NEW BOOKS and their Publishers...

Sir Gilbert Parker, Author of "The Weavers."

"MATERIALS and Methods of Fiction," by Clayton Hamilton. In an introduction, Dr. Brander Matthews says: "In our time, in these early years of the twentieth century, the novel is the prosperous pervenu of literature, and only a few of those who acknowledge its vogue and who laud its success take the trouble to recall its humble beginnings and the miseries of its youth. But like other parvenus, it is still a little uncertain of its position in the society in which it moves. It is a newcomer in the literary world, and it has the self-assertiveness and the touchiness natural to the situation. It brags of its descent, though its origin was obscure. It has won its way to the front, and it has forced its admission into circles where it was formerly denied access. It likes to forget that it was once little better known than an outcast, unworthy of recognition from those in authority. Perhaps it is still uneasily conscious that not a few of those who were born to good society may look at it with cold suspicion as though it was still on sufferance."

But later Dr. Matthews states unequivocally: "But there is no evidence that the novel is soon to lose its vogue. It has come to stay; and as the nineteenth century left it to the twentieth, so the twentieth will probably bequeath it to the twenty-first unimpaired in prosperity."

Recognizing, then, the fact that the novel has come among us as a permanent form of literature, one can do no better than to take it up as a study, analyzing and sifting it until they become familiar with the elements that go to make great novels. And to those who earnestly desire to study the subject, either as a reader or writer of fiction, few better works could be presented than this one of Mr. Hamilton's.

Dr. Matthews in concluding his introduction puts some pertinent questions for discussion, asking: "Has the rise of realism made romance impossible? Is there a valid distinction between romance and romanticism?" Is the short story a definite form, differing from the novel in purpose as well as in length? What is the best way to tell a story—in the third person as in the epic—in the first person as in an autobiography, or in letters? Why is it that dramatized novels often fail in the theatre?" And many other like questions he asks, leaving Mr. Hamilton to answer them. And the author has met the inquiries in a most exhaustive and satisfactory manner, taking up while not perhaps specifically each question as it is put, but taking the spirit and sense of them and answering to each an analytical examination and answer. This is done under various heads, such as: "The Purpose of Fiction," "Realism and Romance," "The Nature of Narrative," "Plot," "Character," "Setting," etc.

To the novice in story writing, whose ambition is to stand with the great names, and whose courage is strong to make the effort, this work would be invaluable, and if its precepts and deductions were carefully studied it would shorten the distance between endeavor and accomplishment.

The reader of fiction, unless it is he who devours everything that comes within his range for the sake of entertainment, the book will be an education that will give the reader a true prospectus of intelligent criticism; it will dignify the novel in his eyes, and cultivate his taste for only the best. The Baker Taylor Co. Price $1.50.

"The Circular Staircase," by Mary Roberts Rinehart.—This is one of the first books of the fall season, and is unquestionably to be one of the leaders, for it contains all the elements attractive to fiction readers—quick motion, direct narrative, ready wit and a plot that will keep the reader up all night rather than he will go to bed with it unsolved.

The story is told by Miss Innes; the "Aunt Rachel" to a niece and nephew who had been left to her care and whom she provided for until they came into their own property, when she says, "her responsibility became purely moral."

In explanation of the book, "Aunt Rachel" says: "This is the story of how a middle-aged spinster lost her mind, deserted her domestic gods in the city, took a furnished house for the summer, and found herself involved in one of those mysterious crimes that keep our newspapers and detective agencies happy and prosperous. For 20 years I had been perfectly comfortable; for 20 years I had had the window boxes filled in the spring, the carpets lifted, the awnings put up and the furniture covered with brown linen for as many summers. I had said good-bye to friends, and, after watching their perspiring begins, had settled down to a delicious quiet in town, where the mail comes three times a day and the water supply does not depend on a tank on the roof."

She later, in describing the house says: "So when Halsey suggested camping in the Adirondacks and Gertrude wanted Bar harbor, we compromised on a good country house with links near, within motor distance of town and telephone distance of the doctor. That is how we went to Sunnyside. * * * * The house was very long, a rectangular in general form, with the main entrance in the center of the long side. The brick-paved entry opened into a short hall, to the right of which, separated only by a row of pillars, was a huge living room. Beyond that was the drawing room, and in the end, the billiard room. Off the billiard room, in the extreme right wing, was a den or cardroom, with a small hall opening on the east veranda, and from there went up a narrow circular staircase."

All this detail is necessary to get the locations in one's mind, for about this staircase the story hinges. The first night was the only peaceful one spent in the house, and the entire story ran only through that one season, though its beginnings antedated the arrival of Miss Innes and her interesting family.

The plot is intricate and exciting and not a page of the book could be missed without crippling the story. But the tragic plot is not the whole of the story, for the characters would hold the attention of the reader if there was nothing else. Aunt Rachel herself, is as strong, original and wholesome a person as has appeared in fiction for many a day, while Libby, the old maid and faithful servant is an excellent understudy, and the give-and-take conversation that from time to time passes between these two spinsters is both rare and refreshing. The minor characters of the book, as well as those taking part in the tragic and more momentous events are forceful, well drawn and wholly natural.

This is said to be the author's first book, and if it is, it does not bear the earmarks of the debutant, for the style is that of an accomplished writer, with no trace of the amateur to betray it.

It has some excellent illustrations by Lester Ralph. Bobbs, Merrill & Co. Price $1.50.

"The Coast of Chance," by Esther and Lucia Chamberlain.—If brevity is the soul of wit it is no less the soul of fiction, or for that matter any other literary production, and by the same token dissection of narration is the most essential qualification for a good story. This the authors of "The Coast of Chance" have missed, thereby spoiling a very good plot and making tedious a story, which with rapid movement would have been a thrilling and exciting tale.

The plot of the story centers about a magnificent ring that was mysteriously stolen from an exhibit. The principals in the story are Harry Crissey, athlete, clubman and a most desirable catch in San Francisco's exclusive circles, though no one knew why, for he had drifted in and taken the place and was firmly entrenched in it before any one thought of questioning his pedigree, antecedents or his right to that place, which by tacit consent seemed to be his; his fiancee, Flora Gilsey, the wealthy girl who had absolute control of her immense fortune and no one to interfere with her slightest whim but Clara Britton, her paid companion, the mysterious Mr. Kerr, making the quartette that occupy the center of the stage throughout the story.

A few months before Harry and Flora were to be married the effects of a wealthy friend, who had died in Paris, were to be sold. Among the jewels that were displayed was the famous Chatworth ring, which afterward proved to have been there by mistake, for it was the ancestral ring of a great family and was known to the world as the "Crew Idol." Harry described it to Flora as being "like a bit of an old gold heathen curled around himself, with his head, which was mostly two yellow sapphires, between his knees and a big blue stone on top."

Its disappearance created a sensation in the society world, and the authors would lead the reader to believe that a psychological fascination and terror for Flora who so far as she knew, had not the slightest connection with it.

Shortly after this and about the time a $20,000 reward was offered for it, Flora accompanied Harry to a Chinese jeweler's to look over his curious wares and to buy the engagement ring if one could be found in the old place. Strangely enough they found a most exquisite blue sapphire, which appeared to be hurriedly set in a tarnished brass hoop. It inspired Flora with a weird fascination and varied emotions, and it was purchased from a "blue-eyed Chinaman" who later figures in the story. From this on Flora's troubles begin and the story begins to unwind itself. A great part of the book is occupied with Flora's premonitions, unaccounted for terrors and apparently groundless suspicions. The authors evidently intend to bring into the book a strong psychological influence in the feeling Flora had toward the sapphire, but it is not cleverly done and a strong psychic would not be led so entirely away from the truth if there really is the psychological force the students of psychology would lead us to believe.

Flora's terrors seem more the workings of a disordered nervous temperament than any occult influence, and therefore the time and space given to them are out of proportion to the interest they excite.

The best worked out character in the book is Clara Britton, the companion, and she is by far the smartest. If she is the cool calculating and unscrupulous adventuress. The clews with which such character is drawn and the part she takes in the story prove the authors can do better work than in "The Coast of Chance" if they will throw off some of their labored endeavor and inartistic method of relating ordinary conversation and go right at the facts in a more direct and clearer style. The book has an original and suggestive cover design, and is well illustrated. Bobbs, Merrill & Co. Price $1.50.

How to Dress a Doll," by Mary H. Sherar. In anticipation of the time when every little girl in the land will be wanting to dress a doll for some other little girls or for the doll show, or to get last years dollies ready for the holiday season, what could be more delightful or apropos than this dainty little book of instructions telling just exactly how to cut, fit and put together every kind of a doll garment. It not only tells how, but shows how, by an illustration on almost every page, beginning with the rudiments of sewing, even so far back as to show the tiro just how easiest to thread a needle and carrying it straight through, till the dolls stand forth in the most bewitching of costumes.

While the book is supposed to be for girls of doll age we feel sure that many girls well into young womanhood might find many practical lessons in needlecraft in it, for it gives illustrated directions not only in plain hemming, basting, running, etc., but in the more complicated work of feather-stitching, buttonhole working, scalloping, etc., as well. It is a bright idea well worked out, making a useful as well as unique little book. Henry Altemus Co. Price 50 cents.

"Lincoln, the Man of Sorrows."—by Eugene W. Chafin, L. L. B. This is a case of the tale wagging the dog. Forty-one of the 95 pages of the book are covered by the title, the remaining 55 is the appendix and contains the five most notable public speeches of Lincoln, viz: Lincoln's temperance speech, delivered at Springfield, Ill., in 1841; his first and second inaugural addresses; his emancipation proclamation and his Gettysburg address. It is quite needless to say this is by far the most valuable feature of the book and would be if Mr Chafin spoke with the "tongues of angels and of men," which he does not do by any means.

This is a lecture which was delivered in "The Temple Lecture Course," in Ebenezar Methodist Episcopal church, Philadelphia, last winter. Three points the author brings out strongly, namely, that Lincoln knew no joy in life, that his career was ordered by providence, and that no true biography of Lincoln has yet been written. Perhaps it is fancy but we do not think "the man of sorrows" fits Lincoln, and we wince when we hear it. There is a joy that comes with right doing that passeth all understanding, and Lincoln was far too much enwraped with this glory to be seriously affected by outward conditions. "Lincoln the Glorified," even with the burden of the nation upon his shoulders, seems more suitable.

It would be sacrilege to believe anything but that God had raised up Abraham Lincoln for the saving of the nation, but he only endowed him with human traits and his successes and failures came to him through natural channels, else why was he stricken down when the nation needed him most?

And to the last point we do not agree with the author at all. Who could ever have had better biographers than Lincoln's two secretaries were? They wrote from the most intimate personal and public relations with the man and with the president. We admit, however, that they omitted the spiteful personal flings that Mr. Chafin never loses an opportunity to throw at Mrs. Lincoln, and which should be repressed, if for no other reason than because she was the wife of Lincoln. It mattering little whether they were congenial or not, she was still his wife and even "truth" does not demand anybody's family skeleton being exposed, so long as it has no bearing on the case, and Lincoln's family life never influenced his public career an iota. The author lays so much stress upon truth that in his own efforts to give "the whole truth," as he says, he bends a little backward himself. In speaking of Mrs. Lincoln as Miss Todd he says, "she was one of the ugliest women in Illinois." It was the writer's privilege to spend several weeks in the same house with Mrs. Lincoln the summer after the president's death, and although it is but a child's recollection, the remembrance is of a handsome, stately woman, utterly crushed and subdued by her grief, and without a trace of the "common scold" in face or manner. The boy, Ted, was then with her and his devotion to her spoke for the mother love that must have gone out to him from her broken heart. One of the disgraces of the nation was the attitude of the press toward Mrs. Lincoln at that time. Mr. Chafin's book is published by the Lincoln Temperance Press.

Of more than common biographical interest should be the paper in the September Century on "The Early Life of Robert Fulton," by Alice Crary Sutcliffe, a great granddaughter of the inventor. Miss Crary has been intrusted by the Fulton family with the preparation of a volume which will be, virtually, a new presentation of this famous man, who, as a painter and inventor, doubly challenges the attention of his compatriots. Researches have discovered a number of new portraits of and by Fulton, and have brought to light new material in regard to his whole career. The September Century paper and later accounts will be taken from the most interesting of this new material.

Publication of Miss Adeline Knapp's novel of Arizona life, "The Well in the Desert," has been postponed till late August. The author herself characterizes the book as "the merest attempt to touch the spiritual drama," which "has come to interest me immensely."

Politics and Politicians

Charles H. Keating of Mansfield, Ohio, has been appointed assistant director of the Republican speakers' bureau, and has been placed in charge of the work at the Chicago headquarters.

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Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture and Secretary Straus of the department of commerce and labor will speak in Vermont next week in the interest of the Republican ticket in that state.

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The Independence party has placed a state ticket in the field in Texas. The candidate for governor is E. W. Kirkpatrick, who is well known as the president of the Texas Farmers' congress.

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The boom of John R. Stanchfield for the Democratic nomination for governor of New York has been revived. It is said that the choice of Mr Stanchfield would be satisfactory alike to Mr Bryan, to Chairman Mack and to Leader Murphy of Tammany hall.

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Eight American born Chinese citizens of Los Angeles have formed a "Bryan and Kern" club. The club, it is said, will work to have the Chinese voters throughout California support the national Democratic ticket at the November election.

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Martin W. Littleton, former borough president of Brooklyn, and who was the leading counsel for Harry K. Thaw in his second trial, is being discussed as a possible candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor of New York.

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An enthusiastic woman suffrage campaign has been inaugurated in Oklahoma, and it will be actively maintained until the election in November. The prime director of the movement is Mrs. Katherine Biggers of Chickasha, president of the Oklahoma Suffragette association.

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George W. Cromer, former congressman from the Eighth Indiana district, has been appointed at the head of a labor bureau established by the Republican state central committee of Indiana. It is said that a fund of $25,000 has been set aside to carry on the work of this bureau.

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The official notification of the candidates on the Independence party ticket is planned to be held while the next week or ten days. The notification of Thomas L. Hisgen, candidate for president, will take place at his home in West Springfield, Mass., and that of John Temple Graves, candidate for vice-president, will take place, it is said, in Georgia.

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Adlai E. Stevenson, former vice-president of the United States and candidate on the Democratic ticket for governor of Illinois, is 73 years old. Despite his years, he is still vigorous and active, and his friends expect him to make a winning race against Governor Deneen. Mr. Stevenson declares that whether elected or not it will be the last time he will be a candidate for public office.

OLD VILLAGE LOCKUP

Quaint Structures for Confinement of Rogues and Vagabonds.

From the Sheffield Daily Telegraph.

Several villages in the Midlands possess in more or less ruined state their old parish lockups, commonly known as round houses.

Breedon, a Leicestershire village, close to the South Derbyshire border, possesses its lockup, a quaint stone building 18 feet high and 8 feet 6 inches diameter inside. The walls are 15 inches thick. The door is of stout oak, studded with many large iron nails.

The lock is very strong and the keyhole is covered with an iron plate, which itself has to be unlocked by a spanner before the door key can be inserted. Ventilation is afforded by small holes punched in an iron plate 6 inches by 3 fixed in the center of the door. There is no window.

At Worthington, the next village to Breedon, the old lockup is a seven-sided brick building, badly in need of restoration, but opportunity for archaeologists which it is hoped will not be missed. Both at Breedon and Worthington these diminutive disused prisons are on the roadside, adjacent to the pound or pinfold, so that the constable had conveniently side by side the strayed cattle and any human rogues or vagabonds he had charge of. There are similar old lockups at Smisby and Ticknall, two villages close to Leicestershire.

WOMEN'S CLUBS AND THEIR WORK

Edited by Mrs. Sarah A. Evans

LA GRANDE will be the place of meeting for the next convention of the Oregon Federation of Woman's Clubs. The exact date has not been determined, but it will be between the first and tenth of November. This was decided at the meeting of the executive board, which was held at Portland last week. It was a most interesting meeting, with more members in attendance than at any meeting since the convention last fall. The principal matters under consideration were the coming convention at La Grande and the headquarters which are to be maintained at the state fair this year.

Only Committee Work.

It was unanimously decided that only such lines of thought as were suggested by the various committees of the state and national federation should be taken up.

The time for programs, for entertainment only has has passed. Under this arrangement an hour, with an authoritative speaker, will be given to the industrial conditions of women and children in Oregon. Another hour will be given to the consideration of good citizenship, while an entire evening will be devoted to the subject of public health. It is the intention upon this evening to have several speakers of prominence, and the lectures illustrated with stereopticon views.

It is hoped, with some assurance of realization, that Mrs. Moore, the new president of the General Federation, may be present. If Mrs. Moore comes the rest of the program will be arranged so that she may have as much time as possible to give to the meeting.

Offers Prizes.

The board authorized the civil service committee to offer a cash prize of $5 for the best essay on "Good Citizenship," to be written by a high school pupil of the state. It is hoped that this will stimulate every federated club in the state where there is a high school to offer a similar prize.

Civil service reform is a plant of very slow growth, and it is conceded by all that the only way to get results is to begin by planting the seed in this generation, hoping for the first harvest in the next. This is equally so with forestry and several kindred subjects that club women should endeavor to interest the children, in and great stress will be laid upon this at the coming convention. The educational loan fund, which is the central point of the Oregon federation's activity, will come in for a generous amount of time. The fine work that has been done the past year, and the brilliant prospects for the future is expected to inspire every club in the state with enthusiasm for the work.

Will Be Badged.

Badges are always an item of considerable expense to an organization, and the suggestion was made at the board meeting that this year the clubwomen should content themselves with bows of club-color ribbons. But the suggestion fell flat. Every town that entertains wants a souvenir badge, and then the women have worked out so many ingenious ways of preserving them that they must have them, so it was decided to have them, and La Grande will be asked to suggest a design.

Women at State Fair.

Next in importance to the state convention for the board to consider was the matter of headquarters at the state fair. When it was decided to buy a large tent for Chautauqua headquarters it was also voted to have it sent to Salem for use at the fair, and this was done.

Mrs. P. H. Raymond of Salem, first vice-president of the Oregon federation, was made a special committee to arrange for club headquarters at the fair. No effort will be made this year to do anything more than to provide a comfortable rest room for women who visit the fair. Some couches and easy chairs will be supplied by the Salem club, and some of the members will no doubt be present each day to extend greetings to the visitors and assist in making them comfortable. Aside from club literature and any year books which the clubs may send, no club work will be attempted, it is hoped that another year the clubs can take some active part. State fairs, in many of the federations, form a large part of their work, and there is no reason why the Oregon clubwomen should not be identified with its state fair.

Good Attendance Urged.

It will be three years since the state federation held a convention in eastern Oregon, where it has some of its largest clubs, and it is believed that this will be a well-attended meeting, but to make sure of it the board urges that every club not only send its quota of delegates, but that many of the members who are not delegates attend. Perhaps half of the thousands who attended the Boston convention were not delegates. When great programs are arranged—and La Grande will have a great program—two or three members out of a club are not enough if any material benefit is to be gained, and it should be a duty of every clubwoman, whether delegate or not, to go if possible. A general invitation will be extended when the call for the meeting is sent out, but it is none too soon for clubwomen to begin to think about and plan for going.

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THE first meeting of the new board of the General Federation will convene at Colorado Springs, September 8 to 11, inclusive. This is one of the most important meetings of the administration, as at this meeting all committees for the ensuing two years will be appointed and the places selected for the next council and biennial convention will be decided. A committee chairmanship in the General Federation is no sinecure, it means real personal service, and is never bestowed, or accepted, as an honor, and when this mistake is made, as it occasionally is, that woman is covered with humiliation when the day of reckoning comes at the biennial and she sees other committee workers bringing in great sheaves of results from their sowing. There come the honors to the workers. It will therefore be an important matter to select the right kind of chairmen and then fill the committees with the right kind of women. The whole success of this great organization depends on this work being well done.

Next will come the selection of the place for the council meeting, which will be held next spring. A number of places have sent invitations, but as yet there has been no preference expressed by the board. The biennial convention, to be held two years hence, will, of course be a much more important question to decide. The council meeting means but 200 or 300 delegates, while the biennial convention means that many thousands. The council is just what its name implies, and is not an executive body—it is just a meeting of the presidents in council together, while the convention is the tribunal to pass upon the work accomplished and direct the future action of the organization. The choice for this latter meeting will undoubtedly be between San Francisco and Atlantic City, with the chances, we fear, in favor of the latter.

The decision of the board is looked forward to with considerable interest.

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A FEW days ago there was in our midst one, a certain Mrs Baright, interviewed as a New York lawyer, and a successful one, who made the remark: "No, I am not a suffragette. I would not want to thrust my husband aside to stand in front, for I have confidence in my husband and can win him to my way of thinking if my way is right, in innumerable other ways that are far better than taking his place. I prefer to leave the voting to my husband."

Were Mrs. Baright as illogical in her pleadings before a jury as she was in her interview with the reporter, it would only be her sex attraction that would ever win a case.

The word suffragette has not yet been adopted in America, as any well-informed woman should know; nor have the methods, as we here understand the meaning of the term. The suffrage movement of America, however, is a deep, concentrated movement of organized womanhood for the equality of women, not only before the bar of justice but in the halls of government. If it had not been for this movement such women as Mrs. Baright never could have entered the profession she has chosen, and to repudiate the organization, or object to its principles is like the little boy who climbs into the fruit tree and then tries to kick away the ladder for fear the other boy may climb a little higher and get a better plum.

Again the good wife has confidence in her husband and does not want to stand in front of him. Suppose that husband had been a lawyer instead of an insurance man, would her confidence in him to earn bread and butter been sufficient to make her side step for his benefit?

The last false premises the lady sets forth is that voting means usurping her husband's place. The father and the son walk to the polls and cast their vote together and no one ever dreams that the place of the father has been taken by the son when he becomes 21 and casts his first vote. Why then should the husband relinquish his place to the wife if she happened to make the third of the voting party?

Mrs. Baright puts special emphasis on the sweet and womanly qualities of women, and believes they can be retained under any circumstances. And she should know, for the voting booth, in the toughest neighborhood, is a religious retreat compared with the ordinary courtroom.

Please, dear lady, when you come west next time, bring some better arguments if you intend to dam the current of that tremendous onward movement the women of the United States, and particularly the women of the west, have set in motion, and which is attaining such velocity that everything is being swept before it.

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MISS MIRA LLOYD DOCK, forestry commissioner for Pennsylvania, has written the following most interesting and suggestive article on "Women in Civic Affairs," for Club Notes, the official organ of the Ohio clubwomen:

In many places intelligent and charming women are withholding themselves from public work for various reasons. Some say, "My church duties absorb all of my time," and others, "My home duties require every hour." Of course, where there are little children the mother ought not to be expected to have any share in public work.

But, then, there are many women who have plenty of time and leisure. In the old days, in sinful and evil times, the movement was toward the cloister, with its seclusion, peace and serenity. Then it was to get away from trouble, but in our modern life we have learned that we must take the spirit of the cloister out into the world, and if we like serenity, pleasure and beautiful things—parks, trees and gardens—we must take them with us.

In other words, we must carry them out into the highways and byways—suggest them, work for them and help to provide them.

Among my duties for several years has been close attention to a tuberculosis camp. In Pennsylvania the present yearly appropriation for the treatment and prevention of tuberculosis is upward of $500,000. Just think what half a million dollars would have done in towns where the state's patients lived if they had had parks.

Every playground, every outdoor improvement in a town, keeps down this disease and thinks of the loss of strength which results from overcrowding. Those persons who have commodious homes, with beautiful grounds surrounding, do not need recreation away from home, but those men, women and children who are shut in need a place for recreation where they may breathe the pure air, revel in the sunlight and get a glimpse of the blue sky overhead. So, perhaps, every ten dollars expended for a park will save a hundred dollars which would be required later on in the fight against tuberculosis.

Many women think that civic work keeps them too much away from the home. It has been the curious experience in Pennsylvania that civic work has taken us right back into our homes. Civic workers in Pennsylvania began with little efforts to clean the streets. For example, in Harrisburg one man engaged to clean and keep clean one block every day and the success of this small effort led to the adoption of the system by the municipality. Attention of the mens association was directed to the subject of improvement work and the men now see that it is done properly.

Another town, Gettysburg, has a street sprinkler run by the women. Citizens pay for services given and out of the proceeds $25 was given recently to a society of architects for the best plan for improving the middle of the town.

In Carlisle 125 artistic street signs were purchased and posted from the money literally coined out of the dust of the streets. In almost every county can be found a concrete instance of improvement work that has been done as a direct result of women's efforts.

We began in Pennsylvania to clean the streets and then to plant trees, and every year, too, we try to help the American Civic association in the campaign to preserve the beauty of Niagara Falls. We have folks interested in clean streets, in beautifying the town and establishing parks; we have educational leaflets for distribution. Back of it all is this great effort to train women how to make a home, and in the last year we have succeeded in having household economics introduced in State college. We think it important for every one that an opportunity be given for good housekeeping, indoors and outdoors.

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AS everyone knows, one of the greatest features of the recent convention at Boston was the appearance on several occasions of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. In introducing her on the opening night, Mrs. Decker said:

"I thought of introducing her as Mrs. Julia Ward Howe of Boston, and then I knew she belonged to Colorado, and to New York, and to Illinois and all the other states, and so I decided to introduce her as Julia Ward Howe of the United States.

"But when I was in England, and Italy and France, one of the first questions was about Julia Ward Howe, so I have finally decided to introduce her as Mrs. Julia Ward Howe of the universe."

In response Mrs. Howe said in part: "I feel very happy in being commissioned to bring greetings to this peaceful army of women, which marches in battalions only against the evils that threaten society and devastate fair domains.

"Our Boston has seen many strange sights, but what more novel than an army of women armed only with justice and patience, intent only upon promoting the welfare and the common good of humanity.

"We still are children in a school, engineering problems of human destiny, and we make and shall make many mistakes, but what new vantage grounds have we gained? Let us begin our work from the true starting point, so as not to go back from the starting point of 50 years ago. We have acquired independence of thought and action.

"Our individual conscience now regulates our life's work. This gives us a standard by which to judge our efforts. The wonder is that our consciences, in dealing with any capital problem, are sure to agree.

"Despite our diversity we are brought together now by one impulse, a desire to do what we can for society. Surely, the harmony which brings together such a convention will do much in the way of results. Our diversity lies in our talent and our unity in our feeling. Our diversity is in our resource. Our unity is in our spirit and good intention.

"We must love our country. America doesn't mean any single city or state, but a place which no tyranny of church or state must help to overthrow.

"I say unto you, start from the present. Hope every good thing. Trust no easy going methods and may God keep thy heart."

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ENOS MILLS, the government lecturer on forestry, said to a reporter at Boston:

"I regard attending the biennial as one of the chief events of my life. Mrs. Decker, the president, and Mrs. John Sherman, the recording secretary, are two of the strongest women I think we have in the country. They are natural leaders. Mrs. Sherman has written a book on parliamentary law that is the admiration of all men lawyers. I regard women's clubs as broadening not only to women, but to humanity, for they educate people, and education is the solution of most problems."

* * *

"WOMEN'S educational ideals are not so high as those of the great scholars, but they are broader. To us it seems more important that all children should learn to read and write one language, than that a few professors should know a dozen languages—dead or alive. The monastic idea of education has been too long cherished. Woman learns concretely, putting lessons into practice, learns to do by doing.

"The state with highest educational facilities are those where women are most active. Illiteracy is largest where women have least power, and grows less where they vote. Half a million of America's children are illiterate and 2,000,000 are earning their living. We cannot boast of opportunities while we have to admit such a disgrace.

"School people have misunderstood. Club interferes either from misdirected effort or unfortunate personalities. Mothers are the natural allies of the educational forces."—Mrs. Helen L. Grenfell.

Walnut From Old Farm.

Chicago Correspondence Indianapolis News.

Two big piles of rough Indiana lumber are now attracting the attention of thousands of people who hourly pass along in the famous Sheridan road of Chicago.

The material is stacked up on a big lot in one of the finest and most exclusive residence sections of the city.

An Indiana man is building a house, and in the use of the lumber he has planned to perpetuate a number of the most tender associations of his life, all of which he brought from the great Hoosier domain.

The builder is Dr. E. Ilas Kerlin. The lumber is a fine grade and grain of black walnut, and it came from a farm four miles out of Richmond.

The material will remain in the sun during the summer in process of drying. Then it will be kiln dried and ultimately dressed for the use in store for it. On the first floor of the new house will be a large living room. It will have a beamed ceiling, wainscoting, book shelves built in the walls and a large mantel, all of which will be built from the Indiana black walnut material. Two bedrooms also will be finished from this material that came from the grandfather's farm.

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