

WOMEN'S CLUBS

EDITED BY MRS. SARAH A. EVANS

WOMEN'S WORK

Indian Entertainments Form Delightful Diversion for Club Women

The Sacajawea association has received so many requests from clubs in Washington and Oregon regarding an "Indian day" that this department has been asked to give some idea of how one is gotten up and conducted, but it is such a large field to cover and the ways so diverse, depending so largely upon the facilities at hand, that the merest outline as a suggestion, is all that could be attempted.

An Indian entertainment must have Indian costumes, of course. This seems the first barrier, but it is the very easiest to overcome. Just remember Indians garbed themselves in very cheap material. The luxury of a shirt and overalls came with civilization for the men, but women dress now as they did a century ago if they are in their native state, only substituting calico for tanned skin. The slip or dress is cut down as children would cut out a paper doll dress, the two pieces being sewed together, making sleeves, waist and skirt together. The sleeves are cut to bell at the hand, and the neck low, with an open vent to enable the head to pass through. The dress can be of bright colored calico, bound around neck, sleeves and bottom with another color and should come just below the knee. Leggings may be made of calico as nearly the color of leather as possible, and a fringe of the calico cut and sewed down the outside. In the absence of real moccasins a pair of slippers may be covered to resemble them. Add to this a leather belt very loose, all the beads and bangles the horse affords, and a bit of coloring in spots or lines to the face, and with hair in two braids drawn forward and tied in front with a bit of something bright and you are quite as well gotten up at a cost of 50 cents as though you had paid the costumer several dollars.

There should be no decorations, and these depend entirely upon what your town affords and how willing the owners are to loan them. A tepee can always be constructed out of a small "A" tent, and bright-colored blankets. The realistic effect will be much enhanced by the use of a few articles of furniture realistically arranged about the room and tepee.

The program is a rather more difficult point, too, depending in so great a measure upon the talent available. If your town affords an amateur theatrical company, you may have a play material right at hand, but if not, that part will have to be made up by work. A whole evening can be arranged from Hiawatha. No poem in one language lends itself so artistically to tableaux. Indian music is now obtainable from every music store, and to which every young person in the land has "two-stepped" the last year or two, and "The Sacajawea Lullaby," by Miss Har-

circumstances and at a minimum of the expense that it would be to make the trip alone.

It would be well worth taking advantage of this trip, and advancing the expected time for visiting St. Louis even by women who are not delegates, but are expecting to visit the exposition later.

Further particulars may be learned by addressing either Mrs. Spaulding at The Dalles, or this department of The Journal.

Almost every day brings to our table fresh matter from the local committee of the seventh biennial convention to be held in St. Louis May 17-22. Every detail pertaining to the comfort and pleasure of the guests is being looked after, and while the individual must necessarily be sunk in the good of the whole, everything will be so thoroughly systematized that the guest who is not well cared for will have herself alone to blame. The woman that goes expecting personal attention will be sadly disappointed, but the woman that goes with the firm conviction that she is only an atom in the mass and she is going to get the very best time possible out of her share of the good things prepared for the whole, is going to have the time of her life.

A carefully prepared circular has just been sent out, giving the number of rooms, price, location and accommodations of something like 25 first-class hotels. The prices varying from \$1 to \$7 per day for rooms on the European plan, and from \$2.50 to \$6 per day American plan. Accommodations can be arranged for those expecting to attend, by addressing the chairman of the committee on hotels, Mrs. Edward Tausig, 621 Security building, St. Louis for the whole, is going to have the time of her life.

French Women Picture Arguments for World Suffrage.

In the art of devising sensational election posters the French Woman Suffrage League takes first prize in Paris. The picture is a fine production and Parisians stop by the hour together to gaze at it. The subject is "Man and Woman," both dropping their voting papers into the ballot box, which in France is grandly called the "electoral urn." The latter vessel, quite Greek in form, occupies the center of the picture. To the left stands man, to the right woman. Both extend a hand toward the urn in question and are striking a noble attitude, which in France is grandly called the "electoral urn." The latter vessel, quite Greek in form, occupies the center of the picture.

Club Women Prepare for Coming St. Louis Biennial.

Mrs. M. L. Spaulding, secretary of the General Federation of Women's Clubs of Oregon, spent several days this week in Portland, visiting the various railroad offices, interviewing prominent club women and trying to arrange matters that all the delegates to the St. Louis biennial from Washington, Idaho and Oregon may go together.

How Women Could Make Home Cities Attractive.

If any of the women of Oregon happen down the coast to travel over the Michigan Central railroad, between Chicago and Detroit, or out from Philadelphia over any branch of the Pennsylvania road, or over several other lines of road in the east, they cannot fail to bring back to the women of Oregon the question, "What can we do for the fair?"

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MRS. WILLIAMS, President and Vice-President of the Troutdale Women's Club.

considered impossible a few years ago, he has practically cleared New York streets of beggars. Mendicants disguised as peddlers, organ grinders, etc., still exist, but the impudent beggar of alms has been banished. Mr. Forbes has material for a dozen lectures, and some of his revelations as to where the money bestowed by tender-hearted pedestrians is spent would be especially illuminating.

What La Grande's Woman's Clubs Are Doing.

The Neighborhood club of La Grande met in the ladies' club room Tuesday afternoon. Among other things the work for the ensuing year was discussed and decided upon. The subject for the afternoon was "Child Study," and under the leadership of Mrs. H. H. Bodmer, the following interesting program was rendered:

Woman's Enfranchisement Will Benefit Home Life.

Our confidence in the beneficent effect of woman's enfranchisement lies in this: with woman home interests are paramount; with man business interests are paramount. The vices of humanity are not always the foes of business, but they are always the enemies of the home. Hence we can trust the home in politics much more than we can trust business. The home, the school and the church in politics will never permanently betray the best moral, virtuous, financial interests of humanity. We cannot say as much of business; the cash code knows nothing of morals when at the ballot box. Hence woman suffrage can be trusted in all higher political issues.

Cooking School a Feature At Summer Chautauqua Meeting.

The coming assembly at Gladstone promises to be the most attractive from a woman's standpoint in the history of the association.

A Novel Reason Why Women Should Vote.

One hundred years ago the average woman was a manufacturer in the home. All articles of common use were made by the women, and the men earned what-ignominant parents, which was very little. If there was any difference in the dignity of the work it was on the side of the women, and they were happy and contented with the importance of their employment.

Relics of Captain Clark Allowed to Be Dissipated.

It would seem, if reports are true, that the St. Louis people in reaching after great things whereby to celebrate the Louisiana Purchase and events contemporary with that period are overlooking some of the smaller matters which would be fully as interesting to the American and do much more to inspire patriotism than huge foreign exhibits.

Miss Douthitt's Offer of Prizes for Souvenir Designs.

Mary Osborn Douthitt, editor of the Wyoming Souvenir for the Lewis and Clark centennial, offers a prize to those who have received their art education in the northwest for cover designs 7x10 inches, to be submitted by September 1, 1904.

Massachusetts Women May Save "Dorothy Q's" House.

The efforts of the patriotic societies of Massachusetts are being concentrated on the saving of the famous "Dorothy Q" house in Quincy. The amount to be raised is \$3,000. The last three successive owners of the place have held it almost without alteration, and the house remains almost exactly as it was before the revolution. A great deal of valuable furniture and china remains.

The "High Society" Hall of Fame at the St. Louis Exposition

When the late President McKinley inserted into the bill for an appropriation to the St. Louis fair a provision for a hall of lady managers he had in view the honor of the womanhood of America—the womanhood that made the conquest and occupation of our new possessions possible, no doubt. Any woman in the land should be honored to have her name on that hall, but it remains to be seen how much honor the woman will bring to the board. Little, indeed, if a dispatch of recent date has any foundation in fact, which says: "A Hall of Fame is to be established in the woman's hall. The requirements will be that every woman represented shall be a prominent member of the ultra-fashionable society of one of the representative American cities." It further states that "already handsomely engraved invitations are being sent out to women representing New York society, asking that they furnish their photographs, which will be appropriately framed and hung in the Hall of Fame."

Imagine such a travesty on fame! In America, where fame is only attained by carrying it out for one's self by the sterling qualities of manhood and womanhood that were able to wrench the very country itself from a rotten aristocracy of money and caste. The woman who is not a leader of the ultra-fashionable society, but who is a member of her own (except marrying a rich man) a place in a usurper and a pretender in any Hall of Fame that may be reared on American soil.

our public schools, and is a clubwoman of long standing, and will know the value of work submitted.

How a New Woman Honored the Colonial Dame.

In response to a toast, Mrs. Paul Babcock, of Kentland, N. J., delivered the following poem:

"The Old Woman." The little old woman who wove and who spun, Who stitched and who baked—did she have any fun? No "paper" annoyed her, no "program" spoiled her, No "theses" flattered, no "discussions" her calm slumber vexed. By birth D. A. R., or Colonial Dame, She sought for no record to blazon her fame. In housewifely arts with her neighbors she'd vie, Her triumph a turkey, her pleasure a pie.

She studied "child nature"—direct from the child, And spared not the rod, though her manner was mild; She milked and she churned, the chickens she fed, She made tallow-dips and she molded the bread. No swamis she knew, and she cherished no fad; Of heading by science no knowledge she had, She anointed with goose-grease, she gave castor oil—Strong sons and fair daughters rewarded her toil.

All honor be paid her, this helmet so true! She laid the foundation for things we call "new"; Her hand was so strong and her brain was so steady That for the new woman she made the world ready.

Tuesday Afternoon Club Talk of "Plutarch's Lives."

The Tuesday Afternoon club met last week at the home of Mrs. Robert Smith, 395 Grand avenue North. The following lives from Plutarch were considered: "Solon," "Aristides," "Marcus Cato," and the comparison of "Pericles and Cato," by Mrs. J. E. D. Young, Mrs. George Dunham, Mrs. J. E. D. Stallings, Mrs. Warren White, Mrs. Otto Hirsch, Mrs. George Boynton and Mrs. T. S. Townsend.

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JAPAN'S FIGHT WITH THE UNITED STATES

From the Washington Times.

The official relations between the United States and Japan, according to papers on file in the archives of the state and navy departments at Washington, date back to the early 1800s. In 1811 the attention of our government was directed to the Japanese islands, and it was thought at the time that a good opportunity had offered itself for introducing America to the notice of the Japanese in a friendly way by returning to their native land to the number of shipwrecked Japanese sailors.

The Asiatics, however, misconstrued our mission, and did not receive our advances in the same friendly spirit in which they were tendered. The American ship Morrison, upon arrival in the "Land of the Rising Sun" was repelled with violence. Our government thereupon deemed it advisable in order to secure the proper respect of Japan to dispatch two larger ships, and the Commodore Perry of the United States squadron opened negotiations with the tycoon of Japan and a treaty was entered into according to which the ports of Simoda and Hakodati were opened to the United States. Previous to this Japan had practically remained a sealed book. Russia followed with a treaty in 1855.

In 1857 Mr. Harris, consul general of the United States, was a new treaty by which the port of Nagasaki was opened to the United States. The "friendly power," as the United States was always styled in the diplomatic correspondence with Japan. Then came Great Britain with a treaty by which the ports of Nagasaki and Hogo were opened. France and the Netherlands also obtained treaty ports. It was these treaties which caused the trouble that led up to the battle of 1862. The treaty making powers did not understand the internal political divisions of Japan.

These treaties were negotiated with the tycoon, supposed to be the sovereign ruler of the empire, and such was the supposition for ten years. As a matter of fact, the government of Japan at that time was feudal in its character. First there was the mikado, the titular ruler of the empire; then the tycoon, exercising executive power, and last, but not least, petty princes, styled daimios, who ruled over thirty-seven provinces, had their retinues, and

were really the bone and sinew of the military power of the empire. Some of these princes sided with the mikado against the progressive policy of the tycoon. Others sided with the tycoon, and Japan was in a commotion; for ten years or more civil war raged. In the meantime the United States was endeavoring to force the opening of Japan to foreign trade. One of the most powerful princes opposed to foreign trade was the daimio of Nagato and Suo.

The inland sea of Japan and the straits of Shimonoseki formed a continuous waterway from the eastern to the western boundary of the empire. The straits at their narrowest point were only one-fourth of a mile wide, and there the daimio of Nagato erected fortifications and placed his war vessels. In June, 1853, the Pembroke, a small American steamer, freighted with merchandise and bound from Yokohama to Nagasaki, was nearing the eastern entrance to these straits with the American flag flying. The powerful batteries of the forts and the war vessels opened fire on her, and she was compelled to put to sea again. This was the first time the United States had had trouble

over the treaty ports, and at once the United States minister, Mr. Pruyn, under orders from Washington, sent the Wyoming to the scene of the attack to demand satisfaction for the insult to the flag.

The Wyoming was in command of Commodore Perry, and the Wyoming was a frigate of the United States navy. She was cruising in eastern waters in search of the Confederate vessel Alabama. He at once started for the straits of Shimonoseki. He entered the straits on the morning of July 16, 1853. Tarpaulls covered the batteries of the Wyoming as she looked like a merchant vessel. Inside the narrow entrance could be seen two square-rigged vessels and a steamer anchored close to the town. As soon as Commodore Perry saw them he held a consultation with his officers and said: "Gentlemen, we will either blow those ships out of the water or sink ourselves." He then gave the orders to go ahead. Noticing that the center of the channel was marked by a stake, he suspected that the guns of the fort were trained on that point, so he gave orders to run in close to the western shore. The American flag had been run up and the little Wyoming made for the ships inside.

She carried only six guns, while the combined armament of the Japanese ships and the forts amounted to forty-eight guns. The forts opened fire on the Wyoming, but the shrewd move of Captain McDougal in going inshore, had disconcerted the Japs in their aim. As it was, two sailors and a marine were killed before the Wyoming could get past the forts. She then made a dash for the Japanese vessels. They were the steamer Lancafield, the brig Larrik, both of English build, and the

fact remains that the fort wells up out of a bungle.

On the other side is the Yates, or slush fund barrel, which is rank of

How It Happened.

From the Chicago News.

Hawkins—You look out of sorts, old man. What's the trouble?

Parker—Just lost my new silk umbrella.

Hawkins—How did it happen?

Parker—Fellow that owned it happened to come in the office and recognized it.

Didn't Mean It Literally.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

"Be mine!" he cried. She said "I will." And now, if truth were known, She's "his," but still he doesn't dare To say his soul's his own.

THE BATTLE OF THE BARRELS

From the Chicago Record-Herald.

The people of the state of Illinois are witnesses to a battle of the barrels which puts state pride at a severe discount in this year of snap primaries and debating political jurgery.

On one side is the Lowden barrel, which appears to be an inexhaustible fountain whose generous flow supplies all the luxuries of campaigning.

Its large resources are employed to delude the people by the activity of its agents. Their show of enthusiasm, and the spread of that urbanity which is an emanation, as it were, from the fountain head, and which cares not for the cost of a thousand "treats" or such other little pleasing courtesies. So delightful is the display of the amenities of life under this influence that it seems almost harsh to consider its origin, but

odor and suggestive of no graces whatsoever. It is filled from state moneys first paid over to state employes out of the general treasury and then wrung from them on pain of dismissal. We must look for its origin behind the amazing cant of a sham civil service reformer to his spolia appetite, his astounding insensibility to shame, his essential brutality. And we must note also that it is re-enforced by a long list of promises to pay for services rendered with state offices.

In the matter of promises of that sort, however, there is probably not much to choose between the combatants, and the spectacle as a whole is nauseating. It is an insult both to the intelligence and to the morals of the Illinois electors.

American built brig Daniel Webster, Captain McDougal ran in between these vessels and the Larrik poured three broadsides into the Wyoming. She replied with such vigor that the Larrik was soon in a sinking condition. The two vessels had been so close to each other that the faces of the Japanese gunners could be distinctly seen. Soon the Larrik went down and the Daniel Webster was no better off. The Lancafield attempted to escape, but the Wyoming gave chase to her, with the result that after a few well directed shots she was blown up.

Captain McDougal turned and sailed out of the harbor, after silencing the forts, killing over 100 Japanese and destroying the three vessels. His own loss was four men killed in action and seven wounded, one of whom afterward died. The time of the Wyoming had been but ten minutes. Her funnels had holes in it, two masts were injured and the upper rigging badly cut.

Following this battle, in 1864 Japan paid to the United States the sum of three-quarters of a million dollars as indemnity fund. Out of this fund claims were to be paid to those suffering the damages from the daimios, but, as a matter of fact, nothing was done. This fund remained on deposit with the state department and was invested in United States securities until in 1883 it amounted to the sum of \$1,770,864. Finally in that year the survivors of the Wyoming expedition were paid certain sums out of this accumulation, and \$785,000 was ordered returned to Japan. It took considerable fighting in congress before anything was done with this fund. The names of the Japanese vessels, which were the steamer Lancafield, the brig Larrik, both of English build, and the