

# Young Women's Christian Association Opens Building Campaign

### Organization to Raise Funds for the Erection of a Home for the Proper Carrying on of the Work that is Being Done by This Rapidly Growing Omaha Institution

Twice within the past twenty years the citizens of Omaha have been called upon to erect a suitable building for the Young Women's Christian Association, the first time in 1886 and '87, when the present building at Sixteenth and Douglas street was built at a cost of \$60,000, and last year when something over \$125,000 was solicited for the new building being erected at Seventeenth and Harney streets. And the city is proud of a work for young men which has made such demands. And space with this Christian movement for men has grown a sister work for young women, the Young Women's Christian Association, but so modest have been its demands that, although it is about to enter its fourteenth year and has a membership of over 1,800, it is comparatively little known beyond the circle that is interested in it.

It was with something approaching amazement, therefore, that many people received the announcement that the Young Women's Christian Association is about to begin an active canvass for \$125,000 for the erection of a building that will be adequate to its actual needs. Last summer the association purchased the triangular property at the southwest corner of Seventeenth and St. Mary's avenue at a cost of \$15,000. Of this \$15,000 was subscribed by the members and the remainder by business men and others. The lot is two-thirds again as large as the ordinary city lot and, while its location is considered of the way by many, it is especially convenient for the several hundred business women who visit its rest, lunch and reading rooms daily.

**Date for Active Campaign.**  
March 15 the active canvass for the \$125,000 will be begun and will last one month. In this a large number of prominent local women, besides several national workers, will participate.

In addition to these 100 young business women, members of the association, have organized in teams of ten for the raising of at least \$10,000, and while this may seem a small proportion to be raised by the members, considering the restrictions placed upon their canvass it will be a creditable accomplishment. It is by this means that it is hoped to reach the small subscribers—the individuals, men and women, with whom the finance committee might not come in contact but who might, and are desired to help, even to a small extent. Women have ever had to look well to the little things, and the finance committee realizes that there is to be no exceptions in their canvass.

The first active steps in the campaign were taken a week ago when the 100 business women members met together at a banquet, in the association rooms, guests of the finance committee, and outlined their plans.

**Women Have Waited Long.**  
The association took its first steps toward a building in 1887, but at that time the Transmississippi exposition project seemed all that could be taken care of and the

women were asked to wait. They cheerfully complied and did efficient work in raising money for the educational department of the exposition. Since then, other enterprises of a public and general character have made demands upon the city and for each and all of these the association has had to wait. Three years ago an organized effort was begun to secure the much needed building and the time since then has been devoted to acquainting the public with the great need as well as the preliminary work. So nearly has the association been self-supporting that the committee has had to explain away many erroneous ideas that had resulted through ignorance of the work. The fact that the great work done in the past, has cost the public so little encourages the women to believe that the money required for the building will be freely given and that they will be equipped for the much needed and rapidly growing work.

**Some Existing Buildings.**  
And in the face of this canvass about to be made, a few facts regarding the association buildings of other cities and how they have been acquired may be opportune. The Detroit building, which is the largest and perhaps the most completely equipped, cost, with the furnishings, \$100,000. Of this amount \$50,000 was given by Miss Grace Whitney Hoff and another \$25,000 was the bequest of her father. The lot cost \$40,000. The building, which is a five-story structure, is the center of the women's interests of the city. Its school of domestic science is a model and an inspiration to other associations to "go and do likewise."

The Minneapolis building, which was the gift of Mrs. W. S. Benton as a memorial to her husband, cost, with the lot, something over \$100,000, the furnishings were given by the citizens.

The Milwaukee building was erected a few years ago at a cost of \$20,000 and was the gift of Miss Plankinton of that city. The lot was purchased by the citizens. These are three of the largest association buildings in this country, and while they are all comparatively new buildings their work has already outgrown them. It is profiting by the experience of these associations that the Omaha women propose to erect a building that will be adequate to the demands so rapidly increasing.

Poughkeepsie has just dedicated a handsome new building, of which it is said that every citizen contributed to its building fund.

**Organization of Local Society.**  
Lowell, Mass., Paterson, N. J., Rockford, Ill., and Ottumwa, Ia., are other cities that have or will dedicate new buildings within the year and there are forty-five others in process of erection besides these, indicating the demand and the recognition of the value of this work, of which it has been truly said: "It touches the girl at any point of contact and from that point proceeds to help the whole girl." Twenty-five cities, most of them smaller than Omaha, already have Young Women's Christian Association buildings.



FLASHLIGHT PHOTOGRAPH OF THE YOUNG WOMEN WORKERS WHO WILL TAKE PART IN THE CAMPAIGN TO RAISE THE Y. W. C. A. BUILDING FUND.

Thirteen years ago, April 24, 1893, the Omaha Young Women's Christian Association was organized with fifty-four active and thirty-three associate members, the first work being the furnishing of three rooms in the McCaigue building for a noon rest and lunch room and educational, religious and social work. From this beginning it has grown to the sixth association in this country in point of numbers and third in the number of Bible classes and its lunch and noon rest for women.

Before the close of the first year more commodious rooms were secured in the Bee building, and here the association worked and grew until the summer of 1897, when what was known as the old library rooms in the Paxton block were secured. Three years ago five adjoining rooms were rented and in these outgrown quarters the association is housed today.

The membership has grown from the eighty-six charter members to 1,845 members and the work has grown apace. The first year there were 11,775 lunches

served. Last year there were 16,142, or an average of \$30 daily. The receipts for all purposes the first year were \$1,163. Last year they were \$16,764.45. For thirteen years the association has faithfully administered to the spiritual, intellectual and social wants of young women, and it is one of the most nearly self-supporting associations in the country.

In this respect it is looked to with admiration by all other associations, but national workers have on several occasions criticized its independence on the ground that in asking so little of the community it prevented many from knowing of its work. Last year about \$50 was solicited for running expenses, this being the largest amount ever asked, and was only made necessary through a necessity of additional equipment that drew heavily upon the association finances.

**Work of the Organization.**  
The devotional work includes Bible study, a gospel service every Sunday afternoon, a noon meeting every Friday and special meetings during the year. The enrollment in the Bible classes is 238. The educational department provides classes in literature, English, arithmetic, vocal music, French, German, Spanish, elocution history and under the industrial classes sewing, millinery and embroidery are taught. Two hundred and thirty-nine women are enrolled in these classes. An entertainment course of five or six lectures, musicals or recitals supplements the class work.

The gymnasium has provided recreation and a thorough course in gymnastics by a graduate physical director. With poor facilities and meager equipment the highest enrollment in this department has reached 336.

The noon lunch furnished wholesome and well cooked food at prices considerably less than it can be provided at other places, this being made possible by the volunteer service of women of the city who take regular turns helping with the

serving. With this help and the cafeteria plan of serving very little hired help is required and so the lunch room yields a small profit to the association.

The rest rooms are equipped with couches, to which scores and scores of tired women come daily for rest, especially during the noon hour, which is improved to the utmost by women employed in the stores who must be on their feet the greater part of the day. The reading room is furnished with the best current magazines, periodicals and daily papers and a small library and also a supply of comfortable chairs.

The extension work includes visits to factories with noon meetings and Bible and industrial classes; Bible classes in the commercial colleges and a branch in the southeast part of the city with classes and social gatherings for those who live too far away to come to the central rooms. During the past year employment has been found for 151 women and 142 have been directed to suitable boarding

houses. The association work is carried on by a board of directors and six salaried secretaries. The rooms are open from 9 a. m. until 9:30 p. m. every day with Sabbath meetings that stand for the best things, the building of character, the culture and protection of womanhood.

And this is but an outline of the work being done. The present quarters are entirely outgrown and the class work is carried on under a handicap. There is still a wide field among the 10,000 wage earning women of Omaha that the association has only entered, but expansion is impossible, and until a building adequate to these demands is secured the association can only hold its own with the present membership.

The lunch and rest rooms are so crowded during the noon hour that scores of women who would patronize them cannot take the time waiting in line to be seated or to wait their turn for a vacant couch.

**Supported by the Members.**  
The association derives its principal support from its membership dues, the active membership fee being \$1 a year. The associate membership costs the same, \$1 a year, and carries every privilege except that of voting at the annual meeting. A gratifying number of women are giving their support through a sustaining membership of \$3 a year, the privilege being the same as the \$1 membership. A life membership costs \$25.

Slight additional charges are made for the class work, which is necessary to its support.

In the associations of some of the larger cities more young women are enrolled in the educational classes than in any one of the women's colleges of this country, and as has been said, "Here is a means of education—not a college education—but an education for the girl who missed college; the girl who does not know our language; the girl who was taken out of school when in the fourth grade to go to work in a mill or in a shop; the girl who has missed the opportunity of an early education."

As has been so well stated by an officer of the local association: "In the changed and changing social and industrial conditions, women by the thousands must go out of the home to help do the world's work, just as in all times past she has done her share in the home. There are questions to be settled by organizations, unions, by legislation, state and federal, to meet humanely the conditions of the wage-earning woman; but there is need now and will be when all is done for the community to make up to these women the lack of home, school and church privileges. This in a most emphatic way the Young Women's Christian Association does, not in a charitable or patronizing way, but in a dignified, self-respecting way. Not alone to the wage-earning woman, but the women of the home and the girls who have had college advantages, the association ministers and gives opportunity for fellowship, culture and service. Every gift and talent may be exercised for the good of others."

# How Fine Cattle and Horses Are Raised in the British Northwest

(Copyright, 1906, by Frank G. Carpenter.)  
**C**ALGARY, Alberta, March 1.—(Special Correspondence of The Bee.)—Calgary is the capital of the cowboy country of the wild Canadian west. What was once known as the Great American Desert extends from Montana north into Canada. It comprises a region more than twice as large as Ohio, running from the Rocky mountains eastward, devoted to grazing. The land though semi-arid is covered with the richest of grasses and it is now supporting hundreds of thousands of cattle, horses, sheep and hogs. According to the last census there were 1,000,000 cattle in Manitoba and the northwest, a little more than a third that many horses, and about 600,000 hogs and sheep. Large herds are now brought from Texas here to be fed and more than 40,000 calves were shipped on the hoof last year from Calgary to England. Just north of this region there is a dairy country where they are establishing creameries with government assistance, and where they expect to raise butter and cheese for British Columbia and the orient.

**Great Canadian Ranges.**  
These stockmen claim to have more grazing lands than we have. I have traveled for hundreds of miles east and north of Calgary through a rich prairie country covered with grass, and I am told such lands run south to the United States line. The Canadians say that their possible ranching area is bigger than Texas, and some describe it as equal to six states as large as Pennsylvania.

The most of this country is now let out on government leases. The annual rent is 4 cents an acre, but the grass is so thin that it takes twenty acres to feed one head of stock, and the government will not permit more than that average number to be grazed on any of the ranches.

Our own cattle country has been greatly overstocked. The grasses have been so cut off that they will not come up and our agricultural department is encouraging re-seeding the plains. Here, in Canada, everything is under rigid government supervision. The mounted police patrol the ranches. They enforce the protection of

the cattle against diseases, and have dipping stations where all the stock that comes into the country is examined and treated to prevent the introduction of Texas fever and other plagues. These police have veterinary surgeons with them and they watch carefully all cattle from the United States.

**Land of Fine Stock.**  
Most of the stock raised here is well bred. One thousand dollars is by no means a high price for a bull, and there are cattle sales at Calgary every year which compare favorably with any in the United States. The favorite animal is the Short-horn, but there are many Polled Angus and Galloways. The best breeding stock comes from England, and there are some ranchmen who make a specialty of raising choice beef for the English market. The Canada Cattle company, which has 40,000 head on its different ranches, ships its stock on the hoof to England. The animals are all grass fed, and the sanitary regulations are such that they must be killed within eight days after landing in Great Britain.

Sir William Van Horne has a big farm in western Canada which is noted for its fine cattle, and there are many rich farmers in Manitoba. Right in the heart of the wheat belt Thomas Greenway, a former premier of that province, has a farm of 2,000 acres, but he plants only one-half of this in grain and devotes the balance to raising highly-bred Short-horns. He has now 200, and says they are the most profitable part of his farming operations.

**The Armour of Canada.**  
One of the best known ranching men of the west is Patrick C. Burns of Calgary. He is the Armour of this part of the world, and is sometimes called the cattle king of the British northwest. He shipped 2,500 carloads of beef last year, and he has now about 20,000 head in his yards. He has a big trade with Manitoba, British Columbia and Alaska. At the beginning of the Klondike gold discovery he got \$1,000 apiece at Dawson for steers, and as much as \$1 a pound for beef on the hoof.

Pat Burns came to Calgary about twenty-five years ago, and began life by plow-

ing up the prairie at so much per acre. He turned his savings into cattle, and let them graze on government lands. As he made more money he bought more cattle, and, to make a long story short, he is now a millionaire and is growing richer and richer. It was in his office in Calgary that I chatted with this man on cattle raising.

"There has never been such a country for money making as this. All we have had to do has been to turn the cattle out on the prairie and let them grow into gold. The climate is such that they can feed out of doors all the year round and the grass fattens them almost as well as grain. I am now shipping to Liverpool stock which have never tasted corn. They are grass fed and their flesh is hard enough to stand the voyage."

"Not as well as grain fed stock?" asked I.

"Perhaps not," was the reply. "But they cost less to raise and they are worth more money to us."

**Canada Cattle for England.**  
"What can you get for a good steer, Mr. Burns?"

"A 4-year-old fit for the market will bring \$40 here," he was the reply.

"What will it sell for in Liverpool?"

"Seventy-five or eighty dollars. It costs just about \$20 to get it there, for we must send it 2,000 miles by rail and then across the Atlantic ocean. The people who handle such cattle expect to make \$1 or \$1 a head."

"How much do such animals weigh?"

"I have shipped many which have averaged one ton each, and we sell hundreds which will weigh 1,500 pounds. Such beasts are entirely grass fed."

"But will not the stock business now fall off? I understand that the ranches are being cut up into farms."

"Yes, that will be the case with ranching pure and simple, although stock raising will increase. It now takes ten acres of wild grass to support one steer, while on the farms the same land will support ten. We have now about 150,000 cattle in this vicinity. We shall eventually have 1,500,000."

"But what kind of feed can you raise for

fattening stock? You are too far north for corn."

"We don't expect to raise grain. We graze them on oats and barley. Much of the best meat is now made of wheat. The screenings and rough wheat are saved for feed and the cattle graze on the stubble. When wheat is low it is more profitable to feed it than sell it. I know a man who recently tried the experiment of fattening hogs with wheat. He put sixteen and he fed them on wheat that cost 70 cents a bushel. The hogs fattened so easily that his wheat, turned into pork, netted him a \$12.5 a bushel. Wheat at 50 cents a bushel will bring far more in pork or beef than at the elevator."

"Barley is another feed that makes good beef," continued Mr. Burns. "It grows well in Canada and it will to a large extent take the place that corn does in the United States. Our barley fed hogs will bring several cents more per pound than our corn fed hogs. I expect to see a large number of hogs shipped to Liverpool."

"Does Canada buy much of our meat?"

"Yes, we get most of our pork from Chicago, and we are also buying veal to fill out our shipments to England. All our meat that comes here pays a tariff of 2 cents a pound, but even at that your packing arrangements are on such a vast scale that you can't get it to sell well here. We are also importing poultry into eastern Canada from the United States. I brought in twenty-five carloads of turkeys last Christmas. Eventually we will raise these things ourselves, and we will be shipping fowls direct to England."

**Raising Blooded Horses.**  
One of the large stock businesses here is horse raising. I saw thousands of horses feeding on the prairies between here and Medicine Hat, and passed large herds on my way north to Edmonton. The horses are fine looking. The day of the broncho and the broncho hunter have passed, and the animals now breeding are handled by the stockmen so that they are comparatively tame when ready to break. Nearly all the best known horses are represented. There are Clydes from Scotland, thoroughbred Shires from England and Percherons from France. Some of the ranchers are raising trotting stock and others pack saddlers for our city markets. Robin Adair, which recently took the first prize at the New York horse show, was reared just outside of Calgary, and near by there is a stockman who has 1,500 Percheron mares. There are stallion shows here every year and they compare with the cattle shows in quality.

**Visit to a Horse Ranch.**  
I drove out over the prairie yesterday to the Robinson horse ranch. This is devoted to rearing Clydesdale and Shires for the markets of British Columbia and eastern Canada. These horses are in great demand in the mining regions, some of them going as far north as Alaska. Leaving Calgary, we drove for several hours over a rolling prairie covered with a thick grass, now cured into hay. It is brown on top but green near the roots. The horses feed on such grass all the year round. They are pastured in the midst of the winter, even when the ground is covered with snow. They paw the snow away with their feet, and, as the cowboys tell me, come out hog fat in the spring.

The ranch buildings here consist of a dwelling worth perhaps about \$2,000, a barn the size of a country livery stable and a number of corrals. The horses live on the prairies and the buildings are comparatively cheap. The owner of this ranch, although he is worth \$500,000, lives as simply as the ordinary store clerk of one of our cities. His house here is comfortable, but not pretentious, and during our call his wife apologized for her appearance, saying that she had just come from superintending the dressing of some hogs which had been killed that morning. She chatted freely about her ranch life, saying that she preferred it greatly to that of San Francisco, where her girlhood was spent.

In a chat with Mr. Robinson about horse rearing he said:

"Our horses take care of themselves. We graze them for a part of the year on the prairies here near the Elbow river, and later on drive them to the foothills of the Rockies, where we have another large grazing territory. We find it best to let the horses hustle for themselves. They come out stronger and are worth more than grain-fed stock."

"I find somewhat the same notion being held by the cattlemen and sheepmen here as in the United States. The government regulates where the sheep ranges are to be and the result is that there are fewer sheep than cattle or horses."

The cattlemen also object to the farms which are growing up in the stock country. Within the last few years it has been found that almost all of these semi-arid lands will raise winter wheat, and a large part of such lands are being turned into farms. I met here at Calgary a Chicago man who had fenced in 1,500 acres. He had bought this tract in the heart of a rich grazing country and was about to raise winter wheat. The stockmen warned him to leave and cut his fences. After they had done this several times he called upon the head of the mounted police, Colonel Saunders, and said:

"I have come to see if my rights cannot be protected. I am not a Canadian citizen, but I am an American who has bought property in Canada. I have a clear title to my farm, but your stockmen say that I shall not till it and they have cut my fences again and again."

"I think we can protect you," replied the chief. "I will send you an officer and he will swear in your hired men as members of our police force. After that they can arrest anyone who dares touch your fences or destroy your crop. If the intruders resist arrest and your men shoot them in carrying out their duties that act will be perfectly legal."

Thereupon the Chicago man went back to his ranch. A few days later his hands were made temporary members of the mounted police, and from that time on he had no further trouble.

**Draft Horses Pay Best.**  
"What breeds of horses are the most profitable?"

"We can make more money from draft horses than from any others. I have about 200 4-year-old animals which will weigh 1,500 pounds apiece. Those horses will bring \$50 a pair, and they are far easier to raise than the thoroughbreds and require less trouble to train them for the market."

"What breeds are your draft animals?"

"They are chiefly Clydesdales. I like them better than the Percherons. Their limbs are cleaner and they are better for general purpose horses."

"How are they broken?"

"We have little trouble as to that," replied the horse rancher. "I have one boy who has broken more than 1,000 horses. We first get them used to the halter. This is a matter of a couple of hours. After that we hitch up each animal with a quiet old stager and drive the team about for a day or so. Later still we harness the horse up with another horse of the same age which we are training. We put on the brakes and let the colts go as fast as

they please, holding tight to the reins. The pulling of the wagon soon tires them out and in a short time they are ready for general use."

**Stockmen Against Farmers.**  
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**Prattle of the Youngsters**  
"Now, Tommy," said the fond parent, "who was it that discovered the handwriting on the wall?" "The teacher," promptly replied Tommy, "and I did it with my new pencil 'an' kept me in."

Little 4-year-old Mabel, who had become weary of that life, climbed on her father's knee the other evening and said: "Papa, I do wish you would save some money and buy us a back yard."

Little Elsie—What do they call the man who goes around looking for people who don't pay enough taxes?

Small Elmer—A taxidermist, I guess.

Little Elsie—Why is he called that?

Small Elmer—Papa says he skins everybody, so I suppose that's why.

Guest (at dinner)—Aren't you going to eat any of the pudding, Harry?

Harry—No, ma'am, I guess not.

Guest—Don't you like it?

Harry—Yes, ma'am; but mamma said I'd have to cut it out if you took two plates of it.

Small Bobby—Say, papa, what makes giraffes have such long necks?

Papa—God gave them long necks so they could reach the leaves of the palm, which only grow at the top of the tree.

Small Bobby—Well, why didn't God make the leaves grow lower down?

Kitty called up her father by telephone.

"Hello, papa?"

"What is it, dear?" he asked.

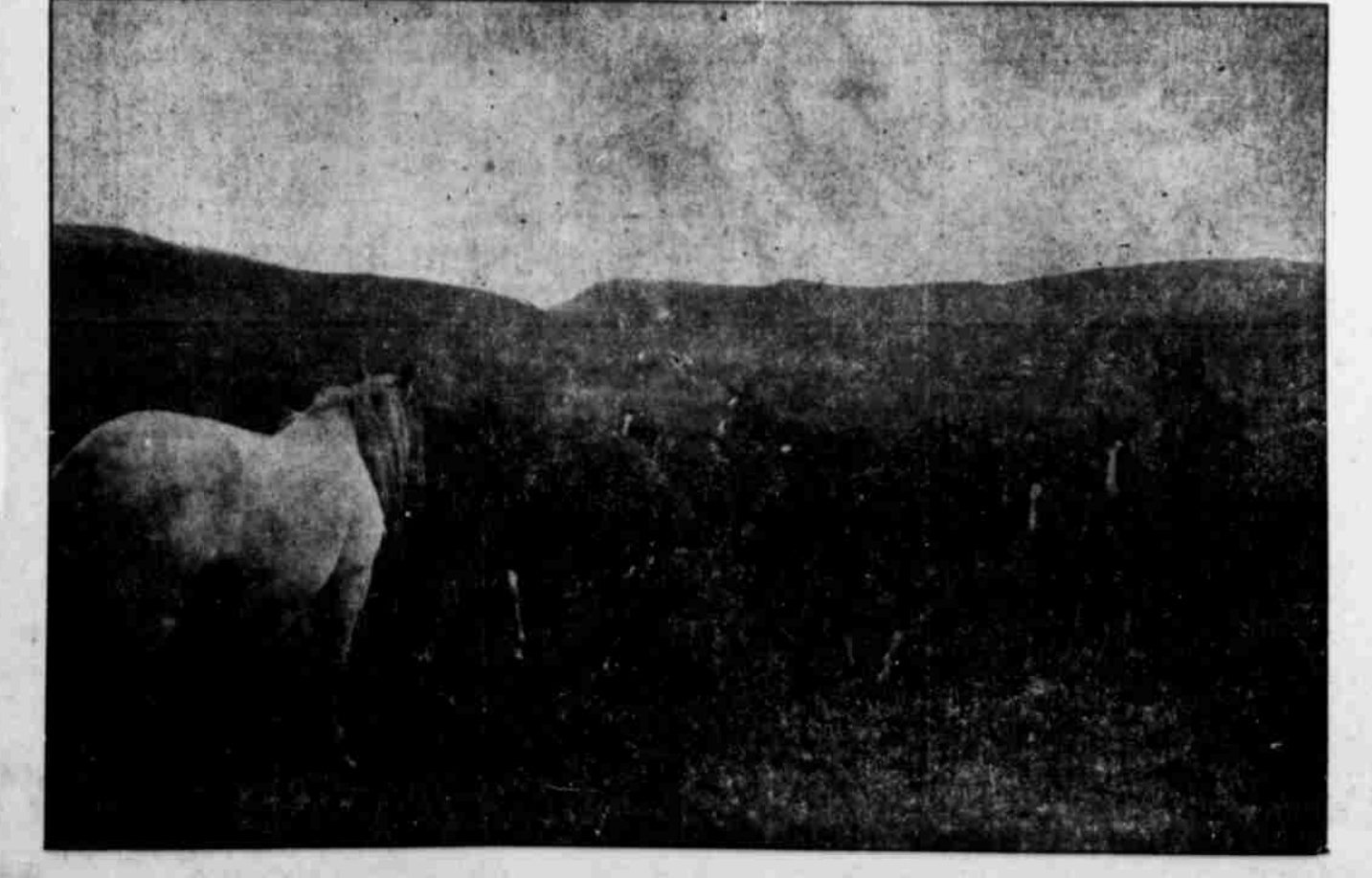
"I wish you'd bring me some c-a-n-d-y when you come home this evening."

"All right, Kitty; but why do you spell it out?"

"I don't want anybody else to know what I'm saying."

Canada results in good order being everywhere kept. The farmers are regularly visited and cattle thieves are vigorously punished. Indeed, the general order in both town and country is superior to that of the western parts of the United States.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.



CLYDESDALE HORSES ON PRAIRIE, WHERE THEY GRAZE THE YEAR ROUND.



FINE STOCK ON SIR WILLIAM HORNE'S RANGLI.