THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN, PORTLAND, OCTOBER 14, 1900.

I found the foreign settlement there much stirred up because one of the medi-cal missionaries, a female doctor, had married her Chinese cook. The woman

was about 35, and the cook not more than 23. She had fallen in love with him and had taken him into her office where she

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80

headquarters of the Tien Tsu Hul, or the anti-foot-binding society. This society, founded in 1895, has now its branches all over the empire. It is composed chiefly of missionary women, but it has also many prominent Chinese members, and as soon as the war is over, it will be able her arms. They carried her, in fact, to to push its work as it has not done before. The head of the society is Mrs. Archibaid Little, an English resident of China, who is noted as an authoress of books of Chinese travel. The society is now scattering tracts written in Chinese, picturing the evils of foot-binding. It offers prizes to Chinese scholars for essays upon the subject, and it has lecturers going about denouncing the practice. Among its most influential supporters has been the great vicercy, Chang Chi Tung, a man who is second only to Li Hung Chang in influence in China. Chang Chi Tung has aided in the organization of big-foot clubs in the the girl whose foot has not been com-upper part of the Yangtse valley, and pressed has little chance of making a written a number of tracts denouncing the foot-binding custom. In his essays he writes that he fears the women of China may through it degenerate, and the race in this way become weak and small and finally extinct.

The Chinese call these small feet golden lilles. One of the recent acts of the society was making a photograph of a golden lily by the X-ray process. A print from the negative lies before me. It repre-sents the bones of the foot of a living Chinese woman, and shows how horribly they are deformed by the compression. The foot has been crushed out of shape. The instep is over the heel, and the sole has been bent up so that the foot is in the form of a bow.

the form of a bow. In order to learn just how the feet are bound I went the other day to one of the hospitals, and through an acquaintance with a missionary doctor was able to see "But why not? said our Consul-Generwith a missionary doctor was able to see one of the smallest of the Chinese feet. This is by no means easy of accomplishment. The Chinese women are exceeding-ly modest. They will not take the bandages off in the presence of their hus-bands, and I am told that a husband rarely sees his wife's feet bare. She keeps the bandages on at night, and does not remove them except at intervals of three or four days for cleansing and foot reet your own evils? Take the matter washing.

Like a Club.

The girl's foot had a small sore on the scribe its ugliness. It looked more like a club than a foot. The four small tees The heel and sole were bent to-Desh.

here at Shanghai, said that this stiff | and will be subject to all kinds of indig-Timely Warning.

Tien Tsin.

After a time the foreigners discovered

her condition and persuaded her husband to go to Shanghai, where they got a place for him with the Standard Oll Company.

They raised some money for him and paid

his rent. He proved of no value as a clerk, and the fact that he had a foreign

wife prevented his getting work among the Chinese. His mother followed him to

Starving and Freezing.

rient

binding was kept on until the children were 7 years of age, and that other ban-dages were then used. She cited some instances of the torture inflicted in this instances of the torture inflicted in this way on children by their mothers-in-law, saying that of all cruel people, she be-lieved the Chinese mother-in-law was the cruelest. She told how under such cruei-ties the toes of little daughters-in-law often dropped off, and now sometimes half a foot would go. Mrs. Reifsnyder said that she had in Mrs. Reifsnyder said that she had in

One was that of a very pretty American girl who married the Chinese Interpreter of one of the New York courts. The Chi-nese had gone to the United States at 14 and had been educated there. He was well paid, and after his marriage her employ a woman 50 years old who weighed 140 pounds, and who used a shoe only two and one-half inches long. She said that this woman was in pain all the time, and that when she stood on her feet for an hour or so, her feet would bleed.

Use Canes for Walking.

was well paid, and after his marriage he and his wife lived happily and in good style for some time in New York. They had a little boy, and when the child was 4 years old its father proposed to go back to China with his wife, expecting that the knowledge of English would give him a good position here. He came of a good family, and one of his uncles was phy-stelan to Id Hung Chang. Where the feet are very small, walking is almost impossible. I have seen scores of Chinese women carried from place to place on the backs of servants, and have SHANGHAL Sept. 1 -- Shanghai is the met many who could walk only by means of long canes.

The two came out to China first class and were apparently happy on the voy-age. When they arrived the man took his wife to his mother's house. She re-fused to receive her as his wife, and hundhed at the blass of a foreign mar-I once called upon a Chinese millionaire who introduced me to his mother, an old lady worth at least \$10,000,000. When she came into the room she had a maid servant on each side of her to uphoid laughed at the idea of a foreign marriage being binding. She made the Amer-ican girl the slave of the family and the chair, and when she sat down her little feet, so small that you could have not more than covered a silver dollar gave her a good beating daily. She threatened to poison her, and so terrified her that she lived for a time on raw with one of them, just rested on the eggs, breaking the shells herself so that she could be sure that polson had not affected them. Her mother-in-law took her clothes from her and gave her a lot of Chinese rags to wear. This was in She wore red satin slippers emfioor. broidered with pearls, and her rich satin clothing was fur lined. There were pearls in her ears and her head dress was

decorated with diamonds. I have asked many Chinese why foot-binding has such a hold upon the people, binning has such a hold upon the people, and have been always answered that it is because it is the fashion. The men are the cause of it. A small foot is con-sidered beautiful and a large foot the sign of a servant or plebelan. Husbands do not want wives with large feet, and

good match. I am told that the Chinese nobles will Shanghai and again attempted to maltreat the American girl, but was pre-vented from doing so by a warning from have nothing to do with big-footed women, and that even those who make ad-dresses in favor of anti-foot binding are the foreigners that she would be ar-rested if her daughter-in-law was injured. The old mother-in-law said the girl could insincere. Consul-General Goodnow gave an instance of this the other day when chatting with me about the tautol of Shanghai. He said: be nothing but a concubine, and all the family agreed in this opinion. • The head of the American Bible Society

"I had heard the tautol make a speech who told me the above described how he called with his wife one day on this Amerin favor of anti-foot binding at a meeting of the foreign ladies. In discussing the ican woman, whom he had been helping subject he spoke of them as benefactors of China and lauded them to the skies. Said he: A day or so after this I met him at his palace. We had a glass of wine together and the tautol grew quite loquacious. 1 "As soon as I entered I noticed she was starving, and upon investigation found complimented him on his address and that she had been living all Winter upon said that I supposed if he took another wife he would choose a woman with one hot meal a day, eating the rest cold, for she had not the fuel to cook it.

al. 'You say that small feet are an out-

rage.' "'I don't know that I said that,' said the tautot. 'But, at any rate, they are in fashion here and I would not pave a big-footed woman. To tell the truth, 1 really don't think much of your women of corsets. It is far worse to compress

the vital organs than to compress the feet. Your women lace themselves to death. I hope that I shall be able to. me." ankle, and the doctor brought me in to see it on the plea that I was a consult-ing physician. I cannot adequately de-

Corsets vs. Small Shoes.

Here is what one Chinaman says in the had been bound under the sole so tightly that they had almost grown into the versus Small Shoes": versus Small Shoes": "What is the use of binding the feet? deep, and so wide that you could have slipped a sliver dollar into it and it would waist among you Europeans. Do you It is of the same use as tightening the tighten the waist for comfort? No. Is it to make one look taller or shorter? No. oped, and this because the woman walked Then what is it for? It is for beauty It is to catch the eyes of men. So is The skin was as rough as though it foot binding. They are both for the wave chafed with the cold. It was cracked benefit of men. Foot binding does not do as much harm as waist tightening. all the leg that was exposed. The leg was bare half way to the knee, but I could see no sign of the swelling of the and not succeeded, how can a few of your women think to put a stop to our ancient custom? You have many medi-cal ladies. Why do they not loosen their women do not have any caives to speak of. The unnatural way of walking throws into disuse such muscles, and the average Chinese lady's leg from foot to knee is not much larger around than a ing an anti-waist-tightening society, then From members of the society and the reports which they have received from In this connection I would say that reports which they have received from different sections I have learned some of the horrors of foot-binding. There is a branch of the organization about 2000 miles up the Yangtse River, at Chung King. At a meeting there Dr. McCartney recently told how he had been compelled to amputate the two feet of a child a short sleeves are not known, and they part of the person except the face and hands. Such things as low necks and short sleeves are not known, and they regret it, when brought home to China. to amputate the second paid much attention to we unwashed. gangrene had set in, and when she was brought to the hospital the little one's feet were hanging on by the tendons only. In other cases Dr. McCartney found women paralyzed by foot-binding, and in others half a foot had sloughed off. The mother superior of the convent at Hankow says that in her district one girl Market Ore of the Chinese mother-terrible character of the Chinese motherterrible character of the Chinese mother-in-law. She is the worst of her kind,

was fixing the medicines. When she told her friends that she proposed to marry him they protested, but in her old mailenhood she probably thought a Chinese husband better than no husband, and per-sisted in her determination. Before the war broke out she was living at Canton, but whether she is there now or not I cannot say. She left the mission her marriage. Her husband will un-doubtedly take an extra wife sooner or later and she will probably have the A number of the missionaries and the place of a servant.

This is just the situation of an Amerdays, I will begin by saying that I have ican girl who married a Chinese merchant in the United States and came home with him. Soon after he arrived, his father been a ploneer boy since September 27. him. Soon after he arrived, his father and mother picked out a second wife for 50 years ago and those of the boys of

upon



HOW OREGON BOYS ENJOYED

THEMSELVES 50 YEARS AGO.

Townball, Three-Cornered Cat, Shin-

ny and Coho Favorite Recrea-

tions-Toys Were Scarce.

PORTLAND, Oct. 12 .- (To the Editor.)-

A GOLDEN LILY BEAUTY.

Shanghal, you know, is almost as cold as New York in the Winter, and for months him, and he married her. The Chinese today are very different in many respects. she had had one half-ton of coal. She had but one dress and no underclothing to speak of. I presented the matter to was too ashamed to complain or run

to speak of. I presented the matter to others of the foreigners in Shanghai, and we collected some money together and sent the family back to New York. The woman, when I last saw her sold: woman, when I last saw her said: "I loved my husband very much before the diplomatic circle of Paris. Army, a man who was recently high in While he brought me here, and I shall do my duty by him when we get back, but I fear and married her. He was wealthy, and that I can never separate him from his horrible people. From now on he will be more of a Chinese than a husband to Well road, and she paid her visits in a coach and pair. One day when out walking she saw her I have seen our American girls in Washington making much of the at-taches of the Chinese Legation. I would

SPORTS IN PIONEER DAYS the crumbs will touch the end of the trig-

ver happens to be under it. In the Winter time we played in the house a great deal of the time. The long Winter evenings we spent by a fire in a large, old-fashloned fireplace, our father reading, perhaps aloud; mother sitting in the corner knitting, sewing or mending. The boys had to keep a little quiet, but they were often allowed a few apples or pears to eat, though apples were worth \$5 and \$7 per bushel in those days. Sometimes we would roast corn on the cob on the hearth near the hot coals, which we thought a great treat. By this time we were old enough to learn our A B Ca in the old blue-backed Elementary Spell-

Complying with The Oregonian's request ing Book. It was hard work, to which for a contribution upon the subject of fact, no doubt, the boy of today will agree, that the hardest work he ever did sports and pastimes of the boys in ploneer was to study his A B Cs an hour a day and half an hour in the evening, but our parents kept us at it, though we might complain that we were tired or sleepy or both, until we were far enough advanced

both, until we were the enough actuated to go to school. Then our troubles in this life did really begin. The school house was nearly two miles away. We often rode out stick horses to school, which was a great deal easier than walking. When we got to school we would our horses securely somewhere near the house, where they would be safe and where the other boys would not bother them. Mother says we used to back our horses up to the creek to let them drink instead of taking them up head first. We soon became acquainted with other boys and learned new sports and games, of which we had never heard before going to school. One of the principal games we played was town ball, which answer to our baseball of today, though played very differently. All the boys in the school who wanted to play, and seldom any refused, would go to the playground. At town ball the fastest runners and surest batters were always in demand Usually the two best players would take the lead and act as captains, though did not know them by any title, and they would determine who should have the first choice. One captain would take the ball bat, which, by the way, would be

be from three to six inches wide at the upper end and whittled down toward the other end for a hand-hold; spit on one side and toss it up in the air with a twirl, and toss it up in the in whit a dry." His opponent, perhaps, would say "wet," and if, when the hat or paddle struck the ground, the wet side came up, ha would have the first choice of the players, and the captains would choose alter nately until all the boys were chosen

Then we were ready for the game. Sometimes we had another way of ascertaining which should go to the bat first. One captain would toss the bat to the other captain, who would grasp it in his hand near the middle. The first captain would grasp it above, but close dow to the other captain's hand, then mov one hand above the other until they reached the top of the bat. The one who got the last hold, and that strong enough to toss the bat over his head, was entitled to go to the bat first. This must be done fairly, no fudging allowed, or there would be trouble and sometimes a bloody nose One side went to the bat and the other scattered out over the field. The ballground had four corners, similar to dur baseball ground, with a pitcher and a catcher. We did not know anything about curves, but threw the ball over-hand right from the shoulder. We did not stand or. the bases as in the modern game. The striker had to run the bases, and if we In the first place, our sports and the could catch the ball on the fly or on the games we played were comparatively few first bound the striker was out. If, when

in number and innocent in character. The country was sparsely settled when our parents visited with others. The horses would be hitched up to the wagon, the whole family loaded if, and we would go and spend the day, sometimes the day go and spend the day, sometimes the day and night, with some neighbor several was out. It would be surprising how

and night, with some neighbor several miles away. If this happened to be the Summer time or in good weather, we boys would be allowed the barn or barn-yard, or both, for our playground. Many a happy day we spent in breaking the young calves to work or to be ridden. The calf would be small and the boys smaller, and we were not in much danger of getting hurt. This was a kind of sport that stayed with the boys until the stare are all the boys and be careful to save all the places of leather unit we got it the spore the stare are all the places of leather unit we got it the spore that stayed with the boys until shaller, and we were nearly grown. We would put a rope or string on the calf to learn him to lead; perhaps have two at the same time, and after awhile we would impro-vise an ox yoke on a small scale. Next we would hitch them to a small, rough sled, the boy's wagon being unknown to us at that time. A good joke has often to the same of this sketch ter.

and ride a pony. The writer remembers well when his father promised him a boy's saddle and bridle when he could repeat correctly the multiplication ta-bles. It is needless to say that the saddle and bridle were earned and the pony soon followed. But more grouple came to the country and they had boys who knew things that we did not know and we fell into the new ways and soon for-got the old ones. However, I can call to mind men well up in the city, state and national affairs who 40 and 45 years equ-and even more played the games here described. J. W. MINTO. -----

Jones-Have a good time on your vaca-

Smith-Yes, indeed. I found a place where you didn't hear a word about golf or yatching or automobiles. Jones-Great Scott! What were you jailed for ?-- Smart Set.

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DAVIS. SATURATION OF A CONTRACT OF A CONTRAC

...... man GAVIN, A., President Oregon Camera Club. 214-213-216-215 GEARY, DR. EDWARD P., Physician at 212-213

gether, leaving a crack about three inches have been hidden. The big toe stuck straight out. It was abnormally develupon it and not upon the sole.

led and sore. This was the condition of all the leg that was exposed. The leg could see no sign of the swelling of the calf; and it is said that the small-footed women do not have any calves to speak golf club.

who had lost her feet by freezing. They were bound so tight that there was no circulation. They froze and dropped off, and the woman walked into the hospital on the stumps with her feet in her hand. It is not uncommon for a foot to he so tightly bound that it breaks in two in the middle and the bones come through the flesh. The pain at the beginning is in-tense, and it continues throughout life, the bandages not being left off until

Begun in Childhood.

The binding begins at different ages in different parts of China. In the north and in the Yangtise Valley it is first done at 3 or 4 years of age, and in the south at 5 or 6. There are professional footbinders, who put on the first wrappings. The child sits on the lap of her mother The child site on the lap of her mother and a servant holds one foot while the other is free for the foot-bindler to work upon. The first binding is with a long plece of tape about half an inch wide. The binder presses the four small toes down under the sole and then takes a turn with the tape about the big toe at the init She insters this and then the joint. She fastens this and then draws the tape back around the heel, pressing it downward, materially increasing the height of the instep. The tane is next carried to the front of the foot, and the four small toes are bound in so that they are almost sunken in the fiesh. Next a piece of stiff cloth is wrapped about the foot and fastened with heavy thread so tightly that the foot cannot possibly grow. The feet are now squeezed into stiff shoes or slippers, and over them more binding is put, until they are perfectly rigid.

The pain increases as the child grows, and at times it is so great that mothers give their children oplum to relieve it. In walking the little ones must walk even become a feature of Chinese beauty, and is considered graceful by the men. At a recent meeting of the Tien Tsu Hul Dr. Elizabeth Relfsnyder, one of the

1

"X-RAY" PHOTOGRAPH OF GOLDEN LILY FOOT-CHINESE WOMEN'S SHOES.

This has been the case with other girls in the past. A year or so ago one of the Chinese attaches of the Legation at London brought back with him a fine-looking, well-educated English girl. He had been legally married to her in Lon-don, and until he reached Shanghal he treated her as his wife. He lived with her here but a short time, and when he deserted her he took with him all of her money and every stitch of her clothing.

The result was she was ruined. A similar instance was that of an Eng-lish girl who married one of the secrethe female physicians in charge of the hospital at Canton told me of a woman and when her son's wife is a foreigner

The coachman, pointing to the house, replied: "Master have go in there. Master's other missy belong this side!" The French wife was quite angry, and she stepped into the carriage, saying: "If that is so, my take carriage! So

pose master come out, master can walk." She then went home, and upon investiga-tion found that her husband had another French wife and three children. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

A STATESMAN'S VIEWS.

A statesman of the silver type, Who smoked a noisome wooden pipe-Whose odor, like Miasma's breath, Was laden with disense and death, Stopped on the street, as statesmen To tell the people what he knew.

His hair was coarse and short and red, An old slouch hat adorned his head. His vest lacked buttons, three or four, And failed to reach the pants he wore. "Last, but not least," the smell of been Proclaimed the silver financier.

At times, to emphasize his talk, He spat with vigor on the walk, And when some loungers gathered 'round He struck an attitude profound. And, interspersed with whits of smoke, Thus to his audience he spoke:

"There's goin' to be a change this year, It's plainer as the time draws near That these Republicans must go And give the Bryan men a show.

"These trusts are growin' every day. They'll soon have everything their way. If we should fail to win this Fail They'll drive us poor folks to the wall.

"They're workin' schemes to override The rights for which our fathers died. And in their schemes without a doubt The Gold Bug party helps them out. To these things Bryan is opposed, And he is just the man who knows The way to check the money power That's growin' stronger every hour.

"And if we Democrats succeed We'll change this policy of greed; Bring back our flag across the sea And leave the Filipinos free;

"These things we'll do, and more, for we

us at that time. A good joke has often been told on the writer of this sketch being hitched up with a six-months'-old calf, the barnyard gate opened and the team turned out in the pasture, 10 course, the animals ran away, and when, after a good deal of trouble, they were caught by father and playmates, the boy insisted that he was perfectly willing to stand if they would only untie the other

calf first. Toys and playthings of every description were unknown to the boys on the farms in this Western country 50 years ago, unless our fathers would take the time to make a rough wagon, with solid wood wheels, and sometimes a rude sied. The boy in the neighborhood who had any kind of a wagon with four wheels on it was a wonder to his playfellows. It took but little to satisfy and please

a boy in those days. In the Winter time we used to enjoy ourselves a great deal with what we called a "figure-four trap." We would catch birds, sometimes a chick en, sometimes a pig. I doubt if one boy in a hundred nowadays ever saw or knows what a figure-four trap is. I will here endeavor to describe it. The trap is made with slats like laths. Take two laths, kay them on the floor parallel with each other and about two or three feet apart, owing to the size you want the trap. Lay twe laths across the first ones near the ends parallel with each other. Thus you have a square. Continue to build on this foun-dation, putting on two laths at a time, but each time you draw the lath its width nearer the center, so as you build it up 300 yards apart, and we would start from the square will grow smaller, until at the a point half way between the two. The

SOLES OF A CHINESE WOMAN'S FEET-GIRL KNEELING ON CHAIR, WITH

the snow or ground, as the case may be. But we were going to school and were

BACK TO CAMERA.

ter. The smaller boys used to play "three cornered cat." The choosing of partners

would be the same as described. T were three bases in the shape of a There tri angle and a boy on each base with a catcher behind him. If the striker missed the ball and the catcher caught it either on the fly or on the first bound he was entitled to strike. The boy who was caught out would have to catch. Every time a striker hit the ball they all had to run to the next base. If the ball was caught or was thrown in front of one

while he was running he was out. Then we played what we called base The sides were chosen as described. The bases were about 100 yards apart. One side would send one of their men out who would go as near as he dared to the other base without being canght. If he was touched by any member of the opposite side he had to go and play on that side. If a boy from one side could run around the other base without being touched he had a right to choose two players from the opposite side. Thus, you see, the best runners and the best

dodgers were always in demand. There were not many other games in vogue in the early days. We played "shinny" or "coho," which was purely an Indian game, and is played by many Indians on the reservations to this day We chose sides the same as before. We

us. Often we would

und floor, 129 Sixth stread GOLDMAN, WILLIAM, Manager Manhattan Life Insurance Cs. of New York. 200-210 GRANT, PRANK S. Attorney-at-Law. 317 HAMMAM BATHS, King & Compton, Prope.308 McGINN, HENRY E., Attorney-at-Law, 311-313 .309

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A few more elegant offices may be had by applying to Portland Trust Company of Oregon, 109 Third st., or The quail, or other birds in picking up growing older, and soon learned to swim to the rent clerk in the buildings

top the laths come together. You then two captains would stand over the ba take a springy stick, the a string to each end and bend it across the top of your trap. The each end to the first laths you laid down and draw it tight, and there you have your trap. Now the trigger is two, three, slowly. When the last word made with three pieces of wood in the shape of the figure "i," with notches cut in them in such a way that a weight on he term in such a way that a weight on the term in such a way that a weight on the term in such a way that a weight on the term to knock it to the home base. Here, having nothing more to say the ton will hold it in place. Raise one We all liked this game because it was side of the trap and set your trigger under it: then sprinkle some bread crumbs on miss the ball and hit a boy.

As Bryan's speeches ever Sellwood, Or. -Chas. K. Burns



CHINESE WOMAN'S FOOT, ALMOST LIFE SIZE (CRACK BETWEEN SOLE AND HEEL IS TWO INCHES DEEP).

she often becomes a demon. The close of this war will inaugurate a new re-gime for China. There will be openings for foreigners in hundreds of ways. The probability is that some of our soldiers will stay here, and some may bring their families to settle in the Celestial Empire. The new Chinaman will become upon their toes. They are unable to stand still, and are continually taking steps or swaying about. This sway has Empire. The new Chinaman will become there will be a temptation now and then the could do nothing for her. She well away crying. The next day she was seen wadthere will be a temptation now and then for an American girl to marry a Chinese and go home with him. The fate of the woman who does this will be horrible in the setting out plants for a few cents per day. Within a week after that she killed Bul Dr. Elizabeth Relfanyder, one of the the extreme. She will be treated here as herself. physicians in charge of a large hospital the slave of her Chinese mother-in-law While I was at Canton a few weeks ago