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HELP FOR GIRLS TO BE GOOD WIVES

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PUPILS TO BE WORKING GIRLS

Philanthropic Women of New York and Pittsburg Organized "Wifehood Guild" With the Object of Reducing Number of Unhappy Marriages—To Establish Home at Huntington, N. Y.

Believing that "fully 50 per cent of unhappy marriages among young people of the working classes are due to the wife's ignorance of the simplest duties of domestic life," philanthropic women of New York city and Pittsburg are organizing a "wifehood guild," in which, just as business is taught in the Pratt institute, instruction in the duties of the household will be given for a nominal fee.

In a suburban home the guild will teach cooking, housekeeping and nursing to a school of 100 young working girls who will live in the institution during the six months' course. The fee will merely cover expenses.

Lectures on Physiology and Medicine.

Women doctors will lecture on physiology and medicine, so that the students may have some knowledge of the cares of motherhood.

Headquarters of the guild will be at Huntington Manor, N. Y. Three acres of land have been purchased there by the incorporators. Architects are now employed in making plans for a permanent guild house. George Doan Russell, formerly professor of corporation law at the Brooklyn Law school and one of the incorporators, said the other day that a house would be rented temporarily at Huntington Manor, in which headquarters will be opened in the spring.

"Women of New York city and Pittsburg have considered the plan," said Mr. Russell. "One of the founders is Mrs. J. Elsworth Tappan, the wife of a Pittsburg merchant, who is a patron of many Pittsburg philanthropies. Another is Mrs. J. W. Clark of 142 West Eighty-second street, New York city. Both women are prominent socially. They have interested a number of their friends in the project and have already raised the funds to finance it. The Wifehood guild will be conducted on the principle of the Pratt institute, young people who couldn't otherwise afford it receiving education for a nominal fee."

"The organization is the outcome of a good many years of inquiry and observation on the part of its promoters," said Mrs. Tappan.

Full Course In Domestic Economy.

"Thousands of girls upon leaving the public schools immediately go to work in an office or store. These girls get false notions and are no help to the men they marry. Independence is a good thing, but it sometimes unfits girls as good wives and mothers. When a shop or office girl marries the young husband too often finds that his wife, though pretty, doesn't know the rudiments of housekeeping. Then children come, and again the girl has many things to learn.

"When we are ready for work at Huntington Manor we shall receive applicants who can furnish references, and we will give them a residential course in everything pertaining to domestic economy. Our building will accommodate a hundred pupils at a time. Payments may be made at the students' convenience."

Mr. Russell is now drawing up articles of incorporation and will apply for a state charter after getting the authority of a justice of the supreme court.

AGNES BOOTH'S KIND ACT.

How a Little Comedy of the Actress Succeeded Where Tragedy Failed.

Mrs. Agnes Booth Schoeffel, the actress known as Agnes Booth on the stage, who recently died at her home in Brookline, Mass., once acted a part which was appreciated by one person at least. It was not on the stage, so there was no applause, but she had an object in view, and as she accomplished that object her success was what it frequently is in the theater, immediate and overwhelming.

A ragged old harper played to the guests seated on a hotel veranda at Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass., after breakfast and then held his hat, hoping to hear the coins rattle into it. Most of those present tried to look unconscious, while some of the ladies giggled nervously. Nobody offered any money. Pity and indignation were aroused in Mrs. Booth-Schoeffel (Agnes Booth). She called her small trick dog to her and tossed him a fifty cent piece. The pretty creature caught the coin between his teeth, flipped it up on his nose and, walking on his hind legs, demurely offered the money to the old man.

The comic succeeded where the tragic had failed. Every one laughed, and every one tossed a coin at the dog. Whether he caught all the coins or not, they all found their way into the beggar's pocket.

Experiment of Business Firm.

A big commission house is experimenting with telegrams instead of letters and says the members can attend to business correspondence best with short messages.

YOUNG SCULPTOR'S HONOR.

Miss Belle Kinney to Model Confederate Women's Memorial Statue.

Miss Belle Kinney of Nashville, Tenn., recently signed a contract with the committee of Confederate Veterans appointed at the last re-union, held in Birmingham, for supplying the memorial statue to the women of the Confederacy, a replica of which, it is contemplated, shall be placed upon the capitol grounds of each of the original Confederate states. The price agreed to be paid Miss Kinney for her design is $5,000, this to cover the cost of the first and each subsequent statue purchased, and the committee agrees to take no fewer than ten.

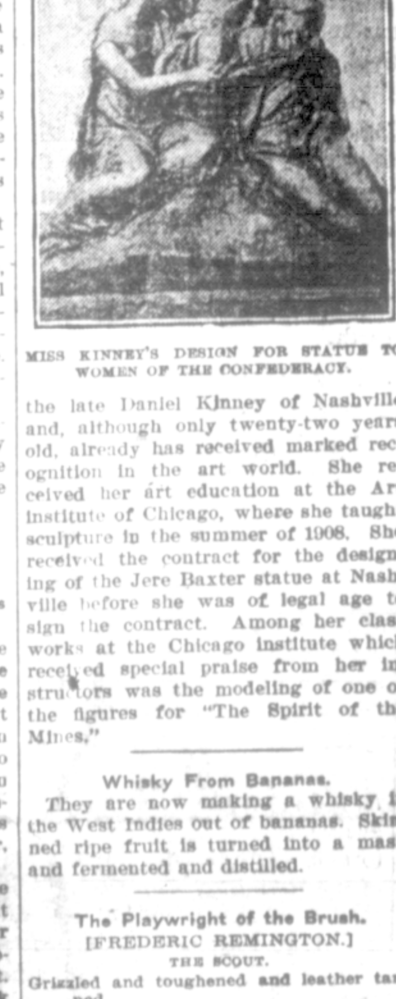
In the concluding competition which resulted in the selection of Miss Kinney's design there were only two

MISS BELLE KINNEY.

models submitted, that of Miss Kinney and one by Louis Potter, a New York sculptor. The committee of veterans, headed by General Julian S. Carr of Durham, N. C., as chairman, spent some time in inspecting the two models and weighing the various points of each.

The statue is to be of bronze, eight feet in height, and represents the Goddess of Fame as the central figure, placing a wreath upon the head of the Confederate woman, who is pictured as reclining, exquisitely featured, with an expression of sadness, typifying the self sacrificing southern women of wartime. This woman's figure is on the right of the central figure, Fame, which is represented as supporting on her left the figure of a dying Confederate soldier, to whom the southern woman is extending even in death the palm of victory.

Miss Kinney is one of the most successful of the young sculptors in the United States. She is the daughter of



MISS KINNEY'S DESIGN FOR STATUE TO WOMEN OF THE CONFEDERACY.

the late Daniel Kinney of Nashville and, although only twenty-two years old, already has received marked recognition in the art world. She received her art education at the Art Institute of Chicago, where she taught sculpture in the summer of 1908. She received the contract for the designing of the Jere Baxter statue at Nashville before she was of legal age to sign the contract. Among her class works at the Chicago institute which received special praise from her instructors was the modeling of one of the figures for "The Spirit of the Mines."

Whisky From Bananas.

They are now making a whisky in the West Indies out of bananas. Skinned ripe fruit is turned into a mash and fermented and distilled.

The Playwright of the Brush.
[FREDERIC REMINGTON.]

THE SCOUT.

Grizzled and toughened and leather tanned,
Eagle of eye and of rigid hand;
Keenly alert, gazing o'er the ridge,
All of our progress doth he bridge,
Bringing us back to the blood writ page
Of the untamed west, that stronger age
Ere we had yielded to ease its charms,
When men were men by the force of arms.

THE BLEACHED SKULL.

Telling the story of blood and strife,
Careless of death and yet of life;
Telling to ages yet unborn
The tale of those who, with godlike scorn,
Laughed at the terrors of the trail,
Opening mountain, hill and vale,
That the generations yet to come
By their nameless bones might find a home.

THE LAST STAND.

Death looms before them, death behind,
His messengers speeding on every wind,
Yet doth his presence bring a laugh,
And his icy draft with a jeer they quaff.
Hopelessly doomed, yet they scorn to yield,
With each man's bosom his heart's sole shield;
Telling of men ere our souls grew faint—
A wordless play by a brush and paint.
—Arthur Roche in New York American.

Home Course In Domestic Science

XIII.—Washing Day Made Easy.

By EDITH G. CHARLTON,
In Charge of Domestic Economy, Iowa State College.

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"BLUE Monday" might lose some of its terror for the average family if the weekly washing were changed to some other day. Steam ladened rooms, odor of boiling suds, an untidy house from kitchen to attic and "pickup" meals all day, combined with the accumulation of duties and cares since Saturday, make Monday a disagreeable day for every one. Whoever established the custom of setting Monday aside for a "wash day" made life just a little harder than necessary in scores of homes. And yet so firmly established has the custom become that it takes genuine courage to break away from it and wash on Tuesday instead. When you think about it, how much more suitable Tuesday is for the work than Monday, which, following a day of rest, finds the whole house more or less disarranged!

It is rarely possible and sometimes quite unwise to attempt to outline any housekeeper's work for her. One must know conditions and be familiar with the life of the family before being really competent to arrange the routine of domestic affairs. But for the benefit of the woman who has everything to do for her family and who perhaps is not wholly satisfied with her present plan let me present this program for at least Monday and Tuesday:

Monday.—Put the house in order. Plan the meals for Tuesday and do extra baking for that day. Get the laundry ready for washing. That means look over the soiled clothing and do the necessary mending. Tears and broken seams increase in washing. Take out stains. It is much easier to do this before washing than after, and there is more time the day

HANDY LAUNDRY STOVE.

before than when the washing is in process. Soak soiled clothes. See that tubs and other things are ready for an early start; also be sure that soap, bluing and other supplies are on hand.

Tuesday.—The special work for this day will be the washing, but it should not be carried on to the complete disarrangement of the family life. Good, substantial meals should be served promptly, as on other days, and the wife and mother should not be so enslaved by the washtub and wringer that she has no thought or attention for husband and children. There is no reason why she should be if the washing has not beyond all reason piled up her work so that it requires almost superhuman effort to accomplish it. While preparing breakfast the laundry fire may be started and the water heated. After breakfast and after the dining table has been cleared the washing can be commenced, and if it is performed in an intelligent way from start to finish it ought not to interfere to any great extent with the ordinary comforts of the day. The clothes were sorted and some of them put to soak the day before. That means a long stride toward an early completion.

The Order of the Wash.

One reason why there are so many indifferent laundresses and so much inferior laundry work is because little or no attention has been given to difference in fabrics. Cotton, linen, silk and wool are practically treated in the same way. The same kind of soap is used for all. They are washed in water of the same temperature. Sometimes they are washed in the same water. They are given the same amount of rubbing and equally indifferent rinsing.

In sorting the clothes arrange them in five piles as follows:

Table linen and fine muslins.

Bed linen, towels and handkerchiefs (previously soaked in ammonia and water if used for a cold).

Flannels.

Colored cottons and stockings.

Soiled towels and cloths.

No one questions that soaking the clothes loosens the dirt and makes the washing easier, but only white clothes or fast colors can be treated in this way, and it is not well to soak all kinds of white clothes in one tub. After soaking in cold water to which a good naphtha soap or washing powder has been added little or no rubbing will be necessary before putting the clothes in the boiler. Kerosene used in small quantity in the cold water in which clothes are soaked makes the washing easier. The success of laundering also depends on the kind and amount of soap used. For wool and silk articles use only a good white soap containing very little alkali or acid. Both these chemicals have an injurious effect on silk and wool. Salsoda makes woolen garments yellow, makes the fiber harsh and less elastic. The fiber of wool is composed of numberless sections, or sheaths, each with more or less jagged edges and each one growing out of the other. These sheaths form a tube which, with its ragged edges, explains the reason for shrinking. Diluted acids roughen the wool fiber; strong acids disintegrate it. Choride of lime injures the fiber even if cold; used hot, the fiber is destroyed. Ammonia has the least injurious action on wool, therefore is the most satisfactory agent for cleansing it.

Silk is a strong, elastic, lustrous double fiber. All alkalies act upon it, according to the kind, strength and temperature of the solution and the length of time the silk is left in the solution. The luster is first lessened, and the fiber is finally dissolved. Dilute acids roughen silk and strong acids ruin it. Thus it will be seen that all garments of silk and wool should be washed with only the mildest soap. This should be made into a solution by cutting the soap into thin slices, dissolving in hot water and adding to the suds in which the garments are to be washed. This method is much better than rubbing the soap directly on the garment. Both silk and wool are injured by dry heat. Silk first stiffens, then breaks, so that the water in which it is washed should not be hot. Flannels should be washed in water of the same temperature throughout the process and should be hung to dry in a temperature the same as the water. The expansion and contraction of the wool fibers, caused by change in temperatures, make flannel thick. Tepid water and a moderate temperature for drying and the best white soap added to the washing water are simple rules to observe in washing woolen garments.

The vegetable fibers, such as cotton and linen, are of a woody nature, tough, strong and not so easily affected by chemicals. For this reason cotton and linen materials are not so soon spoiled by careless washing as either silk or wool, and yet too much soap, prolonged boiling in dirty water, indifferent rinsing and inattention to stains soon make the best cotton or linen dingy and unattractive. One of the commonest neglects in ordinary washing is that the water is not changed often enough. Garment after garment is washed in water so saturated with dirt that it is impossible to make it remove any more. This washing is followed by careless rinsing in only one water, which does not begin to take out all the soap. If the bluing follows, as it too often does, this rinsing in soapy water, the clothes are very liable to be stained with iron rust. This will almost certainly be the case if Prussian blue is used. This substance is a salt of iron, and with an alkali such as there is in soap changes to iron rust. A simple experiment to determine whether or not you are using Prussian blue is to heat a little of it in a strong solution of salsoda. If Prussian blue the mixture will turn yellowish red, and iron rust will settle in the bottom of the vessel.

Simple General Directions.

It is more often neglect of little things than carelessness about big main points that makes washing an unsatisfactory task. Attention to these details may lighten the work for some women and bring them better results.

Remember to make fresh suds whenever necessary. It is a mistake to think you can make clothes clean in dirty water.

Put the clothes to boil in cold water and heat slowly. The best results are obtained when there is a large quantity of water and the boiler is but half full of clothes. Each boilerful of clothes should be put on in clean, cold water.

Rinsing is very important. The clothes must be free from soap before bluing. Use soft water for first rinsing, then hard water if color of soft is not good.

Hard water may be softened by boiling, then cooling before using, or a solution of salsoda may be added. This ought not to be too strong or the salsoda will injure both the fabric and the hands.

In bluing shake out each article and drop it into the bluing water, rinse carefully through the water, then wring out at once. Do not allow clothes to stay in bluing water for any length of time or they will be streaked.

Thick starch is made by mixing one-half cup of laundry starch and one-quarter cup of cold water, then add one-quarter teaspoonful of white wax or lard and one quart of boiling water. Put over the fire and boil for several minutes, stirring constantly. Uncooked or partly cooked starch will stick. Thick starch may be diluted, or if a thin quality is desired use twice as much water.

Ironing is the completion of good laundry work and the test of the laundress. It requires a good thick ironing blanket tacked securely to an ironing table or board, clean irons, an iron stand, a piece of beeswax tied in a cloth on which to clean the irons, a bit of old cloth on which to wipe them and a piece of paper folded several times on which to try the irons. This is the necessary outfit, but in addition there must be practice, care and skill to insure complete success.

ANECDOTES OF COUNT TOLSTOY

Russia's Great Novelist, Philosopher and Reformer.

HIS CRITICISM OF BIG SLEEVES

Thought Lady Visitor Had Wasted Enough Cloth to Clothe a Little Girl. Sample of His Humor—Instance When the Great Philosopher Had No Answer Ready.

Several years ago it was written of Count Leo Tolstoy, the Russian novelist, philosopher and reformer, that while he was in no sense a popular author his books had a wider circulation than those of any other writer living at that time. His books have been translated into no less than forty-five different languages and dialects.

The man whose views were thus disseminated throughout the civilized world succeeded in achieving his aim to make his life an open book to be read of all mankind. Born to wealth, he renounced the world when he realized its vanities and retired to his estate to live the life of a farmer and to preach in his writings the doctrines of humanity. In the quiet of Yasnaya Polyana, his estate in southern Russia, Tolstoy, working side by side with the benighted and ignorant Russian peasants, became a philosopher, an expounder of Biblical teachings and an exponent of the creed that every man should earn his bread by the sweat of his brow.

Once a lady philanthropist crossed the Russian frontier to visit Tolstoy. Ushered into the presence of the philosopher, she uttered the usual conventional greetings and explanations of her visit, while he eyed her silently and in abstraction, "as if," she said afterward, "he were quietly turning back the top of my head and looking at the thoughts inside." When she had finished speaking he touched her arm, which was covered, as was the fashion at that time, with a large sleeve, and said: "Why do you wrap so much cloth on your arms? If you ripped it off it would make a good frock for a little girl."

Decried All Wars.

Some years ago Count Tolstoy decried all revolutions and wars, declaring that there never was a good war. His address to his dear brother the emperor, written at the time of the Russo-Japanese war, was all in sorrow, not in anger; a warning, not a threat. Epitomized, the statements of Tolstoy were:

First.—The working people desire to be delivered from special laws that place them in the position of a pariah, deprived of all the rights of other citizens.

Second.—They desire freedom of removal from place to place, freedom of education, freedom of conscience and, above all, freedom in the use of the land, the abolition of the right of landed property.

Proof of His Humor.

Despite the general seriousness of his views of life and its obligations, the following incident is a proof of Tolstoy's sense of humor: Once an American millionaire and his companions wanted very much to see the great author, and eventually this was arranged, the stipulation being that no one should speak to Tolstoy.

Tolstoy took his seat on the balcony of his home, and the Americans filed past in solemn procession. Everything went well until the last lady arrived. She, however, did not keep her part of the bargain, for, bending forward, she called out: "Leo Toystoy! Leo Tolstoy! All your great works have deeply influenced my life, but especially"— And here she stopped short, having forgotten the name of the book. The great author leaned over the edge of the balcony and said smilingly, "'Dead Souls,' perhaps." "Yes, yes," answered the lady. "Ah, indeed!" said Tolstoy. "That book is by Gogol and not by me."

Experience With a Policeman.

Once in Moscow Count Tolstoy saw a persistent beggar asking alms, who exclaimed, "A little penny, brother, in the name of Christ!"

A police officer approached. He was young, martial and wrapped in the regulation sheepskin. At sight of him the beggar fled, hobbling away in fright and haste.

"Is it possible," said Tolstoy to himself, "that people are forbidden to ask charity in Christ's name in a Christian land?"

"Brother," he said to the policeman, "can you read?"

"Yes," said the officer politely.

"Have you read the Bible?"

"Yes."

"And do you remember Christ's orders to feed the hungry?" And he cited the words. The policeman was evidently troubled. He turned to his questioner and asked:

"And you, sir—you can read?"

"Yes, brother."

"And have you read the police regulations?"

"Yes, brother."

"And do you remember that begging in the main streets is forbidden?"

The philosopher found no answer ready.

Charming as a companion with his family, witty and laughing heartily at his own jokes, Tolstoy often delighted his children with stories of his early adventures or with fables composed on the spur of the moment for their sole edification.