

WOMEN'S CLUBS

EDITED BY MRS. SARAH A. EVANS

WOMEN'S WORK

Art of Dress and Evolution of Costume

A study of the evolution of costume is a very interesting and instructive connection with the practical work of dressmaking.

Ideas of beauty in dress date from the rise of the Greeks. Previous to this time dress was a mere exhibition of the wearer's rank and wealth.

Art in dress is the tangible expression of the science of beauty in reference to the clothing of the human body.

Huxley says: "We may go on developing the intellectual side of life as far as we like, and we may confer all the skill that teaching and instruction can give."

Third, becomingness. One may be attired in the most beautiful and clearly defined costumes, and yet, from any complexion, age, features, form and the harmony of color and material of the different parts of a costume must all be considered.

Owen Jones says: "True beauty results from that repose which the mind feels when the eye, the intellect and the emotions are in perfect harmony."

Artistic taste is not what may be called a matter of special revelation to a few. It is dependent upon the law of harmony, material or coloring, and is something which can be cultivated by having ordinary intelligence and stick-to-it-iveness, at the same time exercising true and self-reliant individuality.

The Young Women's Christian association, recognizing the importance and usefulness of training in the various phases of sewing, have introduced the following courses in their curriculum:

A dressmaking class meets every Monday evening at 7:30.

FOR SACAJAWEA.

Mrs. C. Harper Anderson of Charlottesville, Va., a niece of Capt. Meriwether Lewis, writes that the Sacajawea statue is a piece of justice to the brave squaw who bore as much as any of that party, and whose assistance was invaluable, for it is due much of the success of the expedition undertaken by Lewis and Clark.

The Red Men of Oregon City are preparing an elaborate program for February for the benefit of the Sacajawea fund.

Owing to the illness of Mrs. W. C. Hale, superintendent, there was no meeting of the art department for January 22, but the program for that department will be presented on general club day, which occurs on February 6.

Preferred Stock Canned Goods. Allen & Lewis' Best Brand.



MRS. E. E. MILLER.

BOARD MEETING, G. F. W. C.

The club women of the Northwest will no doubt be interested in hearing of the meeting of the board of directors of the General Federation, which was held in the Planters' hotel in St. Louis recently.

The amendments to the constitution proposed will be appended to the call of the biennial. The corresponding secretary was instructed to publish a new directory in January.

The board sent a bouquet of huge chrysanthemums to the National Cash Register association, which were conveyed in the same hotel, in recognition of their work among their employes.

President Francis of the Louisiana Purchase exposition, sent a private street car for the entire board, which took them to the fair grounds, where he entertained them at luncheon in the administration building.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON CLUB.

The Tuesday afternoon club was entertained last week by Mrs. Robert Smith, the occasion being a lecture by J. R. Wilson, D. D., principal of the Portland academy.

During the afternoon Miss Gertrude Tolstead favored the guests with a piano solo; Mrs. F. S. Myers, a vocal solo, accompanied by Mrs. F. R. Cook, and Miss Verita Olsen, accompanied by Mrs. Frank Miles, each responding to the various songs.

These present were: Mesdames J. C. Leasure, L. C. La Barr, Helen Dunham, A. A. Bailey, George Baynton, H. T. Clark, G. M. Gilnes, W. B. Hall, J. D. Hayes, O. E. M. Jamison, W. F. Kneeland, F. H. Madison, Frank Miles, Merwin Pugh, Robert Smith, J. E. D. Stallings, Warren S. White, J. D. Young, T. S. Townsend, Otto Hirsch, Frank Drake, A. H. Harding, George Dunham, F. R. Cook, F. S. Myers, E. E. Miller, A. J. Stiles, Ella Steel, Leo S. Ball, C. C. Scott, Thomas Mann, A. J. Shanks, Childs, J. Allen Gilbert, J. C. Pifer, William Graddon, H. P. Kosterman, H. W. Goddard, N. T. Collette, Grace Watt Ross, Dr. Kirkpatrick, James Muckie, Frank Vanduy, Gravel, Misses Vesta Townsend, Helen Dunham, Vesta Olsen, Gertrude Tolstead; Mr. Warren S. White.

CURRENT TOPICS.

This department of the Woman's club, of the very nature of it, is one of the most up-to-date in the Woman's club. It is ably led by Mrs. A. C. Newell, corresponding secretary of the club, and has a fairly large membership.

PENDLETON.

The Thursday afternoon "Ceramics" and "Old China," at the home of Mrs. E. P. Marshall will long be remembered by the members of the Thursday Afternoon club and attendant guests.

The charming hostess had selected a subject dear to the feminine heart, the tables were covered with rare bits of pottery, porcelain and china.

Mrs. Mary J. Lane told in an entertaining manner of the china of old New England and showed many beautiful specimens, notable among them a blue plate of the willow pattern that had been used in the family of Governor Bruster of Massachusetts.

In giving the history of French china Mrs. G. Bailey said that although Sevres had always been held in high esteem by all nations, connoisseurs say that for real merit and artistic value it is overestimated.

The more modern English productions of Royal Worcester and Wedgwood were given by Mrs. James Fee, who told of the methods of transfer painting on the Royal Worcester, and she said that we owe a debt of gratitude to Joseph Wedgwood who spent a lifetime in bringing to a high state of perfection the artistic beauty of the cameo carvings on the Wedgwood ware.

Mr. Fetter was Mrs. A. D. Stillman's subject and she brought a porringer, a platter and small plates that had been used long before revolutionary times.

A humorous poem on the "China fad" was read by Mrs. W. F. Wamsley to the amusement of all present.

Mrs. Edna Sturges presided at the tea table and tea was served from a quaint old tea pot and sipped from cups that bore the genuine stamps of Sevres, Dresden, Delft, Salsum, and others.

G. A. E.

The Daughters of the American Revolution of the South and East have seized upon the Sacajawea work with great enthusiasm. The work is being taken up systematically by them in Tennessee, under the direction of the wife of one of the judges of the supreme court.

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MUSIC.

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PERSONALS.

Mrs. Grace Watt Ross, who was visiting her sister, Mrs. Trullinger, of Astoria, returned the early part of the week.

Mrs. Warren E. Thomas, who has been spending the winter so delightfully in New York, is expected home February 11.

Public Schools and the Police Court

Within the past three weeks 11 children, the oldest 17, have stood before Judge Hogue in the police court.

They are all the boys and girls of the Boys' and Girls' Aid society; two, who were runaways, were returned to their parents, while the oldest, a boy of 17, is sentenced to one year in the county jail.

Where Lies the Blame? Let us first decide upon the responsible factors. Here, three, first, the parents; second, our school system; third, the city.

First, the parents. Accusation against them will seem to many to be unjust. But let us analyze it and convince ourselves as to its justice.

Our mothers should prepare for their motherhood, and our fathers for their fatherhood. The first bit of rebellion against parental authority should be reflected back upon the parents' intelligence.

Our school system at fault. It is almost useless to point out the deficiencies of our school system. In the present state of the public mind, to suggest that voting the tax to raise \$125,000 was but the beginning of many needed reforms, is, we suppose, "going to extremes," to quote a "conservative."

The source from which a thing emanates should be upon it its vastness, and when it is reckoned that Mrs. Young has been a Michigan club woman—a state that has an enviable reputation for its excellent work—and that she is the organizer and head of one of the best clubs in Oregon, it is fair to believe she knows her own best speaks.

THE SERVANT GIRL PROBLEM. In discussing the ever-present subject, "The servant girl problem," with a bright little friend the other day she very drolly remarked that she "just told her husband if he would leave alone such unimportant matters as who was to be the next senator or fill the political offices and devote his time to having an unrestricted Chinese immigration bill passed, that her kitchen positions might be filled, she would not object to the hours he fled from her society 'politicking'."

When she made the statement about "unrestricted Chinese immigration," it was not the impulse of the moment, brought on by overburdened household cares, nor a thought run wild, but the conviction of deep thought upon the subject, as her subsequent conversation proved, she continued: "The American servant girl is passing, and the foreigner who comes over to go to work, she soon gets in the profession. They breathe the 'every-man-free-and-equal' atmosphere, and as soon as they learn the language other avenues are pointed out to them where they can make as good wages and be as good as 'me lady.' Talk about your boarding houses, your apartment houses, your woman's clubs, the new woman, and all that kind of stuff as breaking up the American family life! I tell you it is being broken up by these Chinese exclusion laws—have changed and there is no question that if these same ancestors had to meet our requirements they would be confronted with the same difficulties.

Yes, and often married the son, and today, in her own handsome modern home, she is riding her horse on horseback with her own help.

THE LITERARY DEPARTMENT OF THE WOMAN'S CLUB MET, FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, at the residence of Mrs. Hair, Miss Astella Godin as superintendent.

He played for his lordship's levee. He had played for her ladyship's whim. Till the poor little head grew heavy, And the poor little brain would swim.

And the face grew peaked and eerie, And the large eyes strange and bright, And they said—too late—"He is weary—He shall rest for, at least—tonight."

CHILD LABOR.

He was a string of his violoncello— And they heard him vibrate in his bed. "Make room for a tired little fellow. Kind God—" was the last he said.

KANSAS DAY BANQUET.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 30.—The Kansas Day club, a Republican organization, has completed arrangements for celebrating the anniversary of McKinley's birth with an elaborate banquet tonight.

Journal-friends and readers, when traveling on trains to and from Portland, should ask news agents for The Journal and insist upon being supplied with this paper, reporting all failures in obtaining it to the office of publication, addressing The Journal, Portland, Or.



MRS. D. T. S. DENISON.

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WHAT OTHERS THINK.

From Mrs. Hattie C. Young, president of the Grants Pass Woman's club, these very encouraging words have been received: "I am urging our women to read the club page of The Journal as I know of nothing which might be an incentive to good work or an inspiration to more concerted work and which will give them a desire for a broader field of action than this most excellent paper."

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What the Woman's Suffrage Movement Is

Portland, Jan. 24.—To the Editor of The Journal: In compliance with the courteous invitation extended to the president of the Oregon State Equal Suffrage association by Mrs. S. A. Evans, whose clever Saturday page is awakening so much interest in the minds of thinking women all over the state, I hereby offer you a few facts, in relation to our initiative equal suffrage petition, together with a few of the primal reasons which led to the permanent inauguration of our work in Oregon in 1871.

It is not as generally known as it ought to be that the great Oregon country was the first original division of the American union to recognize the individual right to legal existence of any married woman. The exercise of this right, or privilege as it should be styled, since "rights" are inherent, was secured to the women of old Oregon in the year 1850, through an act of congress, and was known as the donation land law. This law, which was in force for two years and then repealed, enabled the few married women then residing in this border country, to claim and hold, separate and apart from their husbands, the lands thus secured, on the same footing as those acquired by their husbands.

If this donation land law had been perpetuated the question of "no taxation without representation" would long ago have settled itself. But the existence of the law was of such short duration that a comparative few of the women of the present day were able to avail themselves of its provisions; and only the original women settlers of the Oregon country, of which the four enfranchised states are daughters, were able to enjoy its benefits.

That we have reason to hope that our fathers, husbands, brothers and sons will this year extend to us a like privilege, is proven by a review of historic facts. Prior to 1873, no married women, except the few above named, had any recognized legal personality. On the other side of the law of "coverture." In that year the legislature enacted a "married woman's sole trader bill." In 1878 an act was passed enabling women to vote for school trustees, and for bonds and appropriations for school purposes, if they were employed as court stenographers, and in various subordinate offices, and may serve as notaries. They may practice law, and no profession or occupation is legally forbidden to them. All of the large educational institutions are open alike to both men and women.

If either husband or wife die intestate, and there are no descendants living, all the real and personal property goes to the survivor. If there are children living, the widow receives one half of the husband's real estate and one half of his personal property, except that the widower takes a life interest in all of his wife's real estate and all of her personal property, absolutely; that is, if there be no living descendants, half if there be any.

All laws and parts of laws have been repealed which recognize the disabilities of the wife which do not exist as to the husband, except the great fundamental right of voting and holding office; and the growth of this right, the basis of all rights, is so encouraging as to warrant the hope that the great centennial year which is now at hand at our doors, will open its gates to the women of old Oregon on the same footing that of four of our neighboring states enjoy.

We have had, before the voters in the past 20 years, two proposed constitutional amendments to enfranchise women. In 1894 the vote was ayes, 11,223; noes, 28,176. In 1900 another vote was taken, and it stood ayes, 26,265; noes 28,402. Therefore, although the population had more than doubled, especially in the western part of the state, it was always cast to a unit against justice for women, the total increase of the "no" vote throughout the state in the 16 years was 226, while the "yes" vote had been increased by 16,042. Do you wonder, Mr. Editor, that we thank the men and take courage?

The right of suffrage comes to us slowly because it is the one right that comes to us only through constitutional law. "Therefore," as Miss Anthony well says in her great history of four volumes, recording the wonderful work of women in this movement: "This movement is always cast to a unit against justice for women, the total increase of the 'no' vote throughout the state in the 16 years was 226, while the 'yes' vote had been increased by 16,042. Do you wonder, Mr. Editor, that we thank the men and take courage?"

For the reasons stated, and for the further reason that we prefer to rely upon the civility and courtesy of men rather than rush ourselves against the locked doors of our rightful heritage unbidden, we rejoice in their cooperation; and, from the gratifying rate at which our petitions are pouring in, we are confident that the equal suffrage campaign of 1904, for which the petitions were started.

But, whether we win or not at this special juncture, the work will go right on. We, the daughters of old Oregon, are tired, tired! The evening of days has arrived for many of us, and we are relying upon you, men and brethren, as we respectfully trust you with our appeal for the recognition of our right to a voice in the government we are taxed to maintain; and we believe we will not be compelled to trust you in vain.

In conclusion will you kindly allow me to state that all petitions must be in the hands of the secretary of state by the 6th of February; and I will go myself to the capitol, carrying the petitions that reach my hand, and also to confer with that official in regard to future movements; not that we announce that gentleman as a political candidate; but because we seek not to evade any law, but to obey all beneficent ones.

ABIGAIL SCOTT DUNIWAY.

Miss M. C. Wilson of Wheeling, W. Va., writes in an encouraging and complimentary way of the work and excellent membership fee for the status fund.