

# Womanland

## DOMESTIC PROBLEM DEMANDS SCIENTIFIC STUDY

Mrs. Lynden Evans Declares That Nothing Can Be Done Except by Concerted Effort—Official Scientific Investigation of Problem by Minnesota Labor Department.

Mrs. Lynden Evans, of Chicago, a close student of the question of employment for women, whose views on the problem of self support for women in professions, office and business life were given recently, regards the problem of the stores and of domestic service as altogether different, on account of their lack of creative work that tends to develop the workers.

Importance of filling out the schedules promptly and carefully. A considerable number of the employers' schedules have already been returned and the results are gratifying to Commissioner O'Connell, as they throw much light upon the situation. The questions in these schedules covered the points of the number of servants, their average length of service, the quality of service rendered and, if poor, the reason, the efficiency of domestic service compared with former years, training, hours, rooms, wages and vacations. In connection with the question of special training, inquiry was made whether servants so instructed give better satisfaction and whether it tends to raise the service to a higher grade, making it more popular. The matter of the training of the employer was also included, and they were requested to state whether they were trained for housekeeping, and, if so, whether at home or in a special school.

The schedules for securing similar information from the employer has not yet been so widely distributed as the employers' schedules, but the Working Girls' League of St. Paul and the Servant Girls' Protective Association of Minneapolis have promised their assistance in supplying lists of women employed in domestic service. In order that the result may be the more intelligent and ambitious of the houseworkers, a certain number will be selected at random from city directories in order that the result may be an average one. A few of the employers' schedules have already been sent out and returned.

The questions asked of the employer include the number of places filled and the length of service in each, hours, wages, privileges, rules made by employers, conditions of sleeping-rooms, treatment, training and its results. The girls are asked why they choose housework and whether they have been employed in other lines of work.

When the returns from these schedules have been tabulated and put in the form of a report, the women of Minneapolis will have an admirable piece of supplementary information to add to that of the census reports and should be enabled to undertake betterments in the domestic work with a view materially widened and clarified.

### QUEEN OF FASHION

First English Woman to Set a Parisian Style. Mrs. Alfred Harmsworth is rapidly becoming recognized as one of the best dressed women in Paris. She thinks nothing of running over to Paris from London to try on gowns, sometimes returning the same night. She has just caused a huge sensation by appearing in a most novel automobile coat, made of the hide of a perfectly white young goat, trimmed with dark sable tails and having a great collar which can be turned up and buttoned so as to leave only her eyes and the tip of her nose exposed. The effect is startlingly "smart."

After Mrs. Harmsworth's first appearance in it, all the wealthy women rushed to get imitations. It was the first time an Englishwoman had set the fashion for Paris. On account of the scarcity of white colts, a coat costs \$400. Redfern, the maker of the original model, cannot make others, for Mrs. Harmsworth bought the exclusive right to it. Yet she graciously gave him permission to make a duplicate for the Empress of Russia.

USE FOR OLD EARRINGS. Many pretty hats are being made out of those old earrings which most people are burdened with and regard only as a superfluous little difficulty to be removed. They are only required a strong pin attached to them to turn them into useful as well as ornamental hats.

## A Prominent W. C. T. U. Worker.



MRS. J. P. WATSON, Marshall, Minn.

Mrs. J. P. Watson of Marshall, Minn., is a pioneer worker in the temperance and women's movement. She was born in Moriah, N. Y., in 1845, and when 4 years of age came to Wisconsin with her parents. They lived on a farm near the village of Waterloo, the little girl received such education as country children in new settlements enjoyed in those days. While living on this farm the Mill-walk Waterbury La Crosse railroad was built through Waterloo and Mrs. Watson's first railroad journey was taken with the Sunday school children one Fourth of July. Waterloo under the care of When about 15 years of age, Mrs. Watson's parents removed to Columbus county, where she alternately studied and taught, receiving \$50 for her summer's work in the schoolroom. Led by the restless instinct of the pioneer, Mr. Griffin again went west in 1861, traveling by team to La Crosse, and home was made near Geneva, where teaching and studying occupied his daughter until her marriage to Albert Chapin of Geneva in 1863. The following spring Mr. and Mrs. Chapin removed to Rochester, where Mr. Chapin's death occurred in the fall. Mrs. Chapin resumed her studies, entering the Rochester Female Institute, then under the care of the Presbyterian church. In 1867 Mrs. Chapin married J. P. Watson and in 1873 they went to Marshall, at that time at the end of the railroad.

## LIFE AT UNITY HOUSE

Its Kindergarten, Day Nursery, Clubs and Classes for Boys, Girls and Parents, Its Gymnasium and Social Life Make It a Center of Activity.

The Mothers' Club of Unity house social settlement met Wednesday afternoon to make arrangements for the opening of a boys' reading-room at the settlement, as, through the efforts of the members, the much-desired reading-room will be a reality. The Mothers' Club is an interesting organization and is doing much excellent work in a quiet way. It was the Mothers' Club that enabled the vacation schools to have a department of industrial work and manual training last summer. The club has seventy members. Mrs. Kratt is president, Mrs. Will vice president and Mrs. Eaton secretary and treasurer. Meetings are held the first and third Friday in the month and the programs are most enjoyable. At a recent meeting, Mrs. C. L. Smith read a paper on "Public Libraries." Mrs. Stevens, "Traveling Libraries," and Mrs. Eaton, "The Juvenile Department of the Library." The papers were preceded by a visit to the public library, where Mr. Hosmer showed them over the building and explained the different branches. Later the club visited the Walker art gallery. The programs are miscellaneous in character and timely subjects are discussed. Miss Caroline Crosby is chairman. Unity house is having a busy, helpful winter. Miss Nettie Waite is the resident and she has with her Miss Sallie P. Harris. Miss Waite is the kindergarten director and has forty-five children every morning. The number is small just now on account of measles and scarlet fever. This is also true of the day nursery, and only four babies remain in the cots the other morning. Miss Clara Falk has charge of the day nursery.

without a leader. Miss Harriet Pillsbury had charge of them, but as she will be married early in the spring, she has given up her work at the settlement. The boys have taken up basketry and find it very interesting.

The Kindergarten mothers' thimble bee is on Friday and the Mothers' Club holds its meetings on the same day. Saturday is devoted to sewing. Mrs. Goodwin has a class of thirty of the younger girls and the older girls to the number of 100 are under the direction of Miss Waite assisted by Misses Harris, Laughlin, Evelyn Smith, Ossie Chittenden, Oppure, Misses Farrington Rhodes, Hays and Parks. The week ends with the meeting of the boys' social club which is the jolliest gathering of the seven days. Games are played and some one tells a story while the interest rises to fever pitch. The closing of the workroom has been deeply regretted by the people in the neighborhood and those interested in the settlement. It was a real help and brought the women very enabled to earn something while learning to sew. They were paid in neat, serviceable garments, which were evolved by Mrs. Smith from the packages of cast off clothing sent to the settlement.

VALUE OF THE CRANBERRY. The wholesome cranberry is again with us, and should be used freely. Not only are berries good for bilious conditions, but physicians declare that they are a preventive of grip and valuable in helping the system to ward off malarial and typhoid fevers. As a health food they should not be strained and made into a jelly, as too much of the substance is lost. Better is a sauce, where the berries will be whole and clear and the skins tender. To prepare them in this way, allow to one quart of cranberries one pint of sugar and a half pint of water. Put all on the stove at once and cook ten minutes without stirring. Then lift the pan from the fire and let the sauce cool in the pan before pouring it in a glass dish. Let the children eat all they want of it.

LACE HOODS FOR EVENING. A revival of the hood for evening wear is predicted, the new ones being of lace. These hoods are lined with soft silk or chiffon, with lace trills falling over the face, while closely backed the neck is a soft crushed arrangement continued over the shoulders and down the front of face—a most attractive finish to an opera cloak.

## DOLLS AS CHILDREN SEE THEM

Any Doll Exerts an Influence in Character-Making That May Be Turned to Good Account by Wise Parents.

It is just possible that the Chicago women are nearing the root of all evil in their discussion on the influence of dolls. If so, the doll of the future will be a most imposing personage, and at all popular with her morsel of a mother, who wants something to love, not to learn from. The presentation of a doll will be a serious matter, not to be entered into without due thought of the lessons to be absorbed from its face and clothes.

With the children it is not a question of morals. A doll is a doll all the world over. Minneapolis is but a speck on the world's surface, and from inquiries made in the city it was seen that the children of the rich the doll is subordinated to her wardrobe, while to the children of the poor the wardrobe is a minor consideration and the doll is prominent. A group of wee aristocrats were discussing their toys the other morning, and one of them told how she played with her dolls, but all entered into minute descriptions of dolly's clothes with all the enthusiasm of young women planning their trousseaus.

"I wanted Santa Claus to bring me a black coachman and a waitress, and he did, but the waitress had on a horrid cotton frock and I can't have her in the playhouse until Auntie makes her a really, truly black frock with a white apron like a waitress ought to wear, and the mite sighed as if she had the cares of an establishment on her shoulders. "My Santa Claus doll has a trunk full of clothes all satin and silk and fur collar and muff," cooed her playmate. "My mama says silk dresses aren't right for little girls," broke in a third with an anxious air, and she was allowed to say they isn't nice for dolls."

These small women take their dolls to kindergarten every time they have a new frock, and the mission kindergarten dollie only goes when she has a clean frock, for one of the great lessons which the kindergartens teach the poor is cleanliness and neatness. The dolls are clean by the presence of a smug faced china doll whose mother is most exacting. There is a tiny girl in South Minneapolis who washes all of her dollie's clothes every Saturday so that she will be clean for Sunday, just as her mother takes care of her little frocks. "Dolls do exert a great influence on the children," said Miss Stella L. Wood, the director of the kindergarten normal school. "They make a child thoughtful, considerate, loving in proportion to the way in which they are regarded by the older people. Children endow their dolls with life and are very sensitive to ridicule. A laugh has destroyed pleasure in a doll more than once and has robbed the child of something that can never be replaced. The more primitive the doll is, the better she will like it, for it appeals more directly to the imagination. "By entering into the child's belief that the doll is alive, much can be done in molding the child's nature. I remember one little girl who gravely announced one day that her doll had the scarlet fever. The child's mother was concerned at once and suggested that it should be put in bed. A few minutes later a drive was proposed and the child was delighted. She ran for her hat, and when her mother asked anxiously, "But your doll, can you leave her when she is so ill?" The child hesitated. The mother added, "Perhaps she is asleep; if you should cover her up warmly she might rest that we come back." The child quickly accepted the suggestion and ran up stairs to return with a beaming smile. "She's asleep," she whispered, "but I covered her up nice and warm and she won't miss me." By laughing at the child when she announced her doll's ailment, the mother might have hurt her so that she would have lost her thoughts and plays to herself and the confidence between mother and child, might have been broken."

The doll is an important personage in the kindergarten and at Unity House settlement there are half a dozen babies waiting to be loved and petted. There is a scramble for them in the morning and the children learn to be generous and unselfish. The dolls are cuddled during the morning circle and then put to bed for a nap and every child learns that a baby must have his morning sleep undisturbed and a whisper: "Hush, you'll wake the baby," will cause the childish voices to drop in a second. It is pleasant to think that there are not many children in Minneapolis who do not own a doll of some sort, while there are many child mothers who are in exactly the position the Old Woman of the Shoe, who had so many children she didn't know what to do. When one of these promiscuous mothers was asked before Christmas what kind of a doll she wanted Santa Claus to bring her, she looked bored. "Don't want any doll at all," she said crossly, "I want a stove with a really, truly fire that'll let me make really truly pie."

"Children are given too many and too trail toys," said Miss Nettie Waite, the director of Unity House kindergarten. "When the break-up comes, I think never mind, I can get another. I think it has a tendency to make them stolid and, when they are older and misunderstandings with friends arise, the same thought comes up, 'never mind, I can get another.'" Dolls should never be too fine for the children to play with, for the influence they exert is appalling. One small girl had two minute dolls brought to her from Europe, not long ago. They were minute representations of Italian and French peasants and were so interesting that Mollie's mother kept them in the closet for Mollie to look at when she grew up. The dolls were so interesting that Mollie's mother kept them in the closet for Mollie to look at when she grew up. The dolls were so interesting that Mollie's mother kept them in the closet for Mollie to look at when she grew up.

CHIFFON MUFF AND BOA. The very latest and cutest contrivance out for managing the ubiquitous sealing wax is a tier little chaffon dish in silver. The lamp underneath is in cut glass, and a diminutive thread-like wick in the heating medium. The chaffon dish is just the size of an ordinary seal, and the whole contrivance makes for the neat and easy sealing of one's letters in the approved fashion. The chaffon dish has a handle in ebony, and is very pretty and would be an ornament as well as a convenience to the letter writer.

COLLARLESS BODICES. The fashion of cutting a bodice low about the base of the throat and with elbow sleeves seems particularly popular this winter. French women are wearing such gowns while receiving, either in the afternoon or evening, or with a hat to the theater.

Satin-Silk Cream nourishes away wrinkles, blanches, gives love, complexion, satin skin. Only 25c. Try it.

## DR. CORA SMITH EATON



Minneapolis Woman Who Is Serving as Auditor of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.



THE SPRING'S FLARING HATS

Though winter is still with us, spring fashions have begun to bloom on every side. As yet they are necessarily tentative, but the wind is blowing so hard in two directions that one cannot help but believe that some of these early flowers are definitely significant of the new season's trend. To begin it is plainly evident that the skirted coat has come to stay, though the latest models bear little resemblance to the Louis affairs seen this long while. Puffed, close to the figure, and with basques put on at the waist line, they are called frock coats and are such in every sense of the word. The snug sleeves are only slightly fuller at the top than those which adorn man's habiliment of the same name, and there are the same hat buttons and silk or satin revers.

FOR YOUTHFUL HEADS

To make the frock coat even more mannish in suggestion the riding which accompanies it must have a skirt which flares. THE SPRING FLARING HATS. Coming to hats, let me tell you at once that the chapeaux of the printemps are quaintish in the extreme. All dresy brim hats as yet seen are given to an extravagant flaring at the left side, the line made by this great, left creating, in some instances, the effect of an auger. At the right the brim droops so low as to often hide all but the lower portion of the face, and if it happens to be edged with a fall of lace, as frequently occurs, the countenance is all but eclipsed. Many flowers are seen on these charming hats, some of which are diaphanous affairs of lace stretched over wire frames.

CHIFFON MUFF AND BOA

A beautiful chapeau of black Chantilly shows this airy treatment, and the brim, thought if the woman were closely backed the neck is a soft crushed arrangement continued over the shoulders and down the front of face—a most attractive finish to an opera cloak.

FOR YOUTHFUL HEADS

lined in the shops. In mounting them, the modish dressmaker first covers the silk foundation with a blouse bodice of chiffon, which device increases the richness of the lace, as well as the look of subtlety all smart bodices must have nowadays. To return to the hat, another made shape, with the all conquering side lift. It is of black taffeta in loose folds—not tucks, something that is only masked over to look like them, and held in place by invisible stitches. The brim is lined with apple blossom pink taffeta, lightly aired, and masses of pale pink roses are delightful garnishings.

CHIFFON MUFF AND BOA

The fourth photograph depicts the girl of the season as she will look when it is time to drop her furs. The chiffon sets with which she will replace them will be found even more becoming, for muffs and collars of chiffon are to be the thing for late Lenten and Easter wear. Crimped, puffed and ruffled, in black and white, and trimmed with all sorts of fanciful trills, no adornment could be more coquettish than these dainty accessories. The muffs are to be very large, as the photograph shows, but any airy textile may be used for them. It is only necessary for the set to be very frilly and of this material; and if her finger is light, any woman can make them at home at moderately small cost. The set pictured in of white chiffon, with a black and white chamois cord edging the ruffles and round black velvet dangles.