DECORATE! IS ITS FESTIVAL APPEAL

Retail Merchants' Association Prepares Letter to Urge "Dressing Shop."

PREDICTS FLORAL WEALTH

Huge Bouquet, Portland's Gift to Taft, to Be Prepared Today—U. S. Senators Bourne and Chamberlain to Present Token.

In view of the fact that the Retail Merchants' Association has not been able to arrive at any definite or uniform scheme for general street and store decoration for the Rose Festival, a general appeal by circular letter is being prepared by the management. This incidental part of the annual floral carnival is regarded as one of the most essential features by President Hoyt for the reason that there will be any number of big delegations of prominent visitors here next week.

Quite a number of leading merchants, hotel proprietors and office building managers have already outlined their individual schemes of embellishing their places of business, but the uniformity of design that is desired is wanting. It will, therefore, remain with each business house to work out its own plan for "dressing shop."

According to Mrs. John W. Minto, president of the Rose Society, which will hold an exposition of roses at the California Building Tuesday and Wednesday, the break in the weather will guarantee a wealth of flowers for the exhibition that has never been surpassed. Reports were made to the society yesterday from many districts of the city, and each report was entirely optimistic.

The monster bouquet of Portland roses which will be sent to President Taft by the Rose Festival in return for his courtesy in formally opening the Festival will be prepared for shipment today. Clark Brothers, florists, who will undertake the delicate task, are gathering several dozen of the finest roses to be found in the city. The floral offerings, which will be the first in the history of the country ever sent from the Pacific Coast to the Atlantic seaboard, will leave here tomorrow, directed to a prominent florist of Washington, where the blooms will be revived and turned over to United States Senators Bourne and Chamberlain, who have been requested to deliver them in person to President Taft just before he is to touch the electric button which will open the Festival next Monday noon.

An official proclamation will be issued by President Hoyt, of the Festival, within the next few days, urging every local concern, which has a bell, whistle or siren to be prepared to "cut loose" at 12 o'clock noon on the opening day of the celebration. Word is to be passed to every craft stationed in the local harbor to join in the noisy salute when the signal is flashed from the National capital. The success of this spectacular feature attendant upon the inauguration of the biggest and most elaborate civic demonstration Portland has ever held depends solely upon the interest which is taken in it by the citizens and business concerns of the city.

Sellwood Float Being Built.

The work of building a float for Sellwood was started yesterday by W. H. Morehouse, W. H. Golding and others in that suburb. Mr. Morehouse drew plans for the float, which will be 20 feet long and will be on the body of a long furniture wagon. It will represent a canoe in a lake, propelled by young boys and occupied by young girls. The water will be represented by Oregon grape which will be fastened to burlap. The design as described by Mr. Morehouse, will be very attractive. Mr. Golding will furnish the horses for drawing the float and he will secure ornamental harness for the team. A considerable portion of the money has been collected and the rest is assured. The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Board of Trade will assist in the building of the float. Roses for the decoration will be gathered in Sellwood on the day of the procession and kept fresh.

TEACHING DEAF CHILDREN

Defense for Oral System by a Supporter.

PORTLAND, May 31.—(To the Editor.)—What is the best method for the education of the deaf? For a long time this has been and still is a mooted question. Having been in close touch with the deaf for almost 25 years, half of which time was spent in the schoolroom as their instructor, my opinion on this subject may be entitled to some consideration.

First, let it be understood that in childhood the normal deaf is not very different from his hearing brother. He simply cannot hear; the organs of speech are as perfectly constructed as those of the hearing child. He does not speak because no one has taught him how to speak. Ideas are gained through intelligence reported to the brain. With hearing children this is accomplished through the five senses—feeling, seeing, smelling, tasting and hearing. The latter sense is denied the deaf child, and he is obliged to rely on the remaining four. For years the deaf were taught almost wholly by means of signs or gestures, known as pantomime; later the manual alphabet, or finger-spelling, was called into use, to assist in the learning of English. These two methods are in very general use in many of the state schools in the United States, under the name of the combined method of instruction. Neither of them contributes to the development of speech or lip-reading.

Some schools have taken the radical stand and have prohibited the use of signs. Such schools use the manual alphabet and the oral method. The oral method, simply defined, is teaching by speech and lip-reading. In most schools there is a department called the oral department, which in many cases was reluctantly established under the stress of popular opinion, and there are cases where, after a thorough trial, the school has gradually gone from the combined to the oral method. In Germany the entire system for the education of the deaf is now and for years has been on the pure oral basis. In the United States there are many pure oral schools, the most notable of which has been in successful operation as such for decades. I refer to the Oral School for Deaf, Northampton, Mass., under the management of Miss Caroline Yale. I suggest that parents of deaf children write to her for an opinion of the pure oral method.

The writer of this article would be no more lonely in the interior of the Chinese Empire, or on one of the South Sea Islands, than is the graduate from a manual or sign-method school, when he returns to his home, alone, so far as companionship is concerned, for there is only one of his class in every 1500 population. He has been educated "out of society" rather than fitted to converse with his fellowmen, other than by means of pad and pencil.

The deaf face a condition, not a theory. The public as he finds it is not talking with fingers, or pencil and paper (except at long range), but with mouths. In the name of humanity, why should he not be taught to understand the world as he must meet it, since it is both possible and practical?

The pendulum is making a long and rapid swing toward the oral method and the day school, which has already been established in many of our states through legislative enactment. 'Tis true, the graduates of the combined method greatly outnumber those of the pure oral schools, for the same reason that the inhabitants of New York City greatly outnumber those of Portland, Or., not because of superior advantages, but because of the longer time at her disposal.

The argument has been advanced against the oral method that the voice in many cases is harsh and imperfect; that it is inharmonious and even discordant. Is it more so than such expressions as "I wunst told a feller," or, "Yes, that was me," and similar expressions that we are obliged to listen to daily? I have heard efforts at song that bordered very close to discord, and the singer was not deaf, either. Perfection? There is none with the race, and why discriminate against our unfortunate brothers?

In this practical American age it is enough that the deaf person can read the message on our lips and be able to make himself understood when he speaks. Through the oral method he becomes a part of his home and of society, and does not feel like an alien, or one lost "upon the wide, wide sea."

In method there is nothing in common between the two systems, unless it is the deaf child. One is entirely independent of the other. If the oral method is so near a failure as its critics say, why do not all the schools which are giving only part time to it abolish it altogether? It is the boast of every school in the United States today to be able to say, "Yes, we teach speech."

It is a public duty to fit our deaf children for citizenship by preparing them to speak as we speak, that they may be able to converse with us—see with our eyes and speak with our mouths, and not with our fingers. It has long since been proven practical even to the extent of educating the deaf-blind, the most notable case of which is Helen Keller. From my viewpoint, the oral system is as far in advance of the sign and finger method as the automobile is in advance of the ox-cart for travel, or the modern binder is in advance of the ancient sickle.

Portland is to be congratulated upon the progressive stand taken by the Board of Education and Superintendent Rigler, and the deaf children and their parents are to be congratulated upon the selection of a teacher with such wide experience as that of Miss Sullivan.

CLAYTON WENTZ.

Boys Go In Swimming, Sans Costume

Score and More Rudely Interrupted by Police When Formally Opening Bathing Season in Willamette, and Taken to Station.

TWENTY-TWO boys and a dog who were formally opening the swimming season by a plunge in the Willamette River at the foot of Mill street, were arrested early yesterday afternoon because of neglecting to provide themselves with bathing suits. All of them were compelled to dress, after which they were packed into the patrol wagon and driven to the police station under arrest.

Taking advantage of the warmest day of the season, the boys were having a glorious swim, all unmindful of the fact that prudish women were being shocked by the spectacle of 22 naked boys and a dog. It was a feminine voice that made the first complaint to the police station. She called up by phone and, while she declined to give her name, her voice indicated that she was properly shocked. She had gone down to the river to view the great, peaceful expanse of water, only to find her view obstructed by the conglomeration of naked boys. She said the shock wouldn't have been so great, except that several of them were big boys and that there seemed to be one man.

Detectives Craddock and Mallet and Patrolman Gruber made a dash to the river and called the youthful swimmers in. The "man" described by the complaining female proved to be James Barger, a boy of 17. The youngest of the list was Fred Phillips, just past 7.

At the station the young swimmers were given a lecture by Captain Bailey on the impropriety of appearing in the water in the "altogether." The horrible shock that must necessarily occur to ladies witnessing such a spectacle was dwelt upon by the Captain.

The list of youthful bathers and their ages follows: Merle Nicholson, 8; Frank Phillips, 7; Merle Kay, 12; Charles Odell, 11; Elmer McClure, 12; Harold McClure, 13; Emmett Summers, 16; Glen Noel, 14; Clarence Bluhm, 14; Arlon Rowen, 14; Leonard Stiger, 14; Eddie Morgan (colored), 12; Tom O'Dell, 13; Charles Nicoud, 13; Raymond Cayo, 13; True Schmelzel, 15; Walter McCrum, 15; George Stiger, 11; Cornelius Baum, 13; Dewey Phillips, John Brengato, 16, and James Barger, 17.

RATE PROTEST IS MADE

Seattle Alleges Charges to Interior Points Are Exorbitant.

SEATTLE, May 31.—Acting in conjunction with the Tacoma Traffic Association, the transportation bureau of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce today filed a complaint with the State Railroad Commission, asking for relief from what is termed the unjust and unreasonable distributive rates of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railroads from salt water to interior portions of Washington.

It is recited that except for short distances where water competition tends to control the rates, the rates from between Seattle and Tacoma to points within the state are, taking the average number of classes, from 45 per cent to 150 per cent higher on a 100 pounds per mile basis than are the class rates west from St. Paul, Chicago, Kansas City and other shipping centers for like distances and substantially similar distances over the lines of the defendant companies and other carriers, and that while the distance from St. Paul to Spokane is about four times the distance from Seattle and Tacoma to Spokane, the prevailing class rates from St. Paul to Spokane are only twice as much as from Puget Sound to the interior.

Marriage Licenses.

GREGG-VAN DeBOGART—Robert Gregg, city, 22; Jennie Van DeBogart, 23.
FISH-ELLSWORTH—Darius Fish, city, 23; Ethel Ellsworth, 20.
MAXMAN-EMERSON—Charley Maxman, city, 26; Hazel Emerson, 26.
HALST-SKOGSBERG — Herman Halst, city, 38; Theresa Skogsberg, 32.
ERICKSON-THOMAS—A. E. Erickson, city, 21; Mary H. Thomas, 18.
MUSGROVE-COCHRAN—J. H. Musgrove, Corvallis, Or., 28; Birdie Cochran, 28.
EPSTEIN-MARSHALL — Mike Epstein, city, 35; Marion Marshall, 18.

Wedding and visiting cards. W. G. Smith & Co., Washington bldg., 4th and Wash.

Chicago—Private John Bartlett, who died lately at Fort Sheridan, bequeathed his death benefit, which is six months' pay, to Miss Helen Gould, "the friend of all soldiers."

KELLAHER'S IRE UP

He Answers Josselyn by Making $100 Wager.

ASKS DEPRECIATION FUND

Senator Offers Contribution to Charitable Institution if Railway Reserve for Wear and Tear Is 5 Per Cent Investment.

If B. S. Josselyn, president of the Portland Railway Light & Power Company, will submit the books of that corporation and show that it sets aside annually as a depreciation fund an amount equal to 5 per cent of its investment State Senator Dan Kellaher, independent candidate for Mayor, agrees to contribute $100 to any charitable institution Mr. Josselyn may name. This offer from Senator Kellaher came in connection with his reply to the interview of President Josselyn in which the latter, discussing Kellaher's proposal for a municipal electric light and power plant, declared the scheme was utterly impracticable, and in addition to actual operating expenses and interest on the investment should include an estimate of not less than 15 per cent for depreciation of the property.

Senator Kellaher said yesterday:

Is it not singular that every time any matter comes up that affects the interests of this monopoly, it rushes into print and tells what it is going to do. Today we have the same old dope, in the same old way. The object of this is to divert attention, in this case, from the municipal lighting plant and to mould public opinion in favor of the moonlight service monopoly.

Occupying this position that you do, Mr. Josselyn, I may ask him, don't you think it pretty small business when you state, "I am told Mr. Kellaher is interested in water rights on the Sandy river"? This is not true and his only object in so stating can only be to impugn my motives and mislead the people of this city, through the influence held by him as president of the Portland Railway, Light & Power Co. He is to be pitied in this case, because it is the only argument he has.

He states that instead of $2,000,000, as asked for in the petition, that it will require nearer $6,000,000 to put in a lighting plant. He belies his own words. Does he mean what he states in the paper today, or is he going to claim that it will only an estimate, when he says that his company is going to put in 30,000 kilowats or 40,000 horsepower on the Clackamas, at a cost of $2,500,000, or at a cost of $62.50 per horsepower? How does he reconcile this statement with the one that it will cost the city $6,000,000 to put in 10,000 horsepower? He meant $600,000, did he not? The paper did not quote him correctly, I guess. Yet this statement of his is just as near the truth as any of the statements made by him, as reported in the paper.

Says Assertions Mislead.

He says my statements are made for the purpose of misleading the public. I am surprised that he would say that. Of course, being only president of the no-competition lighting monopoly in this city, I naturally expected that he would agree with me and the public. How about his statement as above? Is he trying to mislead the people?

Depreciation is perhaps the only item in fixed charges that cannot be determined exactly. Experience only can determine the amount that should be set aside. Engineers claim, however, that with a reconstruction charge, there should practically be no necessity of a depreciation fund. In the case of cities owning their own plants, as in the case of the City of Seattle, they have set aside less than 5 per cent, and this is done for the purpose of preventing adverse criticism, but in the judgment of the engineers, will not be required. Money is no argument, but I will pay to any charitable institution that Mr. Josselyn may name the sum of $100 if he can show me on his books where he has set aside every year, and kept intact, a depreciation fund that is equal, not to 15 per cent, not to 10 per cent, but even equal to 5 per cent on his company's investment.

He knows what he says is not true, but is said for the purpose of misleading the public. I don't care what he says regarding the average rate paid in Portland for residence lighting. Bills and statements are more conclusive to my mind than mere words spoken by him. His company is not discriminating in its residence lighting, is it? If not, who is it, excepting the deadheads, that are getting their lighting, except at the rates shown on his bills, with a maximum rate of $.15?

His statement that the average rate for residence lighting in this city is $.07 is just as correct as his statement that it will cost $6,000,000 to put in a municipal lighting plant. The people will decide who is telling the truth in this matter.

Bank Officers Selected.

MARSHFIELD, Or., May 31.—(Special.)—The Bank of Oregon, of North Bend, elected officers today as follows: President, Henry Hewitt, Jr., of the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company, of Tacoma; first vice-president, Charles R. Smith, of Menasha Woodenware Co., of Menasha, Wis.; second vice-president, Seymour H. Bell, of Coos Bay Gas & Electric Co.; cashier, C. R. Winsor; assistant cashier, E. H. Jones. The bank was five years old today. When Henry Hewitt took hold of it about a year ago the capital stock was increased to $75,000.

COST PROBLEM IS SOLVED

Young Men at University Buy Lot, Build House and Batch.

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Eugene, Or., May 31.—(Special.)—Plans are under way at the University for erection of a number of small cottages in which students can batch. A very small rent will be charged, just large enough to cover the interest on the money invested. It has become the custom for several boys from the same town to live together while attending the University. These new cottages will furnish a mode of living at Oregon so cheap as to make it possible for many small groups of self-supporting students to obtain a college education who could not otherwise afford it.

Four Hood River boys—Cash, Pattee, Lucky and Garrabrant, are the demonstrators of this new scheme. Last September they began monthly payments on a $125 lot. On this land they erected a little two-story house at the expense of $92. Their living expenses per man per month since then have varied between $5 and $8. February, with its 28 days, cost them $5.15, while one other month their expenses ran as low as $5.55.

The culinary pursuits of these boys in no wise interfere with their high scholarship nor are they prevented from taking part in the different student enterprises.

Head Cut by Rope; May Die.

MARSHFIELD, Or., May 31.—(Special.)—James Durand was seriously injured in the veneer factory at North Bend today. He became tangled in a pulley rope and his head was cut so badly that he may die as a result.

Save Two Dollars On Your Shoes

This is what I can save you on a pair of these ladies' Laird & Schober regular $6.00 goods, and with proportionate reductions on most other lines. I am forced to cut my stock in two in order to crowd it into half the floor space—that's the reason, and I might mention that at the present rate of sales I will not be many more days at the job.—W. J. Fullam.

LADIES, CAN YOU AFFORD TO MISS THESE?

Every lady knows the superb style and splendid wearing qualities of the Laird & Schober Shoe. It is the world's best leather, shaped by this country's best workmen. One penny less than standard prices is a concession, but during this sale these $5.00 and $6.00 values are yours for just $4.00

Ladies' tan strapped Pumps and buckle Pumps, our regular $4.00 line; in this sale at, the pair $2.45

Ladies' tan Pumps, with buckles, plain toes, tips and fancy effects; all $3.50 goods $1.95

Ladies' patent and vici kid Oxfords, hand turned and welted, varying up to $3.50; now $1.95

Odds and ends in Ladies' Oxfords, Oxford Ties and strapped Slippers, in patent and vici kid; some astonishing values in these; regularly up to $3.00; now, per pair .. 95c

Bedroom Slippers—Ladies' Bedroom Slippers, in all colors, the regular $1.00 kind, are on sale at 75c

ECONOMY FOR MISSES, CHILDREN AND BOYS

This lot of children's and misses' Shoes is an unusual bargain. They are patent and vici laced shoes, the children's sizes 6 to 11 and the misses' from 11½ to 2, ranging up to $2.50 regularly, for a speedy shelf-clearing $1.25

Boys' strong tan Oxfords, C. H. Alden's make, running up to $3.50 regularly, as follows: Sizes 11 to 13, now $2.00; 13½ to 2, $2.25; 2½ to 5½ $2.50

Children's Scuffers—These are in patent leathers, tans and black calf, high and low cuts, button and lace; good, strong shoes; just the thing for roughing it; up to $2.50 values, now $1.25

Children's strap, button and lace Slippers; all new, snappy Summer styles, in patent, red, black, chocolate, etc.; $1.25 to $1.50 shoes, now, pair .. 75c

Odds and ends in children's Shoes, with spring heels, in many plain and fancy styles; $1.00 to $1.75 shoes; to make room, per pair 50c

Big special in Maloney Bros.' Rochester children's and misses' lace and button Shoes, in tan, black, chocolate and kid. These are all snappy, excellent new Summer goods, and sell regularly up to $2.50. In this sale:
Sizes to 8 are $1.25
Sizes 8½ to 11 ..... $1.50
Sizes 11½ to 2 ..... $1.75

BOYS' STEEL SHODS

If you want something to last him through the holidays, see these. Made of kangaroo calf, splendidly sewn and, though steel-shod for wear, are pliable and comfortable. Values up to $2.50 are on sale as follows:
Sizes 9 to 13 ..... $1.35
Sizes 13½ to 2 ..... $1.65
Sizes 2½ to 5½ $1.85

W. J. FULLAM 283-285 Morrison

Eastward thro' The Storied Northwest

A trip of scenic surprises, of thorough comfort, of unexcelled meal service; in short, a trip to live in memory forever.

After May 23, Northern Pacific service will comprise

Four Electric-Lighted Through Transcontinental Trains

Providing through standard and tourist sleeping-car service between the Pacific Coast and Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City. Direct connections to Duluth and Superior for the Great Lakes Steamer Trip.

Visit Yellowstone National Park en route.

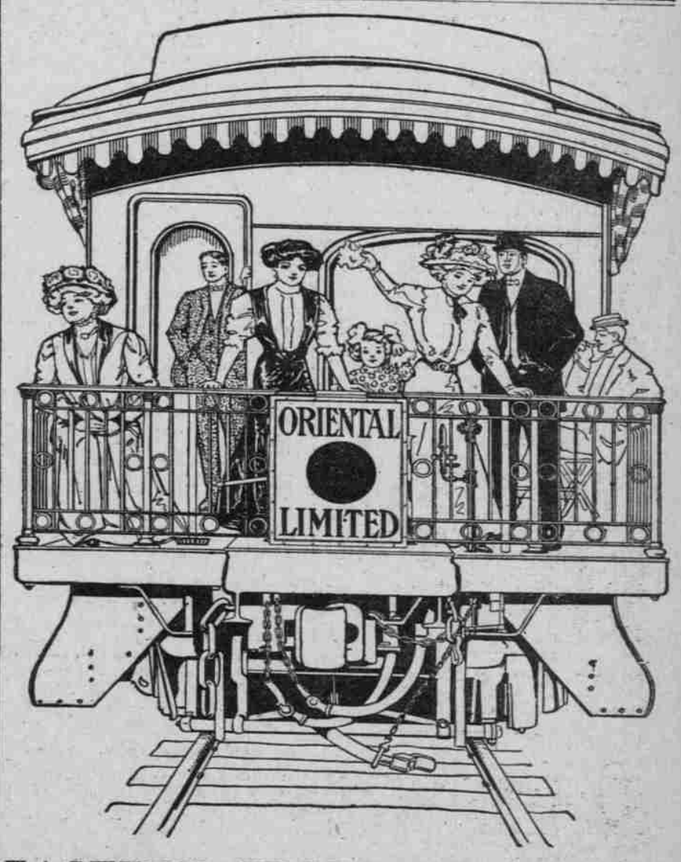
Pullman Drawing-room Sleeping Cars; Leather-upholstered Tourist Sleeping Cars; a la Carte Dining Cars for all meals.

Illustrated literature and full information about the low round-trip Summer fares upon request.

A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, 255 Morrison St., Portland.

Northern Pacific Railway

Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, Seattle, June 1 to October 16, 1909. Rainier National Park and Paradise Valley, by auto or rail from Tacoma, June 1 to October 1, 1909. Yellowstone Park season, June 5 to September 25, 1909. Rose Festival, Portland, June 7 to 12, 1909. Seventeenth National Irrigation Congress, Spokane, August 9 to 14, 1909.



EASTERN EXCURSION RATES VIA Great Northern Railway

JUNE 2-3 JULY 2-3 AUG. 11-12

CHICAGO and Return . . . $72.50 | NEW YORK and Return . $108.50
ST. LOUIS and Return . . $67.50 | BOSTON and Return . . $110.50
ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, DULUTH and Return, $60.00

Proportionate rates to other points. Good for return passage until October 31st. Stopovers allowed. Choice of routes going either via SEATTLE or via

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