

## CLUBS.

[LOUISA L. RICKETTS.]

The household economic department met Monday afternoon at the Y. W. C. A. rooms. There was a large attendance and a general discussion of menus for each day in the week which had been prepared by Mesdames Brown, Marple, Stonebraker and Ames. The latter part of the program was devoted to the various forms of making bread.

The Federated clubs of Tecumseh met in regular session Thursday afternoon of this week at the home of Mrs. Edith R. Chamberlain. The parlors were handsomely decorated with cut flowers and potted plants. Meeting was opened by an address by the president, Mrs. Tracy, who gave a brief retrospect of the work of the federation since its organization, and offered some practical suggestions for the future. Much of the success thus far achieved is due to Mrs. Tracy's untiring energy. After the business meeting the following program was rendered:

Instrumental solo—Miss McCrosky.

Paper—"Our Neighbor, Mars," Mrs. Pollock.

Vocal solo—"One Day," Miss Gail True.

Paper—"Influence of Washington's Life upon History," Mrs. Edith L. Chamberlain.

Instrumental solo—Miss Davidson.

Paper—"As Others See Us," Miss Nellie Scott.

Vocal duet—Mrs. Stewart and Mrs. Dafee.

Paper—"Clubs and their Future Influence," Mrs. Cooper.

Instrumental solo—Miss Margaretta Scott.

Mrs. Apperson, vice president of the State federation, was asked to say a few words and responded with items of interest from the last executive meeting. She also presented a book of the Third Biennial which was obtained through the courtesy of the state chairman of correspondence, Mrs. Ricketts of Lincoln. The Federation of Tecumseh is in a most flourishing condition and plans were formed at this meeting for its further growth and usefulness.

In a letter to Mrs. Stoutenborough, the beloved president for two years of the N. F. W. C., President Lowe of the General Federation says in speaking of her trip to Nebraska: "I enjoyed coming in contact with the women of Nebraska, who are really so practical and earnest in their work, that I wish we had more of this kind throughout the world of women."

The department of philosophy and ethics of the Omaha Woman's clubs, Mrs. M. G. Andrews leader, recently gave a unique and interesting program. Mrs. Strawn, Miss Nancy Battin and Miss Fairbrother arranged the program with all its details and this reporter hears that everything went off without a single hitch or mistake.

The subject under consideration was Goethe in connection with German philosophy. The committee corresponded with several prominent women asking them for a speech to be used in the discussion. The discussion was preceded by the "Jewel Song" from Faust, by Miss Kellogg. The following report of this meeting is from the Woman's Weekly:

Miss Louise Kellogg has sung frequently before Omaha audiences, but never to so good an advantage as upon last Monday afternoon, when she sang the "Jewel Song," from Faust, before the Omaha Woman's club. Miss Kellogg possesses a rare soprano voice and

her excellent control of it enables her to sing with ease the most difficult compositions. Her execution was excellent and her vocal powers are of a high order. Miss Kellogg, as a soprano, is a most finished artist. She was given such hearty applause at the conclusion of the song that she repeated the last half, and sang it more beautifully than first, if possible. Miss Kellogg was accompanied by Frances M. Ford, who is a most finished accompanist.

Mrs. C. W. Damon was ill and Mrs. Draper Smith took her part, that of May Wright Sewall, at a moment's notice and did it well, too, another evidence of the ability of our president.

Mrs. Grace Rayley looked and spoke the part of Mrs. Stanton to perfection. She had a white wig almost as beautiful as Mrs. Stanton's snowy hair, and she spoke with the direct, sharp glance which has always been one of the charms of the woman.

Miss Nancy Battin was the real Agnes Repplier. Her cultured accent, her dignified, stylish appearance and her perfect self-possession marked her as the exact image of the literary woman whose sentiments she voiced.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster was represented by Mrs. Urion, who is her double in personal appearance. She spoke in the oratorical style so well known as Mrs. Foster's and she was forceful and animated just like Mrs. Foster. She was warmly applauded as were all the members of the class.

Mrs. Spooner as Miss Anthony was probably the star of the afternoon, just as the original would have been if she had been present. Her remarks were strong and characteristic and her manner fine.

Rev. Anna Shaw was well represented by Mrs. W. S. Strawn and many of her well known sentiments voiced in a very telling manner.

Miss Fairbrother did not attempt to imitate Mrs. Rebecca D. Lowe in anything but the style of wearing her hair, as it was thought that the effect of the fine paper might be lost if anything like mimicry was affected in its rendition. The absorbed attention it received was a marked compliment to its author.

When Mrs. May Wright Sewall, president of the National Council of Women, was in the city, her lecture upon the National Council and her testimony as to the great good that had resulted from a Local Council in her own city of Indianapolis enthused some of the women in Lincoln to undertake such a movement here. Several days ago a call was made to all women of Lincoln interested in a council, to meet at the home of Mrs. Sawyer. At that meeting a committee of five were appointed to secure an expression from the various organizations, as to whether they would cooperate in such a movement. The names of the officers and places of meeting of many of them being unknown to the committee, they deemed it best to reach them through the columns of the papers, and it is desired that every woman who is a member of any organization in the city will consider this letter to be addressed specially to her, and at the next meeting of her club or society will bring the subject before the members, thereby obtain an expression, and see that the same be communicated to the committee. It has been said by some that a council would not succeed in Lincoln, and reference is made to the collapse of the city federation.

The city federation socially, was a delightful club where the ladies met and reviewed some of their own literary productions, and exhausted the funds of the treasury in entertaining themselves. But the scope of the council movement is vastly broader, higher more humanitarian. As gathered from the council catechism it is: "To bring

together women of all lines of work, to the end that each may be more intelligent respecting all others, and consequently more sympathetic with all others.

"No society entering the council can thereby lose its independence in aim or method or be committed to any principle or method of any society in the council."

The question of fees is one of prime consideration. The Indianapolis council admits societies to membership upon the payment of two dollars annually into the treasury.

"Individuals may become related to the council either as patrons to the council, or as annual contributors. Any one making an annual payment of one dollar into the treasury of the council, may have a right to be present at all meetings including executive sessions of the council."

The Indianapolis council has fifty affiliated societies ranging all the way from church societies to secret societies, and the association of collegiate alumnae to the laundry workers union. Mrs. Sewall made the statement when in Lincoln that it was no uncommon thing to see representatives from the aristocratic culture clubs working in perfect accord with delegates from the laundry workers' union, which must tend to disseminate culture and lessen class distinction.

Only some of the salient points have been touched upon, should there be other questions that arise in the minds of those interested they are at liberty to consult the council literature to be found with either the chairman or secretary of the committee. It is hoped that every woman belonging to an organization in the city will consider herself specially called to enter into this work, and to see that her society sends an expression to either to the chairman, Mrs. Nellie Richardson, 106 Burr block, or the secretary, Mrs. W. S. Summers, 1424 G street.

When the various societies have had time to consider this matter, and if a sufficient number express themselves as willing to join in such labor, a meeting will be called for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization.

So many of the clubs of Nebraska have studied, or are now studying Holland that anything pertaining to the Netherlands or the young queen is of almost general interest to club women. Even our children are eagerly interested in reading of Wilhelmina's inauguration, for, is not she the same Wilhelmina for whom one of the best loved Scotchies of dancing days is named, the same little queen who, in their childish imagination, must be a real fairy dwelling in a veritable fairyland?

In the January Midland Monthly Henry S. Nollen describes graphically the ceremonies pertaining to the inauguration of Queen Wilhelmina on September 6. Following the precedent established by her father she walked before her people from the palace to the church, where the ceremonies took place. The queen mother rode to the church in the beautiful state carriage preceding her daughter. Entering the church with a brilliant escort of ladies and gentlemen in court dress she took her place before the chair next to the throne and standing there awaited the arrival of the queen, who shortly appeared preceded by two heralds in antique costumes, two kings at arms, chiefs of the royal household, officers of the crown-generals carrying the state sword and standards of the kingdom. Three couplets of the Wilhelminus were sung by a select choir as the cortege grouped about the throne, and there, amid a magnificent display of golden braided uniforms, of glistening swords and exquisite gowns resplendent with jewels, stood the tall, stately figure of the fair young queen arrayed in white silk, em-

broidered with pearls and with silver and gold thread. Upon her head a tiara of diamonds. Taking her seat upon the throne she began slowly in a clear musical voice to read her address. It was her own composition in classic Dutch read with such sincerity and impressiveness that many eyes were dim with tears for sympathetic joy. One of the strongest pictures is of the loving mother sitting bent forward intently watching every movement of her child with an air of supreme content and delight in this crowning moment of her years of faithful stewardship. The young queen was allowed to present the speech which had emanated from her own heart and which was quite a different speech from the usual diplomatic perfunctory address prepared by ministers for such occasions. "Her words, full of patriotic sentiment and strong affection for her people, struck a responsive chord in the nation's heart." She referred tenderly to her father and appreciatively to "her mother's wise regency," told them she was happy to be their queen and proud to rule over the Netherlands. She affirmed the close alliance between the House of Orange and Holland. She promised to devote her life and her strength to the good of the Fatherland and then repeated the words of her father: "The House of Orange can never, no never, do enough for Nederland." Appealing to the states general for support she invoked God's blessing upon their United efforts and then rose and took the following oath:

"I swear to the people of the Netherlands that I will always observe and maintain the constitution. I swear that I will defend and preserve with all my power the independence and the territory of the kingdom; that I will protect the general and individual rights and liberties of all my subjects, and that I will use all the means confided to me by the law, to maintain and foster the general and individual well being, as a good queen should do. So truly help me God Almighty."

The effect was dramatic as with raised arm and eyes uplifted she pronounced the closing words and the enthusiastic crowd broke into repeated cheers. The people of Amsterdam wishing to give tangible expression of their admiration for their young queen united in the purchase of a beautiful golden carriage costing about \$30,000. To make it in deed and in truth a popular gift, no one was allowed to contribute more than 25 cents. It is described as a most beautiful specimen of Dutch handiwork, a veritable piece of art.

The recent congress of the New York State Federation says Harper's Bazar, should go down in history as a great triumph in the line of system and regularity, for every meeting began and closed at the appointed time. Think of women making such a record as that for punctuality. This was largely due to the example of Mrs. Wm. Tod Helmuth, the presiding officer. The holding of every part of the program to its prescribed place made it possible to have lapses of leisure where new business and matters of interest not set down on the program could be voiced. A convention that gets through with everything that it intended to discuss is almost an anomaly, but this was the result. The cutting down of time limits in the speakers from three minutes to two and then to one, showed however, that even this open program was too full. Another federation meeting will undoubtedly remedy this, and it will teach the women who are to speak that they will have only time to present the meat of their thought in terse, strong sentences. Mrs. Russell Sage, who was given one minute to tell about the Emma Willard Alumnae association, summed it up in a sentence that was epi-