

tional woman has been developed. In England more attention has been given social and esthetic enjoyments. While in Germany woman's clubs are about equally divided between the solid, practical study of the ways of the good "hausfrauen" and the philosophical and transcendental tendencies of German students. This condition of affairs in Germany I refer to with pride as testimony that good cooking and culture are not antagonistic to each other.

So many of the clubs of Nebraska are reviewing books this winter that the following hints for reviews from such authority as C. W. Ernst is timely:

1. Have no opinions; deal with the realities in the book before you.

2. Present these realities in the plainest manner possible, say, as you would present an author to your invited guests.

3. Have no views of your own; take the public view, or the author's; say farewell to all likes and dislikes; if they stick to you, don't publish them, lest they should be smiled at.

4. Shrink from criticising books and authors as you would shrink from criticising your friend's sister or her new dress.

Don't ever say what you don't really know; don't, for sweet Heaven's sake, label books as one labels merchandise. If you renounce Heaven, and if you must express your approbation or the opposite, use definite marks, A standing for "immense, biggest thing yet;" B for "all right enough;" C for "so so, half and half," and D for "every degree of abomination. Or adopt a code of your own from the commercial agencies.

5. Bring the news, and good news; let the chestnuts mould in peace; begin where the encyclopedias and daily papers end.

6. If you can, bear in mind that reviewers have but one function—to tell readers precisely what the new books offer. "Whatever is more than this cometh of evil." The world wants to know something about new books; it does not care a rap for reviewers.

The Chicago woman's club requires each woman when elected to take the following oath: "Holding my membership in the Chicago woman's club as something sacred and worthy of unflinching loyalty, I will sustain the club in its good work and guard its reputation as long as I live." There is little wonder that this club has become famous for its good works.

Mrs. William H. Losee proposes to solve the servant girl problem by building a college for domestic training in Kansas City. Mrs. Losee has enlisted one hundred of the representative men of that city in her plan. They comprise "doctors, lawyers, merchants, priests" and street railway magnates. These gentlemen have promised to advise with Mrs. Losee and assist her in keeping the plan within strictly practical lines, and have further pledged themselves to a liberal contribution for the building and equipment of this servant girls' college. The prospectus announces that this college will be for mistresses and maids. Mrs. Losee declares that both classes need careful training. Each student will be taught to perform the manifold duties of a household—how to cook, to care for the house, to care for furniture and bric-a-brac, to sew, to mend and to observe all the habits of personal neatness.

Each girl will be taught to nurse the sick and care for children.

Those who take a course in the Servant Girls' College will be taught by experienced instructors in all the branches of household art and will be graduated not only intelligent, but well trained. There will be a regular course of two

years and a "hurry up" course for the older and more efficient of one year.

Instruction to mistresses will be confined to the ethics of treatment of maids. There will be a series of lectures on the duties of mistresses to maids.

The mistresses will receive certificates, the servants diplomas. It will cost two hundred thousand dollars to purchase a site and erect a building. That amount has been nearly secured by pledges.

The Society of the Hall in the Grove met at the home of Dr. Sabin and spent a very pleasant afternoon in Florence last Friday. The first paper read was by Mrs. Kingman, which was postponed from the previous meeting, on the subject, "The Cemeteries and Palaces of Florence." Mrs. F. S. Stein then told of "The Sculpture and Art of Florence," illustrating with numerous pictures. Mrs. H. F. Smith presented a short biography of Raphael, showing reproductions of his paintings. So much interest was manifested in the topics on Italian art that the subject for general discussion was omitted. At the next meeting, which will be at the home of Mrs. Patrick, a discussion of "Do Women Need the Ballot?" will be led by Dr. Sabin.

There is an impression that our large public schools need a man at the head. An unwritten law declares that the superintendent must be a man and the principal of the high school must be a man. Denver, one of the most progressive cities in the United States, has decided to give this question a practical test. Miss Emma M. Hery was elected by a plurality of 3,000 as superintendent of the public schools of Denver for the coming year. Miss Hery is a beautiful, tall girl of twenty-three, who has already made a reputation in Denver as a clever teacher in the city where she has been teaching the past three years. Miss Hery is an enthusiastic wheelwoman and the writer of several short stories. To these honors she now adds that of being the youngest person in the United States ever elected to a similar position. We shall await with interest the vindication of the judgment of the Denver citizens.

The Review and Art Club of York held its regular fortnightly meeting at the home of its president, Mrs. Charles Gilbert, on Saturday afternoon, December 16th. The program was of unusual interest and profit. After the short current topics on Art, responded to by roll call, Miss Smith read an instructive paper on the life and works of "Leonardo da Vinci" and presented illustrations. In addition to an already enjoyable afternoon the hostess in celebration of her eighth wedding anniversary, served elaborate refreshments. Although a club does not meet for refreshments yet such hospitality is appreciated at certain times and under certain conditions.

At the recent installation of the new rector of the University of Berlin it was announced that last year 437 women studied in the university where formerly none were admitted.

ART HISTORY.

Outline of Work Prepared by Mrs. F. M. Hall, Chairman of the Art Committee of the N. F. W. C.

- (a) Architecture.
- (b) Sculpture.
- (c) Painting.

A.

ANCIENT ART.

- I. Egyptian art.
- II. Babylonian and Assyrian art.
- III. Persian, Phoenician, Palestine and

art of Asia Minor.

IV. Greek art.

V. Etruscan and Roman art.

B.

Christian art to the Renaissance.

C.

Modern art from the Renaissance to the present.

I. In Italy. II. In Germany. III. In France. IV. In Holland. V. In Belgium. VI. In Spain. VII. In England.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In ancient art architecture and sculpture predominated.

In early Christian art architecture and painting predominated.

In modern art painting predominates. Architecture and sculpture take second place.

LESSON VI.

ROMAN ART.

1. Note. Roman art characteristics in religion, politics and art.

2. (a) Romans excelled in secular architecture. See their aqueducts, fountains, bridges, tunnels, temples, palaces, circuses, amphitheatres. Note the use of the arch and column. (b) Round buildings; use of columns for ornamentation; extended use of arch are Roman characteristics.

3. (a) In sculpture they imitate the style of the Hellenic period, and Greeks are hired to do the work. (b) Portrait sculpture is of Roman origin; compare Greek idealism with Roman realism. Illustrate.

4. In painting, the Romans make great advances. See Pompeian and Roman wall paintings.

See Luebke's History of Art; Reber's History of Ancient Art; Ferguson's History of Architecture; Architectural Plates (all in university library). Greece and Rome, by Falke (city library).

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The Woman Question.

The impression seems to prevail almost universally that the "new woman," so-called, is innately discordant to men's ideals; that, in fact, she forces herself upon him. People seem to regard her—as, indeed, she often short-sightedly regards herself—as rather an imposition, as something antagonistic to man's requirements. But we seem not yet to have realized that just as there is a new woman evolving herself out of the old-fashioned woman, so is a new man taking the place of the old-fashioned man. Are we not doing man an injustice to suppose that he remains merely the same in his ideals and requirements, while woman progresses alone? Just as her former state of domestic bondage has become insufficient to our women, so it has become insufficient to our men. If woman has changed her relative position to us by increasing her mental ability, she is merely answering to man's requirements as of old,—only men now want more.

Few men would now value their women among their livestock; the idea is abhorrent; yet it was the place assigned to women some thirty centuries ago. Few men also would now have their women-folk even as their grandmothers were; it would seem a childish waste of intelligence. The time of easy contentedness and matrimonial pettiness is gone; childishness now seems incompetence, and mere domesticity a sordid thing.

It is not that men have become worse lovers, it is that their love demands more. We are no longer content with a doll that we can caress and forget.

What was the old-fashioned woman? Simply a response to man. What is the new woman? Likewise a response to man; but it is a new man that asks.

The old-fashioned woman was in-

tended to be mediocre and to accomplish mediocrity. She was intended constantly to pay to man the invidious compliment of the appeal of inferiority to protection. Sweetly incompetent and conscientiously domestic, she was utterly receptive, occupying toward the world the attitude of a meek child before a reverend and tyrannical teacher. Malleable to all precedents because early taught the virtuousness of abdication of will, she dared nothing, and her meek pride was in the lack of an individuality.

No woman can ever be really masculine in nature, no matter how much she may try to imitate man. Her masculinity will be, as an effeminate man's femininity, merely a manner and an appearance. The imitations of the one sex by the other will never be successful, because the requirements of each are against it—the differentiation of sex is one of nature's needs, and, however much we may progress, until we radically change it will remain so.

There is much profitless talk about the destiny of the new woman. Destinies are beyond us; they are progressions and we cannot see fate's ultimate ends.

So in the great march of civilization even man's sexual convictions are becoming civilized. Tired of leading woman along behind him, bored by the monotony of guardianship, we ask for companionship. We are tired of playing the parent and the schoolmaster, and it is time that woman was grown-up. It is rating woman very low to think of her only as an appeal to our sexual admiration. The word "beautiful" has done more to keep woman in mental abjection than all man's oppression. So long as woman appeals only, or even principally, to sentimental or sensuous admiration, she appeals only to a single and variable side of our natures. We have called women "the fair sex" so long that they have come to mean little more than that to us. Though beauty is delightful, it is neither deep, lasting, nor significant, and a merely beautiful woman is fast coming to be regarded as a luxury of little importance.

The change in woman is the most important event of our times, more wide-reaching than wars, and more intimate than the affairs of peace. It is the most momentous change of the age, because the closest.

The abdication of all rights and freedoms is not beautiful, but inane. Until woman is sufficiently above the exaggeration of the instinct of maternity to enable her to reason about it, to cause her to wish to retain her self-possession, man will rightly regard her principally as a producer of children. So long as a woman's greatest subject of conversation consists of the details of house-keeping, man will conclude that her only interest is in such things. The necessary cares of the house belittle women's minds, and most women are content to become insignificant; but a few run to the opposite extreme and become merely neglectful. To be able to be moderate is to be strong. To seize on the reasonable, and to hold one's self steady therein, is one of the greatest of strengths.

The modern woman is reasonable. Her sweetness lies in her sympathetic wisdom, and her charm in her fresh, free, high womanhood. Young-souled and clear-minded, she will be cheerful in herself because she will be satisfied.

—R. V. RISLEY in Self Culture.

Biggs—"Dobbs always used to imagine he was sick, although there was nothing the matter with him."

Boggs—"Why didn't he call a doctor?"

Biggs—"He did, and now he really is sick."—New York Journal.