

ARE FEMALE EMPLOYEES WORK-SHY?

GIRLS' CLAIM OF INAPPRECIATION IS OFTEN DUE TO INCOMPETENCY



THIS is a question which readily comes to one's mind as one listens to the complaints that girls make. No matter how good their position may be, they never seem to be satisfied.

Even if they have hours from nine until five, they will complain about the length of time they have to work. They forget that the girls in department stores are obliged to work from 8 o'clock, or even half-past 7, until 6, for ten months of the year. An eight-hour day is something to be devoutly thankful for, but they do not seem to be able to see it that way.

They are always objecting to the amount of salary they receive. They know they are worth a whole lot more to their employer than he is giving them.

As a matter of fact, the employer is a great deal better able to judge the value of an employee than anyone else, for the opinion of the hired person about the matter cannot help being more or less prejudiced.

He probably pays them just what they deserve, and when they deserve more they will get it. The employer is a business man, and he knows when the services of one of his employees are invaluable to him, and when they are not.

I once knew a stenographer who was making \$12 a week. This, as everybody knows, is a very good salary for that kind of work, but still she was not satisfied. She thought she ought to be making \$15 or \$20.

You often hear girls complaining because some man who is doing exactly the same kind of work that they are gets more money than they do. This is often the case, I will admit, but then it is a fixed fact, and there is absolutely no use in raising a fuss about it. Every time you get angry about it, you know, you lay the foundations for another wrinkle.

There was once a man teacher in one of our city schools who was making a certain salary. When he gave up his position it was given to a woman, but she, instead of receiving the same amount of money, was given several hundred dollars a year less. Now, the woman in the

case was not at all a bad looking woman, and she doubtless knew that if she raised a fuss she would contract a few wrinkles and crowfeet; besides, she realized that such a course would be absolutely useless. So she decided to accept what was offered her and say nothing about it.

This woman, apparently, was not afraid of work, or else she was exceedingly anxious to preserve her good looks. Most girls, however, when they have a grievance, don't consider the effects upon their good looks at all, but proceed to air their grievance upon every possible occasion. And the trouble is that they have so many that there is no keeping track of them.

They don't confine their troubles to their own particular circle of friends, however, but must needs air them in public and sometimes in public print.

Then, as to their vacation. They are never satisfied with it, no matter how hard their employer tries to please them. And he really does try to make things just as pleasant for everybody as he possibly can, in spite of your belief to the contrary. If your vacation comes in June you complain because you have the deserted beach to yourself, and because even on Saturday nights there are never enough partners to go around. Why can't he arrange matters so that you can have your vacation without feeling that you have struck a desert island?

This is only another instance of the fact that a girl, even if she is in business, considers that she ought always to be looked out for first. This position is all right in the social world, but in

the business world it is very much out of place, for there everybody is on an equal footing. Your employer probably has many people besides yourself to apportion vacation to, and consequently everybody cannot go away in August.

It may be that you are the kind of girl who objects to a crowd, and if this is the case you will object most strenuously to taking your vacation in August. So you see that the poor employer has a hard time of it.

Perhaps you think you ought to get full salary when you are away on your vacation, whereas your employer thinks that half is sufficient. You raise a fuss about this, of course, if you are the ordinary sort of girl, and never consider for a moment that what he is offering you is really very generous, seeing that you aren't giving him anything in return for it.

Then it may be that Susie Smith gets three weeks, while you only get two. You don't take into consideration that the house Susie is with is probably not doing much business, and that, therefore, they can afford to let her stay away for three weeks, but immediately proceed to consider yourself ill-used, and to develop socialistic tendencies.

When the vacation is over you come back more discontented than you were before you went away. The city is hot, and it is a man's place to work, and not a girl's, anyway.

If you are in an office you fail to see why they load you so with work in hot weather. They might have some consideration for you and write a few of their letters themselves. You

can't see why you have to jump every time they speak; couldn't they hire a boy? They have lots of money.

If you are a saleslady you think it is really cruel to animals that you have to stand on your feet all day and present a smiling face to every cross and tired shopper that happens to come your way. They might at least provide chairs for you to sit on. You don't consider that the chairs, as well as various other "improvements" that you would like to suggest, would be impracticable.

Your employer really does the best for your comfort that he possibly can, as well, also, as the most. He can't help it if the weather is hot, and if you have to earn your own living. You wouldn't earn it, probably, if his business did not go on in summer as well as in winter, so really you ought to rejoice instead of complaining.

Another thing which makes one think that girls are afraid of work is the fact that so many of them marry more for the sake of obtaining a home and somebody to work for them than for any sentimental reason.

In one way they cannot be blamed, for their lives are hard, and it is certainly more pleasant to remain quietly in the shelter of your own home and let somebody go out and hustle for you than it is to do it yourself.

But girls should bear in mind that a marriage under such circumstances can never be happy. It takes a good deal more than material comforts to make up the sum of conjugal bliss.

In spite of the fact, however, that the evidence seems to be against them, I do not think that girls are afraid of work. If she has to do it a girl can earn her own living just as efficiently as a man. But no one can be efficient in anything that is personally distasteful, and so if girls are afraid of work how is one to account for their success in many lines hitherto open only to men?

I repeat, girls are not afraid of work; but if they do not want the reputation of shying at it they had better stop complaining and endeavor to go about their duties as quietly as a man goes about his.

Be Your Own Cross-Examiner

IS the pain from which I suffer after eating brought on because I do not sufficiently masticate my food before I swallow it?"

"Are the weak eyes which trouble me the result of persisting—in spite of warning—in reading by the light of a flickering fire, or at too great a distance from the window?"

"Does the depression of spirits from which I suffer come from the need of a few days' change of air and scene, which would divert my thoughts from brooding over melancholy subjects?"

"Are the frequent cases of quinsy and sore throat in the house due to a leak in the drains, which allow sewer gas to make its way into the rooms?"

SYMPATHY IN THE HOME CIRCLE

IN the modern American family there is generally sympathy between the members, but it is rarely upon the surface. This sympathy cannot but exist for the members of the family, in spite of their differences, have many resemblances, which spring naturally from the tie of blood between them.

They cannot help thinking in the same fundamental way about things. They may differ in regard to unimportant details, for they are individuals as well as members of a family, but the tie between them prevents any radical difference in their way of looking at things. It may seem different, but this is because this or that particular person has not yet attained to the courage of his convictions.

They get into arguments about various things more or less important, but this probably indicates not a lack of sympathy, but simply a desire to express particular views. These arguments

usually take place at the table, which fact often makes mealtime rather unpleasant.

If one person happens to be in the minority in any of these arguments, he is probably laughed at and discouraged in his desire to express his views. If he is at all inclined to be melancholy he immediately conceives the idea that there is no bond of sympathy between him and his family, whereas, as a matter of fact, their laughing at him is probably due to their overflowing youthful spirits and nothing more. They have to laugh at something, and his opinions happen to be handy.

Sisters often indulge in little spats, but this is no indication that they are not fond of each other. If things went on too smoothly, life would grow monotonous.

Brothers, also, have their tiffs, but much less frequently than their sisters. They take trifles with more equanimity than their sisters do, and what is more, they abhor scenes. If they do quarrel it is generally about some important matter, which takes time and care to adjust satisfactorily.

THE MEN OF THE HOUSE.

In their ordinary conversation they address each other in terms of the opposite of affectionate. Each one looks upon this style of conversation just as it was intended, namely, as a form of amiable, witty discourse. A listener might question both the wit and the amiability of their remarks, but the brothers never do.

But if anybody else dares to address or to speak of one of the brothers in this way, the other at once flares up and prepares for fight. He may speak to his brother as he pleases, but everybody else must refer to him with proper respect. Brothers are quite frequently seen around together, especially whenever any kind of a lark is on, and this would certainly never happen if they did not experience a real pleasure in each other's society.

The tie between a mother and a daughter is

always close. In this case there is often more demonstration than there is in the case of sisters or of brothers. We often hear of girls that tell their mothers everything, thus deliberately sacrificing the pleasures of lying awake far into the night to talk to a girl chum, for a prosy conversation with mother under the prospect of circumstances. There is a fascination about watching the electric light on the wall and listening to mysterious distant sounds—a fascination which mother's front bedroom can never possibly have.

She often speaks of her mother in the most affectionate way, and refers to her as "the prettiest woman she knows." I once heard a girl speaking of an older woman, say, "She reminds me of my mother," and that the nicest thing I can say about her." A girl will often make her mother presents, which sometimes represent a real sacrifice, and she will certainly do more for her mother than for anybody else.

THE MOTHER'S AFFECTION.

Upon the mother's side there is probably less demonstration in the way of kisses and so forth,

but her feeling for her daughter is probably deeper than her daughter's is for her. To secure her daughter's happiness she will stop at no sacrifice, however severe it may be.

I once heard a cynic remark: "You know, all the daughters of the mothers are bright." But the mother never thinks of telling her daughter that she is pretty, or that she has ability, for that would be to make her vain, and when she becomes vain she is very likely to lose her sweet charm.

The mother looks upon her son, also, as being a prodigy. She fondly expects him to become President, or a Rockefeller, or a Gladstone some day. It doesn't matter what sort of a career he picks out, for he is sure to succeed in whatever he undertakes.

If he develops a vice or in any way falls short of her expectations she is always ready with excuses for him. "He fell in with such bad companions, you know," or "He had to do it for the sake of his business." If he loses his position it is always because he had an enemy in the office who was jealous of his advancement, or

because his employer was afraid he would get to know too much about the crooked way in which the business was conducted.

EXCUSES FOR THE BOY.

In other words, she sets her son up high on a pedestal, and worships him more abjectly than she ever did his father in the days when she was first a bride. As for the father, it often appears at first sight that he hasn't much affection for his family. In reality, he has a whole lot, but he has also so many business cares that he doesn't have much time to get really acquainted with them. He really admires his tall young son very much, but even if he had the time, he would never think of telling him so.

He can see his daughter's good points as well as anybody else, and probably sees them in a very exaggerated way, but he is far too sensible to tell her that she is pretty. There is sympathy in the home circle, as you will find, if you will only take the trouble to probe beneath the surface.

A Lesson in Palmistry Love: True and False as Revealed by the Hand

BY MARTINI

FIG. 1. Constancy.

FIG. 2. Heartlessness.

FIG. 3. Coquetry.

FIG. 4. Serious flirtation.

FIG. 5. Disappointment due to loved ones.

FIG. 6. Broken engagements.

FIG. 7. Happiness in love.

FIG. 8. Immorality.

FIG. 9. Influence of opposite sex.

THE hand is without a doubt the truest indication in matters relating to one's affections, whether true or otherwise since the hand reveals the mind, or better still, the lines revealing to us what nerves they cover, connected with the brain centre. So now the reader who has given the subject some attention can, with startling accuracy, tell at a glance the capability or incapability of one's affection and consequently need not be deceived by Dan Cupid's pranks.

The hand of the Constant person (Fig. 1) has the mount of Venus moderately developed (a); the Head line long and narrow (b); a cross in the mount of Venus (c); the first phalanx of the thumb, strong (e); a Heart line well traced, and forked at the end (f) with one fork running well up into the mount of Jupiter (g), and many lines ascending the thumb (h). As such we have before us an individual whose love is constant and true, so in case of reverses love will not fly out of the window, but stimulate the individual into courage and become determined to rise to a position bigger and better than ever.

LACK OF HEART.

Heartlessness—(Fig. 2) is indicated by an insignificant mount of Venus and Sun (a) in both hands, with a Heart line that is straight, but branchless, and often short (b).

Coquetry—(Fig. 3) is shown by a mount of Venus that is exaggerated (a) and a Heart line that is poorly traced, or chained, often both (b).

Serious Flirtation—(Fig. 4) is shown by an island on the Heart line (a); an exaggerated mount of Venus in both hands; much lined (b); a Head line that is chained (c) at the first phalanx of the thumb weak (d).

Disappointment Due to Loved Ones—(Fig. 5) is shown by many downward branches on the Heart line (a).

RUPTURED ENGAGEMENTS.

Broken Engagements—(Fig. 6) are betrayed by a break in the Heart line (a), which generally relates to a ruptured engagement, but sometimes to a defective heart action. When the break is found under the mount of Saturn (b) the disagreement causing the break has been caused by conditions not under the control of the subject. If when it is found under the mount of the Sun (c) money was the cause of separating the lovers. When the break is seen under the mount of Mercury (d) the break was brought about through the capricious actions of the subject. The line of Marriage will aid to throw light on this matter. When it is forked

on the mount of Mercury (e) the subject in whose hand it is found is to be blamed for the break. If when found on the percussion or striking part of the hand (f) the break is, or was, the outcome of the actions of the other party.

Happiness in Love—(Fig. 7) is shown by a line running straight and uncrossed from the Mount of Venus to the Mount of Mercury (a); a good Heart line well traced, ending with a fork and one branch terminating on the Mount of Jupiter (b).

THE DEGENERATE.

Immorality—(Fig. 8), shown by an exaggerated Mount of Venus (a); a star on the first phalanx of the thumb (b); cross bar on the Mount of Venus (c); Head line poor (d), and Heart line chained or islanded (e).

Influence of Opposite Sex—(Fig. 9) is shown by branches falling from the Heart line to Head line, but not quite reaching the latter (a); one clear line from the Mount of Venus to centre of palm (b) and a star on the Mount of Venus (c).

Fatal Influence of Opposite Sex—(Fig. 10) indicated by a line of Fate forked at its termination (a); small first phalanx of the thumb (b); hands soft and Head line sloping (c).

The Jealous Person—indicated (Fig. 11) Heart line stretching clear across the hand (a); exaggerated Mount of Venus (b), or a long line of Heart, running high into Jupiter (c); a high Mount of Venus or the Heart line very close to the base of the fingers (d) or a very high Mount of Jupiter.

The individual of a Loveless Nature (Fig. 12) has a hand very hard with the Life line and Head line very far apart (a) and bare of branches. Heart line short (b).

A FATAL AFFAIR.

Fatal Love Affair (Fig. 13) are shown by a line running from the Mount of Venus cutting the Fate line (a); the lines of Life, Head and Heart united at the beginning (b) and Mount Jupiter very flat.

Ardor in Love—(Fig. 14), has a Heart line clear (a); Mount of Venus well developed (b), and hand flexible. The line of Liver good (c).

Desire For Love—(Fig. 15), is shown by fingers smooth, with tips pointed (a) and Mount of Venus and Moon strong nearest the wrist (b).

Sorrow Through Love—(Fig. 16). A cross on the Mount of Venus (a) with the line of Head slanting quite close to Life line (b).

Love For a Married Person—(Fig. 17). An island on the Fate line in both hands (a); often an island on the Heart line (b); still more accentuated by an island stretching from the Mount of Venus towards the Heart line (c)

FIG. 10. Fatal influence of opposite sex.

FIG. 11. Jealousy.

FIG. 12. Loveless nature.

FIG. 13. Fatal love affair.

FIG. 14. Ardor in love.

FIG. 15. Desire for love.

FIG. 16. Sorrow through love.

FIG. 17. Love for a married person.