

CHILDREN
EDUCATION
RECREATION

Woman and Her Interests

The TABLE
The KITCHEN
The GARDEN

EXTRA EXTRA SPECIAL

Beginning Tuesday, April 1st

Suits, Coats and Dresses, values to \$27.50, at
\$15.75100 Spring Coats, values to \$18.00, at
\$7.85 and \$9.85\$35.00 Suits, special at
\$22.50

Come in and look them over—it will be worth while

Standard Cloak & Suit Co.
415 Washington Street

Union Made Shoes

Buy for your family and yourself

SHOES that are all **UNION**
MADE, handled by **UNION**
MEN in the only store owned
and controlled by **Trades Unions**

THE PLACE

The Co-Operative Shoe Store
126 SECOND STREET


Phone, Marshall 1544

H. J. PARKISON

 Attorney
and Counselor at Law

409 Oregonian Building

Portland, Oregon

On the tip of every
tongue in town

TIP-TOP BREAD

One bite invites
another

Sold Everywhere

HOW SAVINGS GROW

In order to illustrate the rapid growth of
savings with 4 per cent compounded interest
added, we have prepared the following table:

Weekly Savings	Rate of Interest	Will in 5 Years Amount to	Will in 10 Years Amount to	Will in 15 Years Amount to	Will in 20 Years Amount to	Will in 25 Years Amount to	Will in 30 Years Amount to
10	4%	\$73.14	\$146.28	\$220.42	\$293.56	\$366.70	\$439.84
20	4%	\$146.28	\$293.56	\$440.84	\$587.12	\$733.40	\$878.68
30	4%	\$219.42	\$440.84	\$661.26	\$880.68	\$1,101.10	\$1,319.52
40	4%	\$292.56	\$587.12	\$880.68	\$1,164.24	\$1,422.14	\$1,678.08
50	4%	\$365.70	\$733.40	\$1,101.10	\$1,422.14	\$1,782.70	\$2,037.62
60	4%	\$438.84	\$878.68	\$1,319.52	\$1,678.08	\$2,037.62	\$2,397.16
70	4%	\$511.98	\$1,024.96	\$1,536.94	\$1,933.42	\$2,255.04	\$2,656.70
80	4%	\$585.12	\$1,171.24	\$1,754.36	\$2,188.84	\$2,472.46	\$2,916.24
90	4%	\$658.26	\$1,317.52	\$1,971.78	\$2,444.28	\$2,689.88	\$3,175.78
100	4%	\$731.40	\$1,463.80	\$2,189.20	\$2,699.72	\$2,907.30	\$3,435.32

It OPENS AN ACCOUNT

(Established 18 Years)

HIBERNIA SAVINGS BANK
SECOND AND WASHINGTON STREETS
A Conservative
Custodian

Open Saturday

Evenings, 6 to 8

Main 9094

193-195 First Street

All Work Guaranteed Prices Reasonable

Dr. Elof T. Hedlund
DENTIST

Phone Marshall 96

Northwest Corner Sixth and Oak Sts.

Portland, Oregon

RED FRONT

Clothier, Hatter, Gents' Furnisher
Union-Made Goods a Specialty

We Sell All Brands of Tobacco at Cost

Ray Barkhurst Merchant Tailor

 carries largest variety of durable wool-
ens in the city. Employs skilled union
tailors, has the only sanitary workshop
in Portland where tailors work by the
week. Is it any wonder Ray Bark-
hurst saves you money?

 SUITS TO SUIT YOUR POCKET.
BOOK

\$30 values for \$22

Ray Barkhurst

MERCHANT TAILOR

Corner Sixth and Stark Streets

MAKING THE PORCH ATTRACTIVE

 Flowers, Bugs and Cushions Lend Home-
like Appearance at Little Cost.

 Flowers and plants are as necessary
to a living porch as books to a library.
Porch boxes, filled with scarlet geran-
iums and nasturtiums in a variety of
colors, are most attractive. Potted
plants are good, and palms and ferns
also, if the porch is of ample dimen-
sions, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.
Hanging pots filled with ferns or vines,
are very practical, as they do not crowd
the place and get in the way like plants
that are standing around.

 The rocking chair, without which no
well regulated porch was considered
quite respectable, has given way to the
broad comfortable chairs in wicker and
splint, swinging settees, the Gloucester
hammock, that is quite large enough to
be used as a bed if necessary. Then there
are various adaptations of the steamer
chair.

 Padded covers of drapery or cretonne
will transform the most uncompromis-
ingly hard steamer chair into a thing of
solid comfort for the porch. Porch fur-
niture is of necessity moved about so
much that it is important that it be
light in weight and easily handled.

 Willow furniture is therefore more
generally popular. Chairs are made in
all varieties and sizes, with settees,
swinging seats, tea tables, flower
stands, tabourets and baskets, and the
general scheme of furnishing is limited
only by the designs of the cretonne
and the colors of the stains available
for the furniture.

 For the restful outdoor living room
greens and browns or willow in natural
color, are preferable to the willow fur-
niture painted white.

 Some people prefer porch furniture of
wood instead of willow, and there are
complete sets that are light in weight
and attractive in appearance.

 A stationary porch seat built against
the wall and fitted with a tufted cush-
ion of with pillows is a serviceable ad-
dition.

 Next to the question of seats in the
furnishing of the outdoor room comes
the question of tables. At least one
table that can be used for both work
and play should be provided. If it is of
good size and fitted with a lower shelf
it may be used for books, afternoon
teas, card playing and for even an oc-
casional outdoor breakfast or luncheon.

 For the larger piazza, there are tables
designed for every use, including the
tea wagon and the new table that is
made in two parts.

 Each of these parts is triangular in
shape, making a convenient little table
that fits into a corner, but when placed
together makes a square table of good
size. No porch is really furnished with-
out rugs and screens or awnings. The
rugs are made especially alluring each
successive year. The grass rugs every-
one is familiar with, then there are the
rugs of Algerian fiber.

 For porches of mountain camps and
of summer homes where there is practi-
cally no hot weather the Navajo
blanket makes a charming floor cover-
ing.

 In the way of protection from the
sun as well as passersby, awnings are
preferable to vines, which are some-
times used for this purpose. Vines
must be grown so thick that they nec-
essarily keep out a great deal of light
and air.

 For porches where awnings are not a
necessity, the sun screens of flexible
fiber are most satisfactory.

New Use for Marbles.

 I have a neighbor who for some time
has used marbles to keep her fruit from
burning during the canning season and
she says the plan works admirably.
writes a contributor to Mother's Maga-
zine. She washes half a dozen large
marbles and drops them into the kettle
when the fruit begins to boil. The bub-
bles, rising at the bottom of the kettle
keep the marbles moving over the sur-
face in such a manner that the fruit
does not touch the bottom long enough
to be burned.

 Marriage is a tie, but that doesn't
necessarily mean that a fellow is roped
in.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING DEMANDED FOR GIRLS

 Women's Trade Union League in Con-
vention in St. Louis Proposes Radical
Reforms to Aid Female Workers in
Three Hundred Occupations.

- *****
- Women's League Recommendations.
- A training school for women
- organizers under the direction of
- the National Women's Trade
- Union League.
- Correspondence courses in
- trade unionism.
- Minimum wage boards for the
- establishment of a legal mini-
- um wage.
- Industrial education under
- public maintenance and control.
- Co-education in trade train-
- ing.
- Introduction in the public
- schools of a special course of
- study in labor legislation.
- Working certificates to be is-
- sued only to boys and girls hav-
- ing satisfactorily passed an ex-
- amination on the labor legisla-
- tion of their state.
- A permanent law enforcement
- committee to be appointed by
- each league to co-operate with
- the public schools.
- The eight-hour day for men
- and women.
- State banking laws for the
- protection of the savings of the
- workers.
- Creation of a loan bank for
- our members from which they
- can borrow in case of emergency.
- Wage earners' suffrage
- leagues.
- A life and labor committee to
- be appointed by each league.
- *****

 The fourth biennial convention of the
National Women's Trade Union League
opened Monday in St. Louis. Seventy-
five delegates from the following trades
were in attendance: United garment
workers, ladies' garment workers, jour-
neymen tailors, ladies' waist and dress-
makers, boot and shoe workers, glove
workers, bookkeepers, stenographers,
waitresses, bindery women, suspender
workers, commercial telegraphers, laun-
dry workers, cloth hat and cap makers,
hat trimmers, straw and Panama hat
workers, and tin foilers, telephone op-
erators, musicians, teachers and writers.

 In announcing the convention, Mrs.
Raymond Robins, President of the
league, stated the purpose of the con-
vention in these words:

 This being the tenth anniversary of
the organization of the National
Women's Trade Union League of Amer-
ica, we want to see to it that out of our
wholesome experience we establish such
measures for constructive work as will
enable us to meet with greater knowl-
edge and capacity the ever growing
problem of women in industry. The
establishment of schools for women
brickmakers and bricklayers, the intro-
duction of women conductors in the steel
foundries, women taxicab drivers, even
a woman smokestack painter, are but a
sign of the times that all trades are
being thrown open to women, even
though often for the ignoble purpose of
creating cheaper labor, and unless we
safeguard conditions by the organiza-
tion of women we will have them on a
greater scale than ever before the un-
derhiders in the labor market, to the
hurt not only of themselves but of their
families. A convention is after all but
a living illustration of the thought, "As
one lamp lights another nor grows less,
so nobleness enkindleth nobleness," and
we may add, knowledge bringeth knowl-

 edge. The enthusiasm of such a meet-
ing and the planning together how bet-
ter to equip ourselves for service helps
to establish that concerted action so
necessary to all constructive work.

 There are two facts which stand out
above all others in the present indus-
trial movement in America. The first is
the ever increasing number of women
entering every trade, and the second is
the successful social uprisings of the
workers in the sweated industries. These
two facts point to the need of the
hour, training for and in organization
among women and girls. In all these
strikes, women and girls have been in
the majority and unless we equip our-
selves for definite training in organi-
zation work we will not be able to hold
what has been gained through suffering
and hardship and imprisonment during
the strikes. All of us know that the
task after a strike is the constructive
work of organization, and it is idle to
think that this work can be done with-
out organizers. No group of people
can hold what they have won in the
way of fairer conditions except by their
courage, initiative and vigilance, and
their trained capacity to stand together.

Self-Government Essential.

 The greatest value in the trade agree-
ment, in arbitration and trade boards,
and boards of sanitary control lies in
the opportunity given for self-govern-
ment. It is this industrial democracy
—the establishment of self-government
in the work shops of America—which
is the very foundation of trade union
principles. Many and many a time this
call to self-government, this sense of
responsibility towards her condition of
work is the first awakening of the
young girl. Unorganized she has to ac-
cept conditions as she finds them, low
wages, long hours, abusive language,
insanitary conditions, locked doors, fire
dangers, work destructive of her phys-
ical strength with its promise of the
future, work destructive of her moral
and spiritual development. Alone she
cannot even protest against these con-
ditions, except at the risk of losing her
job. She has tried—she knows how.
She loses her job when she asserts her
fundamental right to have a voice as
to the conditions under which she works.
Self-government is essential to the mak-
ing of a free people and self-govern-
ment in the day's work can be had only
by the united action of the workers.

 No one will deny that however diffi-
cult the problem, we find ourselves un-
der conditions demanding immediate ac-
tion. The right to live and the right to
earn a living are indistinguishable
terms. The question of the low wage
must be met. Let us consider for a few
moments some of the reasons given for
the low wage paid to the women of
America. We are told that the wages
of women need not be adequate for self-
support because the girls live at home.
When this fact is given by an employer
as a reason for a low wage does he not
accept as silent partners in his enter-
prise the fathers or brothers or hus-
bands who support these girls? And
would it not be well for the working
men to ask themselves if they could
not find a more profitable investment
for their earnings than to furnish the
means of support to their daughters
when their work entitles them to a self-
supporting wage?

Youth Versus Nature.

 Another reason given for the low
wage is that women, or young girls,
have no one dependent upon them for
support. If, through the most stupid
and unintelligent maladjustment of our
industrial life, fathers of families are
thrown out of work because too old at
the age of 40 and their young daugh-
ters of 16 become the supporters of the
family, we are face to face with a fact
of life before which theory must give
way. We are also told by the Gov-
ernment investigations of the national
report on the condition of women and
children in the United States that 81
per cent of all factory girls living at
home put their earnings into the fam-
ily treasury.

 The industry which cannot pay a fair
wage is parasitic and receives a sub-
sidy from the community through its
public or private charities, through its
clinics and hospitals, through its re-
formatories and its prisons, through its
alms houses and homes for the aged.
We are living in the midst of a "wealth-
producing, poverty-breeding" industrial
chaos. The demand for the minimum
wage on the part of the general public
is simply the statement that it is tired
of subsidizing industries. Through such
subsidies it has enabled many an em-
ployer with no business qualification
whatever, nor knowledge nor judgment,
to open an industry, put the wage as
low as conditions permit, quite certain
that the community will bear the bur-
den.

 It would seem that a training school
for employers is as essential to the
welfare of the community as a trade
school for workers. Just as the most
important knowledge to the worker is
the value of his or her labor power, so
the most important knowledge to the
employer is that a living wage is the
first charge upon any industry. If we
have classes for training in the sales-
manship of lace and jam and linens and
silk, how a thousand times more im-
portant is it to have training in the
salesmanship of labor values.

Flesh and Blood All Important.

 The most costly production of any
nation and its most valuable asset is
not its annual output of corn, neither
the wheat harvest nor the yield of coal
or cotton, but its output of men and
women. Upon the quality of each gen-
eration depends the strength and great-
ness of the nation. This we recognize
by providing that the state shall care
for the health of the people and con-
tribute to their education. Is it not,
therefore, time for us to insist that
the state cannot afford to put in so
great investment, only to reap the con-
tinuous loss of the defeated young lives
that "go under in the industrial world"?

 Let me not be misunderstood. We
too believe that every girl is a potential
wife and mother, and some day the
world—that great unknowing, unthink-
ing world—may reverence that fact and
express its reverence by establishing
conditions of life which will fit the

 race mother for her task. Home mak-
ing means the partnership of husband
and wife, or father and mother, and it
is certainly as important to teach the
boy the responsibility of his manhood
as husband and father as it is im-
portant to teach the girl the responsi-
bility of her womanhood as wife and
mother.

Dignity of Motherhood.

 The whole history of the development
of home economics with all its allied
business opportunities in the field of
domestic science shows how eagerly the
best trained minds among women are
wishing to place homemaking on an
equality with other trades and pro-
fessions. That this may be accom-
plished is the desire of all thoughtful
and intelligent women, but it cannot be
done by smuggling certain sub-divisions
of domestic training into other curri-
cula as if such training had no dignity
or professional basis of its own. Neither
dare we forget that to qualify the girl
for home-making she must be trained
as a bread winner, for upon her ability
and capacity to play well her part as
bread winner depends not only her wel-
fare and that of her brothers, but the
welfare of her future home. By under-
bidding she has been her own worst
competitor—the competitor against her
own home, and as wife and mother she
has had to live on the wage she herself
has cheapened.

 Trade training will teach the girl
the value of her labor power and will
strengthen her demand "that in car-
rying on her work whether in the fam-
ily or without, she may have some
share in the grasp of mind, the disci-
pline of character and the freedom of
spirit which come from the scientific
spirit and from the intelligent, effi-
cient organization of work by scientific
methods."

Women in All Modes.

 Women have entered nearly three
hundred different occupations and
trades in America within the last quar-
ter of a century—three hundred trades
and occupations.

 According to the Twelfth Census of
1900, 393 separate occupations are listed,
and in 295 of these occupations women
are working. I cannot here enumerate
these occupations, but it is certainly of
interest to know to what divisions of
work they belong: Agricultural pur-
suits, professional service, domestic and
personal service, trade and transporta-
tion, manufacturing and mechanical
pursuits, chemicals and allied products,
clay, glass and stone products, fishing
and mining, food and kindred products,
iron and steel and their products, leather
and its finished products, liquors and
beverages, lumber and its manufactures,
metal and metal products, other than
iron and steel, paper and printing, tex-
tiles and miscellaneous industries.

 The eight trades in which women
were not engaged in 1900 were: United
States soldiers, United States sailors,
United States marines, street car driv-
ers, foremen of fire department, appren-
tices and helpers to roofers and slaters,
helpers to steam boiler makers, helpers
to brass workers.

DOMESTIC TRAINING NEGLECTED.

 New York Schools Pay Little Attention
to Study of Homemaking.

 Discovery of the fact that out of 388,-
000 girls in the elementary schools of
New York last year only 12,000 were in
cooking classes is less startling than
confirmatory. It will, perhaps, appear
to those who give superficial attention
to the subject that about one girl out
of every nine of elementary school age
has a real taste for the cooking class,
and that this ratio extends far beyond
the bounds of the metropolis. But it
will not do to be too hasty in forming
conclusions on this basis. Girls are not
as indifferent to the cooking class, or
as adverse to it, as the figures given
would seem to indicate. It appears that
only the seventh and eighth grade girls
in New York are permitted to have
cooking lessons. Out of 500 elementary
schools, according to data collected by
Mabel Hyde Kittredge, who contributes
an article to the Survey on the subject,
only 170 are equipped for cooking. A
girl is fortunate, we are told, if she
happens not to be in one of the 330
schools where no instruction in domestic
matters are given.

 The impression too widely prevails
that ignorance of domestic duties should
be charged directly to the girls them-
selves. Here is an instance which shows
plainly that only a small percentage
of school girls can possibly acquire
education in household management.
And here, fully as much as in the con-
nection already noted, it is important
that no hasty conclusions be drawn.
That is to say, New York City is typical
of the whole country in this particular
respect. That city is conspicuously de-
fective, it is true, but this is rather be-
cause of its size and prominence. Relatively
the smaller communities are as culpable
as the largest in the land in failing
to provide girls in their formative age
with instruction, training and discipline
calculated to fit them well for one of
the most important of all the duties
awaiting them.

 The writer named takes a serious
view of this phase of public negligence,
but it is a view by no means dispropor-
tionate to the gravity of the prob-
lem to which growing ignorance of
housewifery is giving rise in the United
States. It would be no difficult matter
to name a long list of evils directly
traceable to this ignorance. It is af-
fecting, and most injuriously, the entire
social system. It did not have its be-
ginning yesterday, and it would be as
unjust as useless to throw responsi-
bility for it altogether upon parents.
Society in the United States, more than
in other countries, has assumed juris-
diction over the child, it has taken upon
itself duties that formerly fell to par-
ents. The question is, are these duties
being faithfully and efficiently per-
formed in the case of the great mass of
young girls who pass through the ele-
mentary schools? The information at
hand would seem to justify a doubt.

 "If" and "but" are mighty little
words, but they play an important part
in life.