

NEW LAWS WON BY WOMEN

COUNCIL AT GENEVA HEARS OF WORLDWIDE ACTIVITY.

Reforms for Women's Benefit Secured by Women in All Parts of the Globe—Triumphs in Australia and the Netherlands—Next Year's Meeting in Canada.

GENEVA, Sept. 2.—The International Council of Women now in progress here has the largest number of delegates present of any meeting since its formation in 1888. This body of women is tremendously in earnest. Those who talk of woman's inhumanity to woman should attend one of these congresses. Above and beyond all their great educational, philanthropic, charitable and reformatory movements is the desire to improve the status of womanhood.

For a while it seemed to the most earnest promoters of the council as if it were going to be impossible for women to work effectively together. It came from many national languages, having little knowledge of the customs of each other, but just because of these vital interests which all shared in common, and just because all were in subjection and comparatively helpless, they have been able to overcome these obstacles. Never have there been such harmony and good will, such an absence of suspicion and distrust, as at this meeting.

At all previous councils a certain antagonism has seemed to exist between Great Britain and the United States; but delegates of the latter felt any ill will, but some kind of ill feeling was forced upon them. In upholding a principle or a point of parliamentary law it was made to appear like a personal controversy. This time the skirmishes have been for the most part insignificant and there has been undisturbed cordiality between the two delegations.

Canada has never before shown enough neighborly spirit to make us feel that we should borrow a drawing of tea over the back fence, but here there has been constant fraternizing. Some of our delegates cynically remark that Canada has taken the cue from the mother country; others say she wants our cooperation in the big job of entertaining the next council. The more experienced in these meetings prefer to think that it is simply the result of the more intimate acquaintance and better understanding brought about by this frequent coming together.

The Australian delegates always have seemed to possess more in common with the United States than with Canada, and even than with Great Britain, except for the tie of actual kinship. They feel that their institutions are more like ours and that in modern and progressive movements they are much more closely allied with us, so they show always the greatest friendliness.

Since the recent international suffrage convention in Amsterdam the Dutch women are our most devoted friends, and this also is true of Denmark, since the alliance met there two years ago. We have stood by Norway in several contests and she stands by us.

Sweden is not so sure about it, but perhaps the International Suffrage Congress will be held there in the not distant future, and then they will know us better. France has no use at all for us, while Germany is divided in sentiment. The other European countries do not feel acquainted with us, but we hope ultimately to have their confidence.

The great quinquennial of the council in connection with a woman's congress will be held in Toronto next year, the second and third weeks in June, and the Dominion is preparing to give it a royal good time. The preliminary arrangements as reported to this Geneva meeting are as follows:

A Canadian Pacific steamer will convey the European delegates from Liverpool to Montreal. The first week will be devoted to the work of the council. A congress will occupy the second week. At the close of the congress the delegates and speakers will be taken over the Canadian Pacific to Vancouver and then to Seattle. From there they will go to Salt Lake and Denver, take in Chicago and return to Toronto, having a look at Niagara Falls en route.

The committee on nationalities of the International Council of Women has settled one vexed question of long standing by deciding that no country which has its own parliament may form a council and affiliate with the international even if it is not wholly independent. Finland and Bohemia can come in under this rule; Scotland and Ireland cannot, and Germany seems satisfied with one national council. Australia has wisely and gracefully agreed to federate her State councils and only claim the same representation as other countries. The delegates declare emphatically that this was done solely as a concession to the wishes of the United States.

The standing committee on peace and arbitration was most desirous of securing a resolution to be sent by the council to the next Hague conference asking it to pass a general arbitration treaty which shall cover all cases of disputes between nations not settled by diplomacy or by an international court of justice, but it was referred to the executive committee. While there is almost unanimous sentiment for peace among the delegates as individuals, some of them seem actually afraid to agitate the question in their own country lest it injure the other lines of work carried on by the councils.

The idea of defence is so strongly ingrained in European countries that many women consider its advocacy a mark of patriotism; and while they deplore war they advocate an army, battalions and fortifications. In Sweden one branch of the council work relates to national defence, and the president of the council in Denmark is giving most of her time to organizing women's associations for raising money to fortify the country.

The report of the standing committee on the white slave traffic deeply moved the convention. It must some time be considered in a separate article, as must also the report on the legal position of women, which is an excellent summary. It shows that in no country are the laws absolutely just and in few of them even approximately so, but that in most of them women themselves are by strenuous effort securing some improvement. Its principal work for the coming year will be toward abolishing the law which in every country except Australia compels the wife to take the nationality of the husband.

The Australian States show great improvement since women secured the suffrage, only six years ago. In New South Wales, for instance, twenty-six new statutes were obtained largely through the efforts of the Women's Political Education League, a non-sectarian non-union organization, whose object is to improve the condition of women and children.

Among these are laws requiring that women shall receive equal pay for equal work, that mothers shall have equal guardianship of their children, that women shall constitute half the juries that try cases of women, that the shall be proportional representation of women on all boards of management and appointment of medical women to the staff of all general hospitals and charitable institutions of which women are inmates, that women shall be appointed truant officers, and sanitary, school and boarding-out inspectors; laws for the economic independence of wives, for the protection of young girls, for the maintaining of a family by the husband, for schools of domestic economy, for more police matrons, for the suppression of houses of ill repute, for the enforcement of the inebriate act.

HOP GROWING FOR WOMEN

PROFIT IN IT STILL DESPITE WESTERN COMPETITION.

An Up-State Expert Tells Her Experience With the Crop—Sells Her Ready for the Market and Never Takes the Chance of Waiting for a Better Price.

"Well, I have been growing hops for twenty odd years and have always managed not only to make both ends meet but to have a few extra dollars to add to my bank account," said a woman hop grower from Oneida county, N. Y. "I know they say that hop growing in the East is decreasing because of the enormous yield on land on the Pacific Coast. We have to fertilize our hop land and they do not. My hop yards give an average yield of about 1,200 pounds to the acre, while I understand on the rich lands out there they often get double that amount. Those reports are not true, but so long as I make more money an acre with hops than on any other crop I'll stick to hops.

"There is one point that I have learned from experience and which I think in a measure accounts for my success. It is to sell as soon as my crop is ready for market and not hold on for a possible better price. I have been doing that ever since 1882. All hop growers remember that year. Hops brought \$1.25 a pound, the highest price on record, and it was known as the 'dollar year.' There was another woman who raised hops up in our part of the State. She was getting on fairly well, and that year when prices began to climb up she decided to hold her crop. She sold the first lot at 80 cents a bushel and she would have enough to pay the mortgage on her farm.

"When hops got to fifty she had decided she wanted to repair and paint her buildings and five cents more to the pound would be ample. Before the market had advanced to 55 cents she discovered something else she must have and so refused to sell. It kept on that way until she joined the ranks of the growers who were crying \$2 a pound. 'We'll not sell for less than \$2 a pound.' The price was then \$1.25, and if she had sold her eighty odd bushels she would have netted twenty odd hundred dollars. After this figure the market suddenly took a turn and prices dropped to 75 cents a bushel. She had to sell at 18 cents a pound. I sold out at 75 cents a pound, the highest price I ever expect to receive, but that woman's experience taught me a lesson.

"Hops is an speculative a crop as cotton. If a farmer doesn't want to sell his hay or corn at the prevailing prices he can feed it to his stock. Hops you can neither eat nor feed to stock. We must sell at some price, and I have found that, taking it all in all, selling at the time your crop is ready makes the best average. Later prices may go up, but three years out of five it has been my experience that waiting brings a decline.

"The hop is a perennial plant and does not bear until the second year. To plant a hop yard the ground should first be thoroughly ploughed and harrowed. Care should be taken to have the hills spaced in the following manner: Next a seven feet each way the best distance for my section of the country. My first step after ploughing and harrowing is to square the yard by driving stakes in each corner of the four sides of the yard. White cords with red ribbons tied at intervals of seven feet are stretched. Pegs are then stuck in the ground every seven feet. All four sides of the yard have been treated in this manner. The cord is stretched in parallel lines down through the yard every seven feet and a peg put in each end of the ribbon. This distance will be 70 hills to the acre, and I find that one pole to the hill is sufficient. Where a prospective hop grower wishes to try two poles to the hill, as many as eight poles may be used. In planting a hop yard three or four slender rods, a bigger than the yard pencil and about four inches long, are put in each hill an inch or two below the surface. The rods are covered or grubbed every spring. That is, the rods are put in to four or six inches deep. There are two poles to the hill two vines are trained up each pole. If there is but one pole strings should be used to connect each pole with the next one.

"Six vines are started at the base of each pole and when the vines grow to where the strings branch off two vines should be trained to each string. This training of the vines begins in June and is known as hop tying. For this work I employ only women and girls. Other farmers in my section call on men when the vines get to be several feet tall. I cultivate especially after a rain. I cultivate just enough to keep a crust from forming on the ground. It is the time for raking the hop crop and about the hardest problem that the hop grower has to face is getting the necessary labor. While I have tried to put in the way that suits me several of my neighbors have tried it and failed. I may be the prevailing price and prefer to have only women to do the work. For that purpose I use my cow barn, hop house and on several occasions every available outhouse. If rickers prefer to go to the village nights or live near enough to the village, of course they get a certain amount more.

"There is a bootblack place downtown where there are many employes, about a dozen or so. Every night when the men line up to get their money the employer produces for each of the young men—they are mostly Italian boys—a small bank.

"It is just one of those limited capacity banks which hold so much and no more. The employer is expected to put into the bank a part of his wages so that the proprietor can be sure before his men leave the shop that they have made some provision for their families. He says he wants to make certain that they will not go out with all their money, which they get after banking hours, and that they might be tempted to get drunk or be robbed.

"As the boss is a man of wealth and tells his employes that it is the way he accumulates his money, they are very willing to do as he says.

THRIFT OF THE SHOEBLACK.

One Employer Provides for His Men Small Banks, Produces Each Payday.

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WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

Baroness Alexandra Gripenberg has been reelected to the Parliament of Finland.

Mrs. Marcelline Tinayre, author of "La Rebellé" and "La Maison du Péche," is among the recently elected chevaliers of the Legion of Honor. Mme. Gabrielle Dumouret's marble statue entitled "Tri-poulet d'Enfant" has been bought by the French nation and will be put in the Luxembourg. At present the works of only two women sculptors are represented in this museum.

Mrs. Agnes Knox Black, wife of Prof. C. Charleston Black of Boston University, has been appointed to the faculty of the College of Liberal Arts of the university as Shaw professor of elocution. Mrs. Black succeeds Prof. Malvina M. Bennett, who recently resigned. She is a Canadian and well known as an elocutionist. She was graduated from the University of Toronto, afterward taking a course in Philadelphia. Those who had heard the school of elocution of the New England Conservatory of Music, and later connected with the Emerson College of Oratory.

Miss Ruth Carrol has just been appointed assistant professor in the department of bacteriology of the Michigan State Agricultural College, from which she was graduated last June. Miss Margaret E. Cross, professor of education at the Sophie Newcomb College of Tulane University, New Orleans, had charge of the winter school of elocution at the summer school of Tulane. Although still a young woman Miss Cross has been identified with the educational work of Louisiana for several years. She holds a degree of M. A. from Columbia University and a master's diploma from the Teachers College of the city of New York.

Queen Eleonora of Bulgaria is planning to open a school for her blind subjects similar to the one in Bucharest. She is described as a very benevolent woman and deeply interested in everything that promises amusement or comfort for the blind.

Among the women announced to speak at the annual conference of public education which takes place in Washington the last part of September and the first part of October is Miss Emma J. Crouse who will talk on the eyesight and the general health of school children. She will be followed by Dr. Rebecca Stone, 766 dentist, 49th street, and Miss Julia Richman on school health in school districts; Mrs. Wilbur F. Craft on Esperanto; Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey on mental health in schools.

Miss Martine Kramers of Rotterdam, Holland, is one of the most accomplished of women linguists. She can read and speak thirteen different languages. She is the editor of *Jus Suffragii*, the official organ of the International Woman Suffrage alliance, and receives reports from the different countries affiliated with the International Alliance and translates them for her paper, which is printed in English.

Dr. Ida Kahn, a Chinese woman physician who took her degree several years ago from the University of Michigan, has returned to this country to take a post-graduate course in Johns Hopkins. Miss Kahn is a missionary for the Methodist Episcopal Church and opened a clinic in school districts; Mrs. Wilbur F. Craft on Esperanto; Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey on mental health in schools.

According to the latest reports there are but two professions that the persistent American woman has failed to enter. She has not as yet got in the Marine Corps or the ranks of sailors, nor are there any female telephone or telegraph linemen. There are said to be 1,041 women architects, 3,378 clergymen, 766 dentists, 49 electricians, 41 engineers, 2,198 journalists, 1,010 lawyers, 327,614 teachers, 74,813 bookkeepers, 85,246 clerks, 946 commercial travellers, 1,207 officials in banks, 9,433 manufacturers, 10,800 mail shipppers, 88,118 stenographers, 22,556 telegraph operators, 323 undertakers, 545 carpenters, 167 maids, 1,750 painters and glaziers, 126 plumbers, 1,309 miners and 133 blacksmiths.

Miss Mabel F. Morse of Haverhill, Mass., leaves next month for India, a volunteer in the service of the American Board of Foreign Missions. Miss Morse is a graduate nurse of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and while connected with its staff won for herself a prize which now makes her comfortably independent. For this reason she has accepted the position of a hospital chief nurse in going to India to teach the natives several languages. She intends to devote seven years to this work.

Edith Frederic Dent Grant and Mrs. Mrs. Rockefeller McCormick are among the leaders of the child rescue campaign which is now being carried on. A plan of child movement is to take children out of the institutions and find homes for them in private families.

There is a choice of several ways of taking a child into one's home. The child may be taken on a limited adoption, after which it may be legally adopted, or it may be subject to only a limited adoption, which seems to mean giving it an education and training in business and in domestic life. At the present time it is reported that there is a greater demand for little girls among families wishing to adopt children than for boys. The children are usually sent to England by a New York institution and were adopted by well to do English families.

RECRUITING IN THE PARK.

Soldiers Posing to Attract Workers and, Perhaps, Bench Loungers.

Over in City Hall Park there is one of the signboards of the recruiting service of the Regular army and near it as guardians stand two soldiers. They change their clothing day by day, shifting from blue to white or khaki according to the temperature. The clothing is supposed to help in the appeal to the able bodied young men they are seeking for the service.

Inasmuch as the park benches are favorite lounging places for men who are in most cases not able bodied, it seems an odd spot to put such a signboard. However, the soldiers are making their appeal to the able bodied men through the park bent on getting to Brooklyn in a hurry or else to those who leave Brooklyn to go to work in the morning hours downtown somewhere.

Trying Experience for a Woman.

From *Country Life in America*. A flushed face, two hands whose trembling is not to be obscured by gloves, a nervous foot that kicks secretly and savagely at the place where the pedal certainly was a moment ago, and lips with the blood bitten out—it is her first experience in the running of a big gas-engine touring car.

It is pretty hard, when it comes all at once, and more man is not supposed to cope with such difficulties as an automobile plus veils and back hair. The man who has the job of driving, if possible, or tucked up on a piano stool, or otherwise lashed to the mast. For while running a touring car is just as easy as can be, like riding a bicycle, after you have had you first start it, it is a very complicated performance.

CARING FOR THE ART STUDENT

NO LONGER CAN A WOMAN LIVE HERE FOR \$5 A WEEK.

And Poor Feeling, Say the Instructors, Means Poor Work—Gas Stoves Cooking a Bad Substitute for the Home Table—Clubs to Solve the Problem.

Geniuses are popularly supposed to be more or less independent of creature comforts, but few of the young persons who come from all over the United States every autumn to study art in New York are in the genius class. For the most part they are young men and women of average ability, seven-eighths of whom are bent on becoming self-supporting as soon as possible, and the majority of them have hearty appetites and good digestion—when they arrive. After three or four years of study in New York it sometimes happens that their digestion is not so good.

One artist hazarded the statement that last autumn there were at least 1,000 newcomers in the various studios. A teacher of painting said this estimate was entirely too low and placed the number of strangers now studying art in this city, including beginners, at 5,000, and this number he thought did not include some who only give part time to the study of art while earning their living at some other sort of work.

Nearly half the total number are women, only a very small percentage of whom can afford to spend more than a very modest sum for living expenses. Every year for 17 years, say those who have given attention to the matter, this problem has grown to be more serious. Enfeebled health and digestion and mediocre work are the results, for the experience of geniuses to the contrary, some of the best instructors in this city maintain that an uncomforably housed, poorly fed young man or woman cannot and does not apply himself as enthusiastically to his work or get as good results as does the well lodged, well nourished student.

An instructor who did not wish to be quoted said that a reason why so many art students preferred to study in Europe was because the cost of living, even in Paris, was not more than one-half what it is in New York, and at that students were far more comfortable.

At one time students thought \$3 a week quite a liberal sum to spend for room and board, \$4 being often the allowance. There are now plenty of young women students who come here prepared to spend no more than this a week, undeterred by the tales of soaring prices for rents and provisions. Perhaps along with these tales they have read others of how easy it is to prepare a nourishing bill of fare for 20 cents a week or something like that. At any rate with the optimism of youth and ignorance these young women arrive, determined to get along somehow, few having made any provision for accommodations before leaving their native village or the more expensive studio in New York looks ailing, and young women expect to fit into a corner of some picturesque studio at a nominal price as easily as it is done in novels dealing with European art circles. With few exceptions their expectations are not realized.

Said a woman who has been studying hard in New York for the last three years: "It will save a lot of time and strength and discouragement if young women students arriving in New York give up from the start any idea of going to live in a regular studio. I had to give up the idea because I had no extra money to spend on furniture, and the cost of a furnished studio of even one room put it out of the question for me. I finally compromised on was a tiny room on the top floor of a boarding house for which I paid \$6 a week. The price of that room now, with board, is \$7.50 a week.

"The only way I know of by which a student can live decently in New York for \$5 a week is for her, if she is alone and can't chum in with another girl, to hire a small furnished room, set up a two burner gas or oil stove and cook for herself. Even then her food will have to be of the way locality her room, however small, if in a clean, good class house, will cost at least \$2.50 a week.

"If a girl attempts to cook over the sink gas jet in her room, and many a girl does get into it, I will guarantee that in less than three months she will have lost all her buoyancy of spirit and nearly all her interest in her work. Almost invariably it happens that way. Cooperative housekeeping is better. I know two cousins who came here last year, the one to study clay modelling, the other drawing and water color painting with the view of becoming an illustrator. Both are poor girls. They hired a good sized top floor furnished room west of Ninth avenue for \$4.50 a week, set up an oil stove and prepared their own meals at a total cost of \$10 weekly, and without losing either flesh or courage. One of them, encouraged the other, and neither would let the other lapse into the cold bit habit—a habit which is bound to knock out sooner or later the very healthiest man or woman. In most cases, though, the student who one day by the club is able to be commended for students rather than setting up solitary housekeeping because of the greater variety of food they get and the companionship which, in addition, also because it leaves them free to concentrate on their work.

"Yes, I am aware that there are specialists who have demonstrated that one can be well nourished on a diet of remarkably restricted diet, like peanuts only, or milk or vegetables only, cooked or uncooked, but I have never known a young, healthy person who wanted to make experiments along that line. With few exceptions art students crave three meals a day and ought to have them.

This artist was so systematic that he made a more or less systematic effort has been made to provide better quarters at low rates for young women art students who are strangers in New York and protect them from the loneliness which often overtakes those who come to a large city for the first time and that art clubs for women were being multiplied in central localities. She was positive, however, that to find room and board for less than \$6 a week in a respectable, clean house with refined surroundings is now impossible, insisting that even at that figure two girls would have to bunk together in a medium sized room; and she was right.

One avenue by which strangers are helped to find a lodging, or a boarding place is the Young Women's Christian Association, which maintains a board and room directory. An official of this department told a young woman who applied to her the other day that to get a single room with board in a suitable house for less than \$7 was almost impossible.

"Occasionally," said she, "we have a few on our books at \$6, but these are almost immediately snapped up. At present we have nothing lower than \$7. If you can share a room with a friend it is possible that we may place you for \$6 or \$6.50 a week."

This figure added that in any case students intending to come to New York by October 1, at which time most of the art schools begin the fall classes, would do better to write to the Y. W. C. A. or to some other agency a month ahead of time and ask that a room at a certain price be engaged for them.

INVOLUNTARY EXERCISE.

On a Typewriter, for Instance, More is Taken Than One Might Suppose.

"The every day actions ought to result inessentially in developing the muscles we have," said the man. "Take, for instance, working a typewriter.

"If a man writes the word 'then' figure out how much ground he covers. Taking the four letters in order his hands travel altogether a distance of no less than 4 1/2 inches.

"Suppose that the word comes at the end of a line. He raises his hand to shift the paper up a notch and he has covered about five inches raising his hand and as much coming back to the space bar. There is 14 1/2 inches of motion just over the circumference of writing a word of four letters at the end of a line.

"Studying the amount of travel done by the hands in the course of an extended article written by the typewriter it runs up into large fractions of miles in the course of a day. If a man walked a mile he would feel it a little bit, to be sure; but it never occurs to him apparently that he is sending his fingers and hands over a long course during the week if he does much work by machine.

"The forearms are kept always at right angles to the upper arm, and that through a certain strain on the biceps muscles. They and the muscles of the forearms ought to be strengthened greatly by a course of typewriting, but this is the sort of exercise that is too near home, like housework, sweeping and the like, to be attractive.

"Think of the motion that is started when an error is made on the typewriter. If the key is struck only lightly then the carriage may be run back and the letter struck over again. This involves a movement of the hands over a considerable distance.

"If however, the mistake has to be erased the operator has to snipe a new series of movements, reaching perhaps into a drawer for an eraser, shoving aside some papers to get at it, then the motion of rubbing out the letter, replacing the eraser and running the typewriter carriage back where it was in order to write in the words or letters as they should have been. When it is all figured up in the course of a day's work it is an appalling distance that is traveled by the hands and fingers.

"Nervous persons who are all the time using their hands also do not realize how much extra work they are putting on their organisms. Take the case, too, of the person one sees much in the street cars. A woman riding downtown to the theatre, or, and eventually fusing with a stray lock of hair or arranging her dress or flicking specks of dust off her works the fingers of her gloves down a little more snugly, or something of that sort, but never once in the whole time can she be said to be entirely still.

"The man who strokes his mustache or scratches his nose contemptuously or rearranges his tie or moves his hat about doesn't seem to realize that these movements he is throwing on his muscles.

"Getting on to an car, walking in the street, even sitting idly and reading a newspaper whose sheets are occasionally a stray lock of hair or arranging his muscles with something to do. When it comes down to talking of exercise it appears that every person is taking involuntary exercise all the time. It is just in thinking. It is impossible to stop thinking at will and it is impossible to stop exercising the muscles."

At the Woman's Art Club, which occupies a four story house and therefore can lodge only a few girls, there are, however, large parlors where two or three girls may live in a room which is at the disposal of club members at any hour up to 10 o'clock at night.

Fifty-six young art students have found good accommodations at the Three Arts Club, in West End avenue, formerly situated in Lexington avenue, at from \$6 to \$6.50 a week, and the club, whose membership is over 30, also gives table and arranged to take two meals a day at the Art Workers Club in West Fifty-eighth street at a cost of 15 cents for lunch, 20 cents for dinner, and 10 cents for supper. In this way she could keep her living expenses down to a trifling amount and enjoy the privileges of the club by paying 50 cents every three months for membership.

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The purpose of the club, which is practically a newcomer in the art field and which some of the instructors in art schools wish to see a larger and more capable, is, in the words of the manager, to solve if possible some of the problems of the student life of the large and constantly increasing number of young women who are entering the art circles of this city. Like the other art clubs for women students in New York, it is the outcome of a plan started several years ago by the rector of St. Mark's Church which he resolved to open one of the large church parlors as a social centre for art students, placing it in charge of a parish deaconess. Very soon the need of a clubhouse with accommodations for resident members developed, and by the generosity of a Boston woman an apartment was rented in West Fifty-sixth street and used as a dormitory.

After that Bishop Greer got interested in the scheme and a house in Lexington avenue was rented with accommodations for fifteen lodgers, and as the demand for lodgings increased a second house was equipped. Three years later it was thought wiser to secure houses on the west side of the town for this purpose, and as a result the Three Arts Club with three rented houses in operation became nearly two years ago a fixture in West End avenue, near Eighty-sixth street.

It is the hope of the present board of managers that one day the club will own its own building and be able to provide lodgings for several hundred instead of for fifty-six girls.

Unfortunately at the present time the several houses and hotels for working girls which give board and lodging at \$6 a week and less will not recognize the art student. To gain admission to one of them a young woman must be self-supporting, and whatever the art student may hope to accomplish in the future, during her student days she is not able to earn her salt.

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HOMING PIGEON FAR AT SEA.

Dropped Exhausted to Vessel Off the Texas Coast.

Galveston Correspondence Houston Post. Capt. Baker of the El Cid, when his vessel arrived in port Saturday, brought with him a carrier pigeon which he claims to have picked up at sea 300 miles off the Texas coast. He says that the bird dropped by the deck of his steamer early one morning and that when picked up it was in a complete state of exhaustion.

The unusual fact of such a bird being so far from land excited his attention, and it was discovered that the bird had attached to its leg a silver band bearing the inscription "No. 10 R. P."

There is no way of ascertaining to whom the bird belongs nor where it came from. Local pigeon fanciers know of no such record mark or number and have been unable to find it listed in any of their catalogues.

Whether or not the bird bore a message when it was released is not known, for there was no trace of it when the bird was recovered. Capt. Baker said the bird had been seen by his expert, for he dropped it was in a state of exhaustion and could not have gone much further.

The El Cid left the port tonight for New York, but Capt. Baker has taken good care of the bird and will endeavor to ascertain where it comes from and if possible get an explanation as to why it was way out on the Gulf 300 miles from the nearest land.

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