

What Women Are Doing in the World

Club Calendar.

SUNDAY—Vesper services, Young Women's Christian association, German-American Women's Relief association, German Music Home, Monday in churches. Mrs. Antoinette Funk, suffrage talk, Methodist church, Fortieth and Park streets. TUESDAY—U. S. Grant Women's Relief Corps, picnic at Miller Park. North Side Mothers' club, Mrs. E. L. Barr, hostess. Clio Study club, Miss Pauline Rosenberg, hostess. Prairie Park Needlecraft club, Mrs. J. W. Crumacker, hostess. Lake club, Mrs. G. T. Landley, hostess. Miss Charlotte White, lecture, Dundee Presbyterian church, Prairie Park Needlecraft club. WEDNESDAY—Day day, Young Women's Christian association, German-American Women's Relief association, board meeting, suffrage day, Lincoln state fair, Frances Willard Women's club, Young Women's Christian union, Mrs. A. N. Eaton, hostess. Omaha Women's Christian Temperance union, Young Women's Christian association assembly room, German-American Women's Relief association, German Home, Mrs. J. W. Crumacker, hostess. South Omaha Live Stock exchange, at noon, Miss Marjory Dorman arrives in Omaha. Opening of Negro Women's Christian association home. THURSDAY—Miss Marjory Dorman, Young Women's Christian association at noon, McKinley auxiliary to I. O. O. F. lodge, Metropolitan hall, Weche Story Tellers' league, public library, Side Walkers' league, Temperance association, Emma Hoagland Flower mission, Dinner for Old People's Home family at North Presbyterian church, Omaha Suffrage association, Mrs. Thomas Brown, hostess, M. O. Cunningham, suffrage talk at Hamilton Park Improvement club, Benson Woman's club, Mrs. Charles Hafke, hostess. FRIDAY—Central Mothers' league, Central Park school, Anti-suffrage day, Lincoln state fair, Benson Woman's club, West Omaha Mothers' club, Daughters of 1812, Mrs. Morton Waugh, hostess, Omaha Suffrage association, Mrs. John Matern, hostess. SATURDAY—Miss Marjory Dorman, anti-suffrage lecture, council chamber, city hall, 9 p. m.

The legislature, Miss Ida Craft, who accompanied "General" Rosalia Jones on several of her excursions, is also expected in Nebraska next week.

ONE OF WINNERS IN NEB. STATE PANAMA BUILDING CONTEST.



Miss Vera Webb

Miss Vera Webb, creator, Neb., as a result of her tireless efforts in behalf of erecting subscriptions for the fund to erect a Nebraska building at the San Francisco exposition, has been awarded the second prize. She secured the second largest number of subscribers which were turned in by the various contestants.

The first meeting of the North Side Mothers' club for the new club year, will be held Thursday at the home of Mrs. E. L. Barr, 325 Camden avenue. The program will be on "Boys," and roll call will be responded to with quotations on "Boys." Rev. J. A. Maxwell of Cavalry Baptist church will give a talk on that subject, and Mrs. Barr will read a paper on "Methods of Establishing Right Ideals." Mrs. Fred Crane will give a reading "Boys that are Wanted," Mrs. W. P. Wherry, "A Manly Boy," Mrs. E. W. Powell, "Be a Gentleman," Mrs. C. H. Ballard, "Dean Stanley's Advice," and Mrs. G. E. Hegerow, "Be Content." Musical numbers will be given also.

The Central Park Mothers' league will meet Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the Central Park school. Election of officers will be held and plans for next year's work discussed. Mrs. P. M. Pritchard will have charge of the story telling hour.

The Omaha Women's Christian Temperance union will meet Wednesday at 2:30 o'clock in the Young Women's Christian association assembly room. Reports from delegates to the state convention, held at Waterloo, will be received and delegates to the state convention at Hastings will be elected.

U. S. Grant Women's Relief corps No. 104 will give a basket picnic at Miller park Tuesday between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m. Members of the post and their families will be guests at the 6 o'clock picnic supper.

"Peace and Arbitration" will be the subject of the program to be given at a

meeting of the Frances Willard Women's Christian Temperance union Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. A. N. Eaton, 1506 Spencer street. Delegates to the state convention, which will be held in Hastings the last of this month, will be elected.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Old People's home held Tuesday at the Young Women's Christian association the matter of raising money for a new building on the tract of land donated by Mr. and Mrs. George Joslyn was left open because of unsettled conditions.

"Peace Day" will be observed in a number of churches today with special prayers and sermons, in response to a call from the national Women's Christian Temperance union president, Miss Anna Gordon. The prayers will be for a speedy cessation of European hostilities.

The Benson Woman's club will hold its first meeting of the season Thursday at the home of Mrs. Charles Hafke, when the Bay View study of English history will be taken up. Mrs. J. Y. Hooper is the leader and papers will be given by Mrs. Starret, Mrs. Irdnie and Mrs. Beasley. Roll call will be answered with quotations on the ocean.

The first meeting of the Weche Story Tellers' league for the new year will be held Thursday at the public library. Hero stories will be studied under the leadership of Miss Mary Krehe. Miss Abigail Manning, Miss Edna Durand and Miss May Gibbs will take part on the program.

The Daughters of 1812 will meet Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Morton Waugh, 189 Lothrop street. The meeting will celebrate the centennial of the Battle of Plattsburg and the writing of the "Star Spangled Banner."

Miss May Lenore Mahoney, instructor in the French department of the Omaha Woman's club, has completed a summer course in French literature and direct method at Columbia college in New York City, and a private course in French diction under Madame Pilar Morin of the Theatre Francaise. Miss Mahoney will stop in Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis, where she will visit the convent that she attended before returning home.

Mrs. T. L. Kimball and Miss Arabella Kimball returned Thursday from the Wisconsin lakes, where they spent the summer. Miss Kimball and Mrs. E. M. Fairfield, president of the Equal Franchise society, have decided to postpone the suffrage pageant which they had planned for this month until later.

Miss Charlotte White, lecturer for the Child Conservation League of America, will speak at the Dundee Presbyterian church, Tuesday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock.

The North Presbyterian Women's society will give a dinner in the parlors of the Old People's Home family. Memorial services will be held for the late Mrs.

HER ENGAGEMENT TO WED JUST ANNOUNCED.



Miss Katherine Becker

George Tilden at the Old People's Home next Sunday.

The regular monthly meeting of the board of directors of the Young Women's Christian association will be held Wednesday.

Mrs. F. H. Cole, chairman of the scholarship trustees of the Nebraska Federation of Women's clubs announces that the Brownell Hall scholarship was awarded to Miss Grace Makers of Lincoln. Miss Irene Wilson was awarded the Mary D. Stoddard scholarship. The two domestic science scholarships and those for art and music will be announced later.

The first honor scholarship which was awarded three years ago to Miss Anita Boltin, Kearney Neb., carried with it a three-year loan of \$200, \$100 of which was

to be paid September 15, 1915, and \$100 February 15, 1916.

Miss Boltin has notified the committee that she will be able to meet the provisions of the scholarship as outlined.

Many applications were received after the closing date, June 1, but the trustees were unable to consider them.

Mrs. G. T. Landley will entertain the Sermo club at her cottage at Carter lake club Tuesday. Mrs. D. G. Craighead will give a suffrage talk.

The propaganda committee of the Omaha suffrage association announces the following meetings for the week: Rev. C. M. Dawson of the Diets Memorial church will be the speaker at a meeting Thursday evening at the home of Mrs. Thomas Brown, 1824 Wirt street.

M. O. Cunningham will address the Hancock Park Improvement club Friday evening.

Miss George Cavell will speak Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. John Matern, 3124 Castellar street. Mrs. L. D. Porter will give vocal solos.

The Negro Women's Christian association made the first payment on their home for Aged and Indigent Negroes, and the home is now open.

Donations of any kind will be gladly accepted and can be sent to 323 Pinsky street or to Mrs. J. H. Smith, president of the association.

ORDINANCE AGAINST BLINDING HEADLIGHTS

Blinding headlights carried by automobiles must be dimmed or less dazzling lamps used if an ordinance being drafted by Assistant City Attorney L. J. Toel is passed by the city council.

The ordinance provides that rays from automobile lights shall not be over six feet above the ground at a distance of 100 feet in front of the machine.

This is to control the use of the blinding lights tipped high so that they blind drivers of other cars half a mile in front and cause accidents," said Mr. Toel.

The ordinance is being drafted at the instance of City Commissioner Dan B. Butler of the department of finances and accounts.

STYLE SHOW COMING SOON

Combination of Theatricals and Fashions at Auditorium.

SPLENDID ARRAY OF TALENT

Allegorical Play of Six Acts Will Be Well Presented, with Vaudeville Sketches Inter-spersion.

A real sure enough style show in the shape of a theatrical production with many characters and high priced talent is now scheduled at the Auditorium for September 21, 22, 23, 24. There will be performances both matinee and evening every day. P. L. Ryan, manager, and Mr. Hoag, an advance agent, were in the city recently, making arrangements for this costly production.

The play will be produced here under the personal direction of Fred H. Morgan, formerly connected with David Belasco. Among the company are twenty-five posers from the Madame Savarie shops, Paris, who managed to arrive here from Paris despite difficulty resulting from the war scare in leaving foreign shores.

Twenty-five models including six men artists will show in Omaha. This is something new in style show. An allegorical play in six acts is to be produced with special scenery requiring two baggage cars for its transportation. The latest fashion designs originating from the fertile conception of designers employed on two continents will be utilized and employed. Mr. Ryan announces that it is not an advertising exhibition and that it does not individualize any particular brand of goods.

Everything in Fashion. When a woman appears on the stage, for example, gowned in the fashionable attire, there is no telling from the standpoint of the audience what brand of garment this may be or what particular firm sells it.

It is merely a matter of showing the exquisiteness of the style independent of the manufacturer or dealer. It is to be a theatrical play of stylish merchandise. The acts of the play will be made up of scenes in fashionable society, at fashionable receptions, parties, and other occasions with a subtle thread of neat plot running throughout.

Between the acts will be staged five high class vaudeville acts. Among the talent in this part of the program is Miss Maria Hennings of Boston, whose soprano voice gained the popular favor of New York audiences where she sang twenty-six consecutive weeks at the Knickerbocker theater, and La Paige and La Paige, the highest salaried solo dancing team will include a part of the grand opera. La Paige and La Paige were induced to accept this contract only through the novelty of a trip through the west. They have appeared before the most fashionable and critical audiences in the east and are rivals to Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle for popular appreciation as interpreters of the latest dance movements.

Antofagasta and Its New Transcontinental Route Across South America

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ANTOFAGASTA, Chile. I have just had a mighty ride from the roof of the world to the level of the sea. I have come from the top of the Andes, in Bolivia, to the Pacific ocean, in Chile, and am now writing in Antofagasta, the chief port of one of the most desert parts of the world. This town lies half way down the great South American desert. It is 2,400 miles from Panama, and two days and more from Valparaiso, the New York of Chile. It belongs to Chile, and it forms its chief gateway to Bolivia and the mighty treasure vaults of the Andes. It is also the gateway to the nitrate fields and to other wonders of this arid part of the world. Through it flows most of the borax used by mankind, and out of it come vast quantities of copper and tin.

Within a few miles of Antofagasta is Chuquiaguata, where the Guggenheim syndicate has some of the largest deposits of low-grade copper on earth. They can be worked at a profit and will soon be supplying the greater part of the copper from the South American continent. Further north, at Uyuni, are tin mines, and down the same road comes the tin of Potosi and Oruro. Indeed, a river of minerals is already flowing through the port and the outlook is that the stream will increase with the development of the enormous deposits of the interior. Antofagasta is also the beginning of the new Transandean road that is to cross the continent by way of Uyuni, Tupiza and the Argentine system. Only about a hundred miles of this railroad remains to be built, and when it is completed travelers can go forth from here to Buenos Ayres in three or four days.

Hope of the Future. The Antofagasta of the present shows the hope of the future. It grows like the thistles on the mountain farms of Virginia, and today looks more like an American town of our arid southwest than anything I have yet seen in South America. The houses are mostly of wood, roofed with galvanized iron. The streets are wide and many of them unpaved. The population reminds one of our frontier. The characteristic sights of the Andes have disappeared. There are no blanketed Indians and no llama's. Wagons, carts and cabs have taken their places. The town is cosmopolitan. You hear every language spoken as you move through the streets, and are jostled by British and Germans, Austrians and French. There is also a large proportion of Chileans. The people are white and the red and mixed races seem to be confined to the Andes.

The harbor of Antofagasta is poor, but it is filled with shipping and the wharves are piled high with goods. There are stacks of Oregon pine, piles of bags of American flour and cords of steel rails and structural iron brought in by our steel trust. The place is the busiest of all the ports between Valparaiso and Panama, and now that the canal is completed it will send north the nitrate, borax, copper, tin and other minerals now pouring into it from the regions behind.

In a comfortable car, and the trip to Antofagasta took only two days. Our train had Bolivian milliners, English, Austrian and American companies. There were, miners of a half dozen different nationalities, and a number of tourists. We stopped for six hours at Oruro and there got sleeping compartments for the rest of the journey. We had dining cars on the trains and we traveled in comparative ease.

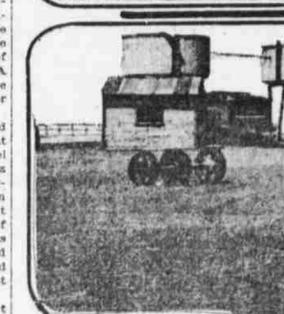
At the same time the fares were much cheaper. Our sleeping berths cost us \$2 a night, and the first-class passenger fare was about \$24 with a charge for our baggage of about 2 cents per pound. I have a number of trunks and my extra baggage cost half as much as the fare. The price for meals on the diner was \$1.50 a day, with an extra charge for mineral water, which was about twice what the same water would cost in the United States.

A Semi-Desert Country. The first part of this trip was over the high plateau of Bolivia. This is a semi-desert country about 600 miles long and of varying width. Its only vegetation is half-starved grass and dry bushes, but it feeds thousands of sheep, alpacas and llamas, and we had animals in it almost all the way down to Oruro. Now and then we passed a village of Indians and always there were the scattered huts of the Aymaras spotting the plain. The latter were round in shape and many of them had roofs made of dried Bolivian milliners. A single family and in addition corrals for its stock.

At one of the stations where we stopped to get our dining car we saw a great drove of llamas. They had brought fuel to the railway for shipment to La Paz and were about to start back with merchandise for their return trip to a town in the hills. The fuel was what I might call Bolivian cord wood. It consisted of the limbs of stunted evergreens, each as big around as your finger. They had been grubbed from the mountains and packed up in bundles about three feet square and two feet in thickness.

Further down the road we saw great piles of peat-moss, another fuel that grows in the Andes. The moss is of a woody resinous nature, and when lighted gives out a great heat. It grows on the top of the ground in disas ranging in size from the diameter of a tin wash basin to that of a tube.

On the way to the station at La Paz



The coal briquettes of Uyuni

bleak and desertlike, but one sees several smoking volcanoes and also great salt lakes with green islands apparently floating upon them. After crossing the Chilean boundary we came to the great borax lakes. These are owned by the borax trust, and they supply the greater part of that mineral for the whole of the world. There are, in fact, only three or four places on earth where borax is found in large quantities. The most important is these lakes. Next in size are some mines on the plateau of Tibet in Asia and last are the deposits found in Death Valley, California. The Chilean lakes seem to be covered with snow, and the snow is the borax that rises to the surface and forms a blanket or crust on the water so firm that men can walk on it. It looks like ice, and you feel like stopping the train for a skate. In some places the crust has been broken up into floating cakes and in others it is being taken out to be refined and shipped to the markets. Some of the borax is as clean as the whitest of spun silk; other pieces are dirty and look like snow that has lain for some time. On the shores of the lake are galvanized iron-roofed refineries, in which the stuff is prepared for the market. We were over an hour going by the largest of the lakes. It is right near the railroad. It is twenty-four miles long and the greatest reservoir of borax in the world. Indeed, it is the chief source of the world's borax supply.

Desert to Coast.

After leaving Bolivia, the whole way down to the sea, and is through the desert. The only green spots are the railway stations watered by the pipe-line from the reservoirs above. The most important town is Uyuni. It has about 5,000 inhabitants, and it is the point where the branch road, now building to connect with the Argentine system, begins. Uyuni has also other roads to the great tin and copper mines nearby, the one being shipped from there over the main line to the sea.

Some of the tin and silver still comes in on the backs of llamas, and that even from Potosi, which is 135 miles away. The llamas come in troops of 100 or more, and take fifteen days on the journey. A railway to that part is almost completed. A private railway connects Uyuni with the mining town of Pulpaco, which has 8,000 inhabitants. This is the center for the Huanchaca silver mines, now owned by a French-Chilean company. The Huanchaca mines are said to have given to the world near 5,000 tons of silver within the last twenty-five years, and they are still yielding enormously. The company uses electricity, getting its force from the Yura river, which has fall enough to develop 3,000 horsepower. The mines have twelve miles of tunnels, and they employ several thousand workmen.

Going up from Uyuni down to the coast, we stopped at Ollague, where a branch line runs off to the Collahuasi copper mines, said to be among the richest in South America. This branch line reaches a height of 13,000 feet, and that of Potosi, north of Uyuni, reaches an altitude of 15,814 feet. Both of these roads are higher than any other railroads of South

St. Peter Symmetrical Mountain.

St. Peter is one of the most symmetrical of the world's great mountains. It is as beautifully shaped as Fujiyama in Japan, Mount Cook in New Zealand, or Mount Moron in Luzon. The mountain rises directly up from the plain. The plain is level, with only here and there a few pebbles or boulders in sight. It is perfectly smooth except for these mighty windrows of lava, containing hundreds upon hundreds of millions of tons. The

rock looks as though it had been ground into pieces by the hammers of giants and piled up by some intelligent force. It is a wonderful sight. I have seen all of the great mountain ranges that wall the western side of this continent. The Andes are said to be the last of the great mountain masses shoved up out of the sea; and of all the highlands they are in many respects the most wonderful. From Panama to Patagonia they form a mighty geological garden such as can be seen in no other part of the world. The combinations of desert and rocks and sky give scenic effects beyond description. Parts of the Andes are more desolate than the wilds of Arabia or the Sahara. They show you how the earth was made, and the terrible throes involved in its making. At times you seem to be traveling upon the very bedrock of the world, and again as though old mother earth, in her original nakedness of bare rock, were laid out before you upon the dissecting table. The walls of broken lava of which I have been writing are perhaps 500 feet high. The stones are dark red and they are piled up in regular masses, forming altogether a whole a hundred times the volume of our excavations at Panama. In other places the volcanoes have vomited sand. Again they have thrown out deposits of rock the size of a walnut, and still again mighty boulders of a semi-metallic nature.

All about the volcanoes of St. Peter and St. Paul the scenery is magnificent, and right away there is a crater, and out by a siphon. This is of a dark red color. Close to the volcanoes are the reservoirs that give Antofagasta its water supply. The water comes from the roof of the continent, and the pipes, carrying it down 100 miles long. The reservoirs are at an altitude higher than the top of Pike's peak. The place is known as the Silloli spring. It has a flow of about 6,000 tons of water per day, the most of which goes to the towns on the ocean in pipes that are eleven inches in diameter.

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Case of Nerves.

After writing a prescription the physician told his patient that the chemist would probably charge him half a crown for making up. Then the patient asked the physician to lend him the money. The physician carefully scratched out a part of the prescription and handed it back, with sixpence remaining. "You can have that made up for sixpence. What I scratched out was for your nerves."

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