the extremely cold heights of Jungfrauoch in the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland. The instruments, located 11,500 feet above sea-level, are among the most powerful in the world.

Hold's World's Mileage Record



The Boeing flying boat which holds the world's record for air mileage. It was built in Seattle in 1919 and was first used for experimental and pleasure flights. It then was transferred to air mail service between Seattle and Victoria, B. C., and has been in continuous service for nine years—flying more than 415,000 miles.

Soon to Be Happy



Miss Susanne Bennett of New Orleans is smiling in anticipation of the return of Sir George Wilkins, the explorer, who is due back in the non-stop Bible reading contest held at Ranger, Tex. from the Antarctic in May.

Marathon in Texas



From Genesis to Revelations in 70 hours was the record hung up by Miss Susanne Bennett from the Antarctic in May.

Market Firm; Demand Good



Old custom of selling stray dogs draws lots of customers at Fredricksburg, Va.

Shipwrecked Whales on Beach



One of the strangest sights ever seen in South Africa—hundreds of whales lying dead on the beach at Kommetje, Cape Peninsula. The monsters were washed ashore by the stormy seas. Here, citizens are shown watching the council workmen sawing a whale in two. The carcasses were later dragged to a place high above sea-level and were buried in trenches. Apparently a whole university of whales had foundered.

V. RICHARDS FORMS CLUB AMONG PROS

Launches \$60,000 Club Project On Top Of Madison Garden

By WILLIAM J. DUNN United Press Staff Correspondent ONE of the busiest figures around the New York Madison Square Gardens these days is Vincent Richards, professional tennis champion of the United States and one of the leading amateurs of the game two years ago.

"Vinny" Opens New "Racket"

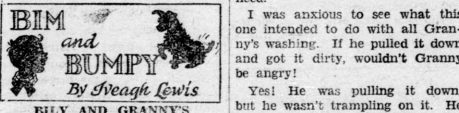


ENJOY YOUR HOME LIFE BY STUDYING THESE USEFUL HINTS BY JUNE DUNHAM

ECONOMY IN DESSERTS SOMETIMES it happens that the housewife is faced with the necessity of making some curtailment in the food budget, and the first thing that comes to her mind is—dessert less often.

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

MILD INFLUENZA AND COLDS DIFFICULT TO DISTINGUISH INFLUENZA and common colds are spread in the same way, according to Dr. Henry Albert, State Health Commissioner of Iowa—one of the states where the epidemic of "flu" has been raging.



STAYED right still in that pile of leaves where Billy goat had hid himself. He had surprised me more than he had hurt me, and anyway he had done the very thing I wanted—followed me into Granny's yard.

野 菜 料 理 かぶの調理法

かぶにもいろいろの品種がある。色の純白なホワイト、タマネギのような、黄色の、パロチニアは日本料理には適したものである。

風呂吹

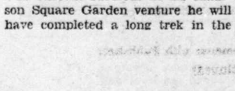
風呂吹には中位のかぶが最もよく用いられる。その味は、良質の油を塗った大根より強く、甘く、やわらかい。

主婦の爲に

スプーンの四分の一は、この油の中に油を溶かす。

話の種

▲英國の皇太子、米國大總統、同様に香煙を好みます。



Beauties may have no brains and be stupid. Beauty is an asset but not a necessity.—Lady Alexander.

社交の種類
「結婚の夫婦が、妻がその夫を自分の友達に紹介する...

米國の行儀禮法
「結婚の夫婦が、妻がその夫を自分の友達に紹介する...

蕪菁のうまみ
「かぶの調理法...

かぶの調理法
「かぶにもいろいろの品種がある...

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「かぶの調理法...

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米國の行儀禮法
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婦人公民権問題

故、今般の憲法では婦人公民権の獲得は、政府の責任である。二月七日の日本憲法改正案に、この問題が掲げられてきた。これは、世界の大勢から見て、この一歩を踏み出すべきである。世界の大勢から見て、この一歩を踏み出すべきである。世界の大勢から見て、この一歩を踏み出すべきである。

小児發育

マツサージに就て

桑港 田守吉弘

小児發育に於ては、母の愛情が最も重要な要素である。母の愛情が豊かであるほど、小児の發育も健全である。マツサージは、小児の身體を強健にするための有効な方法である。マツサージは、小児の身體を強健にするための有効な方法である。

マツサージの自作用との關係。マツサージは、小児の身體を強健にするための有効な方法である。マツサージは、小児の身體を強健にするための有効な方法である。マツサージは、小児の身體を強健にするための有効な方法である。

家庭笑話。偉くない母。僕の家。羊飼の少年。羊飼の少年は、羊を飼育する仕事をしている。羊飼の少年は、羊を飼育する仕事をしている。羊飼の少年は、羊を飼育する仕事をしている。

家庭笑話。募集。羊飼の少年。羊飼の少年は、羊を飼育する仕事をしている。羊飼の少年は、羊を飼育する仕事をしている。羊飼の少年は、羊を飼育する仕事をしている。

THESE CHILDREN OF OURS

THUMB SUCKING

By GEORGIA JEWETT HALE

Unconquerable problems which seem to pursue earnest mothers endlessly. In the days of our grandmothers it used to be encouraged. It kept the infant occupied and quiet. "A baby who sucks his thumb, is a good baby," was the well-worn slogan. But in recent years the doctors have been terrifying us with their warnings against the evils of thumb-sucking. They have predicted all sorts of dire results from mis-shapen dental-arches to gastric and psychological perversions.

A few weeks ago a prominent specialist made the public assertion that thumb-sucking (unless continued long after babyhood) had nothing to do with mis-shaping the mouth and dental arch. In fact, he asserted that thumb-sucking was good for infants! And now those experts Dr. Smiley

VISITING THE WORLD CHILDREN

By Ruth Thompson



The coffee plants bloomed and grew fruit at the same time. The air was sweet with the scent of the blooms. "If you study of your country and learn all you can you, too, will be a rich coffee grower," said father. Just then a big, BIG earthquake shook and shook the land. "We are safe!" cried Pedro, "for we are outdoors. Carlotta and mother are safe because our house is low."

JAVORITE FASHIONS

By SIMONE



IT'S SPORTIVE. Gaily dotted pique for the pretty miss of 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years who demands smart sports frocks in bright new colors. Style No. 1196 is of slate blue pique with dots in deeper shade. Plain blue is used for sailor collar and scarf tie. The deep blue laquered belt contributes new smartness, placed at a low waistline, above the grouped plaits of the skirt. It is so attractive too in white pique printed in bright red tones, plain rose linen with white collar, and scarf tie piped in the rose, striped tub silk, or orchid Devonshire cloth. Pattern price 15 cents.

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 Manchoukuo Act in 1925.

(Continued from last week.)

Saigo, withdrawing to Satsuma, now surrounded himself with a large number of the Kyushu samurai, arming them with European rifles and field guns, and drilling them in modern tactics—without depriving them of their swords. The Tokyo government, fully alive to the menace of civil war, sought to give the Southerners a vent for their feelings in the noteworthy Formosan expedition, as a result of which China was forced to pay Japan an indemnity for maladministration in Formosa, and also to loosen her hold on the Ryuku Islands. But this expedition, successful as it was, failed to satisfy Saigo and his followers, who were not even mollified when Tokyo forced Korea to sign her first treaty of international comity, after a Korean fort had actually fired on Japanese war-ships. Tokyo's emulation of America in this matter was not at all outspoken determination to recover their lost rights and secure to themselves all the posts in the new army and navy, some forty thousand samurai, led by General Saigo, opened actual warfare with the Tokyo government on January 29, 1877, and fought fiercely for eight months, or until every one of their leaders had fallen.

This short but fierce civil war between the North and South probably determined the destiny of Japan from that day to this. By the most strenuous efforts Tokyo succeeded in outnumbering the insurgents, throwing sixty-six thousand men into the field against them. One out of every three combatants was slain, and perhaps the issue was really decided by the samurai running short of food and ammunition. But the new citizen soldiery demonstrated that military prowess is not the exclusive attribute of aristocracy. For nothing else has so nourished the self-respect and growing self-confidence of the Japanese commoner as universal military training, crowned as it has been with such brilliant successes.

The opposition, which the Sat-Cho government incurred from the samurai also contributed to the rise of democracy through at least three distinct institutional agencies. Many able men of the old bushi class, disgruntled by their treatment at Tokyo, turned to political parties, to pedagogy, and to the press as effective instruments of protest; and Japan as a whole has enormously profited from the healthy opposition of these three great agencies to the powerfully entrenched clan government.

The southern provinces of Toza and Hizen and, originally associated in the overthrow of the Shogunate with Satsuma and Choshu, soon broke away from the quadripartite alliance and organized political parties opposed to the Tokyo government. Itagaki of Toza became the first leader of a genuinely democratic group. He brought about the first organization of Japanese liberals, and his work still survives in the Seiyukai party, which, however, has been so outdistanced by present-day liberalism that it is now distinctly conservative. Okuma of Hizen followed Itagaki into the ranks of the political opposition. He succeeded in founding a progressive party of such enduring vitality that it still carries on under the name of the Kenseikai, with its main support in the cities whereas its more conservative rival derives its chief strength

from the rural districts. Thus the two great political parties of Japan to-day both owe their origin to the high-spirited samurai of the earlier Meiji period. Journalism and the cause of the independent education are equally in their debt. "Most of the famous writers of the early days of Meiji were samurai who before the Restoration had been in the service of the Tokugawas," said Mr. Tsurumi in his Williamstown lectures. "Their literary weapons were naturally used in frequent attacks on the government. Many of their fellows were active in educational work, one of the most distinguished being Fukuzawa, the founder of the famous Keio University."

Versatile and virile, Fukuzawa the Schoolmaster stands out as a commanding influence in the making of new Japan. Professor Chamberlain indeed thinks that the work which did more than any other single thing to mold Japan into its present-day shape was Fukuzawa's inspirational study of "The Condition of Western Countries." The message of this book he condensed into his well-known slogan: "Young men, poverty and ignorance are hobbling your country—master Western science, make money, free her!"

Writing with admirable clearness, publishing a popular newspaper, not keeping too far ahead of the times, in favor of Christianity to-day because its adoption might gain for Japan good-will of Western nations, all eagerness for Buddhism to-morrow because Buddhist doctrines can be better reconciled with those of evolution and development, pro and anti-foreign by turns, inquisitive, clever, not over ballasted with judicial calmness, this eminent private schoolmaster, who might have been Minister of Education, but who consistently refused all offices, is the intellectual father of half the young men who later filled the middle and lower posts in the government of Japan.

Okuma also started a university of his own, now known as Waseda University (adds Mr. Tsurumi). This institution was to supply most of Japan's journalists, while Keio's graduates for the most part went into business. Great numbers of students sent out from these universities strengthened the forces of progressivism for the coming test of strength with the conservatives.

The government was not slow in counteracting the educational and journalistic activities of the opposition. It organized a strong and thorough system of education. The major part of Japan's success is due to her educational system. The amount of illiteracy is now below five per cent. Japan gives a leadership to the government schools out of all proportion to that assigned to private institutions. A strict examination system was adopted. Students who stood well in the examinations of the higher government schools were given a kind of recognition by the state. This was particularly the case with the graduates of the Imperial Universities, which were at the apex of the whole educational system.

Through Special Arrangements with Publishers (To be continued)

Cut this out, fill in with name and address, number and description. Enclose 15 cents in coins for each pattern and mail to our Pattern Department, 406 World Building, New York City, No. _____ Size _____

Name _____ Address _____

Write name and address plainly in above space, or use a separate sheet of paper, to insure delivery.

A 組 "Class A"

読み方 READING

ひばり
あたたかいかぜがむぎのほの上をふいてゐます。ひばりがおもしろさうにさへつづてゐます。こらんなさい、またあそこからも一びき上りました。さぐりながらだんだんたかく上つていきます。もうこゑばかりきこゑて、すがたは見ゆません。ゆふがたになつても、たぐりがり下りてこないらゝには子ひばりはすの中て、ごんごんにつてゐるからせう。

復習(おちひ) Review

八時。見て、こうあんはく。さあ、よはま。行きます。日本。大さう。でんしゃ。おさん。ひんご。

字 引 Dictionary

ひばり lark
あたたか warm
かぜ wind
むぎ wheat; barley
は ear
上 over
ふつて breathe; to blow
おもしろい happily; pleasantly
ごんごんに look!
また again
あそこ from there
一びき one

上 to go up
singingly
だんだんたかく gradually high
up in the sky
もう how
only a voice
おさん figure
おやご parent lark
子ひばり small lark; baby lark
すの中 in the nest
ごんごん how
まごつて wait

書取 Dictation

一 baby
二 come down
三 go up
四 can not see
五 in

和訳 Translation Into Japanese

一 lark
二 warm wind
三 ear
四 figure
五 parent lark
六 small lark
七 nest
八 voice
九 they are waiting in the nest for their mother lark
十 the larks are singing happily

作文 Composition

このとくにこたへて answer the following questions
一 ひばりはさうにむかひひばりはななとかか三むかひはさうにありか

B 組 "Class B"

読み方 READING

わかれ
船に乗り込んだのが八時すぎで、出帆が九時といふのだから、折角此處まで見送つてくれた人々を、ゆるく別れを告げる間も無く、甲板で一々手を握つて、やがて袂を別つた。吾は甲板に、人々は船に、上り下りてまはす帽子、振る手巾、次第に間は隔つて行く、たゞらば、霧に隔たる帽の数。
名残は仲々盡きぬけれど、さて長くは見て居られない、吾は急いで取りあへず室に入った。巖谷小波

復習(おちひ) Review

木造。周回。高山。日本一。富士山。臺灣。建物。恐ろく。國境。長流。世界。湖。以前。低き。高き。美し。形。

字 引 Dictionary

わかれ farewell
船に乗り込む to get on board
八時 after eight o'clock
出帆 sailing
折角 with much trouble; especially
此處 to here
見送つて to come and see me off
おちひ leisurely

別れを告げる to bid farewell
告げる間も無く without much leisure to say goodbye
甲板 deck
一々 one after another
手を握つて to shake hand
やがて at last; finally
袂を別つた parted
吾 I
上り up
下り down
まはす hats which have been waving
振る手巾 handkerchiefs which have been waving
次第 gradually
間は隔つて to be far from; to be distant
おちひ leisurely; goodbye!
霧 fog
名残は仲々盡きぬ (おちひ) sorrow of departing will not end easily

書取 Dictation

一 a fog
二 in a herry
三 can't see in a herry
四 in a herry
五 a herry
六 a herry
七 especially
八 eight o'clock
九 long
十 sorrow of departing

和訳 Translation Into Japanese

一 sailing
二 to bid good-bye
三 to get on board
四 without delay
五 number
六 gradually
七 at last
八 one after another
九 to be far from
十 to part
十一 farewell
十二 without much leisure to say good-bye

作文 Composition

誰かを見送つた事があれば、その時の有様を書いて下さい。無ければ想像して (in imagination)
一千九百二十八年と別れる時どんな心持がしましたか。それを書いて下さい。
一千九百二十九年を迎へた時にどんな事を思ひましたか

Do not ask which is the right way from a blind.
A diagram showing a blind person at the center of a crossroads with arrows pointing in four directions (up, down, left, right) and the text "Do not ask which is the right way from a blind."

帽 振 次 第 急 室
A large calligraphic title for the exercise, with numbers 1-10 written above the characters.

C 組 "Class C"

日本近代史 The Modern History of Japan

地方の騒亂

維新の改革は甚だ急激であつたから、之を好まない者もあり、又は政府に志を得ないで不平を抱く者もあり、これらのものが處々に騒亂を起した。
明治七年江藤新平等は亂を佐賀に起し、同年には熊本、萩、などに騒動があつたが皆直に平定された。
さきに征韓論が敗れた時、西郷隆盛は職を辭して鹿児島に歸り、私學校を建て、青年を教育した、この青年等は政府に對して不平を抱き、明治十年二月隆盛を擁して兵を挙げ、進んで熊本城を圍んだ、官軍は奮戦して熊本を圍ひを解き、次に賊軍を追ひかけて九月城山を陥れ、隆盛等を滅ぼした、世に之を西南の役といふ

字 引 Dictionary

地方 local
騒亂 restoration
改革 reform
甚だ急激 very radical
好まない (あなご)
政府 government
志を得ない者 those who did not attain their aim

不平 complaint; dissatisfaction
抱く (かこ)
處々に (ばらばら)
起した created
江藤新平等 name of a person
亂を起す to rise in revolt
佐賀 name of a place
同九年(明治九年)
熊本 name of a place
動亂 (どうらん)
萩 name of a place
直に (すく)
平定された was subdued
なかに (なかに)
征韓論 proposal of the invasion of Korea
敗れた (たげた)
西郷隆盛 name of a person
職を辭し to resign
鹿児島 name of a place
私學校 private school
建て (たて)
青年 (わかい)
教育した educated
對し (むかひ)
擁して as their leader
兵を挙げ to rise on army
進んで to advance
熊本城 Castle of Kumamoto
圍んだ besieged
官軍 a government army
奮戦し to fight desperately
圍を解く to raise a siege
賊軍 a rebel army
城山 name of a place
陥れ to reduce a fort
滅ぼす to destroy

質問 Questions

一、維新の後、方々に騒亂があつたのは何故ですか
二、征韓論はなぜ敗れたのですか
三、西郷隆盛は征韓論が敗れた後どうしましたか
四、西南の役は明治何年頃のことですか

日本文法 Japanese Grammar

代名詞 Pronoun
私は君の弟にあつた口語
これは飛行機(air plane)の模型(model)なり
これはかたへ向ひて、いづく(some place)に行か行けり
この中、私君、これ、かれ
かなた、いづくは名詞(the noun)の代りに用ひられてゐる。かういふ語を代名詞(the pronoun)といふ。
その中、私君、かれは人の名に代りに用ひられてゐるから、代名詞(personal pronoun)といふ。
物、原所(place) 方向を示してゐるから指示代名詞(demonstrative pronoun)といふ。
練習 Exercises
一、代名詞とは何か
二、代名詞と指示代名詞とを問

會話の練習 Days

先生「First day は伊藤さん」
伊藤「いしち」
先生「よろしい、ほかに言ひ方はありませんか、川村さん」
川村「がんとつ、ですか」
先生「くわんじつ、は January だけですか。誰れでも」
先生「ついで、と言ひます。おの字をつけて、おついでと言ひ人もあります。February 1st を二つの言ひ方をして下さい。
山田さん
山田「二月にも、二月ついた」
先生「ついで、と言ひます。おの字をつけて、おついでと言ひ人もあります。February 1st を二つの言ひ方をして下さい。
山田さん
山田「二月にも、二月ついた」

ROMAJI DOWA

MOTOMOYO TOMODACHI
Hitori no tabbito ga, aru hito nohara wo tootte imasu to, hitori no otoko ga, samo kanashi soona kawo wo shite bonyari tatte imanode, tabbito wa soba e yotte, "Kimi wa nani ka kanashi koto demo arunoka."
to, tazune masuto,
"Watakushi wa Shoojiki to yuu mono desu."
to, namae dake wo imashita.
"Soodsu ka. Shikashi konna nohara de nani wo shite irunokane," to, kiki masuto.
"Mukashi wa watakushi no nakama wa oozei ita nodedu ga, imadewa Uso to yuu warumono ni damasarete nakama wa minna nakumatte watakushi hitori ni natte shimai mashita. Shikata nashi ni konna tokoro e nigete kita nodedu."
to, zannen sooni hanashimashita.
Tabbito wa sore wo kuite,
"Sorewa honto ni okinodoku desu ne. Daga anshin nasai korekara wa boku ga kimi no tomodachi ni narimasukara."
to, sorekara nochi wa tabbito wa, uchi ni iru toki mo, soto e deru toki mo, itsumo kono shoojiki wo issho ni tsure te arukimashita node, fushigi ni seken no hito ni shinyoo sare, taisoo koofuku na hito ni natta to yuu koto desu.