

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


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

Mt Hood Ice Cream Co.



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	Will in 10 Years	Will in 15 Years	Will in 20 Years
\$25	FOUR Per cent	\$73.14	\$162.40	\$240.81	\$312.94
50	per annum Com- pounded twice a	146.28	324.80	481.62	625.88
100	year, January 1	292.56	649.60	963.24	1251.76
200	and July 1.	585.12	1299.20	1926.48	2503.52

 \$1 OPENS AN ACCOUNT
(Established 18 Years)

HIBERNIA SAVINGS BANK

 SECOND AND WASHINGTON STREETS
A Conservative Open Saturday
Custodian Evenings, 6 to 8

All Work Guaranteed Prices Reasonable

Dr. Etof 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
Main 9094 193-195 First Street

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

Oregon Humane Society

 Office, 320 Union Ave., Cor. Market St.
Phone East 1423, B-2515.

 Horse ambulance for sick or disabled
animals at a moment's notice; prices
reasonable. Report all cases of cruelty
to this office. Open day and night.

BOSS OF ALL

 Union  Made

Overalls

There Are None Better

 If you are particular about your
DRUGS AND MEDICINES
Let me be your Druggist.

Albert Berni

229 Washington Street, near Second

SCHWAB PRINTING CO.

Ben F. Greene, President

Solicits Year Printing 245 1/2 STARK STREET

 Lee M. Clark, Pres. Geo. M. Orton, Mgr.
Home Phone A-1413

 LETTERHEADS, ENVELOPES
In Fact, ANYTHING You Want

Multnomah Printing Co.

 BY LAWS, WORKING CARDS, WE
CARRY UNION WATER MARKED
PAPER

82 1/2 FRONT STREET.

CUT OUT THIS AD

 Present it at Hofstater's Studio and get one
high grade 8x10 Enlargement free with your
dozen Cabinets or one 8x10 Enlargement
for framing, free with your dozen post cards.
All of our high grade photographs \$5.00
\$7.00 and \$8.00 Cabinets finished in Sepia,
Buff, etc., you get at \$5.00 per dozen. We
also make Cabinets for \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$4.00
per dozen. Postals and Firelight postals \$1.00
per dozen. Call and see samples and get
prices before going elsewhere. HOFSTATER
STUDIO, 165 Third St., Bet. Morrison and
Yamhill.

 This union label, if attached to your ready-
made clothing and garments, guarantees to
you that the makers thereof have a clean,
dry, properly equipped, sanitary workshop,
proper hours and a living wage. Garments
not bearing this label are, in most cases,
made in prisons or sweat shops. Demand
the union label and thus assist our women
and men garment workers in raising labor
above the condition where placed by com-
petition and the desire for profit. Help us
place womanhood and manhood above dollars
by demanding the union label.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS

 First-class photo-engraving, with the union
label, can be obtained at the following Port-
land houses only: Hicks-Chaten Engraving
Co., Blake-McFall Bldg.; Beaver Engraving
Co., First and Ankeny; Oregonian Engraving
Department, Oregonian Bldg.; Oregon En-
graving Co., Journal Bldg.; Sandvall Engrav-
ing Company, 133 1/4 First Street.

ECONOMY OF FIRELESS COOKERS

 Waste of Heat and Energy Prevented by
the Use of Simple Device.

 Many housekeepers use the fireless
cookers—that is, it is an extra piece of
apparatus in addition to the regular coal,
gas, or electric range on which much of
the cooking is done and on which the
fireless cooker plates are heated. Compar-
atively few households are equipped with
the types of fireless cooker which are
a combination of gas and fireless, or of
electricity and fireless. These latter
types have, of course, many advantages
over the former, says the New York
Tribune, because in the former the
transferring of the plates from the stove
to the cooler is somewhat wasteful of
heat and requires an expenditure of mus-
cular energy not demanded by the latter
type, where the heat is applied directly
to the cooler for a greater or less time,
depending on the food to be cooked, and
after the heat is turned off the food is
left to cook in a well insulated space.

 There is, of course, no question about
the economy of this method of cooking
compared with the ordinary method,
when the cooking process is to extend
over a long period of time. Quantitative
experiments along these lines show a
great saving in fuel when the fireless
cooker is used, and while only a fraction
of a cent's worth of fuel may be ex-
pended in cooking directly over gas,
let us say, for a short time, even that
same fraction of a cent's worth of gas
expended in heating a fireless cooker
plate, which is applied to the food for
a long period of time, will often result
in more thoroughly cooked and more
palatable food. And it is only fair to
the cooker to say that ordinarily even
less fuel is needed to heat the plate
than to cook the food directly over the
gas flame. Consequently economy of
fuel and more thoroughly cooked food
may go hand in hand, in which case
every advantage is on the side of the
cooker. But it should be remembered
that this is true only in the cases where
long, slow cooking at a comparatively
low temperature is desirable.

 The ultimate desirability of the fire-
less cooker method of cooking will have
to stand or fall by the results of future
investigation into the general principles
of cookery and the resulting products—
as, for instance, investigation as to the
desirability of cooking food in closed
compartments over the advisability of
cooking it with all possible ventilation.
At present we are led to believe that
one of the greatest advantages of the
cooker lies in the fact that objectionable
odors do not escape from the cooking
food into the atmosphere of the room.
For short processes of cookery, like the
baking of bread, cake, potatoes, etc.,
the difficulty of obtaining uniformly
good results with the ordinary type of
cooker (the type where the plates are
heated over a burner and then conveyed
to the cooking compartment) is undoubt-
edly due to the fact that at present we
have no reliable indicator of the tem-
perature of the plates.

 If we follow the directions to heat
the plates over the gas flame for a cer-
tain length of time, the variations in
the gas burners will cause a difference
in the resulting temperature of the
plates from time to time. If we use the
paper test, experience has shown that it
makes a deal of difference whether we
use manila or tissue paper—the latter
being able to withstand a greater degree
of heat before turning brown than the
former. It is also difficult to decide just
when the paper has turned the desired
shade of brown, as our senses are not
trained to be reliable in this respect. If
the plate is to be used in a compart-
ment where a long process is to be car-
ried on, it is not so important that it
be heated to any exact temperature, but
when the operation is to be a baking
process, extending over from three quar-
ters of an hour to an hour, it is quite
necessary that the plates be of a defi-
nite temperature in order that a good
result be obtained.

Right Away.

 Orator—Now, then, is there anybody
in the audience who would like to ask
a question?
Voice—Yes, sir; how soon is the band
going to play?

THE CHILD LABOR PROBLEM

 Address by Dr. J. A. McKelway, of Washington, D. C., Before the World's
Christian Citizenship Conference.

It was the invention of the cotton gin by Eli Whitney that gave an added impetus to two forms of human slavery, African slavery in the cotton States of America and child slavery in Europe and America both. The enormous increase in the production of cotton following Whitney's device compelled the convention of new methods of spinning and weaving, with the application of steam power to machinery. There are frequent references to the employment of children in the English literature of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It was the favorite method of absorbing society of the burden of supporting pauper children, making them support themselves at the very earliest ages when they would be deemed profitable to their employers. Under hard conditions of living in England with no possibilities of schooling for the children of the poor, there was also great abuse of childhood generally in the apprentice system and even in the working of children with their parents in the occupations where children could be employed. A writer gives as one reason why the pilgrim Fathers left the old world for the new the fact that "many of their children were oppressed with heavy labors. . . . became decrepit in their early youth, and the vigor of the nature was consumed in the very bud." Yet the year before the Pilgrims stood on Plymouth Rock, a cargo of 100 children reached Virginia, "save such as died on the water," and in 1627 it is recorded that "there are many ships going to Virginia, and with them four-teen or fifteen hundred children."

Nor did the Pilgrim Fathers seem to be so anxious to escape the curse of child labor in their new home, for we find a commendation of the people of Rodeley, Mass., who had built a fulling mill and caused their little ones to be very "diligent in spinning cotton and wool," while in 1656 the order was issued in the same colony that "all hands not necessarily employed on other occasions, as women, boys and girls, are hereby enjoined to spin according to their skill and ability."

But the inventions of Whitney and Arkwright made the modern system of child labor the great evil of the nineteenth century. It took a four years' war, at the cost of 1,000,000 lives and billions of treasure to end African slavery in the United States. It has taken a hundred years' war in England and a half century in the United States to overthrow child slavery, and victory is not yet won in either nation, while in some of our States we have progressed no further than the English reformers had 50 years ago. If child labor be an economic error as well as an injury to the child—as I hold—the waste involved in the system in the terms of money as well as misery, is incalculable.

Beginning on the wholesale scale in the cotton mills and the textile industry generally, we find in England that, according to Lord Shaftesbury, it spread from the cotton mills into other industries. We find Governor Davis in Massachusetts in 1835 declaring that "not only the machines in the textile manufacture, but thousands of others are equally worked by females and children." In 1842 Massachusetts prescribed by law a 10-hour day for children under 12 years, but as late as 1886 a committee of the Legislature heard testimony that children, as young as 7 years were employed while employment at night work was common, with the added cruelty of keeping the children awake throwing water in their faces and even whipping them. It was not until 1879, however, that the census took notice of the child labor evil by publishing statistics on the subject, and it was not until 1900 that the conscience of the nation was shocked by the census figures for that year showing that nearly 1,000,000 children 10 to 15 years of age, 934,985 to be exact, were employed in various industries, in addition to those who worked with their parents on the farm. And when we consider that the children who went to school at all were not reported among the breadwinners, and that children under 10 years of age were mostly disregarded, through instructions to the census taker, the number of child breadwinners must have gone beyond the million mark.

The publication of these figures, showing the great increase of the system gave rise to the passage of child labor laws in many of the States, in the Legislative sessions of 1901-1903. In 1904 the National Child Labor Committee was organized, and we may count the present decade as the period of general and effective regulation of child labor. Last summer the American Bar Association came to the help of the reform by the unanimous endorsement of the uniform child labor law and recom- mendation for its adoption in all the States. It is to be hoped that the census for 1910 will show the beginning of the abolition of this curse.

Child labor reform is unique among social reforms in the opposition it encounters from the business interests of the country. While everybody is in favor of taking care of the dependent children or the afflicted children, while almost any scheme for the welfare of childhood that does not cost the taxpayers too much, is endorsed, there is a wide-spread idea in commercial circles that child labor reform "hurts business." It is well understood by both employers' and labor organizations, that child labor depresses wages. Then the abolition of child labor will raise the wage scale, not only in the industries that employ children, but in all industries affected by the law of supply and demand. Thus the sinews of war in this long struggle for the children's rights must continue to be furnished by those not affected by the class consciousness of the "business interests." And these same interests are often powerful enough to defeat remedial legislation and to control the enforcement of laws that are passed.

What was said of Rhode Island in this connection of half a century ago has been true of many States since that

time: "The manufacturing interests are now a controlling power in the State, and it would be extremely difficult to enforce a law against their wishes. In the opposition to child labor reform the textile industry has been even more conspicuous than in its employment of children."

During the Legislative sessions of this year it was the textile interests of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania that fought the eight-hour day for children under 16 and the textile manufacturers of Tennessee and Texas were the only public opponents of the eight-hour day for children and the nine-hour day for women workers. It is the cotton manufacturers of the four Southern States of Georgia, Alabama and the Carolinas that have prevented the Legislatures of those States from prohibiting the barbarism of allowing a 12-year-old child to work an 11-hour day—in the case of Georgia, a 10-year-old child. Nor are even these low standard laws adequately enforced in these States.

Yet no industry can injure childhood without receiving itself a mortal hurt. Perhaps the indifference of the American people to the frantic appeals of the woolen and cotton manufacturers against lowering the tariff duties may be attributed to the revelations recently made by the Lawrence strike in Massachusetts, and the well-known abuses of childhood in the Southern cotton mills.

It has been the fashion of the American people to end an abuse, once its consequences were fairly understood. It has heard the indictment against the child labor system, that it means only the injury, physical, mental and moral, to thousands of children, but an injury to society itself, an injury to the race. The system stands today convicted at the bar of public opinion as guilty on the several counts: That it involves racial degeneracy, the perpetuation of poverty, the continuance of dependency, the enlargement of illiteracy, the increase of crime, the disintegration of the family, the lowering of the wage scale, and the swelling of the army of the unemployed.

The verdict is the abolition of child labor in America at whatever cost. If it be proved that child labor is not essential to the existence of an industry, then let child labor die and the industry live. But if it be claimed that any industry cannot survive without the employment of children, that industry writes itself down as unworthy of survival on American soil. There is no form of selfish interest, or no combination of them all that can withstand the appeal which helpless childhood makes for the assertion and establishment of its sacred inalienable rights.

Removing Dents on Furniture.
Here is a discovery which has been of great use to me when removing marks from furniture, writes a New York Press contributor. Wet the part with warm water; double a piece of brown paper five or six times, then soak it in warm water and lay it on the dent. Apply a warm (not hot) flat-iron until the moisture has evaporated. If the marks are not gone, repeat the process. You will find this very good, and if the surface of the furniture is not broken the dent will disappear.

IF I KNEW.
If I knew the box that was large enough
To hold all the frowns I meet,
I would like to gather them, every one,
From nursery, school and street.
Then, folding and holding, I'd pack them
in.
And, turning the monster key,
I'd hire a giant to drop that box
To the depths of the deep, deep sea.
If I knew the box where the smiles are
Kept,
No matter how large the key,
Or strong the bolt, I would try so hard
'Twould open, I know, for me.
Then over the land and sea broadcast
I'd scatter the smiles to play,
That the children's faces would hold
them fast
For many and many a day.
—The Chancellor.

NATIONAL REFORM WORKER


 DR. FINLEY L. WILSON,
Secretary at Large.