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All ingredients in Butternut Bread are accurately weighed by automatic
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Made by the U. S. Bakery

Get the Best in

MILK, CREAM AND BUTTER

Portland Pure Milk and Cream Company

We Carry Fire and Burglar Insurance for Protection of Our Customers

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Prompt and Careful Attention Given to Express Orders

Phone East 383, C 1442

WOMAN AND HER INTERESTS

THE TABLE THE KITCHEN THE GARDEN

ADVANCED INSTRUCTION IN HOMEMAKING.

Only within the last few years have the higher educational institutions for women come to recognize household economics as a branch of study deserving serious attention. Not all, but most of them, include it now in their curricula. Generally speaking, the normal schools devote considerable attention to it. A special department devoted to the subject is a prominent feature of the Teachers' College, New York. The teaching force capable of imparting instruction in homemaking to future housewives is becoming larger and stronger every day. At the recent convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in Chicago, proper gravity was given the subject. An assistant professor of the household economics department of the Teachers' College, invited for this purpose, delivered an address on the need of still greater advancement in the study of housekeeping and homemaking.

He advocated the establishment of continuation schools and the introduction of visiting teachers to give instruction in housekeeping, child care, and homemaking to every woman about to be married and to every young matron. From a summary of his remarks in the household department of the Monitor it is learned that he also advocated a ten-hour day at once, and eight hours of housework ultimately, for the housewife, the putting out of laundry, and the reduction of the amount of cleaning, mending and cooking done at home. The servant problem, he believed, would be solved in some homes by making the service of a maid unnecessary. This, he thought, might be brought about by reducing housework to the point of the housekeeper's capacity. In other homes, solution of the problem, in his opinion, would come through standardization of domestic help.

There will always be objections to proposals like these, for it is impossible to lay down a rule applicable to all cases. It remains a fact, nevertheless, that what is known as household drudgery can in the great majority of cases be eliminated, while household work in general may be reduced by the introduction of system into the daily routine. The opportunities for dispensing with much mending, sewing, sweeping, dusting, baking and cooking have been steadily increasing in late years through the introduction of new

and useful and generally efficient utilities and utensils, and thousands of housewives are now getting through their duties at a minimum of the labor that was exacted of their grandmothers. Instruction in the use of new and tried methods and in the application of new and approved labor-saving devices seems really necessary to the educational equipment of the housewife of today.

ACTIVITIES OF WOMEN.

Egypt has a woman's educational union.

Copenhagen has a domestic servants' union.

England has about 35,000 women convicts each year.

Women act as factory inspectors in British Columbia.

Women practiced medicine in France as early as 1300.

England has a college where women are taught beekeeping.

Women will be allowed to compete in the next Olympic games.

Less than \$150 a year is paid to rural school teachers in the South.

Seven industries in Philadelphia employ over 47,000 women over 16 years of age.

Female shirtmakers in Elbeuf, France, receive from 1 1/2 to 3 1/2 cents an hour.

American women buy over \$11,000,000 worth of French gowns and millinery each year.

The average age for graduation among the women students at Cornell university is 22.

In the printing of postage stamps the United States government employs 220 women and twenty men.

More than 2100 women are employed in the bureau of engraving and printing at Washington.

In Amiens, France, there are 1000 women tailors who turn out ready-made suits for 20 cents each.

Less Embroidery Used.

Switzerland's embroidery trade suffered a loss of nearly \$2,000,000 last year because of fashion's decree that soft, clinging materials shall be worn.

Trimmed.

Mrs. Styles—Don't you think my bonnet is trimmed beautifully?

Mr. Styles—Yes; and I suppose I will be when I get the bill.—Yonkers Statesman.

Housewives of Portland

Cultivate the Habit of Purchasing

UNION LABEL PRODUCTS

and be an Employer of Union Labor

Give preference to Merchants who
Advertise in the LABOR PRESS

They Assist Your Cause

WHERE POTS AND PANS CAME FROM.

No relics are more interesting than the rude pots in which primitive man cooked his food and prepared his beverages, and no class of relics has been preserved to us in greater numbers. Two reasons for this abundance are the imperishable nature of sun-baked clay and the slight pecuniary value of such articles, which rendered them safe from destruction by conquering races.

The use of clay for the making of pottery was without doubt discovered independently by the rudest savages in all parts of the world. Their very footprints, perfectly represented in the damp earth, would suggest to them its plasticity; and so men who knew the use of fire, as men even did during the Old Stone Age, a knowledge of the baking of clay could scarcely fail to come. The savage might first avail himself of the dried fruits of trailing vines to serve his purpose as cooking utensils, and smear the gourds with moist earth in order to protect them from fire. Before long he would be forced to appreciate the permanent nature of the earthen shell and perhaps be willing to dispense with gourd entirely.

For thousands of years primitive man patiently shaped his pottery by hand; and the work of molding was done so cleverly that in many cases no one is sure whether or not the maker knew the use of a potter's wheel. This invention, which is still in use in potteries today, was discovered before the time of Menes, who reigned in the fourth millennium before Christ.

After it had been molded the pottery was allowed to dry. Occasionally, before the clay was hardened, some simple form of decoration was carved into its surface with a sharp stone. The separately molded parts, such as handles, feet, or mouths, were added shortly before the pottery was placed in the kiln, or furnace, for firing.

The earliest pottery was made from inferior clay that was coarse and filled with grit. Gradually men learned to look for finer, whiter materials, and to wash them so as to make them whiter than before. When the oven in which the pottery was baked was heated to a higher temperature harder, better ware resulted. One serious difficulty had yet to be overcome: the clay was porous, absorbed moisture, and therefore did not prove a satisfactory material for holding liquids. This led to the discovery of a varnish that would seal the exterior of earthen vessels and render them proof against leakage. Later a glaze was discovered that not only improved the practical value of the ware, but made it more attractive as well.

In early times the greatest pottery center was Egypt. Even during the New Stone Age the Egyptians are said to have made great progress in the manufacture of a red and black earthenware for which they later became famous. As early as 4000 B. C. they were noted for the making of a translucent, turquoise-colored glaze with which they covered their pottery, and they also understood the composition of glass. Moreover, they had progressed so far in the art of decorating that even the Greeks, some centuries later, were not ashamed to imitate them.

The dishes of the Greeks were unlike our own—not so different in shape, perhaps, as one might imagine, but different in size and material and decoration. There were large earthen platters on which meat was served, and plates and saucer-like dishes for fish. There were receptacles for vinegar and sauces, and small boxes of all shapes and sizes, which were used for many purposes. Several kinds were for oils or perfumes, others for fruit or flowers; still others, or perhaps the most attractive shapes, were wine jars and drinking cups.

When the Greek had made sure of appropriate forms, he next turned his attention to decoration. The bands, composed of a geometrically repeated unit, are highly decorative and are in just as good taste on dishes of the present day. The flower of Greek vase painting was the decorative band, or frieze, of human figures and animals, which the Greeks applied to the bowl part of the vase. On this were depicted scenes representing the religious beliefs of the people or the intermingling of gods and men, or pictures of daily life. Thus the commonest household object was often exalted above the lower level of utility and received a spiritual meaning, becoming a thing of beauty and a joy forever.

In almost every respect Roman pottery is inferior to Greek. It is less artistic in shape and less original in design, though often it is merely an imitation of the Greek. Nor could better results have been expected. The Greek worked out his art for the love of it; the Roman adopted what the Greek left behind, and added to it on his own responsibility enough to satisfy his sense of luxury and display. The work of the Greek was characterized by beauty and restraint, that of the Roman by lavishness and ornate design.

After the conquest of Italy by the barbarians, interest in pottery waned. The Christian nations manifested little care in its manufacture—and no wonder, for Christianity was spreading northward among frank-hearted, but uncultured people. Before the fifteenth century only a leaden glaze was known. From the year 1100 this was

in use in the Italian city Pesaro, and the potteries of Italy were the best developed of any in Christian Europe. The glaze was transparent and allowed the yellowish or red bisque of the body to shine through.

Some time before the eleventh century the Moors introduced a new kind of pottery into Spain. It was distinguished from the Arabian and the Persian wares, from which it had descended, chiefly by the metallic luster and the whiteness of the glaze. This pottery is known as Hispano-Moresque; its manufacture became centered on the island of Majorica in the Mediterranean. The groundwork of the ware was a white enamel, obtained through a mixture of tin, and the ware was decorated with stars and medallions in blue and with long-leaved foliage in pale yellow.

From Majorica the enamel found its way to Italy under the corrupted name of Majolica, and is supposed to have been introduced into that country by Luca della Robbia, the sculptor, who used the enamel to advantage in his reliefs.

As for England, little can be said of the development of pottery until 1720. At that time the son of a Burslem potter in Staffordshire noticed the whiteness of some silica powder used by a veterinary surgeon, and conceived the idea of mixing it with potters' clay. He was even more successful than he had hoped. The body of the ware not only became whiter, but was exceedingly hard, and lent itself easily to decoration. It was brought to the highest degree of perfection by Josiah Wedgworth, another potter of Burslem, who started his factory in 1759.

Wedgworth manufactured a cream-colored ware, which soon became known as Queen's ware, owing to Queen Charlotte's patronage, and from that time its popularity was assured. This type of ware has persisted to the present day, and is used on the tables of many households.

The name "porcelain" is derived from a Latin word meaning a sea shell. The new ware is thought to have reminded those who saw it of this shining toy. Porcelain is made of essentially the same materials as white earthenware, used in proportions that produce an impervious or a non-porous body, and burned so hard as to be translucent. The translucence, or the quality of transmitting light, of Chinese porcelain constitutes the chief difference between china and the cream-colored ware.

The story of porcelain begins in China 200 years before the birth of Christ. The porcelain of the earliest period is scarcely recognizable as such, being grayish, thick, scarcely translucent, and full of minute cracks. Until the twelfth century none of the ware seems to have appeared in Europe, but at that time it reached a high degree of perfection. Even in the twelfth century the place of its origin was not known, but the Venetian, Marco Polo, who returned from China in 1292, told of the manufacture of porcelain there.

Strange myths and legends accompanied the ware. Porcelain was said to be "composed of materials that had lain for thousands of years buried in the earth," and a cup of porcelain was warranted to change color and fly into pieces the moment poison was poured into it—a rare protection for monarchs who feared treachery at any meal!

WOMEN AND FRIVOLITY.

In Japan women are taking the places of men as clerks in stores. They work in offices. They are becoming teachers, dentists, writers. As for industry the influx of women in factories has been phenomenal since the war with Russia. There is no field of activity that woman does not seek to penetrate. She is ambitious, enthusiastic, determined.

In Russia the same thing is happening. Woman is breaking with the traditions of the past. She is becoming a close second to man in the race for economic independence. What is taking place in Japan and Russia is also taking place in the Islam countries, in South Africa, and to some extent even in China.

A writer surveying this world-wide rise of woman makes all sorts of dire predictions. Our civilization, he says, is becoming womanish, hysterical. We are becoming frivolous. There is no room for the serious things in our scheme of existence.

The writer is both right and wrong. He is right in decrying the frivolities of our civilization, our lack of interest in serious things. But he is wrong in ascribing this volatile state of society both in the United States and in other countries to the rise of feminine influence. If anything, the new woman upholds rather than destroys the atmosphere of seriousness. The American club women who went to Washington recently in behalf of suffrage have far greater knowledge about the needs and conditions of the country than many a Congressman. The American woman reads and thinks fully as much as man. The women of Japan, Russia, and all other countries where feminine unrest is now setting are no doubt as earnest if not yet as fully equipped for their new role as their American sisters. Women have no monopoly on frivolity. In that direction, at least, man leads.

A Chester, Pa., tobaccoist has over 3500 women customers.