THE WOMEN OF GEORGIA WILL WORK FOR EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Miss Dooly Writes Strong Article on Live Topics.

EDUCATION OF THE GIRLS; REFORMATION OF BOYS

Textile Education for Women a Feature To Be Fought For. Woman's Work and Recreation.

By Isma Dooly.

THESE, the first few days of the new year, are being devoted to plans of the individual and plans of the organization of individuals and I have been rather amused by the number of times since New Year's day that I have been asked by men what the women intend doing.

There seems to be a kind of vague idea in the masculine cranium that the women intend doing something very unusual or very significant. On the other hand, I have had one or two thinking women ask what the men intend doing. But I recall that the latter question was put to me before the last session of the legislature adjourned, and the question doubtless meant "what do the men intend doing in regard to woman." That question was answered in the action taken on all bills pertaining to women, especially in the matter of education. The appropriation for the Normal and Industrial college at Milledgeville is not sufficient to make the school what it should be. No textile education is given Georgia factory girls, although seven-tenths of the factory operatives in the state are females. There is no medium of higher education afforded by the state for its girls, thus necessitating those who desire it going out of the state to acquire it, and teachers being imported to the state to teach the higher branches when they are included in the curriculums of the female institutes of the state.

The appeal made from time to time by the women for a juvenile reformatory has been ignored, there seeming to exist a preference for crime's continuance until the criminal reaches the age when his value as a citizen is forever ruined and he is thrust into the penitentiary.

I confess I am not in a position to state "what the men intend doing," but I can clearly state what I believe the women who are useful factors in the state's development intend doing. There are certain causes which the women of the state at large espouse, these pertaining for the most part to education, while there are the more local interests which here in Atlanta seem to be in the direction of a training school for domestic servants, the greater development of the free kindergarten and its final incorporation in the public school system and the building of the maternity ward of the Grady hospital.

FOR several years the earnest, progressive women of Georgia have been working to create sentiment and sympathy in regard to that class of women who earn their daily bread as "machines" in textile industry. They can be called nothing more than human machines since they are utterly uneducated as to hand, heart and mind, and merely perform their duties as long as the machinery of the body holds together and enables them to do it.

When some years ago a comparatively small amount of money was appropriated for textile education in Georgia, the law governing it for some inexplicable reason excluded the larger number of the factory operatives, statistics proving at the time that seven-tenths of the operatives were females.

Independent of the injustice here, it would seem that the law was a very one-sided one, benefiting as it does the few where the many are in need. If it were made to bring about a more prosperous condition in the textile interests of the state it would seem that the law is an incomplete one, and that the women of Georgia still have the very great work before them of trying to enlist sympathy for that unenlightened, enslaved element of Georgia females who are forced to earn their daily bread in the factories of the state.

We resent reflections on this class of women when they are pictured to us by those who have come amongst them to investigate their condition; yet I venture to say there are conditions existing today that warrant the bitterest criticism of Georgia's ideas of justice when she fails to come to the rescue of women textile laborers in the state, who are left to work out their lives in illiteracy, ignorance and the ultimate results of both.

As a rule, when the matter of education for Georgia girls is brought up the average lawmaker contents himself by reference to the normal and industrial college at Milledgeville. When collegiate education for women is mentioned he refers to that branch of the curriculum including the collegiate branches. When industrial education is mentioned he refers with pride to the same institution supposed to have a complete equipment for domestic training as well. When the fact that nothing is done for the poor girls of the rural districts is mentioned he will refer to the advantages of the normal and industrial school again.

If, then, this one institution is to answer every educational purpose of Georgia girls, it is but a pertinent question to inquire how in the world, with its present appropriation, and in its present size and limited equipment, it can accomplish all this? A teacher of the institution told me but recently that there was no college building, no place, indeed, for the operation of the collegiate classes, and that on several occasions she had gone around with her students like a hen with her chickens, hunting some available space in which to make herself comfortable. If the only collegiate advantage Georgia intends affording her girls is to be here, then there should be a college building with all the necessary equipments.

In the industrial department the equipment is as near complete as that of any other part of the school, but it was impossible last year to conduct the department of domestic science, as the appropriation with which it was manipulated was cut off. This year, through the economic methods of President Chappel and the probable cramping of some other department, domestic science is again being taught, but with very inadequate equipment.

There is no library to speak of—a factor indispensable in the success of any educational institution. Therefore, when it is considered that the normal and industrial school is to supply such a general educational purpose, it will be seen in this brief review of the situation that it is woefully lacking in size, equipment and appropriation; though withal, as it is today, it is the best educational institution for young women in Georgia. For every reason, it deserves the support of the women of the state, and all effort on their part should be made to secure adequate appropriation for its continued successful operation and development.

BUT the poor girl of the rural districts; I do not believe that there is any educational institution, state or otherwise, that has reached her yet. She cannot go to the normal and industrial school at Milledgeville, for a poor girl, whether of the country districts or the crowded city, cannot afford what may seem to many the moderate amount of $100 a year, that being the requisite tuition at the normal and industrial school. She can go to the state normal school, at Athens, for $7 per month, but 500 applicants were turned away from that institution last year for want of room; and, then, all the poor girls who can even afford the $7 per month, do not want to become teachers. Those that may struggle to take advantage of the nearest county school have no chance there to learn an industrial pursuit, or even to learn the simple rules pertaining to "homekeeping." To this large class of the poor girls belonging to the rural districts the state gives nothing; they are left uneducated as to the hand, the heart and the mind, and yet these are the women that are looked to to mother citizenship. We are told that the bone and sinew of our commonwealth comes from the rural districts, and yet with an illiterate, unenlightened motherhood, how can this be the case?

With this view of the situation, the neglect of the poor girls of the state becomes not alone an injustice to them, but threatens the continued prosperity of the state, in the men (the sons of these women), who are looked to as the "bone and the sinew" of the commonwealth. Georgia has long enough stood in national educational statistics as third in illiteracy, but here she is doomed to remain, until her women, the mothers of her citizens, are given the advantages that will make of the poorer women, as well as those more fortunate, an enlightened industrious womanhood worthy the great commonwealth Georgia aspires to be.

THEN I began to consider the local needs that women have to work upon here, I am appalled more than ever by the excellent and continued work done by Atlanta women, and the amount of work that still lies before them to be accomplished. Every philanthropic institution in the city is under the auspices of women and all of them are flourishing from the standpoint of successful operation.

But the Atlanta women have before them a work that has not yet begun, and that is in the interest of a large and unemployed class of young white women and girls—that class who in the older, but no larger cities, make excellent and industrious servants.

There are hundreds of such women around Atlanta eager to enter domestic service, but absolutely ignorant of its requirements. Benefiting the individual never benefits the class, and although a few philanthropic women may be willing now and then to take into their homes an untutored, uneducated girl and train her, they are few and far between. Their household duties and outside duties will not warrant their devoting the necessary time to an untrained servant, so the only hope for these unemployed respectable white girls and women lies in a training school for domestic servants. When I say "hope" I do not alone mean hope of employment, but hope of respectability. The class whom the training school would reach are not those who have enough schooling to fill positions in stores and similar places, but those who seem to have nothing open to them but trained domestic service, or degradation.

Besides the philanthropy of a movement to provide a training school for these young women, the housekeepers of Atlanta might be better able to cope with the servant question—one that presents itself as more difficult to meet each day. The few women in Atlanta who have the comfort of trained white servants assert most positively that one trained white servant can do twice the work of three untrained servants, the type to be found in the majority of Atlanta households, and the type that make housekeeping to the average woman a drudgery.

It does not require any effort for the student of household economics to appreciate that in a well disciplined household with trained servants in attendance the best housekeeper can fulfill her duties in one hour in the morning without being obliged to keep guard all day to see that this, that or the other task is performed by each and every servant.

Philanthropy and the economic operation of Atlanta households point to the necessity of a training school for domestic servants, and it has been aptly suggested that the Soldiers' home, now wearing away unused, might be well adapted to the uses of this necessary institution for white girls.

NO better or more telling work has been done by the women of Atlanta than that accomplished by the little band of women incorporated several years ago, under the name of the adies' Auxiliary of the Grady Hospital. Not only have they fulfilled the duties devolving upon them as a visiting and helping committee in every department of the hospital, but they have through their individual efforts built the children's ward of the hospital, an institution that has done untold good to many helpless and afflicted little children. This work done and the ward kept in successful operation, the ladies have begun the accumulation of a fund for the building of a maternity ward, the erection of which they will begin within the present year. "Not until we have added to the hospital this most necessary ward, the building of which is one of the objects incorporated in our charter, will we feel satisfied our duty is done," said a member of the auxiliary recently, and knowing as I do her quiet and determined way of working and the earnest spirit animating every member of the auxiliary, I predict that the maternity ward will very soon be a substantial reality. No work is a more commendable one, and more worthy to enlist the sympathy and active work of Atlanta women.

MRS. CHARLES HEALEY,

Who is Chairman of the Valentine Ball to Be Given for the Free Kindergarten.

Mid-Winter Evening Gowns.

This is the season when woman realizes that there are various parts of her wardrobe to be replenished, and freshened up, especially in the line of her evening gowns, and she is in some sort of a quandary as to what to do. Quick as a flash the clever dry goods merchant anticipates the situation, and opening up his white embroideries and laces, he suggests to womankind that there is nothing prettier for evening wear than the cotton chiffon embroideries, which make the prettiest evening toilets over colored silks, and which will be so adaptable in the spring season now not so very far off. Then he is showing the universally popular renaissance lace by

"The truth is they are the gowns to be affected by all girls at this season," said a charming debutante in purchasing one of them, "for they look so dressy and pretty, even over colored silk slips. The latter may be made out of our old evening gowns, and not show under the embroidery overdress anything but the color."

"A friend of mine," she continued, "had one of these gowns last season, and although she wore it continually, it looked fresh the entire winter, for each time she wore it the hot iron pressed it into looking like a fresh new gown."

The materials being shown here for these gowns are elaborate but dainty, and exquisite, the patterns shown being more open in their design.

According to the French fashion of making them, I notice that the all-over embroidery is shown for the waist, and bands of various widths for the skirt. These bands or insertions introduce of course the same pattern as that in the all-over, and the edging or flouncing also corresponds.

Introduced with these all-over embroideries are bands of lace now and then, and I am told by a recent French letter that one of the prevailing fashions in waists is the all-over embroidery waist worn over one of colored silks. These are especially adaptable for morning or afternoon occasions of an informal nature, when tailor gowns are worn and coats removed.

If the debutante and the society belle are rejoicing in these exquisite embroidery gowns, what must be the delight of "mammas" who can afford to dress their little ones in the finest white materials. Embroidered dress patterns for women are shown in great variety, while for waists, yokes or even entire frocks, an Atlanta merchant told me the past week he had pieces of all-over embroidery. This spring's crop of infants will wear the daintiest, most exquisite robes, the mulls and swiss embroidery insertions, edgings and yokings shown for them being of the sheerest texture, and most delicate patterns. The white cotton chiffon will continue the favored fabric, and the coming spring and summer, according to the reliable fashion prophets, will be essentially one of white materials. Everything white will be stylish.

Mrs. Lindsay Johnson Issues an Official Letter

Mrs. J. Lindsay Johnson, president of the Georgia Federation of Clubs, has issued an official letter to the club women of Georgia, as follows:

To the Club Women of Georgia: At a recent meeting of the executive board of the Georgia Federation a motion was made and carried as follows:

"That the executive board of the Georgia Federation take in charge the federation department of their official organ, The Georgian, with the double purpose of increasing the value of the paper as a medium of communication for the club women of the state and of adding to the treasury of the Georgia Federation."

In order to accomplish these purposes the following means have been devised:

1. For every subscription to The Georgian for the ensuing year at $1 sent in response to this letter to address given below, the treasury of the Georgia Federation is to receive one-half.

2. Valued contributors have been secured whose work will make the paper of permanent interest to its subscribers not only as a club medium, but for the merit of its work along civic, social and literary lines, the success of the movement depends entirely upon the action of the individual club women of the state.

If each woman who receives this letter will at once respond, by sending $1 to address below, our federation will not only be able to boast the best woman's paper in the south but will thus solve the vexed question of financial independence which hangs over all organizations and cripples their highest aspirations.

Up to this time the Georgia Federation, by the utmost care, has been able to live within its restricted receipts from dues of clubs. The time has come when to longer combine the work to these bounds will minimize its influences and cripple its activities.

If each woman in the federation accedes promptly to this plan a sufficient revenue for progress work will be secured. If not, the club dues must be materially raised.

Why every club woman in Georgia should be a subscriber to The Georgian:

1. That she may keep in touch with the work of the federation. Valuable letters, communications, etc., are constantly being published in its pages which do not accomplish their end because those for whom they are intended do not read their official organ.

2. It will add to our treasury and sinews of war which will make of our federation a power in the land.

3. A large subscription will enable us to make a paper which will voice our views on all lines and will not only, thereby, afford us both pleasure and profit but will be the best possible home missionary to bear our message to the waste places and the outlying districts of the state whose best interests lie so near our hearts.

4. Finally it is the duty of each of us to support the organ which represents us.

Hoping and believing that your name will be among the first enrolled in support of this work, and with cordial greetings for the New Year. Fraternally,

Annie Gillespie Johnson, Mary Silves Jackson, Eula Felton Willingham, Ruth Evans, Caroline D. G. Granger, Ethel Phillips Lester, Eugenia Verdery, Kate Piercy Chestney, Passie Fenton Ottley, Inez Wilkins Jones, Sarah Cooper Sanders, Rebecca Douglass Lowe, Honorary President.

Send remittances by check or postoffice order. Address Mrs. J. Lindsay Johnson, P. O. box 92, Atlanta, Ga.

A Philanthropic Woman.

The women who "feel" charitably, who express themselves as loving to do charity, are many, but there are few in Atlanta, or anywhere else who are as actively charitable as Mrs. A. McD. Wilson, who is a member of every charitable organization in the city. She is not one of the women nominally a member, but one who conscientiously does her duty in each and every interest to which she lends her name. Mrs. Wilson is president of the Atlanta branch of the Florence Crittenton home, chairman of the gul division of the Young Woman's Christian Association, chairman of the executive board of the Grady hospital auxiliary, and chairman of the devotional committee, vice president of the ladies' Auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association, member of the executive board of the Woman's Club, chairman of the house committee of the same organization, member of the executive board of City Federation of Clubs, member of the board of managers of the Daughters of the American Revolution, while her association with various other women's organizations, whether official or not, makes itself always felt. Mrs. Wilson may be said to be the originator of the Young Woman's Christian Association in Atlanta, since she was the first chairman of the gulf division and has met with great success in the work.

Under her regime the Florence Crittenton mission has more than ever proved its worthiness as a great and necessary charity, and her work with the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Grady hospital has been nobly efficient. In club work Mrs. Wilson is an able factor and a sincerely patriotic spirit animates her interest in the Atlanta chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

While Mrs. Wilson so ably performs her duty as a philanthropist, she in no way neglects her social or home duties. She is a popular figure in Atlanta's social world, her lovely and lovable personality winning friends and admirers for her wherever she goes. Mrs. Wilson is an ideal "homekeeper," being possessed of all the domestic accomplishments necessary in the completeness of the well-rounded womanly woman.

The Valentine Ball.

Mrs. Charles Healey, chairman of the valentine ball committee, is meeting with great success in the arrangements for the entertainment. She will have able assistants in the ladies to co-operate with her on the various committees, the chairmen of these being Mrs. Joseph Thompson, Mrs. J. W. English, Jr., Mrs. James Dickey, Jr., Mrs. Albert Howell, Jr., Mrs. G. A. Nicholson, Mrs. Barbour Thompson and Mrs. Frank Ellis.

These ladies will appoint their own committees, and work in the interest of the ball will begin at once. It will be given in the Kimball house ballroom and will be one of the largest and most enjoyable of affairs.

Mrs. James W. English has appointed her committee to assist at the valentine booth, as follows: Misses Addie Maud, Margaret Newman, Emily MacDougald, Jennie English, Bessie Draper, Josie Stockdell, Lillian Lochrane, Julia Taylor, Lucia Abbott, Ruth Hallman and Alice Barker.

Important Meeting.

The Grady hospital auxiliary will hold its regular meeting Tuesday next at 10:30 at the Young Men's Christian Association.

The Atlanta Woman's Club will meet Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The question of a market house for Atlanta will be discussed under the head of current events.

Baer-Ford.

The marriage of Mr. Walter Baer and Miss Maud M. Ford last Monday evening was quite an event in Jewish circles. The marriage occurred at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford, at 11 Stonewall street, the ceremony being performed by Rabbi Morris May in a most beautiful manner.

Mr. Baer is favorably and well known in business circles and is a member of the Baer Packing Company, of this city.

Miss Ford is a cultivated and most charming young woman, possessing those qualities of heart and mind that characterize an ideal person.

On Tuesday evening a reception was given Mr. and Mrs. Baer by Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Black at their beautiful home on Battle Hill.

Musical Notes.

In "Faust," "La Juive" and "La Traviata" the operas chosen for presentation by the French Opera Company next week, the musical, dramatic and spectacular opportunities will be as numerous as in any selections that could have been made, and the strong personnel of the troupe, which includes several celebrities, assures in all probability productions that will deserve an enthusiastic reception from crowded houses. There will be worthy precedent for large and cordial audiences in the attendance that has rewarded the efforts of this troupe during the present season in New Orleans, where every theatergoer is somewhat of a connoisseur about French opera, inasmuch as he knows when a production is good from the very fact of seeing it so often, although he may not have been educated up to the point of explaining why he likes it. It is sufficient for him that he enjoys it and that it reaches the standard required by the well informed creole audiences.

A material evidence of the appreciation extended French opera by the citizens of New Orleans lies in their guarantee of $60,000 made annually in March for the return of the event in the following year. Another proof of the interest this enterprise awakens is found in the list of subscribers for season boxes which this winter numbers 193.

M. F. Charley directs the company, which this winter has for its star M. Bonnard, premier tenor leger, who is to replace Jean de Reszke next season at the Metropolitan, and includes among his engagements leading roles at the "Theater Royal de la Monnaie" of Brussels, and Covent Garden, London. Some idea of what we may expect from M. Bonnard may be gathered from the fact that he is paid $600 every time he sings. M. Vianesi, premier chef d'orchestre de grand opera, who is a Knight of the Legion of Honor, commander of the Order of Leopold and a knight of other orders, is entitled first leader of orchestra of the Grand Opera of Paris, of the Covent Garden of London, of the Metropolitan of New York, and various European theaters.

Mme. Lina Pacary, who comes from creating Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde" in Paris under the famous Lamoureux and refers to the Theater Royal de la Monnaie and Covent Garden, is the Forte Chanteuse Falcon, and the troupe includes besides such artists as Mme. Clement, M. Classet, Mme. Etta Madier de Montjou, M. Bauxmann, M. Lavoile and Mme. Savine.

It might be well, as a matter of review to those who are familiar with grand opera, and of information to those who are not, to state briefly the plots of the operas that are to be produced in Atlanta and their strong points.

The sad story of Faust and Marguerite is probably the best known of the three, and is popular as drama and opera, Gounod's beautiful musical version which was presented for the first time in 1859, introduces Faust as an old man who is about to put an end to his unhappy existence by suicide, when his purpose is stayed by the softening effect of an Easter hymn that he hears sung outside his window. His gentle mood soon changes to one that leads him to call for relief upon the powers of darkness and somewhat to his surprise Mephistopheles in person answers his summons. Faust surrenders his soul to the fiend in return for the gifts of youth, beauty and love which Mephistopheles agrees to bestow upon him, the beautiful vision of Marguerite being a potent persuasion to the exchange.

In the second act Valentine, brother to Marguerite, departs for war and in his absence Faust woos Marguerite and wins her love, after which he deserts her. Valentine returns home, and learning what has occurred while he was away, he challenges Faust, they fight, Valentine is mortally wounded and curses his sister as he lies dying.

While Marguerite is in prison for the murder of her child, Faust enters the cell by the aid of Mephistopheles and seeks to persuade her to escape with him. She dies in refusing him and Mephistopheles drags Faust with him down to the lower regions.

This masterpiece of Gounod contains elements that will charm every attendant at its production. Those who cannot, perhaps, understand the deeper part of music—Marguerite's monologue at the end of the third act; the death of Valentine; the church scene; the opening of the prelude, and the beginning and end of the last act—will find sentimental gratification in the love duet and prison trio; the well-known waltz in the Kermesse scene will please them, and the beautiful ballet with the music prepared for it will give spectacular and musical pleasure, while the "Jewel Song," a favorite with vocal students, will possess a familiar interest.

The fame of Halevy, who wrote the music for "La Juive," is not so fresh now as is that of some of his contemporaries, because of the lack of originality in his works. The music of "La Juive," considered his best opera, is very beautiful, however, and is supported by a very attractive plot.

Constance in the fifteenth century is the scene of the story, whose heroine is Rachel, daughter to the rich Jew, Eleazer. Leopold, a prince of the empire, in the garb of a young Israelite, wins Rachel's love, and when he is forbidden intercourse with his love by her father, who has penetrated his disguise, Rachel elopes with the prince. Immediately after their flight she discovers his station, and that he is betrothed to the Princess Eudoxia. Her jealousy leads her to accuse her lover of seduction, a capital offense, and all three—Eleazer, Leopold and Rachel—are thrown into prison. There Rachel admits the falsehood of her accusation, and Leopold is released, but father and daughter are condemned to immersion in burning oil. At the last moment it is revealed that Rachel is really the daughter of a cardinal who has shown friendly interest in her throughout.

"La Traviata," the opera founded on Dumas's "Dame aux Camellias," has been called "chamber music on the stage." The music is very beautiful, and into the opera, as will be the case in the other two to be presented here, the ballet will be introduced.

The story is of Alfredo Germont and Violetta, a beautiful courtesan, who love each other and live together just outside Paris. While this is the situation, Germont's father visits Violetta, and by showing her how his daughter's marriage prospects are shadowed by his son's connection with Violetta, he persuades her to leave her lover. Alfredo, furious because of Violetta's supposed inconstancy, insults her publicly, and Violetta shortly afterwards dies of consumption, after a reconciliation with Alfredo.

Springfield, Mass., is probably the only city in the country that includes in its public school curriculum the study of music from an aesthetic standpoint. The fortunate pupils of the high school in this New England city are not taught to play on any instrument, or to sing, but they are taught how to appreciate the best there is in music, and receive a thorough culture in its theory.

It seems peculiarly appropriate that Mrs. Theodore Thomas, the wife of the famous conductor, should have delivered in St. Paul recently a series of lectures on "Symphony," preparatory to the visit of the Thomas orchestra to that city this month. It is a pity that other men's wives cannot "go before" and make the way easier by a favorable impression for the later appearance of their husbands, whose proceedings sometimes need such a preface. This does not refer, however, to Thomas.

Hambourg, the piano virtuoso, played recently at Wellesley, where the students, who found clapping their hands too mild a way to express their enjoyment, showed their enthusiasm by giving their college yell in his honor.

LOUISE DOOLY.

MISS NELLIE BIGBY.

One of the Prettiest and Brightest Members of the Younger Society Set.

Social Items.

The New Year's ball at the Capital City Club Monday night was the brilliant social event of the season and started the social whirl of 1900 with a spirit of good cheer and merriment.

Neither money nor taste was spared in the piece, explaining as he shows it that nothing is more universally stylish this year than the lace coat or lace waist, that can be worn over any colored silk waist. He urges also the purchase of the black "all over" lace coats, and waist, and, of course, would not mind selling a whole lace robe at any time.

In the fashionable resorts of Florida during the season there, the dressiest gowns are of the exquisite cotton chiffons, with the sheer embroideries of all kinds that are being shown to trim them, and it is not surprising that these costumes for evening wear here are being rapidly purchased by the young women who go out a great deal.

Besides their elegance, these white embroidered gowns are serviceable and durable, and although expensive at first, when it it considered how very adaptable they are, and that they can be so successfully laundered, they become the most economical of toilets.

Continued on Fifteenth Page.

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