

High School Turns Girls Into Housekeepers, Fitting Them for 'Proper Sphere'

ECONOMICS LINKS HOME TO SCHOOL

Miss Clara Kimball, Supervisor, Tells How It Is Done

START GIRLS IN EARLY

In the Kindergarten They Get First of Work and Finish as High Seniors

The day of the high school that taught the three R's and turned out girls who had no more idea of how to make homes for the men they married or how to make themselves useful in their own homes is passed, at least so far as Tulsa is concerned. Central high school makes housekeepers as well as brilliant scholars. It fits girls for what, in the eyes of feminists, the world still counts as her proper sphere. There have been girls who have married and made homes, who have not married and made a living, or who have stayed at home and assumed the responsibilities of their own homes with no more training than they received in the domestic science rooms at Central. Miss Clara Kimball, supervisor of the home economics department of the city schools, tells of the work and the accomplishment of the department in her own words.

By CLARA KIMBLE

Supervisor Home Economics Department of Tulsa Schools

The aim of home economics is to make the future home builders make more wisely, produce more efficiently and conserve more truly and such lessons are a golden link between school and home.

In the Tulsa schools there are a score or more trained teachers whose work is with girls only, and who are known as home economics teachers. Truly they exemplify the old saying that a woman's work is never done. Aside from regular class room duties, they are called upon for emergency work, such as darning stockings, sewing on buttons, furnishing pins, sewing and thread to repair in a jiffy.

All the costuming and catering aid for special programs in each building and helping with children's patterns and food at home are taken as a matter of course.

When the little tots are playing in the kindergarten their first lessons of usefulness are taught. This is emphasized and the mother love and creative desire fostered when the little girls make clothes for dolls or for their sister and learn the uses of buttons, pins and needles. Later on they sew for themselves and their mothers but best of all they help mother on Saturday and get credit for it at school. This is called "my Saturday morning job" and is the subject of a written theme in the sixth, seventh and eighth grades.

The eighth grade girls become capable home makers through their painting, buying and preparing of meals, making with this a careful study of food costs and food values. Here special hygiene is taught along with a study of the care of the younger members of the family.

In our home furnishing lessons throughout the grades and high school, simplicity, comfort and beauty in developing the home is the dominant idea. A home reflects the intelligence, interest and time given to it.

Domestic science trains the Tulsa girl in the belief that health is the foundation of the nation and that good food simply and wholesomely prepared is the foundation of good health.

That this training is carried into the home is proven by the intensely interesting reports by the eighth grade girls in their "Saturday morning jobs" which is a regular part of the week's work, and the number of graduates who report back to us from homes of their own.

Our girls who have taken part in bread making in the past are still experiencing the thrills that come from contemplating a batch of bread well done, and a family well fed.

The girl makes a good living in her father's home in addition to her other duties by selling her home-made cakes.

In home nursing in the high school work for those in emergency, the welfare of others, especially children, night living which means proper correlation of work, rest and play and the prevention of disease.

SCENES IN DOMESTIC SCIENCE DEPARTMENT AT CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL



Home teaching that will make them useful in every emergency is a part of a Tulsa high school girl's education. The picture just above is a group of students in first aid and disaster and in care of children are demonstrating class work. Girls at the left of the picture to the right are wearing frocks that they themselves have made in school, and girls in the right of that picture are serving guests in a suppositional home. A class in sewing is at work in the lower-right-hand corner picture.



EVOLUTION OF THE FORD CAR

Obsessed With Desire to Aid Accomplishment With Less Labor

NEW YORK, May 5.—Life on a farm drove Henry Ford into making automobiles.

Mr. Ford says so himself in an article which he calls "My Life and Work" written by himself in *McCurry's* magazine for May, with the collaboration of Samuel Crowther, author and editor.

And Mr. Ford still feels the same way about farming. Not that he has anything against farmers, he points out, but there is "too much hard labor on farms." Because he was born on a farm and knows without question just what farming means, Mr. Ford invented an automobile with which he hoped, first, to lighten the farmer's task and, second, to aid people without a lot of money in their search for enjoyment and business relief.

That, in a nutshell, is what Mr. Ford's article gives as the reason for the Ford car. Incidentally it is the reason for his interest in farm tractors and for a lot of other things which have happened in Detroit recently.

The automobile, however, barely escaped being a watch. Mr. Ford had a desire to do fine mechanical work and his ideas naturally turned to watches, he says. At one period of those early days he had 300 watches and knew what made the wheels go around in everyone of them. It was then he thought of the possibility of making a watch for 30 cents. In fact, he says, he almost started in the business but refrained when he figured out that watches were not a necessity and so would not be sold.

Attracted to Machinery. "Just how I reached that surprising conclusion is difficult to state, now," he observes.

But a combination of the farm and the watch, and the night when he was only 12 of a road engine was too much for anything plebeian in Mr. Ford's future. He started to consider the possibility of machines and after glancing at most of them, studying it, watching changes, reading and thinking, Mr. Ford branched out into the automotive industry.

Of course, says Mr. Ford, the horseless carriage was a common idea. He had it, as did several other inventors. But Mr. Ford figured that steam was the best means for moving his car, and he set about making a machine to operate by steam. He built one, and it ran. But it had defects, lots of them. He very earnestly pointed out most of them. When he found he couldn't work out his difficulties to his satisfaction, he turned to gasoline—and so was born the Ford.

It was in 1899 that he began on a double cylinder engine," he writes, "because it was quite impractical to consider the single cylinder for transportation."

Carried Cream Fish With Rice

1 1/2 pounds boiled halibut (cod or other white fish may be used) 1 cup browned rice white sauce (Made same as ordinary cream sauce substituting two cups of white soup stock for milk.) Add to the sauce one tablespoon Worcestershire sauce, piece of one lemon, one-half grated onion, one-half onion (very powder, minced, salt, pepper and a small piece of bay leaf. The bay leaf may be put into the stock when it is heated, and then removed. Add the entire powder list. Shake the fish or break into pieces. Add to the sauce and heat until a rather shallow casserole. Bake 15 minutes in hot oven.

Have boiled rice ready and place around outer edge of the fish mix. Cook the last eight minutes of cooking. Sprinkle small pieces of butter on top of the rice. Bake should be browned in pan with small amount of fat before boiling in two quarts of salted water.

Fall Out With Bankers

All this time, Mr. Ford was working as an electrician with the electric company. He had become a foreman at \$125 a month but his gas engine experiments were not popular at the shop. The trouble was they believed in electricity completely, and were at least mildly sceptical about gas.

Fairly soon, therefore, Mr. Ford left the electric company. That was when a group of men willing to take a chance stepped in and organized the Detroit Automobile company. Mr. Ford was chief engineer. He owned a small block of stock and it was his car they sold. There were disagreements over questions of finance and auto development, and Mr. Ford quit. He took his patents with him, opened the famous one-story brick plant and proceeded to build and sell about 25 cars. About that time—it was then 1902—Mr. Ford won a race in one of his own cars and business began to pick up.

Formation of the Ford Motor Car company was the result. "I determined absolutely," writes Mr. Ford, "that never would I join a company in which finance came before work or in which bankers or financiers had a part. I have yet to have it demonstrated that is the way to success. For the only foundation of real business is service."

Whether Lloyd George resigns or not, whether a new national party is formed or whether there be a new government formed by the old parties, it is virtually certain that future life for British statesmen is going to be unpleasant as long as British subjects can continue to storm about their taxation of "six bob in the pound."

Britons are satisfied with taxation. There is little or no prospect of relief in sight for them. There have been promises of reductions of taxes, but while the war debts are heavy there seems little prospect of a lessening of the tax burden. The Washington conference will mean a reduction of approximately 11,000,000 pounds a year in British expenditures, and the Golden Economy means even greater reductions, but neither of these tentative promises have brought definite promises of reductions in taxation.

The workingman in England protests against the tax upon his beer and his tobacco. The middle class business man protests against the income tax, and the wealthy man literally howls with rage every time the subject of taxation is mentioned. Everyone wants a government that can reduce taxes. There is no statesman who feels capable of making any real promise in this direction. Hence it seems certain that for some time to come the path of the British politician is to be a thorny one.

When "six bob in the pound" is no longer a British epithet, then there may come a period when politics in Great Britain will not be in constant turmoil.

Calumet Its Own Reason

Sales Last Year Have Increased Despite Business Depression.

Calumet baking powder is its own best reason for popularity, says of the brand here in Tulsa and elsewhere today. This fact is borne out from the sales during the past year that have increased rather than diminished in spite of the general business condition.

Good, the company is confident that all records were broken by last year's sales. The output comes from three main factories at Chicago, West St. Louis and Joplin, and W. M. Wright, president of the concern, asserts that their product represents virtually 75 per cent of all the baking powder sold in the United States.

While Calumet is being manufactured, no human hands touch the ingredients. All work is done by white clad carefully gloved employees.

White Calumet is being manufactured in a jiffy.

SIX BOB TAX STIRS BRITAIN

Heavy Government Levy Cause of Much Unrest in England

By DAVID M. CHURCH

LONDON.—Six bob in the pound? That is the answer to political unrest in Great Britain," a phrase which has almost achieved the status of an epithet with the average Englishman means that every British subject is taxed on a basis whereby he pays six shillings to the government in taxes for every 20 shillings he makes in income.

Whether Lloyd George resigns or not, whether a new national party is formed or whether there be a new government formed by the old parties, it is virtually certain that future life for British statesmen is going to be unpleasant as long as British subjects can continue to storm about their taxation of "six bob in the pound."

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TO DISPELL COOKING ODORS

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USE LOW HEAT IN PASTRY COOKING

Granulated Sugar Should Not Be Used in Pies; Hard to Melt

Pastry should be cooked at a low temperature, about 250 degrees, says a well-known food expert. In this connection she pointed out the fact that granulated sugar should never be used in pies and it will not melt in the required low temperature. Brown sugar becomes sticky at a very low temperature.

The right amounts of brown sugar and flour required for the various fruit pies are as follows:

Apple pie—four tablespoons brown sugar and two tablespoons flour.

Strawberry pie—one-half cup brown sugar and three tablespoons flour.

Blueberry pie—three-fourths to one cup brown sugar and three tablespoons flour.

The most common mistake in cake making, this demonstrator told an audience recently in Kansas City, is in the cutting in and folding of the egg whites into the batter. One should cut in the white of an egg as if slicing a cake.

Two successful cake recipes and a pie recipe follow.

Lady Baltimore Cake.
One and a half cups sugar.
Two-thirds cup butter. Cream together.

Three and a quarter cups flour.
Four teaspoons baking powder sifted with the flour.
One and an eighth cups cold water.

One teaspoon flavoring.
Beat hard and cut and fold in the beaten whites of 4 eggs.

Gold Cake.
Cream one and one-half cups sugar, two-thirds cup of shortening till light lemon color.

Add—
Two eggs to four yolks and beat well, beating the flavoring in.
Three and a quarter cups flour.
One cup water.

Two level tablespoons baking powder sifted with flour.
Vinegar and salt will clean aluminum in a jiffy.

Wall Paper



THIS week we are displaying the latest—up-to-the-minute—designs in wall paper. They will give your rooms any effect in tone which your taste dictates.

An interesting task—selecting the wall paper which is the most harmonious to your other decorations. Connoisseurs will recognize immediately the value of our paper—while the less experienced will realize it eventually.

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In conjunction with the World's Better Homes Exposition and Cooking School at Convention Hall, May 8 to 12, inclusive, we have arranged to feature attractive demonstrations of Pure Foods at our display booth during the school and will also have attractive displays and prices at our store all week.

We invite you to visit both places and assure you a pleasant profitable time.

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|--|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| 12 lbs. Fidelity flour | 63c | Good Sliced Bacon | 35c per lb. |
| 24 lbs. Fidelity flour | \$1.15 | Small Pork Chops | 28c per lb. |
| 48 lbs. Fidelity flour | \$2.25 | Choice Round Steak, per lb. | 25c |
| The above is Kansas hard wheat flour and none better on the market | | Chuck Roast | 16c per lb. |
| Tuna Fish (F. F. O. G.) | 19c | Plate Boil | 10c per lb. |
| No. 1 F. F. O. G. Apple Butter | 13c | Rolled Rib Roast | 28c per lb. |
| No. 2 1/2 Peaches | 20c | Spare Ribs | 17c per lb. |
| No. 2 1/2 Apricots | 22c | Veal Loin Steak | 30c per lb. |
| A new shipment of Riche-lieu goods just arrived. Ask to see them. | | Veal Round | 35c per lb. |
| Wilson Box Bacon | 45c per lb. | Veal Chops | 25c per lb. |

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