

## Salome Turban Is One of Sensations in New Spring Millinery on Display in Portland's Shopwindows

Another Is Revived Type of Poke Bonnet, a Charming Creation Not at all Like the Hideous Affair That Prevailed in Youth of Present-Day Grandmothers.



CHIEF among the items of interest now on display in the local show-windows are the new Spring hats and bonnets, and all the millinery shops and millinery departments of the big local stores are at their very best filling orders for the demand which every day of sunshine is increasing.

For those who were rather dismayed at the news that the "poke" bonnet is among the revived types for Spring, the charming little affair of maroon and pink shown in sketch No. 2, will hold consolation. The new "pokes" will not be of the hideous type familiar in the old-fashioned "tin-type" picture, in conjunction with "loop-skirts" and other extinct atrocities in the family photograph album; artistic blending of color tones and modern, modish touches in the trimming completely transforms the "poke" shape and makes of it one of the most charming and universally becoming types of the new Spring styles. The covering of the bonnet is of maroon mousseline, and the box-plated ruff, which encircles the downturned rim is of maroon moiré. A peculiar, but most dainty and effective detail is the combination coloring of the wreath of chrysanthemums, two of the bloom at the side being of pink, and the two at the front being in yellow. An immense butterfly bow, of maroon taffeta, completely covers the back of the bonnet, and long "streamers" of the same material are attached to this bow, to be tied quaintly under the chin.

One of the sensations in the new millinery is the Salome turban, which is shown in No. 6. The turban is entirely black, and is of a triple row of jet balls completely encircling the shape; two large jet medallions, placed just over the ears, have hanging from them a long fringe of the jet balls, as shown in the sketch, and this fringe effect is also carried out at the back. The only touch of anything other than black is the white pompon and aigrette on the left side, near the front. Another type of the Salome turban is shown in No. 5, which has a jet fringe all the way around the brim and a broad band of jet all but covering the hat itself, a small circle upon the crown being of shirred silk. The two smart quills at the left side are jet-dipped, and a glitter with jet spangled at the edges.

Another jet effect is shown in No. 4, but in this turban the jet is in a pattern of tiny spangles which show be-

tween the large balls of silk braid that form the distinctive feature of the broad band. Three balls of the silk braid hang just over the ear on either side, from chains of little jet balls, and a spray effect in fine feathers, of blended blue and green shades, with jet spangles on the tips is thrust in at the left side, extending backward.

A smart turban in natural straw, with cream and black touches, is shown in No. 1. The straw is of fine Tuscan braid, in natural color, and the lace jabot at the front is of fine design and a deep creamy tint. Prettyly contrasting with this is the jet ornament which parts the jabot in the center, and the sweeping drape of tucked black satin is thrown back over the crown, where it terminates in a silken tassel hanging down at the back.

That the popular Charlotte Corday type still survives is shown in sketch No. 7. The hat itself is in a new and dainty color effect attained by three

tones overlaid. The foundation tone is of deep pink, and over that is a soft corn color, then a shade of delicate blue is placed over both; the material is of a novel weave, very soft and diaphanous, and the blended tones produce a peculiarly beautiful effect. The cherries are in rosy red and pink tones, and the fruit wreath is joined at the left side by a velvet bow with wired and twisted ends.

A rose-covered turban is shown in No. 8, the roses being of bluish pink, upon a corn-colored ground of mousseline, and a smart wing of blended pink and green tones sweeps away at the left side.

The new "spike quill" is shown in No. 10. The "spike" type of quill is defined as any two parallel quill effects which sweep away together and curve over at the ends. The quills on this turban are tipped with jet and are thrust under a large jet ornament at the side of the turban. The turban it-

self is covered with dainty embroidered cloth of silver, and the silken roses in plush finish are sewn upon the crown. A broad silver band all the way around.

An evening turban of the new elephant gray tone throughout is shown in No. 9. The band is of cloth of silver, embroidered in silver gray spangles, and the crown is of velvet. In the straw shape for informal wear, the straw is in the natural tone, and the bow is of brown taffeta, having brown quills, spangled in jet, thrust through it from the back.

The extreme of the Turkish effect in the new millinery is shown in No. 11, which is a Turkish turban in gray and black, with white pompon, and a new type of the lace hat is shown in No. 2, and No. 12 shows one of the "leaders" in the straw shapes for informal wear; the straw is in the natural tone, and the bow is of brown taffeta, having brown quills, spangled in jet, thrust through it from the back.

## INJUSTICE OF OUR NORMAL SCHOOL SYSTEM

Graduates Have No Intention of Devoting Their Lives to the Vocation for Which the State Equips Them.

BY EX-GOVERNOR T. T. GIER.  
LIKE most problems, the normal school question has two sides. Since the state has undertaken to prevent illiteracy among the people and justify the movement on the ground that an educated public is less likely to incline toward wrong-doing and will be more capable of sustaining itself along industrial and governmental lines, the matter is in a measure placed beyond the pale of serious discussion.

There are those, however, who even deny the force of this assumption and for proof point to our prisons, which are full of people who are abundantly able to care for themselves in honest pursuits—much more than thousands of others who amass comfortable fortunes, rear families which are ornaments to the state and whose educational opportunities were scant in the extreme.

Admitting, however, though some people will not do this, that the "educated criminal" is not the worst sort which afflicts society and that the acquisition of the fundamentals of an education has an uplifting effect on the body of the people, it is now the custom in all civilized countries to furnish the rising generation with what is known as a common school edu-

cation at public cost. Since this is a settled principle, it is useless to discuss it. It is a fixed policy in our National life and it is well.

Passing on, a larger per cent of our people have their notion that since school-teaching is a profession on the part of those who choose it, always with the object of gaining a livelihood, precisely as one chooses to become a lawyer or doctor, and for no loftier purpose whatever, it is not a part of the obligation of the public to in any way spend money in this work. It is denominated "class legislation," directly furnishing the applicant for admission into a normal school an advantage over the other young person who decides to become a physician or a dentist.

And this is a much more difficult objection to the state supporting a normal school to answer than the first. It was this view of the situation which arrayed many members of the Legislature against the further support of three normal schools than may be generally supposed. But there is an objection to the normal school system aside from these, which has not been seriously considered in all the attacks made upon it heretofore. It is, in a few words, the fact, everywhere apparent, that not one in fifty of those who attend our normal schools do so

with the intention of entering the teaching profession, either for life or even for any other term longer than the very first opportunity presents itself which will enable them to abandon it. This is a fact which nobody can deny and right here is the foundation for all the opposition to the entire system as practiced in the United States.

How many teachers are there in the Oregon public schools today, graduates of our normals, who have been teaching for so long as three years? or even two years? Indeed, how many of the charming, sweet girl graduates would on the day they receive their diplomas be willing to sign a contract to teach school for the next ten years? How many have so taught?

On an average the schools of Oregon require some 300 new teachers every year, schools which were fully supplied the day before. What becomes of them? The situation now is that rarely is a man found in the ranks of the teaching vocation. He can do better, as a rule, and since it is admittedly one of the most annoying and unsatisfactory of the professions, it is only followed, usually, only when a man has no other resource. For this reason, plain to everybody, few men so much as begin the work and seldom a girl, except as a "filler" until

some or any more agreeable employment may be found. As to young women, however, matrimony appeals constantly through the channels of nature's promptings, and it is but expressing a fact of which they may well be proud to say that the young woman is indeed abnormal who has not in mind the acquisition of a good husband and a home of her own in preference to a career in a schoolroom. Not to have this dominant instinct would be a plain perversion of nature and is more than sane people should expect.

Here lies the objection to our normal school system. The state gets little service in return for its vast expenditures. Here is precisely where the leak in the normal schools of Oregon may be found. Few girls graduate with the purpose of staying with the profession of teaching in the schools and everybody knows that normal graduates all over the state who never saw the inside of a schoolroom as a teacher, nor ever intended to.

The result of this is that the public schools get little help from the normals. The matter was not fully stated in the debate in the late Legislature, when it was shown that every graduate from the normal schools cost the public \$1000—a sufficient sum to bundle them all off to Yale or Harvard and supply them with a parchment "as is." When the fact is recalled that but a very small per cent of the graduates ever give one hour's work to the public schools in exchange for the thousand dollars, it will be seen that the actual return given the common schools costs them many thousands of dollars to the graduate.

Is there a remedy? Maybe. But it doesn't lie in pursuing the present method. Girls will marry. They should. And educated girls in particular should choose husbands, or permit themselves to be chosen by young men who have the making of good husbands and engage in building homes—their foundation being society and of our civilization. But such girls should keep away from our normal schools as prospective teachers, when the state has the right to suppose intend to give many years of service in the public schools in return for the expenditure of such vast sums of money.

This sort of laxity is not permitted in Germany, France and many other European countries. Those who enter their normal schools really enter the government service; after graduation they are detailed to such schools as the authorities decide need their services and their employment is not dependent upon a local, or maybe "cranky," board of directors or the mere whim of the teacher. She, or he, is transferred here and there as a company of soldiers is—the same as many employees are in the United States service today. It is a system, supported in a businesslike way and no bodies of regents or other boosters attend the sessions of the law-making department of the country to combine with road appropriations or the schemes for creating more offices, that larger sums of money may be raised to educate students for a profession which few of them ever intend to enter.

There are many men and women in Oregon who are doing valiant service in our public schools, who have followed it consecutively for many years, and who are entitled to the boundless commendation of every citizen of the state; but very few of these ever saw the inside of a normal school. And there are many who have normal diplomas who are also doing splendid work, but the overwhelming majority of the graduates of our normal schools soon become good housewives and mothers and the public schools know them not, while the men who are employed in our common schools are so few in number that at teachers' institutes they present the embarrassing appearance and distressing unimportance of a dwarfed grain of cockle in a barrel of A-1 bluestem wheat.

In all the wide realm of the business world, nothing can be found so at variance with the promptings of common sense as our method of turning out hundreds of graduated teachers every year at enormous cost without the slightest obligation on their part to comply with the implied contract to devote their lives or a large part thereof to the profession of teaching school. The young man or woman who has not fully determined to do this has no moral right to enter a normal school. To do so otherwise is equivalent to setting something for nothing and is a bad thing.

There is an all-over Oregon today, promising in different professions, graduates of our normal schools, whose education has cost the taxpayers large sums of money, who have never spent a single hour as teachers in our public schools.

It is not so important whether we have one normal school or a dozen, though no doubt one would give much better service, but until the state makes some conditional requirement that the graduate from such institution shall devote a term of years to the business for which sums of money are expended the entire system will continue to be the farce, as to results, which it now is.

## MEALS AT 5 CENTS EACH

Miss Gibbs Teaches How a Family of Six Can Live on 94 Cents a Day.

That a New York family of six can live and keep well on an expenditure of 94 cents a day for food provided scientific dietary principles are followed is the contention advanced by Miss Winifred Gibbs, dietitian and social worker on the staff of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Improving the Condition of the Poor, a dietary manual, called "Some Lessons in the Proper Feeding of the Family," about to be published. The book is to be brought out by the association for alleviating the distress of the poor, and dwellers. "Too much money" is spent on beer and coffee and pickles that should go for health giving foods," says Miss Gibbs. "If the majority of the women I call on are ignorant of what is best for them to buy to nourish their families."

Miss Gibbs says that she has worked out her 15-2-3 cents a day per capita menu scientifically and that the nourishment furnished will just replenish the strength spent in the course of one average day. She would not, however, advise this minimum fare unless it is absolutely impossible for the family to spend more on their diet.

The food standards worked out by the Government experts at Washington have been used by Miss Gibbs in preparing her cheap fare. Following is a typical day's bill-of-fare in Miss Gibbs' schedule:

**BREAKFAST.**  
Corn meal mush, milk and sugar.  
Toast.  
Butter.  
Beef heart, browned potatoes, bread.  
Rice with sugar and cinnamon.  
**SUPPER.**  
Fried mush, stewed prunes, tea and milk.

## WED ON DAY OF SENTENCE

French Convicts Marry in Prison and Start Long Terms Apart.

PARIS, March 6.—(Special.)—Under rather unusual and not altogether pleasant circumstances a marriage has taken place in the prison of St. Louis Jen Savane and Mile. Marie Octavie. The bride and bridegroom have received a dowry from the state. The bridegroom was awarded, on the day of his engagement, seven years' hard labor; the bride got two years on the same day. They met in the passage leading from the courtroom to the cells and plighted their troth and were married last Thursday in prison. The jailers passed around the hat and brought them their wedding rings, presenting them to the happy pair. The Governor of the prison made the pretty situation to their condition that their friends all hoped that these two little rings would be the heaviest in the chain which bound them.

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## An Artistic Bungalow Costing About \$2000

BY H. A. EYMANN, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

THE combinations of cobblestones and shingles for exterior construction in bungalows are almost endless, but there is no style in building which is more easily or more utterly spoiled by unbalanced proportions.

The illustration here given is of a house which has been built many times over in style, building whiggish more easily or more utterly spoiled by unbalanced proportions.

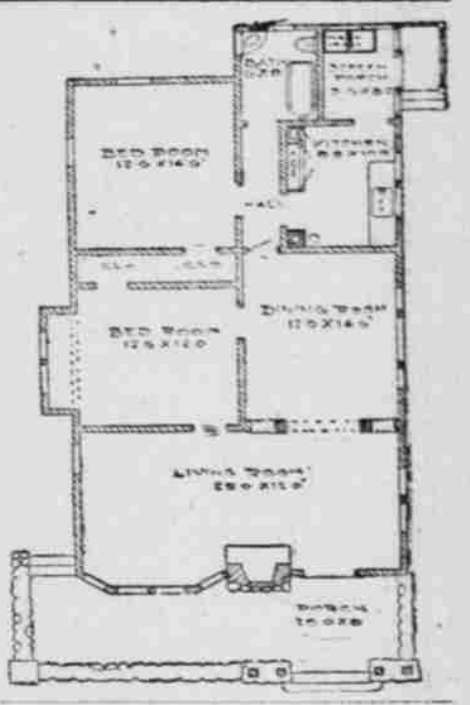


should be paid to my advice of a few weeks ago regarding the deep joints in the stone work, stiff mortar for laying and colored mortar for deep, smooth pointing. Joints should be about three inches deep in all cobble and border between the two rooms if desired. The front bay window of the living-room is a house opening out on the terrace is a most attractive feature.

The living-room is large and cozy with its open fireplace of pressed brick and broad mantel. This room has an oak floor and connects through a wide but-tressed opening with the dining-room, which also has an oak floor. This room has high paneled walnut with plate shelves.

The kitchen is built in full cabinet style, with cooling closet and an abundance of cupboards, drawers, bins, etc. As shown in the plan, the closets between the two bedrooms are left without a division in order to give access between the two rooms if desired.

The house is finished inside throughout with hardwall plaster with a carpet floor finish, and is to be lined with the outside painting of the building is



a matter of individual taste, but the house from which this illustration was made was stained a dark red with cream-colored trimmings. The roof was all shingled in the natural color of the red-wood shingles.

This is one of the many new designs for moderate-priced houses in "Bungalowcraft," the new book of plans just issued by H. A. Eymann, 606 Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles, Cal. (Price 25 cents.) Inquiries or correspondence relating to bungalow building addressed to Mr. Eymann at the above address will receive prompt replies without any charge whatsoever.

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