

WOMEN'S CLUBS Edited by MRS. SARAH A. EVANS WOMEN'S WORK

Neither the German Feasting Nor American Fasting

In the evolution of our whole social system, which has been going on so rapidly the past few years, there is no phase of our life which is not undergoing such an entire change as the customs of eating and drinking. Some years ago, and so few of them that those of us who have grown well toward life's middle years...

The change in present day entertainment need hardly be mentioned, for who that ever goes beyond the bounds of their own homes, to accept hospitality does not realize the difference in hospitality. That is the word that rings the change, for hospitality and society have exchanged places. An invitation today to anything, save a dinner party, means society, not hospitality...

Indeed this is rather an overdrawn picture of the "refractions," for "a fruit punch with some pretty girls to serve it," is usually considered quite enough, and even this may be dispensed with, for people don't come for what they get to eat, you know...

One of the things that called forth much comment from the American women which attended the International Council of Women at Berlin was the contrast in the matter of eating and drinking between the foreigners and the Americans. In the "Woman's Journal" Ida Husted Harper says:

"At every entertainment, no matter of what nature, the most bountiful refreshments were served. Eating in Germany seems to be a continuous performance. We learn that on the several occasions when foreign delegates were over to our women's meeting in the United States, they almost starved to death. What especially amazed them was that we could go home after an evening meeting and go to bed at midnight without a supper. Here the custom is a light breakfast at 7 or 8 o'clock; a second with eggs and meat at 11; a dinner with many courses at 2; a hearty supper at 7; and a lighter supper at bedtime. The interval between the evening and morning meals is a period in which to work or there does not seem to be any forenoon, any afternoon or any evening. The quantity of meat consumed is astonishing. We have been to evening banquets where 10 courses were served, and each portion of every kind was all that a person should have eaten, according to our ideas. In the hall where the congress is held are half a dozen eating places, at which everything may be had, from a cup of coffee to a full meal, and in the back of each room where the speaking is going on are long tables from which refreshments are being served. Perhaps this might be said to be a waste of money, but to enable an audience to keep up under the speeches inflicted. Even at committee meetings, little "spreads" are set forth. Drinking keeps pace with eating, and the tables are as thickly scattered with knives and forks. Wines and punches under all sorts of names are served on every occasion. On the reporters' tables are rows of bottles of carbonated water, from which they partake freely to counteract the effect of dry paper and discussions. Whether they are having a lot of good times with no penalty attached, while we are missing all the fun and getting nothing in particular as a reward for it. Certainly it is the unanimous opinion of our delegates that never anywhere have they seen finer, fresher, stronger, healthier and contented looking women as right here in the heart of the German empire."

This is certainly in bold contrast to the biennial meeting of the General Federation recently held in St. Louis, when the bodily comfort of the guests was not given a thought, and it was a free-for-all hustle to get anything at all to eat. Even at an "invited" luncheon which had been put on the program with spread-eagle flourishes, and where many were allowed to return home unfed. A good healthy appetite and a fondness for good things to eat is no fault, but a fondness for fine clothes and jewels, and not nearly so barbaric. That American women have chosen so to construe it is but a pretence to close their own growing indifference to the cultivation of a selflessness that finds its most fertile breeding ground in our modern American home. Many forces are contributing to this growing tendency to over-thrrow the old-fashioned hospitality with modern society routs; the difficulty of securing competent help; but this is another story from which one American housewife does not come out entirely unscathed. The popularity of the "big house," the professional caterer, which saves the entertainer an enormous drain upon the purse, and is prohibitive of prodigal provision, but above all the growing demand for more social life which requires more for itself and gives less to its neighbor. There is a deeper principle underlying all than eating and drinking, however, for it is abolishing a force which every one recognizes as powerful in bringing people into closer, more sympathetic touch with each other. A little gossip, even over the tea cups, is infinitely preferable to the cold indifference that will permit people to meet over and over again for years, with never an opportunity to come in close enough communion to open their hearts to each other, when a little human sympathy, which from time immemorial has gone about the breaking of bread together, might lighten life's burden to each. It is always worth while to do something that will add to the pleasure of others, even if it goes no further than tickling the palate or pleasing the eye, and if it makes a better neighbor, beyond one's life is the richer for trying."

Woman's Part in the Development of Oregon. It has been a notable gathering that Portland has entertained the past week in the Oregon Development league, and one no less significant for the city than the state at large, or for men, than for women.

It is a move in the right direction, the first concerted move which is to bring about a "long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether" for the good of the state. It is a move which has stood for years, indeed always, since trade and commerce has been known to the white man within its borders, chopped directly in two by the Cascade mountains, which have been the barrier between the east and west. It is a move which has been publicly acknowledged, division, as the famous Mason and Dixon line of antebellum times, exciting on occasion almost as much belligerency, but without any real cause. Again, the population of the state has been divided, or we might say, quartered, as two divisions already have existed, by making every effort a man's or woman's affair. Concert of action between eastern and western Oregon, or Oregon men and women has never before been manifested, where a public enterprise was undertaken, till the Oregon Development league took form and action, and the whole people of Oregon for consultation.

No distinction of sex being made, in the call for the convention, many towns named among their delegation women who had done good service for the town through clubs or fraternal organizations. Portland women, regardless of the fact that they were not delegates, attended in considerable numbers, were greeted kindly and made welcome while they absorbed what was said by the men and stored it away for future reference. The Women's club was extended the courtesy of entertaining the women guests and delegates. Several excursions were planned and delightfully carried out under the auspices of the club. A trolley ride to Canemah park. Several cars were provided and well filled, made the trip in about three hours, which gave ample time to go into the park and get an overlooking view of the falls of the Willamette. About a dozen members of the club accompanied the party and pointed out the places of interest to the visitors. Most of whom had never before made the trip.



MRS. C. M. CARTWRIGHT, PRESIDENT WOMEN'S AUXILIARY PIONEER ASSOCIATION.

and they will see ways, undreamed of by men, to make the rest of the world know it for the future. The Women's club was extended the courtesy of entertaining the women guests and delegates. Several excursions were planned and delightfully carried out under the auspices of the club. A trolley ride to Canemah park. Several cars were provided and well filled, made the trip in about three hours, which gave ample time to go into the park and get an overlooking view of the falls of the Willamette. About a dozen members of the club accompanied the party and pointed out the places of interest to the visitors. Most of whom had never before made the trip.

It was a matter of regret to many of the club members, when they were asked where Dr. McLoughlin lived and where buried, no handsome memorial could be pointed out upon the home site and only a fleeting glimpse of two flat, antiquated gravestones could be caught as the cars whirled past the resting place of the good doctor and his wife. Thousands will ask these same questions when they come to pay tribute to the memory of Lewis and Clark, and while it would not advance the commercial interests of the state perhaps, it would show a development of appreciation and reverence for the civic and municipal affairs we men could never touch. We have many interests to consider. We are not free to always uphold our convictions and are often led from even seeing the right by our personal interests, and we look at things from a circumscribed business standpoint while you women go at it from the morality standpoint and your sense of duty and reverence for the whole of the people of the United States, whose first object is the preservation of our liberty.

It seems to have been the belief in the early history of our government that in affairs of state the judgment of men was better than that of women. Many women of our country do not hold this to be a sound doctrine. They have struggled for years to gain equal recognition with men, but their efforts thus far have met with little success. In the states of Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Wyoming they are equal, but in the states where large population exists, the voting is done solely by the men. I am of the opinion that this is wrong, and I believe that under our constitution, if persons are considered free and equal, that a man receives his early training and education from his mother, who gave him birth, entitles her to a thorough education in the affairs of government, that she may be better prepared to educate him in his important duties when he arrives at the age of manhood. I cannot, by my vote deprive my mother of the privilege which I enjoy in this direction, and I therefore must add my influence towards the equality of the sexes; also for the further reason that in states where women have received the privilege of equal rights, that they have not received about 40 per cent of what the men are paid in other states, are paid for at the same rate.

"In conclusion, permit me to extend to you my most hearty congratulations on the success of your work within our own state. I am proud of the fact that the women of the state of Oregon stand first in the educational statistics of the United States, and that the male portion of the population is only a very small percentage below. It is certainly gratifying to know that the teachers of this state have succeeded in this endeavor, and I shall never remonstrate against a better compensation for your services, and I trust that the time may come when you may receive a regular salary such as any other public officer in our state. You are public servants, and are performing the greatest part toward the improvement of our government, and are therefore each entitled to this consideration."

Some New Ideas For the Calendar Makers.

"Something new," is the cry of almost every calendar committee at present. For this is the season while all the rest of the club is taking its vacation that they are doing their hardest work preparatory to having the year book ready for the opening of the club year in the fall.

A sameness in programs is one of the most fruitful causes for loss of old members; they get tired hearing the same topics discussed, the same round of papers and music and something else presents itself for club afternoon they give the club the go-by and leave something that will be a change. The Arche club of Chicago seems to have struck a new lead in club entertainment, and while it exists for something far higher than self-entertainment, it has managed to combine some good amusement with much instruction, which might be copied, in part, at least, by the clubs of Oregon with pleasure and profit to themselves.

This is the special day observance. The Arche club of Chicago, which has a \$10,000 worth of rare lace, were loaned by merchants and collectors, and the services of a lace expert were secured to describe methods of lace-making. An "Evening with Watters" was celebrated with living pictures posed after paintings by the French artist, Shamrock day, with pots of the green plant as souvenirs after an entertainment of Irish folk songs. Valentine day, Colonial day, and a German garden festival were among other celebrations. Two of the best special days deserve emulation. "Ten Decades in Women's Dress" was one of these. The member studied old fashions and appeared in costumes faithfully copied from these cartoons. The last entertainment given was "Nations in America," certainly a most timely and fascinating subject. The club was organized in October, 1888, the object being the study of art. During the first years the members met to listen to papers and talks on the history of art. In 1892 Mrs. Harrison Ford was engaged as lecturer and the club soon grew to such proportions that permanent club rooms were secured and in 1895 the club was incorporated. In the same year the club held its first salon, which was a great success. One of the important exhibitions held in Chicago. The best artists in the west sent their pictures and valuable prizes were given. Out of the salon grew the secondary schools, a society corresponding to the Society of American Artists in New York. The Arche club holds a yearly reception at the annual exhibition of the association, and purchases one picture each year. It originally existed has almost disappeared."

Our Official Organ -- The Club Woman's Magazine

In the calmness that follows a storm we usually take time to deliberate upon causes and effects, and in this way some of us who are not among the elect, or more properly speaking, if we may be excused the slang, "are not on the inside of the truth," which has evidently existed between the last executive board of the general federation and its official organ, "The Club Woman's Magazine," are now cogitating upon the reasons for it, and have pretty generally come to the conclusion that if we don't know the true reason, we know reasons sufficient to question whether the board was wholly wrong in its revolt or not.

What we have to say of "our official organ" will be said, not in the spirit of friendly criticism and from the viewpoint of sincere good will, and with but one object--the correction of what appears to us glaring faults, and which we think are the fault of the prominent and efficient women who conduct it, but to have it continued as the mouthpiece and representative of so great a body of intellectual women as the general federation. Beginning at the very outside, the August number, with its dainty blue and white cover, is typical of the federation and reflects its chosen colors, but the hideous rainbow that glares down upon our eyes, is the magazine itself. It is a thing worth writing about, but unless they have their "efforts" should not take up space in the official organ that busy women want to read for the benefit they can derive from it. This is the reason we have to propose, let us have a want food for adults and not milk--and skim milk at that--for babes.

Give us strong articles from strong writers that will be full of the food necessary to build us up in the work we want to accomplish, let them give us new ideas for club programs that will entertain, while drawing into the ranks of workers those who still look upon the club as a place to pleasantly pass their time, and let them give us some snappy questions amicably discussed; in short let us have an official organ we have to reach up to, rather than one we have to stoop down to, to accommodate ourselves to most of its contents, then there will be less need for the strenuous efforts to increase its circulation; every one will want it, they will need it, and they will have to have it.

and yet in our own America we still hear from such eminent scholars as Dr. Stanley Hall, protesting against co-educational institutions. Reverting to our first statement that the north-land had broader views upon equal rights than the people of the south, we have to take up civil service reform, the many utterances of southern women about leaving the care of public affairs to the men. One southern woman at the biennial plainly stated on the platform that she would not take up civil service reform, or any of the issues pertaining to politics, as "their men did not want them." It is just seeing things from a different point of view and the wonder why one is so weak, that a woman's education should seem to influence it has been raised.

Does the Climate Retard Growth of Freedom?

We wonder if climatic conditions have anything to do with liberty and justice. Here is a question for a scientist or a psychologist, or somebody to unravel for it is a fact that the further north we go the broader sentiment in regard to equality in the human family. Iceland stands out pre-eminently in the world, and is exclusively for girls. Everywhere else, of course, in Germany, the simplest preparation of food to the highest skill of the professional caterer. "Needlework is taught with the same thoroughness, from mending to all the branches of needlework, such as millinery, infants' wardrobes and the most exquisite embroidery. Pupils learn every kind of laundry work, even to the cleaning of the most delicate fabrics."

Training Girls as Home-Makers in Germany.

While other countries have been discussing the possible value of trade and manual training schools and establishing them on an experimental basis, Germany has gone on building one up that is now the largest and most complete in the world. It is called the "Letzte Verein," and has been established 40 years, and is exclusively for girls. Everywhere else, of course, in Germany, the simplest preparation of food to the highest skill of the professional caterer. "Needlework is taught with the same thoroughness, from mending to all the branches of needlework, such as millinery, infants' wardrobes and the most exquisite embroidery. Pupils learn every kind of laundry work, even to the cleaning of the most delicate fabrics."

GOSSIP OF SOME CURRENT BOOKS

"The History of North America," volume 3, Peter J. Hamilton, Edited by Dr. Guy Carleton. This is the third volume of this history there will not be one to rival the third volume in interest or importance. It deals with the colonization of the southern states, and is written by De Ayllon, when, in 1521, he is said to have planted a colony north of Port Royal, at Santa Helena, and embracing every event that tended to build up the history of the colonization of the south to 1783, when east Florida surrendered to Spain. The author, by many fortunate circumstances, is particularly fitted to write this volume; his long residence in the south, his familiarity with the Spanish and French records and his access to these archives enable him to furnish material that has never before been published, all of which adds value and importance to the work.

About the history of the south has always been woven a fine romance which distinguishes it from all other sections of North America. Its great men, its peculiar institutions, its languid climate and southern skies have given it a charmed atmosphere, but above all its entire history reads like a romance, and with all this in the hands of so accomplished a scholar as Hon. P. J. Hamilton, and adding to it a fund of new material that has never before been published, all of which adds value and importance to the work.

by patient endurance, and in this it is much more interesting; for as told it is a story of the deeds, many of them, alas! to be repeated in future bloodshed and sorrow, but none the less entrancing in the reading. The light and value of the book is enhanced by the fact that it is so beautifully printed, and the conviction of its absolute correctness and authenticity is impressed upon the reader on every page.

Beginning with the Spanish colonization of Florida, which is a tale of brilliant beginnings and sombre endings--a fitting commentary on the history of the Spanish nation. The south was in the hands of the Spaniards, but the three European nations that sought the wealth and power of the western continent, for as the author remarks in his preface: "Only in connection with southern colonization can be understood the power of Spain; for she looked on Raleigh, Ribault, Jamestown, Charleston and Savannah as already intruding her domain in Florida. Only so can be appreciated the work of La Salle and Iberville in the teeth of the Spaniards and English."

and instructive pleasure. Taken alone, the volume is complete and satisfying. The question, at this part of the story we suspect Miss Kingsley of poking a little fun at the dignified organization and its members who make this question a theme of discussion, and all from the same standpoint that of the mistress.

Miss Smith, weary of living upon the merits of her money and wishing to know her own intrinsic worth, his upon an idea which will give her the servant girl's standpoint, in this burning question, and at the same time will prove what she herself is worth without her money. Going into service she takes one position after another that is offered at the employment office, as she believes the kitchen and interviews the various mistresses, one can almost see the stacks of unwashed dishes toppling over in the sink, or the clothes hamper piled high with soiled linen, and the accumulations of dirt and filth, left. As this "Singular Miss Smith," who from her birth has been accustomed to the finest and downiest of beds, the arist of bed chambers and daintiest toilet tables, makes her way into the other-world, poorly-lighted, dirty hole at the back of the house known as "the girl's room."

where the members are holding a bit of an experience waiting to be asked the question. At this part of the story we suspect Miss Kingsley of poking a little fun at the dignified organization and its members who make this question a theme of discussion, and all from the same standpoint that of the mistress.

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into one phase of our labor question. The book is neatly bound and well illustrated. The Macmillan company, New York. Price, \$1.50.

"Initiative and Referendum"--By W. L. U'ren. In the current number of the Arena, there appears a concise, well-written article on this subject from the pen of Mr. U'ren of Oregon City, the father of the bill. It only deals with the history of the bill as it passed our Oregon legislature and through the various courts until its validity was established, and it in no way attempts to force its merits or insist upon its virtues. The writer to doubt felt he had done enough of that when he engineered it to a passage in the legislature. The article was written before our last election and when the people were only presenting by initiative petition a local option law. Its success almost confirms the prophetic words of the writer when in closing he says: "The initiative and referendum is in the Oregon constitution to stay." "Judaism and the American Spirit"--By Edward M. Baker, is one of the most intensely interesting articles appearing in the magazine this month. It is a brilliant, eloquent, scholarly plea for the Hebrews.

space. Contrary to what the natural style and treatment of his book would lead one to believe, Mr. Montague is quite a young man. A good deal of work of extracting facts and figures for his book, and his historical and statistical documents, government reports, etc. was done while he was doing work for his master's degree at Harvard University. He recently was awarded the Ricardo prize in economics at Harvard and is now an assistant there. His book is from the press of McClure, Phillips & Co.

"Hidden Mana"--A. J. Dawson. This is a romance of Morocco, and the author has just received a letter from Ion Perdicaris who was seized and taken into captivity by Ralsali, the Moorish brigand. The letter was written in the prison camp, and contains a valuable tribute to the personal qualities and fascinating manner of the bandit. It is dated Benares, June 4, and begins: "Was an opportunity for good copy furnished by the Indian agent at Yuma, and I were carried off." His publishers must also regret that Mr. Dawson could not have been a witness to the kidnapping. "Hidden Mana" reveals the author's thorough knowledge of and sympathy with the Moors. It is a fresh theme, and a story full of action and life. A. S. Barnes & Co., New York. Price \$1.50.

Gregory. The leading article in the August Century (Midsummer Holiday) plea for the guest, a plea for hospitality only when the welcome is sincere and the liberty complete, and when the host and hostess take the thought and trouble to "sleep occasionally" in some guest-chambers. The pictures by Charlotte Harding are unusually fine. A striking feature of this number is a magnificent picture of the St. Louis exposition by the same artist, Andre Castaigne, whose pictures of Paris, Chicago and Buffalo are well remembered.

"The Real Benedict Arnold" and "The True Aaron Burr"--By Charles Burr Todd, have just gone into their second edition. They have aroused great and renewed interest in these two characters of the revolution. Both books have been adopted in use of the western states for use in the school libraries. They are from the press of A. S. Barnes & Co., New York.

"Visiting a Country Home"--By Elliot