

NAGASAKI, THE QUIET AND BUSY

Sixth of Japanese Cities, Its Harbor Dotted With Many Coaling Warships and Its Hotels Thronged With "War Widows," It Is a Center of Interest to All Travelers.

NAGASAKI, Japan, Oct. 8.—No port in the far East, except Manila, is better known to the Americans than Nagasaki. All the United States Army transports, en route from Manila and from China, enter Nagasaki harbor for coal. United States men-of-war also frequently come to Nagasaki; the Newark, Nashville, Bennington and the New Orleans have all been in the excellent dry docks here, for cleaning. A ship usually stays here from two to four days. This gives the visiting American officer or soldier time to go through the city and get acquainted with this interesting, quiet and busy little Japanese city, 120 miles north of Manila.

It is estimated that more than 50,000 Americans have set foot on Japanese soil at Nagasaki during the past two years. Comparatively few of our soldiers visit any other Japanese ports. The United States Marine Hospital, at Yokohama, delightfully situated on "The Bluff," has received hundreds of our sick men from the Philippines and China, but Yokohama is not on the direct route from Nagasaki to San Francisco, and few of our transports touch there.

Cosmopolitan Port. Nagasaki, with its 50,000 inhabitants, sixth Japanese city in size, Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, Yokohama and Kobe each outnumbering it in point of population, is the most central point of communication in Japan for all ports in China, Korea and Siberia. It is the most cosmopolitan coaling station in the far East, for here are frequently seen the warships and army transports of Great Britain, Germany, Russia, France, Austria and Italy, as well as those of Japan, the United States and other countries.

The great merchant ships of the different nationalities, plying between China, Japan, the United States, India, Australia and Europe, all touch at Nagasaki. This gives the globe-trotting passenger a chance to get to two or more places in Japan, at one of the three European hotels, and to take his choice of a dinner—British, French, German, Russian or Italian. Here too, he can hear the Russian, the German, or the French band concert at the Nagasaki Hotel, or enjoy an evening watching the cordial and frank American officers, the gay French officer and the polite German officer in the dimly lit, with the conventional Russian officer in the fascinating mazurka. All of these may be on the floor at one and the same time, each with a lady of his own nationality, for they are all here.

American "War Widows." A "war widow" is a woman whose husband is at the front fighting his country, while she is following him and is as near the field of action as the War Department will permit her to go.

The wives of American infantry, artillery, cavalry, marine and naval officers are much in demand at Nagasaki. The artillery or cavalry officer's wife will tell you with a haughty air that her husband does not belong to the infantry, and the infantry officer's wife will explain to everybody's satisfaction that the infantry has won more laurels than any other branch of the service. The ladies tell how the campaign in China and the Philippines were conducted, and every war topic imaginable is discussed by them. All this tends to make Nagasaki a very interesting place.

Civilian and military women, of all nations, in China, have been crowding to reach Nagasaki with their lives, while the allied "war widows," particularly the American ones, have been clamoring more vociferously for return passage on the transports than the missionaries ever dared to in getting away from China. The "war widows" have been two exceptions to this, however. One is the case of Mrs. Meyer, wife of Captain Meyer, the gallant officer at Pekin, who was seriously ill there. The other is the case of Mrs. Wright, a writer for the *Harvard* of the New York "society" weeklies, who was not permitted to go beyond Tien Tsin.

Have "Pills" and Use Them. "War widows" usually have "pills," and know how to use them. They will write their Congressman and telegraph their Senator, and get the necessary money and male cousins, old enough to vote, to write and telegraph at the same time for transportation on a Government ship. The Congressman has been accustomed to the importance of army officers, and is not a little official life, and he is served up to it. But the everlasting nagging he is now receiving from "war widows" whose husbands have never been beyond a quiet and peaceful army post in one of the home states is almost more than he can bear.

The determination of the "war widow" is irresistible, and with the result that a number of them have been permitted to come as far as Nagasaki. Only a small percentage, however, of those who apply for transportation receive it; the great majority of army officers are opposed to women traveling on the Army transports at all.

Once in Nagasaki, these ladies naturally want to go to China or the Philippines to join their husbands; for, practically, they are no nearer them here than they were at home. It is now that the troubles of Colonel J. McE. Hyde, the Depot Quartermaster at Nagasaki, begin. He is importuned for transportation from Nagasaki by these ladies until the Oriental splendor of his life here is not exactly a dream.

Rapacious Jiriki-sha Men. A story is told of an American officer, with bacchanalian tendencies, that he paid his jiriki-sha men a \$5 gold piece for a two hours' ride (the regular price is 1 yen—50 cents—a day). The "jiriki-sha" men had become so accustomed to asking for more since the advent of the Americans here that he demanded 10 yen in addition to the \$5 he had received. Who will say now that the Americans are not a civilization force in the Orient?

The efficient United States Consul here, Hon. Charles B. Harris, is from Indiana, and is consequently a man of inexhaustible patience. He good-naturedly calls his Japanese interpreter and gladly extends his services to the American colony of ladies here, in properly adjusting any matter from an excessive laundry bill up, whenever required. It may be remarked, parenthetically, that the American Consul at Nagasaki is now one of the busiest in the far East, and with the accumulation of complaints of the officers, caused by the United States Government making this a coaling station, has given Consul Harris responsibilities heretofore unknown to the office.

There has never been a white woman, therefore, who has attempted to make a residence in the Sulu Islands. The Spanish army officers never dared take their families here. The Spanish men, and more than one occasion, appeared to death the sentries, the horses and every living thing the Spanish had attempted to take there.

There were living at Nagasaki for some time four ladies, two of them having

one-half dozen survive a couple of years. The fact is, the patentees are all on the wrong track. Look for instance, at the "chest-expanding" varieties. Great Sander! What do you think of them? One brace, constructed upon quite a new idea—that of a cord running from front to back over pulleys—was successful, simply because it avoided some of the worst defects of the ordinary bifurcated variety. Makers were spending time more to the purpose, if they adhered to the old pattern of braces and, instead of working out their brains trying to invent some fearfully complicated arrangement advertised to facilitate the movements of those possessed of double-jointed shoulders and arms, they should have been inventing braces made with leather button tabs of varying lengths, to suit the different degrees and angles formed by the slopes of the chest.

If a brace fits at the back, it is impos-

sible for it to fit otherwise than comfortably and correctly in front, and it is the merely a matter of buckles or slides; but if the brace is badly fitted behind, it invariably interferes with the correct or comfortable set of the shirt-front; in short, a badly made pair of braces is an unmitigated nuisance.

This is a great year for fancy waistcoats as supplementary garments. Plain colors of subdued tones will afford variety. A Raglan overcoat, correctly speaking, is an about-town garment, or, as now depicted, a thorough sporting one. There is nothing so nice for a golfing suit as a Shetland or Harris homespun. BEAU BRUMMEL, JR.

CAILLE BIRD HUNTING.

It Is Just the Ideal Sport for a Lazy Man.

"This is the time of the year," said a visitor from the Pearl River district to a reporter of the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "when a man who is incorrigibly lazy and at the same time fond of the chase can enjoy ideal sport. The caille bird is just beginning to come in to feed on the berries of the magnolia tree, and he furnishes a remarkable tar-

get for a man who is averse to hunting. All the hunter has to do is to locate a good 'feed tree' as we call them, and go out early in the morning and plant himself on a camping stool about 30 yards distant. Thus established, he can blaze away at intervals all day long, for the birds are amazingly slow in taking the alarm, and will continue to come at intervals until one's gun.

If the marksmen feels too tired to get up and gather the birds from the ground himself, he can readily hire a small boy for that purpose, and then his rest will be absolutely unbroken. It is sport that combines all the solid rest of book and line fishing and the excitement of field shooting. Generally, what one gets without any trouble isn't worth having; but caille hunting is a pleasant exception to the rule. Of all the game birds that visit this section, I know of none more delicious.

A few days after they strike the magnolia belt, they are as fat as butter, and the berries they eat give them a distinctly aromatic flavor that is peculiar to themselves. There are several different varieties, but the yellow caille is generally regarded as the best. If there is anything tenderer and more delicate than the caille, it is a young woman to be taken with less exertion is the robin, as hunted in South Carolina. There men and boys sally forth at night time and

get for a man who is averse to hunting. All the hunter has to do is to locate a good 'feed tree' as we call them, and go out early in the morning and plant himself on a camping stool about 30 yards distant. Thus established, he can blaze away at intervals all day long, for the birds are amazingly slow in taking the alarm, and will continue to come at intervals until one's gun.

For example, a woman might write thus to her housemaid: "Mrs. Brown wishes Maggie Oliver to go to her house Thursday and put it in order to receive the family on Friday." "Philadelphia, September 20." Or combining the second and third persons: "Mrs. Brown wishes you to go," etc. Still another way is the following, in the second and third persons: "Maggie, Mrs. Brown wishes you to go," etc.

And a fourth, in first and second persons: "Maggie, I wish you to go to my house tomorrow morning and put it in order to receive the family the next day."

Signing Husband's Name. The only case in which the signing of the husband's name is proper is like this, when the person addressed would not know what to make of the signature: "Alice Barnum Brown," or "Alice Brown."

She might think the letter to be from the daughter, Alice Brown, and so without the proper authority. There is no occasion to tax her mental ability, for "Mrs. Andrew Brown," is not only correct, but the best form under the circumstances.

The note in the third person saves much unnecessary writing, which makes the sending of a letter such a bugbear to most people. A note to a librarian might be begun: "To the Librarian of the — Library—Dear Sir:

But simpler way is this: "Will the Librarian of the — Library please send to Mrs. Andrew Brown, by the bearer, Edmund Gosse's 'History of Eighteenth Century Literature.' — Chestnut street, 3 October."

The superscription to such a note would be: "To the Librarian of the — Library, Philadelphia."

The address should be written out for the benefit of the bearer, and the envelope should be sealed if the bearer is a messenger or errand boy. Otherwise it should be left unsealed.

Letters of Introduction. Letters of introduction are sometimes difficult to write, owing to the fact that they must be short, and to a certain degree complimentary. They are left unsealed out of courtesy, and for this reason they should be made readable to the bearer, although not consciously so, as would be indicated by too fulsome praise.

One woman introduces another to a third in some such manner as this: "My Dear Elia: Miss Helen Pearson is to spend the winter in Philadelphia, studying music, and I wonder if you will go to see her and make her feel less like a stranger than she would feel for some time. She is a very interesting person like yourself to talk to once in a while. She is to live at — Walnut street."

"I am sure that you will enjoy her."

"Always sincerely,"

Such a note is temperate in tone, so that the person introduced need not feel under the disadvantage of being placed in too favorable a light before one whose expectations she might not be able to fulfill were the letter an eulogy. It is a mistake to praise a woman to the skies before another woman who has never yet seen her. Better far to say too little than too much.

The above letter should be inclosed in an envelope and mailed with Miss Pearson's card and address, whereupon the recipient should call as soon as possible. If she is delayed for any reason, she should be sure to write an explanation of her tardiness in calling. An elderly woman may invite a young woman to call upon her, and in the case of an old lady, Miss Pearson should leave the letter and wait for a reply, which might, with propriety, be an invitation to call at that very time.

Usual Custom. Ordinarily Miss Putnam writes to her friend of Miss Pearson, who is to spend the winter in Philadelphia, and in addition gives Miss Pearson her visiting card, with the words on it, "Introducing Miss Pearson," and on the back, "Miss Elia Wright." This card Miss Pearson sends to Miss Wright, inclosing her ad-

HOW TO WRITE TO FOLK

RIGHT WAY TO INVITE FORMAL OR INFORMAL NOTES.

Niceties of Pen and Ink Intercourse, as They Conform to Every-Day Social Requirements.

One of the most difficult things in note-writing is the combination of second and third persons, or of first and third. The start may be bravely and correctly made in the third person, but the first person will come in, unless the writer is trained to keep it out. A writer in the Philadelphia Inquirer presents the proper way out of each of the various difficulties which offer in this connection, in what follows:

"Taking up, first, the matter of addressing a note to a servant or to a business firm, he says that it may be written entirely in the third person, in the second and third, or in the first and second.

In calling, Mr. Montgomery sends up his

dress for 'Mr. Putnam' may have forgotten to write it.

A man should invariably ask a woman's permission to introduce another man to her. He should write in this tone: "My Dear Miss Pearson: I have a college friend in Philadelphia, whom I should like to have you meet this winter. His name is Herbert Montgomery. He is a lawyer, and one of the best fellows I know. I shall be very glad if you will let me introduce him to you. Yours cordially, RALPH HUDSON."

A few details concerning the man are usual and necessary in order that the woman may place him and know what to expect. A reply to such a note should be:

"My Dear Mr. Hudson: I shall be very glad to meet any friends of yours. Will you tell Mr. Montgomery that I am always at home Tuesday evenings? Yours sincerely, HELEN PEARSON."

Subsequent Procedure. Then Mr. Montgomery calls, and social relations are established. This method is much less awkward than for him to appear at Miss Pearson's door with his letter of introduction, not knowing whether she can receive him that evening or not. Very few people like social surprises; moreover, time is saved by a definite engagement.

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VICTIMS OF THE FIGHTING IN CHINA.



GROUP OF CONVALESCENT UNITED STATES MARINES, WITH JAPANESE ATTENDANTS, WOUNDED AT TIEN TSIN, NOW AT UNITED STATES MARINE HOSPITAL, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

The names of these brave lads of Uncle Sam's Marine Corps, most of whom were wounded in the fighting in and about Tien Tsin, China, at the time of the advance of Admiral Seymour's relief column, and who are now quartered at the United States Marine Hospital, Yokohama, Japan, are given in the following list: H. Orndorff, W. B. Sinclair, J. C. McDonnell, J. P. Eggen, Fred Rasmussen, J. F. Ryan, Charles D. Miller, P. A. Ruden and A. B. Penney.

—Photograph by J. Martin Miller.

FROM HEAD TO FOOT.

A great many men spoil their personal appearance by not having their trousers braced up to the proper height. This little mistake can easily be remedied by following these directions: Stand in front of a tall looking glass, and arrange it so that you can see from your waist to your heels, without bending your head. Even if your trousers have no creases in them except the proper one made by the trousers press, it is still possible that they are braced up too high. Lengthen out the braces until the trousers have a slight crease across the knee. Directly the smallest crease is visible, adjust the fastening of the braces. You then know that the trousers are too low.

Brace them up very slowly until this horizontal crease disappears, and your trousers will be at their proper height. If you look them, they will develop into the "concertina" kind of trousers, and if you brace them up any higher, you will pull them out of shape, besides causing them to flap about over your feet, in an ugly manner as you walk.

And now a word about braces: So long as they hold up the better garments, few would consider the question of braces worth much attention, but trousers are not the only things to be taken into account in choosing what we call a pair of suspenders. The brace or suspender affects the shirt and the general hang of one's clothes to a very considerable extent, and should certainly never be selected without due care and an eye to suitability. Probably more patents have been taken out for braces than for any other article of man's attire, and yet it would not be far wrong to say that out of every 50 so-called improvements not

get for a man who is averse to hunting. All the hunter has to do is to locate a good 'feed tree' as we call them, and go out early in the morning and plant himself on a camping stool about 30 yards distant. Thus established, he can blaze away at intervals all day long, for the birds are amazingly slow in taking the alarm, and will continue to come at intervals until one's gun.

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own card and his friend's, bearing the words: "To Miss Pearson introducing my friend, Mr. Herbert Montgomery" (or Herbert Montgomery, Esq.).

When Men Make Calls. In making an afternoon call a man usually leaves his overcoat, umbrella, or stick, hat and gloves in the hall before entering the drawing-room. He may, if he chooses, carry his hat and stick into the room at a first or formal call, if it is to be very brief, except at a reception. He removes his right glove before offering to shake hands.

He never offers his hand first, but waits the invitation of his hostess. If she is behind her tea table she may not rise to greet him, but gracefully inclines him in the conversation, and perhaps bows her adieu. It is an evidence of good breeding to enter and leave a room unobtrusively. It is not usual to introduce a guest upon his entrance to more than one other. He never shakes hands when presented to a woman, but always when introduced to a man. The lady always gives the invitation to call. The sooner the call follows the invitation the greater the compliment. A fortnight is the usual interval.

What She Had Waited For. He—A friend of mine, just returned from Lapland, tells me the people there depend largely on the reindeer. She—Do they? I thought it was the snow, love. A moment later she was in lap-land.—Exchange.

High-Casté Boxes. Oregonians are more or less familiar with the lower types of Chinese boxes, as portrayed in correspondence and photographs from China, but with the high-casté boxes—the aristocratic new direction in the southern provinces—they are, perhaps, not so well acquainted. Here are exclusive photographs of Wong Ching La and Hsi Nan La, two of the gentry who are particularly active at present.

PHOTOGRAPH OF REBELLIOUS CHINESE MANDARINS.

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