

# The Daily Nebraskan

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## INSTITUTIONAL WORK REQUIRES TRAINING

COLLEGE DEGREE NOT NECESSARY, BUT BENEFICIAL

Training, Experience and Personality Are the Three Essentials, Declares Miss Nola Treat

"Institutional management is a technical work," explained Miss Nola Treat, in her talk on "Qualifications for Institutional Management," at 3 o'clock in Faculty hall yesterday. The three qualifications for institutional management are training, experience and a certain type of personality, according to Miss Treat.

A woman must have practical and technical training. "While a degree is not necessary, it gives a certain stamp to your work which is beneficial." The barest essentials require a year's training. The east has good schools for this purpose. Simmons college in Boston is probably the best known school which has a one-year course. No girl under 25 years of age is admitted, except in rare circumstances.

### Institutional Cookery

A woman could have a course in institutional cookery. She should be able to make the product with commercial value in the laboratory. Many schools use their laboratories as cafeterias, Miss Treat said. The course in institutional management has no books. The work is too new. The principles of organization are taken from the technical professions. The girl must learn about equipment. The employers must have proof of her capability. In college they get as much experience as they can; they learn to meet people behind the counter; they have practical experience as a cashier in checking and in dining room work.

The aim in cooking and all practical work is to get skill, to keep place with the employer. She must have accounting, especially percentage, she must understand overhead expense, house management, must have experience in interior decorating, for she is often called upon to furnish a

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## NEBRASKA SONGS FOR CHICAGO ALUMNI FEAST

Charlotte H. Andrus, '92, has written to the secretary of the Alumni association asking for a collection of Nebraska songs for the annual Nebraska banquet in Chicago April 27.

"I have two songs of my own that I am going to try out on the Nebraskans here, so you see I am willing to be of some use, if possible," Miss Andrus writes. She suggests collecting the university songs into a booklet and giving the music to the orchestra to play during the banquet. She says, "I believe it would make a difference in our enthusiasm if we have some good stirring songs in general use."

## OMAHA WOMEN HELP CHILDREN FIND SELVES

Miss Myrtle Fitz Roberts Tells of Making Good Citizens of Dissatisfied Youngsters

Miss Myrtle Fitz Roberts, of the Omaha American Collegiate association, told Wednesday how the Omaha branch was formed. The women of Omaha realized how many children dropped out of school between the ages of 14 and 15 years and that these were the ones who, going from bad to worse, made up the dissatisfied citizens. The women tried to find out what was being done in other places, and they studied the situation in the larger Omaha firms. The association was organized with \$10 in the treasury. The first month \$7 was spent on telephone; \$1 on a desk; the board of education paid the office expense, and they ran the rest of the month on the remainder. Many girls and boys came to the office as a result of the publicity given in the papers, personal letters, and series of talks given at the high school. As a result of the activities of the association, many youngsters have been guided in choosing the work in which they will be most successful.

Carolyn Kimball, '18, went to Wyomere last week to judge a declamatory contest.

## CHAUTAUQUA WORK IS NOT ALL GRIND

MRS. BOILEAU SAYS THERE IS  
PLAY TO BE FOUND THERE

Culture Means Knowing "Something About Everything and Everything About Something"

"I believe that a person, to be really cultured and worth while, must know everything about something and something about everything," quoted Mrs. Maude Kendall Boileau, in her talk on "The Call of the Lyceum and the Chautauqua to Talented Young Women of Today," at the vocational conference at Faculty hall yesterday forenoon. She said a woman whom she met on the train, a woman who had been all over the world, told her this and that she had always remembered it.

Mrs. Boileau first told how chautauqua circuits originated and what remarkable advancement they have made during the past few years. The first lyceum was established by James Redpath in 1868. In 1915 the number had grown to 35,000 chautauquas, comprising 60,000 sessions, which were attended by over 8,000,000 people at an expenditure of over \$5,000,000. Chautauqua influences reach over 20,000,000 people annually and are "one of the greatest factors in educational and

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## SOCIAL SERVICE IN ALL FIELDS OF WORK

MRS. T. F. A. WILLIAMS TALKS  
AT GIRLS' CONFERENCE

Real Settlement Work Done in  
the Homes of the Poorer  
Districts

"The way to get into touch with the people who need your help is to live among them," Mrs. T. F. A. Williams said yesterday afternoon, in speaking of social service work. She asserted that a friend in Chicago was right who said: "To see real settlement work what you want to visit is not Hull House, but a little home down in the Polish district."

Mrs. Williams spoke briefly of the history of settlement work, which originated at Oxford university when a few students attempted to help some of the poorer people of London. Jane Addams was one of the first Americans to take up the work, which is now growing rapidly.

Mrs. Williams said social service consisted of either settlement work or organized charity, the latter being particularly suitable for rural communities. She stated that although settlement work was handled by the schools here in Lincoln, there was a good opportunity to do work in Omaha and a still greater opportunity farther east. The salary of a head worker, Mrs. Williams said, ranges from \$1,500 to \$3,500 a year. The assistants receive from \$1,000 to \$2,000 a year. A fellowship may be secured through a school of philanthropy.

She stated that there was a great need of organized activities in Nebraska, although much good can be done through the home. In conclusion she said: "There is no field of work into which you may go where you can keep out of social service work unless you keep your eyes shut."

## WOMAN PHYSICIAN MUST LOVE HUMANITY

Some of the requisites of a woman physician are common sense, moderate brain power, tact, patience and love of humanity, said Dr. Laura Brown yesterday afternoon. A woman should not go into the profession for the remuneration which she receives, but for the love of the people. It is hard for a woman at first because of the prejudice but women are on the same plane with the men and receive the same pay. The women in the profession while in school are better students than the men; they are more methodical, and they know more when they get through, because they are more conscientious, Dr. Brown asserted.

## GUESS IDENTITY OF CORNHUSKER GIRLS

Lincoln Merchants Offer Prizes to  
Students

Five prizes will be given at the end of next week by four business men down town to the university students who can pick out the eight girls that were elected recently to the Cornhusker girls' page out of twenty pictures that will be placed in Harry Porter's window tomorrow.

Beginning Monday, each student will be given a numbered slip upon which to he or she may write the names of the eight girls that, in his or her opinion, were elected to the girls' page. These will be put in a box and kept there until Saturday of next week, when the winners will be announced and the prizes awarded.

As a first prize, A. C. Townsend will give a portrait which can be finished in any way that the winner desires. Walt, the music man, will give a \$5 ukele, with a couple of selections of the latest "rags." Tucker & Shean, jewelers, will give either a pair of gold cuff buttons or a bracelet. C. H. Frey, the florist, will contribute two dozen American Beauty roses. Harry Porter will give a Waterman's fountain pen. In case that there are more than five correct guessers the prizes will be given to the first five that guessed correctly.

## LIBRARY OFFERS CULTURAL FIELD

BUT NOT A PLACE FOR THE  
AMBITIOUS WOMAN

Miss Horne Tells of Advantages and  
Disadvantages of Being a  
Woman Librarian

"Young people often drift into some line of work by chance, without any definite aim or preparation to secure success," affirmed Miss Lulu A. Horne of the Lincoln public library at the vocational conference yesterday morning, in her talk on "Public Library Work." She emphasized the fact that some people are suited for one thing and some for another, but that in choosing vocations, a person's talents and limitations must be taken into account.

"The American library," declared Miss Horne, "is an essentially modern institution. Although it opens a promising field to well educated women, it is absolutely closed to the woman with only a grade school education." There are no idle hours and the woman who goes into the work with the idea of "little to do" and short hours is very likely to be disappointed. She pointed out that the delicate woman, the woman who may like books but who is not a student and the woman who has ambitions to rise high in the world have no place in the library.

### Salary Moderate

"For a girl who can be content with regular work, a moderate salary and a position that can never be lowering," Miss Horne declares "the work is ideal." It offers a chance for intellectual advancement by throwing one continually with books and intellectual people. Contrary to teaching and many other vocations, cares are thrown aside at the end of the day.

The first library course was established at Columbia university in 1887. Since then courses have been installed in the leading colleges, and library schools have come into existence.

In a talk with Miss Horne afterward, she told of the many humorous experiences she has had. Not long

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## Otoupalik Perfectly at Home

Hugo Otoupalik, wrestling team captain, believes in making himself perfectly at home. The thing can sometimes be carried to an extreme, however, as "Ote" demonstrated on the recent Ames trip, when he was the only Nebraskan to win his wrestling match.

The wrestlers were homeward bound tasting, not the fruits of victory, but rather the bitterness of defeat. In order to cheer them up as much as possible, the best Pullman reservations were made, and their physical surroundings were of the finest. The men for the most part kept in their places, but Otoupalik felt not in the least depressed.

He began to explore the train. On the train was a Pullman containing a number of private compartments and state rooms.

As the husky wrestler journeyed from car to car he glanced now and then in the mirrors that he unavoidably passed, and two or three inspections convinced him that he needed a little renovating. He determined to wash up a bit at the next toilet room.

So he entered a place with a little mirror and a dressing table, a little bit sweller than some of the others, but not less attractive for that reason. Nearby an old gentleman and his wife were enjoying a friendly game of cards.

Otoupalik went to the dressing table, unnoticed by the other occupants of the room, washed his hands, smoothed his hair, mentally powdered his nose, and picked up a comb. He ran it through his locks again, placed the comb tenderly but absent-mindedly in his pocket, and started to leave the car.

Now it happened that one of the other wrestlers had missed the captain of the team and started out to find him. He was horrified to discover him in the private apartment, and watched his actions with breathless awe at the nerve of the man. When "Ote" picked up the comb and so nonchalantly put it in his pocket, the other Cornhusker objected, and firmly insisted that the comb be replaced. Then they departed, their unconscious hosts unaware of the visit.

## The Student Should Know—

### UNIVERSITY TEMPLE

The university Temple was built in 1906 and 1907 at a cost of \$101,000, which includes the complete fitting up of the structure. The building was built by a donation from John D. Rockefeller, who was a close friend of Chancellor Andrews, who obtained \$66,000 from him. The remainder of the fund was contributed by the university faculty, who gave very liberally; the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., some citizens of the city and some women's clubs.

Prior to the building of the Temple, social events were conducted in the upper stories of University hall. Accordingly when Chancellor Andrews put the condition to young Mr. Rockefeller, he made the promise to contribute his share for the building, which was to include rest, music, the drama, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. rooms, a kitchen and a theatre.

Very serious objections were raised by certain citizens over the acceptance of Mr. Rockefeller's liberal gift. They insisted the money was

"tainted," and although eastern institutions benefited by similar donations, western institutions should not accept such money. So strong were their objections that they came near defeating the undertaking.

A building committee consisting of Frank Hall, J. E. Miller, E. H. Clark and E. H. Barbour was appointed to have plans drawn up and to have charge of the erection of the building. Plans were drawn by John Latenser, of Omaha, and the contract let to Louis Jensen, of Lincoln.

The overcrowded condition on the campus compelled the chancellor and the board of regents to change some of the rooms of the Temple from their original purpose to class room usage. But these will eventually revert back to their original purpose and it will become strictly a students' Temple.

Two years after the completion of the building the contractor brought suit for certain bills. For some three years the matter has been in court. A decision was handed down in February, 1916, in favor of the committee.