

COURTSHIP REFORMS. Views of Professor of Sociology on This Family Subject.

Idea in regard to some reforms in the customs of courtship, in "Social Duties Relating to the Family," are presented by Dr. Charles Richmond Henderson, of the University of Chicago, in the current issue of "The Biblical World."

"Courtship is a recognition of the freedom and personal rights of woman," he says, "for where marriage is decided by force, where the wife is bought from the parents like a cow, or where she is compelled to marry to secure a fortune from a rich lord, there her personality is not respected. Compulsory marriage is a mark of low civilization, and in fashionable society there is sometimes a return to barbarism. The offer of a title as purchase price of youth and wealth is on this level of a lower and earlier stage of culture. Our ancestors sold and bought wives openly and without shame; perhaps we may still observe what historians and naturalists call survival. There is a nobler way. Young persons of both sexes should be taught, for they will not otherwise duly think of it, that the conscious effort of a young man to win a young woman in courtship is a step toward marriage, the union of one man and one woman, in which the merry hour may properly be passed in the genial society of others without any purpose of marriage; but courtship, if it is honest, upright, Christian, is a series of acts intended to end in the establishment of a family. If it is not that, it is false, cruel, selfish, and must end in sorrow of some degree and kind."

"In the light of the facts and of the ideal of courtship, one can judge certain kinds of conduct which are only too common, although they are not always adopted with a deliberate purpose to injure or deceive. Flirting is a too familiar mode of attracting attention and winning love, perhaps only to cast it aside. The cruelty of insincere encouragement to declarations of love, whether by man or woman, is unspeakable. Why should a sacred trust be treated as a game, and the heart of a woman necessary to the mind and its roots deep in the earth, only to pluck it out, bleeding away its life, and leave it to perish? Is there anything honorable in the boast of ' conquests'?"

"Falling in love is sometimes praised as a virtue, and often considered natural and harmless. And it is not to be denied that the mutual admiration by which two young persons are sometimes at their first meeting, and which is strongly attracted to one another may be the beginning of a pure and permanent love. True, rational Christian love in married persons includes a solemn purpose to perform the duties of marriage, and to endure its trials in view of the importance of marriage to society. A proverb condenses in a brief phrase the wisdom of ages: 'Marriage in haste and you will repent at leisure.' Extravagance during the time of courtship may be checked by sensible girls. It may not be wise for a young man to seek the companionship of a woman whose demands upon his purse are more than he can honestly meet. Not seldom are moral lapses in business due to the temptation of young men entrusted with money to use what does not belong to them in purchasing flowers, paying for carriage hire, and other expenses of a kind which will not be met. Without attempting to answer them, we may start these inquiries: Why should a girl accept costly presents from one who is not her husband? Is it not questionable taste? Is it not something akin to begging? Does a wise woman like to think that she is being hired with money to give her love?"

"The young people should conduct themselves during the period of courtship after the promise of marriage is a problem to which too little careful thought has been given. It ought to be seriously considered by parents, teachers and young people who value purity, unspotted reputation and religious obligation. Engaged persons have made a serious vow, and ordinarily they should endeavor to keep it. There is a strong reason for breaking off the relation. But engagement is not actual marriage in reality, morals or law. Not involving the duties of marriage, it cannot give the rights of marriage. In some countries engagement is often regarded as equivalent to marriage, especially among workmen in crowded tenement houses, and this leads to many scandals and tragedies, from which the woman suffers most of the evil without having legal protection. Modesty and dignity do not dampen strong affection, but make the light burn brighter into old age."

VALUE OF COURTSHIP.

"The period of courtship is an opportunity for discrimination, selection, reason. Hence it should not begin too early in life. Sometimes a temporary time of separation, for reflection and comparison, is of value. It may help the young people to make the lifetime with greater satisfaction. The conclusion of this period is but a new beginning. Love has illusions; but it idealizes its object; it transforms the shallow, pretty girl into a creature of majesty and character; it causes the man to look up to her in the brilliant figure of a girl in a mist magnified a thousand diameters of moral greatness. Courtship is made all the more frivolous by the current mode of speaking and thinking as if marriage can be lightly dissolved, then a mistake in selecting a wife or accepting a husband, it is imagined, will not prove very serious. But a courtship which does not mean fidelity for life is like a rose with a worm eating out its heart, like a tree growing in scant soil. The very idea of divorce, covertly and outwardly, is a degradation of undying devotion, not only endangers the stability of marriage, but degrades courtship itself, and turns the solemn vows of lovers into a heartless hypocrisy. A tactless lurks in every word of affection and robs the happiest and sweetest moment of all the fresh bloom of sentiment. The very phrase 'trial marriages,' recently made popular, is a rank poison. Marriages of criminals are all 'trial marriages,' as those of honest and virtuous are. Even a hint of descending to the gutter regions for a rule of life is a disgrace and a degradation."

"In the stage of courtship wise and good young women have great educational power. Let us have possession enough to think and to reject from our friendly companionship young men who are in temperate, unclean, guilty of 'sowing wild oats,' profane, coarse; and the next generation, if it is numerous, would reflect more lustre on the republic. The woman who marries a man to reform him has taken a viper to warm at her heart. The goal of a millionaire is likely to imagine that he need not be virtuous because he can gain the hand of a good woman on account of his riches. The divorce courts are witnesses of tragedies arising from such blunders on both sides. A family is a poor substitute for the happiness of a rational marriage."

"Honest courtship, the offer and acceptance of a friendship which means marriage, should lead young persons to prepare for marriage. For the young woman this means, in addition to the modest, pure and chaste which every wise mother teaches her daughter and casts about her as an angelic mantle of protection, an acquisition of the knowledge and training of a home maker. This part of the preparation includes all possible general culture which makes a woman capable of sympathizing through a long life with the broad industrial, economic and political interests of a man; it includes all possible acquaintance with literature and art which may give rational, worthy and inspiring diversion and recreation to minds weary and wearied with monotonous grind and rapping contacts; it means the power to keep a house wholesome, clean, tidy with a touch of beauty, and not exceed the income of the home. It includes the knowledge and the training which are necessary to feed and care for the infant and young child, the normal issue of a marriage formed for social ends."

"The preparation of a young man for marriage must be of body, mind, spirit. He must be prepared to earn an income sufficient to support a wife and children. Personally he should be able and should furnish reasonable proof to the father of his fiancée, or, if the father is dead, to her mother, that he is free from all form of communicable disease. Some day this may be demanded by the State when the general public is protected by the frightful ravages of contagious and hereditary diseases, and the moral courage to apply an effective and speedy remedy. But more important as one means of hastening its coming, every young man who would win his wife's best effort to enforce such a requirement should have the means of instruction, persuasion and influence."

"THEIR WAY. 'Pre-are you on speaking terms with Maids? Yes—No. We only kiss—Illustrated Daily Tribune."

AGAINST UNEQUAL PAY. REMARKABLE ORGANIZATION OF TEN THOUSAND WOMEN TEACHERS.

Interborough Association States Its Reasons for Waging War Against Present Salary Schedule.

In the Interborough Association of Women Teachers, the women of the public school system of greater New York have developed an organization of ten thousand members, which is pledged and committed to the principle that the position should carry the salary in the school service. The injustices of the present salary schedule have been felt for years by these ten thousand women; but until the present organization was effected it was impossible for them to act as a unit. To-day the strength, energy and intelligence of every individual member are being utilized to a given end. Unity of action has been established and the result is a campaign that has astonished the community and roused public conscience. The tremendous energy and devotion of these women and their thousands of friends have also created a moral force and an intelligent power that is to be recognized and that must be reckoned with by civic organizations, politicians and political parties.

The present schedule of salaries provides that women having the same academic qualifications, the same experience, the same grade of work and receiving the same commendation from school authorities shall receive a salary compensation from 30 to 40 per cent less than men. The most glaring differences are found in the elementary schools, where the woman starts at \$800—the man at \$900; the woman receives an annual increment of \$40—the man \$105. After thirteen years of service, according to the above schedule, the men receive just 100 per cent more salary than the women, although all other conditions have remained the same. In order to correct these abuses the Interborough Association tried many times to reach the local authorities.

HISTORY OF THE MOVEMENT.

During the week of March 5th, 1906, a communication was sent to Secretary Palmer of the Board of Education asking for a hearing. At the following meeting of the Board of Education the By-Laws Committee asked to be excused from consideration of the matter. Work with the individual members was then attempted, and every Commissioner of Education who could be reached was interviewed on the subject of equalization. During the week of Dec. 8, 1906, a committee of the Interborough Association waited upon the City Superintendent of Schools. On Jan. 2, 1907, the Interborough again asked for a hearing. This time it was granted and the date set for Jan. 18. On Jan. 17 a committee called upon the President of the Board of Education. About the same time a committee, waited upon several members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and was divided by some to appeal to Albany. Certain prominent citizens concurred in this suggestion, but the teachers decided to await the result of the hearing.

On Jan. 18, 1907, only two members out of forty-six commissioners attended the hearing involving the interests of 12,847 teachers. Two meetings of the Board of Education succeeded the hearing, but no report was made by the By-Laws Committee. The Interborough had positive though unofficial notice that the report might be indefinitely delayed; but when given it would be unfavorable. Then it was decided to appeal to the State Legislature. On Feb. 13, 1907, the By-Laws Committee reported itself "unable to make any definite suggestion." The same report admitted "that changes might profitably be made in the present schedules, but found it impossible to suggest such changes without a declaration of money could be appropriated by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment."

In the same report the By-Laws Committee declared a debt in the following words: "The revenues derived from the three mills provision of the Revised Charter, as amended by Chapter 43 of the Laws of 1903, do not suffice to pay teachers at the rates now provided in the so-called Davis law (Chapter 201, Laws of 1900). Recourse to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for additions thereto being necessitated." On March 12, 1907, it is on record as wishing for more funds, either to discharge the declared deficit or to adjust salaries, because the "proposed four mill tax would certainly give too much money." Up to date this bill has acted as a little comedy now being played at the corner of Park Avenue and 59th Street.

OPPOSITION. The only opposition has come from a small majority of the 1,700 men in the school system, and the psychology of this opposition is easily explained. These gentlemen fear lest the new school law be mandatory and a blessing as such. The amendment must necessarily be mandatory and will also prove a blessing.

APPROPOS. Of the above, the following quotation from an address of the City Superintendent, delivered in Milwaukee in 1905 are cited. Dr. Maxwell says, "The best means hitherto found to enable the state to reinforce without discouraging local authorities is the enactment by its legislative branch of laws laying down minimum requirements and making of such laws its educational officers, which shall embrace at least the following provisions: A minimum salary for the teachers that shall in some degree commensurate with their training," etc.

COST. The cost of the proposed law has been carefully estimated at about six million dollars, and at no hearing either before the local School Board or the Senate or Assemblies Cities Committee has a single taxpayer or tax-paying organization protested. Instead, the advocates of the proposed legislation are in receipt of endorsements from hundreds of thousands of voters and taxpayers, to say nothing of the following organizations:

Central Federated Union, Central Labor Union, Typographical Union No. 6, Independence League of the Twelfth Assembly District, Independence League of the First Assembly District, Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Club, Sixth Assembly District Regular Democratic Association, Twenty-fourth Ward Board of Trade, Brooklyn; Alpha Republican Club, Women High School Teachers' Association, Association of Janitor-Engineers, Interborough Association of Women Teachers, Brooklyn Teachers' Association. The following named associations, etc., also in favor of the principle of "equal pay": Public Education Association, New York City Teachers' Association, Brooklyn Class Teachers' Organization, Society of Women Teachers of Brooklyn, Queens Teachers' Association, Phalo Club, Optima Club, Flatbush Taxpayers' Association, New York Federation of Women's Clubs, Political League of Self-Supporting Women. The bill has been amended several times—the last amendment is to meet the objection of immediate cost. The resources of the city would not permit its operation before January 1st, 1908, without an issue of Revenue Bonds. This was thought to be impracticable. To introduce into the Assembly the Bill Bill, which re-establishes the rate of 1903 and which provide the funds necessary for the operation of the law contemplated in the McCarran-Conklin Bill.

NO REDUCTION IN SALARIES.

It has been objected that the proposed law would reduce men teachers' salaries. The Davis law provides three minimum salaries for men: (a) "No male teachers in said elementary school shall receive less than \$900 per annum; (b) no male teachers in classes of the grades of the last two years of said schools shall, after twelve years' service, receive less than \$2,160 per annum; (c) no male teachers of the graduating class shall, after ten years' service, receive less than \$2,400 per annum. It will be seen by the above that no provision is made for the salary of men in grades below the last two years of elementary schools. In making schedules under the Davis law, the Board of Education has made the only exception to provisions of said law by making schedule 6, which permits the board to pay a man, even if placed in kindergarten, \$900 for the first year and \$2,160 in the thirtieth year. In fixing a minimum of \$1,740 after nine years' service in a boys' class if fourth, fifth or sixth years (see Conklin bill), or a minimum of \$1,525 after eight years of service (see McCarran bill), the Interborough Association holds that no man's salary will be reduced, but notice is served on the men in grades below those of the last two years that unless after eight or nine years' service of lower grade they are promoted to a higher grade to continue the annual increase of \$165 if a minimum of \$2,160 is reached. Moreover, the bill carries the provision that no salary now paid to any member of the supervising or teaching staff shall be reduced by the operation of this section."

ANXIETY OF MEN TEACHERS.

The men teachers have recently become very anxious for the welfare of the women in the lower grades. For seven years the men have been willing to take from \$300 to \$900 per annum more than the women. Now they fairly tremble lest one woman may get more than another. This concern on the part of the men carries its own commentary. It would be well for them to provide more just schedules.

MORAL AND ECONOMIC ISSUES.

In spite of the above objections, the moral and economic issues seem to have been settled in favor of the women. This in itself might appear an insignificant work when we consider that the contention was based upon convention and tradition, but it becomes a monumental work when we properly measure the strength and power of prejudice and conviction based upon tradition and convention in all ages. This victory alone would justify the Interborough movement, as it changes at once the attitude of the whole community as to the value of woman's work.

MANDATORY LEGISLATION.

Aside from the question of equity and justice, there are certain civic issues that must be considered, the strongest being the contention that all Mandatory Legislation from State authorities is pernicious in the City of New York.

From the Hand Book published by the State Department of Education, we read that the State Board of Regents makes certain provisions for "academic examinations which shall be mandatory only in the last two years of the school course," etc. In pursuance of these provisions we find that the school authorities of greater New York have decided to make a general use of the Regents' Academic Examinations, which shall be mandatory in the last two years of our city high school course. Examinations under above mandatory provisions have been announced for June 17th to 21st, 1907. This announcement becomes very interesting when we know that the local school authorities regard state legislation as "outrageous" and contrary to the principle of Home Rule. Mandatory legislation, as such, becomes less of a bugaboo when made to stand in the open where the lights are full as the shadows may be studied. In the matter of Home Rule it has been suggested that New Yorkers should clear their minds of humbug. If the Legislature can and will enact laws that the city requires, and which local authorities refuse to do, such laws are in every sense in the spirit of real Home Rule.

The present Davis law was bitterly opposed at the time of its enactment. With all its injustices it has proved a blessing to the schools, as it has steadied the system and removed it from the attacks and vagaries of politicians and local civic factions. The McCarran-Conklin bill seeks to amend the Davis law and to correct the injustices in the salary schedules which were based upon discrimination because of sex. The final law was mandatory and a blessing as such. The amendment must necessarily be mandatory and will also prove a blessing.

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DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS. RESTAURANT EIGHTH FL. Simpson-Crawford Co. (Suits Ave. 18 to 20 - Streets. NEW YORK)

A Really Vast Asssemblage of Beautiful Millinery.

Very easy to select your Easter Hat in the Simpson-Crawford Store. The collections are so vast and styles so varied as to encompass the taste of every woman in the land.

Remember—Easter is only twelve days off—don't buy your Easter Hat without viewing our collections.

Particular attention is called to our stocks of Trimmed Street and Dress Hats—original French Hats, copies of French Hats, and creations of our own designers especially suitable for the American woman.

Especially Prepared for To-morrow's Sale:— 200 Women's Trimmed Dress Hats at \$10.

With all the style and good material of a \$15 Hat elsewhere. 150 Young Women's Nacre Braid Hats at \$8.95

Beautifully trimmed with fine French flowers and ribbons. Youthful hats in Polo, Mushroom and Sailor effects.

300 Trimmed Tailor Suit Hats at \$4.98.

These stylish hats were all made and trimmed in our own workrooms—with our own imported feathers and wings, thus insuring an exclusiveness seldom seen in hats at anywhere near our low price for to-morrow.

We are showing over 2,500 Untrimmed French Shapes

for you to choose from. Such an aggregation has never been seen under one roof before, and the most astonishing thing is they are as cheap as Domestic made hats and very much more beautiful. All the shapes used by Paris' most select milliners are here. Note the prices.

\$2.50, \$3.75 and \$4.98 each.

Your attention is also called to our immense stock of Domestic Untrimmed Hats—an assortment unsurpassed in variety and style.

300 Rough Nacre Braid Untrimmed Hats

The scarcest, newest and best Hat for early spring, in several excellent shapes, hand-sewed on wire frames, with double brims. While they last, for only \$1.95.

3,000 Pieces of Nacre Braids at 39c.

A variety of Colors—including tuscan, burnt brown, green and navy—offered at 39c. the piece.

Magnificent Displays of Women's Dress Waists.

We've planned a special Monday showing of Waists, anticipating your desires in the Waist line for Easter. That price makes an important economical factor for your consideration. Particular attention is called to a large collection of new Dress Waists and Blouses of Lingerie, hand-embroidered, Filet Laces, Nets, Messaline

Silks, Taffetas and other Spring materials. Elaborately trimmed Dress Waists of white messaline..... \$11.95

Beautiful Waists of Filet Net in White and Ecu..... \$7.50

Figured and Plain Net Waists in White and Ecu..... \$5.98

About 120 Dressy Lingerie Waists at \$1.75.

Would easily command \$2.95 anywhere.

Another Sale of Women's Perrin Long Gloves.

Another allotment for to-morrow—the second part of a remarkable purchase of Perrin's Gloves, made last Thursday. A purchase that caused considerable agitation in Glove circles. We sold hundreds of pairs Saturday, so remarkable is the pricing. They are

Perrin's Mousquetaire Glace Gloves

In new shades, such as apricot, tan and golden brown. 8-button length, regularly \$2.95, at \$1.59.

12-button length, regularly \$3.95, at \$2.19.

16-button length, regularly \$4.75, at \$2.39.

They are PRIX SEAM SEWN, made in the Perrin Grenoble factory of the finest quality of real kid cape skins. Some of these Gloves have the extra gussets in the arms, really making them four to six inches longer than the average length.

\$3 Pure Silk Stockings, \$1.65. The Greatest Silk Hosiery Sale in Years.

Not a pair in the entire lot of one thousand worth less than \$3. We mean that exactly, for these Stockings are not mill-made, imperfect or of that inferior grade known as "spun silk."

They are absolutely pure silk thread Hosiery, the product of one of the foremost mills in the country. You'll find in the latest colorings, including the new shades of Paquin Tans and evening shades; also the lustrous black—with spliced cotton soles to give them wearing qualities.

The Best Bargain in Hosiery in years—these Pure Silk \$3 Stockings at \$1.65 the pair.

Women's Negligees An Importer's Show Pieces.

They were secured at a price which enables us to quote exactly half the prices he got for the regular garments which these represented.

In this collection will be found Negligee Gowns and Dressing Scaques of French Crepe de Chine, Jap Silk and Challies—beautifully trimmed with fine French Val. Lace and ribbon, in pink, light blue, white and black.

Three \$45 Crepe de Chine Gowns at \$18.

Five \$25 Jap Silk Gowns at \$12.95.

Eighteen \$15 Jap Silk Gowns and Scaques at \$8.95.

Six \$22.50 Jap Silk Gowns and Scaques at \$8.50.

\$2 Gold Jewelry at 95c. Advance Sale of Solid Gold Easter Gifts.

A good opportunity awaits you to-morrow to purchase some handsome jewelry, warranted and guaranteed, suitable for Easter presents.

The offering includes Scarf Pins, French Pearl Ear Screws, The Clasp, Cuff Pins, and Cuff Buttons, with fine cut brilliant diamonds. —A choice assortment expressing the newest ideas of the best jewelers—regular \$2 value to-morrow at 95c.

\$15 solid 14k Gold Rings, with fine brilliant diamond, \$5.

\$15 solid 14k Gold Bracelets, with fine cut brilliant diamond, \$10.50.

\$10 Solid Gold Cuff Buttons, with fine cut brilliant diamond, \$6.50.

Extra Special—Solid 14k Gold Chatelaine Watch and Fleur de Lis Pin, in handsome velvet case—considered everywhere of excellent value at \$15. To-morrow we offer a limited number at only \$10

Important Rug News.

It treats of particular economies in Oriental and Domestic Rugs, in which selection is allowed full scope and savings average a good third the usual prices.

HELP WANTED. YOUNG MAN, 23, desires permanent position...

WOMEN WANTED. YOUNG MAN, 23, in real estate, office of insurance...

WOMEN WANTED. NEAT YOUNG LADY wants any kind of good paying business for confident people...

WOMEN WANTED. SHAMPOONING, scalp massage, by refined, careful young woman for confident people...

WOMEN WANTED. SCALP treatment, shampooing, treated at ladies' residences...

WOMEN WANTED. TYPEWRITER, 20, references. SHAW, experienced (German), wants for July and August...

WOMEN WANTED. TEACHER, experienced (German), wants for July and August...

WOMEN WANTED. YOUNG LADY desires place in Brooklyn, can operate Remington typewriter...

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS WANTED. BUTLER, by competent colored man...

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS WANTED. BUTLER (Swiss), German, single, care of parties...

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS WANTED. BUTLER or USEFUL MAN—By colored man...

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS WANTED. CHEF—French, good cook, experienced. In private family...

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS WANTED. COACHMAN—Married, one child; highest personal references...

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS WANTED. COACHMAN or stableman; Irishman, 28, well educated...

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS WANTED. GARDENER—By German, single, good in vegetables...

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS WANTED. GARDENER—By American, 30, married, one child...

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS WANTED. GARDENER, florist; German, aged 40; single; honest...

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS WANTED. GARDENER, Scotch; married, one child; 30 years experience...

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS WANTED. JAPANESE, first class butler or valet; 28 years experience...

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS WANTED. JAPANESE, reliable and sober; butler and housework...

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS WANTED. JAPANESE, highly experienced, as butler or valet...

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS WANTED. JANITOR, Italian; understands steam, hot water; willing to work on Sunday...

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS WANTED. JANITOR, 30, with small family; plumber and steamfitter...

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS WANTED. JANITOR, by a respectable colored man...

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS WANTED. NURSE—Four years' hospital experience; two years' experience in eye and ear...

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS WANTED. TELEPHONE or assistant to invalid; sixteen years with last employer...

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS WANTED. WAITER only, by colored man, in a first class boarding house...

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS WANTED. WAITER—Experienced in a rush hotel work...

Mrs. Dickinson's Co-operative Employment Bureau.

321 Madison Ave. Tel. 3748-3813. Supplies high class household services...

COOK, first class; work by day or month; first class; 10 years experience...

DAY'S WORK and washing to take home by colored woman...

DAY'S WORK—Washing, ironing or cleaning. Mrs. Levy, 220 East 125th St.

DAY'S WORK—Half day, every Saturday; clean and press gentlemen's clothes...

GENERAL HOUSEWORK in small family; by young woman, has child 1 1/2 years...

HOUSEKEEPER, thoroughly experienced; desires engagement; caring, neat, number one...

HOUSEKEEPER—Intelligent, experienced; in the city; references. H. H. P. O. Box 673, Seymour, Conn.