

the Council of the work done since her election said:

"The clubs are doing an earnest and practical work, which is becoming more and more so every year. The sentiments of those outside club circles is continually growing towards club work. I have been visited by prominent men and educators who have told me that they were only beginning to understand what is meant by the work of club women. Men interested in all kinds of sociological questions come to me and tell me how they have come to count upon the interest of club women in the solution of sociological questions, and it is frequently stated that the conservative influence of this body of women is of great importance."

In conclusion she addressed the members of smaller clubs, insisting that no member of the federation, no matter how small a place she should fill in club work, should feel discouraged, for she should constantly keep in mind that she as a part of a great movement which is accomplishing a great work.

Thirty-one new clubs have joined the General Federation since the Denver biennial as well as the State Federations of Texas and Western New York, while South Carolina is preparing to enter. Thirteen clubs have withdrawn but only two of these severed their connection on account of the per capita tax. Of the remaining eleven some have completely died out, while others have consolidated with other organizations. It is a significant fact that the "per capita tax" was scarcely touched upon at the council meetings.

The executive board has decided that the next biennial will be held at Milwaukee, June 4 to 9, 1900. The program so far as prepared and subject to change is as follows:

"Monday, June 4, 1900—Board meeting of national officers at 9 a. m.; meeting of council at 12 a. m. Afternoon, meetings of state presidents and state chairmen. Evening, joint meeting of state presidents and state chairmen.

Tuesday—Morning, formal opening of the convention by Mrs. Lowe, with addresses of welcome. Afternoon, art meeting under the charge of Mrs. Herman J. Hall, chairman of the art committee.

Wednesday—Morning, educational session, conducted by Miss Margaret J. Evans, and meeting of the public, traveling and other library committees. Afternoon, educational meeting continued and a lecture on "The City Beautiful." Evening, art meeting.

Thursday—Morning, lecture on "Club Women and Home Problems." Evening, address on some sociological problem.

Friday—Business meeting and election of officers.

Saturday—Board and council meetings.

The Local Board at Milwaukee have held several meetings, but nothing definite is settled as yet and the committee lists will not be ready for final announcement until the board reconvenes the second Tuesday in November.

So far several entertainments have been offered. The Woman's Club and Athenaeum Association will unite in a large evening reception at the Athenaeum on Tuesday evening of the Biennial week. On Wednesday a drive about the city and afternoon tea at Milwaukee-Downer College is proposed, while Thursday will be given up to receptions at private houses and to one large general entertainment, to be given, probably, by the Wisconsin State Federation of Women's Clubs. These, it is said, are all the entertainments the program committee of the General Federation care to accept, owing to the pressure of business to be transacted at the convention.

Miss Lenore Hilbert, state chairman

of correspondence, has made the following report of chairman of committees. Several remain yet to be named. The chairman are:

Place of Meeting—Mrs. George B. Ferry.

Entertainment—Mrs. Frank L. Vance.

Program—Mrs. Harry Pillebury.

Transportation—Mrs. Frederick Abbot.

Hotels—Mrs. H. C. Barnard.

Tickets—Mrs. Wyman Kneeland.

Flint.

Introductions—Resident, Mrs. S. S. Merrill; non-resident, Mrs. Charles Morris of Berlin.

Music—Miss Alice Chapman.

Art—Mrs. S. S. Frackelton.

Bureau of Information—Mrs. Edward Risman.

Decorations—Mrs. T. W. Spence.

Reception—Mrs. John Johnston.

Pages and Ushers—Mrs. William Van Dyke.

Press—Advisory chairman, Mrs. F. C. Winkler, Miss Ida Jackson, Miss Zona Gale.

Finance—Mrs. W. E. Cramer.

Badges—Mrs. Robert Johnston.

The reception, introduction and art committees have been created by the present board, no former biennial having had these committees. Each chairman will appoint the Milwaukee members of her own committee, and each committee will have two members from the state at large appointed by Mrs. A. C. Neville and Miss Lenore Hilbert.

The Alhambra will be used for all the general meetings and Pythian Hall and Grand Avenue M. E. Church for other gatherings. There will be no further meetings of the board until November, when regular meetings will be held from then on until the convening of the Biennial.

Mrs. Horace Brock of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, State President of Pennsylvania, has been appointed by President Lowe, the chairman of the committee of fifteen on reorganization. This seems a very suitable appointment for it would seem from the resolutions presented by Mrs. Brock before the council (which are given in this week's Courier) that the state federation of Pennsylvania has given this subject much careful, candid thought, and would be prepared to consider the diverse opinions which will exist with a spirit of fairness and friendliness which should be characteristic of all club work. We shall await with interest the appointment of the other members of this committee.

Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin has informed the executive board of the G. F. W. C. that the French government has just conferred on her the title of "officier d'academie" with the right to wear "les Palmes academiques." This decoration was conferred in recognition of Mrs. Henrotin's position as vice president of the congress auxiliary at the World's fair, and also for her work in connection with the "Alliance Francaise." As this decoration gives Mrs. Henrotin a recognized position in France, she resigned her appointment made by the Denver biennial as authorized representative of the General Federation to the exposition in 1900, explaining that she did not feel willing to accept a monopoly of all of the privileges coming to her through these two appointments. Her resignation was accepted by the board at its recent meeting and Mrs. Helmuth moved that the president of the G. F. W. C. in 1900 be its representative at the Paris exposition, which was carried. It was also voted to apply for space at the Paris exposition for an exhibit of club work, and also portraits of all the officers of the General Federation from its beginning up to date.

If it be just to criticize a tentative program, and of course this is the time

to criticize or forever after hold your peace, it would seem that the one presented by Mrs. Buchwalter to the executive board for the Milwaukee biennial devotes too much time to the subject of art and also of education, not but that two sessions, an afternoon and evening for art and a morning and afternoon for education could be profitably spent on these subjects, only other equally important questions must necessarily be shortened or crowded out entirely. This point gave rise to a general discussion in the executive board upon the relative importance of certain questions over others. Some of the more practical members argued that the question of domestic service was of more importance to a large majority of the women of the United States than any other question, and that it should be given more prominence at the biennial.

Mrs. Herman J. Hall of Chicago, chairman of the art committee in reporting her plan for the art meetings of the biennial explained that the afternoon meeting would be devoted to a demonstration of a perfectly artistic and inexpensive home, and that in the evening session the possibilities of modelling would be demonstrated. These would seem unusually practical and tangible presentations of the subject of art, and would no doubt prove highly entertaining and instructive.

The art committee further hoped to have an exhibit of American artists and craftsmen which shall continue throughout the week of the convention, which it claims will alone pay the delegates for going to the biennial.

There will be only nine public sessions. The first of these will be devoted to the address of welcome and response; two are to be devoted to art; two to education; one to an address on some sociological problem; leaving three sessions to be divided among club work, club problems, home problems, industrial conditions as affecting women and children, etc. I cannot wonder that this proposed program gave rise to a spirited discussion in the council meeting, and resulted in the passage of recommendations that the program committee, in so far as possible, consider the opinions there expressed in arranging the detail of the program.

In these days when doubts are commonly expressed of the utility of a university education and the question is often raised if we are not over educating our youth it is heartening to receive a tribute—with no uncertain ring—as to the usefulness of the university from so high a source as President David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford university. In an address before the National Educational Association which met in Los Angeles last week he said in part:

"Not all the critics in business life taken together have done one-tenth as much to make education practical as has one of the great university presidents of our time. Under the hands of Eliot and White and Angell and Tappan and others like these, the whole face of higher education in America has changed in the last twenty years, and the change has been in every way towards greater usefulness and greater practicality.

"The American college of the past was a feeble copy of the colleges of England. The American university of today draws its inspiration from the deeper, stronger currents of German scholarship.

"The college of the past dealt chiefly with records and tradition. It sought no new truth and covered no action. The college life was a period of restful growth, to be cherished for its fragrant memories. It was not a time of forceful struggle, for heightened power

and deeper wisdom.

"The university of today is alert to all the problems of social and political development. The poorhouse, the jail, the caucus, the legislature, the army, the discordant demands of freedom and order—all these call for closest attention of the university student. There are just as many classical scholars today as there ever were, but they no longer bar the way to men of other powers and other tastes. The classics no longer close the door to other forms of culture. He who writes Latin verses still finds his place in the university, provided only that his verses are good enough to be worth writing. But he no longer occupies the sole place of honor or even the front seat in the lecture hall. The man who knows steam engines has an equal place in the university and an equal share in the honors of scholarship. With the advent of realities spurious honors disappear.

"It is not for the university to decide on the relative values of knowledge. Each man makes his own market, controlled by his own standards. It is for the university to see that all standards are honest; that all work is genuine. To do this it must cast off many of its own shams of the past. Its titles and privileges, its prizes and honors, its distinctions and degrees, its caps and gowns and chaplets of laurel berries—all the playthings and millinery of its youth it must cast away with its full maturity. These prizes of learning are but baby toys to the man of power. To send forth men of power the university exists.

"To the university we must look for the promotion of true democracy. Its function as a part of public education is to break up the masses that they may be masses no more, but living men and women, to draw forth from the multitude the man. The mass is the real foe of democracy, for the slave in all ages has woven his own lash. Where men are driven or sold like sheep, there the tyrant rules. It matters not whether the tyrant be a king in velvet and satin, or a ward boss in slouch hat and striped waistcoat—when individual intelligence does not rule, men are governed by brute force.

"The great service of the state university, the capstone of the public school system, is that it carries the university into democracy without impairing the essential qualities of either. It furnishes a plain way to every student, the highest as well as the lowest from the commonest schooling to the training that gives the highest power. So long as the grass does not grow in the path from the farmhouse to the university, to borrow Ian MacLaren's phrase, so long is the republic safe. So long as the people can become enlightened and wise, rich and poor alike, so long shall government of the people, by the people and for the people endure upon the earth.

"Wisdom, virtue and religion alike it is the province of the university to cultivate and intensify. It can accept no shams in wisdom, still less in virtue or in religion, but a life without these is the greatest sham of all. The university can cure the body of petty vices and childish trickery by making him a man, by giving him higher ideals, more serious views of life. It may win by inspiration, not by fear. It must strengthen the student in his search for truth. It must encourage manliness in him through putting away of childish things. Let the thoughts of the student be free as air. Let him prove all things, and he will hold fast to that which is good. Give him a message to speak to others, and when he leaves the university you need fear for him not the world nor the flesh nor the devil.

"The universities of America have grown enormously in wealth and power within the last twenty-five years. The