

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
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H. J. PARKISON

Attorney and Counselor at Law

409 Oregonian Building Portland, Oregon

BOSS OF ALL

Union  Made

Overalls

There Are None Better

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 1 Year	Will in 5 Years	Will in 10 Years	Will in 20 Years	Will in 30 Years	Will in 40 Years	Will in 50 Years
\$1.00	4%	\$1.40	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$5.00	\$8.00	\$13.00	\$20.00
\$2.00	4%	\$2.80	\$4.00	\$6.00	\$10.00	\$16.00	\$26.00	\$40.00
\$3.00	4%	\$4.20	\$6.00	\$9.00	\$15.00	\$24.00	\$40.00	\$60.00
\$4.00	4%	\$5.60	\$8.00	\$12.00	\$20.00	\$32.00	\$50.00	\$70.00
\$5.00	4%	\$7.00	\$10.00	\$15.00	\$25.00	\$40.00	\$60.00	\$80.00

\$1 OPENS AN ACCOUNT (Established 18 Years)

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

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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.

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We Sell All Brands of Tobacco at Cost
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carries largest variety of durable wools 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 Barkhurst saves you money?

SUITS TO SUIT YOUR POCKET-BOOK

\$30 values for \$22

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MERCHANT TAILOR
Corner Sixth and Stark Streets

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Fresh and Salt Meats, Sausages, Fish and Poultry
130 Grand Avenue Near Morrison
Phone: East 412; B-1386

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"QUALITY MEATS"
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M. J. Gill, P. A. Jones, V. E. Gill
M. J. GILL CO.
Wholesale and Retail
MEAT DEALERS, FISH & POULTRY
512 Mississippi Avenue

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Meats, Fish and Poultry, Butter and Eggs
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E. H. DEERY

Fresh and Salt Meats of All Kinds, Sausages, Lard, Etc. Goods Delivered
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PHONES: Main 700; A-1412

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FIRST AND TAYLOR
NO. SIXTEENTH ST. MARKET
Wurtenberger & Engel, Props.
Choice Poultry, Fresh and Salt Meats
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If you are particular about your DRUGS AND MEDICINES Let me be your Druggist.

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

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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 as men garment workers in raising labor above the condition where placed by competition 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 Portland houses only: Hicks-Chatwin Engraving Co., Blake-McFall Bldg.; Beaver Engraving Co., First and Ankeny; Oregonian Engraving Department, Oregonian Bldg.; Oregon Engraving Co., Journal Bldg.; Sandvall Engraving Company, 133 1/2 First Street.

THE CHICAGO "WOMAN VOTE."

Writing in The Survey of the measures for social advance now pending in Chicago, and of the struggle for the "home-rule" of public utilities, Graham Taylor says:

"What effect the new votes of women will have in deciding these issues at local elections is puzzling the politicians. The eligibility of a million and a half women to vote in national and municipal elections is an unknown quantity which cannot be forecast. But the women's organizations are being quickly and effectively united by the Chicago Women's City Club to train and encourage women to vote.

"The very day after the suffrage bill was enacted they decided to make a concentrated effort to improve the city's housekeeping, and issued a call to all other women's organizations to make the first point in a program for the city campaign the more effective disposal of the city's waste. Noon meetings for the discussion of the most pressing problems in citizenship were begun and will be continued for a month and probably resumed in the autumn. The publication of outlines for the study of citizenship, together with reading lists, was provided for. The election commissioners of the county have also taken up the training of women to use the new voting machines, which are being introduced. Other women are being trained to explain the process of registration and voting to the women of the city. It is thought that classes for women voters may be held under the auspices of the commissioners. The experiment of using schoolhouses as voting places succeeded so well last spring that many more will be opened as better polling places for both men and women. Law schools are adding lectures and classes for women on the election laws. The managing committees of political parties are being urged to instruct precinct committeemen to encourage women to vote by relieving the surroundings of the polls from disagreeable features and by explaining in advance the process of voting."

Suffragists have always asserted that wherever women were expected to cast their ballots, men would provide decent polling places. Relative to the result of "direct influence," Mr. Taylor concludes: "The effect upon men of these educational movements for the training of women to vote will be watched with interest and hope. Certain it is that with women's ever increasing discernment of the union label and their connection between their household economy and public administration, social politics seem destined to supersede merely partisan politics as women's votes may wield the balance of power in city government."

CONTROL OF THE VOICE.

Nothing will sooner proclaim the real person than the voice. No voice in itself is harsh. It all depends upon how it is managed. The next time you get an opportunity listen to a number of women talking together. Most of the voices are shrill and high-pitched, the utterance is rapid, the words are clipped, the pronunciation is often faulty. There is a slovenliness about the pronunciation that is marked. Slang, too, and extravagances of speech are frequently indulged in. Drop slang, drop provincialisms and mispronunciations, if you would be thought attractive. It isn't necessary to be affected in order to obtain purity of speech, but it is one of the greatest and universal attractions of the well-bred woman.

Simple Telephone Record.

To know whether your telephone has rung while you are absent, place a piece of carbon paper between the bell and the clapper. When the bell rings the clapper will make a mark.—New York Press.

Don't Need 'Em.

"Why don't you establish old age pensions?" asked the welfare worker. "Don't need 'em," replied the employer of child labor. "Our hands never live to old age."—Life.

Big Loan Wanted.

"Mexico wants to borrow \$75,000,000." "So do I, and I'm just as good pay as Mexico."—Life.

SUGGESTIONS TO THE CHURCHES

There are pastors who say that it is getting harder every year to interest people in church. Between fishing, outings into the country, theaters, automobiles and other new forms of amusement, chores about the home and the greater demand for relaxation on the one day because of the increased strenuousness of the other six, the church, they say, seems to lack something in drawing power. And this despite the fact that there are few disbelievers. There are few who would care to live in a city that had no churches. This is illustrated by the fact that so many who give little in the way of attendance give considerable in a material way.

There are other pastors who, while claiming the matter of attendance to be about the same as it always has been, think little headway seems to be made. Sin seems to them to be as rampant as ever. There seem to be as many now flirting with everlasting damnation as there were a hundred years ago.

Taking either or both viewpoints the results seem to be far from satisfactory.

The fact that the preacher with an easy command of limpid, vigorous English and a pleasing, forceful method of delivery, attracts larger audiences than the preacher without personality, may give an indication of where some of the trouble lies.

Church services are left almost entirely with the preacher. He makes all the preparation and does all the talking and thinking. Then, if he is a good talker, folks go to hear him. If he isn't, it seems that a great many don't. There is very little personal participation on the part of the audience. The majority are not there particularly to take part in the services. They are there to hear Rev. So-and-so talk. There is a passive position. They listen about an hour and enjoy the talk, but an hour later couldn't repeat the text, unless they previously knew it, and probably have forgotten the subject.

The Sunday school probably gets better results in its way than the church. How many times you have heard your little children bring up a Sunday school lesson a month after it was studied. How many times you have seen them bring up some Bible truth taught them in a Sunday school lesson to guide them in their daily lives. Also children are quite often better attendants at Sunday school than their parents at church. Something attracts them Sunday after Sunday.

Why is there this difference between church and Sunday school?

Is it not quite probable that the difference lies in the personal and active participation that arouses and holds the interest? Sunday school requires not only the teacher but the pupils as well to familiarize themselves with the lessons and to take part in the discussions—to do the thinking. In this manner the simple truths soak in, become impressed upon the mind and are taken into the everyday life. A lesson studied in this way, be it by young people or grownups, is not forgotten in an hour or a day.

Possibly the application of Sunday school methods to church services would bring about better attendance and more progress in results obtained. Anyone naturally takes more interest in that of which he feels a part rather than a happenstance. Through preparation necessary to take part in the service, or through taking part in the discussion without any previous preparation, the salient features of the lesson would be fixed in the mind in a much more permanent manner than when they roll rapidly from the mouth of the speaker. They would be carried away to bob up every once in a while in everyday life. A few thoughts discussed from several angles would leave a much deeper impression than three or four hundred thoughts hurled from the pulpit in thirty or forty minutes.—Cottage Grove Sentinel.

BACK TO THE HOME!

Oh, you girls and women in factories and shops, in offices and schools, you eight millions of self-supporting women in this big country of ours, back to the home! Back to the only homes you know; keep your aged father's nose to the grindstone to give you food and board and clothes; back to sponge upon the married brother, who is already hard pressed to feed and clothe the little ones dependent upon him; back to the consumptive husband, who will have to return to the killing work in the factory to keep you in the home—back, everyone of you!

Back to the home, Jane Addams and Julia Lathrop! Back to your useless embroidery, your tatting and your darning! Back, Madie Nathan and Florence Kelley! Back to your bridge and your parties and your clothes; make yourselves attractive to men—that is the only duty of women. Forget the troubles and sorrows of your working sisters—back to the home! Back, you older women, whose sons have flown the nest, whose daughters have found nests of their own; remain in the home where there are no longer any children to look after, and few duties to fill up your time; back to your gossip with the neighbors, your talk of aches and pains and servants; back to the home! x x x x x x x x x x Remember that cajolery is better than straight forwardness; sweetness is better than usefulness; influence is better than power; it is better to be pretty than to be wise. Never forget to trade on your sex, dear woman—back to the home!—H. T. Crocker, in New York Sun.

Women Responsible for Everything.

According to Professor Nearing's tables, three-fourths of the working women of the United States earn less than \$2.5 per year, and nine-tenths earn less than \$500 per year. Men must compete for positions with this army of underpaid women and the competition grows more keen with each passing year.

THE LOST ART OF PLAY

Play seems to be becoming a lost art in our large cities. Not only the old and grown up, but the young, mere children, are losing all conception of what play means.

When the vacation schools were opened in New York recently, where much of the school "work" is play and recreation, the officials in charge of these summer schools were astounded to find how old and mature were the views which mere children held on the subject of play. The simple games which delighted the children of an older generation and which still delight children in smaller communities where life is less intense, were unknown to these youngsters for the city tenements, it was found. And had they known these games the city children would probably consider them crude and far from satisfying. The appetite for play on the part of some of these children from the tenements of the metropolis runs in the direction of the nickel theater. Others among them satisfy their craving for recreation with business. They peddle gum or other articles in the street. Still others satisfy the desire for play by joining a gang and becoming lawbreakers on a small scale.

This perversion of an instinct which has been the heritage of childhood through all the ages is not at all strange. In fact, it is quite natural—almost inevitable. The homes in the slum and tenement districts make no provision for play. The street and the alley are meager playgrounds at best. From the moment it begins to think, the tenement child is led to associate play with purchasable excitement, which is far from wholesome. By the age of 10 the slum urchin is satiated with the amusements which the street offers for sale. He knows all there is to the nickel theater. Before he is out of his teens he is a candidate for the poolroom. From the poolroom it is but a step to the dance hall and vice.

The problem of the boy, which is more and more beginning to engage the attention of reformers and reform agencies, is a problem that begins with the child. It will be solved, partly at least, when play will be restored to the children of the city through the establishment of adequate municipal playgrounds and other facilities for healthy and wholesome recreation.—Chicago Tribune.

SUMMER EDUCATION FOR ALL

With an enrollment not yet completed Columbia University, New York, has opened its summer school with more than 4000 men and women on its lists. The students come from all parts of the United States, from our insular possessions and from many foreign countries. Such a student body a few years ago would have been accounted notable even for a regular term in any university in America.

Along with this illustration of the augmenting influence of higher education should be noted the opening of vacation schools by 60 churches in the city, providing various kinds of instruction for the young and affording employment as teachers for young men and women who are working their way through college. Culture is no longer a mark of favored classes. It is attainable by almost all that seek it. Any man or woman with brains enough to enjoy a vacation without wasting it, can achieve culture along any desired line, either on winter evenings or summer days at choice.

Sooner or later the "university settlements" in the slums will have to be abandoned, for the plain reason that the people will have left the slums and gone to the university.

HOUSEHOLD HELPS

A delicious sandwich is made of cream cheese and dat.

When curtains are hung up to dry, they should be hung double over the line.

Cold slaw served in green pepper shells is a dainty bit for luncheon.

The old-fashioned Shetland shawl should be washed in bran and warm water—no soap.

When making sandwiches, it is best to butter the end of the loaf before cutting off the slice.

If a piece of sugar is put into the water that flowers stand in, they will keep fresh quite a long time.

Wet shoes should be stuffed with paper before they are put away; they will dry more quickly and not be so hard.

Finger marks on the doors will clean off easily if the cloth is first dipped in kerosene then wash in the usual way.

In preparing eggplant press it under water instead of salt. This prevents the vegetable from turning black.

Wall paper can be cleaned by making a paste of whitening. Lay it thick on the marks allow to dry then brush off.

Half a lemon squeezed into a glass of warm water and drank before breakfast is said to be good for the complexion.

To clean gilt frames moisten a small sponge with spirits of wine or oil of turpentine. Do not use the sponge too wet.

To prevent old potatoes from discoloring put one or two table-spoonsful of sweet milk into the water in which they are boiled.

When a pillowcase begins to wear it should be unstitched at the bottom and folded so that the old side seam goes down the middle.

Buckskin shoes can be cleaned by making a lather of good scouring soap. Take a small brush and rub the lather thoroughly into the shoes. When dry, brush off again.

People who keep houses dark for fear of the sunlight spoiling their carpets or furniture, have no idea of the disease-destroying influence of sunlight and air.

Roundabout Woeing.
He—Can I put my arm around your waist?
She—How can I tell until you try?