

MOTHERS WILL BE GUESTS OF TAFTS

National Congress of Women Will Deal With New Ideas of Child Life.

AMBASSADOR TO SPEAK

Delegates From Persia Will Tell Associates How Matrons of That Country Govern Their Households.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—(Special.)—Now that the daughters have had their say, the mothers will come in for their turn next Tuesday and all during the coming week, when the annual meeting of the National Congress of Mothers will be held in Washington.

PORTLAND MOTHERS ACTIVE

Playgrounds and Other Movements Included in Their Work.

Officers of the Oregon Congress of Mothers are: Mrs. Robert H. Taylor, 1511 East Morrison street, Portland, president; vice-presidents, Mrs. W. J. Hawkins, Mrs. C. F. Clarke, Mrs. J. D. Sullivan, Mrs. Thomas H. Hays, Mrs. William Hayhurst, all of Portland; Mrs. W. S. Southworth, Eugene; Mrs. E. A. Lowell, Pendleton; corresponding secretary, Mrs. R. L. Linn, Astoria; Mrs. E. L. Bayley, 633 Broadway, auditor; Mrs. R. L. Donald, 408 Tenth street, Mrs. R. H. Tate, the president, will be at the National convention as delegate and member of the National board of managers.

FOUR WOMEN WHO ARE PROMINENT IN MOTHERS' CONGRESS WORK



IDENTIFIED MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF MOTHERS. FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: MRS. THOMAS HAYS, PRESIDENT, 1511 EAST MORRISON ST., PORTLAND; MRS. W. J. HAWKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT, 1511 EAST MORRISON ST., PORTLAND; MRS. C. F. CLARKE, VICE-PRESIDENT, 1511 EAST MORRISON ST., PORTLAND; MRS. J. D. SULLIVAN, VICE-PRESIDENT, 1511 EAST MORRISON ST., PORTLAND.



MRS. GEORGE W. SMITH, MEMBER OF NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE.

land was born in Leeds, England, 45 years ago. He became a machinist and a member of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. When 21 years of age he came to California, working as a machinist in the various shops around San Francisco. Once, while returning from work, he was run over by a train he was attempting to board and his feet were cut off. A year later he made a small start with a machine shop in which he was the only man. His business has grown until now he is at the head of an establishment, in Oakland engaged in the manufacture of art metal work. He employs 20 men.

Both is making his campaign along the lines of public ownership. "The issue of this campaign is, he says, 'shall the government of this city continue as an instrument to assist the corporations of the city in collecting their exorbitant dividends and profits? A municipal water plant, the municipalization of all public utilities as rapidly as possible, the abolition of the conservative, but though he had pronounced public school textbooks, extension of recreation grounds and the establishment of a municipal free employment bureau are some of the reforms that I will promise."

In Berkeley the election of J. Stitt Wilson as Mayor was somewhat different, although many of the same elements of discord were present. Beverly Hodges was the leader of the conservative, but though he had pronounced many reforms, such as municipal ownership or reduction in the cost of gas water and electricity, he had made no move. Then the party organization which he had overcome two years before, was waiting for a chance to crack him over the head. That opportunity came to hand with the nomination of Wilson, who, though a Socialist, is by no means the radical wing of the party.

Wilson, who is an orator of no mean ability and a campaigner of many years' experience, talked convincing arguments of reductions that he would make in the profits of quasi-public corporations, was over to his side the working element and those who figured that a change might do them good. Wilson was elected without an additional election, since he secured the necessary majority over Hodges, and the Berkeley charter provides is necessary. But Socialism, so declare careful students of the situation, is far from being installed in California.

AMOS ST. MARTIN JAILED

He Is Accused of Passing Checks on Defunct Vancouver Bank.

STEVENSON, Wash., April 23.—(Special.)—Amos St. Martin, of St. Martin's Springs, is in jail at Yakima, where he is held for alleged passing of checks on the Commercial Bank of Vancouver, which failed last December.

St. Martin visited Yakima recently and upon his return to Carson, Sheriff Knox was asked to arrest him, the Yakima authorities saying several of St. Martin's checks on the defunct bank had been returned as worthless. St. Martin was seized at Carson and a Yakima Deputy Sheriff took him in charge the next day. The amount of the alleged bad checks is said to be small.

AUTO SPEEDERS ARE TIMED

Police Say Some Cars Traveled at More Than 36 Miles an Hour.

Patrolmen Niles and Welbrook yesterday timed automobiles speeding along Columbia boulevard. In one and one-half hours they timed 29 automobiles that were going at the rate of 23 1/2 to 36 miles an hour and they report that some of them were unable to time were going faster.

Autos in Collision.

An automobile driven by G. W. Bailey, 756 Belmont street, collided with an automobile driven by M. D. Wakeman, at East Twelfth and Belmont streets yesterday afternoon, doing damage to the latter car. Both cars were loaded and the occupants were much frightened but not injured.

IMMIGRANT BIRTH RATES AS HIGHEST

Census Returns Show Decline After First Generation in United States.

AMERICANS COME LAST

Families Larger in Country Than City—Childless Women Most Numerous Among Natives of Native Parentage.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—(Special.)—From information collected by the Census Bureau on the schedules of the Twelfth United States census in 1900, Dr. J. A. Hill, chief statistician of the Division of Revision and Results of Immigration Commission, has prepared for the Immigration Commission a report on the rates of the birth of children to immigrant women, in a published abstract of his conclusions are drawn that a population largely of native parentage has a much higher percentage of the married white women of foreign parentage than among the married native American women of native parentage; that it is usually greater in the first generation of foreign stock than in the second; and that it is on the whole greater in rural districts than in cities. It is shown, also, that a high percentage of childlessness prevails among married negro women in northern cities.

Various Types Studied.

The sections of the United States selected for this study were the State of Rhode Island, the City of Cleveland, O., the City of Minneapolis, and 21 largely rural counties in Minnesota. Rhode Island is a compact cluster state, with a population largely of native parentage in character. Ohio and Minnesota are Middle Western type. Cleveland and Minneapolis present urban and manufacturing conditions, and the selected counties in each state rural and agricultural conditions.

The native white women of native parentage in the districts from which the returns were taken, had borne in the aggregate one child every 5.3 years. The women of foreign parentage had borne on every 3.2 years. The first generation of the white of foreign parentage, representing the immigrant women, had one child every three years and the second generation had one every 3.6 years. For each foreign parentage the number of years married per child borne is less in the first generation than in the second, with few exceptions.

Rural Rate Is Higher.

Among American white women of native parentage who had been married from 10 to 20 years, the average number of children in Cleveland and in Minnesota is exactly the same, 2.4, and hardly differs from the average in Rhode Island, 2.5. The average in those areas is lower by nearly 1.0 than that in rural Ohio and in rural Minnesota, where it is 3.4. In other words, in the rural districts of the United States, the women of native American parentage who were in the second decade of their married life had borne on the average one more child than the same class of women in the cities of Cleveland and Minneapolis.

The percentage of women bearing no children is much higher among the native white women of native parentage than among the white of foreign parentage. The percentage bearing no children is higher in the second generation of the white of foreign parentage than in the first.

French-Canadian Rate Higher.

The French-Canadian immigrants are bearing children two and one-half times as fast as the native American women. The Italian women clearly approach but do not quite equal the French-Canadians.

Of the native white women of native parentage, married 10 to 20 years, residing in Cleveland, 15.2 per cent had borne no children, and of white women of foreign parentage the percentage was 6.2. In the largely rural counties of Ohio the difference between these two classes is not great, 5.7 per cent of the white women of native parentage having borne no children, as compared with 4.1 per cent of the white women of foreign parentage. For nearly all classes the percentage of married women bearing no children is larger in the city of Cleveland than in the rural counties, but in the case of native white women the percentage for Cleveland was nearly three times as great. The smallest percentage of childlessness in Cleveland were shown by the Polish women, 2.4 per cent, and by the Bohemian and Russian women, 2.5 per cent, and the largest by the French women, 23.5 per cent. In the rural counties the smallest percentage was 1.3 for the Swedish women, and the largest 6.5, for English-Canadian and English women.

A table showing the average number of children borne by women under 45 years of age, married 10 to 20 years, in Rhode Island, Cleveland, Minneapolis, rural Ohio and rural Minnesota, gives the following results: Average number of children borne by native white of native parentage, 2.7; white of foreign parentage, 4.4; Austrian, 4.8; Bohemian, 5.0; Canadian English, 5.3; Canadian French, 5.5; Danish, 4.8; English, 4.3; Finnish, 5.3; French, 4.3; German, 4.3; Hungarian, 4.5; Irish, 4.4; Italian, 4.3; Norwegian, 4.7; Polish, 2.4; Russian, 5.4; Scotch, 2.5; Swedish, 4.2; Swiss, 4.4; Welsh, 3.8; other foreign, 4.3; native negro, 2.1.

FOES ARE TAKING HEART

(Continued From First Page.)

will, of course, be a flood of other speeches that will command no attention, and cast no new light on this new subject. But this is a time when votes may be changed by the debate on the floor of the Senate, and for that

reason the opponents of reciprocity have been fortifying themselves to make the strongest possible presentation of their side.

All along it has been the general belief that ultimately the Senate would pass the Canadian reciprocity bill, and that belief is still prevalent. The opponents of reciprocity, however, appear to be somewhat reassured with their initial campaign work, and some of them express the view that the bill may possibly be defeated. There are very few thus far, however, who will venture such a prediction, and most of them frankly confess they have an uphill fight against odds.

Regardless of what the outcome may be, the Canadian reciprocity bill has served to divide the Republicans of Congress along most startling lines. No one ever expected to see the time when Insurgent Lenroot, for instance, would stand shoulder to shoulder with Regular Cannon; no one ever expected to see Insurgent La Follette, of Washington, who made his campaign against Cannon and Cannonism, lining up with this same Uncle Joe in opposing the Canadian reciprocity or any other bill.

And yet while the fight was at its height in the House the Republican party divided, and divided along new lines. Insurgents and regulars, burying past differences, lined up, some for and some against Canadian reciprocity, and those who lined up against it lined up against the Administration. Many of them were men who on every other issue had stood by the Administration. There will be some who will stand by the Administration in the Senate. Regulars will side with La Follette and Cannon, just as Insurgents will array themselves with Taft and others of the old guard.

TARIFF BILL UNDER FIRE

FIRST ATTACK IN DEMOCRATIC HOUSE BEGINS TODAY.

Measure Will Pass, It Is Predicted, But Turbulent Scenes Will Accompany Debate.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The first attack in the Democratic House of Representatives upon the schedules of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill will begin tomorrow. With the Canadian reciprocity bill disposed of as far as the House is concerned, the lines of battle are being drawn over the bill introduced by Chairman Underwood, of the ways and means committee, and approved by the Democratic caucus, placing on the free list many manufactured articles.

The bill will pass the House, it is unquestioned, but there will be a turbulent and prolonged debate and the division on the final vote will be far from close. Republican leaders say at least three-fourths of the 67 Republicans who voted with the Democratic majority for the reciprocity bill will be found standing by the Republican protective policy.

The Democratic leaders themselves admit that on the free list bill the alignment will be closely partisan, and they expect the discussion will continue possibly two weeks.

The committee's real work on the revision of the wool and cotton schedules will not be undertaken until the farmers' free list bill has been passed. After these schedules are prepared there will be a caucus of the Democratic majority and the bills will be reported to the House as the caucus directs. That action probably cannot come for three weeks.

"This extra session," said Democratic Leader Underwood, "is to be essentially a tariff revision session. We have passed the reciprocity bill and next week will take up the free list bill, calling it up Monday as soon as set matters are disposed of."

"There will be a mileage bill, some correction bills, and then the debate on the free list will be taken up. As we handled the reciprocity bill, so will we this one. There has been a heavy demand from both sides of the House for time to speak.

The reapportionment bill is almost certain to be called up next Wednesday, but opposition may delay final vote. The New Mexico-Arizona statehood bill also is on the calendar. Besides these, the programme includes little of importance except the tariff. The Democrats will resume the free list discussion Thursday.

Acorn-Fed Hogs Are Large.

GOLDENDALE, Wash., April 23.—(Special.)—This week Tal Bratton brought 67 head of hogs into Goldendale that averaged 301 pounds and the largest one tipped the scales at 420 pounds. It is notable that these hogs were raised on acorns and fattened ready for the market without having been fed grain.



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