CHARGED WITH SWEATING COIN

Two Foreigners Arrested at Chicago—Their Money Was Too Thin.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Stockton, Cal., Aug. 21.—United States Secret Service Agent A. M. Moffitt, who has been in this city for several days working on the mysterious appearance of a flood of "sweated" gold coins, has caused three Italians, who suddenly left Stockton Monday en route to Italy, via New York, to be arrested at Chicago and taken off the train. They will probably be returned to California and tried before the federal court. The prisoners are Paulo and Vittori Demartini and Carlo Perosio.

Until a few weeks ago the trio lived at La Grange, Stanislaus county, and were looked upon as innocent farmers. Last week Paulo Demartini visited one of the local banks and deposited $300 in $20 gold pieces. The coins appeared considerably worn, but the Italian stated that he had been carrying them in a belt for a long time.

That evening, when the bank teller made up his cash, he found it failed to tally. He had stacked the coins and counted them in piles. Thinking he had made a mistake, he recounted them piece by piece and found his accounts tallied. It was then that he discovered that the money had been shrunk. The bank officials called the attention of Sheriff Sibley to the matter and Moffitt was sent for. Later Paulo Demartini withdrew his money and with the other members of the trio applied at another bank for exchange on Italy to the extent of $1000, but the banks were all on their guard, the thinness of the coins was detected and exchange was refused.

Then the men purchased tickets to Italy from G. B. Glanelli, the local representative of a steamship company, and exchanged a considerable amount of their money for Italian coins. Moffitt has secured several pieces of the sweated money from Glanelli and has had the trio arrested.

The men are known to have had $1800 worth of sweated twenties. How much more they may have disposed of here is a matter of conjecture.

Detective Moffitt says the coins appear to have been sweated by means of emery cloth.

The sweaters took from 75 cents to $1 from each $20 piece by the process.

Dig Potatoes by Machinery.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Ontario, Or., Aug. 21.—Johnson brothers have introduced the first potato digging machine into the Ontario section. They have 10 acres in potatoes which will yield fully 500 bushel per acre.

Onion Crop Good.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Ontario, Or., Aug. 21.—Frank Winston has a field of the finest silverskin onions in eastern Oregon. The early plantings are now being harvested, exceptionally fine onions being shipped out.

THE DOMESTIC SIDE OF A CIRCUS EMPLOYE'S LIFE

The famous flying Jordans ready for their thrilling act, and the same family at home during the winter season.

Circus life is not without its reward or charm. The work is hard, but the life is in the open, when the fields and trees are green, and the skies distill health for all nature.

Husbands, wives, sons and daughters, uncles and aunts, travel together and, like the snail, take their home with them. These homes are in sleeping cars, and necessarily modest in space, but they are made to bloom cheerily by the domestic pride and taste of their tenants.

With Ringling Brothers' shows, the married pairs occupy opposite sections, and a natural desire for neatness leads each to decorate with the fanciful things found in a home sleeping room, like slipper cases, tiny silken window curtains, little cabinets for toilet articles in racks upon the bulkhead, snowy counterpanes and other dainty things of comfort and ornament.

There is an unwritten law that holds every performer to a strict accountability for the tidiness of his apartment and the slovenly one is left severely alone, if not eventually driven away. Such a one is never invited to the little feasts, musicales, parties and many other kinds of amusements fitted to so cramped quarters.

The cozy corner of the car called the library is supplied with standard books, magazines and writing tables. On the Sunday runs of the show, usually the longest of the week, the women make chocolate and tea for the men and serve delicacies.

Library the Living Room.

The library is really the living room for each of the Pullman families. There are 22 of these with Ringling Brothers' shows, occupied by the performers and business staff. There are card clubs, a woman's club, clowns' club, cosmopolitan club, charity guild and literary society in the social life of the circus colony.

The clowns' club is unique and governed by strict rules. To be eligible one must have seen five years with a first class circus. He must be strictly temperate and known to the proposing members as a man who contributes to the honor of his profession by inventing new "business" and successful comedy work.

Of the 50 clowns with Ringling Brothers' circus only 22 are members, as a number of the so-called clowns are merely understudies and are qualifying for a higher position later. These fellows must walk carefully, and they are a hardy, sensible bunch.

Al Miaco, the oldest clown in the business, who worked years with Tony Pactor and Dan Rice, is president of this odd club, and George Hartzell, the son of a Quaker city clergyman and a college degree man, is vice president. The club has over $300 in its terasury which it plans to invest in books bearing lightly and gravely upon their ancient and honorable profession.

Gifts to Charity.

The guild with the circus has sent this season, young as it is, two barrels of simple and useful articles to organizations that care for the poor. Circus people risk their lives every day and are keenly alive and sympathetic toward those in distress.

After dinner there is a little time left before the evening show and then the women come together in shady corners, fetch out their embroidery and fancy work and plain sewing and talk of everything except their business, which topic is forbidden.

The feminine touch of refinement is to be seen about the living part of the circus tents as well as in the cars. The dressing room has no hardwood floor nor soft carpets, but you will find cool matting stretched over the raw grass of the show ground. Each artist surrounds her little square of ground with portieres, and gives an individual touch of color to each spot. On the sides of the tent wall and within reach are pinned and hung hats of every color and shape, bodices, ribbons, flowers, chiffon and spangles; long skirts and short skirts and tarletan ballet skirts. The idea of tidiness and good order is all pervading.

In the men's dressing rooms, while the little dainty touches of feminine nature are wanting, there is the same strict regard of every man and everything in place. There is no profanity or loud talking. The fraternal feeling is strong among them, much more so than among any other class of amusement workers.

Is a Polyglot Crowd.

The Cosmopolitan club is a new organization with Ringling Brothers. Very few of its members speak English and they stumble helplessly. It is a polyglot crowd, mostly newcomers working far away from home and peeling just such fellowship. One of the best players in the baseball club with the show is an official in this social group. Another is earning money as a gymnast to pay for a theological course in his native country. At Petersboro, Ill., is located a former Ringling clown, who worked for his license as a preacher the same way. He has built his own church from a membership of 30 to 200 members, and this good work has been accomplished in less than three years. There is a strong religious tendency among circus people. Nearly every sect is represented in the mixed colony of 1200.

When the big show spends Sunday in a city a very small percentage of the people refrain from going to church, and when services are held in the cars or on the grounds, you will find all races, whatever their belief, present.

Of course, where there are so many continentals—nearly 200—the spirit of pleasure seeking shows itself after the religious observances of the morning. The Orientals are hungry for knowledge of the bustling American people and their ways. They love money and are eager to learn new ways of making it. When they return to their beloved countries they all expect—and it is a pretty safe bet they will—to have enough saved from their earnings here to shine and do things there. They roam and ride about in groups, with eyes and ears open, taking in everything, and get back to the cars late, tired and contented.

English Like to Tramp.

The English contingent, which is strong in number, is great for country tramping and sailing. If there is an athletic meet or outdoor games of any kind at hand which they care to witness or participate in, the sun is shining blandly for them and they like it better than ale or a pipe.

The Germans are sociable and visit a good deal among their countrymen on Sunday. The local turnverein has open doors for them, and usually they bump into countrymen who want to talk over old country places and friends until the cocks crow. The Latin groups, Italian and Spanish, like the parks and shows—any place where there is gaiety and music. In the evening they will liven up things with their musical instruments and fine voices.

The Japs are an aloof lot, mixing little, and seldom leave their cars. They are great readers. On the Pacific coast, where their race is well represented, they open up more, and spend the Christian day of rest among their people.

The Russians and French hobnob together, usually in the part of a city where their countrymen congregate, and dine and sing patriotic songs until nature cries for sleep.

The lakes, rivers, parks, baseball and theatre absorb most of the American born on Sunday. All races seem eager to get away into new surroundings and occupy themselves with different thoughts and interests. They never practice their specialties on Sunday, and yet during the week they are at it every spare moment, to keep eye and nerves and muscles in the right pitch for finished work.

Of the 1200 people with Ringling Brothers, 50 are children. Many are sons and daughters of performers—in a sense born to the business. Others are children of relatives, and some are apprentices.

Circus Man a Home Lover.

The circus man is a home lover, saves his money and spends it where his heart is set. The boys and girls go to school and study with great zest, because of splendid physical health and the six months' separation from school routine.

The boys and girls with Ringling Brothers have special comforts, and are taught between shows and on long runs by special instructors, paid by the management, and though this does not allow a great deal of time, it is surprising how fast these young people learn.

It takes all kinds of people to make a circus, but the good predominate. Nowhere is this more evident than in the Ringling organization, the model of the world. It has made their name a household word and brought them greater honors than ever accredited to any leaders before. They now employ more than 4000 people and have winter quarters in several places in this country and in England.

This is their twenty-fifth year in the business and they are honoring the event in the remarkable program of the show which bears their name. They had to fight every inch of their way to the top and it was a battle for the strong. From the start they were square and right doing, and as they made money they improved their show. They would not tolerate sharp practice of any kind, and the world soon learned to know and like them. Their success has left a moral imprint upon the circus business which everyone must see and feel appreciatively.

Copper Ore at Athena.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Athens, Or., Aug. 21.—Mineral thought to be rich copper ore has been taken from the bottom of a well 240 feet deep here. In an effort to secure artesian water a hole was sunk until the tools became lodged in a hard formation. Samples of the rock have been sent away for assaying.

Wenatchee Depot Rising.

Wenatchee, Wash., Aug. 21.—The contractors who are building the $35,000 depot for the Great Northern railway at this place have commenced the laying of brick, having the foundation completed. The brick are Minnesota vitrified, and the water tables are of Minnesota sandstone.

Women's Clubs and Their Work

Edited by Mrs. Sarah A. Evans

PORTLAND has been favored this summer with visits from many prominent club women, who have journeyed this way en route to or from the A.-Y.-P. exposition.

The first to come was Mrs. Frank N. Shiek of Wheatland, Wyo., corresponding secretary of the General Federation. A few days after Mrs. Shiek's departure Mrs. Henry H. Dawson of Newark, N. J., recording secretary of the same organization, tarried just one day in the city. She was a guest at the Portland, but her visit being unexpected, and tarrying so short a time, nothing but a small impromptu dinner, and a courtesy of a bunch of Oregon's August roses, were all the attentions that could be paid her by the Portland club women.

During the past week, Mrs. H. L. Keefe of Walthill, Neb., a director of the General Federaton, has been a guest at the Oregon. Several small lunch parties were given, but so many club women being out of the city, no elaborate affairs were attempted.

Next week the club women are looking forward with the greatest pleasure to a visit from Miss Sadie American, who is considered one of the most brilliant women speakers on the lecture platform. But her greatest fame and glory has come through the noble, conscientious work she has done along philanthropic and social settlement lines. Miss American's visit will not only be made profitable to the club women, but will be the motif for a good deal of entertaining.

Another pleasure in store for the club women, before the season closes will be the visit of Mrs. Philip N. Moore of St. Louis, Mo., who sends word that she will be in Oregon in October, setting the 14th, 15th and 16th for the state federation meeting, which will be held at Forest Grove.

Now that the date of Mrs. Moore's coming has been definitely fixed the convention preparations will go rapidly forward.

* * *

WOMEN throughout the city sent up their "Ave Marias" when the city council and the mayor abolished the plan of locating the city jail opposite the children's playground. It took Portland long years to wake up to the importance of securing city playgrounds, which is not surprising. The green hills were but a hand stretch from the most crowded districts, the shady river banks beckoned within a stone's throw, and even the gulches, now distorted and defiled of all semblance of natural beauty, lured with their haunts and hiding places, and not till the youngsters were hard pressed for room enough to have a good romp upon did the fathers and mothers give heed to the cry for playgrounds, and it would have been a sad blow to the little ones to have had their first one either confiscated or worse, made unholy for them. The greatest sociologists of the country are giving the subject of playgrounds and their corrective influence over crime the most serious consideration. Speaking of them in this connection, Jane Addams recently said:

"We have no sense of responsibility in regard to the pleasures of young people, and continually forget that amusement is stronger than vice and that it alone can stifle the lust for it. We see all about us much vice, which is merely a love for pleasure gone wrong, the illicit expression of what might have been not only normal and recreative pleasure, but an instrument in the advance of higher social morality. We cannot imagine a young athlete who is crushing to join his baseball team willing to stop long enough in a saloon that he may taste the full variety of drinks in order to detect the one that is 'doctored,' although this is a common source of excitement now. We cannot imagine a boy who by walking three blocks can secure for himself the delicious sensation to be found in a swimming pool, preferring to play craps in a foul and stuffy alley, even with the unnatural excitement which gambling offers. The wonder is that human nature exhibits so little unnatural vice and petty crime."

* * *

AT THE recent meeting of the American Medical association in Atlantic, N. J., great stress was laid on preventive medicine—i. e., on the importance of educating the public as to the best ways to maintain health and ward off disease. The association passed the following resolution:

"That the women physicians, members of the American Medical association, be and hereby are requested to take the initiative individually in their respective associations in the organization of educational committees, to act through women's clubs, mothers' associations and similar bodies, for the dissemination of accurate information touching these subjects among the people, and that they be requested to submit to the house of delegates a yearly report of such work, and elect from among their number a committee to take charge of the same.

"This is the first time that the women doctors have been formally and officially invited to take up this work. The house of delegates is the acting body of the American Medical association.

"The importance of 'preventive medicine' can hardly be overestimated. Prevention is always better than cure, and this is especially true in matters relating to health.

"A secretary will be chosen in every state, and in many large cities to push the work. Dr. Anna Lee Hamilton, 657 Boylston street, Boston, has general charge in New England.

"This campaign of 'public health education' will be carried on largely by lectures before all sorts of organizations that are willing to give the subject a hearing, supplemented by pamphlets couched in simple language, easily understood.

Dr. Hamilton, in a newspaper interview, is reported as saying:

"To teach girls and mothers the simple truths of preventive medicine is really a multiplied blessing, because they carry on the knowledge to their children. It has a great value, also, to the next generation, for often preventive medical treatment of a child before the age of 5 years means all the difference between a lifetime of sickness and a lifetime of health.

"I know that all physicians have been working individually to impart preventive knowledge to the laity, but, with the great organization of the American Medical association now taking the matter up systematically, we should see some surprising results within a very few years. We women of the committee are delegated to specialize among our own sex in the propaganda."

* * *

"WOMAN'S INFLUENCE IN CIVIL LIFE" was the keynote of the Second district of Wisconsin Woman's Club convention, which was held in Madison. This note was sounded in the reports and informal speeches as well as in the three formal addresses.

Zona Gale gave the first of these three addresses, speaking on "Civic Problems in the Small City and Village." She told the story of just how they had gone about it in her town, where they had succeeded and where they had failed. "There was something significant to me," writes Belle Case La Follette in "La Follette's," "in the practical interest of this slender, artistic young woman, who has achieved success as a writer of fiction, in the practical problems of her home town—not alone in parks and children's gardens, but in pure milk supply, garbage disposal and manual training and domestic science in the public schools."

* * *

WHEN "The value of women in institutes and in agricultural work" becomes "a subject for animated discussion," in a convention like the American Association of Farmers' Institute workers, as it did at the meeting in Portland this week it shows which way the wind sets. There is perhaps no more intelligent body of men anywhere than the educated, scientific men who make up the membership of this notable association, but the fact that, "the practicability and advisability of holding separate institutions for women, and of organized women's clubs," was even under discussion, shows there are a few hayseeds still clinging to these progressive farmers. They might be referred to the grange, which is, so far as we know, the only organization where men and women members stand on an absolutely equal basis, to find out the value of united work, of institutes where men and women farmers together discuss the problems that in the vital results touch both alike. Today a large percentage of the farms of the land are owned by women, and a vast number are conducted and managed by women, and wherever the woman farmer is found there will be found the most improved machinery, the most advanced methods, and the best results. Why then should any "farm scientist" question the advisability of women entering the institutes to learn, but more likely teach, the newest and best and most scientific way of doing things on the farm?

Mr. Lewis of Salt Lake came nearer grasping the situation than most of those who took part in the discussion, when he said:

"The women hold the key to the situation. It remains for us who are interested in this movement for farmers' organizations to use every means within our grasp to make the women of the country realize the beauties, the joy, the freedom from restraint, and the all-sided development possible. This understanding is more possible when the farmers and the men and women meet jointly in the institutes. The woman is the power behind the throne on the farm.

"The work of the rural clubs is concerned more with eradicating the point of view of many women that housework is a thing to be gotten rid of as quickly as possible than with any other phase of the subject."

* * *

IT IS announced that after more than two years' negotiations an irade has been secured from the Turkish government for the transfer of the American college for girls from Scutari upon the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus to the new commanding site above Constantinople upon the European side. The officers of the American board state that this case has been a most trying one, as Turkish officials and even Sultan Abdul Hamid himself openly opposed the removal of this growing and influential college for women to a more prominent place. The case was referred to Washington more than a year ago and has been the cause of much diplomatic correspondence. The settlement of the case leaves the college free to begin the construction and development of a new plant.

This college is largely supported by the Collegiate Alumni Association of America.

A picture of the present college, with a description of it, written by the superintendent of the college for this department, was given in The Journal several years ago.

* * *

CLUBWOMEN who have been in touch with General Federation matters the past eight or ten years know, if not personally, by name, Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker of Texas, as she served two years as treasurer and two as auditor on the board of the General Federation, besides holding important committee positions prior to becoming an officer, so there will be a general expression of sympathy when it becomes known that she was a passenger on the illfated "Slavonia," that recently went on the rocks off the coast of Portugal. Fortunately Mrs. Pennybacker and her party met with no more serious loss than their baggage, and the awful experience with its accompanying fright and uneasiness.

The vessel struck the rocks at 2 a. m. and while it began to fill at once the passengers were not rescued before morning, when they were taken off by some Portuguese who went to their rescue. They were landed on the island of Flores at a small town named Largen. With the aid of the wireless they were sent for and transferred to "The Princess Irene." Mrs. Pennybacker, who was going abroad mainly for her health, was quite ill for a few days after the accident but writes: "We of course lost all our baggage but our stateroom belongings; but we are of a cheerful mind and will continue our journey as planned."

Mrs. Pennybacker was very active in the entertainment of the council guests at San Antonio last spring and had delayed her trip abroad in order to be present at this meeting. Many Oregon women recall her bright, cherry face and hospitable greeting.

* * *

MRS. Margaret Wilson Young has signed Mr. Roosevelt's name 80,000 times and is now kept busy signing Mr. Taft's. She is special secretary to the president. The position was created in 1912, when it was decreed that all patents from the land office should be in the name of the president and signed by him. A secretary chosen by the president, with the consent of the senate, has the duty of signing his name to the patents for lands sold or granted under the authority of the United States. This office was always held by a man, at a salary of $1500, until President Arthur asked congress to authorize "one female clerk, to be designated by the president, to sign land patents at a salary of $1200."

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Is our showing of MEN'S AND WOMEN'S FALL WEARING APPAREL AND DRESS ACCESSORIES. Every conceivable style recommended by authoritative designers is represented here in all the new materials, colors and patterns. In this gigantic display you'll find a MODEL to suit your FIGURE, a COLOR to suit your FANCY, and a PRICE to suit your PURSE.

Ladies' Fall Suits

Strictly Tailored Suits, coats with the elongated waist and tight-fitting effect, in various lengths; taffeta, serge, satin or peau de cygne lined. Skirts plain gored, pleated or long yoke effect; made of serge, broadcloth, prunella, soleile, in black, blue, raisin, maroon, mulberry and a series of gray. Perfect models for little women, misses and juniors. Range in prices from $50 down to $18.

Artistic Millinery

All types in the new MOYEN AGE, LOUIS XIV and NAPOLEON shapes; masterpieces of clever designing, charmingly trimmed with ostrich and feather novelties, in bengaline, peau de cygne and moire. Moderately priced.

LAST OF SEASON CLEARANCE

The balance of our linen, foulard and satin Dresses, Lace Coats and Wash Suits at Half Price.

This item should not be overlooked. Think it over.

Men's Fall Suits

Monday and Tuesday of last week we have advertised and sold 84 Fall Suits of high-class materials, styles and workmanship at $22.50. The appreciation of men who know was so gratifying to us that we again have selected 78 suits of similar quality and will sell them Monday and Tuesday at the same price of only

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