

Personal Gossip : Society Notes : Woman's Work : Household Topics

Society Notes by Mellificia

October 13, 1916.

Dolls large and small, dolls dark and fair, dolls male and female, dolls American and alien...

This afternoon at the home of Miss Helen Garvin the circle will meet for work. Among the members of the circle are Miss Helen Ingwersen, chairman; Misses Marjorie Howland, Helen Garvin, Margaret Nattinger, Lucy Garvin and Gertrude Porter.

To Honor Mr. Borglum.

Mrs. Alfred Darlow had a table of twelve guests at luncheon at the Commercial club today when her brother, Mr. Gutzon Borglum, was the speaker. Last evening Mrs. Darlow gave a delightful 9 o'clock coffee in honor of her brother.

Afternoon for Brides.

Miss Marguerite Marshall entertained at an afternoon affair today in honor of Miss Louise Beddeo, whose marriage to Mr. Eugene Holland of Lincoln will take place next Saturday.

Box Parties at Opera.

Reservations for the opera "Martha," which opens the fall season at the Brandeis tonight include the following box parties: Captain C. D. Palmer, Mrs. M. O. Maul, Millie Ryan, Mr. Wallace Lyman.

Pleasures Past.

Mr. Roy Dixon entertained at dinner at the Fontenelle last evening for Miss Harriet Dixon of North Platte, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Riggs were included in the party.

Tea for Students.

Miss Alice Barton, new dean of women at Bellevue college, entertained the young women of Fontenelle hall at tea in her parlors yesterday at 4 o'clock.

Tea for Miss Grosse.

Mrs. W. A. Fraser entertained at tea at her home this afternoon for Miss Irene Grosse of Pasadena, Cal., who is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. George.

Dinner for House Guests.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Reed will entertain at dinner at their home this evening for the guests at the Charles Metz house party.

Bridge for Out-of-Town Guests.

Mrs. W. H. Abbott entertained at bridge this afternoon for Mrs. George S. Adams of Clinton, N. Y., who is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Karl Adams, and for Mrs. S. E. Huspe, of Fallerton, Neb., guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Nashburg. Three tables will be used for the game. Cosmos will be used as decorations on the tea table.

Social Gossip.

Mrs. N. H. Loomis left yesterday for a two weeks' trip to New York City. Miss Cecile Andrews of St. Paul, who was the guest of Miss Lu Houck for the Ak-Sar-Ben ball, left for her home Sunday evening.

Personal Mention.

M. O. Plovman was registered at the Hotel McAlpin in New York City this week.

Mrs. John W. Battin, who has been

visiting in Grand Rapids and Minneapolis, returned home on Friday.

Mrs. P. H. Koolish returned Tuesday from the Twin Cities and leaves today for her home in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Syfert moved to the Blackstone today from the New Hamilton.

Mr. William E. Maloney and Mr. Thomas C. Byrne of Omaha are guests of the Elms hotel, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

"Clean Your Slums," Urges Borglum in Discourse on Art

"Ten minutes a day of fifty men's time," said Gutzon Borglum, New York sculptor, "would make Omaha a city talked of from coast to coast."

He spoke thus to the Commercial club members at a public affairs luncheon at noon. He was discussing "Municipal Art."

"Clean up your slums," he urged. "The slum is entirely unnecessary in your city. What a beautiful place could be made of Omaha with comparatively little expense. You need better roads and better streets, you need parks and places to gather and see and meet each other."

"Until you want these things you will never have them. And until you have them you will never be a great city."

"I've seen Minneapolis and other cities no older than Omaha develop ahead of Omaha in these things, while at the same time I've seen Omaha, my old home city, lying still with dirt accumulating."

"Why don't you get together and realize what Omaha means to you, if not also to the United States?"

The speaker complained again of the lack of appreciation of the early heroes of this section, in that none of them are immortalized in statues on the big buildings in this section.

The great men who have made this commonwealth what you've forgotten," he said. "You've forgotten most of them, and one might almost say, you don't even care for them."

Detailed Reason For the Advance In Price of Bread

Washington, Oct. 13.—The extent of increase in the price of bread or decrease in weight of loaves during the four months from May 15 to September 15, is detailed in figures from forty-five of the country's principal industrial centers, made public today by the Bureau of Labor statistics.

Bakers in reports to the bureau gave as reasons the increased cost of materials and ingredients, especially flour. Changes in prices and weights have been most numerous during the last two months, which the figures cover.

Of 210 brands of bread that retailed for 5 cents and weighed fifteen ounces or over May 15, only fourteen remained at the same price and weight September 15.

Comparative figures on wheat and flour gives the retail prices of bread and show that in September the wholesale price of wheat was 31 per cent greater September 15 than May 15; the wholesale price of flour 37 per cent higher; the retail price 23 per cent higher for the same period and the average retail price of bread 11 per cent higher.

In May, flour was \$5.48 a barrel, wholesale and \$7.62 retail, leaving a margin of \$2.14 to cover transportation, retailer's expenses and profits, usually jobbers' expenses and profits between the mill and the retailer. In September the margin was \$1.90 a barrel.

The retail price of bread per pound before baking in May was \$0.56, in September, \$0.62. The wholesale price of 10.45 ounces of flour in one pound of bread before baking, assuming 300 loaves to the barrel, in May was \$0.18, in September, \$0.25.

In May the wholesale value of 10.45 ounces of flour was 1.8 cents; the average retail price for sixteen ounces of bread, before baking being 5.6 cents, making a margin of 3.8 cents between the wholesale price of flour in a sixteen-ounce loaf of dough and the retail of the loaf baked. The margin figures do not include the cost of retailing and the retailer's profits.

Sweating Citrus Fruit is Violation Of Federal Law

Washington, Oct. 13.—Orange and grapefruit growers and shippers were warned today by the Department of Agriculture that the shipment in interstate commerce of fruit sweating either before or during shipment is a violation of the pure food laws. Sweating turns green, unripe fruit yellow and makes it appear ripe.

The warning was occasioned, the department's statement says, by growers and shippers inquiring what action would be taken during the coming season to prevent the shipment of citrus fruit artificially colored by sweating.

Plan to Provide Pensions for Aged Ministers Who Retire

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 13.—A plan whereby contributions from active ministers will assist churches in raising a fund to take care of retired preachers today was presented to the international convention of the Churches of Christ by the board of ministerial relief of the church.

The plan calls for the assessment of every active minister in the church for the raising of a fund to supply pensions for ministers more than 67 years of age who have served actively for thirty years. Compulsory retirement of ministers on reaching the age of 70 is provided.

Timely Fashion Hint By Racontense



Suit coats for the coming season are either quite short, three-quarter length or full length. In this instance, three-quarter length is evident, the model being cut in long waisted effect with full skirted bottom. Huge, flat pockets are an interesting feature, outlined with silk stitching and trimmed with huge novelty buttons. The suit is developed in dark gray velours de laine and trimmed with gray fox fur.

Wonders of Light and Color Beneath the Sea

By GARRETT P. SERVISS.

"I have read in a book that the blue of the ocean is due to the reflection of the sky color on a clear day, and that when the water looks green it is because it is shallow and the sun rays are reflected from the bottom. This does not satisfy me. I have seen the ocean on a bright day, and on another occasion on a very dull day, off Cape Hatteras, where the Gulf Stream passes through the cold waters of the Atlantic, and on both occasions the surface was divided into two colors—a bright blue and a dark green. The division was sharp, almost as a knife-cut, though it was not a straight line, but the contrast of colors was the same when the sky was blue as when it was covered. Will you enlighten me?"—J. M.

The blue of the ocean is not due to reflection from the sky. Pure water itself is blue, as can be proved by looking through a long tube filled with it. On a bright day the intensity of the blue color of the ocean may be accentuated by sky reflection, but the color remains when the sky is clouded.

Where the ocean appears green, as near coasts or over banks, the phenomenon is not due to reflection from the bottom, but to impurities in the water. These impurities have a prevailing yellowish color, which mixed with the blue, transmitted from the water beneath, produces green. When there are no noticeable impurities near the surface the light that is reflected back from a considerable depth shows only the blue of the water, the other colors being absorbed.

Any perfectly blue water will appear blue if the depth from which the light is reflected is sufficiently great. But shallow water does not look blue because the light must pass through a considerable depth of water before the yellow elements of the spectrum are absorbed. The grayish or slate-colored hue of the ocean when its surface is disturbed by the wind is due to the intermixture of various reflected rays, and rays that have not penetrated much below the surface.

The phenomenon of color contrast which you noticed at the edge of the Gulf stream is familiar to many ocean travelers. The line of division is usually not quite so sharp as you describe it, but the change from green to blue as the Gulf stream is entered is remarkably abrupt, and no doubt arises from the relative purity of the warm, salt water of the stream.

At the same time it would appear that there are cases in which some peculiar quality of the water may affect the color, although, as far as I

am aware, no analysis has shown this to be a fact. The Lake of Geneva, or Lake Lemán, which is world famous for the exquisite blue of its waters. The Lake of Constance, which may similarly be called the wash basin of the River Rhine, is celebrated for its beautiful green hue.

In the Kandersteg valley, Switzerland, is a little lake, or pond, which travelers over the Gemmi pass turn aside to see, whose water is of an indigo blue, so intense that one is tempted to suspect that it has been artificially colored as a bait for tourists.

A marvelous proof that water is really blue has been furnished by nature in the celebrated Blue grotto of Capri. When you have rowed into that wonderful cavern in the Bay of Naples, passing through a small opening in the rock, where, if the wind blows toward the shore, you must stoop almost to the gunwales to keep your head from contact with the roof of the passage, you find yourself floating under a great natural dome, with water fifty feet deep beneath you and the atmosphere steeped in blue so brilliant and vivid that you might imagine yourself to be breathing a transparent azure vapor instead of ordinary air.

The magnificent color is due to the fact that the greater part of the light in the cavern has to come through the deep water at the entrance, where the aperture in the rocks, narrow and low above the surface, widens as it descends. The bright sunlight striking the bay outside penetrates the pure water and enters the cavern far below the surface, and when it emerges within the hidden chamber all but the blue rays have been abstracted.

The more transparent the water if the depth be great the darker becomes the color, until sometimes it appears almost black. The best experiments to determine the depth to which daylight penetrates in water have been based upon photography. The eastern Mediterranean seems to be the most transparent body of water yet experimented with. Photographic plates exposed there at a depth of 328 fathoms, or 1,968 feet, showed the effects of light. But this was blue light, which specially affects a photographic film and the eye placed at the same depth would probably have perceived no trace of illumination.

When the genius of war, having developed the submarine, as it is able to do regardless of expense, hands over the invention to the more useful but less prodigal genius of science, we shall learn many marvelous things now only guessed at concerning the world beneath the sea level.



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Many Ways for Women to Win Success

By DOROTHY DIX.

A few days ago I wrote an article for this column urging parents to have their daughters taught some gainful occupation whereby they could earn their own bread and butter if it ever became necessary for them to do so.

"What trade or profession would you advise us to have our daughters taught? A boy can study law, medicine, dentistry, etc., but what can a girl do?"

Broadly speaking, a girl can follow almost any career in these days that her brother can. The door of opportunity is pretty widely open to women and the limit of their achievement is the limit of their ability.

There are famous women lawyers and doctors and there are also lady steamboat captains, lady longshoremen and at least one feminine stepladder.

In the face of what women are doing in Europe at the present moment, where they are raising the crops, making munitions, driving ambulances, doing police duty, running the street railways and motor buses, there don't seem to be many things that a woman can't do if she sets her hand to it and puts her mind on it.

Woman's sphere has grown as large as the universe.

Personally, however, I believe in the cobbler sticking to his last, and I think that women are most useful and that they are likely to achieve their greatest successes when they follow along the lines of what we call woman's work, the things that their forefathers have done for countless generations, and for which they have an inherited natural aptitude.

Let a girl choose any of the occupations that belong to her sex, and do it so well that she raises it to an art or a science, and she is sure of fame and fortune as her reward.

Clothes, food, shelter, nursing—there will never come a time when these four elemental needs of humanity will be adequately supplied. There will always be women and men willing to pay lavishly for beautiful hats and gowns, for superlative cooking, for well kept lodgings and for skillful attendance upon them when they are sick.

Every dressmaker who has even an artistic sense grows rich. Women struggle with one another to pay \$50 for \$5 worth of material if it is cunningly put together by a master hand in a hat.

There are a dozen chefs in this city who get ten thousand a year, and any half-way sort of a cook that can make gravy can get from \$35 to \$40 a month with her board and prerequisites. Every well run boarding house where they sweep under the beds and give fairly decent food has a long waiting list. A good trained nurse can make as much as a physician.

These facts being self-evident, it follows that no girl can make a mistake who chooses either one of these professions, according to her bent. If she is handy with the needle, send your daughter to one of the various schools of design and let her learn dress designing or millinery, so that when she starts forth on her career she will be able to turn out creations and get the price of creations, instead of turning out sartorial horrors that no one will be willing to pay for at any price.

If your daughter has a taste for cooking, send her to one of the domestic science schools, where she will learn every branch of the art of cookery and housewifery, how to keep a budget, what cuts of meat to buy, how to balance rations and so on.

Thus she will be equipped to go into a kitchen, to run a boarding house profitably, to take a place in a hotel, or to teach domestic science and it is said by those in authority at Columbia that there are far more demands for domestic science teachers than there are for women to expound the higher culture.

Trained nursing and kindergartening are two more good professions for a girl to study. Furthermore, the girl who takes a thorough course in any of these arts that I have mentioned is preparing herself in the best possible manner for woman's chief career. She will be a more efficient wife and mother for being an ex-

pert dressmaker, or milliner, or cook, or nurse, or kindergartner.

If a girl has a mechanical bent and is particularly deft with her fingers, a trade school will teach her a hundred different ways to make a good living.

If a girl is apt at figures, give her a course in a good business college. There is plenty of room in the business world for expert bookkeepers and cashiers.

If a girl has had a good education and if she knows how to spell, stenography offers an unlimited field, for even as the housewife goes about searching for the jewel of a cook who can get up a meal without assistance, so does the business man go about looking for the paragon of a stenographer who can take dictation without making forty mistakes to the letter.

When either treasure is found her employer stands ready with a fat pay envelope.

If a girl has the commercial instinct—and plenty of girls are born traders—let her go and serve her apprenticeship as a clerk in some business she wants to follow and then, open up her own little shop.

One of the most prosperous suburban stores around New York is kept by two charming women of my acquaintance, and I know a young girl now at college, with a passion for old mahogany, who is studying period furniture, and fitting herself

to open up an antique shop as soon as she is through school.

Philanthropy, social settlement work, athletics, dancing—there are millions of things a girl can learn to do by which she can earn her own living. It doesn't matter which she chooses. The only thing that matters is how well she learns to do it.

Success in any line simply means turning out an expert job. And failure means turning out a poor job. And this is true for both men and women.

Teach your daughter to do some one thing superlatively well, and you will have given her a dowry that nothing can take from her.

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Advertisement for Beddeo suits, featuring a man in a suit and text: 'Up-to-the-Minute Suits In Fine Wearing Fabrics Models are Pinch Back, Belted Back, Norfolk, English, Semi-English Form-Fitting, Conservative and Business Suits. Prices are: \$18.50 to \$24.50'.

Advertisement for Walk-Over Boots, featuring an illustration of a boot and text: 'WALK-OVER FANCY KID Button and Lace BOOTS The Popular Footwear This Season The new Walk-Over styles for this season are extremely pretty and come in a variety of color combinations to match all shades featured in fall suitings. Mostly lace—a few buttons. These Boots are priced from—\$3.50 to \$10 Just Arrived The new 9-button wool cloth spots in white, grey and chamois colors. Specially priced at \$2.50 Pr. We Have PHOENIX and ONYX HOSIERY To Match All Our Shoes Walk-Over Boot Shop 317 South 16th St.'