

# Society Notes

February 5  
by Mellifera

## Omaha Girls Help Red Cross.

Only one small organization of Red Cross workers has been discovered in the state of Nebraska. It is a group of girls in Omaha High school, who were the members of the old Brown- ing society. As soon as these girls heard that the Red Cross women of America are being called to action they arranged for a called meeting which will take place at Central High school this afternoon after school. These girls sent supplies of comfort bags and bandages to the soldiers who were called to the Mexican border. Miss Dorothy Arter is president of the club, and some of the other members are Gladys Mickel, Ann Axel, Camilla Edholm and Elizabeth Austin. It is planned that at the meeting this afternoon resolutions will be taken to send word to the national organization at Washington offering the services of the society for Red Cross work.

Only one branch of the Red Cross movement is organized in Nebraska. This is the "movement for peace," or the work for tubercular patients and the selling of Red Cross seals. This work was begun when a slight surplus existed in the national treasury. It is a distinct branch and funds from its treasury cannot be diverted into other channels. Mrs. K. R. J. Edholm, in charge of this movement in Nebraska, has had her hands so full with that work that she had been unable to devote any time to the organization of other Red Cross work. An appeal was at one time made to the Daughters of the American Revolution of the state of Nebraska, as a patriotic organization, to take up the work of the Red Cross, but no action has yet been taken. Mrs. C. H. Aull, state regent of the D. A. R., stated this morning that since the question is now so imminent the society may soon take action in the matter.

Members of the class in practical nursing, which met at the Young Women's Christian association over a year ago, are wondering whether their bit of knowledge will be of service to them in the near future. In the event of war a number of the young women feel they would be glad to offer their services to their country. Miss Alice Carter said, "I want to use my knowledge if there were a chance to do it." Miss Elizabeth Bruce feels that she has had little enough training, but "if there were really war, I'd want to do my share." "I should want to give my services if they would be of any benefit," said Miss Ruth Latenser.

The members of the war relief circle, headed by Miss Stella Thummel, are keeping on with their work of rolling bandages as well as the circles of matrons. Mrs. O. C. Redick, who is in charge of the shipping of supplies, decided that no stop would be made, for "when we can ship the things the need will be even greater for them. We may as well have a good supply."

## Entertain for House Guests.

Mrs. George Tunison entertained this afternoon at a Kensington in honor of Mrs. H. E. Cornell of Dietrich, Idaho, when the guests included fifteen members of the Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority who were in school at the time of Mrs. Cornell.

Mrs. W. I. Walker entertained at luncheon and at bridge in her apartments at the Blackstone in honor of Mrs. Venta B. Prophet of New York City, who is visiting in Council Bluffs. Eight guests were in attendance.

Mrs. E. Stenger complimented her house guest, Mrs. Daniel Beal of Moline, Ill., this afternoon at an informal tea, when the guests included the teachers at Brownell Hall. Mrs. Beal, who was formerly a teacher at the Hall before her marriage, arrived last evening for a few days' visit with Mrs. Stenger.

Mrs. R. J. Hahn gave a luncheon at her home Friday in honor of her guest, Miss M. A. Baden of Kansas City. Covers were laid for eight. On Saturday Mrs. Charles Smith gave a luncheon at the Henshaw for Miss Baden, followed by a matinee party at the Brandeis. Tuesday Mrs. M. S. Walkin will give a luncheon for her at the Fontenelle.

## With the Bridge Clubs.

Mrs. W. R. McKeen entertained the Original Monday Bridge club. Eight members were present.

Mrs. Harry S. Clarke, jr., entertained the members of the Monday Bridge Luncheon club. Mrs. Ben Gallagher, who leaves this evening for California, and Mrs. Fred W. Clarke, who has been in that state for a week, were the only absent members. Those present were:

Medanone, J. Sullivan, George Paterson, J. M. Metraff, W. J. Connell, Drake Squitrus.

Mrs. Ellet B. Drake was hostess of the New Bridge Luncheon club. A centerpiece of yellow jonquils formed the color note for the affair. In addition to the members, all of whom, with the exception of Mrs. Harold Sobokor, were present, Mrs. F. N. Heller of Chicago, who is the guest of Mrs. Fred Wallace, and Mrs. Oscar Cornwall of Chicago, who is visiting her mother, Mrs. J. P. Trimble, were guests of Mrs. Drake. Mrs. Cornwall, who was formerly Miss George Trimble, was a member of the club.

## Wedding Announcement.

The wedding of Miss Alpha Griffin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Griffin, and Mr. Clifford C. Sheldon was solemnized at St. Mary's Avenue Congregational church Sunday morning. Rev. G. A. Hulbert officiated. After a honeymoon trip to southern California, Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon will be at home at Spokane, Wash., where the groom is engaged in business.

## Engagement Announced.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Abrahamson announce the engagement of their daughter, Jennie, to Mr. Nate Myers of Detroit, Mich. The wedding will take place in June.

## Depart for the Southland.

Dr. and Mrs. Ewing Brown leave this evening for Corpus Christi and San Antonio, Tex.

Mrs. Richard Steffens left last evening for a three weeks' visit at her old home in Louisville, Ky.

## Personal Mention.

The Misses Katherine Gould, Marjorie Foote and Ruth Anderson, who returned yesterday from Lincoln, where they attended the Phi Delta Theta formal Friday evening, and the Delta Tau Delta dance on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Gould and family are moving the first of next week.

## ORGANIZERS FOR OPPOSING SUFF FORCES.



Mrs. Elsie Benedict



Miss Margaret Whittemore

Picketing the president, argued pro and con, will decide whether many Omaha suffragists will join forces with the Congressional Union, which holds a luncheon-conference at the Blackstone Wednesday, or remain loyal to the National Woman Suffrage association, with which they have heretofore been affiliated.

Picketing the president and heckling the solons at Washington are doings of the Congressional Union not countenanced by the national organization, nor by many conservative Omaha suffragists who confess to leanings toward the more youthful and fiery C. U.'s, were it not for their near-militant policies.

"We are criticized for picketing the White House, but it was while our pickets stood outside the president's door, visualizing for him the plea of the women of this country that he do something for the federal suffrage amendment that the president sent a congratulatory message to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt on the winning of presidential suffrage in North Dakota, something he had never done before," is the defense of Miss Margaret Whittemore, Congressional Union organizer, who came on to be chief speaker at Wednesday's meeting.

Mrs. Elsie Vandergrift Benedict, "suffrage regular" organizer who is doing a week's work in Omaha preparatory to going out into the state, refutes the construction placed on this fact by Miss Whittemore.

"If the president sent the message because of the impression made upon him by Congressional Union picketers, why didn't he send his congratulations to Alice Paul, head of the Congressional Union picketers? Instead, he sent the message to our president, Mrs. Catt, as an expression of his approval of our dignified, constructive efforts as opposed to methods of a different sort used by the Congressional Union," she said.

Mrs. W. E. Barkley, state suffrage president, who is in Omaha for a conference with local workers, refused to comment on the proposed organization of the Congressional Union in Nebraska.

"We are entering on a new state campaign now which will take all our efforts and time. The Congressional Union is an organization altogether separate from the national association. Whatever it plans to do in Nebraska is a matter of its own business, not ours."

Plans for beginning the state campaign were discussed at a meeting at the Young Women's Christian association this morning and at a luncheon which followed at the Blackstone, at which Mrs. Edward L. Burke was hostess.

A large meeting of local workers is scheduled for Thursday at 4 o'clock at their new home at 112 South Fifty-first avenue, the former J. A. Lyons residence.

## On the Calendar.

Mrs. Samuel Reynolds will entertain the members of the Kappa Alpha Theta sorority tomorrow afternoon.

## News of Visitors.

Mrs. Thomas Heyward and little son returned Sunday evening to their home in Pittsburgh after a month's visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Busch.

Mrs. Katherine Woods Bevington of Schuyler, Neb., who has been the guest of Mrs. E. F. Folds for the last week, will be at the home of her brother, Dr. D. J. Davis, for the next three weeks.

Mrs. G. P. Wilhelm of Brownsville, Tex., arrived the latter part of the week for an extended visit with her sister, Mrs. E. P. Ellis. Lieutenant Wilhelm is expected in a few weeks. Mrs. Wilhelm will be remembered as Miss Mabel Clark.

Mrs. T. F. Marshall, who has been the guest of Mrs. B. F. Marshall for the last two weeks, will leave for her home in Carbondale, Ill., the end of the week.

## Very Latest in Hats



The hat at the left, of black Milanese hemp, shows the tendency of the spring brims to roll, while below is a model indicative of the "between seasons" style made of black satin and with a tailored brim trimming. It produces an effect at once chic and quiet.

The style of hat at the right is greatly in favor just now among all those who like to be up to the minute in the season's newest styles. The edge and the crown are of black brocaded satin. The cloud of tulle which tops the whole is black also.

## Structure of Hair

By GARRETT P. SERVISS.

"For what reason do we have hair on our bodies? Do you think that in time to come people will be completely devoid of hair?" G. L. F."

The possession of hair by man is an ancestral trait. "The Pliocene, or at all events Miocene, precursor of man was a furred creature," so says an authority on this subject. We have hair, then, for the same reason that we are coated with an epidermis; it is a part of the anatomy that we have inherited from our animal forebears.

Hair is less imperatively useful to man than it is to the animals most nearly resembling him, such as the anthropoid, or man-like, apes, and those animals have more hair than he has, but whether the earliest men recognizable as men had notably more hair on their bodies than we have today is a question not easy to answer.

Judging by the representation of the human form found among the relics of the men of the stone age, they were not hairier than we ourselves are. The oldest Egyptian mummies reveal the presence of only normal hairs covering the heads or bodies.

They also show the same characteristics in the form and structure of the hair that we remark at the present time.

It is a very curious fact that hair constitutes perhaps the most trustworthy and invariable test of racial purity that has been discovered. Three principal types of human hair are recognized. They are "woolly hair," characteristic of nearly all the black races, which is short, curly, black and elliptical in section, without either pith or medullary tube; "straight hair," characteristic of the yellow races, which is long, coarse, almost invariably black, round in section and having a distinct medullary tube with pith; and "wavy hair," characteristic of European races, which is smooth, soft, of various color, generally more or less fair, oval in section having a medullary tube without pith.

A fourth type, "frizzy hair," has been noted as characteristic of the Australian aborigines, Nubians and a few other races. In the wavy, or European, type the color varies from black to very light, the blondness increasing in frequency toward the northern latitudes.

The yellow races have the least hair; the Australians, Tasmanians and Ainus the most. In the wavy-haired races the women have much longer hair than the men, but in both the woolly and the straight types there is virtually no difference of hair length between the sexes. That some highly interesting points in the evolution of man are concealed in the yet unwritten history of human hair is shown by the fact that while the present dwelling place of the anthropoid apes corresponds with that of the woolly-haired races of mankind, those apes have hair of a type not at all resembling the "wool" of the negroes, but much like that of the wavy-haired races, so that, as far as this criterion goes, the European races are closer to anthropoid apes than are the negroes, while the yellow races, in this respect, occupy an intermediate position.

A mechanical explanation of the progression from frizziness in the black type through simple waviness in the white to straightness in the yellow, is afforded by the difference in the shape of the cross-section. Frizzy or woolly hair is, roughly speaking, flat in section, and that shape enables it to curl closely, and because of curling closely it is short; wavy hair is oval in section, offering some resistance to curling, but not altogether preventing it, and the length is medium; straight hair is round in section, resisting curvature equally in all directions, and consequently it grows not only straight, but very long.

Among the American Indians, classed with the yellow races, examples of hair nine feet long are said to have been found. I know of no explanation of the marked difference between the length of the hair of men and women in the white races. Civilization would appear to have no influence in this matter. Since the wall paintings discovered in prehistoric caves in Spain show the women with hair longer than that of the men. The same story seems to be told by prehistoric carvings.

But while we have no evidence from archaeology that the hair of man has been notably diminished in length or quantity within historic ages, nevertheless there are other indications that our remote ancestors were more hairy than we are. One of these is found in the presence of pre-natal hair, as well as of rudimentary hairs covering nearly all parts of the human body—an almost irrefragable proof that at one time in the past, when perhaps the human type was only in posse, and not yet in esse, man's body was as furry as that of the creatures with whose comfortable pelts he now adorns and warms himself in wintry weather.

## How High-Water Skirt Ages Women

By DOROTHY DIX.

"What has become of the pretty women this summer? Have they gone off to the war as trained nurses, or suddenly been smitten down by age or fat, or some other dire misfortune?" asked a man the other day.

"I don't mean girls," he continued; "thank Heaven the feminine peach crop never fails, and the sweet-and-twenties are more beautiful, more alluring and charming than ever, but some blight seems to have fallen on the women who were empty-tummy years old, but who were still charming to look at, and good to talk to, and, to a mature man, far more fascinating than the whole brood of the immature."

But suddenly all of these women have lost their good looks. They seem to have taken on pounds and pounds of avoirdupois. They look dumpy and ungraceful, and they've aged ten years. What's the matter with them?"

"Skirts," I replied succinctly, "and sport suits. Some malevolent enemy of the middle-aged woman has made short skirts and sport suits fashionable, and women have fallen for them to their everlasting undoing. Every inch you take off the bottom of a woman's skirt after she has passed 18 adds five years to her age, while a sports hat is a searchlight of a million candle power turned upon every wrinkle and crow's foot and sagging muscle in her countenance."

"Never were the fashions so kind to slim slips of young girls, and never were they so brutal to women whose beauty is beginning to wane and whose belt measures are growing bigger."

"A long skirt gives a plump woman an appearance of additional height. A short skirt cuts her off. That's the reason that you notice that so many ladies that you've never thought of as being stout seem to have suddenly qualified for the heavy-weight class. Also, a woman's skirts balance her, and when you shear these off nearly to the knees you make her look the shape of a top, and a top that's about to topple over."

"Another thing that the short skirt does is to reveal the cold, cruel truth about women's ankles and feet. Not even the most bitter misanthrope or the gloomiest pessimist could have had any idea that there were so many knock-kneed and how-er-er-limbed women in the world, or so many with ankles like mile posts, or with feet the size and shape of convalesced hams."

"You cannot walk down the street now and gaze upon the awful exhibition of pedal monstrosities that are displayed to the critical eye of man without feeling like weeping at the folly that has made woman cast aside the fluffy ruffles, the rustling silk, the lace and embroidery that obscured and palliated her defects from the world."

"Here again the fashion that is flattering to the young is disillusioning in the middle-aged. It is one thing for ninety-odd pounds to expose its nimble heels, and another for a hundred and eighty to waddle along on heels that creak and bend under its weight."

"As for the sports hat, it belongs to riotous youth, and any woman over 25 who even looks at one does so at her peril. You never can have any idea of how tired you look, and how many lines you've got in your face, nor how grizzled your hair is, until you surmount it by an ascetic Panama. Nor can you dream how one you have faded until you put on one of the violent purple, or yellow, or red monstrosities in which sweet 16 looks so ravishing."

"After the first flush of youth is gone a woman's hat is her whole bag of tricks. It disguises her age, it proves an alibi for her beauty, and it is a barometer that gauges her intelligence, and she casts away all of these advantages when she puts on a sports hat that not only isn't any longer, and shrieks aloud her lack of judgment in her calling attention to how differently she looks in one from the way a young girl looks in it."

"Some Omaha sewers are sixteen feet in diameter. After heavy snows you can see wagons dumping their snow down a hole in the middle of the street at Fourteenth and Jones. If you look down the hole you will see, forty feet below, a swift-flowing stream of water that carries off a wagonload of snow or dirt in a jiffy. This is only one small branch of the great, many-branched stream that is flowing from every house an every corner in Omaha, carrying the city's waste into the Missouri river."

The Omaha sewers empty into the river through fifteen outlets. One of the largest of these is at the foot of Webster street. It is semi-circular in shape, sixteen feet across the top and seven and a half feet high. It is built of brick with "T" beam and arched brick top. Through the Union Pacific shop grounds it is reinforced concrete.

From there it is twelve feet in diameter to Fourteenth and Webster streets. And from there branches run north and west.

It is so with all the sewers. They are, naturally, largest at the river and they have branches reaching to various sections of the city and these branches in their turn have sub-branches.

Some Down Deep.

At some places they lie very deep under the street. On the South Side a branch of the Mud Creek system runs through a 2,000-foot tunnel from Seventeenth and Monroe streets to the east side of the Burlington tracks. At Thirteenth and Monroe streets this sewer is 130 feet under the street. The water in it flows five blocks per minute.

Sewers built thirty years ago are still in good condition. In some instances, two or three inches at the

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## Omaha People With Relatives in Germany Worry About Situation

Omahans who have relatives in Germany at present are disturbed over the international complications which threaten to ensue.

A former Omaha girl, Mrs. Herman Lommel, who was Miss Blanche Roe, a sister of Mrs. A. F. Tyler, is now at Hanover, Germany, with her husband, Captain Lommel and her small daughter, Bertelle. Mrs. Tyler received a post card from her sister three weeks ago, but before that, had received no word since November 1.

Blanche Roe went from Omaha to Germany about two years ago to marry Prof. Lommel of the Göttingen university, whom she had met while studying in Germany previously. After their marriage Mrs. Lommel taught

in the university with her husband until he was called into the service of his country as a member of the artillery reserve. When Prof. Lommel had to give up his position to be garrison work at Wolfenbuttel his wife also resigned and went with him.

Miss Hedwig Rosenstock and her brothers, Dave and Frederick, are loathe to have the situation any more serious than it is on account of their parents who live in Germany. Transportation of letters between them has been facilitated through the good offices of a former Omaha girl, Minna Meyer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Moritz Meyer, who also went abroad to become the bride of Felix Stroeter, now living in Norway.

## HOW JEAN VALJEAN MIGHT RIDE HERE

## Omaha Sewers Could Accommodate, if Not Please, Hugo's Famous Character.

## INSURE CITY'S HEALTH

By A. R. GROH.

The sewers of Omaha have a total length of 318.4 miles.

They vary much in size and shape, each being built to carry the greatest amount of water and sewage that it is ever likely to be required to carry.

The flight of Jean Valjean through the sewers of Paris in "Les Misérables" surprises most of us because we imagine sewers are just small pipes two or three feet in diameter at most.

Some Omaha sewers are sixteen feet in diameter. After heavy snows you can see wagons dumping their snow down a hole in the middle of the street at Fourteenth and Jones. If you look down the hole you will see, forty feet below, a swift-flowing stream of water that carries off a wagonload of snow or dirt in a jiffy. This is only one small branch of the great, many-branched stream that is flowing from every house an every corner in Omaha, carrying the city's waste into the Missouri river.

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