

# WOMEN'S CLUBS AND WORK

Edited by Mrs. Sarah A. Evans.

# Fashion's Latest Lovelies

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# Fashion

## MAKING AND SUIT HOUSE

MATTHEW GEVURTZ PROPRIETOR  
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New Store with Little Prices

WITHIN the past week or two the attention of the public has been called to the rapidly disappearing houses and buildings that have been landmarks since long before Oregon was a state, many of them being closely collected with the history of the city and state.

This should not be. No house or building once associated with the early history or families of the state should be razed without the spot being marked in some way. It is but by a tablet on the building that takes its place.

For several years an association of women of Detroit, Michigan, has taken care of this kind of work, the result being that as the stranger walks the streets of the beautiful city they are not only admiring its beautiful modern architecture, but they read its still more interesting history.

All events in the country this week being taken up by clubwomen. The Wisconsin State Federation has done invaluable service in the state through its landmark committee organized in 1903. Letters were sent to clubs throughout the state asking that in every town efforts be made to secure documents and records bearing on the early history of the town. The letter suggested marking locations of first buildings by planting trees, setting tablets, etc.; finding and marking sites of old Indian villages, and especially caring for and preserving Indian mounds. Indian legends of local bearing were asked for, and it was urged that each club incorporate in its yearly program a "landmarks day" when results of researches should be reported and papers read on related subjects.

So much has been done by the state federation in assisting the State Historical society that many states are following the example of Wisconsin in appointing a landmarks committee.

ELLA L. CABOT and Mabel Lyman, president and secretary, respectively, of the woman's auxiliary of the Massachusetts Civil Service Reform League, have sent out an appeal to the clubwomen of the country, asking them to use their influence to prevent the patronage system being restored in the appointment of the employees needed for taking the census of 1910. The circular says in part:

"Though the permanent census bureau was placed in 1912 under the merit system, the bill for the new census, in its present form, provides that appointments shall be made through non-competitive examinations, as the United States civil service commission has every facility for furnishing promptly the requisite number of well-qualified eligibles by means of open competitive examinations, the only object of the non-competitive provision seems to be to make subject to congressional patronage some 4,000 positions in Washington and some 60,000 positions in other parts of the country."

Hon. Carroll D. Wright, who had charge of taking the census of 1890, has stated that if the force then employed had been appointed under civil service rules at least \$2,000,000 would have been saved, and more than a year's time. The effect of the spoils system in the past should be sufficient to make it a permanent interment. The merit system, no longer an experiment, but approved by the whole American people, should be extended to the additional employees of the census office. In this way only will the nation be assured of maximum efficiency, economy, and accuracy.

In order to express widespread public sentiment in favor of the merit system, will all clubs and clubwomen of every state urge their respective congressmen to advocate an amendment to the census bill (H. R. 7597) which will provide for the appointment of the additional clerical staff in accordance with the national civil service law?

The circular also contains the signature of Anna L. Clark, chairman of the G. F. W. C. committee.

THE mothers' congress and the club women, Mrs. Wells, president of the Ohio congress of mothers, says: "In the beginning of establishing mothers' associations then it is advisable to interest first the influential and most intelligent women in the city and organize them into one large circle, officers by those versed in parliamentary law, for while what is known as 'red tape' must be avoided in an orderly manner, which is always a saving of time. Hence it is that literary club women are especially fitted for this work in mothers' associations, and it is very gratifying to note their increasing willingness to do it. Where speakers have been organized, the president of mothers' congress is invited to be a literary club woman and a member through her local club, of the state federation of women's clubs, and her attendance upon the conventions of the latter will find abundant opportunity to work upon and increase their ground of common interest."

If what Mrs. Wells says is true, why would not every mothers' club in Oregon "increase its ground of common interest," and do better work if there was a delegate from each club at every state convention?

THE university appropriation bill, which is about to be voted upon and in which the mothers of the state have a special interest, the continuous appropriation clause is one that is strenuously opposed by our economical (?) citizens, and have invoked the referendum upon the appropriation. To their argument the Alumni of the university make this reply:

"The proposed bill was modeled after the bill which provides for a continuing appropriation at the Oregon Agricultural college.

The continuing appropriation has been tried in other states, where it has served to keep the universities from political and other combinations and complications in the state legislatures. It is now very generally accepted in principle.

If an appropriation is to be a continuing one, extending over a number of years, it is obviously impossible to segregate it into separate funds, for maintenance, buildings and improvements, for the reason that the amount of each year will differ from those of the preceding year as the university grows in maintenance and in its work. The larger the enrollment of students, the more the university is to be freed from the necessity of going to the legislature every two years for special appropriations, the only possible free to use the total of board of regents support the university, and to determine their best judgment, may determine the financial transactions of each year to meet the needs of the year as they arise. The board is composed of disinterested and representative citizens, living in widely scattered sections of the state, who have no interest in the welfare of the public welfare. They but that familiar with the needs of the university, and are better qualified than any one else to make up the year's budget. Their bills all go through the office of the secretary of state and are printed annually for general distribution. A complete statement of all the university's financial transactions is published annually if the appropriation bill becomes law the amount of taxes required to support the university is not more than 25 cents per year for every one of 25 cents worth of property and will grow less as the value of the property pays the state income tax, which will pay taxes on \$50 worth of property will pay 12 1/2 cents per year for the

support of the university. The man who pays taxes on \$4,000 worth will pay \$1. Aro much amounts excessive, when it is supposed to build up an institution where the sons and daughters of our common people can receive the education which the times demand?

The Alumni of the university, in issuing this statement, have no interest to serve but that of Oregon. They believe that the young men and women of Oregon deserve educational advantages as good as those enjoyed by the young men and women of other states. It is not faith in the intelligence and fairness of the voters of Oregon, they earnestly appeal to their loyalty to the cause of education for the state, and friendly consideration of the university's needs, and a conclusive majority in favor of its adequate support.

WE ARE constantly impressed with the need for a closer study of fundamental among women, especially among clubwomen. I do not have as a rule no principles. Now, I mean that they do not comprehend virtue—that they would be of steel, or do any other disreputable thing. I mean that women do certain things because they were taught to do so; because their best friend does so, because their church says they shall do so—not because they have any settled convictions that a principle is involved—they do not know the real why. As a rule women's attitude towards public questions, as well as towards private and social problems, is determined by the popular opinion of the matter, usually decided from the standpoint of efficiency. This can be illustrated by the attitude of many women on the suffrage question—they do not feel that granting suffrage to women is "expedient at this time," therefore they are anti; that there is a question of principle involved never enters their heads. Women have not been taught to consider foundations, they take their ideas already built, someone else has thought that out for them, and they fit them into their own experiences in a manner which suits the mood of the hour. That every circumstance or group of circumstances involves a basic principle is foreign to the comprehension of the average woman, of course this is equally true of the men, but this is a clubwoman's page and we write for the eyes of a question is brought up in the club and one member happens to be sitting next to a woman who has no decided opinion on the matter, the chances are that both women will vote the way the first woman votes. Having no guide in the way of "principle" involved, there is nothing to help second women in the matter. She votes as she does because it pleases her neighbor, or because she likes the woman who proposed the motion, or because it sounds well, or because it is the popular thing. But the thought never enters her head that the action she is taking is founded on a wrong principle and is popular at the same time. She seldom stops to analyze the relationship between the underlying principle and the immediate action. The effect of this superficial way of dealing with every day affairs is distinctly noticeable in the standards established by different clubs of women in this city. In one club we find them earnestly searching out the cause, deeming no circumstance too trivial to merit their attention. In another club we find a winning policy which will touch no question until it has become noisy and disagreeable. In this case there seems to be no appreciation of the significance of causes, no understanding that no matter is too insignificant to involve a principle.

It is due to this fact more than to any other that much of the club work today is inefficient. To illustrate, the institution for the care and education of the feeble minded is the direct result of the work of the women in the state, yet in no woman's organization in the state has raised a note of protest against the appointment as superintendent of a man who is utterly unfit for the position. Unfit as to training, unfit as to experience, unfit as to profession. His only claim is that he is a politician, and he had been promised a job. Granted that the test will be of no avail, the principle will be maintained and registered. The clubwomen learn this lesson if they would have their work done to the best advantage, if they would hope to attain to a high rounded development of life and experience. CLUBWOMAN.

THE Van Dyke League of Lynchburg, Virginia, has a fine record. Since its organization in 1904 it has maintained a low priced boarding house for women wage earners and has made it self supporting. Most of the boarders have been factory girls, but all occupations have been represented. For a year the league has conducted a successful down town coffee room, where its members get food at cost. The good home cooking and attractive rooms have made it many friends among business men and women, and it is a boon to the girls of the Randolph-Macon Woman's college and Sweet Briar institute, as well as to shoppers from out of town. In connection with the coffee room there is a woman's exchange. The league has appealed successfully to the council for \$500 toward the support of two trained nurses for Lynchburg, the league making itself responsible for the further maintenance of the work. These nurses will visit the sick and teach the poor how to care for their own invalids. The league's members include women from all walks of life. Its motto, "honesty in its service; faithful work is praise and prayer," was taken from Henry Van Dyke's "Tolling of Bells," a poem dignifying labor. The following has been written for the league this verse:

"In all the blessings I receive, that make me glad to live,  
The sweetest honey in each flower is just the wish to give."

THE American Free Art league will present a bill to the sixtieth congress for the removal of import duty on works of art. Every one working for the development of the artistic sense in American life should be interested in the passage of this bill. In this day of traveling art galleries, appointments for municipal museums and such a widespread interest in literature and art, the American masses are making an eager response to the ennobling influence of the fine arts. In no sense does the work of art works of art be considered competitive, for there could not possibly be any competition between a good artist and a mediocre one. The American Free Art league is based in fact, the city and state will receive the attention and hearty cooperation of all chambers of art departments of the various federations of women's clubs. Congress is now in session and these chambers should exert their best efforts in bringing every influence to bear on their respective congressmen and senators in behalf of the passage of a bill which will be of inestimable value to the upbuilding of American art.—Mary B. Foppenheim in the Keystone.

THE pleasure and profit it brings to the pleasure and profit it brings to its members the Oswego Woman's club is having a most successful year. The club is not large, but it is representative of the best social and intellectual life of the town. It meets at the homes of the members twice a month and with keen pleasure. The last meeting was held with Mrs. Shauper. For some time the club has been studying "Aunt Jane's" experiences, but in each story there is concealed some present-day problem, which is the feature that makes it a particularly desirable book for this kind of club work.

The art class has just begun its travel studies, and this will be right along the line of this study. Mrs. Weister, who has herself painted the Luxembourg gallery, is most admirably qualified to give this lecture, and the club is anticipating one of the finest days in its history. The usual rule regarding visitors will obtain.

THE presentation of a bouquet of carnations and ferns and a volume, "The Balanced Life," by Clarence Lathbury, from the state honorary president, Mrs. Addison, to the present president, Mrs. Brown, was a pleasing feature of the occasion. The state work seems to be progressing well, new unions reported and the educational work in medal contests is particularly successful.

AT AN enthusiastic meeting of the Arleta Mothers' and Teachers' club last Friday it was unanimously voted to join the state federation. This is right in line with the most progressive mothers' clubs of the country. There is not a subject discussed, not a movement inaugurated by the mothers' clubs that does not duplicate

get as many as possible to enter the contest.

On last Wednesday evening, the club members were favored by the presence of R. F. Robinson, our county superintendent of schools, who came in response to an invitation from the club and gave a most interesting and helpful talk, setting forth the advantages to the individual of work out in the open, and the cooperation with others in the development of living and growing things. He also showed how the working out of the ideal of the individual is the underlying force which causes the progress of the community and the world. Professor Robinson also gave some valuable suggestions as to means and methods of gardening in order to secure best results.

Success to the Sacajawea club! May it ever continue to work and grow.

IT is very difficult for the average man to think of a woman's career, except in terms of his own interest. In other words, he has the idea that woman was made to be man's helpmeet, that she was made to help him do what he wants to do. He cannot conceive of his being made as a helpmeet for her, to help her to carry out her ambition, unless it is that of a housekeeper. It does not even occur to him that she could have an ambition welling up within her, that a principle is involved—their call which runs in her own blood, and a yearning to express it in some vocation as well as in her home.

I do not believe that the Creator has limited one half of the human race practically to one occupation, while the other half has the choice of a thousand. "But," many of our men readers will say, "is there any grander profession in the world than that of home-making? Can anything be more stimulating, more elevating than home-making and the rearing of children? How can such a vocation be narrowing, monotonous?" My only answer would be, "Let these men try this kind of life themselves."

Of course it is grand, there is nothing grander in the universe than the work of a true wife, a noble mother. But it would require the constitution of a Hercules an infinitely greater patience than that of a Job, to endure such work with almost no change or outside variety, year in and year out, as multitudes of women and mothers do. The average man does not appreciate how almost devoid of incentives to broadening ideas, to liberal education, to liberal growth, the home life of many women is—Orison Sweet Marden, in Success Magazine.

THE Chaminade club is the only one in the south—perhaps the only one in the country—that has started a "Matron's musical contest." It has arranged with the Mississippi Chautauqua assembly for such a contest to be held at the meeting of the assembly at Crystal Springs next July. The contest is opened to married women throughout the state. Two prizes will be given, one for a piano selection and one for a vocal solo. The Chaminade club has held a musicale with an admission fee to raise money for a musical library to be owned by the club, and is doing many other things to advance the musical interests of the state.

THE Women's Press club has held its most interesting meetings, this winter. The last one addressed by Colonel Miller on the poems of Sam Simpson was of such interest that many have expressed the desire to hear him again, and doubtless the club will arrange to have it repeated.

Mrs. Addison, president of the club, is a writer and lecturer on "Social Work" both as to economics and the ethics. Her lecture on "Social Progress" is a study of the social teaching of Carlisle, Ruskin and Henry George, with brief reference to the work of Mazzini. Her "Barbarians Around Old New England" can scarcely fall to be of great interest, as so many years of her life were spent there, Boston having been her former home. We understand that her services are available to our clubs in general and her list of subjects can be obtained from her.

THE Groundhog Story. From the Housekeeper.

February 2, or Candlemas day, was a favorite holiday, marked by public gaiety and ceremonies in Europe during the middle ages. It is still marked there by the closing of banks and offices, but not otherwise outside of the reading of church services. In the Feast of the Purification of the Virgin, and was first instituted by Pope Sergius about the year 684 A. D. The popular name of the day is derived from the early custom of lighting up the churches with candles, and carrying them in procession on this festival.

As to the weather superstition that gives to Candlemas the name of "groundhog day," that is a world wide

able. In Germany it is the badger that breaks his winter nap on this day to essay the fabled task of weather prophecy; in France and Switzerland it is the marmot, in England the hedgehog.

This mining center has suddenly become a scene of great activity. The reason is that this is one of the greatest copper fields, has acquired large mining rights. Over \$1,000,000 has already been expended in buying land and preparing to produce copper on a large scale.

The greater part of the native population of the town is in the employ of this American company. It is hard to get any other kind of labor, for North Americans and European find life exceedingly trying at this great altitude, and most of the imported employees do not remain long at the mines. Newcomers are constantly succeeding them.

The altitude also gives rise to certain difficulties in smelting the ore, but science and energy are backed by money and all difficulties are gradually overcome.

A wonderful change is coming over the region. Just as the North Americans came in the railroad reached Cerro de Pasco. The train has now replaced the pack mule over the Andes.

The new managers have installed furnaces and electrical appliances for the primitive mining methods hitherto employed. With new machinery, better devices, higher wages, better food and incessant push they are stamping new conditions upon the life and mining industry of this famous center.

Last year the Americans shipped 20,152,000 pounds of copper to the United States and they now expect rapidly to increase the output (it reaches at least 75,000,000 pounds a year.

German Students More Temperate.

From the Baltimore American.

"When I was a student at Heidelberg 25 years ago, the amount of beer the students consumed was something astonishing," said J. N. Osborn of St. Louis.

"In fact many of them drank to excess and the fellow who could put away the biggest quantity was a sort of hero."

"Now all that has changed as my son, who is studying at Heidelberg, writes me. He says that while a good many of the students still use beer, a goodly number are treading the new path of wholesome swilling of the old-fashioned tonic. I think that everybody will be glad to know that sobriety has taken the place of intemperance among the young men at one of the foremost seats of learning in the world."

cate the work of womens' clubs. Most club women are mothers or women of mature years, and are bringing into their work their rich and broad experience. Why, then, should not the mothers' and teachers' club come in and participate in the greater work that can be done by strength of numbers.

It is hoped that the progressive spirit of the Arleta club will be contagious and that the many mothers' and teachers' clubs of the city and state will join hands with the state organization, and together they can accomplish far more than, alone, struggling for the same results.

SURELY "the world do move!" Here comes the report from Ohio that, growing out of the recent annual conference of the state congress of mothers, a "fathers' congress" has been organized and it has gone so far that they, too, have had a state congress of fathers' convention—and within a month after the organization was formed. The subjects considered were "The Father, His Home, His Boy," with such subtitles as "The Municipality as a Father," "The Father as a Home Maker," "The Comradeship of the Father." Participating in the congress, it is said, were some of the most prominent men and educators, churchmen and statesmen in the state.

land, with a permanent population, is perched so high above the sea as Cerro de Pasco.

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Good for Everybody.

Mr. Norman K. Coulter, a prominent architect, in the Delbert building, San Francisco, says: "I fully endorse all that has been said of Electric Bitters as a tonic medicine. It is good for everybody. It corrects stomach, liver and kidney disorders in a prompt and efficient manner and builds up the system." Electric Bitters is the best spring medicine ever sold over a druggist's counter; as a blood purifier it is unequalled. 50c, at Skidmore Drug Co.