

# WOMEN'S CLUBS AND WORK

Edited by Mrs. Sarah A. Evans.

## Oregon Federation of Clubs

### Ask Patronage for Country Store.

The country store, conducted under the auspices of the Oregon Federation of Women's Clubs, at the pure food exposition, now in progress at the exposition rink, is attracting, perhaps, more attention and unquestionably is productive of more fun than any feature in the building. It is stocked with every conceivable kind of merchandise from a salt mackerel to a sugar-cured ham, from a bar of soap to a sack of flour, baby ribbon to elegantly trimmed hats, to say nothing of boys' suits, women's coats, furniture, pictures, dishes and bric-a-brac galore.

It goes without saying that it is also one of the best paying attractions of the show, but above and beyond all it is bringing to the front the work of the State Federation of Women's Clubs and provoking many questions about the organization which the club women are delighted to have the opportunity of answering. What is the Oregon Federation of Women's Clubs? and What is it for? are the two questions asked over and over again every night.

Perhaps there are many not in attendance who would be equally interested in this organization, which has been in existence for well nigh ten years and has accomplished some of the greatest reforms in the state, and yet has done it so quietly that at this late date people still have to ask what it is and what it is doing. It is an organization composed of all the up-to-date, progressive women's clubs of the state. There is no state government or state rules to follow; the federations is simply a hand to hold the clubs together when united strength and action are necessary. It might be likened to the ribbon that binds together a beautiful collection of roses. Each flower has blossomed out into its own particular color and kind, local conditions giving it character and fragrance, but when more service is required than one rose, beautiful and big and fragrant though it may be, is able to give, then the collection brought together by the friendly and efficient services of the binding power. And it is through the combined power that the Oregon Federation of Women's Clubs has been able to accomplish great results for the state, and looking from the many questions asked about what it has done, it would seem its work has been as quiet and subtle as the fragrance of the roses to which we have compared it.

Its first great achievement was to have a library law enacted which would allow any incorporated town in the state to impose a tax for library purposes, which is a credit to any state so. The effect of this law gave Portland its grand free library; it has enabled Baker City, Eugene and several other places to open libraries and put many other towns in the way of having them in the future. Out of that library law has grown our library commission, which is a credit to any state.

The next work to be taken up was a child labor law, which the club women accomplished in ten years, and in recognition of their work the bill requires three women to be on the board of commissioners. Then came the memorable fight for better transportation for the insane. For ten years various organizations had presented the matter to the legislature and failed. The first attempt of the club women proved futile, but the second succeeded and today the state is being saved over the old system approximately \$175,000 a year, and the suffering of the most unfortunate of all classes, the insane, is inestimable. The State Federation of Women's Clubs, through its Grocers' association and did more than any other organization in having the state pure food bill passed. Its last great achievement was in having a bill to secure an adequate appropriation for a home for the feeble-minded. For years this matter had been agitated, but it went on and on until a bill presented to the legislature, but every attempt failed. Six years ago the State Federation took up the matter and with a strong delegation went before the legislature and made such a strong plea that a committee of state senators was appointed to investigate the needs of such an institution and report at the next session. When this report came in the club women again went before the committee and pleaded for the institution. The need was discovered to be so urgent that the legislature appropriated \$15,000 to buy grounds and pay the expenses of a committee to investigate other homes and methods of administration. This sum at the last session remained unexpended, except for the committee's expenses, because it was thought to be inadequate to buy sufficient ground and again last winter the club women made their final rally before the committee with the result that the handsome sum of \$125,000 was appropriated for a home for the feeble-minded. The club women were not the pioneers in this effort, nor were they alone at the front, for they took it up when others had failed and when victory was perching on their banners they had helpers by the score. It is characteristic, though, of the organization when an object is accomplished to turn over the execution to state or municipal, which is better equipped to carry on the work and in thus dropping out its initiative work is often lost sight of. The principal work now before the State Federation is the raising of a fund to assist girls to get an education. It is not to be a scholarship fund, but on a broader and

the organization believes, a more effective plan is to raise a fund from which girls who are trying to work their way to a higher education may procure a loan, just as she would go to the bank and get a loan that was demanded by business conditions, but with this exception she will not be asked to furnish security except in the way of reference and she will have no interest to pay. From the experience of other states this has proven to be the most successful of all methods tried in helping girls with their education.

This, like all the other work, will be quietly conducted. None but the committee will know who has gotten the loans, nor will anyone know to what school the girls are going.

Applications for loans may be made to Miss Helen Spaulding, 493 Yamhill street, Portland.

All this work requires funds, and for this purpose the federation established the country store, and while it is a fun factory, the financial success is very near to the hearts of the women who feel that it should have the support not only of the people who attend the Pure Food show, but others should do something for the Oregon Federation of Women's Clubs.

## Daughters of Confederacy Want Change.

The Oregon chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy will hold its first meeting for the fall season at the home of Mrs. Sylvia W. McGuire at 795 Clackamas street, at 2:30 o'clock on Friday, September 13. This meeting is held for the purpose of considering some changes in the constitution which will establish an associate membership for which a precedent has been established by very many if not all chapters in the south, and especially by chapters located in distant northern cities, where a better understanding of the work and mission of the United Daughters of the Confederacy is especially desired.

By this means it has been found by the chapters of other chapters that a closer relationship between the southern women and those of other sections may be brought about. Article 2 of the constitution of the local chapter reads: Its objects are:

First—To loyally support the government of the United States, and to use every means in our power to wipe out all sectionalism and to promote the best feelings between the people of the north and south.

Second—(Briefly stated) To gather and preserve the records of the noble sacrifices and heroic deeds of the southern army people in their brave struggle for the rights which they believed were theirs under the American constitution. The fortunes of war have determined against them and all have patriotically accepted the result.

Third—To build homes for the aged and indigent Confederate veterans, to honor the memory of those who died during the declining years of all who gallantly served the southern cause in whatever capacity.

Fourth—To maintain homes in the southern states for the aged ex-slaves, to whom they have given shelter, food and clothing, and to promote the best conditions for the poor and poverty-stricken condition, which has been the direct result of their emancipation and the awful conditions forced upon the south during the dark years of reconstruction which came as an aftermath to the even less horrible conditions of war.

Fifth—While doing all this we who love the glorious memories, the traditions, the romance and chivalry of the old south, which southern patriots have handed down to us, would preserve and cherish there as a priceless heritage to be transmitted to our children, and to men shall reverence the purest and best in womanhood and woman shall love the noble and the brave.

As Americans of the twentieth century, we love our native land. As Americans, we revere the name and patriotism of Washington and Adams, of Hamilton and Jefferson. As Americans we love the noble acts of Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, and the heroes of the great battle of Gettysburg. As southern women we would keep these ever in remembrance. (Condensed) and the awful conditions of war.

Article 3, section 1, relates to membership, and reads:

Those women eligible to membership are the wives, widows, mothers, sisters, nieces and lineal descendants of such men as served honorably in the Confederate army, navy or civil service, or of those men unfit for active duty who loyally gave aid to the southern cause; also women and their lineal descendants, who, by their living, can give proof of personal service and loyal aid to the southern cause during the war.

(Adopted from national constitution.)

Section 2 of article 3 reads:

By a unanimous vote of those present at a regular meeting the membership committee, confirmed by a vote of the chapter, the following may be elected regular members: Women eligible to regular membership but aged, ill or otherwise unable to attend.

Section 6 of article 3 reads: Other persons not eligible to regular membership, but who from distinguished contributions to the public cause bring their interest in and devotion to the southern cause are desirable as associate members of this chapter.

With the provisions for membership thus clearly defined for the first time through the public press of this city,

it is sincerely hoped by the members of the Oregon chapter that all southern women residing in Portland, or anywhere in the state of Oregon, who can give proof of their eligibility, and who are otherwise desirable, will at once take steps to unite themselves with the chapter, and when seven or more eligible women have been found in another city or town of Oregon, this chapter will aid them in establishing a chapter of their own. The Oregon chapter has been the most successful year of its history, and while it has had many difficulties to overcome, it has triumphed in every instance, and Mrs. Jennie A. George, the retiring president, will leave the chapter in an exceptionally well organized state, and all its affairs in such shape that her successor will have little difficulty in assuming the reins and guiding the chapter to yet unattained degrees of success.

The annual meeting and election of officers for the ensuing year will be held at the home of Mrs. H. H. Duff at 135 Twenty-second street, at 2:30 o'clock on Friday, September 27, at 2:30 o'clock. According to changes recently made in the constitution, however, the annual meeting will be held on Friday, June 3, in commemoration of the natal day of Jefferson Davis, the first and only president of the confederate states.

In the regular meetings of the chapter a study of the American constitution and the gradual evolution of the Democratic and the Republican parties will occupy the attention of the members this winter, with a view to understanding the causes which led to the secession of the states.

The organization of the United Daughters of the Confederacy ranks with the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Colonial Dames as a great national social institution, and the most representative women of America, who are proud to claim a drop of southern blood are proud to be enrolled under its banner, knowing that wherever the little flag flies it will be accorded the highest social honors from all men and women of culture.

## An Old Argument

### With Force Gone Out.

The following facts in regard to the education of women are of special interest at this season of the year. The colleges for women are full to overflowing, and the fact that there are more girls than boys preparing for college in the United States is rather a reversal of ideas.

The celebration by Mount Holyoke of its seventieth anniversary calls attention to the wonderful advance in women's education. Most of this change has come about in little over half a century. It is just 50 years since Lucy Stone, the first woman to receive a college degree, received her diploma at Oberlin. Mount Holyoke then was still but a seminary, from her father learned that she wanted to take a college course, he asked the mother in all seriousness, "Is this child crazy?"

At a recent meeting in view of these facts the force has largely been taken out of the old argument that woman suffrage would be dangerous because "70 many ignorant women." The Boston Watchman.

## A Good Salary

### But Nobody Taking It.

One of the bills to be defeated in the declining days of the last Colorado legislature was a bill permitting docked horses to be imported into the state. The debate was quite spirited, the senator said he opposed a bill that had nothing but commercialism to recommend it. Another senator, after having the galleries cleared, declared that the opposition to the bill was largely sentimental, emanating from "sickly sentimental women," while Senator Barsha, chairman, to which the bill had been referred, said that its passage would bring money into the state.

The greatest opponents of the bill had been the humane society and the women of the state. When the matter of cruelty to animals is brought directly to the notice of women, as was the case in Colorado, they spring to the rescue and work with all their energy in their power to help enact good laws, or defeat poor ones in the interest of brute creation, but during the greater part of the time women are critically indifferent to the way animals are treated. It is perhaps asking a great deal of even our most philanthropic women to suggest to them that some day they make a tour of inspection among the live things that are killed for their tables. The slaughter house, with its unnecessary cruelties, need not be visited, for the sight would be too nauseating, but go down among the cattle cars and pens and see the suffering. Then go to the companies, houses and places where live poultry is kept and see the cramped coops, too small for half the fowls that are packed

into them, and not half high enough for them to stand upright, look at the legs on the sides of the pens, estimate how long they have been in this condition, and the only excuse you will find for it is Senator George's for docking the horses—"It brings more into the state."

Another species of cruelty that is witnessed every day with utter indifference on the part of the public is the practice of pouring loads of water on wet asphalt streets. It is not an infrequent sight on our streets to see horses fall to their knees in their struggles as drivers lash them furiously for having fallen.

That this is permitted and many other things of this kind, is most remarkable. Not that the municipality is insufficiently aroused to prevent it, but because our city puts a money consideration upon its prevention, and the hope of reward is not often overlooked. Our city ordinance says: "Any person who shall cruelly beat, torture, misuse, deprive of food or water, or otherwise treat any animal with cruelty shall upon conviction before the municipal court be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars or more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the city jail not exceeding fifty days or both at the discretion of the court, and one half of any fine so collected for violation of this section shall be paid by the municipal judge to the person making the complaint for his own use, or for the use of any society he may represent." Portland is offering a good salary to some one, but nobody seems to be taking advantage of it.

## Program Arranged For State Convention.

The executive board of the State Federation held a meeting last Friday which will probably be the last before the annual convention, which will be held in Salem, October 22-24, except the board meeting, which is always held just before the convention opens. It was decided to hold this board meeting the evening before, instead of the morning of the convention, as more time will be given the officers to discuss matters pertaining to the organization and will have the more important advantage of allowing the officers to meet socially the delegates as they come in to register.

The convention program was outlined, though subject to changes. It will be a routine business, such as receiving officers, committee and club reports. The first evening will be in the hands of the executive committee and will be of a social nature. The second morning unfinished and new business will be taken up. The afternoon will be given to a discussion of educational topics. It has been suggested that some subject of general interest be taken up, and that it be discussed by three or four of the prominent educators from the different viewpoints, and then have it thrown open for general discussion. It was not fully determined to adopt this plan, but it is being considered.

The evening of the second day, Knox Mills, the great lecturer on forestry, will occupy the time, with probably a brief talk by a prominent man or woman possessing the security of a gubernatorial governor Chamberlain preside at this meeting.

The morning of the third day will consist of the election of officers, the election and the election of officers. In the afternoon the Salem Women's club will take the members of the convention to visit several of the state institutions.

Suggestions for the program are invited from any club or individual throughout the state, as the program has not yet been definitely fixed, and the only object the officers have is to make it as interesting as possible and beneficial to the clubs of the state.

## Trade Union League

### To Hold Annual Convention.

The recent convention of the Women's National Trade Union league was largely attended by delegates from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut. The reports of the delegates representing about 50 industries were the most important feature of the sessions. These first-hand accounts of factory conditions, hours of labor, rate of wages, and status of employees furnished data of value to those interested in the industrial problems of women in the United States. The league will hold annual meetings hereafter beginning with a convention in October, 1908. A that season of the year the clubs will be busy taking up their year's work, and it will be possible to have a large attendance of women who will be able through organization to demand to improve the working conditions of women employed in shops and factories. The convention of this kind is a most interesting one, and delegates were of every nationality, and although most of them were unused to public speaking, they presented their reports in a most businesslike manner.

## Juvenile Court Law

### Which Will Mean Something.

Federation of Women's clubs in Arizona has just succeeded in obtaining a juvenile court law, which is entitled, "An act providing for the protection of life, health, and moral welfare of children, which provides that any parent or guardian of a child can be fined and imprisoned if neglectful of its welfare." This law is a substitute for a juvenile court bill which was not thought to be practical at the present time. Mrs. Stuart W. French, president of the federation, reports that civic improvement is the subject of greatest interest to the women of the state, and that they are uniting in their efforts to secure legislation along those lines.

## Louisiana's Test

### Of Equal Suffrage.

Whatever southern women undertake to do, they do with all their might. The Tennessee Equal Suffrage association, organized only last December, achieved wide publicity in its work of filling the state in part in the New South with the leading daily newspaper in Memphis. The president of the association, Mrs. J. H. Allen, editor of the paper, said it was well edited, crammed with telling facts. Among the contributors were Mrs. Lila Meriwether, Mrs. Lucia Anna McGee, Mrs. L. M. Gordon, and Mrs. Kate Gordon, who told of Louisiana's Test of Equal Suffrage.

## Julius V. Seyler.

Formerly of Berlin and Detroit, concert pianist and teacher of piano, harmony and composition, has opened studios, 400 and 401 Tifford building (Morrison and Tenth); Terms: Ten dollars for course; lessons; \$19 for two 20-minute lessons.

## William Wallace Graham.

Teacher of violin and ensemble playing, has returned and will receive pupils at his residence and studio, 738 Gilsan street; Phone Main 4061 and A-4262.

## Ringler's Hall for Rent.

Elegant new ballroom, finest in city for rent to select clubs and private parties. Apply M. M. Ringler.

## Miss Call.

Individual or class instruction, primary, grammar, high school grades. Regular or special courses. 559 East Burnside. Phone East 2700.

## Mrs. Walter W. Bruce, graduate of Art School of Expression, Chicago, dramatic reader; teacher of expression; 4113, 431 East Ash. Telephone East 4113.

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# TILLAMOOK BAY PEOPLE OPPOSED TO NEWSPAPER

Colonel Miller, in Charge of Oregon Permanent Exhibit, Had Plenty of Excitement and Many Peculiar Experiences Establishing Kilchis Tattler in 1880.

"We ain't never had any paper on this bay, and by George, sir, we don't want none."

That was the kind of encouragement offered Colonel A. W. Miller, now in charge of the Oregon permanent exhibit, when in 1880 he went about Tillamook bay soliciting subscriptions to the Kilchis Tattler. The Tattler was the first newspaper of the Tillamook bay region, and it lived for about one year. Kilchis is the name of a point near the entrance of the bay. The paper was published where Bay City now stands.

Colonel Miller has some interesting stories of the difficulties of his pioneer publisher. He and his partner were the first men to solicit advertising in that territory, and the theory of advertising was not at that time very well understood.

This Man Had His Nerve.

"I went to one man who kept a store and asked him for an advertisement or a subscription," says Colonel Miller. "He wouldn't give me either, but the next week he came to me with a notice of a lost horse and wanted to know what that notice would be worth to me. I said I would take it, and he usually papers charged for printing such notices instead of paying for the privilege of publishing them."

"We had some funny things happening over there in those days," continued the colonel. He paused for a few minutes in his work of packing the exhibit in the big exchange room of the chamber of Commerce preparatory to moving, and finished his story.

"I was out getting supplies one day and went to the home of a man who very hospitably asked me to sit down to dinner without finding out what I was there for. During the meal I told him I wanted his subscription to the Kilchis Tattler. He got right up out of his chair and, leaning across the table,

shook his fist in my face and said: "We ain't never had any paper on this bay, and by George, sir, we don't want none."

"No, I didn't get a subscription there, but I did get a good dinner."

Picnic Ground of Country.

Even at that early day of the peninsular at the entrance of the harbor, now known as Bayview Park, was the picnic ground of the whole country. It was there every one went for clam dishing and surf bathing, for the smooth sandy beach was just as perfect then as it is today.

Colonel Miller continued:

"A man named Cayuse Johnson became indignant at several men who were living with Indian squaws and the picture of the sheriff arrested several and took them to Tillamook, but on the way the whole party, sheriff and prisoners, got drunk. The spree didn't end there, for the judges joined in and that night the judge and one of the prisoners slept together, both drunk."

"All the jail they had at Tillamook was a blockhouse with a hole in the top. When the sheriff wished to put any one inside he got a ladder, laid it to the mouth of the hole and made the prisoner climb up and then jump down inside. To get him he would run the ladder inside the blockhouse and the prisoner would climb out."

"Colonel Miller has had a late model light-house at Cape Meares, just south of Bayview Park, and touched the first match to the lantern in it. Cape Meares is a rocky, craggy, and most by and numerous sea caverns where the waves roll in with a deafening roar, the whole forming one of the many natural attractions of the coast of the Pacific region."

"The Tillamook bay country will develop into a wonderful territory when the railway is completed," declares Colonel Miller. "Nearly all of the old settlers, the people who didn't want any newspaper on the bay, have died and new people are coming in."

"They will destroy the plants, flowers and trees which we will add," came the reply.

Col. Robert Galloway said it would never do to abolish the squirrels. "I should say not," chimed in Mayor Malone. "Memphis owes her fame to those squirrels. I met a man from Bangor, Me., who came away from home last summer and when I told him I was from Memphis he said: 'Oh, I've been to Memphis. I remember those squirrels in the downtown park.'"

This created a laugh.

"That is true," said several. "Every visitor to Memphis is certain to see and admire the Court square squirrels."

Mayor Malone said the people would not stand to have the squirrels removed. "Suppose they do destroy a tree," said Colonel Galloway. "We can afford to pay for what damages they do."

He said that he had made a brief calculation which proved that the squirrels could not, upon an average, destroy more than one tree a year.

"A tree," he said, "would cost the city \$30."

It was then decided that if the squirrels wished to die upon trees and shrubbery they could.

Prof. Ringler's dancing classes on Tuesday night, beginning 7:30 to 9:30. Social dancing after; orchestra music. Miss Buckenmeyer will assist. Children's class Saturday 2 p. m.

Woodward Dancing academy, classes open. Arion hall, between 10 and 12. Main 8007.

The eight-hour law for railroad telegraphers, which recently became effective in Missouri, has been ignored by the railroads on the ground that it was unconstitutional. Complaints for violation of the law have been filed in various sections of the state, the first of which was held recently at Chillicothe, and resulted in the conviction of the company, and the imposition of a fine of \$200.

## TORN TROUSERS GRAFT

### An Easy Plan to Collect Old Clothes Tried in an Uptown Street.

From the New York Sun.

Here is the story of a graft so simple and effective that some eminent stranger to the city would be surprised to find it was practiced by a New York genius and had its tryout on the respectable upper west side of this city.

The originator set out dressed as a workman, his clothes rusty but neatly patched. Arriving in the neighborhood he had decided to work, he stepped into an arway and, hauling out a knife, slit the right leg of his trousers from hip to knee.

Next he produced a newspaper, spread it out and held it over the slit in his trousers. Leaving the arway, he hurried along the sidewalk, making apparently a great effort to hold the newspaper in place.

The wind was blowing and whoever cared to look noticed the man's predicament. At the steps of a big house in Seventy-second street he stopped and pretended to tie the paper about his leg. By a perhaps not very strange chance since the hour was 6:15 p. m., the

owner of the house appeared.

The grafter greeted the man briefly lifted the newspaper and remarked: "I just had an accident over on Central avenue and my truck shoved me against a stake and tore me pants awful. Would you like to lend me some safety pins?"

"Surely," was the answer. From that house the man carried away not only a really valuable pair of trousers, but a hat and coat as well. A quick trip to a corner store to deposit his bundle and the tale of the torn trouser leg was carried to another house in the block.

An observer with more sheer curiosity than police instinct watched the collection of six bundles from six houses in Seventy-second street before he reluctantly left the window and went in to dinner.

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## WON FAVORABLE COMMENT AT SPOKANE



Portland Arion Society on Parade at Northern City Saengerfest Celebration.

One hundred and twenty-five members of the Portland Arion returned last week from Spokane where they were in attendance at the Fifth North Pacific Saengerfest. The various German societies from different parts of the northwest made merry there during the first of the week with music and song.

and the Arion members won much praise for their vocal selections and the parade in which they were a conspicuous part.

At the street procession every member of the local organization wore a bloused shirtwaist, white with dark neckbands, large black bows at the waist, white dots, and a Panama hat

shaded by a twinkling, whirling umbrella, made of colored paper circles looking like toy parasols tied with confetti, strings of which the size of a half dollar dangled from their edges. Not a little admiration from the crowd as they filed past and the full picturesqueness and originality of the costumes caught the eye of the assembled throng.