



A BUDDY OF TIRO

# EMANCIPATED WOMAN IN THE SOUTH SEAS



NATIVE WOMEN BY THEIR MODE OF FISH AND POI

**W**OMAN has emancipated herself in the tropical isles of the Pacific. Once she did all the drudgery, now she makes leis of flowers for the men to wear about their heads while they do the hard work necessary to support the family. At best the Polynesian woman will only work with her husband, but never for him. The beautiful results of her industry of long ago in the South Seas, when man was master, are almost things of the past, to be found nowadays as price-less relics in the museums of the world.

In the good old days before a Hawaiian queen celebrated the death of her warrior husband by declaring nothing taboo or forbidden to her sex, the Hawaiian woman lived on a slim diet. She might make mats and catch fish for her husband, but she could not eat them, nor could she dine off the same mat, made by her hands, from which her lord and master ate, nor could she even eat in the presence of her own son whom she brought into the world.

Once the "taboo" was removed, the woman became the equal of the man, and the arts languished. When kings could command and kill the disobedient, rulers of Hawaii wore a robe of feathers that took many women a century to complete, and thousands of men as long to gather the few feathers that each wild bird of the mountains



WOMAN PULLING TIRO FOR POI



NATIVE POLYNESIAN TIRO TO MAKE POI

supplied for the royal robe of yellow, valued at a million dollars, the most costly royal robe in existence, and the handwork of savage women who have long forgotten the art that once was theirs, when their fingers created feather robes for their husband chiefs to wear.

Today when a royal personage dies in Hawaii, ancient kahilis, or wands of feathers, are carefully reconstructed by those who still preserve the art of putting them together, and after the royal interment they are again taken apart and put carefully away. In days of old even Queen Liliuokalani worked with her own hands a feather wand that preceded to the grave poor Queen Emma, last descendant of the first American to make Hawaii his home. Again this kahili was carried before the funeral cortege of Prince David, and will in time precede Liliuokalani herself to the last resting place of Hawaiian kings and queens, the royal mausoleum.

Sometimes one may still observe a family of women in Hawaii wearing one of the old-time, all but price-less mats, but it is tedious work and the over-educated college-bred girl of Hawaii does not take toll kindly. Besides the art must be learned in childhood when the fingers are supple, and nowadays the public schools have truant officers and every family a sewing machine. Every Hawaiian girl, however, is an adept at weaving wreaths and chains of flowers. The lei women are one of the sights of Honolulu. For the man she loves the Hawaiian girl will still weave a hat of native fibre around which she will make a band of feathers to express her "aloha" or love for the wearer.

As the native arts and industries in the South Seas are abandoned one by one before the onward march of civilization, the aboriginal of the tropics are left idle, quickly forget how to work and pass away. In the good old days it took a muscular cannibal full six months to chop out with primitive stone implements his log canoe. In New Zealand the most expert wood carvers were employed for years at a stretch fashioning with stone hatchets the headpiece for a war canoe. In every South Sea village the sound of the women beating out tapa cloth was heard from morning till night, but nowadays all these things are done in a twinkling by machinery in civilized lands, sold to the South Sea Islanders for the coconuts they pick up under the trees. There is no further incentive for them to work, so nature seems to say to them, "Then why live?" Civilization has clothed the savage and robbed him of his handicrafts, but it has not yet succeeded in making him work for the white man, as the white man wishes him to work.

In the good old days of the great King Kamehameha, some ninety odd years ago, every Hawaiian man was a warrior, skilled in the construction of artistic war clubs and double canoes almost as large as modern ships. The women

wove some of the most wonderful feather robes ever worn by royalty, and to this day the few old natives who still preserve alive the art of beating tapa cloth, turn out designs the like of which is to be found nowhere else in the Pacific, real works of art, while the few Hawaiian mats that are still woven rank above any made in the South Seas. Modern aniline dyes have lightened the labors of the Hawaiian remnant of native cloth makers, but I have many a time come across the Fijian men and women in their forests working all day long with a will digging roots and herbs from which to extract colors. The time has not yet quite come in Fiji when all the population may sit with hands folded, waiting for the end.

but all over the South Seas the handicraft of the native workmen is becoming more and more a rarity to be snapped up for preservation in the world's great museums.

In New Zealand it is a penal offense to attempt to export a bit of Maori carving, no living Maori may be employed upon a bit of native art work for a foreigner, no matter what the price offered the workman may be, he must sell to the government. In the New Hebrides, wood carving is all but a lost art. Today in the native villages, in the home of a chief where the old filigree woodwork dividing the hut in two rooms still stands, only the very oldest workers in the villages can repair it properly. Where there are no old men, clumsy patchwork is made of it, and as for the young men, they know nothing whatsoever of the art. Practically it has already died out.

I had seen the Pandanus tree growing in Hawaii, I have even sat down and watched the Hawaiians who, in spite of their childhood spent in the public schools, still preserve the art of mat making, and seated upon the flooring of their modern piazzas, their legs under them, keep their fingers busy with the long strips of leaves that some one else has dried and cured for them. It was not until I had spent some time among the Fijians that I met those who collect their own leaves and follow the process of mat making from start to finish.

The woman's work in the South Seas is to help the man. He builds the canoe, she helps to paddle it; she creates pottery, he takes it to a market; he climbs to cut down the ripened coconut, she whynes the baskets that carry the dried kernel or copra to the trader. If tapa is to be made the man helps to gather the bark. And so it goes, the South Sea island woman has nearly everywhere in the Pacific achieved her emancipation, owns her own sewing machine and bids a cheerful "koha" (farewell) to the industries at which her mother was an artist. She has attained equality with man, but the world has lost something that she might gain everything.

## Peace Made The Quaker Face

What made the Quaker face? Not a broad brimmed hat or a gray bonnet, as the flippant assert. Costume will not make it, as you may prove for yourself at the next masquerade. In part, it was the mysticism, the reserve and the self-reliance of the Quaker mind. These things were the very essence of the society, and they led to a subconscious command to be silent, to be calm, to hide the emotions of the too often rebellious heart, which in turn helped to mold the faces one sees in the portraits and among the Friends still left who belong to the old rule.

It used to be said in our Quaker town that one could tell by their manners the children who had been sent to the Friends' school, because once a week in meeting they had to sit for an hour in perfect quiet. Think of a family, of a community, where the heart was put under discipline for life! But this is not all, for I have left out the causes which were chiefly responsible for the most charming element of the features of the old Friends—an enduring peace. There have been unpeaceful Quakers and unpeaceful Quakeresses. More than one member of our meeting, so I am told, stamped out of First Day service and slammed the door behind them when the unorthodox Hicksites began

**Bad for Her Child.**  
"I see that your husband is taking one of your neighbor's children as a caddy when he goes on the golf links."  
"Yes."  
"But why doesn't your own son go with him? Doesn't he like to carry his father's clubs?"  
"Yes, but I put a stop to it when I found out what terrible language my husband uses when he foibles. I made him get another boy or drop the game."

**Lazy Little Prue.**  
"Sue—Wouldn't you just like to be as happy as a lark?"  
"Prue—No, indeed. Think of the time they have to get up—Lippincott's."

**Compensation.**  
"Tailor—The last suit I made for you was a little tight, so I am making this one looser. I give every one a square deal—Pole Mele."

their preaching. I have heard that one of our ancestresses was a scold, and there was Cousin Amelia, who used to shake her finger at an obstinate driver when he refused to uncheck his horse, and say: "Just wait till thee gets to the next world. Then thee'll see what will happen!"

As I have remarked, the Quaker project was not always successful. But for once popular opinion is quite right—the Quaker face, particularly the Quaker woman's face, was transfused with peace. Is it not natural? Where could be found "the world's sweet inn from pain and wearisome turmoil," if not in the older communities of Friends kept away poverty; where not only war, but strife also, and civil and domestic discord, were banned so explicitly that it was forbidden to decide by majorities at meetings; where a rivalry in dress and in fortities at meetings; where a rivalry in dress and in station were restrained as far as fallible human nature would permit? How could peace fall to be resident in a society which believed that God was not in his heaven, but among us, and that as long as one lived without affection, did the daily task, kept the heart tender and the body pure, all was right with the world?—Henry Seidel Canby, in the Century Magazine.

**Explained.**  
Ascum—Tell me, which is proper? Would you say, "It is possible for two to live on \$10 a week" or "on \$10 weekly?"  
Wise—Well, I'd say: "It is possible for two to live on \$10 a week weekly."—Catholic Standard and Times.

**Warning Off.**  
Impeccuous Nobelman—Sir, I understand you have a peerless daughter.  
Old Moneybags—Yes, and you might as well understand first as last, that she is going to stay peerless as far as you fortune hunters are concerned.

**A Roland for An Oliver.**  
"Mr. Stint, I want to marry your daughter."  
"Would you promise me, sir, to support her in the way to which she has been accustomed?"  
"Oh, no, sir, I wouldn't be that mean to her."

## RAJAH'S THEFT-PROOF SAFE

Indian Ruler's Shrewd Idea Which Taxed the Ingenuity of the First of Experts.

Some years ago a famous firm of British locksmiths received an order that taxed all the ingenuity of their experts. It being a point of honor with the firm that no order, however modestly ingenious, shall baffle the in-

ventive faculty of their designers, or the technical skill of their workmen, it was determined that the customer should have what he wanted. Now this order came from an Indian rajah. After the manner of dusky potentates, he suffered from the dual possession of dishonest servants and magnificent gems. The gems had been disappearing at an alarming rate, and although only seven servants had ac-

cess to the box containing them, it had been found impossible to discover the culprit. Whether the rajah dismissed his retinue or put them to death on suspicion, the thefts continued with unbroken regularity. In his perplexity and distress the rajah thought of the famous firm in London. He wanted to catch the thief besides preserving his jewels. The rajah's order was for an exceedingly complicated lock. He wanted a safe fitted with eight different keys, one for each of his servants and one for himself. A piece of glass about eight inches square was to be let into the front of the safe. To carry out his wishes the lock must be so constructed that upon the opening of the safe by any particular key the photograph of the opener should appear immediately in front of the glass, to remain there until another key had been inserted. Thus it would always be possible to tell who had opened the safe. Whether this unique lock answered its purpose is not a matter of history, but it was a clever device.—Sunday Illustrated Magazine.

## JUSTICE ALTON B. PARKER MAKES THE KEYNOTE SPEECH FOR DEMOCRACY

DRAW A STRIKING PARALLEL BETWEEN THE QUIET DIGNITY AT BALTIMORE WITH THE DISGRACEFUL SCENES AT CHICAGO NATIONAL CONVENTION.

### TARIFF WAS ONE OF HIS PRINCIPAL TOPICS IN SPEECH

He Opposes the Class Distinction and Demands Laws For the Masses and Also Enactments to Restrain the Combinations of Wealth From Imposing Upon the Poor—Many People Were Present to Hear the Speech.—There Was Much Cheering Done.

Baltimore.—Former Justice Alton B. Parker of New York, who was elected temporary chairman of the convention, was greeted with great applause as he stepped upon the platform to deliver the keynote speech.

Judge Parker said in part: "We meet while the hills yet echo to wild cries of liar, thief, and traitor, and furious walls of fraud, bribery, treachery and corruption; and our ears are weary with the din of the articulate shrieking and passionate vilification of the most shameful brawl of our political history. Our candidates, however, are, without exception, men of such lofty mien that we meet immune from the distemper which seized the Chicago convention and privileged to discharge a solemn public duty calmly, deliberately, seriously."

"The cause of government by the people the world over has been nationally checked by the disgraceful brawl which terminated in the bedlam of Chicago. Every good citizen has been put to shame by the brutality and the abuse which characterized this wrangle between a President and ex-President. Gratitude, friendship, party loyalty, patriotism and common decency were forgotten in the tussle. "The assault upon the unwritten prohibition against a third term made in the wild scramble for the Republican nomination warns us of the vital necessity of incorporating in our constitution a safeguard against repeated terms."

"The man who split his party at Chicago, once recognized the third term tradition and acknowledged its application to his situation. On the eve of his triumph in nineteen hundred four he said: 'The wise custom which limits the President to two terms regards the substance and not the form, and under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination.' "Wrong in this year of grace, he was right in that. Peradventure he was honest with his soul and he may have confessed to it that even a President may be tempted to resort to sordid devices and shameless importunities to gain his ambition. If so, he was in mental condition to realize to the full the danger to the republic involved in setting aside a custom constituting the only bulwark against assaults of men whose ambition chokes their patriotism and whose selfish desire for personal victory and power throttles those moral scruples with which they may once have been endowed."

"Would the man who threw his hat in the ring and sought to slug his opponent over the ropes in his fight for a third term rest satisfied with its achievements?"

"Clearly his lust of power would have brooked no such limitation. A third term would not have whetted his desire for more and as the terms slipped away each renewal would discover greater injury to our constitution, to the form of government established under it and to every legal curb on his imperious will. This is the man who menaced us with an increase of Federal power by usurpation of states rights and without authority of constitutional amendment; the man who took the Isthmus of Panama, and let Congress debate about it afterward; the man who having enough money to send the fleet on its famous cruise to the Pacific sent it without

sanction of Congress, leaving it to appropriate the money for the return when Congress deemed that necessary. This is the man who advocated Federal incorporation for the increase of power at Washington and the lightening of legal burdens on the corporations; the man who authorized the absorption of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Co. by the Steel Trust; the man who, by many such drastic acts, and by unnumbered words has sought to batter down our statutory and constitutional safeguards."

"He who runs may read the danger of the country ruled by such a man. "Unquestionably we have been wrong in assuming that a tradition against a third term constitutes a sufficient safeguard against unscrupulous ambition for unlimited power. We need a definite constitutional limitation which shall prevent imperialistic souls from forcing personal continuation in office for long periods or for life and the personal selection of a successor in office. And the constitutional provision should limit to a single term."

"In this great country which boasts a wealth of one hundred and thirty billion as against eighty billion for Great Britain and Ireland; sixty-five billion for France and sixty billion for Germany, all are conscious that too large a part of our wealth has been secured by a small percentage of our population and that the cost of living rises faster than the average income."

"The principal cause of all this is to be found in the tariff statutes and in the combinations restraining trade and competition, created for the purpose of wringing from the public every dollar which the tariff statutes make possible. "The average of duties under the tariff of 1789 was eight and one-half per cent. Now the average is 50 per cent."

"Protected interests benefited by two increases during the war, the first to an average of 37 1/2 per cent, the second to 47 per cent. That high average, then excused only by the exigencies of the war is exceeded now, as the average is nearly 50 per cent."

"The Republican party has thus geared the machinery of government to enrich the few at the expense of the many."

"An awakening of the people led the Republican national convention of 1908 by its platform to promise a revision. "In vain did the people demand of Congress the fulfillment of the Republican pledge, for the masters of that party—the protected interests—insisted upon the pound of flesh nominated in the bond."

"Mr. Taft said in a speech in 1908 that during the preceding ten years nine-tenths of the combinations to restrain trade had come into existence. During nearly all that time the Republican party was in control of every Northern, Eastern and Western state. "The reason for the encouraging inactivity of the Republican officials is plain. The tariff beneficiaries were and for many years had been contributing to campaign funds of the party which in turn protected the special privileges enjoyed by the donors. But competition prevented in some instances the collection from the people of the full sum stipulated in the tariff. To secure it all, tempted by the cupid and stimulated the ingenuity of the beneficiaries. But one way could be found—combination

### SOME OF THE PROBABLE PLANKS OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

**Baltimore.**—They declare, among other things, for the following: A tariff for revenue only. The breaking of the control of big business over the affairs of the country. A regulation of the money trust so that it shall not be a menace to the country, and the destruction of its power to create panics. An income and, possibly, an inheritance tax. Effective regulation of the trusts, and a declaration in favor of the per-

sonal punishment of directors of such organizations as violate the law. Full publicity in all the affairs of the government. The publication of the names of contributors of campaign funds before election.

The idea of having the platform short and crisp, with the pledges made in the fewest possible words, seems to be growing in favor. It is regarded as unwise to have it filled with denunciation of the Repub-

lican party for its misdeeds, because it is regarded as certain that the people are fully aware of this. Several Southern delegates added their voices to a protest against any plank in the platform calling for the free admission of raw materials. The industrial development of the South in recent years and the development of its productive capacity of raw materials as well, causes delegates from the states most affected to look with disfavor on radical free trade legislation.

"We are indebted to the President for the evidence that his predecessor having first enjoyed an interview with George W. Perkins restrained his Attorney General from bringing suit against the Harvester combination. "For the Steel Corporation he went further, for he wrote his Attorney General in advance of its absorption of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Co., that he had decided to interpose no objection."

"Indeed he apparently stood ready to perform similar kindly offices for all corporations, for he advocated the passage of a statute permitting voluntary submission of all engaged in interstate commerce to Federal authority with the advantage to them of immunity from prosecution because of contracts made if stamped in advance with executive approval as reasonable."

"Whatever excuse may be offered, the ugly truth is that the Republican national machine has received the moneys of the corporate and individual beneficiaries of the tariffs and combinations and in return has compelled Congress to continue high the tariff rates and their Attorney Generals to close their eyes to violations of law."

"I submit that the jury of the people should find as a general verdict that the failure of the executive and legislative branches of government both federal and state, to protect the people from the special privilege hunters and graft seekers, is deeply rooted in a corrupt alliance between the latter and leaders of the Republican party." Upon that verdict but one judgment can be entered—that of eviction."

Judge Parker quoted the much-discussed letter written by Colonel Roosevelt to the late E. H. Harriman and said Mr. Harriman read between the lines of that letter, hurried to Washington, hurried back and promptly raised the quarter of a million demanded with \$10,000 over for good measure."

"The time has come when the salvation of the country demands the destruction of the leaders of a debauched party, and the restoration to place and power of men of high ideals who will wage unceasing war against corruption in politics, who will enforce the law against both rich and poor and who will treat guilt as personal and punish it accordingly."

"For their crimes against American citizenship the present leaders of the Republican party should be destroyed."

"For making and keeping the bargain to take care of the tariff protected interests in consideration of campaign funds they should be destroyed."

"For encouraging the creation of combinations to restrain trade, and refusing to enforce the law, for a like consideration they should be destroyed."

"For the lavish waste of the public funds; for the fraudulent disposition of the people's domain and for their contribution toward the division of the people into classes, they should be destroyed."

"For these efforts to seize for the executive department of the federal government powers rightfully belonging to the states they should be destroyed."

"All destruction would be theirs, this year, if we but do our duty. "What is our duty? To think alike as to men and measures? Impossible! Even for our great party! There is not a reactionary among us. All Democrats are progressives. But it is inevitably human that we shall not all agree that in a single highway is found the only road to progress or each make the same man of all our worthy candidates his first choice."

"It is our duty to put aside all selfishness, to consent cheerfully that the majority shall speak for each of us and to agree that this convention shall stand shoulder to shoulder, intoning the praises of our chosen leader—and that will be his due, whichever of the honorable and able men now claiming our attention be chosen."

### First Money King at Convention.

Baltimore.—For the first time one of the great money kings of America has appeared in person at the national political convention to carry on the fight for the money interests. Mr. Thomas F. Ryan, multi-millionaire, of New York, one of the heads of the tobacco trust, head of the New York Railroad interests, and a power in traction and financial circles generally, came to Baltimore Tuesday in his private car over the Pennsylvania railroad.

### Hand Will Show Says Delegates.

Baltimore.—In spite of the interest in the temporary chairmanship fight and the speculation as to whether the Murphy-Mack-Sullivan-Taggart combination could put the "steam roller" over Mr. Bryan, there was considerable platform talk Tuesday among the delegates. Mr. Bryan probably will be chairman of the committee on resolutions. He will be the representative of his state on that committee and his position in the party is such that the place will be conceded to him by common consent.

### Platform Underwood Forces Want.

Baltimore.—The Underwood forces want a platform which will conform to that adopted by the Democrats of Alabama, as far as it is applicable. That platform declared for a tariff for revenue only, and demanded that such taxes be limited to the necessity of the government when honestly and economically administered. It demanded the rigid regulation of trusts and monopolies, denounced the "profligate waste" of public money by recent Republican congresses, and favored the election of senators by the people.

### WILLIAM J. BRYAN DID AT BALTIMORE WHAT ROOSEVELT DID AT CHICAGO

Baltimore.—Substitute William Jennings Bryan for Theodore Roosevelt and the situation which confronted the Democratic convention at its opening session Tuesday is but a repetition of the Republican situation at Chicago. Here, as there, is the irreconcilable conflict between the radical and the conservative-progressive wings of the party. Here, as there, the national committee stands for the conservatives and is determined on the destruction

of the disturbing element. By a curious coincidence, the figures are almost the same. In Chicago the national committee stood 32 members against Colonel Roosevelt. Last night the national committee by 21 votes selected Judge Alton Parker, of New York, for the temporary chairman of the convention. In Chicago Mr. Roosevelt's hat was in the ring. Here Mr. Bryan has thrown his hat into the ring, and here, as in Chicago, the national committee has welcomed the

challenge. There is the same violent language. Mr. Bryan Tuesday night gave out a statement that recalled Colonel Roosevelt at his best. The majority of the national committee, said Mr. Bryan, is under the control of the "predatory interests." "Talk about harmony," he said, "is absurd." The Belmont-Ryan-Murphy crowd, which dictated Mr. Taft's nomination, is as active here as at Chicago, and the same corrupting influences are seeking control.