

For and About Women Folks

Women in Trade and Industry.
 WRITER in the Technical World magazine turns into an instructive industrial story a series of dry statistical tables on the gainful occupations of women, compiled by the census bureau. According to the statistics there were 1,300,000 women engaged in various employments in 1900, an increase of 23 per cent in the decade from 1890 to 1900. In that period the total number of women increased only 22 per cent. In other words, the number of women at work increased half again as fast as the total number of all the women in the country. Roughly speaking, it may be said that while in 1890 one woman in every six went to work, in 1900 the proportion had increased to one in every five.

Among the significant facts adduced from the statistics the writer cites the following: Out of the 356 gainful occupations enumerated by the census of the United States there are only eight in which women do not appear. In all the other 297 there are accredited representatives of the coming sex in numbers ranging from two to 60,000.

The eight occupations in which women do not appear fall into two classes: In the first of these classes the absence of woman is due to the tyranny of man. There are no women soldiers in the United States army. There are no women sailors in the United States navy. There are no women marines in that navy. And there are no women firemen in the municipal fire departments of American cities. All this is simply because women have been ruled out. With different regulations there might be different results. In Sweden there is a fire department in which women are frequently employed. And the fighting done by women at the siege of Saragossa in Spain during the Napoleonic wars has always stood as a spectacular and sufficient proof of feminine valor.

In the remaining four of the eight womanless occupations in this country the absence of women cannot be so readily explained away. It must be simply due to feminine neglect that at the time of the last census there were no women apothecaries and helpers to roofers and stiers, no women helpers to brass workers, no women helpers to steam boiler makers and no women street car drivers. The next census will probably repair this defect. There is no reason why women should not enter these four trades. Already they can be found in trades which are similar, but more difficult. Already there are women roofers and stiers, women brass workers and women steam boiler makers. It is hard to see why they should not be helpers in these trades if they can be full-fledged mechanics. And if, in the case, there were two women motormen in 1900, there is no reason why there should not be women street car drivers in 1910 in cities where horses are still used for local transportation.

Only four occupations, therefore, are today beyond the reach of women in the United States. They cannot be federal soldiers, federal sailors, federal marines or municipal firemen. Everywhere else they have knocked and they have been admitted.

Just about 1,000,000 of America's 5,000,000 gainful women in 1900 were engaged in what the census calls agricultural pursuits. Among these 1,000,000 women agriculturists there were 666,771 farm laborers and 377,738 farmers, planters and overseers. There were also 100 women lumbermen and raftsmen and 113 women woodchoppers.

In the professions women are accepted more as a matter of course than they are in agricultural pursuits. And among all the professions that of teaching is the most thoroughly feminized. It is not surprising, therefore, to learn that in the United States in 1900 there were more than 325,000 teachers. It is decidedly surprising, however, to wake up to the fact that there were only 4,418 stenographers. It is clear that it takes about 1,000 teachers to make as much stir and get as much space in the newspapers as one stage woman. And who would suppose from the relative amounts of comment made upon actresses and women clergymen the latter are more than half as numerous as the former? There were 3,405 women clergymen in the United States in 1900 and they were actively engaged in the religious life of many different denominations.

Engineering is properly regarded as the most difficult profession for women. The engineer has to do rough work in educating himself, and he has to do still rougher work when he begins to practice. Nevertheless, in 1900, there were forty women civil engineers, thirty women mechanical and electrical engineers and three women mining engineers.

Incidentally, there were fourteen women veterinary surgeons.

And women should not forget that modern library science, with its intricate techniques, is providing them with a new and expanding field of professional effort. In 1900 there were 3,125 women librarians in the United States.

There were also 1,098 saloon keepers and 46 women bartenders.

Coming down from the professions of cataloguing books and of mixing drinks, it is observable in a perusal of the census statistics that a man who wanted a new rug might conceivably have all the work done by the women. In 1900, besides the 10 women architects, who come more properly under the professions, there were 150 women builders and contractors in the United States, 157 women masons, 54 women carpenters, fifty-five women plasterers, 123 women plumbers, 123 women painters and two women slaters and roofers. A complete structure in honor of the sex might be erected by these representatives of its modern ingenuity and activity.

The most notable advance made by women in the decade from 1890 to 1900 was in stenography. In 1890 there were 2,370 stenographers and typewriters. In 1900 there were 5,113. This was an increase of more than 100 per cent.

The only occupations in which women are going backward compared with men are those in which they might be expected to go forward—namely, sewing, tailoring and dressmaking. There were fewer seamstresses, tailors and dressmakers in proportion to the number of men in those occupations in 1900 than there were in 1890. Work with the needle seems to be becoming too feminine for women.

What It Costs to Live.
 An interesting series of articles on the actual cost of living has been inaugurated in Harper's Bazar.

The first table is furnished by Mrs. "M. R. W. M." of Binghamton, N. Y. She says that her husband's salary is \$1,500 a year. On this their family of four persons and one maid has to live.

Inside of the last few years rent and the cost of provisions have increased so that the maid has been dispensed with. A woman comes in two days a week to wash, iron and clean. Their present expenses are distributed as follows:

Rent	300
Outside help	50
Laundry	50
Groceries and meat	300
Fuel and gas	100
Clothes for husband	100
Clothes for wife and girls	300
Cleanliness and doctor's bills	50
Amusement and travel	50
Total	1,100

The second table is that of a family of Washington, D. C. In this case also the husband's salary is \$1,500.

The family is smaller—husband, wife, a 4-year-old child and one servant. They live in a suburban village near the city, which explains the heavy items for car fare and husband's lunches. One cannot help thinking, however, that the husband might have made out a lunch on less than 90 cents a day. Counting out Sundays, holidays (he was in a bank) and vacation, it would average even more than that.

Rent	120
Servant	120
Fuel	50
Food	300
Clothing	100
Cost of food, including ice	200
Car fare	100
Husband's lunches	150
Doctor's bill	50
Total	1,190

The husband of the woman who furnishes the next table takes a sandwich with him from home and gets a glass of milk or a bowl of soup for his luncheon. There are four in this family and they live in Newark on \$1,100 a year:

Rent	275
Gas (cooking, laundry and lighting)	50
Food (about 100)	250
Washer woman	75
Child's clothing	100
Sundries (dentist, car fare, lunch for husband, amusements, postage, charity and other extras)	150
Total	1,100

It certainly does seem as if that Washington man ought to be taken in hand, for here is a New York husband who gets \$2,500 a year and spends only \$3 a week for car fare and luncheon, too. His wife makes out her list as follows, for a household consisting of herself, her husband, a 10-year-old daughter and one servant:

Income	\$2,500
Yearly Items—Dress allowance, \$550; car fare and lunches, \$150; church pew, \$30; Total, \$730.	
Monthly Items—Rent, \$50; servant's wages, \$15; most groceries, \$40; gas, \$7; ice, \$2. Total, \$112.	
Total for each month is \$122. This, multiplied by twelve, makes \$1,464 for the year. Add this to the \$730, total \$2,314. This, subtracted from annual income leaves us \$186 for extra bills.	

Servant Girl Problem.
 The problem of domestic help has reached an acute stage this fall in Greater New York. This is not due to lack of help, but because women who work are following the examples of the lawyers and doctors and becoming specialized.

A young matron whose household consists of her husband, herself and a little girl, related peacefully while away during the summer in the belief that she would have little difficulty in finding a woman of all work, who she needed one in the fall.

She set inquiries on foot, on her return, among her friends and their servants, in the expectation that a woman would come from the right sort of a woman. She soon discovered that there were but three in the family, that the washing and ironing would be sent out and that the highest average of wages would be paid.

The answers began to come in, but they were all of the same tenor:

Did she want a cook?
 Did she want a waitress?
 Did she want a second maid?
 Did she want a nurse maid?

No, she wanted a woman who could do all the work, the table could take the child out for a walk in the afternoon, and make herself generally useful.

There was nobody looking for a job at that sort.

Real Japan Behind Closed Doors.
 Travelers may come and travelers may go to the quaint island and empire of Japan and see all the beautiful visions of the temples, the gardens and the streets, but to those who are given the opportunity of seeing the home life of the people, Marian Bonnell, the associate editor of The Housekeeper, has been living in Japan for the last year and was for several months the guest of a Japanese home. In telling of her experience in the first of a series of articles in the Simplicity of the Home Life, which appears in the October number, she tells of the difficulties of seeing the actual life of the home.

In the homes of almost all Japanese families, which entertain foreign guests in the real home rooms, the common regret of tourists that they rarely see even a glimpse of the real Japanese life, as when they call at such homes, they are invariably entertained in these apartments. Usually, though not always, these rooms are extremely poor taste from a western standpoint. Just as did we attempt a Japanese interior we should undoubtedly fall utterly of the oriental effect. However much the foreign guest may be disappointed in not being received in the real home rooms, he cannot fail to appreciate the thoughtfulness which prompted his reception in the surroundings thought to make him most comfortable.

The guests departed, host and hostess, no matter how much they may have seemed to change in style, however, were passed about for both sexes from early times.

"Since 1863 the men have stopped adorning themselves and have devoted their skill to putting clothes on us," said Mrs. Whitney. "Their own fashions change only slightly, while ours are going round and round spiral, with yearly ascensions."

"Only twice in the history of the world has woman's dress been unrelatively hideous." The first time was just before the battle of Waterloo, when they were aiming, clinging stuff that made them look like beasts. Often the gowns were transparent to the point of indecency. The only other really bad fashion came in about twenty years ago—the era of "pouffes." Do you remember what frights we wore?

"Curious that the first fashion journal was started by a man. He was a German professor of philosophy in Frankfurt. He was followed by a Parisian friar, who got out a weekly court journal of fashions and made a heap of money. Most of the changes in style, however, were passed about the various European countries and across to America by means of little dolls."

When Men Were Gay Dressers.
 It is to men that the most elaborate and "delicious" in their dress than women, according to Mrs. Belle A. Whitney of New York, speaking before the dressmakers' convention in Chicago the other day. To prove it Mrs. Whitney showed a series of stereograph pictures revealing the "fashion plates" for both sexes from early times.

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Women Over 30 in Demand.
 Dinner is over; the dishes have been removed and all that is left upon the table is the ostentatious centerpiece, the pair of great candelabra rising from their banks of flowers and the wine glasses. At one end of the table sits the husband; his busy day has tired him; four wines and the dinner have made him sleepy; he has stretched out his legs, let his head fall upon his breast, closed his eyes, folded his hands over his portly paunch; his mouth has dropped open and one can almost hear the gentle snore that permeates through his rubicund nose. At the far end of the table sits the wife. What a difference between the two figures! He, gross, old, worldly, ugly; she, graceful, young, spritely, lovely. But, oh, the sadness in her face! The expression is explained by the dream so cleverly interposed between her eyes and the splendor of the gorgeous room. She sees, as every young woman who is not altogether selfish and worldly must see, that such circumstances, that which might have been. There is a cottage in a charming country, with trees and chickens and a dog and sunshine; there is a handsome, happy young father and a pretty young mother with three jolly little kiddies rumping in the garden. That is all. But it is enough.

Now for the technique of the picture. Note with how few lines the aged millionaire's face is drawn and how strong and rugged are the lines; note how the expression of sadness is produced on the young wife's face by the droop of the lip and the pensively upturned of the eye; note the skill with which the contrasting attitudes are drawn—his that of careless weariness, here that of suppressed rebellion and regretful

How Artists Use Lines in Pen and Ink
 Copyright, Herbert Kaufman, 1906.

THE subject of today's discussion of pen and ink work is entitled "A Castle in the Air," and, as in last Sunday's picture, it is the illustration of an idea. Last Sunday it was a problem; today it is a tragedy. There is nothing sadder in the world than the life of a beautiful young woman wedded to an old man, and it is this sad thing which Gibson gives up in this suggestive picture. He notes under the caption, "When a young girl marries an old millionaire she should give up dreaming." It is unnecessary for the picture tells its own story and starts a train of thought that makes explanation superfluous. While it is not the province of art to preach or to tell stories, it is one of the highest forms of art to place an idea upon canvas or paper, and make pictures which live are those that make people think. The way in which an artist develops his ideas is as legitimate a subject for criticism as the execution of the picture, although some artists try to limit criticism to technique, the way in which the color is placed or the way in which the lines are drawn. This picture is great more for the perfection with which Mr. Gibson has displayed the idea than for any mere workmanship, though the latter is as fine as Mr. Gibson's always is.

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A Word to the Ak-Sar-Ben Visitors

No bargain event in Omaha's commercial history equals the Removal Sale at Miller, Stewart & Beaton's. Our store contains thousands of dollars' worth of the best styles and qualities of Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Lace Curtains and Draperies that money can buy—all of which must be closed out, as we are determined to open our new store with an entire new stock. Taken from every point of view it is the most remarkable sale that has ever been inaugurated. There is not an article in the store that is not sold at a big discount, ranging from 10 per cent to 50 per cent.

This sale must not be confused with the ordinary bargain event, where prices are cut on a few items only—our Removal Sale takes in everything we have and everything is offered at a big discount from regular prices. Shrewd buyers are snapping up the bargains so rapidly that there has not been a dull day since the sale began. It will pay you to look through our store before buying elsewhere, as the stock is immense—complete in variety and so greatly under value as to be beyond comparison. We herewith mention some of the discounts offered, which is only a meager report of a few of the items which this sale offers:

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| <p>50% Discount</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rush Seat Rocker All Fibre Carpets All kinds of Go-Carts Soiled lots of Curtains Odd Oak and Mahogany Beds Odd lots of Fringes Porch Swings All Lamps All Clocks All Cabinets Odd lots of Curtains All Straw Mattings | <p>25% Discount</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turkish Leather Rockers Genuine Leather Couches Brass and Iron Beds Library Tables Medicine Cabinets Bed Davenport Combination Bookcases Festoon Draperies Tapestry Brussels Rugs, both Floral and Oriental designs Fibre Rugs, both small and large sizes | <p>20% Discount</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wood Seat Rockers Oak and Mahogany Chiffoniers Oak and Mah. Princess Dressers All Bedroom Rockers All Hall Trees |
| <p>33% Discount</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ladies' Desks Jardinier Stands Pedestals Library Chairs Mahogany Divans Mahogany Chairs Music Cabinets Desk Chairs | <p>25% Discount</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dressing Table Chairs Parlor Stands Mahogany Magazine Racks Nested Tables Early English Goods and Desks Morris Chairs Snowflake Curtains Stock Room-sized Rugs | <p>20% Discount</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tapestry Brussels Carpets Axminster Carpets Wilton Velvet Carpets Inlaid Linoleum Printed Linoleum All grades of Smyrna Rugs Lace Curtains Lace Bonne Femme |
| <p>33% Discount</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Armure Portieres Lace Bed Sets Lace Door Panels Tapestry Portieres Silk Portieres Rope Portieres ORIENTAL RUGS | <p>25% Discount</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embroidered Swiss Plain Swiss Dotted Swiss Cretonnes | <p>15% Discount</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Japanese Silks Shiki Silks China Silks Uncovered and Covered Sofa Pillows |
| | <p>10% Discount</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> French Velour Portieres Office Supplies Window Shades | |

Miller, Stewart & Beaton 1315-17-19 Farnam St.

every of a woman are desired. In almost every such case the salary is above the average, and the qualifications are those which it would be almost impossible for a very young woman to count among her assets. The characteristics usually demanded in such instances are "executive ability," "tact" and "good judgment."

The head of a New York establishment making a specialty of supplying business women for all sorts of work, in speaking of this subject recently, said: "I have more applications nowadays than ever before for thoroughly competent, dignified, mature women, trained and experienced in some line of business, upon whose judgment and intelligence an employer may rely."

"I secured a very valuable woman for a large dry goods store not long ago. In order to induce her to change from a former place the store owners were obliged almost to double her salary. This woman had been for twenty years accustomed to the handling of lace. She commenced by selling them—now she buys them, going abroad three times a year for that purpose. Her work is one of great responsibility. Do you think for a moment it could be done by a young woman? 'Over 20' would certainly be a flattering figure at which to place her age. She's 50 if she's a day."

"Another person whom I have in mind and whom I placed more than two years ago in a very different sort of a job was a well-reared, thoroughly charming woman of, I should say, about 30 years of age. Having brought up a family of her own and being accustomed to the management of a household, she fitted in capitally as a house mother in a suburban

school, where the principal was wise enough to appreciate the value of such a person's services. The salary paid was not large, but she had a delightful home and made an ideal mother for the boarding-school girls. She did more or less chaperoning during the school term, and this summer she has gone abroad with three of the girls.

"Business men, too, such as lawyers, bankers, and brokers, to whom are intrusted many absolutely confidential matters, are at last realizing that the average young girl of 18, fresh from some business college and with absolutely no experience, and perhaps not much common sense, is not the sort of person to whom they dare to intrust weighty business correspondence and other details. Years ago we did not dare send out a woman over 25 without stating this fact to her prospective employer; in fact, rather apologizing for her lack of youth. But that's all over now, and when a man wants a thoroughly experienced woman to look after his confidential mail and personal affairs, the preference is given every time to such a woman as the advertisements describe as not under 30."

"Of course, it goes without saying that such a woman must be prepossessing in appearance, for a certain degree of good looks and an attractive manner go a long way in the selection of a woman for any sort of business."

year before, was married and settled in a home of her own.

"I remember her," said the summer boarder, when the name was mentioned, "but she did not strike me as being as attractive as most of the other girls."

"Try-n," said her informant. "Well, I guess 'twas her graduating essay that killed her off so quick, maybe. Her subject was, 'How to Keep House on \$6 a Week,' and it fetched most every young fellow in town, they tell me. By what I hear, all she had to do was to sit at home and pick and choose."

Leaves from Fashion's Notebook.
 Embroidery upon stockings grows better liked all the while, especially when the embroidery matches the stockings in color. Light weight silks, that is, the soft tafetas, Chinas and oriental weaves, are enjoying a vogue of unusual popularity this fall.

A host of new reds are about—the soft dahlia shades, really not red at all, but a wonderful deep, "different" pink, loveliest of all.

Tulle and mull and the rest of the many diaphanous stuffs which promise to be exceptionally good this winter show embroidery applied in lavish ways.

"Trim" said her informant. "Well, I guess 'twas her graduating essay that killed her off so quick, maybe. Her subject was, 'How to Keep House on \$6 a Week,' and it fetched most every young fellow in town, they tell me. By what I hear, all she had to do was to sit at home and pick and choose."

are planned to bring out subtleties of material or trimming.

Brown and green plaids and checks are as popular for the small girls as the blue and green mixtures and in many of the new plaids blue, green and brown are all combined, perhaps several shades of each of these colors introduced in the one design.

"Trimings are important features of fashions, this season—unusually so—the numerous shades, ranging from slate to pearl or oyster-white. Around this, in favor, ribbon ruffles are frequently used to border them, and are also used by themselves in place of circular hounces.

Soft, smooth French felt is the material of which the early autumn hats are made, and when the hat does not match the costume, it is apt to be gray, any so—the numerous shades, ranging from slate to pearl or oyster-white. Around this, in favor, ribbon ruffles are frequently used to border them, and are also used by themselves in place of circular hounces.

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is perhaps the most remarkable conceit in New York, consisting of sixteen gold medals, each of which represents a first prize in an athletic contest won by the wearer's fiancé, the two medals forming the clasp standing for national champion-ship. The making of this belt was a formidable task for the jeweler who got it up owing to the fact that the fastening together of the sixteen medals had to be done with unusual care, since the liberal use of enamel made the business of joining the gold cycles for the connecting links a laborious process. The medal winner is a member of the New York Athletic club.

Mrs. Paton Fleming, a native of Dundee, who has just been elected a member of the Royal Astronomical Society, is not the only British woman who has succeeded in comprehending the transcendental mysteries of the heavens—perhaps the most abstract and abstruse of the sciences. Miss Henrietta Leavitt discovered twenty-five new variable stars some years ago. Lady Huggins diligently helps her husband, Sir William Huggins, in his astronomical observations. In their home in south London they possess a very finely equipped observatory, which contains the enormous telescope presented by the Royal Society to Sir William in recognition of his work accomplished by Lady Huggins and himself in astrophysics.

Pointed Paragraphs
 A real estate dealer should be judged by his deeds.
 It is easier to catch criminals than it is to convict them.
 The weight of the transgressor is thirteen ounces to the pound.
 If wishes were horses most men would be running lively stables.
 A girl doesn't like to be kissed by a man who can't keep a secret.
 He who is always giving himself away is worth just about that much.
 A man always revises the bright things his children say before he repeats them.
 Even a woman who dislikes fastness is pleased when her photograph fades her.
 About the only thing that can be truthfully said in favor of some people is nothing.
 If we could see ourselves as others see us, what a disagreeable old world this would be to live in.
 Most people would be only too glad to wear mourning if they could pick out those they had to wear it for.—Chicago News.

Married Women

Every woman covets a shapely, pretty figure, and many of them deplore the loss of their girlish forms after marriage. The bearing of children is often destructive to the mother's shapeliness. All of this can be avoided, however, by the use of Mother's Friend before baby comes, as this great liniment always prepares the body for the strain upon it, and preserves the symmetry of her form. Mother's Friend overcomes all the danger of child-birth, and carries the expectant mother safely through this critical period without pain. It is woman's greatest blessing. Thousands gratefully tell of the benefit and relief derived from the use of this wonderful remedy. Sold by all druggists at \$1.00 per bottle. Our little book, telling all about this liniment, will be sent free.

Mother's Friend

The Bradford Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.