

common field of effort loses its significance when discrimination is made between the two classes of workers therein. Women of today have a conception of public ethics which makes them keen to sense and quick to repudiate the old need of puerile and specious praise. They want approval for their work. Not because women have done that work, but because it is good work. When it not good work they want the same healthy, invigorating disapproval given to men under the same circumstances.

Third—The best work of women is always exhibited with men's work, while it is only their less successful efforts which are shown as women's work.

This is the natural and lawful supremacy of individuality over sex. Fine grade artists, artisans and best workers of all kinds among women want their productions classed with the world's work, not with specialized portions of it. If they compete they will compete with all, not with a part. Hence, all the best work done by women goes to enhance the quality of the general exhibit and the woman's department becomes a pitiful display of minor, inferior and trivial industries.

Fourth—In human society progress is from separate interests to unified interests, and in the evolution of world's fairs progress is from men's exhibits and women's exhibits to human exhibits.

In the coming world's fair it must be the chief desideratum to present in each variety of activity, the very climax idea of that activity, be it practical, scientific, philosophical or religious. With a less comprehensive goal than this there is no reason for the fair. With this in mind it is impossible to overestimate the significance of the standpoint of these resolutions. Practically it stands for the comradeships, the mutual strengthening of men and women; scientifically it represents the conservation of energy and the identity of forces; philosophically it is the synthesis of diversity in unity; religiously it is the gathering of separated consciousnesses into one consciousness—the unity of the race. It is the best possible expression, at once superbly subtle and magnificently practical, of the brotherhood of man and its great correlation, the fatherhood of God. Granting this it is perhaps not too much to say that in the judgment of many this standpoint and others of like nature are the very crux of the significance of the World's fair. Back of all the mixed motives, the politics civic-social, back of the hideous scarry side of human nature which such an understanding is bound to reveal, stands the "power which makes for righteousness," the power of mind and spirit, which will use all these as means to its own divine end. If history records of our world's fair nothing more than this standpoint as one of the main-springs of its action, it will stand out among the other great conventions of this era as having enunciated a universal principle, a climax of the race-mind, a mountain peak of the world-spirit.

Mrs. Edwin Harrison, president of the Missouri Federation of Women's clubs, has sent to Mrs. Draper-Smith, president of the N. F. W. C., the following matter pertaining to the celebration of the Louisiana Purchase at the World's fair to be held in St. Louis in 1903.

The resolutions adopted by the Milwaukee biennial concerning the question are:

Resolved, That the women of the Federated clubs, included in the states of the original "Louisiana Purchase," arrange for a suitable celebration in

1903 of the 100th anniversary of the event of this purchase by the United States.

That, the program for such meeting be of a patriotic character suitable to the occasion, the time, place and program be decided upon by a committee chosen for this purpose.

Resolved, That the state of Missouri in its proposed fair having taken the initiative, the states belonging to the original Louisiana Purchase act in conjunction with the Missouri Federated clubs, for the successful completion of this project, and

Resolved, That the Louisiana Purchase being of such great importance to the entire United States, these Federated clubs invite those of all the other states and territories to unite with them in such celebration, and in taking the necessary measures for some suitable permanent memorial of this event.

In order to give time for a fitting consummation of this plan, this memorial is respectfully submitted to the federation of 1900.

Mrs. Harrison's communication to Mrs. Smith:

My Dear Madame President: At the conference of delegates from the Louisiana purchase states, convened at Kansas City, January 17-18, a resolution was adopted which provided that the state federations of women's clubs included in the Louisiana purchase be requested to take measures to obtain the vote of their federated clubs on the questions embodied in the resolutions adopted at the Milwaukee biennial concerning the World's fair celebration, and the permanent memorial which is to commemorate the great event of the original Louisiana Purchase.

This resolution further recommended that in order to accomplish this successfully, a copy of these resolutions and a list of the projects which were presented at the Kansas City conference for the permanent memorial, be sent to each state president with the request that copies of these be sent to all of the federated clubs of her state.

The questions to be considered are the choice of time, place and program for the suitable celebration of the Louisiana Purchase and the selection of the project for the permanent memorial which may be deemed most desirable and expedient.

Inasmuch as the amount to be expended must be determined by the clubs, it will also be incumbent upon each state federation to adopt measures for ascertaining approximately the amount it will be able to contribute to the general fund.

Having obtained the vote of the clubs on these questions, each state federation is then requested to elect and instruct a representative to serve as a member of a permanent committee, which is to consist of one representative from each state or territory included in the Louisiana Purchase. The name and address of this member of the committee shall be forwarded to the president of the Missouri state federation.

It shall be the duty of this committee to determine the time, place and program of the meeting which is to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase, to decide upon the permanent memorial, to determine where it shall be located, to manage the funds and to make all necessary arrangements for carrying into effect the resolutions adopted by the general federation at Milwaukee and by the conference of delegates from the Louisiana Purchase states at Kansas City.

Enclosed please find copy of the resolutions and list of thirteen plans for

a permanent memorial. I herewith extend to the members of the Louisiana Purchase committee an invitation to convene in St. Louis October 15, 1901. An invitation has been extended to the officers and directors of the G. F. W. C. to meet in counsel with the committee at this time. Fraternaly yours,

Laura S. Harrison,  
President M. F. W. C.

The following were the projects presented at the Kansas City conference for a permanent memorial in commemoration of the Louisiana Purchase:

The erection of a model tenement house, which shall be constructed on scientific principles and which shall be altruistic, artistic and utilitarian. In order not to entail responsibility on future generations it shall be conducted on a self-supporting basis.

The erection of an industrial normal school, to include in its course of study education for motherhood, manual training, various branches of domestic science and the endowment of special chairs along other industrial lines. The shares are to be held by the Louisiana Purchase state federations, and the students are to be elected by them in proportion to their scholarship representation.

The erection of a museum, to be located in the Mississippi valley, and designed both architecturally and corporately to admit of growth and extension, to be modeled after the Commercial museum of Philadelphia, the value of which is being each year made more manifest in bringing to the humblest citizen a knowledge of the world's sources in every known product in all its phases of growth and development. This museum should gather to itself everything pertaining to the history of this section of country and should be made educational to such an extent that a walk through its aisles would give more information than years of study and travel.

The erection of a monument to include statues of the three notable men who negotiated the Louisiana Purchase—Thomas Jefferson, Robert R. Livingstone and the Emperor Napoleon—with bas-reliefs which shall be characteristic of the history, resources and progress of the country.

The erection of a permanent historical society building, to be used for collecting and preserving such material as may be deemed useful for the instruction and education of future generations, and which shall tend to the encouragement and promotion of territorial pride and patriotism—the building to be used during the World's fair celebration as a woman's building and to be placed in charge of the women of the Louisiana Purchase states, so that they may act as hostesses for their guests from all parts of the world.

The erection of a building of charities and corrections so thoroughly endowed and equipped as to form a centre for the most advanced thought along all lines of philanthropy and reform.

A Washington monument to be erected by small sums from every source.

A fountain with group of statuary, composed of characters historical and typical; the monument to be decorated with a frieze of the coats of arms of the Louisiana Purchase states—fountains to be placed on four sides.

A triumphal arch built of stones from the seventeen states of the Louisiana Purchase, with Missouri the keystone of the arch.

The endowment of a chair for teaching the science of motherhood in some institution of learning.

An industrial normal school for the training of the colored people.

A woman's club house to cost from

half a million to one million dollars.

A library, to be housed at some central point in a monument to architectural art, and prepared to put superior books at the service of the entire territory by post or express.

An endowment fund for vacation play grounds.

A statue of Thomas Jefferson.

#### Club Women and Schools.

(Mrs. W. M. Morning.)

The patron's meetings or clubs which have sprung up in such numbers, form but another mile stone on the road which the woman's club movement has travelled during the last quarter of a century. Their immediate predecessors were the home department and child study departments of the clubs, and the remote ancestor of all was the sewing circle of yesteryear which gathered pennies for the heathen and which, from a social point of view, was all too often but the central point from which the town's gossip was distributed.

After the manner in which all successful social movements come into being, these clubs owe their existence, not to the cultured few, but to a general intelligent demand on the part of parents for a greater knowledge of the trend of modern educational thought, and a closer touch with the teacher who, for almost half the day, has the child's mental and moral possibilities in her hands.

We say parents, but, of course, all understand that the mothers are the promoters and managers of these gatherings. The busy life of the average American man of family precludes aught but an occasional participation. The father's interest and aid, behind the scenes as it were, has however been most admirable. But who can blame us for a self-congratulatory feeling that we are the progenitors of this interest and that the submerged half have started a movement which in the very near future may make the child's environment outside the school room a matter of active public interest as well as his environment inside.

After heredity has played its part in the child's life, the great moulder of its future for good or evil is its home. But there are two other factors which do much in the making of either a good or a bad citizen from that child. Its associations and its school life.

Until recently each of these factors has performed its work with but little relation to the other. In the majority of homes but little was known of the real character of the child's comrades. It was probably ascertained that they were from so-called good families and were not themselves of notoriously bad reputation. But the hard-working mother of the past rarely called into close companionship with herself the companions of her child. His plays and amusements were outside her ken. With the broadening of the life of the woman of today, has come a partial release from the round of duties which held her grandmother in thrall. She is no longer sole caterer to the family. The laundry work, the baking, the sewing, no longer must be done under her roof. With this relief has come a vast increase in her sense of her duties to the world at large, and a keener realization that the duties which she owes her own child are supreme over all.

A few years ago the contact of home and school or anything like co-operation between these two powers in a child's life was the exception. To this may be attributed much of the lethargic condition which existed in our public school for generations. Teachers share the foibles of the rest of human kind, and play the better their important part in the drama of life, if they