

Japanese Basic Stock

Certain Anthropologists Cited to Show That It Is Mongolian.

Albert S. Ashmead, M. D.



THE Japanese nation is not a perfected branch of the Aino and Malay. The original invader of Nippon was Mandchurian; the same type, that of the five great families and of the Mikado, rules China today. The brown skin of the Mongolian of Japan is due to the infusion of negro and negritoid bloods—see Quatrefages and Maget. The bridled eye (Mongol) is due, according to no less an authority than Dr. Baetz of the University of Tokio, to bony formation of the orbit peculiar to all Mongolians.

All Japanese culture, religion, education, the Shindai language, etc., are distinctly Mongolian. Jimmu Tenno brought negroes with the sun and fire worship from Mesopotamia and through Manchuria. Zoroastrian traditions prove this. The Malay infusion (red) of fishermen and sailors, which came later, never penetrated through the race. And Jimmu Tenno almost exterminated and drove northward to Yezo, Saghalien and the Kuriles the despised white, hairy Aino, the aborigines. He killed all the inhabitants of one island to avenge his brother's death (see "Histoire Universelle des Reliques").

"To be a good Samurai (fighting servant) one must have half black blood in one's veins," said the old proverb. In those days they were not ashamed to acknowledge their black descent, but were proud of it. The infusion of black blood and Papuan Malay (negritoid), which came from Madagascar to Japan, accounts for the brown skin of the Japanese. The basic stock of Japan was black and yellow, and not white Aino at all.

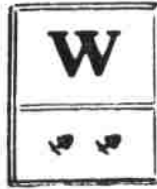
The Papuan negritoid infusion brought to Japan from the Philippines the customs of gilding the lips of women, of blacking the teeth at marriage, and the building of houses on piles. The snuffing through the nose and playing the flute with the nose instead of the mouth, the mobility and funny use of the big toe are all distinctly negritoid.

The very name Aino (corruption of Inu, and meaning dog) applied to the ancient possessors of the soil, who were not admitted into race relationship, proves that that hairy race was despised and not assimilated. The extreme glabry of all Japanese hybrids shows that the Ainos had no part in the formation of the Japanese race. The Indonesian blood in the Mikado's veins is Polynesian. The two terms are synonymous.

The Japanese are as Mongolian in their basic stock as are the Chinese and Koreans.

A Phase of Mendicancy

By Cora M. Hites.



WHILE visiting in the next county, my hostess said to me, "I am almost afraid to look down the road lest I see a woman or child headed this way and carrying a notebook and pencil, for really soap clubs, tea clubs and all the other clubs are getting to be a positive nuisance. I am the only woman in the neighborhood who has not been around soliciting subscriptions for something or other. Mrs. X. has canvassed the township twice and each of her three daughters once. It's downright begging, as they are well-to-do. Some of the women sent out their little children, so young that they cannot write your order. Last week my niece persuaded me to sign for a trashy paper because she wanted to get a premium lamp. The paper is not fit for my daughters to read, and I shall burn every number, unread, but if I had not subscribed my niece would have been very much hurt, and I was certainly a low price to pay for her friendship. I have a cord of soap tacked up in the attic, and I paid for it twice what it would have cost at my grocer's, besides paying money instead of produce. I have baking powder that will raise nothing, tea that tastes like timothy hay and spices and extracts that are vile. In every case the agent was a good friend, relative or neighbor, whom I did not wish to offend. Now, what shall I do?"

Well, there is only one right thing to do—politely but firmly decline to buy anything that one does not need or that is worthless or even doubtful. Most farmers' wives exchange their produce for most things that they need, and those who do not do so usually prefer to pay their cash where they know what they get in return. We need not often refuse to patronize the vendors to "trash," for they, like tramps, soon learn to know the best places to stop. This does not include all clubbing. Some of our choicest periodicals are best secured through club offers, and sometimes an agent brings to our door the very thing we want and cannot get at the village. Or sometimes a crippled or disabled person, desirous of making an independent living, takes an agency for something. In the last case, I for one, always buy, whether or not I approve of the article sold. Unless exceedingly busy, I give any courteous agent a hearing, but whether he talks five minutes or an hour, if I say no, my no is final.—New York Tribune Farmer.

Physical Exercise

By R. C. Latson, M. D.



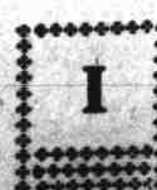
BOXING is an exercise which is not only of the most marred benefit in a purely physical way, but it is of the utmost value as a means of training the mental and moral faculties. One of the most unfortunate whimsicalities of our very whimsical day is the prejudice against boxing as a sport and exercise. There is no sport in which there is provided such splendid exercise for body and mind and spirit as in boxing.

The physical influence of boxing is superb. Every muscle and organ is brought into active use. So far as mentality is concerned, the perception, imagination, judgment, discretion, self-confidence, aggressiveness and will are all brought into active and rapid use. The boxer who fails in perceiving his opponent's intention, who misses in judging the power or reach of his blow, who is lacking in self-confidence, will-power or aggressiveness, who falls for one moment to remember all the weak points of the man against whom he is working—that boxer is likely to fail, to lose what we all value—that is, reputation, public confidence and income. Among the many sports and games which are of value in training the mind I place boxing as by all means the most valuable.—Outing Magazine.

America's Progress

SYMBOLIZED BY AUTOMOBILE DEVELOPMENT.

By Casper Whitney.

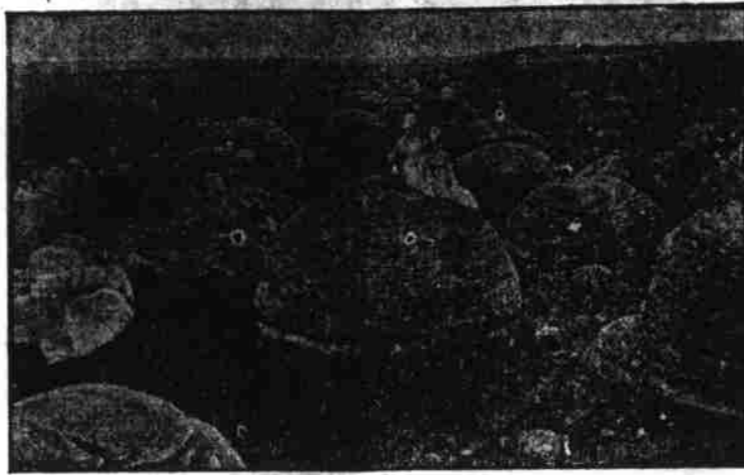


IS there anything that more completely reflects the temperament and the tireless, nervous energy of our people than the American history of the automobile's progress? A development which, as I recall the first visible signs of that industry's native effort, seems incredible, for it covers a period of only a dozen short years. Add a few years more and we have the beginnings of the bicycle. How very well I remember the arrest which followed the first attempt of an enthusiast to ride a bicycle into Central Park—and that man is now living, hale and hearty, and still riding.

Twelve years ago the automobile was a horseless carriage with no springs fit to be called such, no pneumatic tires and an odor which overcame the occupants of the vehicle as well as the hapless and surprised pedestrians along the road. To ride in it was like unto the sensation of sitting over the busy spindles of a cotton mill. Then it was the toy of the rich. Now it has become such a convenience as to be a luxurious necessity.

Ten years ago about 100 cars represented the annual output of America. Last year something like 25,000 cars were turned out, at a value of \$100,000,000.—Outing Magazine.

THE WONDERFUL "ROCK CITY" OF KANSAS.



No definite scientific explanation can be given for the presence of these stone monsters in the middle of the prairie.

WONDERFUL FREAK OF NATURE

The wonderful formation or freak of nature shown and known locally as "Rock City," is situated in a valley about four miles from the town of Minneapolis, in Kansas, between that place and Salina. The photograph conveys an excellent idea of the general appearance of the "city" itself, the stones or rocks composing it being slab-like in form, rising upwards in tiers, and reminding one of a yeast-risen dough loaf or cake. The height of the rock varies from small stones to monsters of fifteen and twenty feet in height or more. The figures of the ladders seated thereon, and of the horse in the background, give an idea as to size. No definite scientific explanation can be given as to the origin of this extraordinary natural curiosity, but from the lava-like appearance of the "loaves," and the crater-like formation of the surrounding land, it may be assumed that it is due to volcanic or seismic influences of prehistoric times. As, however, indications point to the fact that portions of the vast prairies once formed an ocean bed, an additional mystery is attached to the origin of "Rock City."—The Wide World Magazine.

AN ALGERIAN NATURAL BRIDGE.

In considering the great natural bridges of the world, we are probably most familiar with the one in Virginia, which geologists believe has been formed by the collapse of a wall of a cave. In the State of Utah is another formation of this kind, which is of very large proportions. It is but little known, however, for the reason that it is far removed from the nearest railroad or highway.

One of the most extensive bridges in the Old World is that illustrated in the accompanying photograph. It is located in Algeria, North Africa, and in the vicinity of the hill town of Constantine. Here the rock formation is so friable that it has disintegrated on an enormous scale, forming what would be called in America canyons and caves, besides the bridge in question. The opening formed by the archway of the bridge is several hundred feet in height, and over 250



ONE OF THE GREAT NATURAL BRIDGES OF AFRICA.

feet in width at the point where the archway is of greatest dimensions. At the right of the picture will be noted the ruins of an ancient stone wall, which was probably used to support a highway beneath the bridge.—Scientific American.

Alcohol From Coffee Beans.

After many scientific laboratory trials it has been proved that from the bulb of the coffee bean a good quality and large quantity of alcohol can be extracted. Heretofore the bulb has been useless.

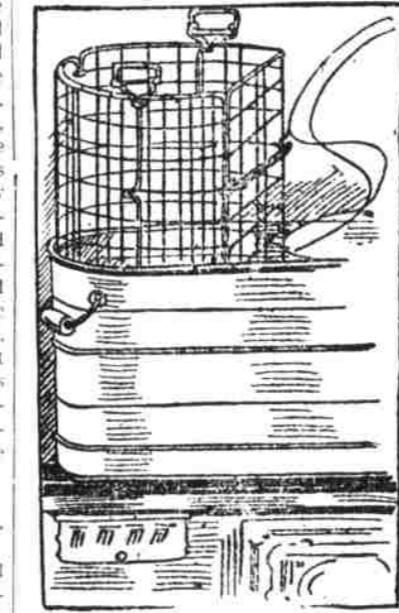
Lonely Boy of Letters.

The boy who is fond of good literature is never very popular with any one but his aunt.—Acheson Globe.

The average rise of the Nile is a little more than twenty-four feet.

Clothes-Drainer.

One of the latest household utensils recently patented is a washbottle drainer, an adjunct to the washbottle. Its object is to facilitate the placing of clothes in a washbottle and also to aid in removing them. The drainer is made of wire, the mesh being very large. It is shaped to fit into the ordinary washbottle, with handles at each end, as shown in the illustration. The frame is divided into four sections, which can be readily taken



Drains Boiling Clothes.

apart and the drainer folded into a smaller package. The advantage of the drainer will be apparent at once. The clothes to be washed can be easily handled, being placed in or removed from the washbottle with practically no trouble. A further advantage lies in the fact that the clothes can be raised out of the boiling water and allowed to drain before handling, thus avoiding danger of scalding the hands. Every housewife would undoubtedly welcome the introduction of this time-saver into the home.

Silent endeavor for things honorable has greater eloquence than silver trumpets.

Smart Styles for Spring.

New York City.—Every variation of the jumper blouse, or the one that gives the guimpe effect is in vogue just now and each new one is sure to meet with a welcome. Here is an exceedingly attractive model that can be made plainer or more elaborate as may be liked and which gives more or less of the guimpe idea as the sleeves are made to match the



chemisette or the waist. In the illustration it is made of Shantung pongee trimmed with velvet and combined with lace, the square bertha being embroidered and edged with velvet. But if the embroidery involves too great an expenditure of time or labor applique can be substituted, indeed, any trimming that

Blouse or Shirtwaist.

The shirtwaist that is tucked on becoming lines always is the one in most demand, and here is a model that gives the tapering effect to the figure at the back while it can be made to provide more or less fullness at the front as may be desired. As illustrated, it is made of white linen with round neck and attached collar and the tucks at the front are stitched for their entire length, but there are several variations of the model that can be made with ease and with success. The tucks at the front can be stitched to any desired depth while the neck can be made high and worn with a separate collar, either of the high roll-over sort or with any pretty stock that may be liked. Again, sleeves can be in elbow or in full length so that a great many possibilities are covered by the single design. All waisting materials are appropriate and this season they are exceptionally lovely and exceptionally varied. A novelty, and a pretty one, is the use of unbleached linen in a canvas weave with white collar and cuffs, and sometimes the waist also is worn with the additional box pleat and frills that can be bought separate and attached to any waist.

The waist is made with fronts and back and is finished with a regulation box pleat at the front edge. When made with round neck the collar is joined to the waist, but when the neck is cut high it is finished with a neck-band, and the high roll-over collar is made separately and attached to it by means of button-holes and studs. The sleeves are of moderate fullness and can be finished with roll-over cuffs below the elbows



may be liked. The fancy lace sleeves are exceedingly dainty and dressy, but plain ones, either long or short, can be substituted. All seasonable materials are appropriate, the waists being equally well suited to silk, wool and the many pretty cotton stuffs.

There is a fitted lining which is closed at the back. The back portions of this lining are faced to form the back of the chemisette, but the front of the chemisette is separate. There are also the fronts and the backs of the waist and the front is joined to the chemisette and the whole is arranged over the lining. The bertha outlines the yoke and finishes its lower edge, while the closing is made invisibly at the back. The fancy sleeves are moderately full with frills arranged over them and the plain ones can be joined to cuffs or to bands.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is two and a half yards twenty-one, two yards twenty-seven or one and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide, with the frills and five and a half yards of binding to make as illustrated; three and a half yards twenty-one, two and a half yards twenty-seven or one and seven-eighth yards forty-four inches wide with one and one-eighth yards of all-over lace to make with plain sleeves.

Burnt Orange With White.

A departure from the usual sombre velvet or silk collar, cuffs or revers, that finish white serge coats of costumes, is the substitution of burnt orange, or pastel shades, which are braided in white sashes, embroidered, or an applique of lace.

Dainty, Fine Lawns.

No woman needs to go dither than neatly dressed when dainty, fine lawns can be had.

or with deep ones that extend to the wrists as preferred.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three and five-



eight yards twenty-seven, three and a quarter yards thirty-six or two yards forty-four inches wide.

Good Use For Laces.

If one possesses rare laces she can make good use of them as chemisettes for her most dressy costumes, for jewels and laces cannot be too rich for these gowns.

Large Buttons in Front.

—Large, cloth-covered buttons down the front of colored shirt waists of the same cloth as the waists are mounted with tiny white lace medallions.