

# The Tribune Women's Corner

## WOMAN'S CLUB TO MEET AT RED CROSS.

The Woman's club will meet this afternoon at the Red Cross chapter house instead of at the Y. M. C. A. building for its regular program meeting. The ladies are asked to all come as soon after 1 o'clock p. m. as possible, for there is a large amount of hand work to be done and at 4 a short business session will be held before their return home.

## WOMEN FOR FISH CULTURE.

Fish culture is an occupation opened to women in which they can continue after the war. No dabbling with dainty gold fish is meant, but serious out-of-door work, eight hours a day, winter and summer. Increasing the food supply of the country is what the work means, according to a report from the conservation commission of New York state to the United States Employment service.

At the present time, according to the chief fish culturist, women can most easily be employed in the hatcheries if they live near and have other work which will occupy them part of the time. Employees must be in good physical condition and able to work eight hours a day, out of doors if necessary, he said. "During the winter months there is a great deal of egg-picking, and this work can be performed largely while sitting on stools. At hatcheries equipped with batteries of jars, those having the care of the eggs must necessarily be upon their feet most of the time. The more education a person has in this line of work, the more valuable he or she will be. Those with initiative and natural aptitude for the work may expect advancement."

"There is no question but what in certain lines of work in the hatcheries women are superior to men. My personal opinion is that there are many women well fitted to take charge of fish culture work entirely, that is, perform the duties of foreman, if they have the will to go thru the preliminary stages in order to get practical experience."

## GIRL WAR WORKERS PLACED.

While a vast demobilization scheme for the great American army of 2,000,000 men now in Europe was being worked out in Washington, the smaller army of 75,000 girls was not forgotten by the government.

In the war department the secretary of war studied maps and discussed the return of the victorious fighters.

In the labor department the secretary of labor studied reports and devised plans for sending to their homes the victorious workers.

The government recognized that the battles had been fought in offices as well as in trenches; that typewriters as well as machine guns had aided in vanquishing the enemy.

When the first group of women was to be released, representatives of the United States Employment service and the war labor policies board held a special conference. The names, qualifications and home addresses of all the

women were listed by the employment service, which immediately started the telegraphic machinery of its clearance section. In a few hours there was assurance that each girl would be offered a position in or near the place from which she had volunteered for war service. Similar service will be rendered wherever possible.

With the machinery of the war equipment of the employment service reversed to meet reconstruction demands, it is believed that there need be no serious problem of unemployment either for women or for returning soldiers. The one necessity is that employers and employees utilize the nation-wide facilities of co-operation that the government has provided. With the 900 offices that the United States Employment service situated in industrial centers in all parts of the country, the readjustment to after-war conditions should be accomplished with little difficulty.

## "Y" MEMBERSHIP DRIVE FRUITFUL

### Saturday Was Biggest Day Great Falls Association Has Yet Experienced.

Saturday more than a dozen members were procured by the Great Falls Y. M. C. A. and Assistant Secretary Chris Henrikson, who has charge of a membership campaign being carried on at the present time says it was the most fruitful day in this particular line of work the local association has experienced in two years.

The campaign is continuing active and new members are being enrolled every day. With the resumption of indoor athletic activities on a winter scale interest in Y. M. C. A. work is growing rapidly. Mr. Henrikson expects the membership of the local association will be materially increased during the next few months.

## Coal Yield Increases With Fewer Employes

Special to The Daily Tribune.

Roundup, Jan. 5.—The annual report of the Republic coal mine at Klein shows that with 50 less men employed and 12 less operating hours, the production of coal was over 45,000 tons more than in 1916, which was the banner year for coal production at this mine. The production for 1918 was 439,975 tons. The operating force was reduced thru the enlistment of many employes in the army and increased production was due solely to the employes' efforts to help the government in their call for increased fuel production by coal miners.

Maybe you also have bought cigars at the kind of store where they look at you as if you are an incendiary when you ask for a match.

## HIGHER SHOETOPS FOR WOMEN, OFFSET TO SHORTER SKIRTS

### Prices to Go Up, Too, Says National Association, Owing to Scarcity of Material.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—Higher shoes for women for 1919, higher prices rather than reductions, and shorter skirts; that is, short ones—those are the views of the National Shoe Travelers' association, as expressed in resolutions at the close of its seventh annual convention.

Women's shoes of eight and one-half inches or higher, in brown, gray, beaver, black and white, were decreed by the shoe travelers, who added that "long skirts are unsightly, insanitary, and prevent free action in walking or other pursuits."

Scarcity of material is expected to make prices even higher, the travelers agreed.

## Red Cross Work

Montana Power Building, First avenue north, opposite Washington School Building. Phone 9808.

Where Every Woman May Help. Home service section of Red Cross and Cascade Soldiers' Protective association, room 414 Ford Block. Phone 9850.

We do the work. Never mind the credit. The "silent moment" at 12 o'clock.

The Wednesday Rebekah knitting club returned for December, seven pairs of socks, seven sweaters, all very fine work.

December 9, 1918.

To All Chapters: 1. We are at last able to announce the plan for recognizing the loyal service given by the women and men workers of the Red Cross. This will be done thru the issuance of certificates which carry with them the right to purchase and wear the Red Cross official general service insignia. The insignia for women workers will be a badge with ribbon, bar and safety catch, and for men a button to be worn in the coat lapel.

Conditions Governing the Award of Certificates. 2. Certificates in recognition of loyal service to the nation, thru the Red Cross, shall be awarded to all persons who have given regular service during a period of not less than six months, in which period the actual work done shall be equivalent to at least four days a week, or approximately 800 hours or for eight months of service of not less than three days a week, or approximately 800 hours; or for 12 months of service of not less than two days a week, or approximately 800 hours; or for 18 months' service, amounting to at least 800 hours, etc. In no case shall an award be made to a worker whose period of enrollment in service has been less than six consecutive months, and with a minimum of 800 hours of service.

3. In computing periods of service, only service subsequent to April 6, 1917, shall be considered. 4. Certificates shall be awarded irrespective of whether services rendered have been on a volunteer or a paid basis. 5. In chapter production, work done outside of the workshop, such as knitting and garments, shall be estimated on a piecework basis in the same number as used in the chapter workshop. 6. Services for the Red Cross in other than chapter activities shall be credited to the worker. Allowance should also be made for time given in different departments or activities of the Red Cross.

Service Insignia. 7. Badges for Women Workers. All women workers to whom certificates are awarded for service for the minimum period, as specified above, shall be entitled to purchase the standard service badge with a plain ribbon. Women workers serving an additional period equal to the minimum period specified shall be entitled to wear on the badge, in place of the plain ribbon, a ribbon interwoven with one stripe; and a ribbon bearing an additional stripe may be substituted after service for each additional period equal to the minimum. The price of the women's badge will be \$1. 8. Button for Men Workers. Men workers to whom certificates have been issued for the minimum period of service shall be entitled to purchase the standard service button to be worn in the coat lapel. No modification in this button is to be made for varying periods of service in excess of the minimum period. The price of this button will be 75 cents.

Service Records and Method of Awarding Certificates. 9. Chapter Workers. Certificates shall be awarded to chapter workers upon recommendation of the chapter executive committee, or of a special committee appointed by the chapter chairman. This committee shall be responsible for recommending the awarding of certificates and should decide all questions in connection therewith. Where it is impossible to secure accurate records of services rendered, it is suggested that workers submit their claims for service badges, approved by the chapter officer or officers under whom they have served, to the chapter committee responsible for awarding service certificates and badges. Such letters shall state the nature of the service rendered, where it was rendered, and the period and number of hours of service as accurately as possible. The committee shall carefully review such claims and utilize all means available to ascertain their merits. In cases where reasonable doubt exists decision should be made in favor of the worker.

10. In accordance with the above, the chapter is requested to organize a committee to have charge of the preparation of the service records of the workers in chapter, branch and auxiliary organizations. The preparation of these records will entail considerable work, which should be begun promptly. You should then order the number of certificates and badges which will be required to supply each one of the workers entitled to this badge of service. It is suggested that, in so far as possible, the total requirements of the chapter be supplied at one time, in order that the presentation of the certificates may be made at one meeting. Chapters ordering their supplies of women's badges should specify the number required of each group; that is, those having plain ribbons, ribbons with one stripe, ribbons with two stripes, etc.

Your very truly, F. J. HEFFELINGER, Division Manager.

Mrs. Pierce, the chairman of the Cascade chapter is prepared to make a record as requested above, of all who call with their cards.

## BEAUTIFUL BUD OF CAPITAL SEASON



Miss Eugenia Bankhead, daughter of Senator John H. Bankhead of Alabama, is to make her debut in Washington society shortly. She is one of the season's most beautiful buds. Her sister, Talulah Bankhead, has entered the movies.

Sometimes it looks like the doctor is the only person in the community who hasn't got a sure cure for bad colds. Our position simply is that at this time of year white stockings look too much like snow flakes.

## MISS HILL HERE MAKING SURVEY

### National Field Secretary on Investigation of Feeble Minded People Working in State.

Miss Helen F. Hill, field secretary and a member of the staff of national committee on provision for the feeble-minded in Great Falls yesterday for a short visit while on her official visit to the various counties thruout the state. She is making the feeble-minded survey at this time in order to present the results to the legislature, which begins its sessions in Helena today and from which the national committee hopes to get an appropriation for the care of such people in this state. In making her survey she finds that the average of feeble-minded persons in Montana is about the average according to the population. There are at least three persons of every 1,000 who are considered mentally deficient. On this basis there are 280,000 feeble-minded persons in the United States, and of this number proper public provision has been made for less than 30,000.

Feeble-minded children never become normal, but thru proper training they may be taught to at least partly care for themselves and lead useful lives. The highest grade of the feeble-minded person tests the mental capacity of a child of from eight to 12 years.

Mentally deficient persons who are not properly cared for are a menace to themselves and to the society into which they are thrown and can not be sent to the public schools with normal children. The public school is not the place for custodial care.

Montana has a state institution for the care of the feeble-minded at Boulder, an institution which is doing a very good work but is not nearly large enough to supply the needs of the state. This school can only care for 118 inmates and at the present time there are 300 applicants for admission on the waiting list.

The problem of the feeble-minded is one of the hardest and most expensive with which the humane officers have to meet and the state humane officer, with his seven deputies are urging the support of the legislature on this matter.

Below are given two illustrations of conditions found in some of the southeastern states:

"A mentally defective girl, aged 13, has been in the second grade in school for three years with no possibility of promotion. The same condition is true of her sister, 9 years of age."

"At home, the mentally deficient mother is as simple and childlike as her little girls, also she is the mother of six children, one a baby three days old at the time of our visit. A boy, 11 years of age, is mentally defective and hopelessly crippled. None of the children give promise of normal development."

"Conditions in the home illustrate very well the pitiful state of affairs existing where reason and judgment are lacking."

"A boy, aged 13, had been in the public school for some time, but was of such low mental grade that it was impossible to keep him in the first grade among little children longer. He has a mental development of about five years, but has the physical strength of a boy his own age. He could be made very happy, and be taught to be a helpful boy in an institution. He and his mother, who has poor health, are living in a little one-room shack, struggling along in poverty."

"His father, an alcoholic epileptic, died after being a helpless invalid for five years. Another son is nearly blind. A married daughter is an epileptic and has a crippled child. The oldest son in the family does what he can to help his mother and the imbecile boy and was recently given exemption for that reason."

Miss Hill and Miss Adelaide M. Ayer, state rural school inspector who is accompanying her, will leave this morning to make a survey of Teton, Choteau, Hill, Valley and Phillips counties, returning to Helena in about two weeks.

## DON'T THROW AWAY YOUR OLD SHOES

### Make Them Wear Like New—As Did This Canadian Officer

A Canadian army officer, William Pemberton, of the famous Princess Pat Regiment, told of the extraordinary wear given him by a pair of army boots twice repaired with Neolin Soles.

"Six months of trench warfare under destructive conditions put the first pair of Neolin Soles out of business," said Lieutenant Pemberton, "but ordinary soles would have gone to pieces in such less time."

Don't throw away shoes that can be repaired. Have them re-bottomed with tough, durable Neolin Soles. Any cobbler or repairman will do the work for you. The price is no more than for soles that give less wear. Remember—Neolin Soles are created by science to be what soles should be. They are flexible and waterproof as well as durable. They come on new shoes of all styles. They are made by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, who also make Wingfoot Heels—guaranteed to outwear any other heels.

## Neolin Soles

Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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## HOW TO USE VICK'S VAPORUB IN TREATING SPANISH INFLUENZA

The Influenza Germs Attack the Lining of the Air Passages. When VapoRub is Applied Over Throat and Chest the Medicated Vapors Loosen the Phlegm, Open the Air Passages and Stimulate the Mucous Membrane to Throw Off the Germs.

In Addition, VapoRub is Absorbed Through and Stimulates the Skin, Attracting the Blood to the Surface and Thus Aids in Reducing the Congestion Within.

CALL A PHYSICIAN—GO TO BED—STAY QUIET—DON'T WORRY

There is no Occasion for Panic—Influenza Itself Has a Very Low Percentage of Fatalities. Not Over One Death Out of Every Four Hundred Cases. According to the N. C. Board of Health. The Chief Danger Lies in Complications Arising, Attacking Principally Patients in a Run Down Condition—Those Who Don't Get Bed Soon Enough, or Those Who Get Up Too Early.

Spanish Influenza, which appeared in Spain in May, has all the appearance of grip or la grippe, which has swept the world in numerous epidemics as far back as history runs. Hippocrates refers to an epidemic in 412 B. C. which is regarded by many to have been influenza. Every century has had its attacks. Beginning with 1831, this country has had five epidemics, the last in 1859-60.

THE SYMPTOMS. Grip, or influenza, as it is now called, usually begins with a chill followed by aching, feverishness and sometimes nausea and dizziness, and a general feeling of weakness and depression. The temperature is from 100 to 104, and the fever usually lasts from three to five days. The germs attack the mucous membrane, or lining of the air passages—nose, throat and bronchial tubes—there is usually a hard cough, especially bad at night, often times a sore throat or tonsillitis, and frequently all the appearances of a severe head cold.

THE TREATMENT. Go to bed at the first symptoms, not only for your own sake, but to avoid spreading the disease to others—take a purgative, eat plenty of nourishing food, remain perfectly quiet and don't worry. Quinine, Aspirin or Dover's Powder, etc., may be administered by the physician's directions to relieve the aching. But there is no cure or specific for influenza—the disease must run its course, but nature herself will throw off the attack if only you keep up your strength. The chief danger lies in the complications which may arise. Influenza so weakens the bodily resistance that there is danger of pneumonia or bronchitis developing and sometimes inflammation of the middle ear, or heart affections. For these reasons, it is very important that

the patient remain in bed until his strength returns—stay in bed at least two days or more after the fever has left you or until you are no longer strong, stay in bed four days or more, according to the severity of the attack.

EXTERNAL APPLICATIONS. In order to stimulate the lining of the air passages to throw off the grip germs, to aid in loosening the phlegm and keeping the air passages open, thus making the breathing easier, Vick's VapoRub will be found effective. Hot, wet towels should be applied over the throat, chest and back between the shoulder blades to open the pores. Then VapoRub should be rubbed in over the parts until the skin is red, spread on thickly and covered with two thicknesses of hot flannel cloths. Leave the clothing loose around the neck as the heat of the body liberates the ingredients in the form of vapors. These vapors, inhaled with each breath, carry the medication directly to the parts affected. At the same time, VapoRub is absorbed through and stimulates the skin, attracting the blood to the surface and thus aids in relieving the congestion within.

HOW TO AVOID THE DISEASE. Evidence seems to prove that this is a germ disease, spread principally by human contact, chiefly through coughing, sneezing or spitting. So avoid persons having colds—which means avoiding crowds—common drinking cups, roller towels, etc. Keep up your bodily strength by plenty of exercise in the open air, and good food.

KEEP FREE FROM COLDS. Above all, keep free from colds, as colds irritate the lining of the air passages and render them much better breeding places for the germs. Use Vick's VapoRub at the very first sign of a cold. For a head cold, melt a little in a spoon and inhale the vapors, or better still, use VapoRub in a benzoin steam kettle. If this is not available, use an ordinary tea-kettle. Fill half full of boiling water, put in a teaspoon of VapoRub from time to time—keep the kettle just slowly boiling, and inhale the steam arising.

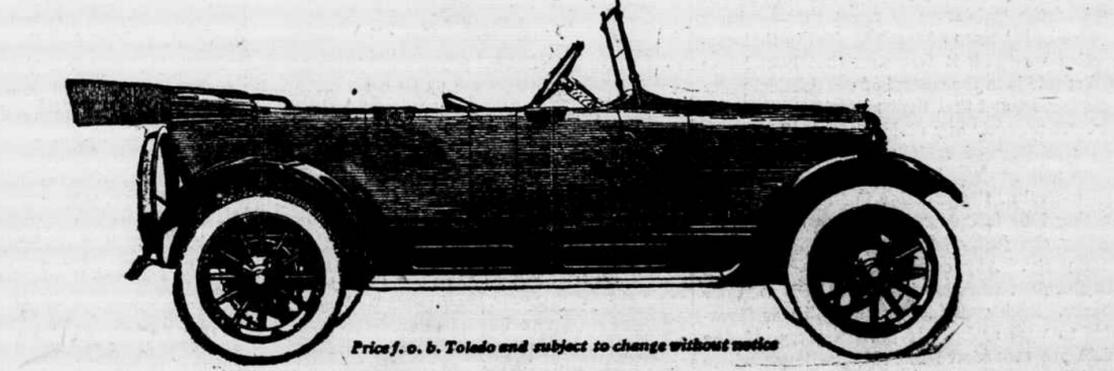
NOTE: Vick's VapoRub is the discovery of a North Carolina druggist who found how to combine, in safe form, Menthol and Camphor with such essential oils as Eucalyptus, Thyme, Cubeb, etc., so that when the salve is applied to the body heat, these ingredients are liberated in the form of vapors. VapoRub is comparatively new in New York, New England and a few western states, where it is just now being introduced. In other sections of the country, however, it is the standard home remedy in over a million homes for all forms of cold troubles—more than six million jars were sold last year.

It is particularly recommended for children's croup or colds, since it is externally applied and, therefore, can be used as desired without the slightest harmful effects. VapoRub can be had in three sizes—30c, 60c, \$1.20—at all druggists.—Adv.



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106 Wheelbase 35 Horsepower Model 90 \$985 Tax Free



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