



# WOMAN'S

Real M.

**A** COMPARATIVELY uneventful week has passed in club circles for the club women have settled down to hard work. The papers in all the clubs were unusually interesting this week.

In the Woman's club the all-important subject is, of course, the proposed clubhouse. In voting to have one, the club members were almost a unit in the affirmative. There are one or two members who are fighting the proposition and throwing "cold water" on all the plans and ideas the committee and others suggest.

In Mrs. F. P. Holbrook, Mrs. Ignatius Donnelly and Mrs. J. D. Ritter, however, the club has a committee fully competent to fight the battle for the clubs, for each one understands the subject fully, knows the limitations, and, moreover, have good, clear ideas of business. The matter is perfectly safe in their hands and in their discretion. The club is overjoyed at the change in quarters, from gloom and dampness and cold and basements to a large room, light, sunny and well furnished, above ground.

### West Side Shakespeare Club.

This week the West Side Shakespeare club "took a change of venue," and met with Mrs. A. J. Daum, 521 West Diamond street. The evening was an unusually interesting one. Current events discussion was a lively one, and embraced a wide variety of subjects, from the crowned heads of Europe to the capture of Miss Stone.

The club received a letter several weeks ago from the Outlook club of Weiser, Idaho, asking the club to send some little article to be sold at a fair they will hold the latter part of this month, the proceeds of the fair to go towards purchasing and beautifying a little park in Weiser. It was decided to levy a small assessment on the club members and send the proceeds on to the Outlook club. If other federated clubs act as promptly as this club the Outlookers will secure their park.

The discussion of the lesson, the club reading the third act of Macbeth, was unusually animated, and every member had something to say—some opinion to offer. The new system of outlining the lesson by a set of questions given to members, all of which they must study up, is proving most advantageous. The lessons for next week are as follows, and those who were absent can govern themselves accordingly:

- 1—What is the significance of the speech, "By the pricking of my thumbs, something wicked this way comes." Mrs. Shelby, Mrs. Campbell.
- 2—Explain: Urchin, venom, mummy; Mrs. Cutting, Miss Crossman.
- 3—To what story does the incident of the moving forest correspond; Mrs. Berry, Miss Fosselman.
- 4—What miraculous powers was King Edward supposed to possess, 53-146? Mrs. Ingle, Mrs. Dunston.
- 5—"A golden stamp" referred to what custom? Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Woodbury.
- 6—Why, in answer to L. Macbeth's question, "What's to be done?" does Macbeth reply, "Be innocent," etc.; Mrs. Yosman, Mrs. A. J. Lewis.
- 7—Explain, "That of an hour's age;" Mrs. Daum, Mrs. Whitcher.
- 8—Explain "Old Seward, blood-bolted;" Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Jackman.
- 9—"It would be my disgrace;" Miss Coffin, Mrs. Yancey.
- 10—"Stay his cure. The chance," etc.; Mrs. Lindsey, Mrs. Mullins.
- 11—"Portable, continent, summer, seeming syllable fusions;" Mrs. Dickson, Mrs. C. S. Lewis.

Mrs. George H. Berry read the paper of the evening, "Macbeth," and she yielded to the desire of the members, who asked her to allow it to be published in full. It is, as will be seen, a very able paper.

The club will meet next time with Mrs. Arthur H. Whitcher at the Lenox. Mrs. Berry's paper follows, and it is well worth reading:

### Macbeth.

The date of the composition of Macbeth seems to be about the year 1604, the period of the union of Scotland and England under James. The play gives a typical view of Scotland and the character of its people, with its superstitions, virtues and vices. This is not an historical play, though the chief personages that appear in it have a place in history.

Macbeth was a cousin of Duncan, the king of Scotland, and the king having no heir, he was the next claimant of the throne. He was a valiant soldier, a great captain and in the field a bold and skillful leader. He was ambitious and restless under the constraint of an inferior position. He liked the stir and bustle of an active life, he was essentially the man of action, all his impulses and emotions had a tendency to rush into performance.

Shakespeare in depicting this character shows in him a man who, having saved

the state, becomes a hero greater and more powerful than the king, and who then wheels at the very point of his greatness and turns faithless to the state and king that he has saved, a traitor to his own heroic actions.

The conflict of Macbeth with himself begins at once with his success in battles. There has been a great revolt in the state in which some of the king's subjects, aided by foreigners, have participated; this revolt has been put down by Macbeth, assisted by Banquo. Here begins the internal struggle for Macbeth—the revolt suppressed in the state is transferred to the soul of Macbeth. What has he been doing? Putting down traitor to the king, but this act tempts him to become the traitor to the same king, to do that for which he has just punished others and which shows him the consequence of treason. Just here before he has scarcely realized his victory the weird sisters appear before him, he says in his letter to his wife, "They meet me in the day of success."

In the case of Macbeth it is plain that the weird sisters mirror his inner thought, back to him that of kingship. With the words of the witch still ringing in his ears, "Hail, Macbeth, Thane of Cawdor," comes an embassy from the king, who salutes him as Thane of Cawdor. Here is the sudden confirmation of Macbeth and he remembers what the third witch had said, "The greatest is behind." These thoughts were certainly in his mind and were only confirmed by the words of the embassy from the king.

Here Lady Macbeth is brought into the play. She knows well the character of her husband and fears that he will be irresolute, since the conflict between the good and the bad is so evenly poised in his mind. She is the one of the pair who is the spirits' self-control; almost her first words to her husband is to reprove his lack of self-suppression.

Macbeth does not project the murder of Duncan, because of his encounter with the weird sisters; the weird sisters encounter him because he has projected the murder, because they know him and the evil that is in him.

Macbeth was tossed by passion and desire, and being without anchorage to the firm bottom of well settled principles, yet he feared to cut loose from all moral moorings, and showed how difficult it is to be both corrupt and scrupulous.

I do not think the first idea of murdering Duncan was suggested by Lady Macbeth to her husband. It springs within his mind and is revealed to us before the first interview with his wife, before she is introduced in the play or alluded to. There had certainly been some conversation between them before the play opens; each had discovered the other's ambition. That Macbeth was selfish and cruel there can be no doubt. He had thought of the murder and wanted to do it, but was a diplomat and wanted the suggestion to come from her. Time and again in the play, Macbeth led her to encourage him to do this. In his conversation with her on his return from battle, where she tells him the king must be provided for, and he answers her, "We will speak further," he wishes her to encourage him; she knows his disposition well and knows what he expects of her. He has the desire but not the courage—she has the desire and courage.

It is true that Macbeth has no true moral ground work of character; he

to plague the inventor," and he considers his wife the inventor. And he says: "When the bell sounds, and he goes to kill Duncan, he says, 'I go, and it is done; the bell invites me.' 'Hear it not Duncan, for it is a knell that summons thee to Heaven or to hell.' Here he thinks not of himself or the terrible deed he is about to do, but of the bell that 'summons thee to hell.' After the deed is done he has no genuine remorse, although he says, 'This is a sorry sight,' when he looks at his hands, and when he tells of what the king's attendants say in their sleep, there is no remorse, only a fear that he may be found out and his ambition frustrated.

The first thing that strikes us in such a character is the intense selfishness, the total absence of both sympathetic feeling and moral principle. It is from "No compunctious visitings of nature," but from sheer moral cowardice, from fear of retribution in this life that we find him shrinking at the last moment. He has no religious scruples, he would risk the world to come, if he were sure he could escape in this world, but he has the profoundest conviction that there is always on earth a retribution for wicked deeds.

Macbeth's first answer to his wife's pleadings is the right one, if he but left it himself. "I dare do all that may become a man; who dares do more is none." Macbeth brooded over what the witches had said to Banquo and haunted by this thought and by the pure and dignified serenity of Banquo's presence, he determined he should die, and now having entered upon the career of crime, he needed no stimulus or support from his wife, and he went about it promptly and alone. He was proud of his decision; he not only kept it to himself, but when his wife spoke of it, he who had before leaned on her, now did not even tell her of it, but told her to "remain innocent of the intention until she applauded the deed." After hiring the murderers to make way with Banquo, he prepares the feast to which he invites him and says, "I wish your horses swift and sure of foot, and so I do commend you to their backs." And while he bids him hasten to return says after his conversation with the murderers, with great satisfaction, "It is concluded; Banquo, thy soul's flight if it find Heaven, must find it tonight." Here he shows his cold blooded, treacherous nature, and when at the banquet table he beheld the ghost of the friend he had caused to be murdered, he is again assailed by horrible fears, but only that his friends around him should see what he sees and thus discover his guilt. He has strong belief in the weird sisters; they are very real to him. He says, "I will to the weird sisters, more shall they speak, for now I am bent to know by the worst means, by the worst. For mine own good all causes shall give way. I am in blood, steeped in so far, that should I wade no more, returning were as tedious as go o'er." He shows here he has no remorse for what he has done; he has now desire to turn back, and then he says, "Come, we'll sleep, my strange and self-abuse is the initiate fear that wants hard use: We are yet but young

ble, truthless isolation that sin brings in its train. A noted lecturer has said, "No one will ever do anything against the settled principles of their lives," and thus I think it was with Macbeth. He was a murderer at heart, she loved him, he called on her for support and she gave it to him. It has been said he loved her and I believe he did, as much as such a selfish man could love any one, but his greatest love was for himself.

Macbeth in his grand collapse goes through a series of external losses, each of which is followed by a wall of despair, that gives a look into his soul. First, is the loss of friends, second the loss of the queen and third the loss of the prophesies when Bernham Wood starts to move towards Dunsene. His physical courage remains when all else is gone and he dies at the hand of Macduff, whom he had so greatly wronged.

One cannot help but pity him and wish that he had remained the soldier throughout and that he had not allowed his imagination, his ambition and his selfishness to sway him, but he died as he had lived, hardened and unrepentant.

### The Atlas Club.

An unusually interesting session of the Atlas club was held yesterday afternoon in the usual place of meeting, the rooms of the Business Men's association.

In discussing current events, the new strike in copper at Franklin Shaft No. 3 was mentioned, and the future of copper, stock manipulation and over-production alluded to. The members showed a knowledge of the subject which was astonishing, selling short, raiding the market, bulls and bears, being supposedly subjects women are not well informed on.

It finally narrowed down to the question: Would the new discovery help Butte at present, if, as some contended, there was now an over-production of copper? It assured the permanency of the camp, but what else? If Germany and England continue to retaliate for the losses suffered in textiles by letting American copper severely alone, no use will be made of the new discovery. No decision was reached, opinion being evenly divided on the question.

Mrs. J. L. Carroll read an able paper on "Armin and His Defense of the Germans; Battle of Teutoburg Forest." She commenced with Armin, or Herman, as modern German has it, and described his early life, marriage, conditions surrounding him, leading to the great and successful conspiracy he carried through against the Roman powers, ending with their signal defeat at Teutoburg forest.

She described the monument there erected in this honor, an image which can be seen 50 miles away. She told of the succeeding wars between the German tribes, who simply had to fight some way with, fell upon each other. The rule of Augustus and Tiberius and their influence on the German race. She ended with the quotation declaring Armin the liberator of the German race. On October 4th Mrs. Beckwith was to have read a paper on the Arayan race, its origin and its relation to modern civilization. She is absent and by request Miss C. L. Turnley gave a little talk on the subject today. It was a most interesting and comprehensive talk, in a few minutes covering a good portion of the subject involved. She commenced with that question "What is the Arayan Race?" and then proceeded to answer the question. She showed how the Chinese or Mongolian race is a receding race. Of how they first knew

of electricity, of printing, of gunpowder, but turned the knowledge over to the white race to perfect.

Miss Turnley dwelt a few moments on Darwin and evolution. She said the people of the east had this theory but neglected it. She then narrated the find of the English soldier which proved that the first man was black, and stated that the black races have never created anything, neither a religion or a language. She described the Assyrians, Phoenicians, and the connection with the Arayan race. And she told of how it is only within the last 30 years the race question has been thoroughly taken up.

She described the rise and fall of Jews and Phoenicians, and the turning over of all their knowledge to the sturdy young race of Arayans. She laid stress upon the ability to create, that inherent force which many lack. She told of how the pick and shovel of antiquarians is unveiling the interesting past, and ended with showing how the Greeks were more purely Arayan than the Romans, and the Germans are the most purely Arayan of any race. Just as the white race is superior to any other, so the Arayan race was of the white races. Miss Turn-

with the roof play grounds and kindergartens.

The Baron de Hirsch school for immigrant children was described, as it now stands in the district given over to foreigners, 55,000 children alone. How the American flag always floats above it and she described how these children from foreign climes saluted it in a dramatic manner which was inspiring, commanding, "We the children of distant lands."

She asked the question: "Why cannot we have our playground?" She asserted that if the club took hold of it, they could make a success of it. And she thought, no where under God's blue skies was a playground more needed than in Butte. In the discussion which followed Mrs. R. G. Young declared that next to New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston no city in the United States needed such a thing more than Butte. Public school playgrounds there were under municipal control. She contended that the supervisor of such a playground should be some one who could sympathize with the children's amusement; someone who had the spirit of play in them. No guardian policeman. She spoke of the peculiar condition here. The peculiar industrial conditions; the three shift system; a father had to sleep and the children in order to play had to go out in the streets, many being literally forced into a life of crime by this means. Two things are God-given, the home and the church; the schools and the gift of civilization. There is too great a tendency to ask the school to do the entire work of the other two. She thought the public playgrounds should not be on the school grounds.

Mrs. J. W. Gunn, who has this matter greatly at heart and who tried to agitate it a year ago, spoke earnestly. She thought it the most practical work the club could take up. She herself had spoken to many men of wealth and standing and every one expressed a desire to help in the good work if the club took it up. The children are the future citizens and a playground would help them to grow up into good citizens. Mrs. Majors spoke briefly on the subject but furnished food for thought and by request Mrs. R. C. Young told of the good accomplished by 40 women in Rhode Island in a day nursery. The discussion was earnest and brought forth some excellent ideas.

Mrs. Spencer Wortman read an able paper written by Mrs. Lalle E. Charles on "Generations of Cooks." It was comprehensive and exhaustive, going back to the very first days of cookery. The dishes for which at one time each section of the United States was noted, were described. Their origin and also the dishes evolved by English people and others when set down far from their native land. Colonial times and days were spoken of, in connection with the cooking extant at that time. Cooking in the days of Queen Elizabeth, stress being laid upon the pies, and the evolution of the pie in America to the dainty affair it is today.

Food eaten by the Ancients, Greeks, Egyptians, etc., was interestingly described, and the difference between the food of old and the food they eat today, was noted. She spoke of the hold French cooking has on the world in general and the height of perfection it has now reached. She then took up the general trend now to scientific cooking, of the fact that it is now generally acknowledged that cooking is, or should be, an exact science. That is an adjunct to rational life.

This paper called forth a discussion, one member relating the barrenness of farm cooking, the few sources to draw on, the lack of time to do anything like scientific cooking even if the farmers' wives and daughters knew of such a thing. Another member took the opposite side and told of how it had come under her observation that scientific cooking was coming into the farm lives. That the wives and daughters were studying it up; and also of the help they received from the experimental station.

### Monday Night Club.

This week's enjoyable meeting of the Monday Night club was held at the home of the Misses Laird. The studies in history, literature and art, were based upon Russia in the eighteenth century.

Miss Foot's paper on history was complete. Russia's enforced progress during the first quarter of the century through the masterful will and ability of Peter the Great was strongly presented. Succeeding sovereigns of minor importance were noted, and Elizabeth's policy reviewed. Then came the great Catherine II. who was followed by her son Paul.

The literature of the time was reviewed in a long and well-written paper by Miss Briscoe. Perhaps the strongest author mentioned was Michael Lomonosov, whose remarkable productions give him distinction among these Russians whose capacity for great work surprises us. The Princess Hachkov was 12 years president of the Academy of Sciences, and a woman of wonderful mind. Catherine II. wrote much herself. In her reign much poetry was written, and the drama came into prominence.

Miss Cassie Laird discussed the art of Russia prior to and during the eighteenth century. Based upon the Scythian, the Byzantine, and Mongol schools the art was distinctly oriental. Much flat representation was found in the churches, images being forbidden by the Greek church. This art furnished the peasantry their religious education. Gold, silver and precious stones entered largely into their decorative creations. Richness of material and lack of artistic taste could be noted in their architecture. A preference for the lank, aged, and austere characterized their representation of human figures.

For lack of time there was no discussion of current events. By vote of the club the membership was fixed at 18. The committee on constitution and by-laws was instructed to prepare a report for the next meeting, which is to be held with Miss Gwynne, 520 West Park street.

### The Homer Club.

The Homer club met on Monday at the home of Mrs. R. W. Pierce. Current events, as usual, occupied the first half hour.

Many important topics were discussed, among the more critical was the medical treatment of the late president; Solar motors and the novel use of a windmill

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MRS. GEORGE H. BERRY, Who Read the Paper on Macbeth Before the West Side Shakespeare Club This Week.

shows no love of the good, but merely the fear of the evil. Not even the religious terror of a hereafter reaches him, but the cowardly fear of personal ill. He shows his cowardice all through the play. Here he says: "Thou sure and firm set earth, hear not my steps, which way they walk, for fear the very stones prate of my whereabouts and take the present horror from the time, which now suits with it." When he says to her: "We will proceed no farther with this business, he hath honored me of late," he merely does this in order that she may encourage him. This is absolutely necessary to Macbeth and he depends on it, and she never falls him.

In his soliloquy, he shows how he expects to leave a way of escape, when he says, "but in these cases we still have judgment here. That we but teach bloody instructions, which being taught, return

in deed." Here he brings her in when he says we.

After his conversation with the weird sisters and he beholds the eight kings in line, the last with a glass in his hand, and followed by Banquo's ghost, he is again assailed with the fear of exposure and says, "Thou art too like the spirit of Banquo. Down! Thy crown doth sear mine eye balls." When he learns that Macduff has fled to England, nothing could be more cruel than his heartless soliloquy, "Time, thou anticipator my dread exploits; the flighty purpose never is o'ertook unless the deed go with it." "From this moment the very firstlings of my heart shall be the firstlings of my hand, and even now to crown my thoughts with acts, be it thought and done; the castle of Macduff I will surprise, seize upon Fife. Give to the edge of the sword his wife, his babes and all