

Interiors to the World.



EVENING GOWN OF THE PALEST MAUVE MOUSSELINE DE SOIE, WITH PALLETTE TRIMMING.

The Ladies Field.

Student Life in Germany.

Freiburg, Carlsruhe, Berlin, Göttingen, Heidelberg, the better, she replied: "In some ways the American system is an advantage. It develops esprit de corps. But one enjoys far greater freedom under the German system. There are no staid or dressing gowns. No one cares or knows whether you get up or stay in bed. You choose what courses of lectures you will attend, but it is nobody's business to see that you do to them, and you spend your leisure as you see fit. There is no regular daily routine unless you make a routine for yourself. Lectures begin, as a rule, at 8 o'clock in the morning, and extend through the day till 1 o'clock in the evening. I know one professor who starts in at 11 a. m., but he doesn't get out many students. During one of his first semesters twenty lectures were given at a fair average. Later, when one begins to write her thesis, one goes to fewer, and before the final examinations one goes hardly at all. The girls sit anywhere they like in the lecture rooms and receive the same treatment as the men. Unless a girl conducts herself in a manner as to invite rebuke, she is treated with courtesy. Not party manners—they don't expect that. The men wouldn't hold a door open for you, for instance, and some of them would not stop to pick up something you had dropped. I'm afraid the girls look to receive the same treatment as of ten or twenty miles off. They have a fraternity of their own—the Heidelberg Studentinnen Verein, now about three years old—where they meet weekly for literary and socialability. They hope to take a house soon, and have a restaurant, reading room, etc., and a pleasant comradeship. I've known of two or three student marriages before matriculation. Probably a good many more.

"My father is the rector of the United Church—Lutheran, you would call it—in Iltenau, Baden. He did not want me to study at the university, because—here Miss Stroebel paused with something like embarrassment—"well, you see, the first girls who went to the university were very emancipated. They did not behave in a way to impress favorably the people who saw them. They were apt to be rude and unladylike in their assertion of their rights—in a word, they did the higher education of women a good deal of harm.

"In spite of my father's prejudices, however, after attending the high school in Freiburg and the Teachers' College at Carlsruhe, I entered at the University of Berlin for one semester, or half a year; the University of Paris for the same period, and last at Heidelberg, where I spent the last two and one-half years."

The number of German girls at Heidelberg and Berlin is surprisingly small. Miss Stroebel said that at the former university there were only about twenty of the women when she was there; at Berlin, fifty or sixty, perhaps.

"But it is only four years since women were officially allowed in the universities of the Grand Duchy of Baden," she hastened to explain. "Women attended the lectures at Freiburg and Heidelberg before that, but they were liable to be excluded at the caprice of the professor. Now, once they are admitted, they have the right to remain, whether the professors like it or not."

"More and more German girls will avail themselves of the advantages of university education as the woman movement increases in strength. Today in Germany there is a great stretching out on the part of women for greater freedom, for more educational, industrial and professional opportunities. This desire expresses itself in two ways. There is the movement of the factory girls and working women, which is a part of the social-democratic movement and a part of the Fourth Estate, and there is the feminist movement—which we call the Frauenbewegung—which is a movement of women belonging to the upper classes.

"In Berlin and all the larger cities the Feminists have clubs, with meetings, classes, lectures, gymnastics, etc. The movement for the emancipation of women is strongest, I should say, in the Duchy of Baden, owing to the personal interest which the grand duchess the Kaiser's aunt, feels in it. She has done a great deal for the cause of woman. Of course, the movement receives no help from the Emperor, who is entirely a domesticated woman."

There is nothing like the dormitory system of the American college or the English system of college halls for the girl student at Heidelberg.

"The girls either live in boarding houses or go into lodgings," said Miss Stroebel. Asked whether

the foreign system or the American system were the better, she replied: "In some ways the American system is an advantage. It develops esprit de corps. But one enjoys far greater freedom under the German system. There are no staid or dressing gowns. No one cares or knows whether you get up or stay in bed. You choose what courses of lectures you will attend, but it is nobody's business to see that you do to them, and you spend your leisure as you see fit. There is no regular daily routine unless you make a routine for yourself. Lectures begin, as a rule, at 8 o'clock in the morning, and extend through the day till 1 o'clock in the evening. I know one professor who starts in at 11 a. m., but he doesn't get out many students. During one of his first semesters twenty lectures were given at a fair average. Later, when one begins to write her thesis, one goes to fewer, and before the final examinations one goes hardly at all. The girls sit anywhere they like in the lecture rooms and receive the same treatment as the men. Unless a girl conducts herself in a manner as to invite rebuke, she is treated with courtesy. Not party manners—they don't expect that. The men wouldn't hold a door open for you, for instance, and some of them would not stop to pick up something you had dropped. I'm afraid the girls look to receive the same treatment as of ten or twenty miles off. They have a fraternity of their own—the Heidelberg Studentinnen Verein, now about three years old—where they meet weekly for literary and socialability. They hope to take a house soon, and have a restaurant, reading room, etc., and a pleasant comradeship. I've known of two or three student marriages before matriculation. Probably a good many more.

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TRIBUNE WASHINE SOCIETY. WHEN CANNING FRUIT. Much Depends on Its Proper Sterilization—Proper Utensils. Canning is such a commonplace of modern house-keeping that probably few women stop to think that it is really a most wonderful process and that there was a time, not so long since, when people did not understand the preservation of foods in this way. The first person to preserve food by putting it in airtight sealed cans and bottles, says a recent history of the Department of Agriculture, was Francois Appert, who lived about a hundred years ago. He put the raw food into bottles, sealed them and boiled them for an hour or more, according to the kind of food. It was believed at that time that decomposition was caused by the oxygen of the air, and Appert's purpose was to exclude the air, and destroy by heat the power of the germs, which he supposed to be in the food. It has since been discovered that it is not the oxygen in the air that causes fermentation, but bacteria which exists everywhere, in the air and soil and in all vegetable and animal substances. Oxygen only promotes decomposition indirectly by providing one of the conditions necessary to the growth of most bacteria, but there are some that do not require oxygen, and can grow in a perfectly sealed can. But though Appert's theory was wrong, his method of preserving by sealing and cooking was correct, and the world owes him a debt of gratitude for discovering it.

Letters are received occasionally from addressers of the Tribune Washine Society showing that they have been confined to with organizations of nearly similar name subsequently started by persons whom they mistakenly believed to be still in the service of The Tribune. To avoid error all communications, packages, etc., should be addressed to The Tribune Washine Society, Tribune Building, New-York.

LETTERS RECEIVED. S. E. G., who is now in the White Mountains, has sent her check for \$5. To help on the general work of the Society. This has been added to the emergency fund, which is in urgent need of replenishing. Three needy cases reported last week have not yet been provided with the temporary help needed. One is a great invalid in the South, who needs help for medicines. Another is in a wheel chair, lives alone, and writes that she has spent the last dollar for bread. She often has to wait for the pay for needlework she does for self-support. The third is suffering from cancer, and is so poor that nearly all the comforts of life are denied her. A small sum for either one of these sad cases would be a worthy sunshine deed.

In an unsigned letter from Milwaukee, Wis., was an express order for \$2 with the following note: A mite for the wheel chair for the Alabama cripple referred to in the Tribune Washine Society column—the only "Yankee" column I have any use for—from an old Yankee soldier, who knew the Rev. and Wm. T. Deane, a resident of a century ago in Wyoming, and who came upon the Tribune appeal ten minutes ago.

As the express order was made payable to Mr. Floyd, instead of the T. S. S., it will be forwarded to the address of the T. S. S. of Brooklyn, has sent H. and T. Newark, N. J., for this wheel chair fund.

Mrs. A. L. Mason, president of Hill Branch, has moved to No. 521 Putnam Ave. instead of No. 331, as published in the columns of the Tribune Washine Society column—the only "Yankee" column I have any use for—from an old Yankee soldier, who knew the Rev. and Wm. T. Deane, a resident of a century ago in Wyoming, and who came upon the Tribune appeal ten minutes ago.

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NEW KIND OF PATCHWORK. A T. S. S. friend has given the following directions for making a new kind of silk patchwork, which are published for the benefit of those who do this kind of work. She says: There is a kind of silk patchwork—new to me—called some of the "shut-lins" may enjoy making, as it has the advantage of covering both sides, and being quilted all at the same time. Cut pieces of silk about four and one-half inches square, turn and baste down each of the four sides, leaving square ends for the corners. Sew together diagonally, making three-cornered pieces, insert a piece of wadding the same size and shape as the square, and sew together together by the angles, overlapped together, will make a square block. The effect is good when one triangle in each block is of a different color, and the remaining two of any color. Then when joining the blocks together always have the black corresponding pieces together to make a regular pattern.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA. Mrs. Kate Merritt, president of the Sandy Ridge (N. C.) Neighborhood Circle, reports that owing to family illness she has not been able to send her August report sooner. During the month she wrote fourteen letters, sent out a box of cards for children, "passed on" papers and magazines, supplied quilt pieces, and her little girl gave one of her dolls to a child who had never had one. Mrs. Merritt has a catalog order for several pieces of fabric in her circle, who can do little but make quilts. Such cheer will be thankfully received.

WANTS ROOMS. Two unfurnished rooms in a quiet neighborhood are needed by a self-supporting member, where light housekeeping may be done. Address the general office.

RESPONSE. The letter from Mrs. M. of Riverside Drive, regarding a place for the seamstress has been forwarded to the one for whom the appeal was made.

REPLY. Miss A. Haynes. Please send the schoolbooks to Camp Hill Institute, Camp Hill, Ala., a school devoted to the industrial education of white children, Lyman Ward, principal.

FLOWERS. A large box of lovely garden flowers was received Friday afternoon from the Merritt (Long Island) Junior branch. It contained dahlias of many bright colors, fragrant pink geraniums, double marigolds, etc., and all carefully packed. This box is only one of many contributed during the summer by the enterprising branch, and many thanks are due the members for their thoughtful acts.

THE TRIBUNE PATTERN. A Tissue Paper Pattern of Three-quarter Coat, No. 4,821, for 10 Cents. Pitted coats in severe tailor style are among the features shown for the coming season and are made of a material which is easily made as a separate wrap, or as preferred. In the case of the model the material is made of a choice of wood brown cloth with bands of the same stitched as a finish, but the material is made of a choice of available materials in a most desirable and comfortable manner. The quantity of material required for the medium size is 2 1/2 yards 27 inches wide, 1 yard 4 inches wide or 2 1/2 yards 27 inches wide, 3 yards 4 inches wide or 2 1/2 yards 42 inches wide for arm length. The pattern, No. 4,821, is cut in sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure. The pattern will give number and bust measure distinctly. Address Pattern Department, New York Tribune. If in a hurry or in need of extra copies, send two-cent stamp, and we will mail by letter postage in sealed envelope.

EMBROIDERED FUR. Elaborately embroidered vests, belts and even handkerchiefs in the new fur called catkin, will be among the accessories of the season.

SELECTION OF FRUIT. The selection of fruit is one of the first steps in obtaining good results. The time at which fruit is best for canning, jelly making, etc., is just before it is fully ripe. In all soft fruits the fermentation stage follows close on the heels of the ripening stage. Therefore it is better to underripe than overripe fruit. This is especially important in jelly making, for in overripe fruit the pectin begins to lose its jelly making power. All fruits should, if possible, be freshly picked.

PREPARATION OF FRUIT. The preparation of fruit for the various processes of preserving is another important step. The kitchen should first be swept and dusted with damp cloth. All utensils placed in a convenient place. Two or three quart jars should be washed and sugar and fruit to be cooked at one time, and should be at hand, and as the fruit is packed it should be covered with sugar. Each quart of the measure is filled, put the fruit and sugar in the preserving kettle. While it is cooking, another measure should be prepared. If the fruit is to be preserved or canned with syrup, it may be put into the jars with syrup as soon as the fruit has been put in. Then several quarts of water should be added, and the jars should be dropped into a bowl of water made slightly acid with lemon juice. This will keep the jars from being broken by the heat of the water. The jars should be washed before packing and quinces should be rubbed with a coarse towel before being put into the jars.

ARRIVING FOR ARTS CONGRESS. St. Louis, Sept. 18.—Some of the best known world-famous specialists and investigators of the world have arrived, and others are coming on every train. The International Congress of Arts and Sciences, which will open to-morrow for the week, in the Federal Hall, at the World's Fair.

THE MODERN PALACE OF THE SAVOY, LONDON.

A RETROSPECT. The heat wave which visited London during the past summer almost drove people to despair. Throughout the sweltering months of July and August, "society" raised the cry, "Where can we feed in comfort?" The only solution to the problem was found in the riverside palace of the Savoy.

Here on the balcony it is always cool. Below is the refreshing shade of the Temple Gardens, a very sylvan retreat of late years since the trees have grown up. Beyond, the river, with its graceful sweep towards Westminster. You can look upwards for a mile along the broad stream, and the ebb and flow of the tide seem to be possessed of a secret for setting the breezes in motion; and now, when the chill and gloom of winter is creeping upon us, the question may be repeated, "Where can we feed in comfort?" and the reply is, There is no spot in England where warmth and good cheer can be so surely found as in this great temple of comfort and luxury.

The visitor may still sit and view the glorious scene from the balcony windows, and though the Embankment gardens may have lost their verdure and the river the summer sheen, yet there remains without a charm from the skies which is unmet with elsewhere, whilst within is found all that art and skillful management can provide for man's delectation.

There is probably no restaurant in Europe with a finer outlook than that of the Savoy Hotel. Ascend to the upper rooms, and you may look over smoky Southwark away to the blue hills of Surrey.

London at the height of its season is a city beautiful. Mayfair in an early summer morning, when fashions and beauty have a spot as ever man by chance created with brick and stone. The squares and parks are patches of quiet country, a busy nightingales will not sing in Grosvenor-square.

Earlier in the night, when the sky over against Kennington still glowed with the soft tints of the summer sunset, fashions and beauty have assembled at their favorite restaurants. Here came the busiest men of the day, with their wives, their daughters, and their sisters—the lovely women of the world. The foyer was crowded with brilliant throngs.

In these autumn days the crowd shows no signs of diminishing, for though the beautiful season of Mayfair may not attend in such throngs, the Savoy is taken by the wealthy visitors from the United States and the continent of Europe.

At this time of year numbers of French and German society of high degree come to England, while from America the stream of opulent Anglo-Saxon cousins, with their handsome, broad-shouldered womanfolk, never slackens.

How is it possible to attract this multitude evening after evening? It is the least thing displeases or jars, there is instant desertion. The highest standard of refinement in all things, down to the most trivial detail, is rigorously insisted on. An interview with Mr. Rupert D'Oyly Carte, the chairman of the Savoy Hotel, throws new light on this fascinating subject. Mr. D'Oyly Carte's father, the Savoy, and his son, the Savoy, to see it reach that height of fame where its name became synonymous all over the civilized world with comfort and luxury in hotel life.

Twelve years ago the Savoy was the only fashionable restaurant in London. To-day it has rivals; but, said Mr. Carte, since the opening of its new foyer this summer the restaurant is now crowded on it was almost certain to be the number of meals served there and in the Parisian cafe approaches nearly 2,000 daily. For super it is as a rule impossible to get a table unless it is booked at least a day in advance.

Numbers of dinner parties are given in the restaurant, and afterwards hosts and guests are entertained in the quiet parlors which are especially the crowds that flock in after the theatre.

LOVELY WOMEN. This is a new feature in the history of the fashionable restaurant, and is only possible where the ample space fittingly upholstered in which lovely women may show off to perfection the creations of Dover-street and Bond-street.

The Savoy has always attracted the higher Bohemianism. You will see here of an evening the loveliest women on the stage. A continental Crown Prince will be supping at one table; at another an English Duke will entertain a family party; at a third the prince of the Saisy chorus will be holding an impromptu levee.

Of M. Thouraud, the chef of the Savoy, it is necessary to speak with due respect. He draws the salary of Cabinet Minister, and Mr. Carte, his handiwork is beyond praise. The famous PILGRIMS' CLUB, who have established their headquarters there, gave their annual dinner at the Savoy this season. Sixty Pilgrims, of epicurean tastes, afterwards wrote to the honorary secretary that the banquet was Lucullan.

The money which is expended by a modern hotel de luxe on choice wines and viands would have sent a Roman Emperor into an apoplectic fit of envy. Thirty thousand pounds has just been invested in champagne of the finest vintage. All the choicest cuvées have been bought; and this wine will not be ready to drink for another four or five years. "The stocks in our cellars are enormous," observes Mr. Carte, "but we must keep the best wines at any cost."

"Another very great attraction this season is Bold's band," said Mr. Carte. "It is the finest practical orchestra in the world, and has been a week. Lovers of music grumble when they have to leave the foyer. It has not been in London since 1869, and everybody is delighted with it. Of an evening, everybody will lounge and linger just to listen to the music, for whatever may be said to the contrary, the British people are a music-loving race."

SECRET OF SUCCESS. All these things make for success, but we should not have attained it had we not consistently maintained our standard. The highest estate, in my opinion, which can be bestowed on the Savoy is to be told, as we frequently are told, that our standard never varies. No external improvement of the works of art, however ever is the best must be adopted at once. Last year's fashion is dowdy this year; so we move forward and introduce something new. That is our policy.

"Since the highest and wealthiest people gravitate more and more every year to hotels and restaurants, you must provide for them. They must have a palatial block of restful suites where married couples or bachelors may enjoy all the delights of privacy and the pleasures of a cultured home without any of the troubles inseparable from a broad expanse of estate, and innumerable other little worries attendant on a house of one's own.

The rental of these flats—so they are in reality called—is a moderate figure which will enable any one possessed of a fair competence to live here in perfect comfort at a very reasonable cost. Residents are permitted to bring their own private servants if they like, otherwise the hotel provides them.

There are lifts innumerable, and to each sitting room a telephone connecting with a Central Exchange in the hotel. There are no rates or taxes to be paid, and every one who has to do is to lock the door; the place is looked after in your absence and is ready for your return at any moment.

Developments for rendering home life easy and comfortable—an advantage of immeasurable value to busy men and women whose time is occupied in affairs of the business State. Who does not desire the life shall of a draught for all? Colour and brightness and joy—they are the inspirations of good work.

The most perfect delight in life, to my mind, is a wide view of the world, a business man's fields and wooded uplands. The ringing laughter of healthy children playing in a sunlit garden of roses is another joy which stimulates both heart and brain. And then give me a perfect dinner perfectly served, with a little group of old friends.

It is one of life's softest harmonies. The memory of it lingers even after death's messengers have broken up the company.