

# WOMAN'S VARIED INTERESTS

## Entrees of Excellence

Carefully Selected and Well Made. They Make Noticeable Even the Simple Dinner.

**W**ELL made and carefully selected entrees give the most simple dinner a note of excellence, and if a little forethought is used in planning menu material may be at hand almost daily for their concoction.

For instance, after a chicken is boiled for a salad and the white meat is set aside the skin and bones should be thrown back into the water in which the fowl was cooked, with seasoning, an onion and a bunch of herbs. It should be boiled down and then strained for chicken bouillon. The dark meat may serve for an entree, while the liver, heart and gizzard can be used as a canape or as another entree in the morning omelette, or stewed in a brown gravy, seasoned with a little Madeira wine and turned over for a breakfast dish.

The entree of the dark meat is made as follows:

**Chicken au Gratin.**  
Chop the dark meat, add a small grated onion, a tablespoonful of finely chopped celery, a tablespoonful of bread crumbs, seasoning, allowing a generous lump of butter to each ramin of the mixture, with a tablespoonful of sherry to each and a light sprinkling of grated cheese over the top. Bake a delicate brown in the oven. Serve in the ramekins with a tiny dry toast finger at the side.

**Sausage Pasty.**  
Make a good puff paste, roll out and cut into pieces four inches wide and twice as long. Take six or eight good country sausages, remove the meat from the skins, season the meat, highly and adding a finely chopped pepper, the juice of an onion and a little saffron spice. Put a tablespoonful in each piece of the crust, roll and press the ends together and bake twenty minutes to half an hour in a buttered shallow pan. Serve two to a portion on a dolly garnished with a spray of cress.

**Carried Shrimp.**  
Put a tablespoonful of good lard into a steel frying pan. When hot sift in a tablespoonful of flour; allow it to brown slightly; then add a very finely minced onion, three sprigs of minced parsley, and when they begin to brown add a cupful and a half of highly and peeled shrimp broken in half. Let them fry for a few minutes; then add two cupfuls of boiling water, a tablespoonful of butter and a tablespoonful of curry powder and let all

**Pigeon Pie.**  
Line individual pie dishes with good puff paste; cut a pound and half of rump steak in small squares. Cut in small pieces three pigeons, lard them with butter and put them with the steak in a stewpan with a pint of good red stock and let them stew half an hour; remove from the fire, and when cool season and fill the pies, adding a little chopped onion mushrooms and the juice of an onion to each pie, with enough of the stock to fill the pie. Cover each with a lattice crust and bake until the crust is done. Serve on paper doilies, garnished with a spray of parsley.

**Fruit Jelly.**  
Dissolve one package of gelatine in one-half cup of cold water. Add one pint of boiling water, one cup of sugar, juice of two lemons and one-half cup of grape juice. Cool and add one pint of finely chopped walnuts, one cup of Malaga grapes, halved, and one-half cup of maraschino cherries. Chill and serve with sweetened whipped cream.

**THIS** black straw hat which rises in the back is lined with strip-colored satin. A trail of shaded flowers and fruits breaks the solid bank of black.



**For the Cook**  
**L**EMON should be thoroughly heated before squeezing. Nearly double the quantity of juice is obtained by this treatment.

**C**AKE icing will not crack when cut if a little thick cream is added to it. Allow one teaspoonful of each white of egg. Place in a tin box to keep moist.

**W**HEN cream does not whip properly, add a few drops of lemon juice and it will soon become thick. Care must be taken not to use enough to curdle the cream.

**Fluffy, Puffed-Out Sleeves Balance the New Balloon-Like Skirt**

More than any other detail, the sleeves of a frock proclaim the date of its design; and launching, unless, happens to be the case at the present time, skirts have changed rather suddenly from an extreme of width to the other. To balance the fashionable fullness of skirts, the sleeves of dance frocks have acquired a charming and novel fullness. They have a delightful way of standing out from the shoulders and of concealing very little of the arms which they hypocritically pretend to cover. Moreover, they give excuse for the employment of ruffles, frills and ruffles in chiffon, tulle or lace. Yards of white lace are needed for the development of a very popular type of sleeve which actually is nothing more than a four-inch frill, so thickly pleated that it stands out over the top of the arm like a flimsy wing. Its pleats are rooted under a strap of roses in shot taffeta matching the material of the frock to which it belongs. Sleeves of this description are the salient detail of a dance frock in corn color and coral shot figure. From near the top of its square neckline a row of taffeta roses runs

# What with Washing, Cooking and Sewing at Home After Factory Hours, Working Women Have No Time to Think of Suffrage, Their Labor Leaders Explain.

The Woman Movement Is from the "Middle Class," and as Such Viewed Skeptically by Wage-Earners, Helen Marot Finds.



MISS HELEN MAROT

Melinda Scott Tells Why Those Intelligent Enough to Organize Look to Unions and Not to the Ballot for Direct Action.



"We (Working Women) Have Been Sold Out So Often That We Are Suspicious and Skeptical of Suffragist Propaganda."

**T**HE working woman is not interested in suffrage.

What with washing, and cooking, and sewing to do at home after her day at factory or shop, she has little time for such frills as suffrage. It's all right, she admits, for those rich women who don't have to bother about where their living comes from, but she has her hands full as it is.

She is too tired, too doggedly tired, to puzzle her mind with what it all means. Or, if she does think about it at all, she wonders skeptically just what good it will do her. The working men have been voting all this time and they are just as poor off. Or perhaps she has heard her men folks ridicule those suffragettes they read about in the papers—and there is no woman so sensitive to ridicule as the woman who works.

Miss Melinda Scott, president of the Woman's Trade Union League, and a member of the Hat Trimmers' Union, thus explained in detail why working girls and working women are not actively interested in suffrage. And Miss Scott should know. She has worked for years in a factory, and she sees clearly the factory girl's point of view.

"In the first place, we have had, until recently, to work such long hours that we weren't interested in anything," she began. When she talks Miss Scott refers to working women as "we," not "they." "And most of us had things to do at home after we came from work, and that took all the energy that was left.

"But, of course, women have shorter hours now, and what we've the strength of a union organization back of them

they have been able to ask for better wages and get them. So the woman who thinks enough about her industrial position to organize has learned to look to her union for better economic conditions, and not to the state. Most organized women workers are quite sure that their union is nearer to them and their pay envelope than suffrage could be. So, while they are not opposed to equal suffrage, they are indifferent to it. Of course, there are some organized women who see that they could use their vote to back up the strength of their union."

It is the unorganized woman worker who is most indifferent to suffrage. The unorganized worker is usually engaged in the lowest paid trades, and therefore most in need of suffrage, according to Miss Scott.

**Working Girl as Dull as Machines.**

"They haven't anything to fall back on as it is," she commented. "But of course they don't realize just what it means. They haven't been taught to think along those lines. In fact, they haven't been encouraged to think along any lines.

"The girl who runs a big power machine all day is expected to do no more thinking than the machine does. The better machine she is, the better worker. And mentally she gets like a machine. She does what she is told and never asserts herself or does anything on her own initiative. Employers don't want girls who are self-assertive. That is, unless they can make a forewoman out of her to drive the others. And the girl who is part of a machine doesn't care about outside things like suffrage."

**Her Men Ridicule Suffrage.**

"Or perhaps, if she has thought anything about it, and spoken of it before her father, or husband, or brothers, she has been made fun of. And a working girl can't bear ridicule. Or else they tell her it is no place for her, hanging around a saloon to vote. But I shouldn't mind having to go to the back room of a saloon to drop my hallo-tin," Miss Scott interrupted herself.

"We have to go to them now to hold

to other wage earners, but they have a very present realization of how to help out at home," she stated. She was at work in her study, at 206 West Thirtieth Street. "The woman movement and the great industrial movement" of which we hear so much haven't reached the consciousness of most working women. They are too much involved with their outside work and their work at home to realize that these are.

"And you must remember," she went on, "that it was not until women had leisure that the suffrage movement was born. Our grandmothers' lives were centered in their homes because they had the spinning and weaving and baking and brewing to attend to, and it kept them busy.

"Working girls now go outside to work, not as competent wage earners, as men do, but as helpers out at home. So you see they still have the domestic point of view. Men feel that their domestic duty coincides with the performance of a day's work. Women give time and strength to industry as men do, but are not relieved from home duties. So you see working women haven't really as much time to give to outside ideas like suffrage as working men.

"And working women feel keenly the need of direct action. This talk of suffrage is too far away from them. Trade union girls are quite sure that it is not their channel and that it will not affect their economic condition. They look to their unions to obtain the legislative action they want. We are not politically minded here, as the people of Germany and Australia are. There they look to the government for what they want; here the working people look to their unions."

**Feminize a Middle Class Movement.**

"The woman movement," according to Miss Marot, is a middle class woman's movement. The middle class women have been set free from labor, and there is a general activity among them, a desire to do something to help. Naturally, they wish to help the unfortunate working woman. "And, as a matter of fact, most of the legislation enacted for the benefit of working women has come from women who do not work and who know little of the conditions of those who work," Miss Marot added. The minimum wage she cited as an example of legislation that women workers themselves objected to, but which other women were quite in favor of.

She then went on to say that working men, like many other men, didn't want their women to vote. "Even in the unions, where there is supposed to be no objection to sex, creed or color, women are not trusted with officeholding. They agree that women make the best strikers, however, and they want the aid of women in strikes. But the shirtwaist makers' union, one of the largest in this country, is officered entirely by men."

And, like Miss Scott, she knows the trade union girl is skeptical. "It is a mistake to tell working women that they will receive all sorts of benefits when women get the ballot. They know perfectly well it isn't so, that the vote can't give them what they want. They ask, logically enough: 'What about the other states where women vote? Are the working women there better off than we are?' And what about the men? They have had suffrage, and what good has it done them? And they give their spare time to strengthening their union organization, for in it lies their hope."

From all of which it seems then that until working women are given more time to think and to feel the "middle class woman's movement" will remain alien to them.

## AMERICAN WOMEN STAND WAR TEST

Work of Nurses in Paris Ambulance Hospital Is Described.

**MISS VAN VORST PLEADS FOR FUNDS**

Eugene Brieux Gives Thanks for Aid—R. H. Davis Sends Check for Belgians.

The work American women have done as nurses at the American Ambulance Hospital, in Paris, proves that almost anybody is equal to almost anything. So, at least says Miss Marot Van Vorst, who spoke at the home of Mrs. John Henry Hammond, 9 East Ninety-first Street, yesterday, on the two months she spent taking care of the wounded soldiers there.

Miss Van Vorst was preceded by Eugene Brieux, who told how grateful the people of his country were for the splendid work of the American Ambulance Hospital, and how President Poincare had sent him to express that gratitude to President Wilson.

Miss Van Vorst's talk was a series of pictures, vivid, harrowing pictures, which brought home the horror of the war to the big audience of women almost more keenly than some of them could bear.

"I studied nursing five hours a day for five months," Miss Van Vorst said, "so I was not quite ignorant of it. But there was a long waiting list ahead of me at the American Ambulance, and I wasn't at all sure of being accepted when I went, in my uniform, to the big building which I remembered as a cheerful school building when I passed it, in June, driving home from the Bois. But I met Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, jr., as I entered the corridor, and through her I was admitted as an auxiliary nurse. Mrs. Vanderbilt does wonderful service there, by the way. Another American woman who doesn't seem to know fatigue is Mrs. Madeline Hancock, the woman who took one hundred and sixty wounded men from Antwerp to London after the siege of Antwerp.

"I worked first in the bandage room, a room piled high with bandages till it looked like a roomful of snow. And I had to save bandages for a while I was transferred to a ward on the second floor.

"At first it seemed to me I could not remain there. You have some conception of what bad odors are, I suppose, but in that ward were the most glomerated smells of horror. Nine men lay there, and on the bodies of such was gangrene down to the bone. But I stayed, and in time, owing to the illness of the head nurse, I became head nurse. And we saved five of those nine men. One of the nurses got typhoid, and another an infected arm, and we saved them, too.

**Hard Work in Hospital.**

"My first patient was Charley Herne, a big, gentle Yorkshireman. Later, when I was in the operating room, Charley was wheeled in for an operation, under which he died.

"I have never worked as we worked in that ward. I wore a pedometer one day, and found that in my twelve hours on duty I walked twelve miles. Yet in my two months' service I gained twenty pounds."

From this ward Miss Van Vorst went to the officers' ward, and she described the horrors of the receiving room, which was near the entrance.

"Oh, those wounded men brought in in their field uniforms, those gray faces!" she said. "Some of them hadn't had their uniforms off in four weeks, and you can imagine what it is to undress a man whose uniform hasn't been removed for a month."

"Pictures of the patients stand out before me. One who was quite blind, his eyes got out by a splinter, had been a gardener in England, and he spent his peaceful life in a peaceful country training fruit and roses to grow along brick walls."

Natives from India were among Miss Van Vorst's patients, and she told of their childish delight when her sister-in-law brought them some tiny mirrors. One of these black men had 150 wounds.

Miss Van Vorst said that, except for the cries of those whose pain was unbearable, she never heard a complaint while she was in the hospital.

**Ambulance Fund Grows.**

The fund for the American Ambulance Hospital amounts to \$265,468.25. That of the Secours National is \$60,308.59.

In a letter written by Mrs. Mortimer Hancock, whose husband is a major in the British Royal Fusiliers and whose father is Dr. Westbury Balfour, surgeon general of North Carolina, the need of the Belgian field hospital is set forth. Since September Mrs. Hancock has been with the hospital, which is never beyond sound of the guns. About two hundred and fifty serious cases are handled weekly.

"Most of the serious cases," she writes, "and there are only too many of them, must be treated within twelve hours of the wound being received or else no treatment is of any use.

"To do this, to maintain the present efficiency of the hospital and increase the scope of its work we must have money, and plenty of it. As an American woman who has been a nurse in the hospital since September I ask my fellow countrymen and countrywomen to help us. We want \$1,000,000, and we want it now."

Linton W. Bates, vice-chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, announced yesterday the arrival of the bark Nordhav at Falmouth with a cargo of wheat, carried more than fourteen thousand miles. The ship left Portland, Ore., early in September, and rounded the Horn. During the voyage her cargo of wheat almost doubled in value.

A concert for the benefit of the unemployed German and Austro-Hungarian veterans will be given Saturday evening in Aeolian Hall under the auspices of Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador, and Dr. Constantin Dumba, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador.

August Belmont, treasurer of the Commission of Mercy, yesterday acknowledged gifts amounting to \$701.88. The committee's fund is \$122,128.72. Gifts of \$100 each were received from William H. Nichols, 25 Broad Street; Henry D. Shappe, Providence; J. Dives,

## BERGDORF GOODMAN

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Reading, Penn., and R. H. I. Goddard, of Providence, the Sabbath schools of Lawrenceville, Ill., sent \$140.

Contributions amounting to \$13,104 were acknowledged by the British American War Relief Fund, its dance netted the fund \$728.44.

**Gifts for Children.**

Gifts and messages to the homeless little ones who are being uprooted by the Princess Marie Jose of Belgium are coming by thousands into the office of the Belgian Relief Fund.

When the Easter Argosy's precious freight is unloaded and the little daughters of the orders of Belgium see the great volumes which are to become a part of the permanent records of her country she may get a gleam of confidence from a message received yesterday. For it was inspired by Hope, the two-months-old daughter of Richard Harding Davis. The letter with which Mr. Davis enclosed his check is as follows:

"I wish to give the children of this country an opportunity to help those of Belgium will have three good results:

"It will assist in keeping the Belgian children and the 20,000 babies born since the war began from starving; to the children of this country it will be a lesson in selflessness, and it will teach those who will form the next generation, while they are still young, that war is wicked, wasteful and most cruel to those who are the most innocent.

"When I was in Belgium I saw thousands of children sleeping under hedges and haystacks, with no food but raw turnips. Since then, outside the towns, the state of the Belgians has grown steadily worse, and there are no hope but for the next generation. That your fund is dedicated to the little princess who, with the greater number of the Belgian children, has been driven from her home is a tribute to the Belgian people's spirit. Though of all the monarchs of Europe the most unfortunate, by their courage, self-sacrifice and devotion to their people the King and Queen of Belgium have made themselves the most envied."

"My daughter Hope, aged two months, asks me to send this enclosed check to the 'wartime babies' of Belgium."

Jean Webster, author of "Daddy Long Legs," has written an appeal to American children. It is, in part, as follows:

"Across the ocean there is a little curly-haired girl named Marie Jose who is very very unhappy. Her name is Princess Marie Jose of Belgium. She is unhappy because in her country, which she loves so much, there are thousands of other little girls crying with hunger, and when they stretch out their hands to Princess Marie Jose and beg her to help them she has nothing to give.

"Here in the United States, where there is no war and where the children have plenty to eat, a big ship is getting ready to sail an Easter argosy laden with bread and soup for the children and with the help of the Red Cross a present from the children of America to Princess Marie Jose. But it takes so much to fill a big ship, and there are so many little children hungrily waiting for it on the other side that everybody's help is needed.

"Perhaps you have been saving your money for a long time to buy something you want very much? Am going to ask if you will make a sacrifice and give the money instead to buy food to send in the Easter ship?"

The Belgian Relief Fund yesterday received \$2,031.15, making the total contributions \$862,477.05. Mrs. E. Billings gave \$150, Mrs. Gerald B. Webb \$200 and John McKesson, Jr., \$100.

Children to the number of 200 or more, who are to participate to-morrow afternoon in the benefit for the Lafayette Fund at the Century Theatre, had a dress rehearsal yesterday. Among those who were present at this preliminary presentation of the "Children's Revolution" were Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, Mrs. Henry Claws, Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Mrs. F. W. Daniels, Mrs. Charles de Khan, Mrs. E. M. Fisher, Mrs. Osgood Field, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Mrs. George Gould, Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, Mrs. John Hayes Hammond, Mrs. M. Lawrence Koenig, Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mrs. Charles de L. Oelrichs and Mrs. Francis K. Pendleton.

Dr. Constantin Dumba, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, thanked the American Red Cross yesterday in the name of his government for its activities in Austria-Hungary. Contributions amounting to \$1,570.97 were received at the New York office of the Red Cross. Mrs. Whitehall sent \$500. The total fund in New York is \$464,796.11.

The American committee for the Relief of Babes of Belgium acknowledged contributions amounting to \$402.

## RELIEF COMMISSION TO USE OWN SHIPS

Page Explains Measures Necessary to Protect Cargoes of Food for Belgians.

LONDON, March 2.—Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, today addressed a letter to Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, explaining the diplomatic conditions under which the commission must work, in view of "the present maritime conditions about the British Islands."

All foodstuffs, the letter says, must be the absolute property of the commission—either donated or purchased by it from donated funds and must become so at the port of departure. In no other way can the safety of delivery to Belgium be secured.

These foodstuffs must be transported in ships under the control of the commission, because they are the only ships whose safety the belligerent governments guarantee, and the distribution in Belgium must be carried out absolutely under the control of the commission "because governmental guarantees hold only with reference to food belonging to the commission."

**THIS** button-down-the-front frock for her majesty, the very, very young lady, is of tan linen, given an air of perkiness by the pleated collar and cuffs of cream batiste. Crochet buttons. From Beebe & Shadde.