WOMEN'S CLUBS AND THEIR WORK

Edited by MRS. SARAH A. EVANS

ONE OF THE most interesting addresses given at the Boston convention was that of Mrs. Desha Breckenridge on the Educational Awakening in Kentucky. It was interesting both from a statistical standpoint and from the light it reflects on the work Mrs. Breckenridge kindly furnished the Journal with the following synopsis of her address.

"I think we may say the educational work of the federation in Kentucky is the traveling library movement begun 12 years ago and the tent settlement schools in the mountains of Kentucky, begun nine years ago and supported by the federation for three summers. There is no break in the continuity of the movement there. The traveling library work has gone on until there are 90 cases in the field instead of six with which at started, with 5,400 volumes circulating and being read in 25 mountain counties.

The educational conscience, the attention of the federation was first arrested by the condition of isolation and ignorance in the eastern Appalachian mountain region of the state—the voiceless cry for help of the people of Abraham Lincoln.

But at the federation meeting in June, 1906, by two addresses given in the report of the educational committee, the members were made to realize that illiteracy was not confined to the mountain region of Kentucky, but was present throughout the state. Club women from every part of Kentucky began to feel as ignorant as we Bluegrass women did when a short while ago we were informed that there were in 10 Bluegrass counties but 92 fewer native white illiterates than in the whole state of Maine, more than twice as many as in the whole state of Nebraska and nearly twice as many as in the whole state of Massachusetts.

Then the club women determined on a more general educational campaign. These reports were printed and widely distributed. The club definitely chose as its meter the improvement of the rural schools, and as the means toward this the forming of school improvement leagues in every county, with local leagues in every school district.

This work was just beginning when the next year's chairman, Mrs. R. N. Roark, succeeded. Under her able management it has gone on until she was able to report by the first of January, 1908, that the work had begun in over 40 counties.

A careful estimate, given at our annual meeting a few weeks ago, showed 28 active county leagues, and that in 10 other counties in which a county league has not been organized numerous district leagues were doing excellent local work. The work of these leagues has been to clean and improve school grounds and to buy desks and bookcases, to acquire pictures or libraries, and to awaken the families of the neighborhood to a quickened interest in their public school. Sample constitutions, suggestions for work and other literature have been supplied to county and local leagues. Prominent educators from neighboring states have been brought to the state and addressed meetings in various counties.

But the most important education has been of ourselves. We have come to feel that it isn't dignified to work for the schools without a voice in their government. And we are so much interested in the schools that we are going to work for them. Therefore we are going to have a voice. We have concluded that if we are not fit to exercise the school suffrage, surely we are not fit to act as school trustees, and yet the men of Kentucky have made us eligible, inadvertantly perhaps, to that high office. If we are not fit for the suffrage we are not fit to be doing 75 per cent of the teaching in our public schools, and yet the men of Kentucky have placed us in those positions because they could not find educated men in the state to fill them at existing salaries. If we are not fit to cast a school ballot, we are not fit to organize the whole state into school improvement leagues in a movement that promises more for the advancement of our educational interests than anything started in recent years. And we are fit to do these things because we have done them.

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THIS is the season of program making and compiling of calendars for the coming club year, unless, indeed, some wiser clubs have taken time by the forelock and got the work finished before the heat of the summer was upon them. But that some have not is very evident from the many requests that come to the state president and other officers for papers and help in forming the next year's work. This is one of the benefits of federation, and never in the history of the Oregon federation has it been so well equipped to assist the clubs.

Mrs. J. C. Pritchard, 898 East Couch street, Portland, is chairman of the bureau of information for this state and has been untiring in her efforts to secure valuable papers, information and data along all lines of club work. She has carefully classified these papers, and has had printed a list which she will furnish to any clubwoman who may desire it. From these the clubs that are compiling their year book may, if desired, select any paper or any number of papers, and by sending to Mrs. Pritchard will receive them promptly. If there is not anything on the subject desired in the state bureau of information any club in the state that holds membership in the state federation has the privilege of sending to the national bureau, where they will certainly find it. This is in charge of Mrs. Mary I. Wood of Portsmouth, N. H. A few weeks ago Mrs. Wood's report to the Boston convention was given in full in this department, and it will be remembered that she said her list of study outlines, papers upon these subjects and books of reference ran up into the tens of thousands, and every one of them would be loaned to the clubwomen without money and without price.

With this assistance at hand, through state and national organization, a poor program or poorly prepared talks or papers on the program are inexcusable.

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NO REPORT of the ninth biennial convention of the general federation would be complete without some reference to the Chautauqua Woman's Club, which was represented in the convention by its president, Mrs. B. T. Vincent, of Colorado, and its secretary, Miss Anna Maxwell Jones, of New York.

Of this organization Mrs. Decker said: "It is the greatest forum for women in the United States." Its membership is more than 400 women, made up of representative women from 35 states, and some years foreign countries are represented.

In some respects its annual meeting is a continuation of the biennial, taking up the general subject of woman in the twentieth century under the departments of women in the home, in philanthropy, in education, in business and in church life. Five topics are taken up under each of these subdivisions, a morning being given to each department. Papers are read and addresses made followed by discussion.

This club was organized in 1888, federated in 1896 and has had only two presidents, Mrs. Emily H. Miller was the first and Mrs. Vincent has held that office for 13 consecutive years.

Oregon, so far as we have been able to learn, is the only state where this club scheme is carried out at the Chautauquas. The club institute at Gladstone park this summer was conducted exactly in accordance with the ideas and plan of work of the Chautauqua Woman's club at the great New York Chautauqua. Fresh from the Boston biennial Miss Clark gave the latest and best that was being done in all lines of club activities.

It is hoped that this club work may be made a permanent feature of both the Oregon federation and the Chautauqua assembly.

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AT A RECENT meeting of the Woman's Trade Union league of Chicago Miss Ida M. Tarbell, now of the American Magazine but formerly of McClure's where she came into such prominence through her "History of the Standard Oil company," said when unexpectedly called upon by Mrs. Raymond Robins: "Your president knows that I cannot make a speech; my natural medium of expression is a yellow writing pad, and pen and ink. But I am happy to have this chance to tell you women who are organized what a far-reaching and splendid thing your movement is. I have always been a working woman, but I have always had to work alone. When I began to work women were not organized, and my craft is one in which organization is hardly possible but I feel that I am sharing today the benefits that organization has brought to women everywhere. That is one of the splendid things about our life—we are all one together, working in a common cause, and sharing together common privileges. What those courageous women did, who took up the cause of woman's freedom in the last century, makes it possible for us to do and to be what we are today. They have made it possible for women to go out into the world and claim the right to work and live, just as men work and live. And what you are doing not only helps me and helps other women in the struggle of life as we know it today, but it is going to help the cause of all the women workers who are to come. This idea of interdependence is one of the things our women ought to lay fast hold of—the thought of how we may help each other—and I want to say again, what you are doing is helping me, though I stand outside of your organization. I am glad you can work together; I am glad you do not have to struggle single-handed and unaided; and I wish you great success in this, our common cause."

Miss Tarbell's idea of interaction was at work while she spoke, for nothing could have been more stimulating and encouraging to any group of women than the presence of this successful woman, and the simple sincerity of her words.

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MR. ENOS MILLS, the forestry expert and lecturer, in an interview recently said: "In Colorado the club women have been the most determined opponents of forest-destruction, and that their influence has been strengthened, not weakened, by their having a vote." Asked if equal suffrage had had any bad results, he answered: "Absolutely none. It has done good by broadening women's minds. The ballot is a discourager of gossip. Everybody must talk, women as well as men; and when women have the vote the subjects that they talk about are larger and of a more elevating character. As I have traveled about I have noticed, too, that the women who are interested in forestry and other public questions are generally better housekeepers than the women who are slaves to the house, and who have no ideas beyond its four walls. Their minds are more alert, and they apply this mental alertness to bringing the best modern methods into their housekeeping. I have never known or heard of a divorce that was due to equal suffrage."

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OWING to the absence of Mrs. J. D. Hayes, state corresponding secretary, who was in the accident at Newport, R. I., where she had gone to attend the biennial convention of the General Federation, the state board meeting, which is usually held at Gladstone park during the Chautauqua season, had to be postponed. It has now been called for August 14. It is an important meeting and it is hoped most of the officers will be present. The most important matter for consideration will be the annual convention which will be held this year at La Grande. The date is to be arranged and the program outlined. The executive committee is endeavoring to procure some prominent woman from the east, but at present no one has been secured. It is the hope that if the date is a little later than the usual time Mrs. Moore, the new president of the General Federation, may be secured. If any club member has any matter she would like the board to discuss, or has any suggestions to make regarding the program, she may do so by addressing the corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. D. Hayes, 144½ Park street, Portland.

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BOB BURDETTE recently said in a public meeting: "The best public speakers ever heard were about 20 blanket Indians who addressed the northern Baptist convention a month ago out in Oklahoma City. Each aboriginal orator, as he reached the end of his speech said, 'That's all,' and walked off the platform. It was eloquent. There should be an Indian in the chair of homiletics in every theological school in America." He was speaking to club women at the time and perhaps it was only gallantry that prevented him making a personal application of the story.

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PLANKS of the General Federation platform according to Mrs. May Alden Ward, are: "Better homes; better schools; better laws; to give our own children a thorough education; to prevent children not our own from being deprived of their birthright of happiness and health, and to safeguard and protect the woman that toils."

Indian Patents.

The recent report of the government on the patent office at Calcutta states that there were 615 applications made during 1907 for leave to file specifications, and that 508 specifications were filed. The range of inventions for which protection is sought is very wide.

One or two applications deserve particular notice. One specially mentioned is that of an inventor, who, in spite of apparently insuperable difficulties, both theoretical and practical, has attempted to produce a legible record of speech by a combination of telephone and typewriter, with electric selecting mechanism for the various elementary sounds, but he has been unable to complete his application. Drinking tumblers made of ice, a motor car driven by hand power, and the usual perpetual motion are other proposals of varying interest.

The amendment of the Indian patents act so as to bring the system of protecting inventions and designs more into line with the practice in England is in hand, and a draft bill is under preparation. The bill will shortly be ready for examination, and when the necessary sanction has been obtained it will be submitted for the criticism of the manufacturing public.

Another Critic of the Courts.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Wunst I got a dollar a word."

"G'wan!"

"Fact. Fer talking back to a judge."

NEWEST NOTES OF SCIENCE

A little kerosene oil will remove the squeak from hinges.

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The first international congress of administrative science will be held at Brussels in 1910.

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The addition of a little soda or ammonia to water in which glass is washed will have a very beneficial effect.

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A cube containing 1,000,000 building bricks, if laid without mortar, would be about 40 feet in each direction.

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In the great London hippodrome a number of small machines have been installed to generate sea air in the auditorium.

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France has about three-fifths of an acre of forest for each inhabitant, and annually imports $30,000,000 worth of wood.

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The world's wealthiest inventor was Cyrus McCormick, who devised the harvester and died leaving an estate of $20,000,000.

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The increase in volume of cast iron from alternate heating and cooling in some instances amounts to as much as 40 per cent.

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As the human body is about seven-eighths water, an average man contains about 18 gallons, or more than half a standard barrel.

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A wire contrivance to hold a spoon in the neck of a medicine bottle is a California invention of value in the sick room.

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Leeches are killing fish in the principal Swiss rivers by thousands, and so far scientists have been unable to abate the strange plague.

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Recent tests have shown that a one-candle-power red light is visible a mile on a clear night, and one of three-candle-power two miles.

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At St. Augustine, Fla., the owners of a hotel are able to heat its rooms with water which rushes, almost boiling, from an artesian well.

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A German scientist has proposed to the king of Italy to extinguish the fires of Vesuvius by flooding the volcano with sea water through tunnels.

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What is claimed to be the tallest chimney in the world, 506 feet high, is being erected for the Amalgamated Copper company at Great Falls, Mont.

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The string of beads of light, that sometimes are seen for as long as a minute after a flash of lightning, are due to the incandescence of the air.

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Recent experiments have proven that the sea water of the coast of Ireland is exceedingly rich in radium, as is the water of the Arabian sea.

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Over 2,000 operations without a single accident have been performed by Paris surgeons with the use of a new anesthetic known as novocaine.

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Sulphuric acid allowed to drip slowly upon a heated bearing until it cools, then removed and oil applied is said to work a permanent cure.

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Russia will use many of the public contributions for rebuilding its navy toward equipping 18 wireless telegraph stations on the Baltic coast line.

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A faint scent of violets may be imparted to clothing by adding a small piece of orris root to the water in which they are boiled when laundering.

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A New Yorker's invention consists of an arm to be suspended over a roll of store wrapping paper, having on the end a printing roller that will print on each piece of paper as it is torn from the roll the advertisement of the store using the device.

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The energy stored up in a gram of radium is said to be sufficient to drive a 50-horsepower automobile around the world at the rate of 30 miles an hour.

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Of value to tailors and seamstresses is a pincushion, invented by a Tennessean, which has a spring clamp for holding it on the arm of a sewing machine.

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A very weak solution of muriatic acid will remove perspiration stains from clothing. Alcohol is recommended for green vegetable, grass and most medicine stains.

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A bit brace that will bore a hole in any corner and at any angle has been patented by a New York carpenter. A supporting bar holds the rotating driver.

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In the new scout cruiser Salem the United States navy has the fastest warship in the world, torpedo craft excepted. In a recent trial the vessel made 26.88 knots an hour.

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In the most modern locomotive boiler about 96 per cent of the energy derived from each pound of coal burned goes up the stack in smoke or is otherwise wasted.

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To make paper stick to metal, insert the metal, hot, in a strong solution of washing soda. Wipe dry, then apply onion juice, and the paper will adhere as though glued.

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Carnotite, a mineral recently found in paying quantities at the foot of Blue Mountain, Colo., contains the rare elements uranium and vanadium, with traces of radium.

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Vienna plans to connect its 64 post-offices with each other and with the principal railroad stations by 47 miles of tunnels to facilitate the movement of mail.

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An electric railway is being built up the Zugspoitze, the highest of the Bavarian Alps, to its summit, 10,000 feet above the sea. A hotel will be erected at the 7,000-foot level.

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The production of precious stones in the United States more than doubled last year over 1906, according to the geological survey, the greatest gain being in Montana sapphires.

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A disease similar to leprosy has been found among the rats of San Francisco, and experts are trying to learn if the rodents can communicate the disease to human beings.

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Spain's most valuable forest product is cork, the annual output being about 30,000 tons. This is growing gradually less, however, because of the wasteful methods employed.

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The tonnage of the world's merchant shipping is estimated at 37,554,017 tons, of which 31,744,904 tons are steam vessels. Of the whole, 17,611,096 tons are under the British flag.

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France is systematically reforesting her barren places to restore the soil, abate floods, mitigate droughts, provide employment for her people and furnish raw material for her factories.

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With a view of teaching children the danger of fire, the French National Congress of Firemen has offered prizes for maxims to be taught school children as a primary preventive measure.

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The largest irrigated tract of land in this continent is in the province of Alberta. Already 1,000,000 acres are receiving settlers, and work is under way of irrigating 2,000,000 acres more.

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Astronomers figure that the famous Halley's comet, last seen in 1835, will again be visible to telescopes next fall, and that it will approach the earth until April, 1910, being apparent to the naked eye for several months before that time.

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The smallest healthy adult human brain ever recorded was that of a New York coachman, who died recently at the age of 46. It weighed but 24 ounces.

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In New Zealand there is an island almost constantly enveloped in steam. Its waters appear green to the eye, but anything dipped into them is coated red.

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A scientific investigation of the Philippine islands has revealed that there are about 2,600 in the group, more than twice the number estimated at the time of the American occupation.

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By operating in a partial vacuum a German surgeon claims to avoid the risk of a patient's lungs collapsing from the pressure of the air if the chest or abdominal cavity be opened.

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Traces of copper selenite, the first to be discovered in the United States, have been found in a new yellowish mineral from Colorado, which the geological survey experts are analyzing.

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When Philadelphia's first subway is opened from end to end tomorow, the event will mark the semi-centennial of streetcar service in the city, the first horse car having been operated in August, 1858.

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By harnessing a river which drops more than 2,000 feet in three miles the City of Mexico expects enough power for all its industries and to banish smoke and ashes from its streets forever.

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An Illinois man has invented a machine, something like the wireless telegraphy apparatus, which he claims will permit a person to influence the weather in a given locality in any way that he may wish.

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The patent office at Washington is assembling as a special exhibit the models of the first ideas of several lines of invention, such as the first telephone, first phonograph, first sewing machine, etc.

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Half a teaspoonful of sulphuric acid to a teaspoonful of water, applied with a soft brush, will remove ink stains from mahogany, which should be wiped with a damp cloth after the stains have been removed.

Pay of Teachers in India.

From the Madras Mail.

At present the minimum rate of pay of a teacher in government schools in Travancore is 6 rupees (6s. 8d.) a month, and there are now 227 teachers on 5 rupees and 226 on 6 rupees (8s.) in government schools.

This pay is to be raised to 7 rupees (9s. 4d.) a month, and in future no teacher will be appointed in any government school on less than this salary.

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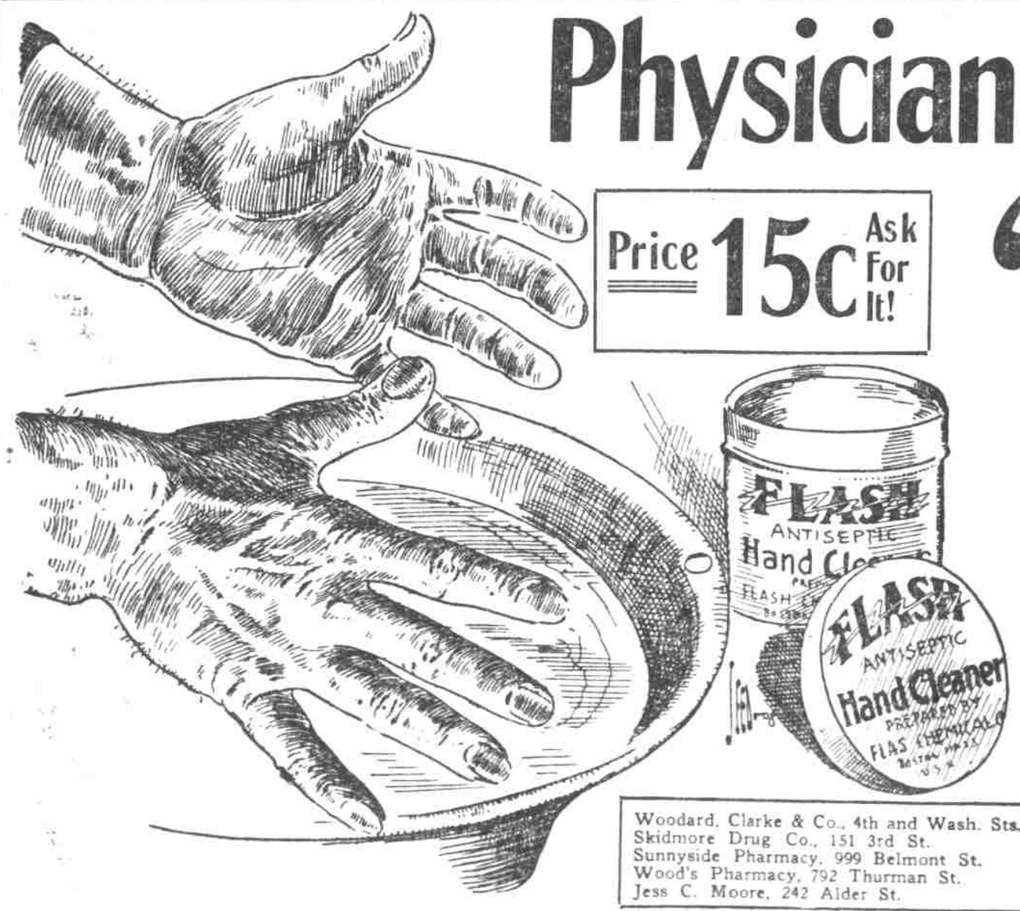

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D. S. Masterson, 511 Williams avenue.
C. J. Schonefeldt, 323 Williams avenue.
E. A. McAdams, 557 Williams avenue.
Tuttle's Pharmacy, 853 Mississippi ave.
C. J. Volkers & Sons, 795 Mississippi av.
J. F. Waite, 780, Mississippi avenue.
Farrell & Hass, 631 Mississippi ave.
University Drug Co., 690 Dawson street.
H. G. Gerke, Peninsula station.
J. C. Simmons, Killingsworth ave.
C. W. Dodderidge, 92 Killingsworth ave.
White & Estes, 948 Albina street.
Watts Mathieus & Co., 275 Russell st.
Nichols & Thompson, Albina and Russell streets.
Alberta Market & Grocery, Alberta st.
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J. E. Worth, 999 Belmont st.
G. W. Dickson, 1368 Belmont street.
A. Knutson & Co., 1160 Belmont street.
H. M. White, 1094 Belmont street.
H. C. Hardman, 1000 Belmont street.
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Little's Pharmacy, 592 East Morrison st.
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