

American Fashions

By Lillian Young.

Charmeuse, in all the beautiful colors it may be had in continues to be the most favored and adaptable fabric for the silk afternoon street or calling costume. This fabric is due to its ability to drape well and also to the real beauty of the material. Afternoon costumes which are made with a removable tunic will be found most practical, for in this way they can be worn on the street with the tunic jacket or in the house with just the skirt and a bolero or chiffon blouse.

The sketch shows a calling costume made in this manner with the removable tunic-jacket built on lines of Russian blouse persuasion. Jade green charmeuse is used in its fashioning, the only trimming being some heavy embroidery done on the blouse in soft tone and rows of small silver buttons with loops of silver soutache braid.

The blouse is rather loose and cut with dropped shoulders, into which the long sleeves are set under a corded cuff. A little below the elbow the sleeve is dart-fitted, leaving a little puff of gathers at the top of the dart, and the dart-ends are covered by a row of the silver buttons. There are turned back cuff tabs and a round, turned back collar of white batiste. The skirt part of the tunic extends below the blouse and runs straight around the back, with the fronts crossing each other in a diagonal line. The line of closing describes two points, one above the belt and one below, and these are filled in with embroidery. The buttons are set on the opposite side in a straight line, with rows of soutache braid on the edge. It is a very odd and pretty method of fastening.

The skirt has its front edges crossing each other diagonally and draped from the waist down across the sides and back. The opening at the feet is filled in with a section of self material.

A small hat to match has the crown of jade charmeuse and a turned back brim of straw trimmed with a wreath of pansies.



Calling costume with removable tunic jacket.

SCHOOL ENTERS COMMUNITY LIFE

Progressiveness of Richmond District Is Reflected in Educational Institution.

If the Richmond school continues to grow as it has done the past year, there will be an urgent need for at least four new classrooms next fall. The school was started four years ago with an attendance of 80 pupils. Today the attendance is 500.

The progressiveness of the neighborhood is the cause of the remarkable growth of the school. Up to date street improvements, good, substantial residences and a general spirit of civic pride are the principal features of the Richmond district.

The Richmond school boasts a very flourishing "Mother-Teachers" circle which works in harmony with the principal and teachers in all matters pertaining to school work. It has done splendid work in bringing the teachers and pupils closer together, and their influence is remarkable throughout the district. The club consists of more than 100 members.

Athletic work plays a prominent part in the school life. The boys have organized a baseball team and are practicing daily, so that they may be ready to compete in the interscholastic league. The girls organized a basketball team yesterday and are very enthusiastic. An outdoor basketball court has been installed.

Garden work is creating more interest at present than any other one branch of the school work. More than 100 boys and girls have already signed up for the garden contest. In addition to the regular school garden contest it is planned to have a local exhibit at the school.

In connection with the school garden work, the classes are now organizing agricultural clubs. Principal O. R. Dinwiddie says that the garden work will be held on the most practical lines, and not only will the pupils be required to do their work thoroughly, but they will also be required to write compositions on the work. He believes that the compositions will be the most effective part of the garden work.

The school has an orchestra of four pieces, which plays at all school functions and entertainments. It does splendid work and helps materially in the social life of the school. Another musical feature of the school is the music classes which meet every Monday noon. Sing one half hour every Monday and sing songs in the assembly hall to entertain guests. Every pupil in the school participates in the singing.

"We are trying to make the school the center of all social and civic functions," said the principal, O. R. Dinwiddie, yesterday. "It does splendid work and helps materially in the social life of the school. Another musical feature of the school is the music classes which meet every Monday noon. Sing one half hour every Monday and sing songs in the assembly hall to entertain guests. Every pupil in the school participates in the singing."

ELEMENT OF PLAY ESSENTIAL TO WELFARE OF COMMUNITY, DECLARES SOCIAL WORKER

Mrs. Stella Walker Durham Tells What Recreation Means in Broad Sense.

By V. W.

Portland has no more ardent or vigorous supporter in its various advance movements, particularly those pertaining to the moral and physical betterment of its people, than Mrs. Stella Walker Durham.

Beside her youth, she has a breadth of outlook, a sympathy towards an interest in the progressive issues of today, such as is ordinarily found in women of middle life only.

To mention Mrs. Durham's name suggests an effort to help others.

"What first aroused your interest in the unfortunate, particularly in children?" I asked.

"One must know things from the inside before they can really be interested in them," answered Mrs. Durham. "And as you well know there is no one who gets on the inside of things as does the newspaper writer. I was doing the yellowest sort of newspaper work for the Scripps people of St. Louis, and I got out on all the awful, harrowing things imaginable, because the city editor had an idea that I could write what is known in newspaper parlance as 'sob stuff.' It was during those years that I saw so much that was sickening and heartrending. I used to wish that I might do something to help better conditions, but my opportunity didn't come just then even for me to do my little share."

"How did it finally come?" I queried.

"I had long wanted to visit Oregon and so a few months before the opening of the Lewis and Clark exposition I called on Governor Volk and asked him for a special commission to represent Missouri at the exposition. I must tell you on what conditions I got the promise of the appointment. Governor Volk's workshop at the exposition was good story and so when I called upon him he told me that his appointments were all going to the people who could tell good stories. And the one that tells the best stories will get the best appointments," he declared. "So Mrs. Walker you come back to me in a month and tell me three stories, and if they are good enough I will consider the appointment."

"Of course the idea was absurd and doubly so in my case because I never could tell a funny story and the governor knew it. But I determined to live up to the requirements insofar as possible, so on the appointed day I made my appearance at the capitol and told my three stories. The governor never moved a muscle, but I—well, I got the appointment and so came to Oregon and I have been here most of the time since."

"And now that I have my home here and have my time to do as I like with it, I am beginning to realize some of those hopes that had their beginnings in my newspaper days."

Active Uplift Work.

Ever since her residence here Mrs. Durham has been prominently identified with various social service movements. She is vice president of the Professional Woman's League and a member of the Consumers' League and was active in the crusades for pure milk and for the minimum wage law. Recently she has been made an assistant secretary for the Playground and Recreation Association of America and it was she who inspired Portland's first annual Easter egg hunt and assisted materially in carrying it out.

In speaking of the great playground and recreation movement with which she has just identified herself, Mrs. Durham said:

"The work of the Playground and Recreation Association of America has



Mrs. Stella Walker Durham.

to do in a large sense with the leisure time of the people. Its activities cover a wide range. We encourage the building, equipment and supervision of playgrounds. We believe in the work of the boy scouts and campfire girls. We are encouraging tennis and amateur baseball, and we are just now, in this branch, organizing walking clubs. We also encourage gardening for both old and young as one of the finest forms of recreation. We have a festival committee that has for its special purpose the planning of celebrations by all the people of the important holidays of the year. We hope, by and by, to arrange for music in the parks in which the people will have more than a passive part. Another feature that we are planning for the parks will be demonstration lectures on horticultural subjects. We seek to bring about a wider use of the parks and of the school houses by all the people. We try especially to encourage every manner of wholesome outdoor activity. In all our work we cooperate with the schools, the public library and the park board.

"The recreation movement has grown out of a realization of the necessity for a nation-wide concern in the play life of the people for the sake of the health and morality of the nation. The people who are making the fight against tuberculosis, those who are pleading for social purity and those who seek to lessen juvenile delinquency and adult crime, are all finding that the surest way to prevent disease and crime is to provide ample opportunity for wholesome recreation."

Recreation Essential.

"The idea of the recreation movement is not to prohibit people from doing things that they should not do, but to provide opportunity for them to do the things they should do for their own best development. A child does not play in the gutter if there is a clean sand pile available, and the adolescent boy does not 'shoot craps' in a back alley if there is a baseball field on which it is his privilege to play. A girl does not frequent a tawdry dance hall because she prefers it to a more wholesome place but because it offers the

most of light and cheer that in her ignorance and lack of opportunity for better things she knows how to get. The negative theory of trying to make people good by forbidding them to do the things that in somebody else's estimation are bad, seems to me to be all wrong.

"You see, I am not a reformer, I never have felt a call to reform anybody, not even myself, but, oh, the great need for bringing a little opportunity for real living into the lives of so many people.

"Don't you wonder sometimes if the whole world has forgotten that the master said, 'I am come that they might have life and that they might have it more abundantly?'"

"There has never been a period in history when the play spirit was so little considered. In the classical city of Athens it was through the play life of the people—through the national games—that the Greeks were brought to a higher state of physical development than has been attained by any nation since. The Romans, too, had their games in which feats of strength played an important part. In medieval times there were pageants and tournaments. The modern world has organized labor to a very high degree and play not at all.

"I like to think of the meaning of recreation in the derivative sense of the word—to re-create, to make anew. In an ideal sense the hours of leisure of the individual should be occupied in making anew his mind and body to fit them for his hours of work. If this is the ideal for the individual, why not for the community?"

row even the callboy has forgotten your name."

Paul Rubens, author of "The Sunshine Girl" and "Hook of Holland," has called Charles Frohman an acceptance of Mr. Frohman's proposition for Mr. Rubens' most musical comedy, of which the book and part of the score are already finished. Mr. Rubens calls his new musical piece "The X-ray Girl," the principal character is that of a young French-American girl who sees through everybody. "The X-ray Girl" will be presented both in New York and London.

Miss Anna Wheaton has been added to the roster of the Gilbert & Sullivan Festival company, which is now singing "The Beggar Student" in New York. The company is the same, with a few other additions, which presented some Gilbert & Sullivan operas in Portland last September. The organization will be on route again next season.

"Fanny's First Play," George Bernard Shaw's satirical comedy was given its two hundred and fiftieth performance last night at William Collier's theatre, New York.

Alvin E. Giles, treasurer of the Advance Motion Picture company in Chicago, has furnished interesting data on the growth of the motion picture business. "At the present time," says Mr. Giles, "the American people are spending \$500,000,000 daily on motion picture shows. Every day in the United States more than 5,000,000 people go to see moving picture shows and spend usually one hour. There are at least 30,000 of these show houses in the United States and the increase averages from 30 to 70 a week. There are in the United States 500,000 persons engaged directly or indirectly in the moving picture business. The business represents an investment of \$200,000,000."

Oil cloth, when used to cover tables, will last longer if the tables first be covered with paper, well rubbed with machine oil, to keep the underside of the oilcloth moist.

IN STAGELAND

Reviewers of vaudeville in New York city have kind words for Willard Mack since Margie Hambeau, and also for Catherine Counsell, all well known in Portland. Mack and Hambeau are at Keith's Alhambra in "Kick In," a sketch of the underworld. Miss Counsell is offering "The Birthday Present" at Keith's Union Square.

The Tacoma, leading theatre in Tacoma, has been given over to the "movies." Licensed staff will be shown until October 1, at least.

"Fame, when all is told, what does it come to?" soliloquizes the chorus girl. "The rouge from last night, doesn't last longer than last night. By tomor-

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WHITE SLAVERY PROSECUTIONS TOUCH ONE PHASE OF GIRLS' WELFARE PROBLEM

By J. W. Hill.

Since the Mann white slave law went into effect in 1910 federal authorities have established a record in the matter of prosecutions. In less than three years 48 indictments have been returned by United States grand juries, the indictments resulting in two acquittals, five dismissals and 42 convictions. Oregon stands first among all the states in the number of years imprisonment imposed and second only to Michigan in the number of convictions secured. And yet those in position to know say that government activity against the white slavers touches only one phase of a big social problem affecting the welfare of girls.

Charles F. Pray, special agent of the department of justice, who has had charge of most of the investigations, says the purpose of the government, limited as it is to cases involving interstate traffic, is to get the white slaver out of business on the theory that nothing good can be said of him. But hampered by constitutional limitations, the national government is unable to strike at the root of the evil. It cannot step in and protect the girl before she has gone wrong, except by putting as many white slavers as possible behind the bars.

Walter H. Evans, who before becoming district attorney of Multnomah county was for five years assistant United States district attorney, in which position he prosecuted many of the white slave cases, said he was convinced that neither state nor federal laws alone can solve the problem of keeping girls from going wrong. The solution, according to Mr. Evans, lies with the parents. State and federal governments can assist by imprisoning undesirable persons, thus removing them from society and furnishing an object lesson to others of the kind.

"We have come to look with abhorrence upon the white slaver," said Mr. Evans, "but when you come right down to it, I don't know as there is very much difference between the man who induces a girl to lead an immoral life so that he may live upon her earnings, and the man who leads a girl into immorality to satisfy his own desire. But there may be a distinction without a difference. I am not speaking of what may be classed as 'white slavery'—that is, of men of mature years who deliberately take advantage of inexperience.

"This office will do what it can to punish offenders and will cooperate with the federal authorities in white slave matters, but the welfare of the girl lies primarily with the parents. Girls are allowed to get away from their mothers in thought, conduct and confidence. I seldom get hold of a case where I do not feel justified in lecturing the parents. In some communities more attention is paid to livestock than to girls.

"The cases of two 16-year-old girls brought into this office last week are to the point. Each had been allowed to keep company with an older man; the parents failing to exercise any sort of supervision. Both girls are to become mothers, and when I talked plainly to the mother of one girl her reply was, 'Well, I thought he was a nice man.' Parents have no right to take anything for granted. They need not be suspicious of their daughters, but they must recognize the fact that young girls are impressionable and lack experience."

Mr. Evans said that the minimum wage law may minimize the danger of some girls going wrong and thus becoming the prey of white slavers, but his observation convinced him that there is just as good a sense of morality and decency among wage earners as there is among any other class. He is for punishing the deliberate girl wrecker to the full extent of the law, not in the hope of bettering the individual girl's lot, but as a means of ridding the community of men dangerous to it.

While all girls who go wrong do not become victims of the white slaver, he depends upon the young, the impressionable and the inexperienced making a mistake.

Many Girls Unmoral.

"My observation has been that some girls are unmoral," said Mr. Pray. "This class comes largely from the immigrant population, and they enter white slavery as a matter of choice, saying they like the life. Their state of mind is ana-

stomous to that of a class of men with morals so perverted that they apparently don't know when they are doing wrong. The immoral class is recruited in various ways. Take the young woman of weak character whose shame has become known. She sinks from sight and must support herself. Greed for gaudy finery and lack of moral forces to protect their womanhood accounts for many.

"The white slaver's standing among people of his kind depends upon the number of women he delivers, and so he cannot rely entirely upon the easy victims. He frequents public places where young girls are allowed to go unattended and there rounds up recruits. He employs various methods, all based upon the plan of first getting the girl to compromise herself."

Mr. Pray said he had never heard of a case in Oregon of a girl being forced into immorality in the manner recently testified to before the Illinois vice commission, but he has known of many girls being held as hostages because of debts contracted for fine clothes when they entered upon their new lives.

"Convictions of white slavers are made difficult by limitations of the law, a general understanding among the women that they will lose caste if they furnish evidence, and because the white slavers are becoming more shrewd in their operations," he said. "They close the mouths of the women by marrying them, they no longer travel together and in many ways make it a tedious job to get evidence that will convict. Jealousy is one of the strong motives we have to induce women to testify, and we have secured a number of convictions by feeding the jealousy of women."

Mr. Pray said that most of the white slave convictions had involved women already fallen, but he cited a few cases where the girls were virtuous before they fell under the wiles of the white slavers.

While Mr. Pray and Mr. Evans agreed that it is practically impossible to stamp out white slavery under present conditions affecting the lives of girls, they did not agree as to the better method of regulation. Mr. Pray urged a restricted district with the sale of intoxicating liquor absolutely prohibited anywhere within the district or adjacent to it. Mr. Evans objected to a restricted district on the ground that it would prove a breeder of graft and give landlords a monopoly of a profitable business.

The Ragtime Muse

Time's Changes.

I saw him gently bid her
Three times a fond farewell,
And as the train still lingered
Again his love he'll tell.

Old Jones, who shared my car seat—
Took most of it, in truth—
Looked on me scornfully
To see the foolish way.

But, ah, I can remember—
Before he was so fat,
Or any barren country
Was bounded by his hat.

How long it used to take him
To bid one girl good-by,
Though I have no question,
His partings are more dry.

One night her father told him,
To tell the milkman surely
To leave a single quart.

But years—ah, me—work changes;
Just now I hear him say:
"When I was young like that kid
I didn't act that way."

Out of Mouths of Babes

Teacher—"Now, Tommy, what change takes place when water freezes?"
Small Tommy—"A change in price."

Uncle Bob—"What is a patriot, Willie?"
Willie—"A patriot is a boy who would rather miss seeing a game than go in on a ball knocked over the fence by the visiting team."

Teacher—"How many zones has the earth, Johnny?"
Johnny—"Five."
Teacher—"Correct. Name them."
Johnny—"Temperate, intemperate, canal, horrid and ozone."

"Now, Stella," said the minister, who was dining with the family, to the little daughter, "would you rather be beautiful or good?"
"Well," replied the little miss, "I'd rather be beautiful, then I could repent later."

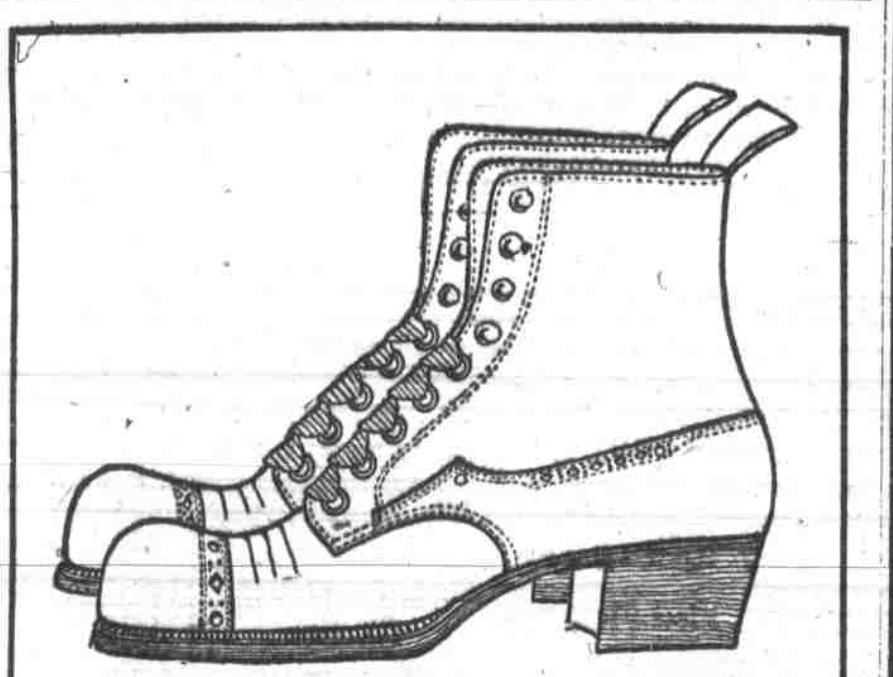
MRS. HAWKINS TALKS AT CLINTON-KELLY

The Parent-Teachers' circle of the Clinton Kelly school met Wednesday afternoon in the assembly hall of the school. Mrs. Hawkins, president of the Portland council, addressed the mem-

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