# New Woman's University of Japan Founded by the Dowager Empress



PEERESSES SCHOOL, FOUNDED BY THE EMPRESS OF JAPAN.





COLLEGE GIRLS OF AMERICA AND JAPAN.

wide awake, up-to-date, pushing maiden of 1909. You may see her acting is cashier in the big stores; she sells you up their skirts they show a bit of bare science. your tickets in the offices of the railway skin above their white foot mittens. stations; she aids in the management of the hotels at which you stay; and, if you become ill, she administers your medicines as the trained nurse of the hospitals. She a fast taking taking her place in the ranks of every industry, and as a stenographer and typewriter is now found in many of the native factories, banks and other financial establishments.

### Three Million School Girls.

woing along singly or hand in hand, with sult has already been a great improvement ers.

the Bee.)-I write of the Japa- wear skirts of dark red or plum color, girl one the best developed of her sex. nese girl of today; not of Yum above which show out the upper parts of Yum, Mmc. Chrysanthemum or their kimonos, that take the place of our just the same as those of the United States, Miss Cherryblossom, the dainty shirtwaists. Most of them carry paper save that morals and the Japanese lanplaything of the past, but of the umbrellas and many walk on wooden guage are added. In most of the schools shoes. When it rains they have sandals English is taught, and in not a few, cookabout three inches high, and as they hold ing, sewing and other branches of domestic

These girls are of all ages, from little tots of 5, who are going to the kindergartens, up to young women of 18 or more, on their way to the high schools, normal The school hours begin at 8 and last until 2, and there is a recess of fifteen minutes There are more than 6,000,000 children in at the close of each hour for the children the public schools of Japan, and at least to go out in the open and exercise. Every for teachers, and there are sixteen in the \$,000,000 of them are girls. They are re- school has its gymnasium and every girl juired to wear a school uniform, and is required to spend three hours each The students go out to practice teaching filled with this female educational army, tion of well trained instructors. The re- they graduate are given positions as teach-

The studies of the elementary schools are

#### Girls' High Schools.

Japan has now a large number of girls high schools, although as a rule the most of the children drop out at the end of the schools and academies. The compulsory ordinary grades. In the high schools adschool age is from 6 to 14. during which vanced mathematics such as algebra and the girls have until now been compelled to geometry are taught and also botany, attend for a period of four years. This physics, chemistry, biology and hygiene. time has been extended to six years, and They have a special training in the Japathe tendency is to make it still longer. nese language and composition and also inmorals.

still more advanced. These schools are country devoted exclusively to women.

Copyright, 1909, by Frank G. Carpenter), their books wrapped up in bundles, on in the hysique of the children, and it will courses of gymnastics, mathematics, phys- with which they practice the setting-up Japanese etiquette. The professor at the in attendance, but about 500 of these to found a Nobles' school there and she is veloped along nature's lines. now on her way to teach in the Pecresses' school. A number of other Japanese teach- the yard to one of the other buildings way. education being Wellesley.

morning and afternoon the streets are week in athletic exercises under the direct in the various public schools, and, when soo pupils. The school is under the direct tain one's balance, on account of the moother schools. It is remarkable in that it peeresses walk it with ease. is made up largely of the daughters of the highest classes, and in that it includes several princesses belonging to branches of the royal family. Its girls may be said to belong to the topmost layer of the upper crust of the creme de la creme of Japan. I would like to take some of the American girls, who are reading this letter, on a visit to these peeresses at school. We concert-master who was strictly en rapport, Mendelssohn had lost his father and his shall take our jinrikishas and, pulled by laboratories, where they are studying chemforeign office and not far from the palace ways censured himself for not deserving

> We first visit some of the class rooms. As students. They are of all ages, from tots in the kindergarten to young lady seniors, and all are dressed in the common school costume of Japan, Although they may be the daughters of princes and nobles who in most cases are rich, they all dress the same way and wear the same costume. No frills or furbelows are to be seen anywhere, the only difference being in the arrangement of the hair. The faces however, are aristocratic and refined. Most of the girls come of long lines of high ancestry, and many of them are beautiful How polite they are! They bend almost

> > In the Gymnasium.

any where.

double as they pass the professor, and

there is no sign of rudeness to be seen

During our stay we visit the gymnasium. and paint and they do so most beautifully. Here 100 of these Japanese maidens are They are taught sewing and embroidery marching back and forth at the direction and some of them do good work in sculpof the teacher. She raises her hands and ture. The Japanese are naturally artistic, their 300 bare arms come up in the air. She makes a motion and they fall again with great facility. to their sides. The girls have dumb bells

OKIO-(Special Correspondence of their way to and from school. The girls result in making the uncorseted Japanese les and chemistry of two years each, and excercises. They rise and fall on their toes head of this department is an old man of should be put in the preparatory classes. there is a special course of domestic and they go through all the evolutions of the Samurai class, who is said to be the as there are branches of the school runs economy of three years. Some of the more the drill as they march back and forth, a best of his kind in Japan, I watched him ning down to the kindergarten. This brilliant graduates are sent abroad to body of 100 almond-eyed, cream-colored put about twenty young women through leaves about 800 in the university proper, study at the expense of the government. Amazons in plum-colored skirts. Observe the proper evolutions necessary to the re-When they return they are required to them as they go. Their shoulders are well ception of a guest. The girls had to bend lege only eight years old. As far as I teach in the government schools for six back and they walk like soldiers. The just so, keeping their backs perfectly can judge, the age of the students are years. Among such students is Miss teacher wears a gymnasium costume which straight as they bowed, and then getting Takeda, who was sent to Wellesley college, shows the outlines of her form. She would down on their knees and spreading their girls. I have a Smith college girl of the and Miss Tetsu Yatsul, who has been edu- make a model for a statue of Diana, and hands out on the mats while they bent cated at the Cambridge Training college the most of her pupils are equally robust. their heads to the floor. Their actions in England. Upon Miss Yatsul's return They have the advantage of our girls in were wonderfully graceful, but the old she was sent to Siam by the government not wearing corsets and they are de- gray-haired professor was not satisfied un-

ers of these normal schools have studied we see a class of maidens walking the in America, the favorite college for such pole. This is an exercise common to every girls' school, and I am told it produces excellent results. The pole is a log about a foot thick and thirty feet long. I have recently visited many of these so slung by means of two chains at each, schools and within the last week I have end that it hangs horizontally, about a It has been aided by the emperor and emgone through the great school established foot off the ground. The teacher starts press and by many of the leading men of by the empress for the daughters of the the log swinging back and forth and the Japan. The empress gave 2,000 yen toward peers and princes of Japan. This was girls step on at one end of it and walk it at the time of its opening and many opened fifteen years ago and it now has to the other. It takes some skill to mainsupervision of the imperial household and tion, and it brings into play almost every is not in any way connected with the edu- muscle of the body. I have tried it sevcational department which manages the eral times and ignominiously failed. These

In the Schoolrooms. The classrooms are not unlike those of the United States, with desks and chafrs, save that all the chairs are cushloned with green. We visit one class and listen to a lecture on physics. About fifty girls are taking notes in Japanese script, and they hardly look up as we enter. We go to the Continuing therefrom after a concert-master who was strictly en rapport, contemplation of his business manager and sup-which was last Wednesday, the looth anniversary—we find him at Rome, where he is having an enjoyable time, "his looking—the Doc. by the University of Leipzig in in the responsion of the suddent of the latter and the wholen are studying chemother, both dying unexpectedly, the form our human steeds, in their scanty trougers and they are organized and they mother, both dying unexpectedly, the form our human steeds, in their scanty trougers of study.

Maple club, the correct of the Cherry and courses of study.

Maple club, the correct of the chemical laboratories, where they are studying chemother, both dying unexpectedly, the form our human steeds, in their scanty trougers and they are organized and they mother, both dying unexpectedly, the form our human steeds, in their scanty trougers of study.

Maple club, the chemical laboratories who was strictly en rapport, the chemical laboratories where they are studying chemother, both dying unexpectedly, the form our human steeds, in their scanty trougers.

Maple club, the chemical laboratories who done seems to me thorough.

The work done seems to me thorough and butterbowl hats, go through the which are allowed and they may be the suddent of the chemical laboratories. The work done seems to me the chemical stry, and on into music rooms, in some of the which are allowed the which are done the chemical stry, and on into music rooms, in some of the work done seems to me the chemical stry, and on into music rooms, in some of the work done seems to me therefore and they may be the suddent and they may be suddent and they may be the suddent and they may be the suddent and they may be the suddent and they are organized and they may be the suddent and they may be the sort of horizontal harp or guitar which There are beautiful gardens about it, and rests on a low bench. The instrument is news. They run a store, where the girls equipped with such appliances, and they its great buildings of brick and stone are about five feet long, a foot wide and it has can buy anything they need, from pins and are doing some original work. In one room, surrounded by quaint pines, trained in a half dozen or more catgut strings. In an needles to candy, perfumery and soap, for instance, I was shown some thousands Japanese fashion; by brown leafed maples, other room we hear the girls reciting Eng- and where are sold stationery, books and of bottles comprising analyses made by and the ferns, flowers and other conceits, lish, and in another see them studying other school supplies. They have organized these girls of all the foods of Japan, vegeof these artistic landscape gardeners. French under a Japanese major, who a bank, where the students deposit their There is no campus, but there are large learned the language in Paris. Every pupil yards for exercising and there is a great is required to study either French or Enggymnasium where a hundred or so of the lish, and the professor tells us that most girls go through all the evolutions of mod- of them choose the latter. He says that ern athletics. We are met at the door by the school has three divisions known as the one of the professors, for we have a letter primary, middle and graduate sections. The of introduction from the foreign office, | girls enter the primary school at the age and this exclusive school is thrown open of 6 and remain there until 12. During this o us. The professor speaks English and time they are required to study four or five hours a day, and Saturday from three to four hours. The middle section requires we go through the halls we meet many five years, and after graduating there the students may enter the graduate section, which is a sort of master-of-arts department, and which has a term of three years. In this department there are courses in Japanese literature and art as well as in have done likewise. I doubt if any grad- that one would not fear to cat off of them. the several sciences and languages. Most

> more than 2,000 graduates. Fashionable Accomplishments. The Peeresses' school is by far the most fashionable and aristocratic of the empire. and a large part of its purpose is to fit the girls to take their places in society both at court and at home. Many of them become the wives of generals, statesmen and diplomats, and they have to uphold the position

one-half of those who enter remain for

less each motion was in accord with the As we go from the gymnasium through rules and not a hair's breadth out of the a rule, considerably shorter than our girls,

Japan's University for Women.

public men are contributing to its support. This institution has now 1,300 students and lecture on sociology, and in others we there are about 800 in its dermitories. I listened to classes being taught literature, have spent the greater part of today going psychology and ethics. There are three through it. Situated on the outskirts of Tokio, it has from fifteen to twenty acres versity and post-graduate. The university of beautiful grounds. Its main buildings are of foreign style. Some are of brick and devoted to domestic science, another to some are frame. They run around a Japanese literature and another to Engcampus filled with magnificent trees and lish literature. The department of domeshave a fine outlook over hill and hollow. The institution has about 700 alumnae already, although the first class was gradu-physics, chemistry and the other natural ated only six years ago. The first building I entered was the alumnae hall. The still broader and there are many elective alumnae call themselves the Cherry and courses of study. money, all buying in the store being done with bank tickets, which may be secured from the cashier next door. The bank does a business of about 800 yen per day.

In addition to this the alumni associastitutions it employs the students, who, in the employ of each dormitory. school

Of the graduates, eight have recently

Eight Hundred College Girls.

over 1,000, Wellesley 1,200 and Smith for about \$100. An important branch of the teaching is 1,500. This institution has now 1,300

about the same as those of our college in order to show the respective sizes of the college girls of the two nations, I took a snapshot of three of these Japanese sophomores with the Smith sophomore standing beside them. They are, as but through their athletics promise soon to become quite as robust.

Higher Education for Women. I was taken through the buildings by Miss Hirano, the professor of ethics, a charming woman who spoke English perfeetly. We went through classroom after classroom, each filled with bright looking students either reciting or listening to lectures. In one hall there were a hundred seniors taking down the notes of a courses in the university-preparatory, uniproper has three departments. One is tic science covers such things as ethics, psychology, pedagogy, physiology, economics, law and science, and art, as well as sciences. The other two departments are

table and animal. the Mme. Curie of the next generation may not have a yellow skin and slant eyes!

In the Dormitories. The dormitories of this university are

especially interesting. There are twenty-Many of the alumni were carrying on seven of them, divided up into little rooms, post-graduate work. Among other things each of which is occupied by from two to was shown a diagram gotten up to dis- four students. Some of the dormitories prove the statement that education is a are purely Japanese. In these the girls bar to matrimeny. The diagram by sleep on the floor, lying on futons or commeans of red lines exhibited the percent- forts, which they pack away in closets age of students who have married since during the day time. They rest their necks their graduation. From it I see that all on Japanese pillows, mere blocks of wood, but 10 per cent of the first class of six about the size of a brick, with a roll of years ago have entered into the bonds soft tissue paper on top. The floors of all matrimonial, and that a large proportion the dormitories are covered with mats of the graduates of each class since then about an inch thick, so white and clean uating class of Vassar, Wellesley, Smith | Other dormitories have mattresses on low girls graduate at about 20, but only about or Bryn Mawr can show as good a record. shelves, so arranged that the beds are covgraduation. So far the school has had tion has a dairy, gardens, a chicken yard Then they serve as tables and desks. The and a cake-making establishment. It runs girls take care of their own rooms and do a grocery store, and in all of these in- all the housework, one servant only being to a large extent, earn their way through establishment has also a matron in charge. The work of the students is required in order to make the expenses as low as posgone to China to teach, and about 100 sible, and I doubt if there is anywhere else are teaching in Japan. Others are re- in the world that one can get a good eduporters and government clerks. Some are cation at such a low price as here. The employed in the rallway offices, some in annual tuition is just under \$14, and it is the libraries and nine are studying social payable in three installments. There is an additional fee of less than \$3 for school expenses, and an extra charge for those who study music of 25 cents per month for If I remember correctly, Bryn Mawr has the pianos. Including board and expenses and even the small girls write and sketch something like 600 students, Vassar has a girl can go to school here a whole year

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## Music and Musical Notes

Bartholdy up to his fist year, Continuing therefrom-after a

glass stuck full of visiting cards," and 1836. new acquaintances every evening. Here he met Horace Vernet, the famous French painter of military subjects, and Thorwaldsen, the celebrated Danish sculptor. Mendelssohn did not love antiquity for its own sake, he said of a certain place: "The sea lay between the islands, and the rocks covered with vegetation, bent over it then. just as they do now." (The "then" refers to the time of Brutus and Cicero.) He says: "The outline of the Alban hills remain ur changed. There they can scribble no names and compose no inscriptions-and to these The "Walpurgis-night" is dated this period, 1831, the composer being 22 years old. The Italian and Scotch symphonics are also on the way towards development and perfecting.

Berlioz, Henedict and Donizetti amongst others now cross the young master's path ing and organ playing take up much time and we find him in Munich again, playing his G minor concerto; his Symphony in minor and his "Midsummer Night's Dream" overture are also heard at this concert Christmas of this year he spends in Paris Chopin, Meyerbeer, Liszt, Ole Bull and

But there were three shadows on this period of otherwise deep enjoyment in the pleasures of Parisian life in good societyfirst, the rejection of his Reformation Symphony; second, the death of his great friend. Edward Ritz. and, third, the death of Goethe. He was received everywhere in he left no lasting impression and never again visited there.

again in his beloved London where he which he conducted; visited twice at Buckwrites his Capriccio brilliant in B. Op 22 ingham palace, where the late Queen Vic-His teacher Zelter died in May, Prof. Zel- toria and the prince consort showed their ter, conductor of the Singakadimic; and thorough appreciation of the composer. Mendelssohn was defeated by just 60 out of 236 votes for the position vacant.

Philharmonic society. The lewer Rhine by Mendelssohn as one of the teachers. festival at Duesseldorf now claims the One of the boys who came to that school this young composer and from Vienna, at the age of 12, was Joseph so great was his success that the authori- Josephin, and it was the beginning of a ties made him an offer to undertake the great friendship. entire musical arrangements of the town. Back in London, and this time with his father who has a good deal of fun at the of others in respect to the memory of the expense of Felix, on account of the absence great Joseph Joachim, whose funeral pro-

the church empty. When he returned to Duesseldorf he revolutionized things, and at first all went well, the ignorant, or the abuse of false acuntil he began to grow tired of the theatri- cusers.) cal part of his work, which was irksome to him by nature. He gave this part up in progress was made. Chopin visited him other things Schübert's Symphony in C,

the organ at St. Paul's cathedral, Klipge-

mann and other friends at the bellows, and

In the spring of the same year he was made a member of the Berlin academy of

He always had a great desire to write a grand opera and it is in the vain attempt played in London until after his death. to get good librettos of a high morale. that we hear him say that he "will forsake opera and write eratories." The oratorio of "St. Paul" was begun ac-

In the closing months of this year (1830) Mendelssohn had further unpleasant difficulties to contend with and gave up the whole thing, and came to Leipzig as con-

sordingly in 1834.

N THIS column last Sunday there; first came to Leipzig and thought I was in jever, by the time his birthday came he had was a sketch of some events in the life of Felix Mendelssohn said to be the idol of the town, he had a in spite of many trials and tribulations. spiendid orchestra of devoted followers, a court annoyances and professional strife.

Frankfort, where he conducted the Caecilien-Verein for Schelble, who is ill. Hiller was here and so was Rossini, who was much in the company of Mendelssohn. But there was one of much more importance

than either of these. Cecile Charlotte Sophie Jeanrenaud. This was the name which was to go down into posterity as the beloved wife of Mendelssohn. He was madly in love with her, and even went away to Schevenigen, the famous bathing resort, in order to test his affection for her. It was a success and in September they were betrothed. And on March, 28, 1837, they were married. She was the daughter of a minister of the French Reformed church. And the man whose "wedding march" has made happy and are frequently mentioned. Sketch mak- | thousands of young hearts was married when he was 28, and when his wife was

The next years, 1839 and 1840, were devoted largely to Leipzig, many concerts taking place, and some of moment indeed. The "Lobgesang," or hymn of praise. was and seems to have spent much time with written for the Festival in Commercration of the Invention of Printing, held in Leip-

zig June, 1840. After much deliberation he went to Berlin again as kapelimeister to the king of Prussia and began to work on a revival of Greek tragedies. In January, 1842 (he is now nearing his 33d birthday), he tried a series of concerts at the king's command, but the orchestra was unsympathetic and Paris with applause and hearty accord, but he completed his Scotch symphony. In this year he conducted again the Duesseldorf festival, went to London with his wife, was In 1832, when he was 23, we find him back feasted and feted by the "Philharmonic, In 1843 the Conservatorium at Leipzig which was one of Mendelssohn's cherished In 1833 the Italian symphony was finished ideas, actually materialized. It was called in response to an offer from the London the "Music School." Schumann was chosen

(A year ago last summer the presen writer stood bareheaded among thousands the sun and the presence of fog. We cession was passing, and later in the week have a record of him at this time playing of Mendelssohn. Truly "they rest from their labors and their works do follow them." What they have left for us to carry on we must do regardless of the sneer of the materialist, the opposition of

In 1844 a most interesting sidelight is seen on Mendelssohn's disposition. He was the assassination. The edition was printed 1834, not without having exerted a good to conduct the London Philharmonic for influence, while in church music much some concerts and he brought ever amongst 7:22, the morning of April 15, 1865. The and Gade's in C-minor, as well as his own "Ruy Blas" overture. But the orchestra was so indifferent to the first two works that he was very angry and he declined to produce his own overture, which was not

> In 1846 the work on "Elijah" was fast producing results and on August 26 the work was first presented in Birmingham, England. It was afterward largely revised and altered, and one notable alteration was he changing of the duet "Lift Thine Eyes" into the trio form in which we know it

today. In the winter of the same year Mendelssohn was greatly distressed by the filness ductor of the Gewandhaus concerts. He re- and death of his faithful servant, Johann fers to coming to Leipzig thus: "When I Krebs, "mein brave guter Diener." How-life as we boys stuck it on that story,"

he great man, the news of the sudden death of his favorite sister, Fanny. He developed a dread of public music and complained a good deal, although he al-

the happiness which his loving wife Cecile always gave him, and that was doubtless the effect of his illness. In November he had a second attack of violent pain in the head and on Thursday,

November 4, 1847, he passed to his other There were four children born to the

Mendelssohns-Marie, Paul, Carl and Felix. THOMAS J. KELLY.

Musical Notes. Masical Notes.

Mr. David Bispham, who will appear in a recital at the Lyric theater February 25, has arranged for this occasion a typical Bispham program. Beside some of his well known and popular numbers he will give Edgar Allen Poe's poem the "Raven." set to music by Arthur Bergh. This number has taken well throughout the east. Coming as it does at a time when the 190th anniversary of Poe's birth is beitg celebrated by the different literary and educational societies. The special enbeing celebrated by the different literary and educational societies. The special engagement of Miss Allee Barbee, the young French-American soprano, for the Omaha concert only, is certainly an evidence that Mr. Bispham intends to give an excellent entertainment. Besides the usual solo numbers there will be a group of ducts that will no doubt be heard with pleasure. Harold O. Smith will officiate at the plano. Of great interest to music teachers Of great interest to music teachers, students and achool teachers is the lecture-recttal to be given by William H. Neidlinger, one of the favorite American composers, at the First Congregational church Thursday (vening, Februsay 18, under the auspices of the musical department of the Woman's club. In addition to being a thorough musician, Mr. Neidlinger is a scholar and writer and has many beautiful theories and ideas about music, which tiful theories and ideas about music, which he will present in his talk. "Music in Com-mon Life." He will illustrate the ideas and ideals by sliging a number of his songs to his own accompaniment. A short talk on children's songs will also be intalk on children's songs will also be in-cluded in the program. This promises to be one of the most interesting features, for no other man has written so much for children and no one has a deeper place in the heart of the child. His songs are used extensively in all kindergartens and schools.

## FIRST STORY OF THE TRAGEDY

Orignal Issue of New York Herald Containing Account of Lin-

coin's Assassination. Mrs. Lena Hanson, 2408 Burt street, is the proud possessor of one of the original copies of the New York Herald, telling of the assassination of President Lincoln She treasures the paper highly, for, although fac-similes of the paper have been printed, there are very few of the original issues in existence. Mrs. Hanson found the paper in an old

book among her husband's possessions. The lead story contains the telegram from Major Dix at New York, telling him of after the death of President Lincoln at regular price of the Herald at that time was 10 cents. It was full of news of the war, nearly all of the news being that of the progress of the war. The extra was lasued at 8:10 a. m.

A few years ago in Kansas City there was an old-time printer, still working at the cases, who was on the Herald and helped to "set up" this very edition. He said the Herald, in its anxiety to get a scoop on the story, pinned a dollar bill to every "take" of copy, hung on the hook and the more "takes" a printer set the more dollars he got. The "takes" were cut up very short as an additional facility.

"There were fast printers in that shore about then," this old veteran said. "I never saw type thrown together as fast in my