Women's Clubs and Their Work

Edited by Mrs. Sarah A. Evans

AMONG the topics appearing for discussion at the Chautauqua Woman's club at Lake Chautauqua, N. Y., this summer was, "The Club, Its Workers, Shirkers and Jerkers." We have hoped to see this address printed in full, for this classification of club members is rather unusual, but most apropos when one considers the personnel of most clubs.

"There are two kinds of people on earth today,
Just two kinds of people, no more, I say.
. . . . .
No, the two kinds of people on earth I mean
Are the people who lift and the people who lean."

So sang Ella Wheeler Wilcox, but she probably never belonged to a club where the "jerker" existed.

The poet farther says:

"There is only one lifter to twenty who lean."

This proportion we agree to as perhaps the "jerkers" would come in Mrs. Wilcox's class of leaners.

It is a time-honored fact that the workers in any organization are in the very small minority, the burden always falls on the shoulders of the very few, while the many shirk the work as well as the responsibility; but never the credit or the honors. Merely shirking is nothing worse than selfishness, irresponsibility, which in the end only counts against one's self, but the "jerkers" are a nuisance to themselves and to everybody else.

A "jerker," according to club vernacular, is the member who does not work herself and won't allow any one else to work in peace and harmony, the chronic fault-finder, the disturber of the peace, and the impediment in the way of the workers accomplishing anything. She is not the earnest critic whose criticism is for the best interest of the club, but she is invariably the woman with a little wisdom whose learning has made her mad. Then she has other qualifications—jealousy predominating. This makes her see motives never dreamed of by the doer of deeds, and she is always ready to put the worst construction upon the work of others. Usually she is not truthful—unintentionally, perhaps; but her imagination creates facts. She is a fault-finder, never satisfied and always with her eye set upon the weak spot in the club's armor. She is wholly without charity, and whose tongue cutteth like a two-edged sword. In short, she does none of the work and is the self-appointed monitor over those that do.

As the club year is about to open, it would be well for every club member to take herself to task and find out into which class she belongs. This will be short work if you belong to either of the first two. If you are one of the few workers you will have already laid out your part of the many things you see to be done; you will have planned how to do them, and will be ready to go to work at the first tap of the president's gavel. If you are a shirker you will be simply indifferent as to when the club opens, what line of work is to be taken up and to everything except those features that contribute to the pleasure of yourself.

But to the honor of the "jerkers" be it said they do not always know themselves that they belong to that class, for they very often resemble Miss Helen Winslow's hens, of whom she says:

"Really, chickens remind me of types of women whom I know. There is the little white hen. Does she not fluff her feathers and bristle at you exactly like that little Mrs. Grey, who is so active in the Woman's club? And Elsie—she acts just like a certain D. A. R. who is always bustling about on some important errand that amounts to nothing."

Now, who hasn't seen that fluffy little hen of a woman bristle her feathers every time some one wanted to do some real work in a club, and jerk the whole meeting out of harmony by her cackle and show of importance? And the woman who "resolutes" without the slightest idea of doing any of the real work to push her project along, is very much like Miss Winslow's hen Elsie—important over what amounts to nothing, and is constantly jarring the club machinery out of plumb, to satisfy her desire to hear herself talk. There is hope for this class—they may reform if the club does its part by projecting work for them to do, but short shrift should be given to the brewer of mischief, the fault-finder and the woman that goes to club with the express intent of creating discord and clogging the way of the real workers—the woman who refuses to allow the machinery to run smoothly and grasps every excuse to hurl a stone into it, to jar and jerk it into uselessness. Let us ask Mrs. Wilcox's closing query:

"In which class are you? Are you easing the load
Of overtaxed lifters who toil down the road?
Or are you a leaner, who lets others share
Your portion of labor, and worry and care?"

And we would add:

Or are you a jerker, not doing the work;
Meaner even than those who are willing to shirk?

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AMERICAN School of Home Economics sends out this very acceptable creed:

We believe—

That right living should be the fourth "R" in education.

That home-making should be regarded as a profession.

That health is the duty and business of the individual; illness of the physician.

That most illness results from carelessness, ignorance or intemperance of some kind.

That as many lives are cut short by unhealthful food and diet as through strong drink.

That on the home foundation is built all that is good in state or individual.

That the upbringing of children demands more study than the raising of chickens.

That the spending of money is as important as the earning of the money.

That economy does not mean spending a small amount, but in getting the largest returns for the money expended.

That the home-maker should be as alert to make progress in her life-work as the business or professional man.

That the most profitable, the most interesting study for women is the home, for in it center all the issues of life.

That the study of home problems may be made of no less actual value than the study of art or literature and of much more immediate value.

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TWENTY-THREE years ago at Salem a small handful of women formed themselves into a band to be known as Sedgwick women's relief corps No. 1. As years went by other corps were added, a department was organized, which drew all the local orders into one large body. As time passed on some corps failed to keep up the work and dropped out, while new ones were constantly being instituted until now there are 39 local corps in the state, with a membership of nearly, if not quite, 2,000.

Last year under the able leadership of Mrs. Cora Davis of Union much work has been done and aid given to the soldiers of the civil war. This organization of women differs from all others in that it is strictly charitable. All women who are loyal enough to wish to aid the "old soldier" and patriotic enough to care for the flag of their country, are eligible for membership.

This banding of women together for a common cause has produced much good, aside from the aid they have given and help extended, much individual growth has followed. Women whose lives were formerly bounded by the four walls of home, have insensibly been broadened and lifted out of themselves by joining and working in the relief corps.

Letters have been received from all over the state telling of the many ways that have been adopted for making the boys in blue happy in their declining years. First, last and always we reach man's heart through his stomach, so suppers and dinners and campfires are always in order. There is not a corps in the country that has not entertained its G. A. R. post that way at least several times this year.

Nearly all W. R. C. have some kind of a celebration on Lincoln's birthday in April and the Memorial day services help to keep the many brave deeds of the boys of '61-'65 fresh in the memory of all of us to whom the war of the rebellion is a matter of history only.

Each year the department presents a flag to the schoolhouse where the annual convention is held, thus instilling into the children a love for their country's emblem.

The members that belong to this order are of all ages, there are some 80 years of age, while many are not 20 years old, all interested in the work. At this time, aside from the special fund to be given the veterans by the corps, known and spoken of as the G. A. R. fund, a magnificent banner was presented to them at their encampment at Newport last June. The money for this was contributed by the various corps and by private parties. It will be carried at the national encampment at Toledo, Ohio, by A. C. Edmunds who is on the staff of the commander-in-chief.

The labor of collecting the money and of purchasing the flag was done under the auspices of Sumner W. R. C. No. 21 of Portland.

There is no body of women as earnest, or who work together better than the members of the women's relief corp. "A hearty welcome and the right hand of fellowship await all who wish to join.

JENNIE C. PRITCHARD.

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IF THE people down on Coos Bay can't get a railroad any other way, we would advise them to refer it to the women's clubs of that section of country, who seem able to get everything else they want and why not railroads? If they want a whole town, that is hopelessly buried in the accumulations of years, cleaned up, they just call a cleaning-up day and men, women and children turn out and before night they have a city beautiful. If they want a drinking fountain, a few little entertainments and it is theirs; if there is an earthquake some place and the bread supply is exhausted, the club women sit up all night and one the morning boat ship 500 of their own home-made crispy loaves to the sufferers; and if they want a library—alongside of which a railroad is a small undertaking—they go to work and before they have full steam on the library is an accomplished fact, and how to maintain it, they meet in the same energetic manner.

"The Messiah," which was so magnificently rendered a short time ago testifies not only to the ability and energy of the club women but to the quality and extent of musical talent that is developing in the bay cities. The concert was under the direction of Professor Todd, with a local chorus of 50 voices. This is the way they do things down there to support their library. The surprising thing is that when Governor Chamberlain was advising them how to get a railroad he didn't think of recommending them to leave the matter to the club women, for he knows that not only at Coos Bay, but everywhere else in Oregon, they come pretty near accomplishing whatever they undertake.

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THE article copied last week on "Women in Civics," by Miss Mira Lloyd Dock, forestry commissioner of Pennsylvania, has been so favorably received on account of its suggestiveness for clubs desiring to take up that line of work that we give this week her article on "Forestry in Pennsylvania," written originally for "The Federation Bulletin," hoping it will put many clubwomen of this state in the way of assisting in our much needed forestry work.

"In the women's clubs of the eastern and central districts of Pennsylvania the line of activity in tree planting, etc., has now largely been transferred to the development of school gardens, and may come more strictly under the head of general civic work. In Honesdale, Columbia and West Chester, clubs have not only been active in planting trees and shrubbery but in properly labeling them? The Lebanon Woman's club induced the League of Good Citizenship to change a vacant lot used as a dumping ground into a school garden, and splendid and effective work has been done by the Philadelphia Civic club in establishing school gardens.

"The civic clubs of the central district report in Carlisle the improvement of vacant lots; in Gettysburg a prize offered to the Washington School of Architects for the best plan to improve the center square, this improvement to be the nucleus of general planting and improvement in the town; in Harrisburg the continuance of school gardens and prize planting and the establishment of boys' gardens at Island park in cooperation with the park board; in Lewisburg riverfront improvements are projected, and at Newport funds are being raised for the improvement of the beautiful Juniata drive.

"A greater observance of arbor day by clubs is shown in the western district, and special mention should be made of a joint celebration and tree planting at the Columbia hospital of Pittsburg, by the Traveler's, Woman's and Wimodausis clubs of that city and the Woman's club of Wilkinsburg. The Wimodausis planted, according to annual custom, a tree in its grove in Schenley park, and the Woman's club of Wilkinsburg on arbor day also planted a tree in honor of its founder and first president, Mrs. F. M. Gordon, in the grounds of the school named after her father. Six hundred school children, with their teachers, and club members participated in the exercises. This club also distributed flower and vegetable seeds for home planting to school children. No money prizes are awarded; but pictures of the successful contestants and accounts of their work are published with honorable mention of special effort or unusual difficulties overcome.

"Arbor day plantings were made by the Woman's Saturday Afternoon club of Scottdale and Mount Pleasant; Twentieth Century of Union City; Woman's Library club of Knoxville in school grounds; the Woman's club of Erie improved the grounds of the Young Men's Christian Association and the public school grounds; and the Woman's club of Carnegie joined with the high school in a forestry meeting prior to planting in the library grounds. The New Era club devoted a club day to forestry and bird protection, the speakers being James L. Grimes of the Yale forest school and C. L. Brumbaugh of the Burroughs society. Legislative and congressional action were asked for on behalf of these subjects, and trees were planted.

"When the state department of forestry in 1902 first established a Sanatorium upon the Mont Alto reservation, the department of health had not been created. Since its establishment in 1905, it is obviously proper that all of the state remedial work should be under one general management, and, accordingly, though not without deep regret at the severance of the tie, the sanatorium passed from the control of one department to the other on June 1, 1907.

"There is so much to be done in making better conditions in our towns and cities that we must not only hope for and labor to provide parks, open spaces and preserve woodlands for recreation, but use every effort to prevent the increase of this great plague, tuberculosis, not only by all preventive means in our power, but by education to overcome the ignorance and apathy which permit the superinducing causes of overwork, palls of smoke, wretched housing, and poor food, worse prepared.

"It is the happy privilege of the forestry committee that its work touches upon such positive benefits as forests, parks, playgrounds and gardens, whose very names are beautiful and significant.

"Read the first canto of 'Paradise Lost' and see the parallel between the place which was not heaven and our smoke-begrimed cities, and then consider the contrast with that other city of which we sing:

"'Thy gardens and thy goodly walks
Continually are green.'"

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MUCH TO THE regret of the clubwomen of Idaho, Washington and Oregon, Mrs. Philip Moore, president of the general federation will not be able to come to the coast this fall as was confidently expected. Mrs. Moore writes that she will be so busily engaged during the fall months in getting her committee work started that it will be impossible for her to spare the time for state conventions. She holds out the promise that another year she will be with us.

Now that it is definitely decided that Mrs. Moore cannot be present the exact date of the La Grande convention will soon be determined.

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TRULY great men always recognize the rights of women. Wendell Phillips said years ago:

"No man can defend his own right to vote without granting it to women. The only reason why the demand sounds strange is because man never analyzed his own right. The moment he begins to analyze it, he cannot defend it without admitting her. Our fathers proclaimed, 60 years ago, that government was equal with the right to take money and to punish for crime. Now let women go free from the penal statute, let her property be exempt from taxation until you admit her to the ballot box. Goethe said that if you plant an oak in a flower pot, hemmed in by restrictions, that either the oak will be dwarfed or the flower pot will break. We have planted woman in a flower pot, hemmed her in by restrictions, and when we move to enlarge her sphere, society cries out: 'Oh, you'll break the flower pot.' Well, I say let it break. Man made it, and
the sooner it goes to pieces the b
Let us see how broadly the bra
will throw themselves, and how b
ful will be the shape, and how gl
against the moonlit sky or glowing
set the foliage shall appear."

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ONE OF THE very fine addres
the Boston convention was
by Mrs. Dimies T. S. Denis
past-president of the general fede
and one of the two honorary pres
Her subject was, "The Long
which meant the advancement o
men in America since the beginn
New England. She said in part:
"'I wish my first word to be o
congratulation to the general fe
tion upon its advance during th
four years under the wise lead
of its president, Mrs. Decker. He
ity has been equaled only by her e
and her crowning wisdom has been
ing her administration in Boston.
"We come to one of the shrines
mark human achievement. We
to receive anew a baptism of pa
ism, a quickening of the spirit o
erty and equality, a strengthenin
the bonds of fraternity. For wha
the general federation stands B
has from her founding been in the
and we shall receive here a benedi
and a never-lessening impetus."
After speaking of some of the
heroines and those times as relati
women, Mrs. Denison continued:
shall speak only of two New Eng
women of the 19th century of al
have become world known. In the
half of the century was lived and e
the life of the remarkably gifted
brilliant Margaret Fuller, Marchi
Ossoli, a woman of whom all w
and any country should be proud.
"We think of her as far in the
but one of her contemporaries is
us still, a joy to her friends, an h
to all women. She has lived throu
tempestuous period of the nation's
and has given to the nation the
devotion of the days of her forefat
and an undying ode.
"In Julia Ward Howe we have
epitome of woman's progress thr
the centuries, the virtues of the
the ability of the new. May the
set linger long, for her gentle pres
is always a benediction.
"You will remember the day the
tocrat invited the schoolmistress to
'the long path' with him on Bo
common. The proposal has bee
long time deferred, but when the p
ident of the United States invites
president of the general federatio
be present at a conference of gov
ors of all states—an honor that c
to our distinguished president,
Decker—we have trodden the long
alone for the last time, and we may
with one of New England's grea
and most eloquent statesmen, 'One c
try, one constitution, one destiny.'"

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SINCE Mrs. Humphrey Ward
announced her disbelief in
man's fitness to vote, and Is
Zangwill, an old suffrage convert,
declared contrariwise that it is no gr
er than man's, William Dean How
has also declared himself. "In my o
ion," says Mr. Howells, "suffrage
women is bound to come. There
many arguments against it, but no
sons." Can it be that we are on
eve of a battle of the books on
ground? It is evident that it is to
no mere conflict of sex.

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LARGE PROFITS AND EARLY DIVIDENDS

25c per Share After Sept. 10

The following is a report made to The Poticie Mining Company, by Captain H. D. Williams, M. E., July 10, 1908, and its reading with a full understanding, will afford many the opportunity of knowing that our stock is sold far below its true value, even at 25 cents per share; but having over 750,000 shares of stock still in our Treasury we are giving the public the benefit of a successful promotion, and the profits that are usually gobbled up by the promoters. The stockholders, and not the promoters, are going to get the "lion's" share of the profits. We are free from the burden of the promoters' "rake off" and go before the public with clean, honest hands. Read the report carefully.

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ENGINEER'S REPORT

POTICIE MINING COMPANY, Suite 3, Raleigh Bldg., Portland, Or.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to submit the following report on your properties, in the Coeur d'Alene mountains, Beaver Mining district, Shoshone county, Idaho:

These properties are situated 16 miles due north of the town of Wallace, 1½ miles east of Delta and five miles southwest of Murray; part of this property lies in the Murray gold belt and the east portion in the Hercules silver belt.

To the northwest of these properties are the famous Pritchard Creek Placers, from which millions of dollars have been taken out within the last 25 years, this being the locality in which the first gulch mining (to any great extent) was carried on in Idaho. On either side, and extending along the base line of the claims, are a number of placers which have been heavy producers of coarse gold and are still being successfully worked, as evidenced by a number of $25 and $35 nuggets I saw taken from this property while on the ground. To the north of these properties are the Kimball Placers, which are being worked with good results and as vigorously as the small quantity of water in Placer Gulch will permit. Potosi Creek Gulch, however, has sufficient water most of the year for ordinary mining purposes, while through the summer there is a scarcity for boom mining and ground sluicing. At the present time there are about 40 miners' inches.

The natural conclusion a practical mining man would arrive at, that wherever such a large amount of coarse gold was found in gulches, it showing evidence of little wear and of not having been brought from any great distance, also the fact that the quartz shows little effect of the trituration, evidences the proximity of a heavy decomposed quartz ledge of no inconsiderable richness. I found that coarse gold did not occur as high up in the south gulch as in the north gulch, conveying the impression that these dykes or leads cross these gulches with a diagonal strike. A subsequent examination proved that this theory was correct. On making a close examination of the top of the hill, I found a porphyry dyke, with a strike northeast to southwest, crossing from the northeast corner of the "Arthur" claim and running out on the south end line of the "Florence." On the north side of this dyke and in contact between the quartzite and porphyry cropped a heavy lead of oxidized iron quartz, which in all probability is the source of the placer gold in the adjacent properties below. On the north [illegible] wash in the side of the mountain had disclosed the [illegible] of this ledge for about 100 feet and had deposited several thousand tons in the gulch below. [illegible] the outcrop of this ledge, which seemed to be in the neighborhood of 18 to 20 feet wide, I took a number of samples, which showed free gold in pieces as large as kernels of wheat down to fine specks.

DEVELOPMENT—A placer ditch which takes the water out of Potosi creek, around the point of the hill to Placer creek, aided materially in determining the strike of the leads, from the flow of same. A number of tunnels have been driven into the south side of the hill, the longest of which is on the "Maud" claim and is in some 350 feet; another tunnel almost on the line between the "Guy" and "Arthur" is in 150 feet; on the line between the "Karl" and "Florence" there is another tunnel of about 100 feet, and several more from 20 to 40 feet on various claims down to the present workings, which is on the "Poticie" claim; this is in 100 feet, is well timbered and in good shape, being equipped with new car and 8-pound rails, blacksmith shop and powder house. The breast of this tunnel at the present time, is in a porphyrytic-quartzite and will cut the quartz lead in about 250 feet farther at a depth of 300 feet from the surface.

GEOLOGY—A most interesting geological condition exists on these properties. Apparently the quartzite is the typical country rock in this district. It is broken in two zones by parallel dykes of intrusive porphyry, traversing the country from the northeast to the southwest. Volcanic eruptions have left the formation on the north side of the dyke at a pitch of about 75 degrees, and seems to be characteristic of the gold belt. On the south side of the dyke the formation seems to be nearly flat in places and broken by a series of faults. These faults have a slate filling, with contact matter of bull quartz. It is in this section that bodies of silver ore may be looked for; however, my time being limited, I did not make a thorough investigation of these features, as the gold side offered more than sufficient inducement to confine the efforts of the company to that section of the properties for a long time to come.

SUMMARY—While in most countries it is the usual procedure, when possible, to follow the ore, and from the vast outcrop of apparently high-grade ore on the north side it would seem the logical way to do would be to work on this outcrop; but, owing to the fact that there is yet to be recorded in the Coeur d'Alenes an instance of the vein not growing wider and richer with depth, also as there is not sufficient water in the north gulch to run a mill more than a short time in the spring, and the principal timber on the property being located on the south slope, and that a good road has been built from the country road to the mouth of the present workings (which would entail a great expense to bring about the same results in the other gulch, as there is only an indifferent bridle trail leading in and out among the placer workings, making it a hard place to build a wagon road), and also for the reason that the pitch of the vein is toward the present workings, making the vein practically coming to meet the tunnel rather than pitching away from it, as would have been the case had the tunnel been driven on the other side, and the present workings will enable them to cut the formation 150 feet deeper than would an opening on the croppings on the other side of the gulch.

TRANSPORTATION—The mine is situated about half mile from the county road, a good wagon road has been built from the county road to the present tunnel workings. Five miles to the north is the Idaho & Northern railroad, at Murray, and to the west there is a good, even grade to the Idaho & Northern railroad, at the junction of Beaver and Pritchard creeks. The Northern Pacific railroad extends to the Treasury Vault up Nine-Mile creek, about seven miles from this property. This road is in excellent condition, over which a stage runs daily.

TIMBER—There is sufficient timber on the claims for all ordinary mining purposes for some time to come.

In closing, I would say that **from all indications you will have one of the largest producing mines in this already famous district of bonanza properties.** The reputation of the Coeur d'Alenes is world-wide and the fact **that there has been no record of failures,** from lack of ore wherever the mines have been developed, where the mines have been conservatively and intelligently prospected and the veins show increased width and value of ore as depth is obtained. The remarkable increase in values since 1884, starting with the production of $258,375 in gold, silver and lead until 1887, where it hit the million-dollar point, and from then gradually increasing until 1903, where it reached a production of over $11,000,000, and from then on to the present time, when the official figures of the state of Idaho show the enormous production of $19,560,329, giving **a grand total up to that time of $146,283,361.** The big mines of this district seem to be growing larger, and it seems to be only a question of the number of men available in mining and milling facilities to make the production of these mines reach any amount desired. This country is certainly the miners' paradise. I have visited nearly all the large mining centers of the world, and in no other place have I seen the certainty of success so clearly outlined in legitimate mining enterprises.

Yours truly,

H D Williams M.E.

Portland, Oregon, July 10, 1908.

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The above report was not written for newspaper publication, but we feel that the investing public is entitled to every consideration within our ability and has a right to know as fully as we do, the present as well as the future value of our properties and that the increase in the price of our stock is based on values which would guarantee us in putting the price even to 50 cents per share without being excessive. Those who cannot arrange to buy before September 10 and have to pay 25 cents a share for our stock, will, even at that price, secure an investment at 100 per cent less than we consider it is worth. We are giving our stockholders the promoters' profits, because the stock that ordinarily goes to the promoters was put into our treasury.

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Treasury Stock 900,000 Shares

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LOUIS MEYER Portland
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JOHN H. LAHR, Delta, Idaho.

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Suite 3, Raleigh Building, Portland, Oregon

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$ 25.00	will buy	250 shares,	$ 2.50	cash and	$ 2.50	monthly.
50.00	will buy	500 shares,	5.00	cash and	5.00	monthly.
60.00	will buy	600 shares,	6.00	cash and	6.00	monthly.
70.00	will buy	700 shares,	7.00	cash and	7.00	monthly.
80.00	will buy	800 shares,	8.00	cash and	8.00	monthly.
90.00	will buy	900 shares,	9.00	cash and	9.00	monthly.
100.00	will buy	1000 shares,	10.00	cash and	10.00	monthly.

The same proportion of payments will buy larger amounts.