

GIRLS HAVE HARD TIME OF IT

Those Born of Foreign Parents Often Struggle Under Adversity.

PARENTS LOOSE INFLUENCE

Are Practically Powerless When They Endeavor to Make Children See Customs of the Old Native Country.

(From the report of an investigation by Louise Montgomery, carried on under the direction of the University of Chicago Settlement and the Chicago Alumnae club of the University of Chicago.)

"Alma is a good girl," said the Polish mother. "She brings home all her money, but she goes out where she pleases nights and Sundays and we can't follow." Ninety per cent of the parents in the stock yards neighborhood of Chicago admit that they have a little control as this over their daughters. Many fiercely condemn "the American life," which makes such insubordination possible.

Every foreign industrial community in our American cities is confronted with such the same situation—the American-born girl of foreign parents lives between the unseen traditions of the old world and the visible customs of the new. The foreign parent and the American child are under one roof, struggling with the misunderstandings common to age and youth, but intensified by the natural desire of the one to cling to inherited standards and by the strong young will of the other to be a vital part of the present generation.

Get Limited Education. The dominant educational standard of the neighborhood is the minimum legal requirement of the state, accepted with little protest by the majority, for the people as a whole are essentially a law-abiding people. The reasons for this attitude, however, are various. Among hard-headed peasants, for example, there is the traditional feeling that education is a luxury. Polish parents who owned a three-story tenement from which they were collecting \$30 a month rent placed their 14-year-old girl in a factory at \$3 a week, not because they were pressed for money, but because in the natural order of things she was destined to marry a Polish workman and it would be very unwise to unfit her for that position by giving her "the education of a Yankee."

A very much larger number, however, feel an actual need of the child's wages to supplement the earnings of the father. The sacrifice of little girls to the seasonal determination to own property may be found in any social group, from the undaunted widow who takes in washing six days of the week and drives her children to any task that will bring in money to meet the payments on the four-room cottage, to the thriving saloon-keeper who is landlord over a dozen tenants.

Again, the failure of the elementary school to meet the practical needs of an industrial community is recognized by many parents. "Work with the hands is good," said a German father, "and American education does not give it."

Boys Ahead of Girls. Apart from the group of parents who accept the compulsory age limit as their educational standard is another group made up of those who look beyond the law. As a Bohemian laborer of the stock yards expressed it: "People who have learned nothing do the dirty work of the world. I want my children to have a chance at a clean job. That's why I send them to school."

The educational standards of the foreign homes influence the future of both boys and girls, but in the stock yards district it is a fundamental idea that the education of the girl is a matter of much less importance than the education of the boy. A well-to-do landlord who doubted the advisability of sending his 14-year-old daughter to the high school told with pride of the plans he had in mind for the university training of his son.

That the school as it stands today has too little power in drawing their volun-

OMAHA FURNISHES ANOTHER "CONSCIENCE" FOR SAVAGE.



MISS MARIE DONAHUE.

Omaha has more than one Conscience; at least this is the opinion of the manager of the "Everywoman" company. Miss Marie Donahue left last week to join the "Everywoman" company, to take the place of Miss Charlotte Van Winkle, who joined the company last season to play the part of Conscience. So great a success did Miss Van Winkle make of the part that when she left the company a few weeks ago the manager again wrote to Mrs. Millie Ryan, to see if another Conscience could not be found in the city.

At the suggestion of Mrs. Ryan, Miss Donahue left for the east, where she played her first engagement a few nights ago in Peoria, Ill., and received many compliments from the managers upon her success in playing the part. Miss Donahue will go east with the company and has signed a contract for the season. tary attendance is the conclusion based on the combined testimony of teachers, parents and children. "My girls won't take education easily," explained the mother of three daughters with unconscious irony, because they're all so strong they like something to do." Of course, by many of the foreign-born parents of the stock yards district the girls are counted as wage-earning children. There is no economic surplus that makes the idle woman possible; and the immediate money value of any position open to children is too often the first consideration. The women are hard-headed, practical and ignorant of the city outside of their very limited round of shops. Many a father who persistently refuses even in the face of poverty to secure a position for his daughter in the "yards" because he has some understanding of conditions there will unwittingly expose her to greater dangers in remote industries.

Push Out Into the World. Since parents have no constructive knowledge of the occupations open to their daughters, the result is that the girls are thrown upon their own limited resources. Many of them avoid the settlement for fear of being advised to return to school. It is not impossible to find them wandering up and down State street, leaving poorly written applications for work at the department stores and even shopping people with the eager request for "a job somewhere." The opportunities for indiscretions after many such days of unguided freedom must not be underestimated.

Records of older girls show that 61 per cent of those who leave school before completing eight grades accept places in the factories where the opportunity to earn more than \$4 a week must depend upon their skill as piece workers. Sixty-four per cent of those who complete eight grades will find positions in some form of office work or with the telephone company, where there is a possibility of their earning from \$5 to \$8 a week.

Records of the relation between health and occupation are not complete enough for final conclusions, but one general fact is obvious, under the existing conditions of life and labor in the stock yards district the first generation of American girls lack the physical stamina of the vigorous foreign stock from which they come.

week later. Miss Jennie L. Redfield will be leader.

The French history class will meet Friday morning at 10 o'clock in the lecture room of the public library.

The Persian history class will meet Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock in the lecture room of the public library.

The young woman's class in European history will meet Tuesday evening in the lecture room of the public library.

The South Omaha Woman's club will meet Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in library hall. Mrs. Claude Talbot will be leader and Mrs. D. S. Clark and Mrs. M. F. Brown will read papers and the topic of the afternoon will be "American Humor."

Miss Grace Lindley of the Church Missions House in New York, will hold a missionary institute under the auspices of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Diocese of Nebraska at the Gardner Memorial parish house next Friday and Saturday. The purpose of this institute is to interest every church woman of the diocese in auxiliary work, and make her eager to share it. Everyone interested in this work is invited to the institute, but all diocesan officers of the auxiliary, all parish officers and all leaders of mission study classes are especially urged to take advantage of this unusual opportunity.

The Glad Hand is seen when liver complaint and bowel stoppage files before Dr. King's New Life Pills, the easy regulator. 25c. For sale by your druggist.—Advertisement.

Don't get away from the principal fact that first of all you get a piano through this co-operative plan for 248 dollars and 75 cents which will ordinarily cost you 350 dollars



The various makes of pianos for this co-operative sale were personally selected by Mr. W. M. Robinson and upon arrival are being tested and inspected by Prof. Jean Gilbert Jones. Arrangements can be made with any of our salesmen to visit the piano department in the evening, when it is not convenient to come during the day.

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What you get besides the big saving

YOU have read above about the saving that this co-operative sale affords. You can see that this in itself is enough to command the attention of any one thinking about getting a piano. But read this. This is what you get besides the low price. And mind you, these are all a matter of contract. These features are embodied in the face of your agreement. They are not the "say so" of any one. They are the "black and white" facts—printed in and made a part of this big co-operative plan.

- I. BESIDES THE LOW PRICE you get the easiest sort of terms. Regular terms on a piano of this grade are never less than twenty dollars down and ten to twelve dollars a month, with interest at six per cent. on top of this. Payments on the pianos we are selling on this co-operative plan are five dollars as a first payment, then one dollar and twenty-five cents a week—without interest.
II. BESIDES THE LOW PRICE each and every one of these makes of pianos are doubly inspected, first by our Mr. W. M. Robinson, head of our piano department, then tried and inspected by Prof. Jones when they are put upon our floors.
III. BESIDES THE LOW PRICE you get a guarantee which gives you absolute protection for five years from the day the piano is placed in your home.
IV. BESIDES THE LOW PRICE, you are privileged to try the piano in your home for thirty days. If you are then dissatisfied for any reason, you can get your money back.
V. BESIDES THE LOW PRICE you are given a whole year's time to use the piano and fully convince yourself that it is worth all and more than you paid for it. If a year's use does not prove this conclusively you are privileged to exchange for any other new piano in our house of equal or greater value.
VI. BESIDES THE LOW PRICE you get an agreement which voluntarily cancels all remaining unpaid dues in event of your death during the time your payments are being made.
VII. BESIDES THE LOW PRICE you are given an opportunity to still further reduce this price—low as it is—by earning cash dividends or cash premiums by taking less time in which to pay for your piano than you are entitled to take.

ORKIN BROTHERS

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THERE are nine good reasons why you should get one of these pianos through this co-operative plan, any one of which is a sufficient reason in itself why you should get one. But brushing them all aside and considering only the main reason—for the moment—and you have a big overwhelming advantage which you simply cannot afford to ignore—and that is—that you save a big round hundred dollars (one hundred and one dollars and twenty-five cents—to be exact).

When you come to think of it, this is a tremendous saving: nearly half the price you pay for the piano. Think of what you can do with this one hundred and one dollar and twenty-five cents.

You can take a month's vacation on this amount. You can take a music lesson every week for two years, at fifty cents a lesson. You can furnish a room in your home. You can buy clothes, knick-knacks, or put it out at interest.

The fact is, this is such a big compelling sum that there is no limit to the uses to which you can put it. It is for this reason that we again lay stress on this feature.

If there wasn't a single privilege; if there wasn't another single advantage to be had in the purchase of these pianos, the big saving of one hundred and one dollar and twenty-five cents in itself would carry this co-operative idea to an overwhelming success. Big savings like this are commanding.

The plan on player-pianos

One Hundred player-pianos will also be sold on this co-operative plan. The usual price of these player-pianos is five hundred and fifty dollars each. The co-operative price is three hundred and ninety-five dollars, with NO INTEREST to be added. The player-pianos will be delivered immediately upon the payment of five dollars. The payments will be two dollars a week—giving you one hundred and ninety-five weeks' time in which to make your payments—the same as on the piano. The same unconditional guarantee that is given on the piano is given on the player-piano. You can also get your money back at any time within thirty days. You get the same privilege of exchanging within a year, as that given with the piano. All the unpaid balances will be voluntarily cancelled in event of death. Also, a player-piano bench and one year's free use of our library are included without extra charge. An arrangement will be made with each purchaser whereby new player rolls can be procured at a special discount of 30% from the regular catalogue prices. We attribute the success of our Player Department largely to the fact that we have been careful to select only such Player-Pianos that would not only give satisfaction to the purchaser, but that would lend prestige to this department of our business. We believe that we have sold more player-pianos than any other piano concern in this country, and in this great Co-operative Sale we have been careful to select only such Player-Pianos that can be sold upon, not only the manufacturer's guarantee, but OUR GUARANTEE. All of the features of the co-operative plan are carried out in offering the player-pianos, with the single exception that the terms on the player-pianos are two dollars a week instead of—as on the piano—one dollar and twenty-five cents a week.

How to make this saving yours

To take advantage of this unusual sale, all you have to do is to send or bring in five dollars for which we will at once give you a receipt. This five dollars is credited to your account on the co-operative book. The co-operative plan then allows one hundred and ninety-five weeks' time in which to pay the remainder—at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents a week if you select a piano or two dollars a week if you select a player-piano. There are no further payments of any kind to be met. You may make your own selection at once—tomorrow—next day—next week or any time convenient to you. It will be delivered immediately—next week or next month. The time you select your instrument and the date of delivery is wholly optional with you. If not convenient for you to personally select your instrument we will make the selection for you under your instructions, with the understanding that, if at the end of a thirty days' trial you are dissatisfied, we will refund your money and send and get the instrument.

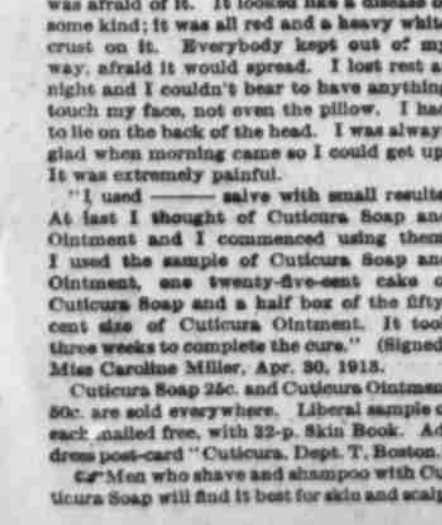
FACE DISFIGURED WITH ERUPTION

Spread Over Entire Face. Itched and Burned Terribly. Heavy White Crust. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Made Complete Cure.

810 East Elm St., Streator, Ill.—"A running sore broke out above my right eye, which spread over my entire face. It started as a small pimple. I scratched it open and the contents of this small pimple ran down my face. Wherever this ran a new sore appeared. They itched and burned terribly; I couldn't touch my face or head. I was disgusted my face terribly and I couldn't be seen for everyone was afraid of it. It looked like a disease of some kind; it was all red and a heavy white crust on it. Everybody kept out of my way, afraid it would spread. I had rest at night and I couldn't bear to have anything touch my face, not even the pillow. I had to lie on the back of the head. I was always glad when morning came so I could get up. It was extremely painful.

I used Cuticura—salve with small results. At last I thought of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I commenced using them. I used the sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment, one twenty-five-cent cake of Cuticura Soap and a half box of the fifty-cent size of Cuticura Ointment. It took three weeks to complete the cure." (Signed) Miss Caroline Miller, Apr. 20, 1913.

Cuticura Soap 25c; Cuticura Ointment 50c. are sold everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 22-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T., Boston."



WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING

(Continued from Page Three)

the granting of a license for a saloon in the village.

AGAINST COMING OF SALOON

Irvington Villagers Protest Petition for Thirst Parlor.

WOULD SPOIL IDEAL HAMLET

Everyone Now Living in the Place Absolutely Law Abiding and Automatically Neighborly of His Neighbor.

That a community exists in Douglas county where lawbreakers, jalls or police are unknown, where the sheriff never comes, and where a constable, if elected, always refuses to qualify because he is unable to get enough business to pay for his bond, was information given to the Board of County Commissioners by a delegation of fifty men and women of Irvington, who came to protest against

the granting of a license for a saloon in the village.

A saloon was never allowed in Irvington, with the exception of a period of one year several years ago, when it was ousted by court action. Now M. W. Williams is asking the board to grant him a license and sufficient signatures of property owners in Union precinct have been affixed to a petition, but the residents of the village proper, which is unincorporated, assert that nearly all the names are those of property owners in the outskirts of the precinct and that a saloon should not be allowed in Irvington. Commissioners McDonald, Harte and O'Connor heard the protest of the delegation. Those opposed to the saloon were represented by an attorney as also was Williams. Arguments of lawyers will be heard next Friday.

Rev. E. R. Brewer, 80 years of age, told the commissioners the sentiment of the village was against a saloon. F. B. Hubbard, prominent in the populist party years ago, said that Irvington was an unusual community settled many years ago

by emigrants from New England and that its standard of morality was high.

"We have no lawbreakers," he told the board. "We have no use for jails or police and the sheriff never comes there. Girls and women go about unaccompanied without danger and theft is unknown. When a constable is elected he never qualifies because he cannot secure enough business to pay him to secure a bond."

FLORENCE FOLKS STAGE A BIG MINSTREL SHOW

Friday evening a minstrel show was given at the Fontenelle hall in Florence under the auspices of the Ladies Aid society of the Presbyterian church. The following program was rendered: Song, "The Pinkerton Detective Moon," Miss Newcomb and Miss Lyman; banjo solo, "Silver Threads Among the Gold," Mrs. Hans Gotsche; "The Bella, Old Time

Bell," Mrs. R. H. Olmsted; "Booth Bell," Miss Lyman and Miss Newcomb; "Evening Bell," Miss Hazel Nelson, Dolly Morgan, Mrs. F. Wallace; "Wedding Bell," Mrs. F. Wallace; "Monastery Bell," Mrs. J. H. Price; "Liberty Bell," Miss Ethel Herakinda; juvenile sketches and song, Miss Joe Lyman; Irish sketch, Misses Joe Lyman and Julia Newcomb; pantomime, "Too Many Loves," Miss Betsy Elkins, Miss Mabel Anderson, Messrs. Martin Herakinda, Lloyd Rogers, Harry Swanson and F. B. Wallace. Plantation scenes: Interlocutor, E. L. Piatt; bones, W. A. Scott; tambourine, Warren Wortman; Chorus, Miss Joy Lyman; Sunshine, Miss Julia Newcomb; Magnolia, Mrs. J. H. Price; Serphina Snow, Mrs. Hans Gotsche; Their Loving Chorus, Mrs. Ed Gramlich; Rambo, A. W. Kneary; Rambo, E. A. Goldberg; Laska, E. C. Webster; Hattus, J. H. Price; Aunt Jimmie, Mrs. W. H. Thomas; Dinah, Dolly Morgan; Andromeda, Hazel Nelson; Josie, Mabel Anderson; Mandy, Ethel Herakinda; Susie, Miss Givvins; accom-

panists, Miss Mabel Owens, Mrs. Paul Haskell and Mrs. Ell Gramlich.

BUSINESS ALONG THE NORTHWESTERN IS GOOD

Passenger Traffic Manager Johnson of the Northwestern, accompanied by Mrs. Johnson, came in from Chicago, visiting relatives here, leaving for home last evening. Mr. Johnson reports business good on the Northwestern, without any prospect of letting up, and is well pleased with traffic in and out of Valentine since the registration for land commenced. He admits that the Northwestern has made a nice stake out of hauling the 10,000 or more people who have gone there to register. Remote Notes. Shaw had fans are wondering if THE Shaw received any scented notes after the world's series games this year.