

women of one city divided into groups by churches, clubs and various artificial and temporary social accidents, at work with each harmoniously, sympathetically and energetically. City pride and combined effort have made Chicago and Kansas City great. City pride and combined effort can change the aspect of Lincoln. From a neglected, somewhat squalid city with dirty streets and dirtier alleys combined effort can transform it into a neat, well kept, prosperous looking place, attractive to the eastern or western emigrant. Any organization which quickens, as the Improvement society has, interest in the city and a desire to adorn and clean it, is worthy the patronage which the auditorium celebration is receiving.

FREE SPEECH NOT INVOLVED.

The committee appointed by the Stanford alumni in San Francisco to investigate the Ross matter has presented a report to the Alumni Association after interviewing and corresponding with every one who could afford it direct information. The report is based on a volume of confidential testimony from men on both sides of the controversy. When the committee was appointed a majority of its members thought that the right of free speech had been restricted in the university. The report follows:

The committee appointed by the San Francisco alumni of Stanford to interview the parties concerned in the Ross affair and obtain, if possible, the confidential facts in the matter, made its report at a meeting of the alumni last Saturday night. The men of the committee have seen every one they believed could give information in the matter, members of the university and outsiders, about twelve in all, and have received the confidence of both sides of the case, gathering a mass of testimony on which they have been working for over two months. The committee confined itself strictly to the principle involved in Mrs. Stanford's action and her motives have been carefully analyzed. Its decision is given additional weight by the admitted fact that when the committee was appointed a majority of its members believed that the right of free speech had been restricted in the university. The report is as follows:

Your committee elected at the meeting of the association November 20, 1901, to ascertain the confidential and other reasons for Dr. Ross' enforced resignation beg leave to report:

That inasmuch as those interviewed, on both sides, have stipulated that the detailed information received should be treated as confidential, your committee is able to report only the ultimate facts. These are as follows:

First—Mrs. Stanford shared in the opinion general in University circles in 1896 that Dr. Ross' pamphlet entitled "An Honest Dollar," illustrated by political cartoons, signed by him as "Professor of Economics in the Leland Stanford Jr. University," and published and circulated by one of the political parties during the campaign of that year, was undignified in its form and manner of treatment, and that it was unwise in the point of the time and manner of its publication, because jeopardizing the university's right to a reputation for political non-partisanship. This incident, together with Dr. Ross' general conduct throughout that campaign, was deemed by Mrs. Stanford a symptom of unfitness for the responsible position of head of the economics department of the university.

Second—The justness of the criticism then expressed must be deemed to be conceded by Dr. Ross, since it has been admitted by him to your committee that he would not again pursue the same

course under similar circumstances.

Third—Your committee is unable to find that Mrs. Stanford's objection arose because Dr. Ross' opinion differed from her own, since it is in evidence that she had at that time no opinion upon either side of the particular financial theories then at issue, and since she has not abandoned her objection to his conduct in the campaign of 1896, although his views upon the silver question thereafter radically changed.

Fourth—That from December, 1896, when Dr. Ross' chair was changed from economics to social science, until the time of his dismissal, his position in the university was probational.

Fifth—That the want of confidence engendered by the incidents of 1896 was never removed from Mrs. Stanford's mind, but was accentuated by other incidents impairing her faith in his good taste and discretion. Among these your committee has found: The use of slang in his public and class room lectures, brought to her attention by friends present, and by lampoons in the college annuals, and reports that his class room lectures contained references derogatory to her deceased husband.

Sixth—Your committee has been unable to find any evidence that Mrs. Stanford ever took exceptions to Dr. Ross' economic teachings.

Seventh—That her ultimate demand for his resignation was not due to opinions expressed in his speeches on "Coolie Immigration" and the "Twentieth Century City," but was because she deemed that her original estimate had proven correct, and that he was displaying, after three years of trial, those qualities found objectionable in the instance of her original action.

In passing upon the question whether Mrs. Stanford's action involved any abridgment of the right of free speech, your committee has considered very carefully the published statement of Dr. Ross, and the proofs upon which it is founded. In deliberating upon these, however, your committee has been unable to escape the force of the following facts:

First—Dr. Ross was not in the position of one able to remain in the university who chose to resign, but of one who, willing to remain, was forced to resign. His statement, therefore, necessarily attempted to tell Mrs. Stanford's reasons for forcing him out and not his own for going; hence it can not have the probative force of his own reasons for his own acts.

Second—Dr. Ross' statement ignores the criticism arising from his conduct during the campaign of 1896, notwithstanding that he knew at the time of publishing his statement that it was one of the operative reasons for his dismissal.

Third—The established fact that Dr. Ross desired to remain at Stanford, notwithstanding Mrs. Stanford's criticism, is inconsistent with the theory that he really regarded those criticisms as involving any abridgment of his right of free speech.

Fourth—The admission of Dr. Ross to your committee that he would not regard a university rule against the participation in politics by a university professor of economics during the progress of a political campaign as impairing the proper right of academic freedom disposes of his contention that the criticism of his conduct in 1896 is capable of that construction.

From the foregoing facts and upon the testimony as a whole your committee concludes that the action of Mrs. Stanford in asking the dismissal of Dr. Ross involved no infringement of the right of free speech.

Hewitt—I don't like to be interrupted when I'm thinking.

Jewitt—No, it isn't pleasant to have anybody flag your train of thought.

CLUBS.

Edited by Miss Helen G. Harwood.

CALENDAR OF NEBRASKA CLUBS

March

- 1. Matinee Musical, Songs of Sorrow. Lincoln
- 1. W's. c. Household Economics. Omaha
- 1. Monday c. Paris French Cooks. Wayne
- 1. W's. c. Open Meetings. Norfolk
- 1. Century c. Egyptian History. Lincoln
- 5. W's. c. Current Events. Wakefield
- 6. New Book Review, Mantle of Elijah. Lincoln
- 7. Lotos c. Lincoln
- 8. Self Culture c. Household Ec. St. Paul
- 8. W's. c. Nebraska. Minden
- 8. W's. c. Roman Period. Plattsmouth
- 9. History & Art c. Fred. Wm. II. Seward
- 9. Round Table. Economics. Crete
- 9. W's. c. Child Study. North Bend
- 9. W's. c. Literature. Fremont
- 9. Fin de Siecle c. American History. Seward

The first regular program of the Candle Light club was enjoyed at the Lindell Monday evening by about thirty members and their friends. Among the guests were two senatorial candidates, Messrs. Currie and Hainer. The meeting was in charge of Chancellor Andrews, who read a scholarly paper on "The Crisis of Political Liberalism." The paper was discussed by the table in a succession of three-minute speeches.

The Mail and Times of Des Moines, speaks as follows concerning the reception of the Lincoln Woman's club, given February 11:

"Before the close of the current club year why could not the Women's club of this city emulate the example of the Women's club of Lincoln, Nebraska, in a certain matter of hospitality? Last Monday afternoon the latter club entertained all the literary clubs of Lincoln at Walsh hall. Every club woman who was not a member of the Woman's club received an individual invitation. A musical was enjoyed the earlier part of the afternoon followed by a reception. It would be a very happy plan for the Women's club, leader as it is of club life in Des Moines, to give a reception early in the spring in their club parlors limited to club women. All the literary clubs would thus meet socially for one afternoon with the opportunity to discuss informally their year's work and plans for the future. The art gallery project, all the hobbies, hopes of the individual clubs could be disclosed and discussed and the result would be a quickening to enthusiasm of many hopes dear to the hearts of local club women."

The Fairbury Woman's club met last week. George Washington, Abraham Lincoln and U. S. Grant were discussed. Mrs. Andrews presented the life of Washington, Mrs. Letton the life of Lincoln. Mrs. Steele the life and work of U. S. Grant. Mrs. Freeman sang Columbia and Mrs. Perry played an instrumental number. Mrs. Leet served the ladies with orange ice, macaroons and wafers. Mrs. Cropsey acted as hostess and Miss Cropsey assisted Mrs. Leet. The room was appropriately decorated for the occasion with bunting, flags, pictures of the departed heroes and potted plants.

The National Congress of Mothers will hold its next convention in May, 1901, at Columbus, Ohio, no fewer than eight cities having engaged in friendly rivalry for the privilege of welcoming the congress. The invitation to Columbus came from the Mayor, the Board of Trade, and the federation of Women's clubs of the city. Eminent specialists from various parts of the country will be upon the program, which will equal, if not surpass, in interest those of former congresses. A feature of the meeting will be the conferences of mothers upon special topics in which they are vitally interested. In addition to the mothers' clubs in direct or state membership

in the congress, by the affiliation clause of the bylaws, another class of club women may send delegates. Any club or department of another organization pursuing work germane to the objects of the National Congress of Mothers is entitled, after approval by the executive committee and the payment of an annual due, to send one delegate to the annual convention. The regular membership is divided into active, associate, life members and benefactors. The purpose of the congress is to gather all women interested in the highest development of the manifold interests of the home, and particularly in the improvement of the condition of motherhood in all walks of life. The program will be given later. The session will last four days. For further details address the corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. R. Weeks, 3408 Harrison street, Kansas City, Mo.

The program of the Fairbury Woman's club for February 26: Business; roll call, Name some American composer; My Old Kentucky Home, Mrs. Burleigh; talk, Negro melodies, Mrs. Freeman; piano solo, Miss Boyle; Darling Nellie Gray, Mrs. Kesterson; talk, Patriotic songs, Mrs. Smith; quartette, Old Folks at Home, Meedames McCoy, Gregory, Shelley and Stowe; Maryland, My Maryland, Mrs. Simpson; talk, End of the century songs, Mrs. McCoy; Sweet Lilly Dale, Mrs. Perry; recitation, Miss White; piano solo, Miss Boyle.

Mrs. Eider of Colfax county, Nebr., has undertaken the unusual task for a woman, of mail delivery. Her contract is to take the mail from Schuyler and deliver it to the post offices of Welis, Praha and Heun. Each trip involves a distance of thirty miles.

On Wednesday evening, February 21, the Avon club of York entertained the ladies of the Review and Art club at the pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. Jerome. About sixty-five were present. The parlors were elaborately trimmed in scarlet and cream, the colors of the Review and Art club while the dining room was handsomely decorated in pink, the color of the Avons. The decorations throughout were effective and reflected the artistic feeling of the Avons. Misses Childs and Jackson gowned in the prevailing shade of the dining room assisted in serving refreshments, consisting of sandwiches, coffee, ice cream and pink confectionery were served. Miss Reynolds sang to the delight of all. The art gallery arranged by Meedames Clark and Harrison, was a feature that not only displayed the ingenuity of the ladies but was highly amusing.

The Tennessee state federation is admirably organized, doing work under eleven committees, besides four relating to the conduct of the society, as Constitution and Printing with Reciprocity and Club Extension. Educational interests are advanced under four departments, each constituting a separate committee, with its special chairman. These are: higher, education, public schools, kindergarten and compulsory education. The last committee has been specially active in furthering a bill now before the legislature, to provide for and enforce the education of all children in the state of Tennessee between the ages of eight and fourteen years. Traveling libraries and free public libraries are promoted by two committees, each producing excellent results. Industrial conditions and civics are two more important and active committees, the list closing with art, philanthropy, and household economics. The federation was organized in Knoxville in 1896, holding its first annual meeting in Memphis the following year. The meetings are held annually in April the six