

the state labor commission announces that there are at least 100,000 girls in the state of Illinois working for less than \$8 per week. These figures, it says, do not include many thousands of young women who receive very small wages and live with their parents.

**Domestic Service Dangerous**

The commission found that the occupation of domestics is the most productive of immorality and explains that as the reason why so many people find it difficult to secure domestic servants. This, the commission points out, is complimentary to the sensing faculty of the female and her intuitive avoidance of the moral dangers which beset the pathway of the domestic.

The first and most strongly emphasized finding of the commission is that, "poverty is the principal cause, direct and indirect, of immorality" among girls. "Thousands of girls," the report says, "are driven to immorality because of the sheer inability to keep body and soul together on the low wages received by them."

The commission found that the highest standard of morals existed among the girls of the high schools, colleges and universities. Of these there was no economic necessity for immorality which, no doubt, accounts for the low percentage of immorality among them.

It was found, by the commission that many girls in the state work for as low a wage as \$2 per week.

Taking Illinois as an average of the 48 states and on the basis of 100,000 girls working for less than \$8 per week, it would be found that approximately 2,500,000 girls in the United States are forced, by economic conditions, nearer the danger line than they would naturally go.

**What Is Urged**

As a result of its investigations the committee makes the following recommendations:

1. Enactment of a minimum wage law.
2. Repeal of social laws fallen into disuse and strict enforcement of all others.
3. Encouragement of uniform state social legislation.
4. Improvement of conditions for moral and industrial schooling of reformed women.
5. Extension of vocational education.
6. Abolition of the "fining" system in the treatment of immoral women.
7. Registration of minor boys and girls in employment.
8. Prohibition of printing in the newspapers of details of court cases involving moral lapses.
9. Creation of a state athletic commission for the encouragement of healthful pastimes.

**COMPETITION IN DRESS**

That the elimination of competition, the reduction of expense and the promotion of hygienic conditions in women's clothing depends upon the adoption of a standardized dress for women, is the idea followed by the department of home economics of the University of Missouri at Columbia in devising a standardized garment. The new dress is intended for all women on all occasions, variations coming only in fabric and color.

**Big Annual Waste**

The present style of woman's dress, on a competitive basis, produces an enormous annual waste, both by frequent changes and added material, says Miss Ethel Ronzone, who designed the standardized dress. Many women spend much time not only in selecting garments, but in making

over those that are no longer appropriate on account of changes in popular style. Dress is woman's stock in trade, used to show pecuniary standing and sex attraction under present conditions.

**A Two-Piece Garment**

Hygienic conditions are considered as well as economy in the dress designed by the instructor at the University of Missouri. In design, it is a two-piece garment, with the skirt suspended by an undervest to prevent compression at the waist. The skirt is four pieces, about two and a half to three yards around the bottom and reaching within 4 1/2 to the 6 inches of the floor. The waist is a modified form of the Russian blouse, hanging straight with a very loose belt or with the fullness gathered in a belt and the lower part cut in the form of a peplum. It is simple and easy to make, and one can be cut by any woman with a fair knowledge of sewing, Miss Ronzone says.

**Standardized Dress**

The standardized dress is not radically unlike the prevailing styles in appearance. Almost every girl in the sewing and clothing classes has made one or more of the standardized dresses and many of the girls and all of the instructors wear them. It is certain that the women of the home economics department cannot be readily recognized by their clothes.



**AN IMPORTED MODEL.**

This sport skirt from Paris is a smart combination of blue velours de laine and Scotch plaid in narrow blue and buff. The front and back paneled effect and novelty pockets which hang from the belt are very chic. With this handsome skirt is worn a buff silk shirt waist.

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Manning, N. D., Feb. 3, 1916

Gentlemen:

*Drafts received for car of hogs shipped you Jan. 21st. through Dunn County Equity Shipping Association. All members that had hogs in the shipment are awfully well pleased with the good returns and the way you have handled the goods. Will have several more cars to start from Dunn Center next week. With such good returns as you secured us, will mean more co-operation among the farmers at this end.*

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CLAUDE KITCHIN



GEN. HUGH L. SCOTT



TANNER AND ROOT

**News Snapshots  
Of the Week**

Our submarine crisis with Germany seemed likely to reopen when it became evident that Germany intended to sink without warning all armed merchantmen. The country, in the midst of the turmoil over preparedness, was surprised when Lindley M. Garrison announced his resignation as secretary of war because his Continental army plan was doomed to failure in a procrustean congress; General Hugh L. Scott became secretary ad interim; congress at once spurred up, and Claude Kitchin, majority leader, was informed he would have to give up his opposition to the preparedness program or make way for another leader. The Germans under Crown Prince Rupert adopted a strong offensive in the Artois section of France. When Elihu Root, at New York state Republican convention, presided over by F. C. Tanner, denounced Wilson's foreign policy it was taken as a forecast of what can be expected at the Republican national convention.