

WOMEN AND THE CLUBS

Several Thousand Progressive Workers of Federated Clubs of United States Assemble at Boston—Committees Provide Halls.

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.
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Washington, D. C., June 22.—Today there are assembled in Boston several thousand earnest, progressive women ready to discuss ways and means for the advancement of the nation along helpful lines, and ready to pledge their support to every movement that will militate toward that end. These are the delegates from the federated clubs of 46 states and territories, representing 5,000 clubs with a membership of over 800,000 women. For six days the 12 different departments of the General Federation of Women's Clubs will hold sessions in Symphony hall, while overflow meetings will be accommodated in nearby buildings.

As a measure of the progressive spirit of American women, all manner of conveniences will hedge this meeting about with modern aids to comfort. A branch bank, branch telephone, telegraph and postoffice and a hospital with physicians and nurses will be established at headquarters. A historical significance may be attached to the selection of Boston as a meeting place, for there the first women's club meetings in this country were held. That was in the days when Anne Hutchinson called together her townswomen in her home, where the old Corner Book Store now stands, and discussed with them the sermon of the preceding Sunday until, in 1637, the outraged elders sent her into exile for the sin of too freely expressing her feminine mind.

This is the ninth biennial of the organization, and reports in the hands of expert heads of hard working departments will show that in the eighteen years of the Federation's existence, as well as in the decade back of that, the women of the nation have not ceased in a concerted effort to ameliorate unsatisfactory social conditions and to promote the growth of altruism. One of the most vital interests of the women of the Federation is that of abolishing child labor in the factories, mines, mills, workshops and stores. Whether their influence was direct or indirect, the fact that eighteen states during the past year have enacted laws on improved old ones regarding child labor has been largely due to the unflagging zeal of the women's clubs. Reports will show that within the past year Florida and Mississippi have passed child labor laws for the first time, and Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South

Carolina and Alabama have amended those already on their statute books, while Oklahoma promises the best of all under her new constitution.

Children's Bureau.
A children's bureau will shortly be established in Washington, and this is the result of the work of the women who constitute the membership of ninety-six clubs in and around New York City. They organized themselves into a child labor association that is national in its aims and scope. The alarming fact was known to them that every 1,000 babies born in the United States, 300 die, and through this bureau they mean to investigate the causes of mortality, illegitimacy, orphanage, dependence and child labor among the children of the nation. They mean to plan a campaign against the general ignorance prevalent among a certain class of mothers and by intelligent legislation and training protect the hapless little ones. It has been pointed out with ironical plainness that the national government through its department of agriculture spends millions annually in the protection of its game, the improvement of its domestic animals and the fostering of its animal and plant industries, while not a penny is expended in the preservation of child life and in the amelioration of its conditions.

Sanitation.
The health of the nation is being largely taken over into the hands of its women. Through the influence of the General Federation of Women's Clubs a bill was introduced into the last congress providing for an educational campaign against tuberculosis. Already women's clubs have been foremost in the work of establishing homes and camps for tuberculous patients, a campaign that is telling in its excellent results. This is quite a far cry from the condition of which an English traveler wrote in 1850: "What they call consumption kills the Americans as if they were perpetually in battle; but they speak of it as if it were in no way their concern, rather as if God sent it for some reason of his own." The women of today have no such ideas on the subject. They rather accept the dictum of the Texas physician who lays the disease, not to Divine Providence, but to dirt and ignorance. The Louisiana State Health conference recently paid public tribute to the work of women in the sanitary uplifting of the state.

There are 30,000,000 public school children in the United States, and club women of the country know that when the fall term opens there will be 5,000,000 or more children who will enter the schools. To the women has come the momentous question of finding out why they will not enter and a certain reason. Of these children 4,000,000 will be at work earning their own living and that of others, and from them will come the plea that the schools of the land are not giving them a training that will fit them for earning a living with their hands, and that they must go into factories to learn how. Less than 600 cities in the United States have manual training in their schools, and in only a small percentage of the schools of the land is education of any kind compulsory. How to place education of the needed kind in reach of these 5,000,000 children and make them take advantage of it is one of the biggest problems with which the women of the nation are wrestling.

Have Not Been Idle.
The Federation and its clubs have not been idle in doing the work that lies nearest in educational lines. The Federation itself maintains a scholarship for American girls at an English university. The Michigan state Federation has a \$20,000 fund for the use of worthy girls. Texas has twenty scholarships, Utah two, Colorado nineteen, and Kansas eighteen, while during the past year the New Hampshire state Federation educated four girls and that of Mississippi sent eight to school.

The old theory that women need have no training for home life has been swept to the wall by the club women of today in Illinois, where there was established at the state university in 1870 the first domestic science school in the world, the club women have been active in such education. The School of Domestic Arts and Sciences in Chicago had last year an attendance of 1,100 students and added kindergarten work and the care of children to its curriculum. The Women's Educational and Industrial union of Boston has for three years

conducted classes for saleswomen with remarkable success. The state Federation of Vermont clubs conducted last year a successful arts and crafts exhibit, and through the work of club women of Massachusetts and three North Carolina towns have revived old hand industries and have materially prospered.

Municipal House Cleaning.
Loving house cleaning because they are intensely domestic, the club women of today through the active commission of the general Federation, have asked for a big municipal house cleaning day that shall become national, and have already inaugurated it in many cities and towns. Through this department of civics they ask for an intelligent and economical disposition of garbage and refuse that would supply each town with its electrical power and incidentally bring in revenue instead of becoming a dead expense. They have offered endorsement and cooperation to the Department of Agriculture in the pure food movement and when 500,000 women back up a governmental proposition like this it means something.

Believing thoroughly in the need of open air for children, club women have urged cities to build parks and playgrounds and in many instances have taken turns with her coworkers in taking care of the parks. Recently in Toledo, Ohio, one of the club women may be found every day in the school gardens, taking turns with her coworkers in the park. Recently interested in the weak and oppressed they have gone after reform in almshouse nursing, the state Federation of Nurses in that state leading with twenty three states following closely on their heels.

Study Immigration.
The immigrant has come in for a goodly share of attention among the women's clubs. The Woman's Municipal League and Welfare committee of the National Civic Federation had two laws enacted in New York last September protecting immigrant girls from unscrupulous ticket sellers, the Education and Industrial union of Boston, the Research and Protective association of Philadelphia, the Women's Trade Union league in Chicago, and the Council of Jewish Women are offering advice and protection and help to the newcomers who are leaving Ellis Island. Education in good citizenship is offered to thousands of newly arrived immigrants through the aid of club women.

In the conservation of the nation's natural resources the women's clubs are lending a helping hand. They had their representatives at the meeting of the governors, they have their department of forestry, and in some states have established regular classes in forestry. There is no Carnegie among the women, but the traveling libraries, a score of good books in their small boxes, have penetrated mountain fastnesses, and gone to remote prairie towns that never would otherwise know of bookland. Colorado alone has 4,000 volumes always on the road and this is not much of an overestimate for each of the other forty-five state Federations.

Missions Preserved.
Through the work of club women California's missions will be preserved, the Indian mounds of Wisconsin are being protected, the cliff dwellings of Colorado and Arizona have been placed under national protection, the destruction of the Palisades of the Hudson and the threatened destruction of Niagara Falls have been brought before the public, the homes of Washington and Andrew Jackson have been preserved and the Alamo purchased as a perpetual monument to Texan valor. Through the Oregon women a statue has been erected to Sacajawea, the Indian maid of Lewis and Clark's expedition, the women of Colorado have kept Judge Lindsey in office for the good of the delinquent children of the state, and the South Carolina Federation is trying to secure a state industrial school for boys. They are working along many lines, some for suffrage, some for revision of state laws on various subjects, but all with the same end—to better the nation. They seem to have taken Amelia's advice: "Be patient, sympathetic, tender; to look for the budding flower, and the opening heart; to hope always."

Notes From the Labor World

The annual convention of the Trades and Labor congress of Canada will be held at Halifax in September.

Employees in the postal service of Great Britain are getting an all around increase in wages, amounting to \$4,000,000 a year.

At Cedar Rapids, Iowa, the contract obtained on the new government building provides for union labor in the construction of the building.

The largest of the international unions, with the exception of the United Mine workers, is the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, which will hold its annual convention in Salt Lake City in September.

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters will have its annual convention in Detroit in August, when it is expected an agreement will be reached for a settlement of the differences between that organization and the United Teamsters of America.

The Montana State Federation of Labor is initiating a petition for submission at the next general election for the employers' liability act and an act exempting labor unions from injunctions.

The Bakers union of San Francisco has appointed a committee to prepare a resolution at the next general convention that is to meet in October to erect a home for aged and disabled members of the organization.

Recent statistics show that unemployed wage-earner cannot obtain work he registers at a government labor bureau in Detroit in August, when it is expected an agreement will be reached for a settlement of the differences between that organization and the United Teamsters of America.

The national joint arbitration board of the Granite Cutters' Employers' association and the Granite Cutters' union has adjudged all the points in dispute at Quincy, Mass. and there can be no strikes nor lockouts for the next three years.

Under authority of the American Federation of Labor, and within the jurisdiction of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, enrollment has begun in a lockout known as the Picture Machine Operators of Greater New York.

Advices from Christiansa are to the effect that strikes, lockouts and labor conflicts are numerous in Norway at the present time. The lumber, building, woolen and leather industries are particularly affected.

The Diamond Workers' union, of Antwerp, by a vote of 4,001 to 398, decided on complete cessation of work. The decision affected 10,000 men in the polishing and allied trades. When work is resumed the union intends to ask higher wages for its members.

The first notice of labor unions was when Plutarch wrote of vicious craft guilds as having existed in the Rome and Greek dominions. From Rome the idea was passed on to the young nations that followed, and in the middle ages the guilds were to be found everywhere.

More than 500 managers of Chicago's places of amusement, including theatres, concert halls, nickel shows and public amusement parks, recently received circular letters of warning from State Factory Inspector Edgar T. Davies as his first step in a crusade against the employment of children in these places. Parents are also to be held to account by the chief inspector when it is found they permit the children to work in these places when they are under 16 years of age.

Eagles at Zanesville.
(United Press Special Wire.)
Zanesville, Ohio, June 22.—Zanesville is decorated from end to end in honor of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, which opened its annual state convention here today. Delegates are on hand from every nook and corner of Ohio, many of them accompanied by their wives and families. The business of the convention will begin tomorrow morning and continue over Wednesday and Thursday. A public reception, parade and banquet are features of the program. S. W. Garner of Springfield will preside over the business sessions.

SOLD CARTRIDGES TO END WAR; SENT JUNK

Nicaraguan Government Has Alleged Swindler Arrested for Fraud.

New York, June 22.—James D. Hallen, now gray-haired, but still carrying the same distinguished air he bore 10 years ago when he admitted that he stole about \$20,000 from his clients, and was sentenced to eight years in Sing Sing for forgery, bobbed up again today in the criminal courts.

This time he is accused of swindling the Nicaraguan government out of \$11,000.

When the Nicaraguan government was fighting off a revolution in the fall of 1906 it needed millions of cartridges.

He went to the representative of the Nicaraguan government in this city and said he could supply 1,000,000 Remington cartridges at a reasonable rate—\$11,000—and see that they were delivered before the revolution had ensued.

Hallen got the contract with the Nicaraguan government. He went out and purchased a lot of copper dross, which is cheap and is good ballast. Then he got boxes of the size that cartridges are packed in. He figured out just about how many boxes it would take to hold 1,000,000 cartridges, and found that he needed 1,100 boxes. He got them and filled them with the dross, the dross being packed with paper that is usually put around cartridges. He marked the boxes "cartridges" and shipped them on a South American steamer.

Then he got his bill of lading for the cartridges and called on Ramon Echazarrita, the New York agent for the Nicaraguan government, and presented his bill of lading. Echazarrita handed over the \$11,000.

One morning Echazarrita got a blast from Nicaragua, that almost took his head off. The "cartridges" had arrived at Greytown. All the generals of the Nicaraguan army were there with their men and directed the unpacking of the boxes. Did they find cartridges? No, only copper dross.

Hallen was arrested today and held in \$5,000 bail.

Laval Monument Unveiled.
(United Press Special Wire.)
Quebec, June 22.—The gigantic Laval monument erected at the head of Mountain hill was unveiled today with impressive ceremonies. Tomorrow the program will be continued with an enormous St. Jean Baptiste procession and solemn grand mass at the base of the monument.

The monument is in memory of Francis Xavier de Laval-Montmorency, the first Roman Catholic bishop of Canada. Laval was born in France in 1623 and died in Quebec in 1708. During his years of residence in Quebec he built a church and a seminary for the education of priests and did much for the welfare and betterment of the Indian population of this section.

CHURCH FIRED; PRIESTS PREVENT A DISASTER

Close Services and Walk Down Isles Coolly Notifying 1,800 to Leave at Once.

Berlin, June 22.—An attempt was made today to burn down the old St. Paulus Catholic church at Meisbit, while 1,800 persons were assembled to hear a sermon by Father Bonaventuri.

While the congregation was kneeling in prayer, Father Bonaventuri was told that the church was afire.

Without alarming the congregation and his six assistants walked down the aisles and whispered to the pewholders that an insignificant blaze had broken out, and that they had better leave.

At this time the entire roof of the church was a mass of flames. The hundreds, not realizing their peril, made quick exit in an orderly manner.

A dozen firebrands, soaked with petroleum, were found.

A Feminine Fracas.
"What's all this turmoil on the campus?"
"Just the co-eds having a paroxysm rush."

Well—Here we are again!
An old acquaintance back, just as happy, just as snappy, just as gingery, just as enticing—

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GINGER SNAPS

5¢ A Package

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY



Last Week Bankrupt Sale of the J. M. Acheson Co. Stock

Lots of Fixtures, Cabinets and Mirrors for Sale

Here Are a Few Sample Prices on Elegant Garments:

- Suits -- \$5.00, \$7.50, \$9.95, \$14.95
- Coats -- \$3.50, \$4.95, \$7.50, \$11.00
- Waists -- 65c, \$1.25, \$2.75
- Hose -- 17c, 19c, 22c