

WOMEN RELIEVE SUFFRAGE LIGHT

Progress of Movement in Oregon Discussed at 37th Anniversary.

ADDRESS BY MRS. DUNIWAY

President of State Association Cites Victories That Have Been Won in Long Struggle for the Ballot.

The 37th anniversary of the founding of the Oregon State Equal Suffrage Association was celebrated Friday night in the convention hall of the Portland Commercial Club. Various phases of the woman's suffrage movement were touched upon in addresses by Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway, Mrs. Sarah A. Evans, Mrs. Clara B. Colby, Miss Myrtle E. Pease, Levi Myers, Harrison D. Burtch, Dr. Whitcomb Bronger, L. D. Mahon and J. D. Stevens.

Mrs. Colby's address was devoted to a review of her observations of the effort being made by the women of London to secure the franchise. Miss Myrtle E. Pease gave the result of her work last summer as organizer for the Association. Mrs. Sarah A. Evans told of the National Convention of Federated Women's Clubs at Boston last summer and the honor shown the women's cause. Julia Ward Howe, leader of the women's suffrage movement.

History of Suffrage Movement.

In the opening address the president, Mrs. Duniway, reviewed the history of woman's suffrage throughout the world, showing the progress the movement has made in the past 25 years. Her address follows:

Alice Stone Blackwell, the gifted daughter of Lucy Stone and Henry C. Blackwell, secretary of the National Woman Suffrage Association, and one of the most thoroughgoing champions of modern times, says: "It is sometimes said that while the movement for women's rights and property rights has advanced rapidly, the movement for suffrage has made little or no progress. On this point, let the hard facts speak for themselves."

Recently years ago women could not vote anywhere, except to a very limited extent in Sweden, and a few other places in the Old World. In 1828, Kentucky gave school suffrage to widows with children of school age. In 1830, Ontario gave to women both married and single. In 1841, Kansas gave it to all women. In 1847, New South Wales gave it to all women. In 1848, New Zealand gave municipal suffrage to single women and full suffrage to all women. In 1849, Michigan gave municipal suffrage to women. School suffrage was granted in 1852 by Michigan and New Zealand, in 1857, by New Hampshire and Oregon, in 1858, by Massachusetts, in 1860, by New York and Vermont.

Municipal Ballot is Granted.

In 1859, South Australia gave municipal suffrage to women. In 1860, municipal suffrage was extended to single women and widows of school age. In 1862, municipal suffrage was given by Ontario and Tasmania. In 1864, and by New Jersey, New Bremen, Wis. in 1866. In 1867, municipal suffrage was granted in Kansas, Nova Scotia, and South Dakota, Montana, Arizona and New Jersey. In 1868, municipal suffrage was granted to women in the United States, and in 1870, the right to vote upon all questions submitted to tax-paying women.

In 1868, England gave women county suffrage, and in 1870, municipal suffrage in the Northwest Territory gave them municipal suffrage. In 1870, municipal suffrage was given to the women of Sweden, and municipal suffrage to single women and widows in the Province of Quebec. In 1871, school suffrage was granted in Illinois. In 1872, municipal suffrage was granted in Michigan, and in 1873, school suffrage was granted in Colorado and New Zealand. In 1874, school suffrage was granted in Ontario, and in 1875, municipal suffrage was granted in New South Wales. In 1876, municipal suffrage was granted in New Jersey, and in 1877, full suffrage was granted in New Jersey, and in 1878, full suffrage was granted in New Jersey.

In 1878, the women of Ireland were given the right to vote in all elections of the state, the right to vote on questions of local taxation. Norway gave the right to vote to women in 1878, and the Kansas Legislature voted down almost unanimously, a bill to give women the right to vote in municipal elections. In 1879, full National suffrage was granted in Australia, and state suffrage to the women of New South Wales. In 1880, municipal suffrage was granted to the women of Kansas, and in 1881, municipal suffrage was granted to the women of Michigan. In 1882, full suffrage was granted to the women of Michigan, and in 1883, full suffrage was granted to the women of Michigan.

In 1880, New York gave tax-paying women, in all towns, the right to vote on questions of local taxation. In 1880, the women of Michigan were given the right to vote on questions of local taxation. In 1881, the women of Michigan were given the right to vote on questions of local taxation. In 1882, the women of Michigan were given the right to vote on questions of local taxation. In 1883, the women of Michigan were given the right to vote on questions of local taxation.

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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OREGON STATE EQUAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION



Immediately upon this point until the late election proved to all of us the overwhelming opposition of the ultra conservative voters and the vote of the ignorant, brutal and criminal classes, in whose matter, how widely divergent may be their views, habits and votes on other questions have always voted together as a unit in opposition to the equal rights before the law for the mothers of men. In the home of allaying the opposition of the former class, but without any expectation of securing the cooperation of the latter combination, we are moving forward expectantly.

Our pending constitutional amendment was legally launched on its way to victory on the 16th of September of the current year, and if not made unnecessary by Legislative enactment in 1909, is to be voted upon November 10, 1910. Our platform of principles is absolutely non-partisan. We are not proposing to govern men, nor do we intend to attempt to "drive" them. All we ask is the power to march side by side with our husbands, fathers and brothers and sons, enjoying equally with them the rights and privileges made necessary by the changed conditions of modern times, which have driven so many women out of their homes and into the wage-earning world in defense of the homes and property which they are paying taxes to maintain.

LILIAN TINGLE GIVES ADVICE TO CITY'S CHRISTMAS SHOPPERS

Those Who Avoid Buying During Rush of Present-Hunters Will Make Things Easier for Girls Behind the Counters.

BY LILIAN TINGLE.

Now that thanksgiving with its customary labors and perils is safely over, it is to be hoped that every woman who has not already done so will attack her Christmas problems without further delay. It is one of the deepest of the almanac's mysteries that the crowded days between the last Thursday in November and December 25 should be not the shortest of the year, but in some peculiar way should always contrive to appear more numerous and to be in actual effect less so than they really are. Another view of the case is that these same short days of the almanac are the long and weary ones for those who serve in stores, for packers, drivers and delivery boys, and for other workers, more or less directly affected in "the Christmas rush."

A recent writer on this topic says: "I am aware that early Christmas shopping has been preached until women are tired of the sound of the words. And, still most of them go serenely on their way, buying at the last minute." This kind of thing does not exactly reflect credit on either the hearts or the heads of our women folk. "Most" of whom are thus accused. Even if we have not sympathy and imagination enough to realize the extent of what the Consumers' League knows as "the Christmas cruelties," the most heartless should have sense enough to see the foolishness of the last minute scramble. Most of the stores have already begun to display their "Christmas novelties" and "specialties." Gifts of permanent value cannot well be chosen in a hurry or in a crowd, while the "odds and ends" and the "pretty little tiny kinkshaw" style of present is not improved by much handling and picking over.

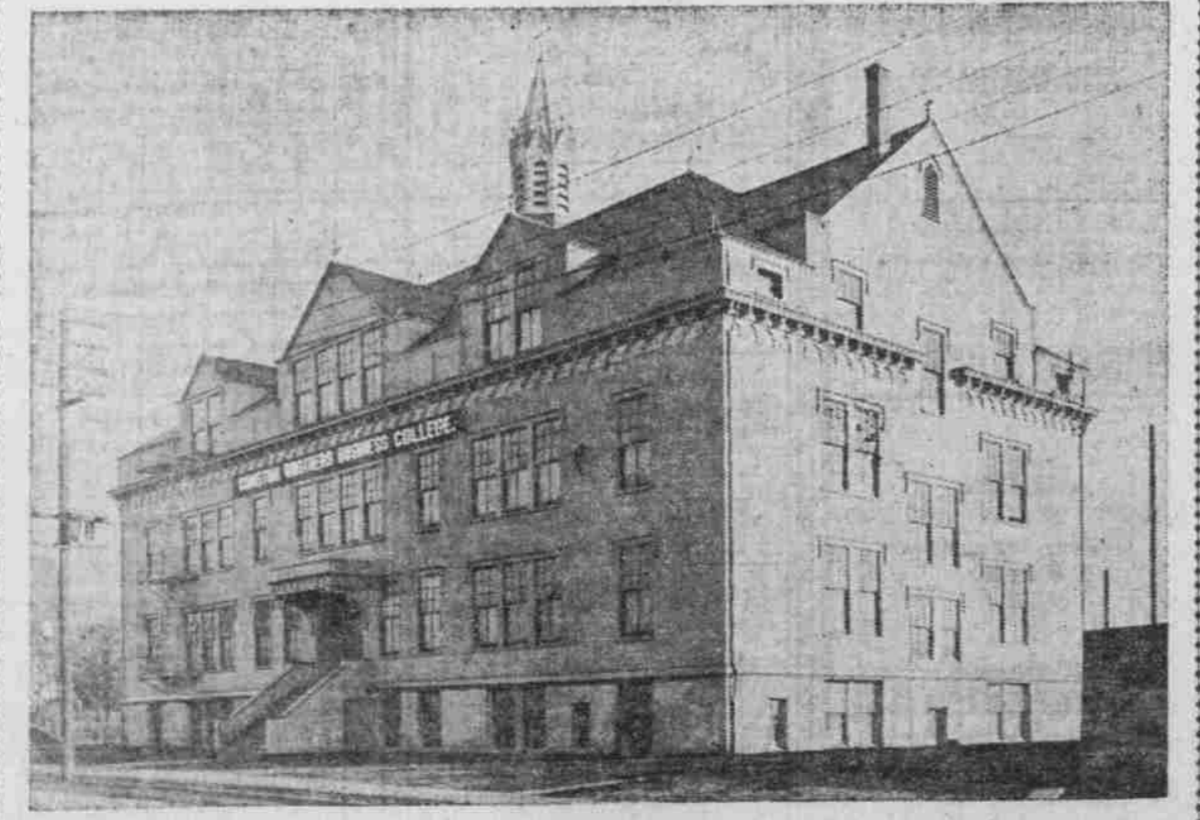
As for the "enthusiasm and excitement" which one girl gave recently as her excuse for leaving things to the last, it is not likely to be any the less because you herbiboned parcels have not meant working beyond midnight either by yourself or by others. Enthusiasm and excitement are all very well; but the late shopper is often too hurried and worried to enjoy them. Have you forgotten some of the things seen in last year's orgy of shopping? Not only the white-faced, weary salesgirl, but the procrastinating woman with the whimpering child that "wants to go home, mamma," and is sharply told to "keep still this minute," while the mother hunts wildly among glittering trumpery for "something for Jim's sister." The woman with the high-pitched snarling voice has waited "a solid half hour" for her change, and is anxious to let all the world know it. Worried women with pencilled lists are comparing notes and remembering that it's a o'clock already and not a thing for supper, and all these still to buy. "Oh, come on," says one girl to another, "I don't care whether she likes it or not. It's a present anyway." Are these manifestations of enthusiasm or of the "real Christmas spirit?"

"Early shopping and the abuse of present-giving" — we have been preached to on these topics until we are "tired of the sound of the words." It is true; but it is also true that some of us are really trying to mend our ways. Even if we are not members of the Consumers' League, we shall do well to "read, mark, learn and inwardly digest" their "plea for the workers" and as many of us as possibly can should follow the League's suggestions.

Do your shopping early in the day. Don't shop on Saturdays. Do your Christmas shopping as far as possible before December 15. Buy your Christmas candy at least a week before Christmas. Refuse to receive parcels delivered after 6 o'clock.

Because for thousands of men, women and children the holiday season has come to mean chiefly weariness due to excessive work, followed often by illness, and still oftener by an enforced holiday without pay, a bitter inversion of the order of holiday cheer. Let us keep what is good in the Christmas festival. Let us be quite sure that for those who serve in the stores Christmas may be a season of peace on earth, good will to men."

NEW EDUCATIONAL BUILDING WILL BE DEDICATED TODAY



CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' BUSINESS COLLEGE, GRAND AVENUE AND CLACKAMAS STREET.

Among the speakers at the dedication this afternoon of the new building of the Christian Brothers' Business College at Grand avenue and Clackamas street, will be Brother Michael, of Oakland, Cal. Brother Michael was one of the pioneer members of his order in Oregon, coming here in 1886 at the invitation of the late Archbishop Gross. Shortly after his arrival in Portland, Brother Michael was appointed president of St. Michael's College, holding that office until 1892. After leaving Portland he was for a number of years president of St. Mary's College, Oakland. Afterwards he held the position of superintendent of St. Vincent's orphanage at San Rafael. He is at the present time head of St. Joseph's Academy, at Berkeley, Cal. He was accompanied to Portland by Brother Vellestan, of Oakland; Brother Lewis, of San Francisco, and Brother Vantastian, P. S. C., of Walla Walla. Other speakers at today's exercises will be Governor Chamberlain, Mayor Lane, Archbishop Christie, Bishop O'Dea, of Seattle, and Bishop Glorieux, of Idaho.

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forced holiday without pay, a bitter inversion of the order of holiday cheer. Let us keep what is good in the Christmas festival. Let us be quite sure that for those who serve in the stores Christmas may be a season of peace on earth, good will to men."

SPEAKS ON LUMBER TRADE

Situation in Orient is Reviewed by Consul Miller.

H. R. Miller, Consul-General at Yokohama, Japan, addressed the members of the Oregon & Washington Lumber Manufacturers' Association yesterday afternoon at the meeting of the organization in the Commercial Club auditorium on the lumber trade in the Orient and the probability of Manchurian lumber coming into competition with the Northwest product in future. Mr. Miller told of the development of the Japanese lumber industry and how extensive the output of the country is. The lumbermen were much interested in learning about the Japanese and their progress in lumber manufacture. The address was followed by a general discussion relative to competition from the Orient in the lumber business.

An elaborate campaign of advertising Oregon fir throughout the East was suggested to the lumbermen, but final action was postponed until the next meeting. It was pointed out to the members of the association that a chain of East-hill department stores will allow the exhibition of samples of Oregon wood in their establishments and that lecturers will call attention to it. C. W. Thompson, of Cascade Locks, was made chairman of the committee to investigate this matter and report later.

The lumbermen at yesterday's meeting voted that the association become a member of the Conservation League, of which Walter Fisher, of Chicago, is president. The West Side Lumber & Shingle Company was a new member to join the organization of lumbermen at yesterday's session. A mass of routine business was also transacted at the meeting.

Celebrates 19th Banquet.

Wednesday night the lower floor of the Eastern Outfitting Company's store presented a scene that would rival the most elaborate banquet hall, this being the 19th annual banquet of the employees, as well as the tenth anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. J. Shemanski's marriage. The floor was cleared and waxed and the spacious room exquisitely decorated in white and gold, garlands of daisies, roses and chrysanthemums, and with a good orchestra and the 50 employees in full evening dress the artistic scene was most complete. Just as all were seated at the table, Adolph Shemanski, of Seattle, walked in, much to the surprise of all, and took the seat of toastmaster. After the sumptuous banquet toasts were given to the different employees and responded to by the heads of departments and all was rich wit and repartee. Mr. Savoy, on behalf of the employees, presented Mr. Shemanski with an elegant solid silver set of 183 pieces. After the banquet there was dancing and none were content to go home until long after the hour of "Sweet Home" had been played and repeated.

NEW PUSH CLUB IS FORMED

Lower Albina Will Work for Bridge at Hancock Street.

The Lower Albina Push Club is the new organization formed Friday night in the Duvall Hall, in Lower Albina, whose object is to promote the erection of a bridge across the Willamette River at Hancock street and encourage the location of manufacturing concerns in that part of the city. George Lewis was elected president, C. A. Lewis secretary, and Dr. L. M. Davis treasurer. Dr. L. M. Davis, Fred H. Townsend, E. H. Lutzman, T. A. Hayes and George Hockenoy were appointed a committee to draw up the constitution and bylaws and also to act as delegates to the United East Side Push Club. Dr. L. M. Davis offered the club the free use of his hall with lights for one year, which was accepted. The club decided to meet the first and second Fridays of each month.

Resolution was adopted favoring the erection of the proposed new bridge across the Willamette River at Hancock street, and it was decided to submit the location of this bridge to a vote of the people either through a resolution of the City Council or by initiative petition. The resolution sets forth the advantages of Hancock street as the East Side landing for this bridge over Broadway to the effect that a greater number of people will benefit by the Hancock street location. It was also decided to ask for a bridge of bascule type that will cost \$1,500,000. W. H. Payne, C. Zeigler, N. D. Buetgen, representing the Multnomah Improvement Club, were present and pledged the support and co-operation of that club. A committee will be appointed at the next meeting to encourage location of manufacturing concerns in Lower Albina, as it was announced that five different factories were seeking locations. Next meeting will be held Friday night, December 4, in same hall to complete organization.

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