

Women's Clubs at World's Fair



MRS. DAVID FRANCIS, PRESIDENT OF WOMAN'S CLUB, ST. LOUIS.



MRS. ROBERT J. BURDETTE, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE G. F. W. C.



MRS. MARY WOOD SWIFT, PRESIDENT NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.



MRS. LILLIAN HOLLISTER, CHAIRMAN NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

ST. LOUIS, May 12.—(Special Correspondence.)—May 17 will be a memorable day for women at the World's fair, for upon that day the General Federation of Women's Clubs, an influential body with an enormous membership throughout the country, convenes in annual session at the World's fair. Thousands of representative women—leaders in society, literature, civic improvement work, temperance and other lines of endeavor for the elevation of the race—are expected, and the rest of the week will be devoted to their meetings and the elaborate social functions arranged in their honor by the World's Fair Board of Lady Managers and by St. Louis society women.

The ceremonies are to be held in Festival hall, the pictorial heart of the exposition. On May 19, when Mrs. Dimties T. Dennison, president of the federation, will unveil a beautiful bronze tablet commemorative of the acquisition of the Louisiana territory and will present it to the exposition in behalf of the Federation of Women's Clubs. The tablet is in the permanent section of the Palace of Fine Arts. The response will be given by Prof. Halsey C. Ives, chief of the fine arts department of the World's fair. President Francis of the exposition will deliver an address of welcome in Festival hall. Among the distinguished women announced to speak at the session are Miss Jane Addams of Hull house fame, Mrs. W. E. Fischel of the Wednesday club at St. Louis and Mrs. May Alden Ward. Lady managers will tender a luncheon to the delegates of the General Federation, and in the evening there will be a special electric display in honor of the guests of the exposition. Between 4 and 6 o'clock the members of the clubs belonging to the Louisiana purchase states will be at home in their respective state buildings.

The rooms in the Board of Lady Managers' building are eminently adapted for purposes of hospitality. There is a pretty little tea room daintily appointed. The grand salon is furnished in the ornate style of the Louis Quinze period, with gilt sofas and chairs upholstered in splendid tapestry. The walls are hung with silk damask of a soft, yet vivid, green, and are ornamented with mirrors which are real antiques, as is much of the handsome furniture. It is in this apartment of spacious proportions that ceremonious receptions will be held.

The Board of Lady Managers have planned many notable functions. Not only



MRS. DANIEL MANNING, PRESIDENT BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS, ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR.

will they entertain the federation, but the Daughters of the Revolution, the Colonial Dames, the Daughters of the Confederacy and other societies. Twelve beautiful entertainments will be tendered the visiting clubwomen by prominent society women of St. Louis. One of the most artistic will be a garden party in Shaw's Garden, which is an ideal place for an open air function. This is the famous horticultural garden of St. Louis, which for many years has been the city's most notable point of interest.

Mrs. Robert J. Burdette of Pasadena, Cal., is vice president of the General Federation of Women's club and is a woman of unusual force of character. On the evening of May 17 she will preside at the meeting. As Mrs. Dennison was announced her intention of declining to be a candidate for re-election, Mrs. Burdette is a strong candidate for the presidency of the federation. She has a powerful rival in Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker of Colorado.

The New York federation represents thirty-five women's societies and has for its president Mrs. Dore Lyon, who is editor of "The Clubwoman," the magazine dedicated to the interests of women's clubs. She is permanently connected with the



MISS FLORENCE HAYWARD, CHAIRMAN OF PRESS COMMITTEE, G. F. W. C.

exposition, being the assistant secretary of the New York commission.

Mrs. May Alden Ward is one of the best known of New England women. For three years she was president of the New England Woman's Press association and the Cantabrigia club, and is now president of the Massachusetts State federation. As a lecturer and author Mrs. Ward stands pre-eminent. She is also one of the Massachusetts commissioners to the World's fair.

Many women's clubs will meet at the exposition during the season. Among these is the Woman's Press club, one of the prominent organizations of New York, with Mrs. Phoebe A. Hanford as president. Many well known writers are members of this club.

The National Council of Women has arranged to have headquarters in the Woman's building, which is located near one of the main entrances of the exposition. The convention proper of the National Council will not be held until October 24. Mrs. May Wright Sewall, who is president of the international society, goes to Berlin in June to preside over the quintennial in that city.

Hotel and other expenses of 24,400 persons, including all visitors, those who run and those who report the convention, three days, at \$10 a day each 732,000
Cost of reporting the convention: \$10,000 for Associated Press; \$10,000 for rival news associations, and \$100,000 for individual newspapers, 120,000
Extra commercial telegraphing and sundries 10,000

Total \$1,103,000
This grand total of \$1,103,000 for a three-day convention is at the rate of \$367,333 a day, or about one-third as much as it cost to carry on the war with Spain.

It was different in the early days of the republic. Only the expenses of opening the polls and counting the votes were necessary in the election of George Washington, which was unanimous; none at all for his nomination, for there was no other candidate; and next to nothing in the campaign which had to do with the candidates for vice president only, of whom there were eleven. But with the birth of political parties the cost of nominations, campaigns and elections began to grow. The cost of nominations took a big jump when the older, simpler ways gave place to the modern method of nomination by convention.

The first national convention to nominate a successful candidate for the presidency was held by the democrats seventy-two years ago, after seven chief executives had been placed in the presidential chair.

Washington, John Adams and Jefferson were recognized "by common consent" as appropriate candidates. Madison and Mon-

Mrs. Mary Wood Swift of San Francisco, president of the National Council, is distinguished for her tact and ability to handle large bodies of women. Mrs. Lillian Hollister, the chairman, has an international reputation as a platform speaker and is possessed of marked executive ability. Mrs. Hollister is one of the finest parliamentarians in the United States.

On June 14 the Daughters of the American Revolution will attend the exposition and will make their headquarters in the Woman's building. Mrs. Charles K. Fairbanks, the wife of Senator Fairbanks, is the president. She is an elegant and intellectual woman and is a well known authority on parliamentary law, in the study of which she was greatly aided by her husband. Mrs. Fairbanks shines in the drawing room or on the platform, being equally at home in each sphere.

Another woman prominent in the Daughters of the American Revolution is Miss Marion Brazier of Boston, who founded the Paul Jones and the Bunker Hill societies. Miss Brazier is a member of sixteen organizations, mostly patriotic, and the editor of "The Patriotic Review."

The United States Daughters of 1812 is another patriotic association which has a large following. It was founded by Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, who was also instrumental in the organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and inherits her patriotic proclivities, being a lineal descendant of Samuel Adams. Mrs. Darling appointed Mrs. William Gerry Slade as president of the Daughters of 1812 and later on she was confirmed by the society. Mrs. Slade is a woman of great personal magnetism, is a power in clubdom and a member of fifty societies, mostly patriotic.

The Colonial Dames, with Mrs. Claiborne as president, are scheduled to arrive October 14. They are a fine body of women and the descendants of the men who held official positions under the king, George III, prior to the revolution.

Although the Woman's club of St. Louis is a local and social organization, it is a power among the women of the city, and will do much entertaining. The representative women of St. Louis are members. The president is Mrs. D. R. Francis, wife of the exposition president. Mrs. Francis fills the position with grace and dignity, is quiet and reposeful and quite at home in a society environment.

COUNTESS DE MONTAGUE.

roe were nominated by the "congressional caucus" method. In 1842, though there was only one party, there were six candidates—John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, William A. Crawford, John C. Calhoun and De Witt Clinton. All of these were nominated by their home legislatures, and Crawford, whose very name has now been almost forgotten, was endorsed by the "congressional caucus," but John Quincy Adams was the winner at the polls. In 1828 Andrew Jackson was nominated, first by the Tennessee legislature and later by the legislature of Kentucky, while John Quincy Adams was made the opposing candidate "by common consent" and the endorsement of various bodies, none of which were national in character.

Strictly speaking, the first national political convention was held in 1830 by the anti-Masonic party. Delegates from only ten states attended, however, but in 1831 the party held a second convention and nominated William Wirt. In the same year the national republicans, afterward known as whigs, held a national convention and named Henry Clay. The first really efficient and well-organized national nominating convention was held by the democrats in 1832, and it nominated Andrew Jackson for his second term.

It adopted the two-thirds rule, which has been followed by the democratic party in its conventions ever since.

Though this rule has never been adopted

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Presidential Nomination

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fares each, or \$100,000—\$165,000, all told, for the railroads. The returns to the hotel and other entertainment purveyors will be much larger, even if the convention lasts only three days. This will be its minimum length, no matter how peaceful its deliberations.

Figuring the hotel and other expenses of the 24,400 people who will run, report and attend the convention at \$10 a day each, the total will be \$732,000, and the grand total of money paid to the railroads and the city will be \$898,000. Accepting this total—which is under the probability, even should the convention be a short one—as correct, it will be seen that the money put up by the city and the railroads to run the convention proper is less than 10 per cent of the returns. In this light the investment doesn't seem foolish.

It is not possible to estimate the probable cost of reporting the convention so simply. These figures, kindly furnished by General Manager Melville E. Stone, show how much it cost the Associated Press to report the various conventions of 1896:

Republican	\$ 9,200 00
Democratic	12,000 74
Populist and silver	5,900 00
Gold democrat	3,820 15

Total \$31,221 87
As there will probably be only two big conventions this year, and the republican

convention, at least, will be a short one, the Associated Press will probably be called upon to expend not more than \$30,000 in convention reporting. It takes about ten stenographic reporters and fifteen correspondents and editors to cover a convention for the Associated Press, and, as the figures given above show, the cost of convention reporting is in direct ratio to the length and strenuousness of the gathering.

Nearly all the big daily newspapers of the country depend upon the Associated Press for their routine convention reports, though some receive them through other sources, and there are at least 100 that send from one to ten or fifteen people of their own to the convention city to do special stunts of one sort and another. At a low estimate these papers will spend \$100,000 for special reports, telegraph tolls, photographs, etc. Besides, there will be special expenditures, extra wires, private messages and the like along telegraphic lines, quite outside the newspaper service, of at least \$10,000.

To recapitulate, the itemized cost of a three-day national convention will be about as follows, at the least:

Convention expenses proper, paid for by the railroads and the convention city	\$ 75,000
Railroad fare of delegates, alternates, secretaries, etc., "convention staff," newsboys, etc., national committeemen and others in the miscellaneous class (4,400 people in all) at \$15 each	92,000
Railroad fare of 20,000 "visiting attendants" at \$5 each	100,000