

WOMEN'S CLUBS

EDITED BY MRS. SARAH A. EVANS

WOMEN'S WORK

Portland's Garbage Problem

The following paper was read before the department of economic inquiry of the Woman's club by Mrs. J. W. Bennett, a member of the club:

There are two functions of government which have never been disputed except by the anarchist, who disputes all government:

First—The preserving of the public peace. Second—the conservation of the public health. It is with the latter function of government that we wish to deal.

America has proved, in Cuba and elsewhere, that the clean city is the healthy city, and the filthy city is the city ripe for a harvest of disease and death. It is entirely practicable for the municipal government to keep the city clean, and it is therefore its duty, as well as its right, to keep the city clean, and therefore of municipal health, and therefore of municipal cleanliness, and therefore of municipal health. If we eliminate the proper disposal of sewage, we embrace in the problem of proper collection and disposal of the city's garbage.

If garbage collection is to be efficient, it must be under the direct control of the municipality. This proposition needs no argument with those who understand even the rudiments of municipal sanitation. Portland is a shining example of the wrong way to handle the garbage problem. It has no public garbage collection. Kitchen and market refuse is removed from the city by about 60 private scavengers employed directly by the householders. The service is strictly a matter of private contract between the scavenger and the householder. For the service the householder pays the scavenger from 50 cents to \$1.50 a month. Some pay the charge exceeds the higher sum. In other words, each householder pays from \$6 to \$18 a year for having his garbage collected, or rather carted away, and this is done from one to three times a week. In the residential sections, the law requires that restaurants and such places have daily garbage collections.

Big Cost of System.

Placing the population of Portland at 120,000, and estimating six persons to a house, Portland would contain 20,000 dwellings. Estimating the average garbage collection charge at \$10 a year, the total cost for garbage collection would be \$200,000 for each 12 months. Cut this estimate one-fourth in order to make it conservative, and garbage collection would still cost the city \$150,000 a year, a perfectly monstrous charge.

Portland, with about five times Portland's population, collects and disposes of its garbage for about \$30,000 a year. In Baltimore, with approximately five times Portland's population, this service costs about \$15,000 a year. In St. Louis, with about five times as much as it should pay, and still it is a truly miserable garbage collection service. The system puts a premium on evasion of the health ordinances. If the service was paid out of municipal funds, every body would avail himself of the service. Now the economical but uncleanly householder scatters garbage in fence corners or tries to conceal it in compost heaps, to the detriment of the public health.

It is absolutely necessary that the municipality shall have direct control of its garbage collection if health ordinances are to be enforced. Fines provided for in a contract, or rather forfeiture of a portion of the contract price, or the discharge of faithful municipal servants, are much more effective than sporadic appeals to police courts. Besides there are a hundred regulations as to the covering of vehicles, the cleanliness of vessels for garbage, the time of collection which cannot be enforced unless the municipality is in direct control. At least these are not and have not been enforced.

To meet this phase of the problem Portland should have introduced into the city council and pushed through an ordinance providing for municipal collection of garbage. It should be made an emergency measure and the service should be installed as soon as funds for the purpose can be made available. It is more important to Portland than either harbor improvement or the Lewis and Clark fair, however important these things may be. Visitors to Portland judge the city largely by its cleanliness and tidiness. Residents of Portland will find that the absence of evil odors and disgusting sights will make the city a more pleasant and safer place to live. The Portland pocketbook will be benefited by at least \$100,000 a year

by the placing of this service on a sound and a sane basis.

As to the other part of the problem, the disposal of the city's garbage, this is an excellent time to open up that question also. Portland has a garbage crematory located in the northern portion of the city on the edge of a stagnant and shallow pond formerly fed by overflow from the river.

At this crematory market and kitchen refuse is supposed to be reduced to ashes. In connection with this crematory there are dumps in which are thrown ashes, stable refuse, old paper, tin cans, broken china and miscellaneous assortment of odds and ends which, mixed with the stagnant water in the summer time, is more odoriferous than attractive. Naturally it is not liked by the residents in the neighborhood.

The crematory, which cost about \$15,000, has a capacity of about 75 to 80 cubic yards a day. It is said to be too small for the needs of Portland and the objections of the residents to it, taken in connection with the desire for a larger plant, will make a change of location and an enlargement necessary in the near future.

This crematory employs from three to five men and consumes from five to ten cords of wood per day. It may, therefore, be seen that the annual cost of maintenance and operation must approximate \$8,000. It may be more.

This is one of the modern methods of disposing of garbage. It is not an economical method, especially when paper, worth \$6 to \$8 a ton, is burned in the dumps and stable refuse is used for filling land upon which some day the city will expand. Neither is it economical to throw away ashes which are in less wasteful communities found very valuable in building operations or in the laying of cement walks. Indeed in eastern cities ashes are a considerable source of revenue to the city.

A rival of incineration as a means of garbage disposal, is reduction, successfully practiced at St. Louis, Buffalo and other points. By this method of garbage disposal the grease is saved from the garbage and becomes a considerable source of revenue while the residue is made bases for fertilizers. As high as \$2.47 in such products have been realized from each ton of garbage.

In view of all this, Portland should take this opportunity to open up this whole question of garbage disposal. It should, through its city council, appoint an expert commission of sanitary experts and engineers to look carefully into the various systems of garbage disposal and report within a few months the best system for Portland. Then when the time came to move the crematory that system could be installed, which would be the least offensive, the most economical and the most effective.

While awaiting the report of such a commission, Portland could get its garbage service in working order. It could insist that householders keep separate ashes and garbage proper. It should also require them to separate from both the scrap-iron and the paper. These can all be made sources of revenue. Clean garbage cans closely covered should be installed so they are allowed to spoil or become offensive.

Let Portland clean house and join the procession of municipalities with enlightened, economical and modern systems of sanitation.

HOUSEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

The establishment of a School of Domestic Science in Seattle a little more than a year ago has been the dropping of a pebble into the pool, whose circle increases until the whole surface becomes disturbed. In January, 1903, Miss Ellen R. Miller, who the Woman's club of Portland feels proud to claim as a member, was called to Seattle to give a course of demonstrations in cooking and domestic science. Mrs. Miller's knowledge of the subject and her lucid manner of imparting it to others, so impressed the members of the association here, that she was at once permanently engaged by the board of the Young Woman's Christian association.

Since that time the school has gone rapidly forward until the close of the last term, had been paid, but a surplus was turned in to the association treasury.

Nor has the good work stopped there, but such an interest has been aroused in better housekeeping and all that pertains thereto, that a united effort is now being made towards securing better service in the home, or, in short, solving the much-trodden subject, the servant girl problem. To be sure, everyone looks askance when this subject is broached, and the results of this effort are only problematic, but the attempt is commendable at least, and the plans proposed are worthy of consideration at least.

In response to a call issued jointly by the Y. W. C. A. and the Woman's Century club about 60 women met and, after many opinions were expressed, and much discussion indulged in as to the most feasible methods with which to meet the situation, a "Housekeepers' association" was formed, whose primary object shall be to establish a bureau of information along lines that will be diametrically opposed to the methods employed by employment agencies.

Mrs. Carr, who is said never to fail in anything she undertakes, and whose untiring efforts is due the incorporation of kindergartens into the Seattle public schools, has been made president of the new organization, which has its headquarters at the Y. W. C. A. This first step is followed up with equal wisdom there may be developments along the line of domestic service that will set the pace for others to follow.

SACAJAWA BOARD MEETING.

During the week last past satisfactory progress has been made in the history

keeping family records, or going back to dusty archives to find who and what we are. In regard to patriotic organizations that are built upon the deeds of an ancestry, a woman of superior education and culture recently said: "It is building up an American aristocracy which is detrimental to our free institutions," and a dear old patriot—erratic if you please—but with a long line of patriotic ancestors, absolutely refused to give his children his family record when they wanted to join the "Daughters," curtly dismissing them with the remark: "There is nothing in your family to be ashamed of; they were all honest and patriotic, but a name you don't make for yourself isn't worth having."

But when Miss Hazard adds, "to gather records and recollections of their section of the country," she touches a responsive chord in the heart of every western woman. Eastern women are not as awake to this necessity as the women of the coast, perhaps because they did not begin life when history began making, and they are so used to seeing old landmarks and hearing family traditions they are not so sensitive to their interest or importance.

What a sight it would be to some of our eastern club sisters to see that sumptuous banquet, spread year after year by the pioneer women of Portland, presided over by Mrs. Cartwright, with the graciousness of true pioneer hospitality, and served by the native daughters, to that noble but fast diminishing band of pioneers numbering, however into the hundreds yet. "Pioneer days" indeed! Not the talking over old times on paper and the superficial gossamer of the struggles of days gone by, but the warm hand clasp; the familiar voices; the real heart to heart talks over the times that tried men's souls, the strength, the help and the beauty of friendships that are lasting through time, even to the border of eternity. This is the "Pioneer day" of western women keep.



MRS. HENRY WALDO COE.

of the organization. News has been received that the Idaho and Washington women have gone systematically to work to raise their proportion of the funds, the first tangible result being a handsome cash donation from the "Outlook club" of Weiser, Idaho. Two more memberships have been added to the association from the D. A. R. of New York, and \$5 from the Friday Afternoon club of Athena.

Last but by no means least, through Hon. George Orin, great sachem of the Improved Order of Red Men of Oregon the co-operation of that patriotic organization has been secured and the members of the board now feel their goal is in sight.

An entertainment on an extensive scale is being planned for the near future in Portland, after which through the tribe here, a plan has been matured to reach other tribes in the state and through them all the tribes of the United States.

The right and justice of erecting a statue to this Indian woman appealed to this highly patriotic body of men at once and right nobly have they taken it up.



MRS. FRED EPPINGER Of Baker City, Or.

up. This plan when carried out will relieve the association of a large part of the financial responsibility.

At the adjourned meeting of the board which was held at the home of Mrs. C. M. Cartwright, February 23, it

was decided that on account of the accumulating of business it would be necessary to hold regular board meetings hereafter, and the second and fourth Tuesdays of the month were determined upon; the hour 3:30 and place 215 Seventh street. The board meeting will always be open to any one interested in the work.

The next important step to be taken will be to ask for designs and bids for the pedestal which is the intention of the association shall be Oregon stone and carved by Oregon workmen.

GRANTS PASS.

The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's club was held February 6, at the parlors of the Presbyterian church with a large number of the ladies of the club in attendance.

Considerable business of importance was disposed of, one point of general interest and from which gratifying results should follow, was the decision to hold mothers' meetings in connection with the public schools, committed to a committee of teachers. The first meeting was held February 24 at the East school building, in charge of the superintendent of public schools. The subject for discussion was "Punctuality." Mothers cannot fail to appreciate the value of their children's forming early habits of punctuality and this co-operation of parents and teachers is the correct way of accomplishing it. The committee appointed from the club consists of Mesdames Jennie Thomas, Lydia Parker, Jennie Davis, Jennie Dennison and Susie E. Bates.

The securing of the appropriation assigned this department for the Sacajawa statue was taken up and referred to the Lewis and Clark committee which will meet Saturday of this week with Mrs. Agnes Pigney as chairman.

The club voted to federate with the national federation of clubs and send delegates to the biennial at St. Louis. This club will be entitled to two delegates, and the unanimous choice of the club for one delegate was their efficient president, Mrs. Hattie Young.

Arrangements were completed for the Edhel Palmer recital which will be given under the auspices of the club at the Grants Pass opera house February 26. Miss Palmer, who has been making a brilliant record at the University of Oregon, school of music, was formerly a Grants Pass girl. She will be assisted in the recital by her teacher, Mrs. Rose Hollenbeck, piano instructor at the University of Oregon school of music.

The literary program rendered during the afternoon was generally conceded to be one of the most entertaining of the many pleasures of the program. The study of the Brownings grows more interesting as the members proceed.

Miss Parker read very effectively Mrs. Browning's poem "Insufficiency," and Mrs. Gault sang the song embodying the words of the which justly elicited the most enthusiastic applause.

A pretty duet for lute and guitar was rendered by Mrs. Demare and Mrs. Wilson and the program of the afternoon was most pleasingly closed by an address on "Property Rights of Women" by Mrs. George W. Durham. Mrs. Durham, who was formerly a Portland teacher, was well versed on the points of her subject, and has a good delivery. The address was short, pithy and to the point, and well received by those present.

Co-Operation and Concentration

"The man who seeks one thing in life, and but one, may hope to achieve it before life be done; But he who seeks all things wherever his eyes go, is sure to achieve nothing but a harvest of barren regrets."

This principle is never truer than in club work. First came the literary club, which recognized nothing as "woman's sphere" but self-culture, and elegant dames indeed they made of themselves, but no sooner was their cocoon broken and they were spread to catch the breeze, that it was "whither and away" to every flower that caught their fancy. Woman's work today is as broad as the universe, but that it is not being so well done is rapidly becoming a recognized fact. The State Federation or the club year book which contains committees or departments upon any and every conceivable subject can safely be classed among those that are weak in result.

Women have not been slow to see this, and with their usual alertness have set about retrieving some of their lost ground.

Co-operation and concentration is being accepted in state after state, as the key note to success. Texas was almost the first to see the benefit that would accrue from concentrating its best efforts upon one object, and adopted library work as the most useful. The result has been to put Texas in the front rank of state and library work.

New York, after many years of disjunct work, at the conference of pre-

sents this winter promulgated this sentiment: "The New York federation wishes to stand for some definite philanthropic purpose." A trades school for girls seems to them the most needful, and that is what they have decided to make their state work.

Lincoln, Neb., is another example of concentrated work, and the record they are making would excite the envy of almost any city federation. This is the latest report from them:

"With a population of something over 40,000 the Woman's club membership of 643 is remarkable. In acknowledging the \$64 assessment paid in recently to the general federation, the treasurer, Mrs. Emma M. Van Vleet, was moved to inquire what method had been used to keep so many women interested in club work. 'Please tell us how you do it?' she wrote. The answer was significant. The Lincoln club women always have on their program one work for outside of their literary work, and they never have more than one. The fall and early winter months are needed to develop a plan, according to their calculations, and the spring profitably put in concocting and considering new schemes. The largest thing accomplished by the club is the high school luncheon, established last year. On stormy days over 400 students patronize the room, and there is an average attendance of over 300. A good hot luncheon costs about 7 cents. This charge covers the cost of the food as well as all other running expenses of the luncheon. Miss Lottie Whedon, a graduate of the Boston Cooking school, personally supervises the buying and cooking, and the food is hygienically cooked and served."

February 26 concluded the year's work in history study and all the members of the club feel it has been a most profitable and well-spent time. Mrs. Thornton Williams was the graceful hostess of the club at the last meeting.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON CLUB.

Mrs. J. Frank Drake, 404 Second street, entertained the Tuesday Afternoon club last week, when the study of "Ulysses" was completed.

Roll call was responded to by quotations from various authors in "Ulysses," from Mrs. George Dunham and Mrs. E. E. Compton told of "Penelope and Her Suitors," and "Ulysses' Return to Ithaca." Mrs. Otto Hirsch described the pathos of Ulysses and his surroundings, as reviewed by Stephen Phillips, drama, "Ulysses," was given by Mrs. J. E. D. Stallings.

WOMAN'S PRESS CLUB.

A number of the newspaper women of the city have been "putting their heads together" in the interest of a woman's State Press club. Some preliminary steps have been taken and the matter is being worked up by a number of women who have enjoyed the benefit of the New England Woman's Press club, and have seen some of its far-reaching benefits. It is hoped that within a week or two the matter will no far have materialized that a general call can be made to the newspaper women of Portland to participate in forming a permanent organization.

MONDAY HISTORY CLUB.

The Monday history club met with Mrs. P. T. Packard on Monday afternoon, French history during the reign of Henry IV was the subject for the afternoon session, led by Mrs. Louise A. W. Goddard. An interesting paper on the life of Henry IV of Navarre, the first Bourbon king of France, Mrs. C. G. Tipton resumed the club journey and took the club sight-seeing in Harve, France. Mrs. Emerson Bell gave a talk on the life of Emily Zerk, a club member and two visitors were present.

TRIOUBALE.

Eight new members were added to the Woman's club at their last meeting, and a dance and supper on the 23d of February added to the welcome sum to the library fund. The library, for whose support the club was organized, has had a phenomenal growth, and comparatively speaking, is one of the very best in the state. Troudale, not being an incorporated town, they could not obtain a tax levy. The club has to depend wholly upon individual efforts.

An Indian entertainment is the next thing on the tapis, and its success goes without saying.

DO NOT BE A NEBVOUS WRECK.

By Beatrice Fairfax.

There is no more sorrowful spectacle than the woman who is a prey to her "fancied" ailments. She is miserable herself and she makes all her friends equally so.

For the genuine invalid I have sincere sympathy, for the imitation one, none. It is simply a form of hysteria and needs no sympathy.

A woman takes it into her head that she is nervous, that she can't do certain things. Her family feeling sorry for her, give in to her and in a few months they have an established invalid on their hands. It is pure selfishness, for deep in her heart the woman knows that she is a fraud. After pampering and indulging herself for a while her nerves really do go to pieces and then she is indeed a nervous wreck.

If she would only make up her mind to conquer this feeling in the beginning she could save herself a great deal of trouble. Living, go out more, take exercise, become interested in a new book, adopt some interesting fad, anything rather than burden herself and her family with a case of "nerves."

When a woman finds herself getting tired out mentally and physically it is good plan to go to bed for a week and live on milk, taking three or four quarts a day. She should see no one more than is found necessary, just rest day and night. Or if she feels she can't do this, let her go off on a visit for a week or so. It may be hard to do these things, but we all know the old saying, "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure."

The duties of wife and mother are many and difficult, but as she has assumed them she should live up to them, and the woman who allows herself to become a nervous wreck can never properly attend to her duties.

Conquer the fancied ailments, the real ones will come fast enough.

ONE PLAN THAT FAILED.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

The proposed creation of a million-acre forest reserve in the northern part of this state and southern Oregon proves to have been a deliberate attempt on the part of the land-grabbing ring to perpetrate a gigantic fraud on the government. The conspirators had secured possession of a vast area of worthless timberless land within the boundaries of the proposed Warner mountain forest reserve. If the reserve had been created it was their intention to surrender

ROSES FOR AMATEUR GROWERS AND THEIR TREATMENT



WHITE MAMAN COCHET. By courtesy of Hoffman Bros.

The rose fancier is very busy these days selecting new varieties to be added to his collection. He receives catalogues from all parts of the United States and even from Ireland. The catalogues contain descriptions of many new roses.

One of these is the Virginia Cox or Gruse on a Teplitz. When it first opens it is a dark rich crimson and then changes to a dazzling red. The plant is very vigorous and blooms continually. The Keytone is a new yellow climbing rose. The Queen of Edgley is a cross between the Caroline Testout and the American Beauty. It is really a pink American Beauty and is highly recommended. The Burbank is another of the new varieties. The flowers are a rich shell-pink changing to a deep crimson.

The Philadelphia is a new rambler, darker than the crimson rambler and larger in size. One great advantage about this rose is that it does not fade in the sun.

Another new climber, is the Dorothy Perkins. The blossoms are a shell pink passing to a deep rose. It is known to have stood a temperature of 20 degrees below zero. A new variety which bids fair to become very popular is the Liberty, a new red rose. It has long, pointed buds on the order of the Francis Bennett.

The members of the Rose society urge the people of Portland to plant more climbing roses. They are inexpensive and make a grand show. The Crimson Rambler and Madame Alfred Carrier are two good varieties for amateurs to plant. These are strong and hardy. Climbers should have little pruning. They blossom on the second year's wood and if you cut this away, they will not bloom at all.

"Everyone ought to plant their cuttings," says a prominent member of the Rose society. "Many varieties strike as easily as currant cuttings. If you can't afford to plant the choicest varieties, grow the more common kinds. For amateurs I would recommend the La France, Caroline Testout, Jack and Gloire Lyonnaise. The latter is a hybrid perpetual. The flowers are of a pale salmon yellow in color and will grow anywhere. Its blossoms are of a rich crimson-scarlet in color and delightfully fragrant. The Caroline Testout is much like the La France except that its color is deeper and more brilliant and its flowers are larger. The La France is too well known to need any comment."

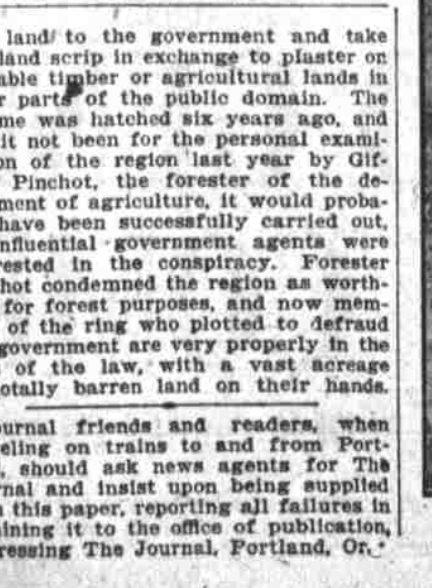
Pruning Time Is Here.

Every rose culturist has his own ideas as to the best time for pruning. Most of them agree, however, that this year pruning may be begun now. They say that usually it is wise to prune before the first of March, but the winter has been so mild and it is not likely that there will be any more cold weather so there is very little danger from frost and cold.

Earl Bronaugh, an enthusiastic rose grower, says that you never know a rose until it is three years old. "The contour of the rose varies with the season. If you compare blossoms taken from the same bush in the spring, summer and fall, they will seem to come from three different bushes. I usually cut off a great many of the buds so as to concentrate strength on a few. In my opinion one of the best roses for amateurs to plant is the La France because it has so many things to recommend it. It is hardy, a persistent bloomer, is fragrant, and beautiful in color. Then there is the Caroline Testout. It hasn't the fragrance of the La France and doesn't stand as erect on the stem, but nevertheless it is one of the grandest roses growing. I recommend the white La France because of its delicacy of shading and the excellence of its buds. Among the hybrid teas, I should mention the Papa Gontier Mamon Cochet, Bride, Marie Van Houtte, and Madam Schwartz as suitable for amateur culture. The hybrid teas are easiest to raise as they require comparatively little attention. A very beautiful climber which is not common here is the Augusta Regis. It is a very satisfactory rose. If it is an early bloomer, is fairly persistent and has beautiful buds."



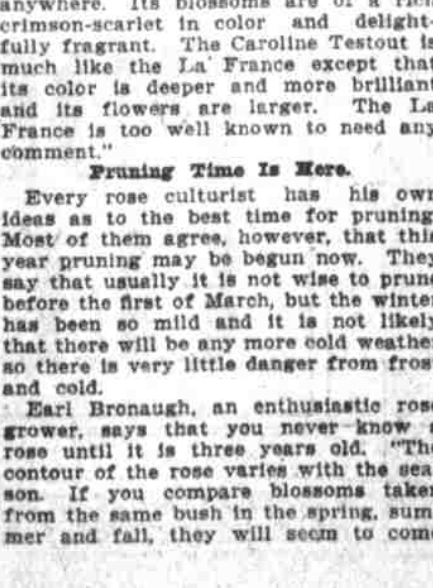
ULRICH BRUNNER. By courtesy of Hoffman Bros.



WHITE MAMAN COCHET. By courtesy of Hoffman Bros.



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"Gessangs," who correspond to the Japanese geisha girls, are numerous in the larger towns, and especially abundant at Pingyang, in the northern mining district. The Korean population is divided into two classes, the workers and the students and officials. The workers are oppressed and abused without mercy and are apathetic, indifferent and lacking in energy.

Careful observers in China notice the gradual decay of Confucianism. Its sway over the minds of the Chinese "literate" is by no means what it was even as recently as 20 or 30 years ago. It is true that there is no marked diminution in the number of ancestral halls, the existence of which all over the land serves as an indication of the vitality of the state religion; yet the more the country is permeated with western knowledge the more are the minds of the educated class becoming alienated from the teachings of Confucius before unquestioning obedience was accorded. It is dawning upon the educated young man of China that a knowledge of the Confucian classics is no longer what it was from a commercial point of view. The comprehension of this fact is sufficient to account for the diminishing interest that is being taken in the acquisition of Confucian learning. As the broader and deeper knowledge introduced and inculcated by western scholars is being assimilated there is an increasing realization of how inadequate Confucianism is, notwithstanding its merits, to meet the requirements of the present day.

Love's Blossoming.

James Whitehead in Blackwoods. Beloved, in the garden of my heart There grows a night-blooming seed; I know not whence it came nor what its part, Nor of what nourishment it might have need. Wearied with wandering through the ether wide, And when its weariness was o'er, Said, "In this pleasure spot I will abide, And with the fairest claim comparison."

Startled, I watched with keen and constant eyes The power to bud and blossom of my Guest, Like one to whom 'tis very paradise 'To see her infant drain her ample breast; And lo! I found one happy evening hour, My heart was harboring Love's immortal flower.

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