

# People the Public is Interested In



ISAAC NOYES, PIONEER FARMER AND STATE SENATOR FROM DOUGLAS COUNTY, WHO RECENTLY DIED AT HIS HOME.

ISAAC NOYES, who died at his home near Waterloo, Douglas county, Neb., on December 19, was one of the pioneers of the state, coming here from New York in 1857. He remained in Nebraska two years, securing a fine farm in this county, and then returned to New York, where he was married in 1859 and continued to live for twenty years. In 1879 he returned to Douglas county and settled on the farm he had acquired in his pioneer days. He was a native of Saratoga county, New York, and was 75 years of age at the time of his death. In politics Mr. Noyes was a republican and in religion a Presbyterian. Twice he was elected a member of the New York general assembly and twice he was chosen by the people of Douglas county to be a member of the Nebraska state senate. He was a director of the Omaha Theological seminary and the Bellevue college. A wife and three children survive him.

Aaron Cahn was another of the pioneers of the state of Nebraska whose life went out with the closing year. He was a native of Germany, but came to the United States when a young man and settled first at Cincinnati, O., coming to Omaha in 1857. February 1, 1854, he was married at Cincinnati to Miss Hellman, a sister of the late Meyer Hellman. A pathetic feature of his death was the fact that he and his wife had looked forward for months to the celebration of their golden wedding and had prayed that they might be spared to observe it. Mr. and Mrs. Cahn were the first Jewish family to settle permanently in Omaha. For many years he was engaged in the clothing business, being associated with his brother-in-law, M. Hellman, under the firm name of M. Hellman & Co. He was prominent in social affairs, being an accomplished amateur musician and a member of several singing societies and the Turnverein. A widow and three sons survive him.

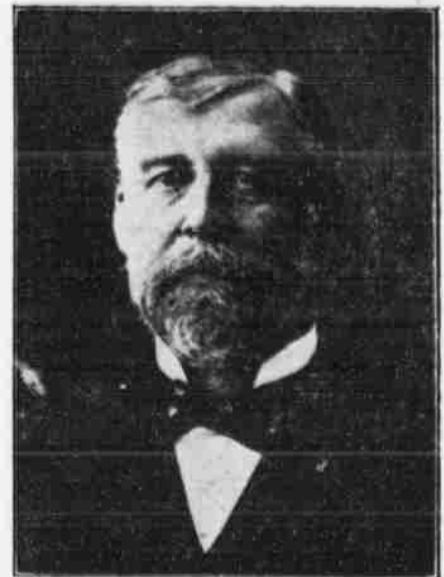
On December 1 Mrs. Nina B. Ecker of Wisner, Neb., issued a little paper called



AARON CAHN, PIONEER OMAHA MERCHANT, WHO PASSED AWAY ON DECEMBER 20.



NINA B. ECKER OF WINSIDE, NEB., PUBLISHER OF THE "CLUB RECORD."



PROF. THOMAS H. M'BRIDE OF IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY, WHO IS PUSHING NATURE STUDY.

ferent purpose. The purpose of science is primarily the attainment of truth, of all truth; the purpose of nature study is rather the development of sentiment. It is not myth, it is not nonsense, it is not childish legend; it is truth, scientifically ascertained and supported truth, simply and clearly stated. Writers of books for nature study, in an effort to arouse sympathy and interest in minds immature, either put science into baby talk or so mingle science and fiction that the story becomes valueless. Furthermore, the study of geology, the making and distribution of soils, the making of the hills, the valleys, are all legitimate objects of nature study, to which attention should be paid in any plan of nature study, especially among an agricultural people."

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gould, who just celebrated their golden wedding, have spent over thirty years of their married life as residents of the city of York, York county, Neb. Mr. Gould was born January 10, 1825, in New York City, where he spent the earlier part of his life. Mrs. Gould, whose maiden name was Jane Ellen Bounds, was born October 17, 1828, and grew to womanhood in Bergen county, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Gould were married at Patchogue, L. I., December 7, 1853. Both have been lifelong members of the Congregational church. They are the parents of six children, all living and residing at York, and are the grandparents of eighteen grandchildren. The accompanying picture was taken the day of their fiftieth anniversary on which occasion they were at home to about 100 of their old-time friends. They still live in their own home with ample means for all their needs. Their lives are brightened and cared for by a devoted son, Mr. Evert Gould, and their daughter, Mrs. Lucy Gould Northrup of the successful business firm of Gould & Northrup. With these and their other children and grandchildren, whose first thought is of "pa" and "ma" and "grandpa" and "grandma," they little realize what time has done in its onward march of years.



MR. AND MRS. W. H. GOULD OF YORK, WHO RECENTLY CELEBRATED THEIR GOLDEN WEDDING.

"The Club Record," devoted to women and women's clubs, and sent it out all over the state to club women. She has been in the newspaper business with her husband, J. C. Ecker, for about twenty years, in Nebraska and Iowa. For three years she was editor and publisher of the Dixon Tribune at Dixon, Neb., and about two years ago Mr. Ecker purchased the Winside Tribune, and she has been his assistant in the office until last spring, when Mr. Ecker was obliged to go west for his health, and is still in Washington. Since that time Mrs. Ecker has had charge of the Tribune and has been very successful in its publication. She prints the little club paper herself, doing all the work except the presswork.

"Nature study has now become a fad among us," said Prof. Thomas H. Mac-

bride, professor of botany in the State university of Iowa. "So-called 'nature work' is conspicuous in several grades. Text books professing to give the information needful for nature study or nature work are very numerous. There is a demand for a more extended knowledge of the natural world and an effort everywhere to satisfy that demand. Nature study is simply a sympathetic attempt to bring known truth concerning the natural world to the attention and comprehension of those who would learn. All that is offered in nature study today will be, of course, in accordance with the principles of art and science. In other words, real nature study is real science, differing from the more formal presentation of scientific truth only in that it is less comprehensive, less complete and holds in view a somewhat dif-

## Woman Pleads the Cause of Home

GIRLS should be reminded that too soft hands suggest a soft brain, that hand and brain both grow and are educated together. Every girl should cook, sew, clean, burnish and perhaps wash, have something to do with flowers, develop some domestic taste in place of the shame so often felt by high school girls for their lowly homes for which their education breeds calamitous distaste.

Making this estimate of what a girl should be able to do and urging women to go back to the wash tubs and bake ovens, dignify household labor by regarding it as a science to be taught and acquired, Mrs. Lynden Evans in an address before the Chicago Woman's club urged that "in the end the highest results for the human race will be attained in the spiritual and intellectual recognition of the eternal feminine and the everlasting masculine."

"Women will never be the equal of men," declared Mrs. Evans, "until they lift their peculiar occupations to the height of intellectual development and moral power which has won recognition in all the other fields of life and will in this. This attainment men are today waiting to applaud."

Mrs. Evans' subject was "The Training of Our Marthas." The speaker deplored the fact that it is necessary to introduce facts to demonstrate that home making is a woman's occupation.

"We have in America," said the speaker, "15,000,000 of private homes. It is a safe conclusion that every home must have some kind of a housekeeper, good, bad or indifferent, therefore there must be 15,000,000 of housekeepers. Add to this number 2,000,000 of domestic workers and we have 17,000,000 of women at least engaged in home-

making as against 3,000,000 in outside occupations."

Mrs. Evans then declared that the women taking advantage of higher education to engage in professions have increased one-tenth of 1 per cent compared with trade at 3 per cent.

"This means," declared the speaker, "that our present education, as given at large unfits the woman for her home life by neglecting to develop her knowledge and ability, by lowering her ideal of home life, and does not fit her for anything else. The absolute incompetency of the ordinary girl when she first comes from school is fully realized only by the parent who tries to fit her into her usefulness in the home or the friend who tries to find her employment if she needs it."

Mrs. Evans urged that home making is regarded by the large masses of women today as a necessary evil rather than as a privilege. She held that the problem of divorce is one "which we are all reluctantly facing, that the foundation of the national life, the home, is in need of fostering care," and that the saddest part of this situation is that the danger which threatens is greatest in the so-called better educated classes, and those who are striving to attain a false education, which they consider higher.

"It is the hard working, home making wife of the laboring man that will tide us over this national error," declared the speaker.

Mrs. Evans laid the blame at the door of the modern school for the aversion of the average girl to domestic work.

"She comes out of long years of school," declared the speaker, "in which home management and home occupations have found little or no place; she has been carefully trained to demand a reason for every-

thing and is then expected to take up an occupation in which she is given no reason for anything, except usage, past and present. To the frivolous mind it is too confining, and she turns to afternoon teas and luncheons as fine opportunities either to escape her domestic problems or to abuse her servants to her neighbors."

Mrs. Evans declared that she would not deny women higher education, that they should be given all they want, but that it should be directed to usefulness in the home.

"This does not mean washing dishes and dusting without intelligence," asserted Mrs. Evans. "It means the understanding of sanitary laws, the grasp of keeping the human-machine in order, the inspiration of art, the expression of peace and cheerfulness. It means spiritual insight, educational power, manual ability. To the woman who holds the comfort of a man battling with the world in her hands her calling is as high as is that of a commandant of a battleship."

Mrs. Evans denied that housekeeping lacks the opportunity for the display of woman's creative ability, as has been charged by the professional women.

"The arrangement of color and comfort of the home," she argued, "the variety necessary to a good table, the maintaining of an atmosphere of hospitality and mutual helpfulness—all these call for an outpouring of self, of the constant adjustment of circumstances to high ideals that is none the less creative because transitory."

Mrs. Evans urged that housewives should give their servants an opportunity for study in domestic science, that children should be taught that they are a useful and integral part of the household by being

assigned duties to perform at an early age.

The speaker declared that domestic science should be made a part of the public school curriculum and made an integral part of a girl's education and not a fad.

"It should be done soberly and discreetly," she said. "Here in Chicago there is a great need of co-operation with the board of education for a high standard in this work."

Mrs. Evans urged the establishment by an intelligent body of experienced housekeepers of "an educational institution that can be the instrument of its usefulness." This body, the speaker declared, should cooperate with educators and advise them. It should conduct experiments leading to the best methods of applying the science to the home. It should encourage original research and should conduct mothers' meetings where the mothers are shown how to co-operate with their daughters studying in the schools, thus bringing practical results. It should develop training so that women needing to earn a livelihood may find it in some domestic fields.

"The kitchen is the heart of the home," she said. "Its industries intelligently understood are the most educational of all possible influences, and to overcome the alienation school often breeds for home life in the modern American girl is one of our most serious problems."

### "Up Against It"

The queen of Sheba had received King Solomon's gifts.

"No," she wept, "I didn't enjoy them one bit. He took the price tags off and I don't know where to exchange them!"

Sobbing, she bewailed the stupidity of the masculine mind.