

BOXERS HAVE TRANSFORMED CHINA

By William T. Ellis.

Peking, China.—Neither mission nor politics in the Boxer movement were a mere phase of a great epoch.

The Boxer troubles were the birth throes of a new China. In those terrible days the nation, all unwittingly, broke forever from the past and the punishment meted out to her, including all the horrible and shameful excesses of the foreign troops, and everything else that was comprehended within that unprecedented orgy of fear and lawlessness, have been the fear of civilization into the hearts of the Chinese. Whatever reaction may come—and I write in the midst of one—the nation will never again array itself blindly against the world. Furthermore, 1900 convinced China that Christianity is here to stay; the sword, the fire, and the stake of torture cannot extirpate it.

Since 1900 each year in China's history has accomplished more progress than formerly was achieved in centuries. Undoubtedly this country has made greater strides in the past six years than in the preceding two millenniums. The change has been so swift, so startling, so kaleidoscopic, that the world outside cannot comprehend it. Missionaries who come back after a year's furlough, have to pinch themselves to make sure that they are awake.

China's Greatest Man.

This province of China, which includes Peking and Tien-Tsin, affords the most extraordinary evidences of transformation. Its viceroy is Yuan Shih Kai, China's greatest man, although at the moment overthrown by the Manchu reactionaries who now dominate Peking. It was Yuan Shih Kai who created and controlled the modern army of 70,000 men which is one of the assets of new China. It was Yuan Shih Kai who fostered a modern city a large part of old Tien-Tsin. It was Yuan Shih Kai who established there and at Peking a police system and a fire department, and instituted regulations which have diminished to an enormous extent the filthiness of the streets. Yuan Shih Kai who made the narrow, rough and tortuous alleys which throughout centuries have passed for highways, give way to wide, smooth, straight, modern thoroughfares. It was Yuan Shih Kai who fostered a system of modern education of all branches and who opened public reading rooms and lecture halls, thus instilling the leaven of modern progress into the minds of all young China.

Today Yuan Shih Kai's sun is under a cloud. He has fostered a modern army of the army, of all his numerous posts except his vicereignty, and of what is all-important in Chinese politics, his enormous revenues. The Manchu reactionaries who compose the palace clique are on top; he has no voice in the government, and the mad follies of seven years ago. Halted

ed as a reformer by these, Yuan Shih Kai is also hated by the extreme wing of reformers themselves, whom he betrayed in 1900, thus making possible the "coup d'etat" whereby the empress seized the reins of power from the feeble hands of the emperor. There is said to be a blood feud between the Boxers and Hsiao and his oldest diplomats, merchants and missionaries, a general massacre of foreigners is not an impossibility; but it will not be by government connivance as before. And whatever comes, China is inevitably destined to become one of the nations controlled by the western ideals of civilization.

Have Not Made Converts.

This much of the political consequence of the Boxer outbreak it has been necessary to write in order to make plain the religious conditions, with which this article is primarily concerned. On every hand I have heard in America that the "Boxer" movement had again proved to be "the seed of the church." It is a surprise to find to what a slight extent this is true. Undoubtedly extraordinary progress has been made in mission work since 1900, for reasons that will be later explained; but the direct results of the faithful testimony of the many who heroically sealed their loyalty with their lives I have looked in vain. I have talked with the missionaries in Peking, Pao-tung-fu, Tungchow and other scenes of the worst massacres. They sadly admit that they cannot trace any conversions to the shining heroism of the men and women, native converts and foreigners, who laid down their lives for the gospel.

Instead, there are villages where all the Christians were murdered in 1900 into which the missionaries are now invited to penetrate. The people say that Christianity has caused them enough suffering; they want no more to do with it. In numerous communities where mission work was conducted before the massacres, there is no mission work now, although the missionary had been advanced to similarly for years after the troubles it was found that inquirers concerning "the Jesus way" who had been reached through the street chapels, medical work and otherwise, were forcibly prevented by their families and friends from having anything to do with the church. All this is contrary to the expectation and preconceptions of Christians; but the truth is more sacred than any theory.

Wherein Boxers Failed.

Certain manifest results from the Boxer days are apparent. As already stated, that uprising, which was primarily directed against Christians and secondarily against all foreigners, was a futile attempt to stamp out the west-



Yuan Shih Kai, China's Greatest Man, Now Out of Power.

ern religion. China now knows that Christianity is here to stay, a force to be permanently reckoned with. This is an immeasurable gain for missions. The massacres challenged Christianity. They called forth a vigorous assertion of the ages-old Christian faith and expectation of ultimate conquest. As one of the finest of the Boxer martyrs, Horace Tracy Pitkin of Peking, said in his farewell word to his little son the message that he should one day come out to China to take his father's place, so the churches generally answered China's defiance by increasing their missionary forces, and taking up the work with new skill and resolution.

By the wiping out of mission work in North China, all the tactical mistakes of the missions were obliterated. The missionaries were enabled to map out an entirely new plan of campaign. With the wisdom of experience, the most strategic places alone were retained. A readjustment of forces and methods followed, which has borne fruit in a markedly increased success.

For the reasons enumerated and because the spirit of progress which was imparted to China at the bayonet's point, the converts of the missionaries have not only increased in number since 1900 but also of a higher class as well. Before that time, while much



The New China Is Going to School.

—too much, was said about the favor of Li Hung Chang, of the presentation of Bibles to the empress, et cetera, the fact remains that the missions were reaching practically only the lowest class of Chinese. The "rice Christian" was far more in evidence than today. Now the sons and daughters of the highest officials attend mission schools. The social standing of the missionary was vastly improved. In Tungchow, for instance, the proportion of the entry belonging to the church far exceeds the proportion in the community at large.

This state of affairs runs right up to the top. Probably no foreigners, certainly no foreign woman, has met the empress dowager so often as Mrs. I. T. Hendland, one of the Methodist missionaries in Peking. On one occasion Miss Sheffield of Tungchow met the empress, and that shrewd old woman, who seems never to forget a friend or forgive an enemy, asked, "Are you the daughter of Dr. D. Z. Sheffield of the League of Princes? He and I, and treated him and his house so honorably during the for-

family was wiped out, from grandparents to little children, in the massacre." Something is said about the capability of a native preacher whom you have met. "It was his brother, you know, who stood so loyally by Dr. J. J. Taylor in the siege at Tientsin, although his flight had escaped. This man himself was through the siege at Tientsin."

"Are you not glad to have had that experience?" you enthusiastically inquire of missionaries who had borne a brilliant part in the siege of Peking. "No, I am not," decidedly affirms a young mother; "when a woman has had to consider, directly and finally, while a mob of Chinese who would torture and murder her and hers, is howling for blood only a few feet away, whether or not she is willing to take her own children's lives to save them from the unspesakable vengeance of the Boxers, she would willingly have foregone it. It is said that persons are still dying, both of the nature of the Boxer and the foreigners, from the effects of the Boxer troubles."

Rubbing Clothes with Murderers.

The world has never learned either the full extent of the horrors of the atrocities perpetrated by the Boxers and the allied soldiers (these last having violated every law of God) by the missionaries in the siege of Peking. On the former point consideration for the feelings of the families and friends of the martyred missionaries has prevented a full recital of the details of the nature of the sufferings which were subjected. If a person were inclined to brood over such subjects I should think it would get on his nerves to recall that the very men who slaughtered the missionaries and the Christians, and who destroyed mission compounds, completely that not one brick was left standing upon another, and all trace of the site of the building obliterated, are still walking the streets, and still of the same mind.

The magnanimity and the courage of the missionaries now working at the scene of the Boxer troubles are beyond praise. They show no resentment, but only forgiveness. For the sake of these murderers of their friends the missionaries are giving their lives. And they are not afraid, although they are now blind to their danger. They know full well that it is only the dread of the merciless and all-devastating foreign troops which keeps the Chinese from falling upon them again. At Pao-tung-fu, we were entertained at the Presbyterian conference, serene-eyed little woman from Canada, gave up her own room to us. Something was said about the attractive simple white furniture. "It is all made from packing cases and boxes," she said, "and I know you know I lost everything in the troubles, and I did not think it would be right, considering the possibility of a similar experience, to put in more expensive furniture." That was the only allusion made to the Boxer troubles, and she inquired in the country; yet she lives, untroubled in spirit, in the constant presence of the realized possibility of following her friends to a martyrdom.

Tragic Memories.

One cannot talk for fifteen minutes with anybody in China upon a missionary topic without being brought face to face with 1900. A missionary's name is mentioned: "You know he lost all his children in the Boxer troubles," remarks your companion. "You pick up a photograph from your host's mantelpiece, and are informed, "That entire

are not bragging about their conduct. They have even kept to themselves the facts concerning certain eminent officials (not Americans, he it said) who figure largely in the public records of the siege. He says that many of those testing days was only equal to their cupidity afterward, when they earned for themselves the reputation of being the prize looters of Peking.

Which brings me to the point much mooted, and certain to arise when Chinese missions are being criticized. Did the missionaries loot? That is a sore point, and it has been the center of more heat than light. Sweeping assertions are made in both directions, and so far as I can discover, neither is true.

A word as to the conditions at that time. Absolute chaos reigned. All the foreigners, except those in the legations which survived the siege, were homeless and without worldly possessions, as were also the native Christians. The Chinese were fleeing, panic-stricken, for their lives. Soldiers and civilians were taking possession of houses for fun. Shops and houses were abandoned. So terrified were the natives that they would surrender anything on demand. A Chinese on horseback passed along the street holding aloft a placard in English, such as the fear-stricken people were affixing to their houses, which read, "Don't shoot. In these people live in this house." An Englishman, amused at the spectacle, asked the Chinese where he had got the horse. The latter simply got down and ran in flight, leaving the horse to his questioner, who in a very short time had the American legation on the street and hitched his horse on the side; a Russian soldier promptly appropriated the horse.

Forgot Property Rights.

The rights of private property had been forgotten; people seemed to lose themselves utterly. "I could have looted myself," said a careful journalist, a man who participated in these scenes. And some missionaries did loot to a greater or lesser degree. One independent missionary boasted in print of his looting. While this must be admitted, it is only fair to add that the great majority of missionaries were free from stigma.

True, some, or all, of the missions, in their organized capacity, and acting under the advice of the American minister, did enter abandoned shops and possess themselves of supplies of food and clothing for the native Christians, who were in a state of destitution and penniless by the Boxers. When the owners could be found, I am told, payment was made for these supplies; when not, a collectable memorandum of the transaction was left. This passed under the head of "looting"; so did many of the purchases made later by missionaries from sidewalk merchants. Nearly everybody was looting and selling. Chinese as well as soldiers and camp followers. Rich people in hiding were also selling their possessions for what they would bring, in order to buy food. So many of the native Christians on the street for a song, and so many missionaries availed themselves of the opportunity. Others accepted gifts from grateful Chinese to whom they gave protection during those days of danger. The possession of these mementoes brought up the suspicion of having been among the looters.

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WOMEN'S CLUBS AND WORK

Edited by Mrs. Sarah A. Evans.

Annual Report of Portland Woman's Union.

The report of Mrs. C. A. Coburn, president of the Woman's Union, which was rendered at the annual meeting of the past week, again demonstrates the splendid and far-reaching benefits of this long established institution.

The Woman's Union is an organization for helplessness to women without in any respect being charitable; it fills as fully, if not more so, the modern and advanced conception of philanthropy as any institution in the Pacific Northwest to meet the needs of working women by instituting a boarding home for the comforts of which they could afford to pay from such wages as they received. Not a charity in the sense of that comprehensive word from which independent women shrink, but a help which is in the broadest sense of philanthropy, the basic idea of which is embodied in the term "self help." This idea—that of helping self-respecting working girls to help themselves—has dominated the endeavor of the Woman's Union through all the years. The chronicles of this endeavor are not written in boastful words, but in painstaking effort, practical and persistent, that has, as we believe, flowered and borne fair fruitage in many lives.

Mrs. Coburn substantiates and every year the success and rapidly growing extent of the work by giving conclusive figures as to the limitations set upon it by small accommodations and the necessity for larger buildings. On this point the retiring president says:

"Every room substituted and every seat at the tables has been at all times occupied, while there has been a large 'waiting list' upon the superintendent's books. We have, one and all, felt keenly our limitations in this matter, but we have also felt that the time was not propitious to go before the public with an urgent presentation of this need. It is not necessary to enlarge upon a point so well understood. We have simply thought it wise to use to the best advantage the equipment that we have for the present, and to build plans fully matured we present them to the business public they will be generously indulged."

Mrs. Felling, chairman of the Woman's Exchange branch of the work, gave a very encouraging report in which she says in part:

"In the last six months, I think we can truly say, the Woman's Exchange has more than held its own. We have been climbing slowly, but surely and business is looking up and our most in good condition, well organized and in hand. The luncheons are well patronized, the average number of persons daily much larger than a year ago.

"We have 100 members. We paid during the year: To largest fancy-work consumer, \$175.85; to next largest fancy-work consumer, \$125.49; to largest food consumer, \$1,263.48; to next largest food consumer, \$907.71; paid consumers monthly more than 1,000. Our exchange has 113 members and received

from fees this year \$443.35; during the year \$1,355.50 was realized from an entertainment given at Baker Theatre. The committee briefly reported as follows:

The recording secretary, Mrs. S. T. Hamilton, reported there had been held 11 meetings during the year; one member having been present at every meeting, one at all but one, while several miss one or two during the year.

The report of Miss Helen F. Spalding, corresponding secretary, showed careful attention to the details of her office, through which feelings of amity and good fellowship between individual workers and with other organizations are maintained.

The report of the treasurer, Mrs. William MacMaster, showed a comfortable condition in the financial affairs of the union.

Mrs. W. J. Hawkins of the educational department reported recent classes in physical culture and vocal music as chief effort, with very good results.

Mrs. Annette Cottle for the social committee reported little done in a functional way, but showed excellent care in the placing of choice magazines and periodicals in the tables of the union's attractive library.

Mrs. H. L. Pittcock, chairman of the membership committee, reported the life membership numbered 33 and active members 235; death having claimed five others during the year.

Mrs. M. J. Mann was elected president for the ensuing year. The other officers are: First vice president, Mrs. W. P. Oide; second vice president, Mrs. C. A. Coburn; recording secretary, Mrs. S. T. Hamilton; corresponding secretary, Miss Helen Spalding; treasurer, Mrs. William MacMaster; directors, Mrs. Levi White, Mrs. Leon Hirsch and Mrs. M. A. M. Ashley.

An Enthusiastic Appeal For Scholarship Loan Fund.

The following letter has just been sent to all the clubs of the state:

"Dear Friends and Co-Workers—A word with you today concerning the scholarship loan fund. At the last meeting of the Oregon State Federation of Women's Clubs the following resolutions were adopted: (See page 28 Annual Report of Oregon Federation of Women's Clubs.)

"The work is already well begun and the nucleus of a substantial fund has been formed.

"If you are a member of the federation, we invite your cooperation in this endeavor.

"Is your club not a member of the federation? We still invite your encouragement and your aid. Four ways in which your club can help:

"First: By assisting and sustaining an educational spirit, a college spirit, in the women of your community.

"Second: By encouraging deserving young women to avail themselves of the opportunities which the scholarship loan fund is intended to create.

"Third: By sending the committee

suggestions and adding such information as shall enable it to work intelligently under a full survey of the field. Fourth: By sending contributions to the fund.

"Whether your help be great or small it will be cordially welcomed and appreciated. We hope this message may appeal to you and bring an active response. Most sincerely,

"HELEN F. SPALDING, "Chairman Educational Loan Fund Committee."

W. C. T. U. News From Many Parts of State.

Institute work has been successfully carried on during these spring days. Mrs. Addison is state institute leader and has been holding very successful ones at many points.

Mahama, in Marion county, though a small town, held a very enthusiastic institute, four towns being represented—Slayton, Bates, Mahama and Lyons. An original poem was read by Mrs. Corvallis, Benton county held its annual institute and it was pronounced by some present the best they ever attended. All the papers and discussions were ably handled and interesting as to subject matter. Corvallis has the enviable distinction of being the first W. C. T. U. on the coast to build and own its own headquarters, and they have kept a public reading room open in that city for 21 years. Corvallis has made marked strides in progress and enterprise since it adopted local option and it has certainly proved a blessing to Benton county.

Newport, our delightful summer resort, was visited by the state president and three very successful meetings resulted in the organization of a local union with the following officers: President, Mrs. S. G. Irvin; vice president, Mrs. De Minthorne; recording secretary, Miss Fleming; corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. A. Goodman.

The W. C. T. U. of the state are planning to erect a rest cottage at Newport as soon as all arrangements can be perfected. The lot is already secured near the summer school addition and a series of temperance rallies will doubtless be planned for the coming summer. To be held a summer school of method during the summer is the ultimate plan.

Slayton in Marion county was organized by the state president on April 26, with Mrs. R. L. Morton president; Mrs. Reese secretary and Mrs. M. A. Goodman treasurer.

Salem W. C. T. U. was visited by the state president and found to be in good condition, prosperous and with an increasing membership.

Cottage Grove rejoices in good law enforcements, as does also Eugene. Astoria union has been aiding in the work of establishing a new home for the seaman's work.

W. C. T. U. work at the two Che-

taquas—Ashland and Gladstone—promises to be better attended than ever before. The Gladstone work will be in charge of the state president and Ashland Mrs. Ida Marsters, state recording secretary, will assist the local committee and the good work to be accomplished is assured.

At Gladstone the Round Table hour, following the afternoon lecture, will be conducted by W. C. T. U. and able specialists will discuss topics of some vital importance.

Contest work has been most active. Mount Scott will hold one next week.

The department of "Purity in Art and Literature" which embraces the work for the improvement in general is being worked in many ways. Efforts to get more water fountains erected. This movement spreads from Klamath Falls in the south to Malheur county on the eastern border. Also agitation is setting people to think along the line of adequate playgrounds for children, early closing and a Saturday half holiday for the working men and women.

The W. C. T. U. organization has in its annual resolutions for several years declared in favor of Saturday half holidays and to show that they are practical, has also voted to refrain from doing any shopping after 12 o'clock noon. If all humanitarians would do this it would greatly hasten this step toward justice.

Social progress is always the result of a multitude of ameliorating forces, hence the W. C. T. U. "do everything" policy is the historic verdict, rather than trying for any one panacea.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

Woman's Press Club Holds Interesting Meeting.

The monthly meeting of the Woman's Press club was held on the evening of the 6th in the Sherman-Clay hall, Sixth and Morrison streets. The president, Mrs. L. F. Addison, presided. A fine program had been arranged and was ably aided by the following: Professor Jesse Parker, Miss Marshall and Miss Alice Justin both rendered delightful solos during the evening and a particularly pleasing number was a recitation with piano accompaniment by Miss Alice Justin. Miss Bruce, a dramatic reader, gave some splendid selections. Mrs. Marshall gave a fine paper on the business side of press work and an original story was read by Miss Monroe.

The Press club at its last meeting decided to go into the State Federation and its joining promises great mutual benefit. The club is growing in interest and promises to be one of the strong women's organizations of the city.

Bureau of Information Enlarging Its Usefulness.

The Bureau of Information of the General Federation is no longer in Chicago, where it has been for many years, but has been transferred to the city of Minneapolis, Minn. The bureau is a series of pamphlets received from those who have found the bureau a help in time of need. Mrs. Wood, the manager, reports that each day's mail presents new problems for experiment is demonstrated by the increased demand made daily upon it and the number of letters of appreciation received from those who have found the bureau a help in time of need. Mrs. Wood, the manager, reports that each day's mail presents new problems for experiment is demonstrated by the increased demand made daily upon it and the number of letters of appreciation received from those who have found the bureau a help in time of need.

The officers are: President, Miss Elizabeth K. Matthews; vice president, Miss Helen M. Stafford; secretary, Mrs. C. C. Chapman; treasurer, Miss Helen S. Chandler.

During the year just ended, May, 1907, much work has been accomplished along the line of "civic improvement," public play grounds, juvenile improvement association, protection of forests and birds, garden, both indoor and out of door culture of plant life; excursions for nature study, and consumers' league.

The association is affiliated with the Oregon State Federation, City Federation, Juvenile Improvement association and cooperates in movements which further the best development of child culture.

The association was organized in October, 1904. Its motto is "Come let us live with the children." The colors are green and white.

National Art Committee Makes Its Annual Report.

The art committee met in Chicago with representatives from several states, and were especially happy in having Mrs. Decker and Mrs. Moore with us. The program for the biennial was discussed, and many ideas suggested, some of which we hope to carry out. Reports of the traveling art galleries of American paintings were most gratifying. One of the galleries has visited 2 towns in Utah, 10 in Montana, 14 in Minnesota, 17 in South Dakota, and 31 in Wisconsin. Another gallery has made a tour, visiting many towns in Nebraska, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, and has still a tour to make in Georgia and some of the New England states. Letters are received from every town where the women's clubs have exhibited the paintings, expressing delight in the pictures.

A third gallery has been in Indiana, is now in Illinois and goes next to

Kansas, every day until June being spoken for.

Still other states to be visited this year are Texas with 21 applications, Oklahoma and Missouri.

The first gallery will be in Decatur, Illinois, under the auspices of the art league. Another will be a feature of the Missouri State Federation meeting in Joplin in May.

A special request from the committee is that galleries be forwarded promptly according to directions, otherwise the entire route will be changed, thus seriously inconveniencing those that have expected it on certain dates, and making the work of the committee much more exacting in consequence of the great number of letters that must be written.

Another request is that clubs desiring the pictures the coming year will send in their applications before the close of the club year, as the route can be more advantageously arranged when the list of places is complete. The exhibits will be of great educational value in the smaller towns, giving the children, especially, correct ideas of art and fostering a love of beauty.

MARY K. HOLMES, Secretary Art Committee.

Mary Merriman Abbott, Prominent Educator, Passes Away.

The executive committee of the board of directors of the W. C. T. U. can express only in silent sorrow the death of a member of the general federation most feel in the death of the warm friend and co-worker, the chairman of the educational committee. Through those who knew her daily personal life, surrounded by kindred requiring loving care we should learn of the buoyant spirit, the broad view of life and the broader tolerance of pettiness that could not touch her upward search.

The last intercourse of the executive committee with Miss Abbott was held in Chicago, where she gathered, at her bidding, the officers of the National Educational association in conference with representatives of six organizations of women concerning educational interests of the nation. Every word she said in explanation of her far-reaching plans was listened to with absorbing interest. The report of this meeting, which promised so much for broad, cooperative educational work in the United States, will be given next month.

In her memory nothing would have seemed to her so happy as the successful result of this first meeting. Let us work with her thought, her enthusiasm, before us, until we make it a part of ourselves and carry her love of this beautiful world into action.

Tuesday Afternoon Club Holds Annual Lecture Day.

The Tuesday Afternoon Club held its annual lecture day at the home of Mrs. A. B. Manley, 653 Williams avenue. A large number of guests had been invited and the spacious rooms were filled to overflowing. The social committee, Mrs. A. A. Bailey, Mrs. E. J. Jackson and Mrs. G. M. Glines, assisted by Mrs. H. E. Chipman and the hostess, received the guests and had prepared an excellent program announced by the president, Mrs. Frank R. Miles.

Miss Maud Bell rendered a piano solo which called for an encore and was most appreciated. Following her, Miss Delta Watson sang "I Know a Man" by Horatio Parker, accompanied by Miss Francis Batchelor, and responded to an encore, "I Love But Thee," La Forge.

Prof. A. G. Pail, reader of the "Water Garden of Music," gave

the inciting scene from "Julius Caesar" and "The Tragedy of Hamlet" by Aldrich.

The lecturer, Benjamin A. Thaxter, of the Portland Academy, was then introduced by the president, Mr. Thaxter is recently from the east, a graduate from Yale, and is now occupying the chair of English literature at the Portland Academy. His lecture on Milton was masterly, scholarly, and proved a great treat to the members of the club and their guests.

Miss Watson then sang "Love's Measure" after which a social hour was spent, during which time refreshments were served by the special committee, Mrs. E. E. Miller, Mrs. A. Crofton and Mrs. William Amos, assisted by Mrs. Robert Smith and Mrs. J. D. Hayes.

Roseburg Club Sends Fine Report.

In making up the state report for the national council meeting the state president has received the following encouraging report from the '95 Mental Culture club of Roseburg:

"We have met on each Tuesday at 2:30 P. M. in the parlors of Mrs. W. R. Willis, as we did last year. We have 37 members, having lost two by removal.

November 23—Held our annual party at December. The members gave Tennessee's team of Fair Women."

December 4—Needlework day. All ladies with invited guests had fancy work to work on and for an exhibit. It was very entertaining.

January 8—German art and music. The first part of the program consisted of German songs; in short, a musical. The latter half of the program was illustrated with pictures on same.

February 5—Indian day. Each lady told history and legends of the tribe which she represented, bringing curios.

March 5—We secured Mrs. J. E. Homer from O. A. C. to talk to us about her travels in Europe, at which time Professor Homer sent his lectures on Athens, Pompeii and Rome (bound), as souvenirs to each lady present.

April 28—We secured Professor Homer, who gave us a lecture illustrated by stereopticon slides on his vacation on the Mediterranean trip. It was exceedingly interesting and the club was glad to pay expenses of both of these lectures. This closed our club year. The interest is just as great as ever. We will study the Bay View course of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales this coming year.

The officers elected are as follows: President, Mrs. Selden Flint (first term) and the vote was unanimous; first vice-president, Mrs. Helen S. MacMaster; second vice-president, Mrs. Alfred Wollman; secretary, Mrs. J. C. Alken; treasurer, Mrs. O. P. Coshov.

Woman Elected Justice of the Peace.

Mrs. McCulloch, who was elected justice of the peace at Evanston, Ill., the other day, is eminently qualified for the office. She is a graduate of Rockford college and of the law school of the Northwestern university. In 1886 she was admitted to the bar in Illinois. Mrs. McCulloch is the author of the bill which makes Illinois mothers joint guardians of their children, and of the bill raising the age of consent from 14 to 16 years. She has served on the legislative committee of the Illinois Federation of Women's clubs, is a member of the Chicago Woman's club and legal adviser of the National Woman Suffrage association. A slight woman physically and gentle of manner, Mrs. McCulloch is so womanly in the trust and sense of the term.