

demonstrate something and, like the children in the child study classes, they object.

The labor unions are tyrannical and foment discontent. The molder's union in Dayton seized upon the slight discontent, caused by the suspicion that they were being used to demonstrate something and induced the Cash Register operatives to strike though they had no grievance they dared to lay before an arbitration committee of their own number and still less before the national president of the union.

Lord George Hamilton, secretary for Indian affairs, in a recent letter to a friend, says that the reason that American competition is growing more and more dangerous is that we are yearly improving and extending the product and that we can do this because the trades unions in America do not limit production as they do in England. One of the leading London newspapers commenting on Lord Hamilton's letter says: "We affirm our conviction that to the ignorance and tyranny of trades unions the decline of our manufacturing supremacy is primarily due. We have no hesitation in saying that the methods employed by trades unions today are thoroughly unscrupulous and dishonest." The London Globe says: "In the next few years the contest between American and English manufacturers will be most stringent, and unless the methods of unionism as practised in this country are modified, the Americans will beat us out of the field." It cannot be otherwise while the leaders of the working men believe that to increase the profits of labor the output must be restricted, and the lazy and inefficient workmen be forcibly retained in employment. These are only two English papers but it is said by those who read a number that a large number of English papers are denouncing the tyranny of trades unions and the harm they have done English commerce.

English manufacturers are so thoroughly alarmed by the loss of business to American manufacturers that unless the trades unions conduct their negotiations more carefully and reasonably foreign nations will get the business that it has taken a century of American energy and tireless, undaunted effort to secure. Strikes like that of the building trades in Chicago which was as unreasonable as the Cash Register strike, uproot the sympathy of the people for trades unions, and injure business. The building trades strike in Chicago drove about 200,000 carpenters, masons, and other workmen employed in building, from the city, and entirely stopped all building in Chicago for a year. The simple statement of the complete stoppage of building in a city the size of Chicago, conveys little idea of the inevitable inconvenience, financial loss and terrible suffering caused by such inertia.

If American workmen continue to take part in strikes like those at Dayton and at Chicago they will kill the goose that lays the golden egg and a wail will fill the country from workmen and employes alike, like that which is sounding through England now.

It is much more difficult to recover business than it is to hold it. We have the ball now for the first time since the first Puritan fleet dedicated Plymouth Rock. The last year of the nineteenth century and the first year of the twentieth is an American epoch of historical distinction. Since the independence of this country was recognized we have been steadily approaching the commercial supremacy which we have just attained. The epoch marks the triumph of Ameri-

can invention and of new-world patience and endeavor. The continuance of the triumph is seriously threatened by the arrogance and tyranny of trades unionism. The trusts are a combination hard to bully and their growth and power may counterbalance the power and arrogance of the trades unions. Trade, like the departments of the national government, has counterbalancing bodies; and if one body increases in strength and importance its coordinate mysteriously increases in weight and importance. This phenomenon is demonstrated by the trusts and trades unions.

## CLUBS.

Edited by Miss Helen G. Harwood.

The Review and Art club of York entertained one hundred and fifty guests at its third annual garden party last week Wednesday. Mrs. F. B. Daggy was the hostess. The lawn was supplied with seats and hammocks, musicians were stationed in the house, and ices were served to the guests.

The two hundredth anniversary of the founding of Yale university will be celebrated next fall. In addition to the musical and literary features of the celebration there will be a torchlight procession, in which the senior class will be "disguised as Indians, to recall the founding of the college in the early days of Connecticut;" other classes will represent regiments of continental troops, a regiment of Rough Riders of the Spanish-American war, the crew of the United States cruiser "Yale," and a delegation from the Filipino body-guard of Governor William H. Taft.

Radcliffe college, connected with Harvard university, had this year her first Indian student. She is the daughter of a sub-chief of the Pannawabskik tribe, and answers to the name of Waha-Waso, which in plain American means "Bright Eyes." At the age of twenty she has accomplished more in the English branches than many high school girls at the same age. Haughty as the traditional Indian, she is determined that previous condition shall not interfere with her ambition. On the books of the university she will be known as Lucy Nicola.

Governor Yates has appointed Miss Belle Hyman of Chicago a trustee of the Illinois Home for the Blind. Although blind since the age of four years, Miss Hyman is an accomplished musician and linguist, and is well known for her enthusiastic efforts to benefit the poor and sightless.

The second school for crippled children will soon be opened by the Chicago board of education. One hundred and sixty children of this class will then be cared for and transported to and from their homes each day.

The sixth annual convention of the Iowa Musical association will be held in Waterloo June 25-29. The officers of the association are Frank Nagel of Des Moines, president; Miss Frances Wyman of Burlington, first vice president; Mr. Charles H. Bohn of Mt. Pleasant, secretary and treasurer. Following is the program committee: Piano, Dr. A. Rommell, Mt. Pleasant, and Henry Ruifrok, Des Moines; vocal, Alexander Emslie, Indianola, and Grant Hadley, Des Moines; violin, Arthur Heft, Des Moines, and Mendell Heighton, Des Moines; organ, Rossiter G. Cole, Grin-

nell; lectures and addresses, Mrs. C. H. Bohn, Mt. Pleasant; chairman of executive committee, Professor Fred Wimberly, Waterloo. The Ottumwa Woman's club will unite with the musicians of that city in an effort to secure the meeting of the convention next year. At the second meeting of the new board last week Thursday the club decided to sell tickets to the amount of \$100.00, since this sum is required before the invitation to the association can be extended.

Fifty-five places to be used as playgrounds this summer have been provided by the New York board of education. Of these forty are in public schools, fifteen in parks, vacant lots, recreation piers and on roofs, and each playground is provided with games and gymnastic apparatus and is in charge of a teacher. In addition to these playgrounds forty-five free kindergartens are open half of every day. Twelve evening playcenters also are furnished. No regular school work is carried on in any of these places, but lessons in kindness to animals and in politeness and kindness to each other will be impressed.

A hospital for women and children has recently been established in Denver. This hospital will be controlled by women physicians and surgeons and will be managed by a board of fifteen directors, twelve of whom are women, and seven of the twelve are practicing physicians. The object is to provide competent physicians and surgeons of their own sex to suffering women, and to train nurses for practical service.

It is exceedingly difficult for a woman graduate of pharmacy to secure a position. Many women are successfully managing their own pharmacies, however, and the number is rapidly increasing, especially in the small towns. One woman in New York has conducted a pharmacy without assistance for three years. Her husband died, leaving her with a baby, a little corner drug store in a quiet residence neighborhood and a debt equal to more than the value of the store. During their married life she had assisted her husband in the store. Upon his death she secured a coach and in the time between August and February prepared herself sufficiently to pass the examination before the state board of pharmacy. "I have customers now," said she, "who have told me that it was six months or a year after I started here before they would trust me to put up a prescription for them. The first year it was a question whether I would sink or swim. But I have supported myself and my child for three years, and got so far through my debt that I can see the end of it. And my store is 20 per cent better stocked now than when I began. There is no profession in which I could have done what I have in this store in the first three years. Of course, I practically never step out of the store. I am in it from seven in the morning till eleven at night. I live in the room behind, and I never eat a meal without jumping up to come front. I never make a visit or go on an excursion. I have had neither relaxation nor amusement for three years and I never can have until I am able to employ a clerk."

The Clean City club of Chicago was organized by Miss Gertrude Howe, head of the kindergarten and club work at Hull House, about eight weeks ago. This club has a membership of three hundred children, every one of whom Miss Howe knows by name. Each member is pledged to pick up and destroy at least one piece of waste paper every day. During the first month of the club's existence the club members numbered only 120, yet 150,000 pieces of paper were picked up and destroyed in the

twenty-two blocks which are under the supervision of the Clean City club. A sub-committee and chairman are appointed for every block. It is the duty of the chairman to see that that the work in his particular block is properly accomplished and to report delinquents and causes of untidiness to the club president, Miss Howe. The club members range in age from five to fifteen years, and a kindergarten branch will be enlisted very soon. That great enthusiasm is felt in the work is shown by the fact that one little girl nine years old picked up and destroyed over 1,000 pieces of papers during the first week of her club membership. The papers are usually put into the nearest garbage box, though in a few instances bonfires have been made of them by the children. A shed for the storage of waste paper is under serious consideration. In this way considerable revenue might be derived from the sale of this paper, and since the members are largely recruited from the Hull House play room and from other clubs of which Miss Howe is president, the money thus received would most appropriately be used for the support of Hull House. The club meetings are decidedly interesting. At every meeting reports are made by each sub-committee chairman regarding the amount of work accomplished since the last meeting. The work of any member who has done unusually well or unusually little is discussed, with the reasons for the exceptional character of the work, after which general questions of street improvement and betterment are talked over by all the children with, perhaps, a short talk from some recognized authority on street necessities and conditions. A better neighborhood for this paper-picking experiment could not be found than the one in which Hull House is located. Papers and debris of almost every kind are thrown into the streets all day long by careless persons. Yet at four o'clock in the afternoon, half an hour after the Clean City club members get out of school, scarcely a paper can be seen. The Hull House door bells ring continually, after that time, in answer to the eager pulling of club members who have gathered up papers which they wish the Hull House residents to burn or otherwise dispose of.

Mrs. Frank Griffrow of Sterling, Illinois, is the regularly appointed mail carrier on the star route between Sterling and Milledgeville. Mrs. Griffrow secured a new wagon and a spirited team and will carry passengers and merchandise in addition to the mail. She will drive thirty miles every day and will receive \$420 a year for her service as mail carrier. Another Sterling woman, Miss Ethel Wahl, is substitute carrier for the three rural free delivery mail routes out of Sterling.

Miss Elizabeth Kenmuir of McKeesport, Penn., enjoys the distinction of being the youngest girl who has ever received a permanent teacher's certificate in Pennsylvania. Though barely twenty years old, Miss Kenmuir has taught school in her native town since 1898.

St. Paul, Minn., has a city hall and court house commission whose fund of common sense is a credit to the entire city. A woman was employed at \$40 a month to do the scrubbing. The janitors' salaries were \$55 a month, and the commission decided that since the woman did as much work as any one of the men, her salary should be increased to \$55 a month.

### The Discussing of the Dome.

The Renaissance club held its last meeting of the season in Fairmount park. Every member came laden with a small