How 38,000 of Its 100,000 Victims Died in Flames

By KEIGU SHIBA

FIFTEEN years ago on the night of September 1, 1933, the most disastrous earthquake in Japanese history rocked the region bordering on Tokyo bay. More than 100,000 persons were killed and 100,000 houses destroyed, leaving half a million homeless. Half of Tokyo and practically the whole of Kanagawa, the leading commercial port, were reduced to ashes. The Japanese capital burned for three days and two nights.

After-shocks continued for three years and the devastated area was still the scene of fires for a year and a half. Water mains were broken and the necessary water could not be obtained until the earthquake. In many places, as the water mains were lying in the rubble, the people, unable to obtain water,还想 to drink water from wells, resulting in a few hours. The deaths were caused by fires following the temblor most of the water mains were broken and the people had to draw water from wells, and other places where chemical explosions occurred.

The population of the whole city was concentrated in one region in an effort to reach safety amidst the crashing tombs. It was a complete and terrible fury when channels of escape were not open or when they were fouled. The bodies were found in the burned-out houses where the flames had taken their ghastly course. The fire was started in the east and the flames were soon being felt in all the neighboring sections. From time to time the buildings were burning. The flames spread from the east, unchecked and uncontrolled, and that is why the fire was not under control.

Tokyo crews working the program of the fire in a residential section the next day.

The city was in ruins and the whole country was in a state of despair. The victims were crying for food and water and they were left to their own devices. The people were left to their own devices. The victims were crying for food and water and they were left to their own devices.

How to Ride a Horse, Lesson No. 7

By CAPT. M. M. CORNING

HIGH, treacherous, or show jumping lessons undertaken only by experienced riders. The rider is far forward, out of the saddle. The seat is far enough in, and the weight is so shifted as to enable the horse to take the difficult hurdle with less hindrance. Note how body is balanced on the horse, with no jerk on at reins. Stirrups should be shortened when a jump is above three feet six inches. Stirrup leathers are shortened when a jump is above three feet six inches.

The wind, accelerated by the heat. Being roasted alive, many of the victims were driven by the new winds to the west, and the flames to the east and terrified by the cyclone of fire and flame, and the danger of falling into the flames.

The wind, accelerated by the heat. Being roasted alive, many of the victims were driven by the new winds to the west, and the flames to the east and terrified by the cyclone of fire and flame, and the danger of falling into the flames.

The smell of hay on the green fields.