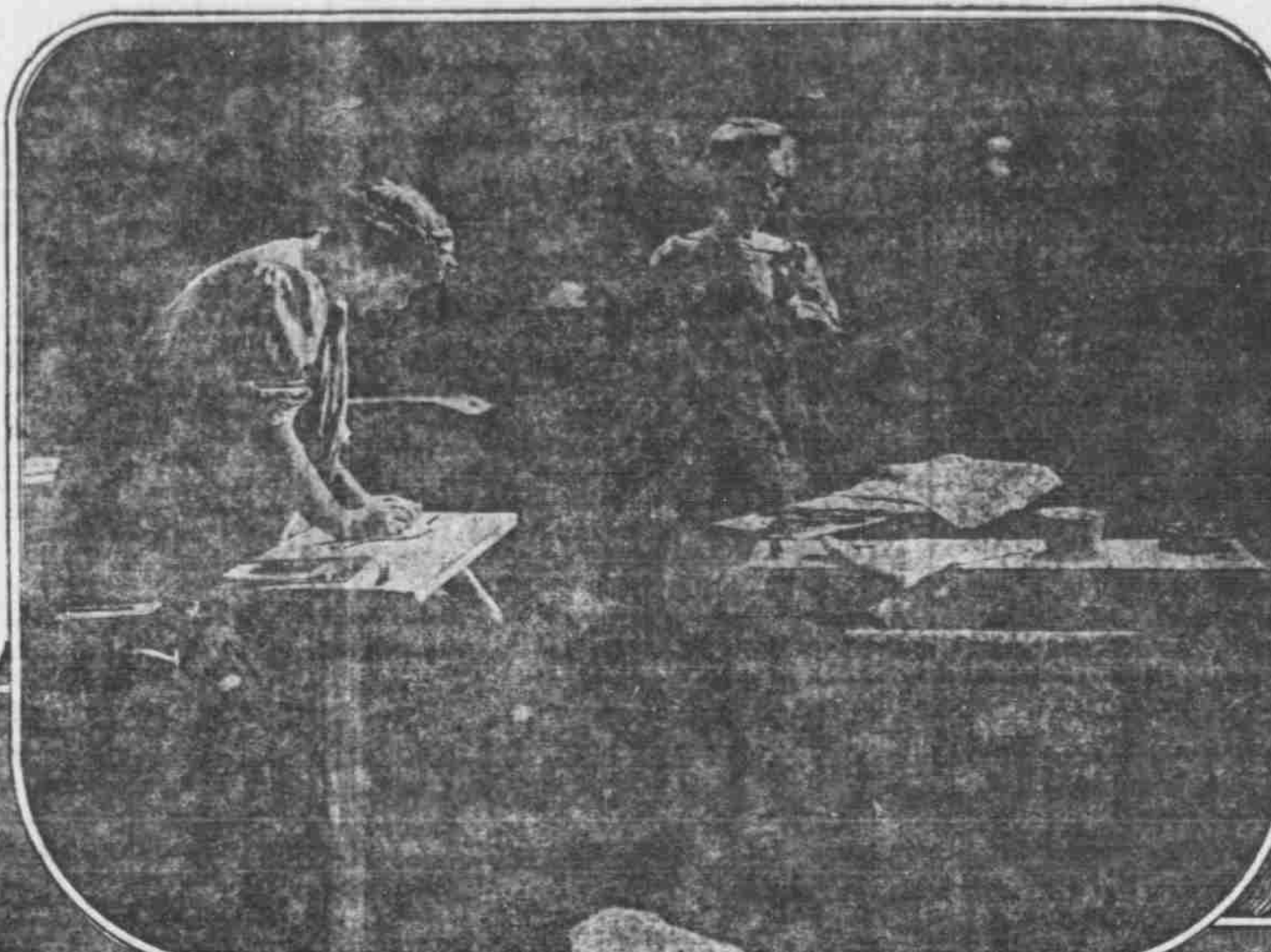


Training Young Women for the Home or for a Business Career

NEW YORK, May 22.—The art school of the Young Women's Christian association of the city of New York, at 7 East Fifteenth street, Manhattan, held its annual exhibition on Wednesday, May 22. Several attractive studios are hidden away on the top floor of the association building, reached by elevator. The exhibits of the business courses and domestic arts department were on the lower floors.

This school first caught the attention of the public through an enthusiastic article in the International Studio three years ago. Can any art come out of the Young Women's Christian association? At all events, can a Young Women's Christian association lead in the new art movement to connect the fine arts and the handicrafts? Many thoughtful people, like Lockwood de Forest, N. A., are watching this school, hoping it may help solve this important problem. Praise has not been denied when the work of the school has competed with that of other institutions, for awards for superiority of workmanship have been received from universal expositions of Paris, St. Louis, Milan and Liege. There is a great revival of the handicrafts in Italy and photographs of the school work of this Young Women's Christian association were taken to four other Italian cities after the Milan exposition and to



BLOCK STAMPING.

ting and applying to fabric, and block carving and stamping. A fine India hanging has been copied this year reproducing the charm of the original in texture, color and pattern in a marvellous way. The art embroidery course is a practical application of the theories of color and design. This is more than the ordinary feminine accomplishment; it is a real art as taught by a graduate of the school, Miss Mary Bacon Jones.

At the end of three years of satisfactory work a diploma granted means good craftsmanship with good feeling for color and form—and what no woman will despise, capacity to dress well at small expense. If she has it in her to be an illustrator or moral painter she has gone on a straight path to that end. If her lot is at home she can make a beautiful home. If she is to be a designer she can use the historic styles, and knows where to go for ideas.

The studios are pleasantly and conveniently located, and up to this time have been sufficiently spacious to permit ample freedom of action and choice of location by the student while she is working out any art scheme, but a new building is an imperative necessity in the near future. The light, now good in all places and especially fine in the north and east studios, which are equipped with the regular studio north light, is endangered by the high buildings going up on all sides.

For these young women lacking the chance to work in the day there are even-



PAINTING.

ing and wood carving. Miss Turner has charge more particularly of the advanced craftsmanship, block printing and woodcutting, the water color work and cast drawing. Miss Jones' work in art embroidery occupies two afternoons in the week.

The work of the students calls not only for knowledge gained of how things should be done but for the power to carry to actual completion these things in several of the branches of study which she has pursued, according to her natural bent. For instance, in the block printing work she starts by making her own design on paper as paste upon the block, this design being satisfactory, she cuts the block out of the gum wood and when it is completed she applies her color scheme with paint of her own mixing and prints her unit by hand upon some chosen fabric—an artistic, decorative design. In stencil work, after creating the design, she traces it upon heavy manila paper, then cuts the stencil with a knife, then she shells it to render it proof against the paints employed in the color scheme. Then having stretched her fabric out upon a padded table she stencils her design with a brush.

In the clay modeling work the student takes a huge lump of moist clay from the supply box in the hall, at first working out some form familiarized in blackboard and brush work. Later she originates a vase form or copies a Barye animal set up before her. She builds up her pottery without the wheel, making her eye true as she contemplates for true outlines for her jar.

Few tools are employed in hand made pottery, so upon her skill and ingenuity depend the finished result. Wood carving justifies the proportion of the time it occupies in the course by the decision and strength it requires and the obedience to the law of the grain of the wood. The student comes into contact with cold facts; if she is careless and goes against the grain the wood is irrevocably spoiled. The designs and the execution are here, as elsewhere, the individual work of the student.

Carpenter's Letter

(Continued from Page Two.)

ing to order, and he cuts up the stralls as his customers want them. The demand for the latter is as great as that for the wheat itself.

Under a tree in the market court men and women are selling fish, fresh and dried. The latter are arranged in little piles of five, each the size of a marble, and they bring about 1 cent a pile. Newby flour is sold. It is made of millet and is brought to the market in closely woven baskets. Other merchants are selling the millet unground.

One of the most popular places is the beer hall. This is in the large market house and is crowded with customers. The barkeepers are women who sit flat on the floor beside great round stone jars that are apparently filled with soups, but really with banana beer, which has a foam somewhat like 4-6 lager. The beer is ladled out into gourds, and the customers take it away sipping at it through straws as they go. The liquor is strong, and frequently pass drunken men and women.

Basukumas Are Ugly.

The natives here are known as the Basukumas. They are ugly black, and they look savage enough. They are still more so out in the country, where the majority dress in cowskins with the hair on. The women wear skirts of such skins, and the men fasten them over their shoulders so that they conceal little more than the upper parts of the body. Here in Mwanza most of the men have only a cloth about the waist, leaving the upper part of the body bare. Babies are carried on the bare backs of their mothers, being fastened there by goatskin slings. Sometimes they are tied on with cords.

The most of the Basukumas are of a strong negro type. They are tall and well formed, but their skins are black or very dark brown, and they have thick lips and flat noses. Their hair is woolly or kinky, and they have original ways of dressing it. Some of the women shave sections of the scalp, and a man will often have a place as big around as the bottom of a tin cup scraped off at the crown.

Sometimes this bare spot is covered with scars, made by cutting and scraping it to cure the headache. Others of the men are perfectly bald, made so by the razor. They grease their heads, and they shine like patent leather dress shoes.

Many of the women divide the hair into small braids, and evidently have clean the partings between them. Others twist the wool out into curls which stand forth like little worms all over the head. They are like angelforms, only black. Imagine a thick-lipped brunette Medusa who wears fish bait instead of snakes, and you have the typical Basukuma beauty. Some of the more giddy of the belles tie shells and beads at the ends of these curls, so that they almost jiggle as they run. I have looked in vain for eyelashes and eyebrows. The Basukuma women pull their eyes out with tweezers. The men also pull out their beards by the roots in the same way.

Natives Who File Their Teeth.

I find that many of the natives about Lake Victoria beautify themselves by filing their teeth. We have men from different parts of the lake now working at loading and unloading the steamer, and, at my request, the captain brought them up on deck and allowed me to examine their jaws. He took each native and held his mouth open while I looked over his teeth. Some men had them filed sharp so that they looked just like the teeth of a saw; others had certain teeth missing, and I was told that they had been knocked out, on the belief that their absence would bring good luck or ward off the bad spirit. This is so among the Kavirondo, who live on the northeast side of the lake. They believe that if a man retains all his lower teeth he will be killed in battle, and that if his wife does not pull out the two middle front ones of the lower jaw he surely will die. For the same reason the woman makes scars in her forehead, and also gashes out a pattern over the front of her abdomen. The Maasi knock out the two lower front teeth, and on the upper side of Uganda, along the Nile, there are tribes that pull out two or more of the lower incisors. This is the case with the Banyoro, who live west of Uganda. They extract the four lower front teeth. This allows the upper ones to grow long, so that they become shovel teeth in old age.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

When Tastes Differ

David Jayne Hill, successor to Charlesagne Tower as the German embassy when a professor at Bucknell university, told this story by way of comment on the remarks of a red hot socialist student: "Young man," he said, "you and your extravagant friends remind me, in your attitude toward capital, of a Philadelphia cook's attitude toward her mistress. "One Christmas time, when I lived at Plainfield, a lady had her cook out to buy the Christmas turkey. But when the cook returned she had two chickens. " "Martha," the lady said, "I told you to get turkey, not chickens. " "I know, mam," Martha answered, "but I don't like turkey." —Circle.

stalled at the expense of a noble of Bama. In the art school the student enters without examination, October 1, and begins at the bottom of the ladder, but one study after another is added and correlated until by the middle of the year she is tracing

the historic styles, hearing lectures on the history of art, modeling, carving, using the T square, designing, doing cast drawing and water color in full swing. The second year is built upon the first and includes plans and elevations, stencil cut-

ting classes; these follow substantially the lines of the day classes, save that the limited time available curtails the work to some extent. One of the present evening classes employed during the day in New York as a stenog-

rapher reaches her home thirty-five miles away on Tuesday and Thursday evenings at midnight. "Are you really rapid?" some one asked. "Oh, yes," was the enthusiastic response. "I am going again next winter."

The faculty of the art department consists of Miss E. A. Walker, Miss H. M. Turner and Miss M. B. Jones. Miss Walker, the director, is responsible for the policy and character of the school and lectures on the history of art and teaches the model-

ing to order, and he cuts up the stralls as his customers want them. The demand for the latter is as great as that for the wheat itself.

Gossip and Stories Told About People Before the Public

PRESIDENTIAL COURTESY. MANY president of modern times were to exhibit the official indecency that John Adams exhibited when Jefferson became president, writes Colonel A. K. McClure in the Circle, he would be denounced by every reputable newspaper and intelligent citizen of the land. It was then, as it is now, the accepted duty of the retiring president to receive the incoming president at the White House and accompany him to the inauguration ceremonies, but the last official act of Adams as president was the nomination of a number of what were called "midnight judges" the night before the inauguration of Jefferson, and during the night he and his family withdrew from the White House, leaving none but the servants to receive the incoming president.

for Schley—and he made it. He sent his reporters, special correspondents and special writers scurrying all over the country. He gathered together a perfect presentation of the case for Schley and against Sampson. He gathered every bit of information that it was possible to collect about Sampson as well as about Schley. He had one striking editorial written setting forth the merits of the Sampson-Schley controversy and pointing out where from a man who was absent and merely constructively a participant in the big fight of Santiago. The material collected was sufficient to make one complete edition of the Baltimore American. The type was set, the plates

cast and one copy of the special edition was printed off. With this under his arm and blood in his eye, General Agnus called upon President McKinley and laid the complete edition of that special edition before McKinley. "There has been printed only this copy," said General Agnus. "It will be published tomorrow if you are still determined to send the Sampson promotion to the senate." President McKinley looked the paper over. "This interests me deeply, General Agnus," he said. "Will you leave it with me. I promise to do nothing in the matter of the senate nominations until I have communicated with you." The result of President McKinley's ex-

amination of that special copy of the special edition of the Baltimore American is well known. Justice was done to Admiral Schley and the plates that were kept locked up in a safe in the Baltimore American building were destroyed. There was never occasion to use more than that one copy.

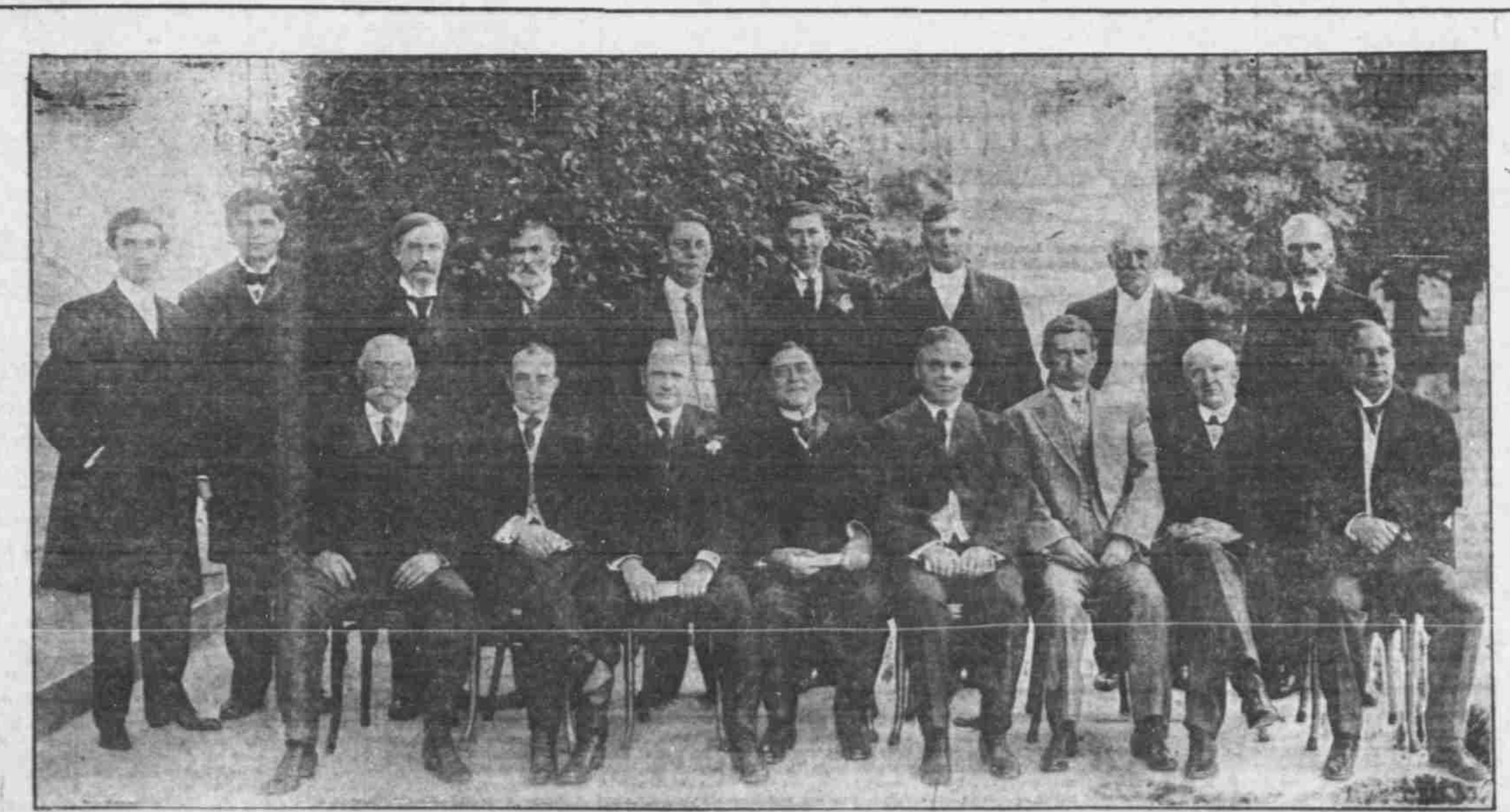
As Leslie M. Shaw Tells It. Leslie M. Shaw of Iowa, formerly secretary of the treasury, has a story on tap to fit almost every situation that presents itself. He was governor of Iowa when President Roosevelt invited him to become a member of his cabinet. He went to Washington in response to a summons from the White House. While Mr. Shaw's appointment had been rumored, it had not

been announced officially and a persistent rumor was in circulation to the effect that he would not accept the cabinet offer. Several correspondents waited on Mr. Shaw at his hotel to learn his intentions regarding the matter. "When I was a boy," he said, "I started off one day on a fishing trip with another boy. We had a long tramp to the fishing place, and, as the weather was warm, we got very thirsty, and upon coming to a farm house my companion suggested that we stop and get a drink of water. The lady of the house not only gave us a drink out of a nice tin dipper, but insisted upon our taking some pie. Bill, my companion, took a large piece, but from diffidence or something, I declined. Bill looked

at me in amazement. 'Yes,' he said, 'I will help yourself to pie when it is passing.' That was pretty sound advice and I have acted on that principle ever since."

Curing a Disease. "When Justice Brewer," said a Kansas lawyer, "was on the Leavenworth circuit as a criminal judge he had no patience with the pleas of hypochondria and such unforgotten notions that were coming to the fore. Once, I remember, a man was being tried before him for shoplifting. A witness said he thought the prisoner had kleptomania. 'I presume, judge,' he added, 'you know what kleptomania is, eh?' 'Yes,' said the judge, 'I do. It is a disease that I am sent here to cure.'"

Some of the Distinguished Men Who Attended the President's Conference at Washington



From the Left, Seated—Lee, Higgins, Dochtel, Wilson, Dimes, Noel and Folk Durka, Meada, Anall and Brook. From the Left, Standing—Ship, secretary; Sheldon, Warren, Dawson, Hoch. GROUP OF GOVERNORS WHO ESTABLISHED PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.—Photo Copyright, 1908, by Harris & Eving, Washington.

It was President Polk who first had the courage to disregard the political passions of the times by inviting Henry Clay, who had been his competitor, to dine with him and Mrs. Polk in the White House. It was near the close of the Polk administration, during which Clay had been a senator most of the time, and I well remember how it shocked the democratic sentiment of the time when it was announced that Clay had dined with President Polk, not on a state occasion, but had been welcomed at the family dinner as a friend. Clay was the soul of chivalry, and Polk was a man of unblemished character and high attainments, and his example of courtesy to Clay has never since been broken.

When Cleveland was defeated by Harrison in 1860, he wrote a very kind letter to his successful competitor, inviting him to give his views as to all the details of the inauguration, and to be the guest of the White House as long before the inauguration as he could find convenient. When, in turn, Cleveland defeated Harrison, the same courtesy was exhibited, and no retiring president could today exhibit any measure of discourtesy to his successor without largely forfeiting public respect.

When Garfield was inaugurated in 1881, General Hancock, who had been his competitor and received within 20,000 the number of votes that were given to Garfield in the entire country, commanded the military escort of Garfield to the capitol for inauguration.

General Agnus and Admiral Schley. It was in one of his fights for a friend and a principle that General Felix Agnus, editor and owner of the Baltimore American, pulled off one of the most remarkable newspaper feints ever recorded in this country. It was at the time that President McKinley was contemplating sending to the senate the naval appointments that General Agnus began to take a lively and dangerous interest in the Sampson-Schley controversy. That is, his interest was dangerous to Admiral Sampson, relates the New York Telegraph.

Not only did there exist a Damon and Pythias friendship between General Agnus and Admiral Schley, but the principle involved appealed to General Agnus. He learned that it was the intention of President McKinley to send to the senate the names of Schley and Sampson on the same day, but giving Sampson the preference and a rating much higher than that of Schley. All the fighting blood in General Agnus' body was aroused by this information. It was up to him to make a fight

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