

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
\$1.75
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 Dep. of 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
\$25	FOUR Per cent	\$73.16	\$162.40	\$240.81	\$319.24
50	per annum Com- pounded twice a	146.32	324.80	481.62	638.48
1.00	year, January 1	292.65	649.60	963.24	1276.96
5.00	and July 1.	1463.25	3248.00	4816.20	6384.80

\$1 OPENS AN ACCOUNT
(Established 18 Years)

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



Mt. Hood Ice Cream Co.
One bite invites another

Dr. Elof T. Hedlund
DENTIST
Phone Marshall 96
Northwest Corner Sixth and Oak Sts.
Portland, Oregon

RED FRONT
Clothing, 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 Your 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 \$1.00 Irridium for
framing, free with your dozen post cards.
All of our high grade photographs \$6.00,
\$7.00 and \$8.00 Cabinets finished in Sepia,
Blau, 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'S**
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-Chatten 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 1/2 First Street.

PRACTICAL VACATION SCHOOLS.

Massachusetts Town Establishes Help-
ful School for Idle Children.

The survey undertaken by Waltham,
Mass., with the view of determining as
nearly as possible how school children
employ their idle hours, should be pro-
ductive of much interesting and valuable
data. It would be well if similar in-
quiries were instituted in other com-
munities and in all parts of the country,
so that conclusions might be based upon
the most comprehensive information ob-
tainable. Geographical, climatic and
industrial conditions, it is fair to pre-
sume, would be found to affect greatly
the character of juvenile pastimes and
occupations during the hours and days
that are free from school attendance.
The child in the United States North
finds employment and play very different
in many respects from those within the
reach of the child in the South. There
is a wide variation in child activities
across the continent. The country and
the city child find different interests.
Perhaps no sharper contrasts may be
seen anywhere than those that mark
the daily life in the city's congested dis-
tricts and in the city's suburbs.

It is a most hopeful and encouraging
thing that matured and educated
thought is being directed into such chan-
nels of investigation as that indicated
here. It means that we are no longer
content with casual observation or with
chance conclusion. We want to know.
We want to know what the child does
with its time, for itself, when school is
out, that we may find wherein society is
negligent of its obligations to the young,
wherein its efforts to meet these ob-
ligations may be strengthened through
ascertained facts.

The vacation school is one of the re-
sults of the closer study of child needs
in these recent years, and its develop-
ment is one of the amazing social
achievements of the period. Whereas
only 56 municipalities in the United
States were provided with vacation
schools in 1909, 141 municipalities had
adopted them in 1912. These have been
employed as agencies for turning the
idle time of children to good account.
Play has been made out of work, so that
the children, unconscious of laborious
exaction, have become adepts in bas-
ketry, sewing, woodwork, cooking, eloyd,
dressmaking. Common sense has been
applied everywhere in the extension and
application of the system, with the re-
sult, for example, that the child in St.
Louis is not subjected to the course pro-
vided for the child in New York or the
child in San Francisco. Moreover, the
fact that play is natural, wholesome, de-
sirable, is not for a moment lost sight of,
although it may be directed into chan-
nels that make for the education and
training of those engaged in it. Thus,
childlikeness, with all its innocent
charm, may be preserved while the child
is receiving direction and instruction.
The new movement in the child's behalf,
taking it in all its phases, is beyond
ordinary commendation; it promises to
bear fruit of inestimable value to the
nation.

CHILDREN FORCED TO WORK.

Government School Bulletin Shows
Deplorable Conditions.

The idea that children leave school to
go to work, because their parents need
the money, is vigorously combated in a
bulletin just issued by the United States
Bureau of Education. The authors of
the bulletin have made a careful study
of trade and labor conditions among girls
in Worcester, Mass., preliminary to the
establishment of a trade school for girls.
They find that from one-half to three-
fourths of the girls at work in the fac-
tories could have had further schooling
if they had wanted to, or if their par-
ents had cared to insist upon it.

The survey showed that the number
of girls between 14 and 16 years of age
who leave school is constantly increas-
ing.

Why did the girls leave school? Vari-
ous reasons were assigned by the girls
themselves. Some 30 girls said they
"did not like school"; "could not get
along with the teacher"; "were not pro-
moted"; or "wanted to go to work." Two
were working to help pay for a piano.

Twenty-seven girls were found at
home. In some cases they had left to
help in housework, while a few had left
at a time of temporary stress and, then
had not returned to school. Four girls
had changed places with the mother,
who worked in a corset factory, laun-
dry, or some such place, while the girl
whose wage-earning power was small
kept house for the mother of the chil-
dren.

Curious differences as to what the par-
ents thought they could afford were
discovered. "The mother of a family
of eight children, living in apparently
dire poverty, would have been glad to
have sacrificed and pinched still fur-
ther to have had her daughter stay in
school longer, if she would. The mother
of another family of six, living in a com-
fortable apartment house, with hardwood
floors, piano and other luxuries, said her
daughter would stay in school longer,
but the burden of supporting the
family was too heavy for the father to
bear alone; so the girl was taken out
of school to go to work. A visit to a
Swedish family revealed a carpenter and
his wife, a washer-woman, who had just
built and owned a three-story apart-
ment house. Yet the 15-year-old daugh-
ter, with a seventh-grade education, had
been sent to work in a paper goods fac-
tory at \$2 a week.

Rhubarb Lemonade.

Cut up into rather large pieces a bunch
of rhubarb, and after covering with
three pints of cold water, cook for 20
minutes. Add, in the order mentioned,
a pound of granulated sugar, half a
shredded pineapple, one thinly-sliced
lime, half a glassful of orange juice
and a cupful of marachino cherries.
Stir the fruit puree until the sugar
is entirely dissolved and when very cold
pour in a pint of iced Vichy water.
Serve from a high tankard into stemmed
goblets that have been ornamented with
slices of frosted limes, and accompany
with long-handled spoons, so that the
fruit may be eaten.

ORGANIZATION BEST AID FOR GIRL TOILERS

California University Woman Gives
Result of Investigation in Volume
Showing Remarkable Benefits of Un-
ions to Girls in San Francisco.

After two years of scientific investi-
gation into the status of working women
in San Francisco, Miss Lillian Matthews,
Ph. D., of the economic department of
the University of California, has pub-
lished a book on the subject, which, ac-
cording to university authorities, is one
of the most valuable contributions to
labor literature issued for some time.
Miss Matthews' work is called "Women
in Trade Unions in San Francisco," her
general conclusion is that although
women, by reason of their economic de-
pendence and social status are loath to
associate in unions, yet where they have
organized in San Francisco shop con-
ditions are better and wages higher than
in any other city, by reason of their
unionizing.

Miss Matthews traces the history of
the women's union movement from its
inception in 1888, when the Ladies' As-
sociation of the Knights of Labor was
organized, to the present day, when
there are fifteen well-organized women's
unions, working in conditions better
than any other city in the United
States.

Laundry Workers Benefited.

In the Steam Laundry Union it was
found that conditions had been brought
up from degrading surroundings and
miserable wages to a scale of from \$9.00
to \$22.50 a week. She criticizes the use
of gas in half the laundries in the city,
a practice which she declares is dan-
gerous and unhealthy for the girl iron-
ers. Comparing San Francisco with
open-shop or non-union cities, Miss
Matthews found that shirt finishers re-
ceive at a minimum of \$6 a week
more than in San Diego, \$3 more than in
Chicago, \$1 to \$2 more than in New
York, with corresponding differences in
other departments, in hours and gen-
eral labor conditions. Out of thirty-two
steam laundries in San Francisco, Miss
Matthews found that "only three can be
criticized for steam, dampness and poor
ventilation." Only one laundry has a
lunch and rest room provided for its
girls. She also described the bitter fight
being waged against the twenty Jap-
anese laundries in San Francisco.

Speeding Up Is Stopped.

In the Garment Workers' Union, Miss
Matthews found wages about the same
in San Francisco as elsewhere, with an
average wage of \$9 a week. Here the
Italians constitute the major part of
the new workers, but the leaders are
among the most intelligent of the women
wage workers. The educative influence
of the union here, Miss Matthews found
to be incalculable.

In the cracker industry many of the
girls are Italians, but the union of over
200 is meeting the problem of assim-
ilating the foreign element. Among other
things the Cracker Bakers' Auxiliary has
accomplished, Miss Matthews enu-
merates the prevention of speeding up on
the "soda bench" and among the cake
girls.

The waitresses who used to receive
from \$3 to \$4 a week for excessive toil
in 1901 now receive \$9 a week for eight
hours' work if she belongs to the union,
which fought so valiantly in the strike
ten years ago, according to Miss Mat-
thews. The report also found that
waitresses are a big factor in municipal
politics and wield considerable influence.

Wages Are Higher.

Other unions embodied in the report
are: The Typographical Union contain-
ing 50 women with an average wage of
\$24 a week in job offices and \$29 in
newspaper offices; the press feeders of
seven women members, the bindery
women's local of 275 women, a third of
whom are married, journeymen tailors
of 250 women members with a minimum
wage of \$10.50 a week and plentiful
work; the musicians' protective union
with 50 women, mostly piano players
working in moving picture shows, and
three-fourths of whom are married; the
office employees, of 10 women, and the
tobacco workers of 12 women, mostly
girls from 16 to 18 years of age, forced
to compete with unorganized Spanish
and Indian women.

Influence for Good.

In summing up, Miss Matthews says:
"As an educational stimulant, trade
unionism has undoubtedly been one of
the most enlightening forces for devel-
opment which has affected the wage-
earning woman. Wages, hours and shop
conditions have all shown the impress
of the influence exerted by the organ-
ized action of the workers. But, if
wages, hours and shop conditions did
not enter into the question at all, still
trade unionism among women would
show its results in a higher moral tone
made possible by the security which
comes from the knowledge that there
are friends who will protect them in
time of trouble and offer hope for bet-
ter days; it would display its influence
in a more awakened and trained intelli-
gence; it would make evident its effect
in a happier attitude toward the day's
work, arising from the fact that the
worker herself has studied her industry
and has participated in determining the
conditions under which she earns her
livelihood."

Corn Mush for Cats.

A good summer dish for pussy is a
combination of corn mush, made by
dropping a handful or two of cornmeal
into rapidly boiling water with scraps
of meat or fish added as an appetizer.
An inexpensive can of salmon will do
for 15 or 20 meals. A small lump of
the salmon mashed into a saucer of mush
gives the flavor so grateful to kitty's
palate. Such a diet, aside from its
economy, is much better for pets than
meat or fish alone.