CARSON COLLEGE GIRLS ARE FORTUNATE;

DEAN HAS A HEART AS WELL AS BRAIN



MISS ELSA UELAND

MISS ELSA UELAND, head of \$4,000,000 school to be founded

University of Minnesota

at Flourtown for orphan girls, is:

Twenty-eight years old. A practical idealist.

A Gary school educator.

She will Shape the lives of 200 girls.

Take a year to pick the staff of twenty-five instructors.

Choose a woman argicultural expert, who loves children, as head of farm.

Select expert, kindly men as plumber, carpenter, gardner, etc.

Give "parties" to boys. Treat the girls as if they were her own children.

An advocate of co-education.

A believer in women.

graduate.

children."

Remarkable Young Woman Who's Carson College Dean

Miss Elsa Ueland Genuine Woman as Well as Expert Educator With Practical

By M'LISS

HOSE persons who have heard of the appointment of Miss Elsa Ueland, twen-eight-year-old educator, to the responsi-s position of dean of Carson College, with apital of \$4,000.000 as a working basis, irmur: "She is to be congratulated. So ninent and so young." Talk to her for a quarter of an hour

Talk to her for a quarter of an note of you transpose your viewpoint. The liege at Plourtown, which will not begin operate until about a year hence, and e orphan girls who are to he its resident udents are to be congratulated. A rearkable young woman has been brought Pennsylvania.

The manner of her coming should be an spiration to every woman who has put ther hand to grasp the fruit of success om the tree marked "careers." It proves at you can no more hide merit and eadth of vision than you can hide the ramids or Billy Penn. They tower.

is interested in children, in educahe is interested in children, in educan, in life. She was pursuing these interin an inconspicuous, but it is safe to
a very intense way, at Gary, Ind. in
schools made famous by William Wirt,
en the trustees of the Carson College
id, who had been touring the country
eting educators and reviewing various
ucational systems, arrived. They wanted
be shown. Miss Ueland was assigned to
w them. They "got" her instantly, as
i cannot fall to "get" her when she talks
you—a woman among women. That is
y and how she is the first dean of this
w college.

DEPEND ON HER JUDGMENT According to this young woman's judg-According to this young woman jobs and twill, in large measure, the income of \$4,000,000 be spent. Upon her rests the responsibility of the choice of the staff of the college. To her will be entrusted the working out of the careers, the shaping of the lives, of, ultimately, 200 girls. To her, thas been said virtually:

"Here is a vast sum of money. Here is a college. It is a college are parentless girls at the most formative age. Do what you will with them." She is thrilled at the prospect, but not fraid. She has the pellucid, clear blue eye that the college is the college.

of the idealist, the determined mouth and clear-cut jaw and chin of the sane practicalizer. It's a good combination.

I asked her about the personnel of the staff and how she would go about selecting t, and learned instantly, as I might have ruessed, that she has a rock-ribbed faith in

of the most important positions." the said in the slow, measured tones of one who not only wants the reporter to get igs straight, but wants also to help along getting them straight in her own mind first, "will be the person in charge of the farm. I want a woman if I can get her. An agricultural expert who loves children. Dne who knows how to run a farm successfully and yet, who will not prohibit the children from riding on the hay wagons, who will not want to have them punished If the raspherry bushes should get torn.

"Then, of course, there will be house mothers for each of the cottages and teachers. Ultimately we hope to have 200 girls."

mothers for each of the cottages and teachers. Ultimately we hope to have 200 girls at the college. Our staff should not number less than twenty-five. I shall pick them Islaurely—there's a year to do it in—and my idea is to get people who are expert in their lines and also who have a deep love and understanding of children.

"I do not, of course, want all women," she said with a most human sort of smile; "the plumber, for instance, or the carpenter, or maybe the gardener, will be men. But they must love children," she reiterated.

MUST LOVE CHILDREN "You see, I have very definite ideas about these things—plumbing, let us say," she went on, elaborating humorously. "Now, I know nothing about plumbing and yet plumbing is very necessary to the home. Let something go wrong with a pipe or a repired and we women have to send for a Let something go wrong with a pipe or a spigot and we women have to send for a man. He comes, turns a little nut or something—it's no great physical exertion—and the thing is fixed. Why couldn't we do it?

"I want a plumber at the college who would not mind five or six little girls watching him work, who would consider it a part of the children's education, would answer their questions and show them how to fix these little things.

"It is my idea that the heads of depart-



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TODAY'S FASHION Dress

THAT sweeping from-head-to-toe glance I which the passerby gives stamps you as smart" or "dowdy." If your headgear and footgear are beyond criticism, the first as well as the last impression of your costume is good. Therefore, to be considered well dressed you must wear hats, veils and shoes that are feebloopsle. that are fashionable.

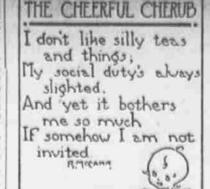
that are fashionable.

There is a marked preference for the flowing veil. It is to be had in all widths and patterns, and is most successfully worn over the chie little turbans now in vogue.

The charm of the high-crowned turban of black veivet draped with a veil dotted with squares of veivet is irresistible. A shirred band of veivet edges the brim and the crown, and a pompon of skunk ornaments the very top. Hanging gracefully from the narrow brim is a wide veil of black net dotted with rows of velvet squares in graduated sizes.

Then there is the "vanity" veil that barely covers the eyes and nose. We find it worn with a "flower pot" turban of midnight blue velvet trimmsd with a large enriwheel of the same material. The veil is of black net with a narrow worsted embroidered border.

For practical, everyday wear there is nothing amarter than the low-heeled boot. This pair is of black Russia leather with





bushess of our steal or helliants give them a colonial appearance. Other all-biack slippers are of valvet or silk of a ribbed weave. Among the novelles for footwear in evening are slippers with yamps of cloth of gold or silver and backs of brocaded satin. They are to be had in any combination of colors. The heals are colored to match the vamps. The fancy headed slipper is again popular. Dainty designs combining metal embroid-cty and beads appear on slippers of soft kid, velvet, satin or grossrain silk. Empire garlands, tiny baskets of flowers, wreaths tied with true lover's knots and old-fashioned nosegays, birds, butterflies and bees are used to adors the very latest slippers. are used to adorn the very latest slippers (Copyright.)

Current Tes Cakes To make these, take one pound of flow three templocufule of babing powder, half, a pint of milk, half a teaspoonful of sait. a quarter of a pound of butter, a quarter of a pound of moist sugar, a quarter of a pound of currants or sultanas. Malt the butter in the milk and pour the mixture over the flour, baking powder and sall, which should have been put in a large bowl. When the dough is made, add the currents and divide the dough into small pleons; shape them into buns and bake on a greased tin in a hot oven.

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Special 12c lb. Prunes Special 10c lb.

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12c Choice Quality bargain at this special price.

White Heather Codfish, cake 13c 9c pkg. Threaded Codfish for 7c Nova Scotia Herring, bunch 16c Salad Oil, bot 5c, 10c Smoked Herring, bunch 12c Salad Dressing, bot 8c Smoked Bloaters, each 9c Fancy Pink Salmon, can 12c Gold Seal Vinegar, bot 10c Fancy Shrimp, can 10c Sliced Dried Beef, pkg 10c Fancy Shrimp, can 10c Mackerel, each 7c, 15c, 20c Peas, can 10c, 12c, 15c

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"It will not," she replied emphatically. "It will not," she replied emphatically. "It is true that according to the provision we can take only girls, and that they must be at the time of entrance between six and ten years of age and that we keep them only until they are eighteen, but I shall invite boys in. I shall have parties and games and dances. I want the college at Flourioun to be a definite factor in the community life. I want my girls to know their neighbors." Shoes and Hosiery 1204-06-08 Market St.

THE BIG SHOE STORE --

Miss Ueland is an economist. A dollar must do a full dollar's worth and more if possible. If the community at Flourtown can profit from investments made for Carson College it shall, she told me. For instance: "If we have a library I see no reason

LITTLE GIRLS WHO

WANT TO RIDE ON THE

A graduate of the University of Minnesota, where, she told me, the girls work shoulder to shoulder with the boys, she believes enthusiastically in co-education. It is unwhise, in her opinion, to segregate children until they are eighteen or nineten and then throw them together.

"But that is just what Carson College will do," I reminded her.

GOOD TIME COMING FOR BOYS

HAY WAGON MAY DO SO

"If we have a library I see no reason why the neighborhood should not use it. It is an economic waste to be selfish about these things. Also, about 200 yards from our grounds there is the Flourtown school. Surely it would be a silly thing to put up another school so close. That is sheer waste. Co-operation is, of course, the answer, but all the plans are so fentative as yet. Later I shall have plans about following up the girls after they are eighteen and must leave financing them at a ments should be permitted to select their own assistants. The woman farmer perhaps will require about eight. I want to make certain, however, that the people are the right sort of people for the children to be with—just as I would if they were my own teen and must leave, financing them at a higher college. In a year you will get a better story."

This is a phrase that Miss Ueland injects into the conversation with recurring frequency—"just as if they were my own children." The Carson College children are going to get such a mothering as their little orphan minds had not conceived possible. The new dean is good to look upon. She In the meantime Miss Ueland's ambition is limitiess. She told me so herself. Hearing her talk it is impossible to doubt that it will be only a short time before educators radiates health, vivacity and earnestness. She has? girlishness of manner that belies the mellowness of her views. You feel that the heart and the mind in her have will turn their eyes to Carson College. From a pedagogical point of view, things are going to happen out there. From the human standpoint orphans will doubtless be happier than orphans have ever been b



"Father says that the Walladoo Bird does nothing but

eat and drink-and that I'm a Walladoo Bird. But I'm not-I just drink milk. And I never eat between breakfast and noon, because for breakfast I eat



In Face of High Cost of ARMOUR Keeps Faith With Consumers!

ODAY, with the cost of living higher than most of us have ever known it, the policy of a concern of Armour's importance in the food world becomes a matter of national interest. And rightly so. It is expedient, therefore, that to judge with true American fairness, people should know the facts about what Armour is doing for them. Too often, heretofore, has judgment been passed on a basis of only half-truths.

To a true knowledge of the situation, it is necessary to first realize that Armour is not a producer of raw materials. Armour's sole interest in such production is to help the farmer make it greater.

The real work of Armour is to scientifically prepare and efficiently market the national yield. Rightly done, the result spells true economy to every American family.

On even the most superficial consideration, it becomes obvious that the cost to Armour of doing the work must be practically without change. And his is so. True, certain factors, such as reduced pr d'1 tion, higher labor costs, etc., do affect these pre ration and marketing charges somewhat, but neur in proportion to the fluctuating market prices caused by varying production.

How small is the profit that Armour receives for performing this valuable necessary work may be realized when you consider that the amount retained by this organization is approximately but three cents on every dollar's worth of business done during the year!

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The actual fact of the matter is that, since Armour in no way produces or controls production of raw materials, Armour cannot influence prices. Prices are the direct result of the inexorable Law of Supply and Demand.

This is not a statement of theory. It is a FACT. Today's beef prices prove it.

Armour's selling prices on dressed beef carcasses are, today, LESS than they were two years ago. For our fiscal year 1913-14, Armour's average selling price of beef per hundredweight was \$11.98; for our fiscal year 1915-16, it is but \$11.80. The reason is that beef production during this period has kept pace with demand.

And here it is highly significant to note that, for many years, the prices paid by Armour to the pro-ducer for every kind of meat have borne a continuously even relation to the prices charged by Armour for the meat after it has been prepared. The ratio between the two figures has hardly varied

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