

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
\$15.75
100 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



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
20 Years
Amount to
Will in
40 Years
Amount to
\$.25 FOUR Per cent \$ 73. \$162. \$403. \$1,294.
50 per annum Com- 146. 324. 806. 2,588.
pounded twice a 293. 650. 1614. 5,177.
year, January 1 585. 1301. 3228. 10,356.
and July 1. 1162. 2592. 6456. 20,712.
\$1 OPENS AN ACCOUNT
(Established 18 Years)
HIBERNIA SAVINGS BANK
SECOND AND WASHINGTON STREETS
A Conservative Open Saturday
Custodian Evenings, 6 to 8
Main 9094 195-196 First Street

All Work Guaranteed Prices Reasonable
Dr. Etof T. Hedlund
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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
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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

CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN.
When one considers that most of the
laws in actual practice are judge-made
laws—that is, that judges have inter-
preted them mostly without regard to
the intention of the law-makers and ac-
cording to their own sweet will—one
is disposed to wonder why some of the
judges do not occasionally exercise this
function on the side of fairness and
equity. Why is that in 99 cases in 100
a judge will practically reconstruct the
law in the interest of privilege and
wrong?
Here was a mother left with nothing,
who made a complete release of her in-
fant son to a couple who provided a
comfortable home for it for five years
or more. The foster parents became as
tenderly attached to the child as though
it were their own, and he fully recip-
rocated that affection, never knowing
any other parents nor ever the wiser
than that they were his actual parents.
After this lapse of time, after the
child had grown to the point where he
could afford to his fond foster parents
some degree of charming interest, comes
the mother, who had since married, and
demands back the child that years be-
fore she had voluntarily surrendered to
another. The question of either of the
parties to this affair not being able
properly to rear the child did not enter
into the case. The law, simply because
that mother demanded the child, brut-
ally tore it from its foster parents
against its futile and frantic protests.
This happened in Omaha just the other
day.
The judge's decision may be according
to law, but it is an infamous law. If
judges are going to set aside laws ac-
cording to their own sweet will, why
is it that not more often do we find
judges who are willing to set aside such
vicious laws as that and decide a ques-
tion purely upon the principles of jus-
tice and mercy?
In such matters as this, whether the
child be a minor or not, has it not some
rights that decent men and women
should consider paramount and above
every other consideration? A mother
truly worthy of her child would rather
have surrendered it than to see its
child heart lacerated by being torn from
the only mother it had ever known. She
would patiently have waited; she would
have seen it familiarly; her true mother
love through the patient years would
have watched it grow and unfold as the
petals of a fragrant rose, and when it
had at last grown to an understanding
age and learned that this woman was its
actual mother, his very soul would have
been kindled with filial love for her,
and when his mind finally grasped the
fact of her years of sacrifice for his
happiness, there is no question but she
would in his mind have reigned su-
preme. Not that he would have learned
to love his foster mother less, but that
he would have grown to worship such
a real mother more.
There are some hurts too keen or
utterance, some sorrows too deep for
formal expression, and when finally the
lacerated feelings of this child find ex-
pression through the intellect of the
man, who shall foretell what a sense of
wrong may dwell within that mind un-
expressed? It is the unexpressed feel-
ings of men that produce revolutions.
When men realize their wrongs and are
free to express them, there can be no
danger, but when advantage is taken of
them in their physical or mental weak-
ness and they are powerless to remedy
the wrong, then let those who have op-
pressed beware. Of such are revolutions
made. So it is with the child.
Then there is that other crime against
childhood, the old habit of saying that
"children should be seen and not heard."
Like all crimes this one reacts against
those who perpetrate it; for they beat
with their staffs the child that might
lead them. Later on, society is pun-
ished in that it is held back from the
path of progress because of this. The
date of development in the man is de-
ferred and much of it destroyed because
the child was crushed through the op-
eration of a stupid relic of an ignorant
past.
It is not only the right of the child
to be well-born, it is its right to be
allowed to unfold all its powers accord-
ing as it possesses them. Instead of

HOUSEHOLD HELPS
Fish to be crisp should not be covered
while cooking.
Odd bits of soap when boiled make an
excellent shampoo jelly.
Medicine bottle, drink or food, should
be uncovered in the sick room.
Lamp burners, if boiled in weakened
vinegar, will burn much brighter.
Marble should be washed with am-
monia and water rather than soap.
When serving large red apples whole
on the table polish with olive oil.
A few drops of rosewater added to
almonds will prevent their oiling when
chopped.
A clam shell placed inside the tea
kettle will prevent the formation of lime
on the kettle.
After peeling onions rub your hands
with celery or parsley; it will counteract
the odor.
To cool an oven when baking, never
open the door, but remove one of the
plates over the oven.
Drying plants can sometimes be re-
vived by pouring a teaspoonful of castor
oil about the roots.
When packing a hatbox into a trunk
for a long journey, sew the hat to the
bottom of the box.
When making a steamed or boiled
pudding, plait the cloth in at the top
to a few the pudding to swell.
Potatoes will have a delicious flavor
if you put a little sugar as well as salt
in the water when boiling.
A powerful and cheap disinfectant is
made by mixing one pound of chloride
of lime and three gallons of water.
When greasing a cakepan use sweet
lard rather than butter. The cake will
not be so likely to stick to the pan.
A teaspoonful of lemon juice to a
quart of water will make rice very white
and keep the grains separate when boil-
ing.
Few people realize the effectiveness of
kerosene as a disinfectant. Put it down
the drain pipe and it will kill all germs.
Don't acquire all your polish on your
shoes.

Practical Rescue Work on New York Farm
A remarkable study in sociology and
a unique method of handling fallen girls
are combined at Bedford, N. Y., where
the municipality of New York maintains
a reformatory for women. The work
has been in progress since 1901, and
some remarkable results have been ob-
tained. This is all the more extraor-
dinary because the women committed to
Bedford are not fairly representative
even of the underworld; they are mostly
its lowest dregs. The proof is that 20
per cent of the girls sent up are de-
fective mentally, 70 per cent have no
education and can only read and write,
and 90 per cent are infected with dis-
ease. Yet out of such hopeless mate-
rial this Miss Katherine Davis turns
out many bright, healthy, purposeful
women, right thinking and hard work-
ing, who make a success of life. It is
unbelievable, but it is true.
A table showing the causes of down-
fall in the cases of 647 women and
girls has been prepared, and the facts,
concretely stated, are shown as follows:
In Connection With Her Family.
Immorality of the parents..... 15
Incompatibility..... 39
Neglect and abuse..... 26
No mother or father, or neither..... 166
Overindulgence..... 10
Overstrictness..... 35
Poverty..... 9
Turned out..... 6
Total..... 306
In Connection With Married Life.
Death of husband..... 5
Desertion by husband..... 8
Immorality (includes cruelty or crim-
inality)..... 14
Incompatibility..... 24
Husband put wife on street..... 2
Total..... 55
Personal Reasons.
Bad company..... 75
No sex instruction..... 10
Idle or lonely..... 5
Sick; needed the money..... 4
Ruined anyway..... 10
Lover put girl on street..... 10
Previous use of drink or drugs..... 7
White slave..... 2
Tired of drudgery..... 4
"Easy money"..... 17
Dances..... 13
Lazy, hated work..... 20
Stage environment..... 9
Love of the life..... 15
Desire for love..... 3
Desire for pleasure (theater, food,
clothes)..... 48
Desire for money..... 38
Ashamed to go home after first esca-
pade..... 1
Total..... 291
Economic Reasons.
Can't support herself..... 5
Can't support herself and children..... 1
Couldn't find work..... 13
Total..... 19
Grand total..... 671
The materials for this study are found
in the records of 647 women of the
streets committed from New York City
to Bedford. Not all of the cases were
for immoral living, but all were leading
the life in New York at the time of
their commitment and the specific offense
which each committed was an incident
in the life she was leading. That is to
say, the only girls who figure in these
statistics were girls who before being
sent to Bedford were engaged in im-
moral living in New York. Their state-
ments as to the reasons for their first
sexual offense and of what were the
causes leading up to their adoption of
immoral living as a career are illumi-
nating. One hundred and eight out of 279
claim that their first wrongdoing was
because they yielded to a man whom
they loved; 57 admit that it was for pay;
62 claim to have been forced into the
first act; 23 yielded where there was no
love and where neither money nor force
was used, but succumbed through weak-
ness of will; 2 only state that they
adopted the life because they liked it,
and 27 could not remember why.
Work Intensely Practical.
Thanks to the wisdom of its founders
and managers, the New York Reforma-
tory for Women is practical rather than
theoretical. As Miss Davis, its highly
efficient superintendent, whose work is
described in this issue of The World,
states the case: "Bedford is not a place
of punishment; it is a chance." In many
instances it is the first as well as the
last chance.
A great problem of social life is
solved more or less successfully in this
institution without fads, isms or ologies.
Considering the materials with which
those in control have to deal, the results
are remarkable. If Bedford did no more
than separate the insane, feeble-minded
and incorrigible from the unfortunate
and misguided, it would be worth all
that it has cost.
Money and labor are now lavishly ex-
pended to establish certain economic
or sociological ideas as to wrongdoing.
Here is a reformatory which operates
upon lines that are as old as the race,
which teaches individual responsibility,
which rules by persuasion and kindness,
and which does not forget for an in-
stant the important truth that honest
industry is the sovereign remedy for
most of the ills of mankind.
Honor System Applied.
"Honor Cottage" shows the Bedford
product at its best. Here live the girls
who have been successfully made over,
whose characters have been built up
and who are about to be returned to the
world as useful members of society.
The final test is their ability to govern
themselves, and so in "Honor Cottage"
there are virtually only the rules that
the girls themselves make. It is like
a woman's club. In the entrance hall
is a blackboard with the cottage notices.
The cottage has 23 separate bedrooms.
They are a little larger than the aver-
age hall room in New York. The fur-
niture consists of a white enamel single
bed with a fine woven-wire mattress, a
washstand, a chair and a table. Every
room is decorated with pictures, photo-
graphs, valentines and other little trin-
kets.
The study of the mentality of the
girls is of peculiar value in view of the
public interest in the question of mental
defect as a cause of moral delinquency.
Of 647 cases committed to Bedford, 20
have been pronounced insane by com-
missions in lunacy and have been trans-
ferred to asylums. A few others will
probably have to go. One hundred and
seven cases were unquestionably feeble-
minded. Of these, 67 were so mentally
defective that there could be no ques-
tion as a matter of observation. Forty-
four had the mentality of a nine-year-old
child and under. Fifty-two other cases
were what are called border-line cases.
Studying Mentally Unfit.
The fifty-two girls can be easily di-
vided into two groups. Twenty-six are
girls who can be taught very little in
school, but can learn to do a certain
amount of manual labor; these cannot
"stay good" any length of time. The
other 26 are bright girls who do well
in school, are capable of becoming pro-
ficient in bookkeeping and algebra, but
who have no moral sense and no con-
tinuity of purpose. Then there were 11
others also properly in this border-line
class, who differed from the others in
the character of their instability. It
was not sexual. If they had been boys
they would have been tramps. They
are all girls who have run away from
home and will run away from any place
they are put to service. Of 647 individ-
uals studied, no less than 193, or about
30 per cent, are plainly mental defect-
ives.
Of those who make good at Bedford
and are admitted to parole before the
expiration of their sentences, the very
large majority stay good. The year be-
fore last, out of 140 women released on
parole, 33 were discharged from parole,
90 were maintaining correspondence, and
only 17 violated their parole.
The work at Bedford is largely out-of-
doors. The girls care for an 80-acre farm
and do necessary housework about the
buildings. The cottage plan has been
adopted for all save new arrivals.
Women on the Railroads.
Women with typical progressiveness
have not been slow to take advantage
of the wonderful opportunity which ser-
vice with the railroads has offered them,
observes Leslie's Weekly. There are now
upwards of 2000 women employed by
the great systems of transportation.
They serve in almost every capacity.
Uncle Sam is excellent authority for the
statement that 31 women are employed
as railway brakemen, and 10 as bag-
gagemen. According to the same re-
liable source of information, the census
bureau, there are 45 women engineers
and firemen. Twenty-six of the indus-
trious feminine workers are enrolled as
switchmen, yardmen and flagmen. The
above mentioned are with the steam
roads. On the other hand, two women
act as motormen on the street railways,
13 as drivers and 46 as conductors.
Cooking in a Jar.
Not until she has tried it will a house-
keeper realize how delicious are vege-
tables and fruits cooked in a jar in the
oven rather than on top of the stove.
As little water as possible should be
added; then the full flavor of the food-
stuff is retained, says Farm and Fire-
side. A casserole answers admirably
for vegetables or fruits prepared in this
way. Apple sauce, rhubarb, prunes and
beans are some of the things which are
really excellent cooked in the oven. The
process is simple for the housewife, for
there is not the danger of burning, as
on the top of the stove.
Protection for the Table.
Tables are often spoiled by the water
seeping through the earthenware pots
which hold the fern. The earthenware
plates which hold the fern pots may be
made waterproof by putting a piece of
paraffin in the plate and setting in a
warm oven, says the Los Angeles Ex-
press. Let the paraffin melt and sink
into the pores of the earthenware. Turn
the dish so that the sides will be paraf-
fined also. Pour out superfluous liquid.
Let cool and you will have no more
trouble.
Data on Kansas Workwomen.
The 1913 Legislature defeated the
minimum wage and nine-hour workday
for women, because the members said
they had no information on which to
base any conclusion that the minimum
wage or short workday would help the
working women and not injure the busi-
ness interests of the state. When the
next Legislature meets the Bureau of
Labor will be able to present to the Leg-
islature the information as to the wages
paid a woman employee and the work
hours in different industries.
Chicago for Sex Hygiene.
Sex hygiene will be taught in the up-
per grades of the Chicago public schools,
beginning next fall. Lectures on mat-
ters relating to personal conduct will
be given by physicians and be made a
part of the regular curriculum.
Pencil Stand.
A brass pencil stand is sufficiently
heavy to serve as a paper weight, too.
The circular holder of brass is pierced
with five or more holes, just of a size to
hold a pencil upright.—Newark News.
Pie-Making Tip.
Sprinkle a little cornmeal on the pie
plate before making a pie and you will
have the bottom crust as light as the
top, as the cornmeal absorbs the mois-
ture.
Paper Bugs.
Newspapers make excellent rugs if
placed over the floor near the door dur-
ing wet weather, also where one is
working with anything which may soil
the floor; they will save scrubbing.—
Los Angeles Express.