

Adelaide Kennerly
EDITOR

WOMAN'S SECTION OF THE BEE

Ella Fleishman
ASST. EDITORThe
War
Spirit

Thorne

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Busy
StoreSpringtime
Gladness for You

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\$75.00 Suits and Coats,

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You do your part by paying cash and carrying your own packages if you will.

J.W. Thorne Co.

1812 FARNAM STREET

Military Honors to Be
Won in Y. W. C. A.
Membership Drive

A military training camp was opened at the Young Women's Christian association Monday. The review and awarding of commissions will be made March 16. Miss Etta Pickering has been named commander-in-chief and Miss Grace Shearer, major general.

Four companies have been formed. Mrs. Frank Field will be in command of Company Y; Mrs. C. J. Hubbard, Company W; Miss Stella Wilcox, Company C; Miss Annie Johnson, Company A.

All companies will try to come up to war strength of 100 members. All will enlist as privates and will win commissions by getting members in the drive for 1,000 new members. Following are the requirements for commissions: First-class private, 10 credits; corporal, 15; sergeant, 25; second lieutenant, 35; first lieutenant, 50; captain, 60; major, 70; lieutenant colonel, 75; colonel, 80; brigadier general, 90; general, 100.

Credits may be earned as follows: One regular member, three credits; one sustaining member, 10; one life member, 50; one gym class, three; one French class, two; one first aid, three; one story telling, two; one life studies, two; one Bible class, two; one domestic science, three; one girl's department, two.

A Victory Menu

This menu was prepared by the home economy department of Cornell university in co-operation with the New York State Food commission:

BREAKFAST.

Cornmeal mush with figs and milk. Toast. Poached eggs.

LUNCH OR SUPPER.

Fruit salad. Peanut butter muffins. Cocoa.

DINNER.

Finnish haddock baked in milk. Baked potatoes. Peas, home canned.

Wheat-savory bread. Apple dumplings with rice crust.

Fish caught nearby will usually be the cheapest, but often the fish market receives a large supply of one kind, so it may be more economical to ask the prices of various kinds before ordering. Dried or salted fish, such as finnan haddock, cod and mackerel are, of course, cheaper, but they require more time to freshen and prepare than do fresh fish.

For Work and Play



By GERTRUDE BERESFORD.

"I HAVE no time to dress for dinner!" Many women of leisure "up to their eyes" in war work realize now what their business sisters have been facing so long. How to look well dressed for work and appear fresh and trim for dinner is indeed a problem, of which the one-piece dress of serge or jersey cloth furnishes the best solution. The novel adjustable collar and cuffs of this frock of dark blue jersey cloth are a happy thought of the designer. The collar extends in long ends, which reverse and button at the waist line. This collar may be putty-colored jersey or white pique. A polka-dot tie of blue and tan, or white and blue, completes a dress which will lift the wearer above the commonplace in an assembly of women bent on useful work and make her decidedly ornamental later in a restaurant or at her own table.

Among the Red Cross workers who are working at state instruction headquarters are Mrs. G. W. Jones, Glenwood, Ia.; Mrs. C. B. Shnae, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. C. T. Gutzka, Talmage, Neb.; Miss Carrie Nelson, St. Paul, Neb.; Miss Ella Jensen, Boonville, Mo.; Mrs. C. J. Miller, Ord, Neb.

Next to Army, French Women's
Spirit Helps Most in Victory

"To work alone, that is the hardest thing," Under the leather suit of a "munitionette" she wore the black of a widow's mourning. A perfect fury for work, her task is one of the hardest—to run the "mill" which turns out its hundreds of shells every day. In her leather suit with goggles in her helmet, she seems a figure from some Dantean dream, fighting with fire where men 10 paces away flinch for their eyesight in the glare.

"Next to our soldiers, it is to the French women that we owe victory," says Millerand in the Revue Bleue. "Women have replaced men not only in the manufacture of war material but in all departments of the larger industrial life. Her effort permits France to live behind the lines while men are battling at the front. In the metal trades the woman laborer today heats and charges the furnaces, works the hydraulic presses, discharges trucks and wagons, and welds brass. In addition she takes upon herself less heavy but more delicate labors, cutting metal pens, making chains and accessories for bicycles, and small waxes of the coppersmith's trade."

"She works not only in metal, but in stone. Beside the woman blacksmith stands the woman mason, who assists in constructing the stocks for ships; the woman who molds bricks, who watches the ovens, who makes molds and crucibles, porcelain and faience. There are factories where she makes glass. Industries of precision invite her. One can see her at Nancy and Lyons making files and compasses, at Paris electric lamps."

At Home In Sawmills.
The divers industries of wood-working used to be reserved to men. Today women are at home in sawmills. One sees them now near Paris constructing the Adrian barracks for the ministry of war. The same is true of other industries, into which they had not ventured before 1914. Lack of men has forced the employment of women in the manufacture of drugs, chemicals and asphyxiating gas. In the leather industries they manipulate the green skins, wash them, remove the hair, color them, and tan the leather, make varnished leather, and

conduct the various processes of glove making.

In the food industries, quite outside of bakeries, which deserve consideration by themselves, they conduct the dairies, the manufacture of conserves, biscuits, prepared foods—doing the hardest kind of labor as well as the most delicate.

In the manufacture of sugar, women are employed as strainers, juice and syrup filterers, diffusers, knife sharpeners, truck movers, washing machine tenders, etc., and for the first time they are reported as working in starch and glucose factories. Wine making is dependent in a great measure upon old men, women and young persons. Women are employed in lead pencil making, in gas works, as far as possible, and particularly in coke drawing.

In Metal Trades.
According to the October, 1917, report of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, an increasing number of women are employed in the metal trades, where their work has proved satisfactory even in the heavier tasks. In certain French cities 14 to 30 per cent of all employees in these trades are women. In the manufacture of porcelain products in 33 establishments nearly half are women.

In some degree it was easier for women to take their places in French industry than in the professions. In spite of Mme. Curie and other noted professional women, France has never welcomed them among its physicians, lawyers or scientists. The first time that a woman has spoken from the tribunal of the Academy of Medicine was last year, when Dr. Bonet-Henry described the happy results of a new method of dressing burns with a mixture of gutta-percha and paraffin.

At the same period two dressmakers left their familiar ateliers for the strange and hazardous pursuit of chimney cleaning. They were brave girls of 17 and 18 years, who, because of scant returns from their needles, became "chimney doctors." In place of the three francs a day earned by dressmaking they are now earning 12 by doctoring the chimneys of Paris.

Advice to the Lovelorn

By BEATRICE FAIRFAX.

Wonderful Parents.

Dear Miss Fairfax: I am 18, and average \$25 per week, and am studying at night. I am popular, but my friends are dropping off because my parents strongly oppose my going to "cheap" parties where there are all the "latest" fads, and also against my going out too often, as they say if I intend to grow I must not weaken myself by running around all night. They also oppose my going out with any girl unknown to them, and whose people they do not know, as they say that there are just as many pitfalls for men and boys as there are for girls, but to show me that they are not wholly against my associating with girls, actually say that that helps. They make little theater parties every now and then and invite some family that has a daughter. Till now I refused all invitations for everything. But my friends only sneer at me and call me slow, whereas some call me just the right sort and stick to me even though I seldom go anywhere. Do you think I ought to give up these friends and follow my parents' advice, or do you think a little "sneer" now and then would not hurt, no matter what the crowd?

It seems to me that your parents are sane, friendly, "chummy" folks, and that a boy should thank his lucky stars that he belongs to such splendid, reasonable people. The friends who are dropping off are probably youthful "wasters," who would hinder rather than aid you in growth and progress. Indeed, you cannot spend your vitality in racing around in a breathless (and probably fruitless) search for gaiety at night

and then expect the next day's work to be done in any but a hazy and slipshod fashion. None of us in youth have learned to judge and estimate rightly that queer thing, human nature. So when you take your relaxation in the company of girls your parents know you are reasonably sure of being put in touch with young friends who will be worth your having. Please don't think it clever or manly or smart or worldly to go out for what you yourself call a little "cheap sport." Trust mother and father—they show so much interest and friendly understanding that you cannot go far astray if you follow them. If there were more parents of the caliber yours possess—of the wisdom they show—my daily mail would lessen to about nothing!

Be Polite Always.

Dear Miss Fairfax: Tell me, please, if it is correct for a young lady, upon returning from a theater, dinner or dance, after a pleasant evening, to thank the young man who has escorted her? I have always considered it correct to show appreciation, but a friend says it is not at all necessary, as the man should feel honored that she has allowed him to take her. F. M. A.

You are right; your friend is wrong. It is always correct to be polite—it costs nothing. In your case, the man would have every right to put you down as lacking in ordinary civility if you did not thank him for the pleasant evening.

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- the Victor-Victrola, Style 4-A, selling at \$20, is true "Victor" in every respect.
- you start with a mere 25c, and the largest payment you need ever make is only \$1.50.
- no delay—you don't have to "win it"—You BUY it at 25c down and take it home AT ONCE.
- but remember, the "Club" has a time limit. Better be here soon for the "Club" and its club privileges lasts only the length of THIS WEEK.

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The "Club" Plan Also Holds Good at Mickel's Council Bluffs Establishment, 334 Broadway.

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On Wheatless Days try—Sunshine
Oats-a Crackers
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Why Beefsteak is Not
Twice Its Present Price

A QUARTER of a century ago a steer was just a steer—narrow-backed, lean and slab-sided—running largely to hoofs and horns. The dressed beef yield was as low in quantity as it was inferior in quality.

YOU would scorn such coarse, tough meat today. But if livestock conditions were now as they were then, this would be the only kind of beef you could get.

And not only that, but you would be paying a great deal more for it!

Meeting Present Day Needs

FOR the amount of meat per head furnished by these low grade cattle would not begin to supply present-day needs.

Though present prices, caused by an abnormal war-demand, seem high, they would shrink into insignificance compared with what they would have become, had not Armour and Company long ago begun the work that has been responsible to a considerable degree for the raising of the broad-backed, high-grade beef steers of today.

By establishing receiving and killing plants close to the sources of supply, by developing and operating a chain of refrigerators on wheels, by perfecting a system of over 400 branch-house distributing sta-

tions, Armour has provided selling outlets and certain markets for the producer for twelve months in the year.

It has become profitable for the livestock grower to grade up his cattle standards!

These beef-producing cattle furnish more meat and a larger proportion of better quality meat at practically the same feeding cost as that of the scrub cattle of former years.

Helps Growers and Users

THIS has resulted in better returns for the grower, while heavier yield and improved quality in turn has held down prices to consumers.

It is in such fundamental ways as this that Armour and Company are rendering a broad, economic service to the American public.

And because Armour service directly relates to the prices you pay for meat, when you specify Armour meats and other food products for your table you are making it possible to extend this service still farther.



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