

WOMAN'S VARIED INTERESTS

Disguising the Telephone

Ways of Building In and Harmonizing the Telephone Box with the Room's Furnishings.

WITH the telephone one of the most widely used of all household utilities there have come all manner of clever and ingenious methods of arranging for its installation. The telephone demands a treatment which is highly practical, and the necessity of so arranging it that its benefits may be enjoyed without interfering with the tasteful arrangement of the house may well be studied.

In most homes the telephone is with "extensions" into the different parts of the house, and the most successful method of placing it would be proper extension by the maid who answers the telephone.

The rules of the telephone companies allow a cord of considerable length—generally five or six feet—from the box to the receiver, and this makes possible many arrangements where it is desirable to conceal the wooden box which contains the telephone's mechanism. The requirements of different households are very seldom twice the same, and the placing of telephones in different positions involves some very interesting arrangements. In one instance an antique sedan chair, which forms one of the adornments of a boudoir, has been adapted to form the most useful of telephone booths. The interior is covered with French brocade and the telephone box is hidden

A Fresh Callot Street Frock



This short, loose jacketed suit, which combines a red tussit coat with a pleated blue grosgrain skirt is from the Wanamaker collection of Callot models. The oddly shaped neck and the sleeve ends are banded with blue braid.

Old Maidism, Not Polygamy, Will Be One of the War's Worst Results, Agnes Repplier Observes

The Noted Essayist Believes Men More Intelligent than Women; Suffrage Inevitable; Woman's Peace Conference Foolish; American Women Not a Superior Race, and Immorality, Not Polygamy, as War's Aftermath

By FRANCES ENGLAND.

An interview with Miss Agnes Repplier is bound to be an adventure. Her sharpness of intellect, her vigor of diction and her stark truthfulness would be enough to make it so even without her disconcerting habit of saying the unexpected thing. Just when one is resigned to hear the usual thing Miss Repplier answers with the unusual, and just when one is braced for the unexpected she answers with the matter-of-fact usual thing.

She has a gift of satire, too, as those who have read her essays and her contributions to favored magazines know. I found her at her desk at 2035 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, a gray haired, scholarly looking woman with a brusque manner. She greeted me with the news that her cat was dead. In addition to being an essayist, Miss Repplier is a lover and champion of cats, as "every one knows."

Immorality but No Polygamy.
I began by asking Miss Repplier whether she thought polygamy would be a result of the war. Learned men and women have written about it, and I expected Miss Repplier to deplore it. She didn't.

"Isn't that silly?" she returned promptly. "Of course polygamy can't be a result of the war. The laws of the country don't permit polygamy. There will be immorality after the war, I admit. There always is a lowering of standards after any war. It was so in this country, but it is silly to call it polygamy. This immorality which follows after war is only temporary, and the country soon recovers its higher standards."

Then I thought of the women's peace party.
Surely, I thought, Miss Repplier will admire those courageous women who have started across the sea to help bring about peace in the world. And I was wrong again.

Peace Conference Foolish.
"I think it was very foolish because it is so futile," she said quickly. "What good can their talking peace do? Some beautiful papers on peace and the impossibility of war were read in the Peace Palace at The Hague just a year before war broke out. I think Miss Addams has let her enthusiasm carry her away."

And then Miss Repplier went on to deplore "old maidism" as one of the inevitable results of the war. "One of the worst results will be old maidism," she declared. "It won't be so hard on the women of France and Belgium, and Germany even, because the women of these countries have always worked, and after the war they will go on working just as they are doing now. But the English women have never done anything, and now they have turned to drinking. The wives of the soldiers are spending the money the government gives them to live on for drink. I don't know what English women will do after the war. Personally, I think they will make trouble."

Women Can't Compete with Men.
And as for the economic independence of women, Miss Repplier doesn't feel that the situation will be much altered after the war. "The French and Belgian women, as I said before, have always helped in making the living. The French women control the retail trade and run the small hotels. They are perfectly capable and will go right on with their business after the war as they have always done."

"There will be greater opportunity for women if they are able to do the work. Women can't compete with men, however. They are far less efficient and less intelligent. Men have behaved with the utmost generosity in this, as in everything else concerning women, and have admitted women into every profession and industry when they have asked to enter."

"You think men more intelligent than women?" I gasped.

Men More Intelligent than Women.
"Why, of course," she answered, a bit impatiently. "The men of every class are more intelligent and more efficient than the women of the same class. The average workman is more intelligent than the average working woman and the average lawyer is superior to the average woman lawyer. Women are bright and clever in a specious way, but men have a higher order of intelligence."

And, further, men have far more principle and more honor. They are less virtuous than women, but they have their own virtues. They have all the qualities of a higher type of mind. They have greater endurance, mentally and physically, than women. After all, the mental qualities depend to a great extent on the physical, and nature has made men physically more fit."

Miss Repplier adds, however, that she likes to see women doing all sorts of work. In fact, she says there is no work they shouldn't do.

And if a woman is doing work of any value she should go on doing it after marriage. If she isn't big enough, however, to be a good wife at the same time she should give up the work.

It is better to have a husband and children. She regards "than anything else." She adds with favor the French ideal of marriage as the one vocation for women. If one is determined to be an old maid, however, Miss Repplier admits that this is the country for her. It is the only one in fact that recognizes the spinster and doesn't apologize for her.

And Miss Repplier, by the way, is an authority on spinsters. She has written essays about them, and has compiled a book that treats of the subject in a thorough manner. In a recent article she said that the flexibility of American social life give to the spinster a freedom that is not enjoyed in other countries. And she went on to say that the American spinster was not sentimental, and that while she read Ellen Key she was not influenced by her.

From the topic of old maids Miss Repplier went into a discussion of the woman movement. "I know that suffrage is coming, but I don't mind it much," she said. "I don't think it will make a great deal of difference either to the state or the women."

"I don't agree with the contention of the suffragists that government is housekeeping on a large scale. It is really business on a huge scale, and men are more capable of conducting it than women."

"I think we overestimate the number of women who are eager for suffrage, too. There are a few hundred names that are constantly brought to our attention, but we hear nothing of the great majority of women who are busy with their homes and their children. They know nothing about feminism, and are not interested in the fight for woman's rights."



Miss Agnes Repplier, PHOTO BY MATHILDE WEIL FOR THE TRIBUNE.

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Miss Repplier is convinced, however, that the woman movement has already made a great impression on civilization. The status of woman has been changed, and women will never be as they were. "One can't look upon this as a temporary flare-up. The movement really goes much deeper," she admitted. George Sand she looks upon as a revolutionist living in a time of great upheaval, and she does not compare her with present day feminists. In answer to the widely quoted remark that woman's great discovery in the nineteenth century was herself, Miss Repplier once said: "If women failed to discover themselves 150 years ago it was because they had never been lost; their important duties left no leisure for self-contemplation."

Why Superwomen?
Just then it occurred to me to ask Miss Repplier if she considered American women as superwomen. A distinguished Frenchman has been telling us that we are, and that we are to produce a race of supermen.

"What makes him call us superwomen?" she asked in amazement. "What have we done? The men have done things in this country, but what have women done? I have never seen any sign of superwomen in this country, or in any other for that matter. I have heard of them, and of supermen, too, but I have never seen one."

She agreed with another Frenchman, however, who asserted that we were educating the youth of the land by allowing them to go to school to women teachers.

"I think our boys should be educated by men. They are much better teachers in the first place, and it is winter for boys after the age of ten or eleven to learn from men. I wish more men would take up teaching. I don't blame them for disliking it, however. This, of course, accords with Miss Repplier's contention that men are more efficient than women in any line of endeavor."

BABEL WELCOMES BIG SUFFRAGE VAN

Votes-for-Women Vehicle Takes Maiden Trip in Lower Second Ave.

The broiling sun beat down on the pavements at Second Avenue and Second Street. Men in overalls and women in kimonos stood around the tenement doors and gazed under the hottest 20th of April that the oldest inhabitant could remember. Everybody sighed for some distraction to make them forget their discomfort.

It came. Down Second Avenue rolled a huge van, white with green trimmings, and with "Votes for Women" lettered all over it in shrieking purple. It was loaded with women in purple, green and white regalia, and drawn by a weary horse whose expression said unmistakably:

"If this sort of thing goes on much longer it's me for the anti-suffragists."

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch's well-known face looked benignly from one of the sixteen windows of the van, and pretty girls hung on the step handing out suffrage literature and buttons to the crowd that accompanied them.

"De Suffragettes!"

Second Avenue and Second Street with one accord broke and ran for the approaching vehicle with yells of joy. "Hey, de suffragettes! De suffragettes!"

It was the Roving Shop of the Women's Political Union about to be christened for the summer's work. Rumors that the anti had put it out of commission by painting pink roses all over it proved to be unfounded, or else the suffragists painted the roses out. Anyhow, they decided they wouldn't have to delay the christening for a week, as was feared.

Nothing could exceed the cordiality with which the neighborhood welcomed the van, which is to stand there two weeks. Storekeepers brought boxes to serve as steps to the van. A bar-keeper from one of the three saloons across the way brought Mrs. Blatch, at her request, a pitcher of water for the christening, assuring her that she could "shoot as well as beer, and for roadhouse, Mum." Captain Sweeney, of the Fifteenth Precinct, brought three patrolmen to keep the crowd in check, and told Miss Mildred Taylor, the Roving Shop organizer, that his corps of junior patrolmen would see that it came to no harm during the hours they left it alone.

The christening took place at noon. Mrs. Blatch, from the silver loving cup which was given to her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, on her eightieth birthday by the suffrage society, organized by Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, sprinkled some water over the "Votes for Women" on the side of the van.

"I christen the 'The Winner,'" she said.

Abstinent for Information.
Then there were speeches by Mrs. Blatch, Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., Miss Alberta Hill and others. Hundreds of sweating, ragged men crowded around and craned for leaflets. It didn't make any difference that the leaflets were in English, and many of them were Italian or German, and could read only their own language.

"My boy, he read to me," said one coal-blackened son of Italy. They actually seemed abashed for information.

"Haf you a little book to tell me about it?" inquired a big German.

"Please gif me some things for my mother to read," asked a young Hun. Pounds of literature were given out, and when buttons were distributed it took three policemen to keep the crowds in line.

During the proceedings the hastily adopted mascot of the Roving Shop, Mary Lutz, aged three, gazed down upon the men and wondered at the honor that had come to her. Why was she picked out of the dozens of children there, lifted into the van and crowned with flowers. Maybe it was because she carried a toy pistol, proving her equality with the boys of the neighborhood.

The women who took part in the christening were Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Mrs. Robert Niles, Miss Katherine Neuman, of Pennsylvania; Miss Dollie Kimborough, Miss Ruth Wellington, Miss Leslie Johnston, Mrs. Henry Butterworth, Mrs. John Winters Branham, Mrs. Joseph Griswold Deane, Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., Miss Mildred Taylor, Miss

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Ethel Peyser and Miss Alberta Hill. At the evening meeting Miss Anna Moskowitz spoke.

ART BRIES

Between three and four hundred articles have been contributed by artists and other friends of the National Society of Craftsmen for an exhibition which opened on Monday in the galleries of the National Arts Club, 119 East Nineteenth Street. The exhibit will be sold at auction by Edward Page Thursday night of this week, the proceeds to go to the aid of the society. The artists who contributed include Francis C. Jones, Bolton Jones, Ella Condie Lamer and Frederick S. Lamb. Karl von Rydingvard sent a hand-carved table and Amy Mali Hicks hand-dyed textiles.

The American Art Galleries were thronged on Monday night at the special evening view of the Blakeslee Gallery's collection of paintings by the great masters, which are to be sold by Thomas E. Kirby in the ballroom of the Plaza Hotel to-night, to-morrow night and on Friday evening. Prospective buyers from other cities and several from abroad were present and all agreed that the coming sale will equal, if not excel, the famous Yerkes and Borden sales.

The Cornwell "Luminos," on exhibition at the Worck Galleries, 467 Fifth Avenue, are attracting much attention. The exhibition will continue until April 24.

Society to Hear Garden Talk.

Miss Rose Zimmerman, an expert in garden making, will give an illustrated talk for the benefit of the National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild, at the home of Mrs. Levi P. Morton to-morrow. Mrs. Gaski will be the guest of honor. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mrs. Robert Huntington, Mrs. James Roosevelt, Mrs. James Speyer and Mrs. E. H. Harriman.

Pupils to Observe April 30.

John H. Walsh, acting Superintendent of Schools, yesterday directed principals and teachers to call the attention of pupils to April 30 as the anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as the first President. Washington Irving held it to be next in importance to the Fourth of July. Arbor Day will be celebrated on May 7.

Maternity Apparel

Modish apparel scientifically constructed to expand as required and to harmonize the figureline throughout entire period. Faultless in style, differing in no outward way from regular models, and adjust automatically when the figure is normal.

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- Coats . . . 7.75 to 44.00
- Skirts . . . 4.45 to 12.50
- Waists95 to 18.00
- Corsets . . . 3.85 to 10.00
- Infants' Layettes. 6.95 up

Lane Bryant

April's "Clean-Up Week" And "Clean-Up Day"

APRIL is the month of clean-ups, and the custom of a municipal housecleaning in the spring is one that ought to be extended not only in the cities but in the rural districts as well.

Disease germs do not originate in the filth, but are spread from person to person. Insanitary and filthy surroundings lower the individual's resistance and render him more liable to infection. Filthy and insanitary conditions and accumulations of dirt may also act as breeding places for flies and other insects, which may disseminate disease.

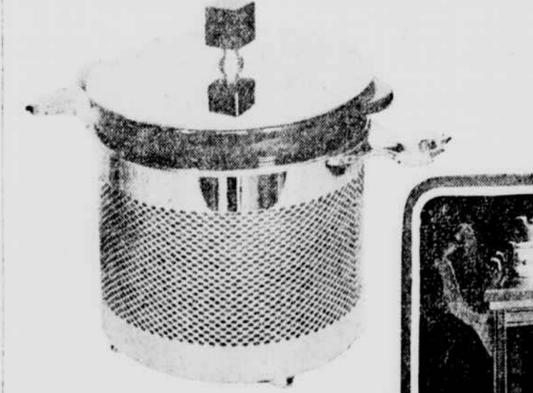
Commissioner Biggs of the State Department of Health has therefore asked the presidents of local boards of health throughout the state to organize a state-wide Clean-Up Week or Clean-Up Day, April 22.

"The next duty of the householder—one which we may say he owes to his neighbor—is to see that his premises are cleaned and placed in as sanitary and attractive a condition as possible. All piles of rubbish, and especially every trace of garbage and putrescible material, should be gathered up and carted away."

"This cleaning of the premises should, in brief, be considered merely as an extension of the housecleaning within the home. We will thus be able to clear the seasons with a clean sheet, as it were—a healthful and sanitary condition of house and premises, which will establish a standard to be maintained at all times."

"The final duty of the householder—which may be considered one which he owes to the community—is to co-operate with his neighbor and the health authorities in cleaning up the village streets, public areas, streams and public buildings, etc. Here the householder must show his broad-mindedness and public spirit. He should inquire whether the garbage of the community is being disposed of in a sanitary manner; whether any cesspools are overflowing or any drains discharging into streams; whether the dairies supplying the community have been inspected and put in sanitary condition. Finally, he should support the Board of Health and the health officer in every way in their endeavors to see that all health measures and health regulations are intelligently and strictly enforced."

New Casseroles and Tea Wagons



Among the new casseroles offered is the slender tall bean pot with the close cover which, when the beans are done, may be slipped into a perforated silver inset with silver cover and sent direct to table. This is a practical as well as decorative table convenience. From Gimbel Brothers.

That the taste for painted furniture was not a momentary fad is again evidenced by this gray-tan tea wagon and tray for the summer home.

The Woman's Page

Will Print To-Morrow

An authoritative interview with Dr. Maria Montessori, written by Miss Henrietta Rodman.

In this interview Dr. Montessori discusses the relative expense and economy of installing her system into the public schools, the possibility of schools in apartment houses, the efficacy of the "natural method" and the effect of the war on education.

The Tribune

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