

HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS DISPLAY THEIR ABILITY IN THE DOMESTIC SCIENCES

Classes Hold Joint Celebration to Give Parents and Friends Visible Evidence of Their Knowledge in Housewifely Arts, and Display is Big Success.



SEWING CLASS OF THE WASHINGTON HIGH SCHOOL



EXHIBIT OF DINING ROOM TABLES—PROPERTY SET BY SEWING CLASS EXHIBIT ON THE WALL



EXHIBIT OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE CLASS

HER classes in domestic science and domestic arts of the Washington High School held a joint exhibition last Thursday in order to give parents and others interested in modern practical education some idea of the work accomplished in the Portland schools. An excellent display of well-made artistic garments and of appetizing and economical dishes, called forth very favorable comments from the many visitors who crowded the class-room and kitchen laboratory from the very beginning to beyond the last minute of the classes' receiving hours.

Dainty Garments Exhibited.
In the dressmaking department an array of dainty aprons and lingerie represented the first year of the four-term vocational dressmaking course; and a number of attractive costumes iningham, linen, silk and light woolsens illustrated the second year work. During the next two years, tailoring will be a new feature, with special instruction in fitting and finishing. The costumes in designing has been promoted, and this will help the girls greatly in their study of line and color-harmony and in achieving a higher standard of good taste in dress.

Specially commended among the first-year students were Ruth Amesbury, who has not only completed the amount of work for the term, but has made a house gown and a serge suit as extras; Valerie Short, praised for neatness; Mildred Soden, greatest general improvement; Veda Downing, Hannah Gerde and Ethel Graham. Those mentioned as leaders in the second-term classes are: Rachel Hickman, whose three-piece set and graceful dress of pongee were much admired; Nellie Drish, Dorothy Smith, Lucille Cochetter and Clara Soneman, all taking the domestic science course which includes two years of sewing and dressmaking. In the third term special mention was made of Ruth Cassidish, Winifred Kern and Lillian Carpenter, also domestic science students, while in the fourth term, Olive Wilson, Mildred Crout, Mildred Brumbaugh and Marguerite Brakel all showed attractive dresses of their own design and cutting. All patterns used are drafted and cut in measure by the students. Some beautiful embroidered garments were shown as extra work by particular enthusiasts.

Bread Contest Popular.
In the domestic science department the "bread contest" was a popular feature. An array of loaves that would be a credit to quite experienced housekeepers was shown as the work of first-term students. The coveted "wooden spoon" tied with the school colors, which marked the "best loaf," was carried off by Pansy Freyer, but the judges had a difficult task in awarding it. The array of dishes made by the domestic science first and second-term students included: meat, fish, poultry, vegetables, soups, muffins, rolls and breads, breads, cakes—both rich and plain, salads, pastry, desserts, canned fruit, jellies and invalid dishes. Candies, including chocolates of almost professional finish, were not forgotten, though special emphasis seemed to be laid upon the more substantial and important viands. The features of the second term course is the cooking and serving of simple luncheons to 10 "paying guests," at a cost of 10 cents a head for raw material. A number of the menus prepared

ously served were displayed, with calculations showing the cost and composition of each item. Isabella Pease and Helece Trogen were responsible for the following:
Cream of pea soup with croquettes
Hamburger loaf, mashed potatoes
Bread and butter
Asparagus salad
Bacon pie with cream
Dorothy Cook and Laura Dingle selected a pink color scheme.
Tomato soup with croquettes
Creamed salmon, stuffed potatoes.
Bread and butter
Fruit salad
Strawberry blanc-mange with cream
An early Spring luncheon by Mable Hill and Lucile Gates displayed:
Brown vegetable soup
Pickled small, sliced potatoes
Hot biscuits
Celery and apple salad
Caramel custard

Girls Specially Mentioned.
Among those specially commended for "good and reliable work," "executive ability," or "rapid improvement," were: Majorie Clement, Clara Soneman, Isabella Pease, Ruth Amesbury, Edith Leppers, Mable Hill, Ruth Woolley, Florence Curran, Helece Trogen and Beatrice McLean.
That suitable and attractive table service is not overlooked in the teaching of practical cooking was shown by the artistic and correct luncheon table, in yellow, green and white, with attractive place cards, decorated by Olive Leppers.

LOVE GUIDED FAMILY HAPPY ON LONE ACRE

Addison Bennett Finds Perfect Home of Father, Mother and Four Boys. Truck Garden Is Lads' Continuous College Fund.

BY ADDISON BENNETT.
THIS is to be a story without a name, a story without a habitat, but true in outline and true in detail.
During the last month I have traveled more or less through the following five counties: Crook, Grant, Sherman, Wasco and Wheeler. In one of the small towns in one of these counties I met an old friend, a friend of many years' standing, and was invited by him to take supper with him and family.
You will note that I do not say dinner or tea. It was the evening meal, called by the good old English name of supper.
I say that I had known the gentleman for many years, but I did not know his family, having never before visited his home town. And I may say that he is a man of very high standing. A man of good breeding, of education and refinement, and withal a man who is looked up to and respected by all, particularly by his close neighbors and immediate associates.
I was not surprised when I met his wife, the mother of his children, to find her his full equal in every respect—to find her a lovely, lovable woman. Nor was I surprised to find their little family of four boys all that could be expected to come from such a union, the inmates of such a home.
First of all let me say that, measured by dollars and cents, these people are not wealthy. They have not a great store of this world's goods, but they have every need supplied, for the reason that they confine their wants to their needs.
They have a rather commodious

What Course Includes.
The Domestic Science course includes one term in plain cooking, one term in cooking, serving and elementary bacteriology, four terms in sewing and dressmaking, one term in home economics and household management, and one term in food study and elementary dietetics, so that a girl graduating from this course should be able not only to cook good meals and make all her own clothes, but also know how to select and purchase healthful and economical food material for a well-balanced diet, and to meet home problems and make a wise division of a household allowance or income.
The classes in Domestic Art are taught by Miss Gertrude Esser and Miss Fields, under the supervision of Mrs. A. Sanborn. The Domestic Science department is under the supervision of Miss Lillian Tingle, assisted by Miss Marie Williams and Miss Hetty Hipkoe. A general invitation has been extended to parents to visit any of these classes. Exhibitions of Domestic Art and Domestic Science work will be held next Wednesday at the Lincoln High School, and next Thursday at the Jefferson High School.

home, a house built by piecemeal, the result of 20 years of saving. The little two-room affair built in their betrothal and occupied immediately after their marriage. There their honeymoon was spent, there their children were born, there they have passed 20 years of peace and comfort, wishing for no other home, desiring no other enjoyments.
The family, as said, consists of the father and mother and four boys. The ages of the boys are as follows: 18, 13, 12 and 9 years. I met them for the first time just before we sat down to supper, and I was at once struck with their manliness, even the youngest showing no bashfulness or affectation—he, like the rest, was simply natural. I can think of no better word to express his or his brothers' bearing.

Mother Proud, Not Boastful.
The dining-room is a large apartment, one end of it being given over to birds and flowers, and at the table were seated 11 of us—the family of six and five guests. And I know from the great table and the size of the room and the demeanor of all that this number is often increased, for friends delight in sitting down to that table, and the father and mother delight in having them do so.
The table was well supplied with such eatables as one would expect to find in such a home, and everything was well prepared and well served. In some of the dishes the mother, who had prepared them, took especial pride—and showed it without pride! Can you understand that? Can you understand how she could praise some jam or fruit or jelly that she had grown

and prepared, and yet show no false pride? It takes the height of fact, the best of nature, the proud and yet natural, as was this mother.
After supper the other guests withdrew and the father and I sat down in the living-room, a room made up of two great rooms, running clear through the house, with large windows at either end. In one of the rooms was a fine piano and great stacks of books, music and music books. And on shelves, in cubby holes and alcoves, in bookcases and even on the floors of both rooms were the books of the father, magazines and papers almost without end.
We sat down in great easy chairs before the fire, and I know I was flaring up from a great open heart. There was no other light; we needed no other. And there the father began to talk to me, and I know I shall lead up to with such outlines as will make it intelligible.
And yet it was not a story—just a simple relation of the happy married life, a narrative of what he and his wife had accomplished, a forecast of what they hoped to accomplish.
The father and mother and the mother came silently in and took a chair near her husband, and whatever they cast a glance at each other the love and respect, the admiration and the glare of the pine knots, was beautiful to behold. And as the story went on it was continued, without a break, first by one and then by the other.
I was not asked to keep the story from the public, not requested to withhold it from publication; and yet I would be the innocent of miscreants were I to violate the confidence reposed in me by that father and mother. And that is why I am relating it anonymously, for only their close friends and associates will recognize the setting, and they will never divulge the names of the characters.

Barn Gymnasium Placed.

From the very time the first-born was old enough to understand he was led to know that he must have a good education, and this should end with a college course. The second boy was given likewise to understand the same thing, and later the two younger, until it seemed there was but one aim, object and ambition for them to attain—a good education. They were also taught that a healthy body was essential to a good mind, so they were led into and encouraged by every means and youthful outdoor sport. In the barn a gymnasium was equipped, where they have taken their winter exercises; in the Summers they have tramped and ridden the country round; baseball, football and all winter sports were encouraged as their business—perhaps their duties.

Remember, now, the family purse was never plentiful—and it costs more to educate three boys, and many were the conferences of the father and mother as to the best means of giving these lads the desired opportunities.
Four years ago, when the oldest boy was 14, the parents told him and his brother, then 12 years old, that thereafter they could have all that they could want of the little town, berry and fruit patch, aside from the wants of the family, but they must do their own work and give the ground the proper cultivation and attention.
Under the direction of the father the boys took this garden four years ago. How they worked! Up before the sun, laboring after nightfall—early and late, good weather and in bad weather, watched the growth, so to speak, of their college fund. They saw it accumulate by steady degrees up to a hundred dollars, two hundred dollars, three hundred dollars, until the day I was there it amounted, with the little interest accumulated, to a trifle over eight hundred dollars, and by the fall, when the great berries entered the Oregon Agricultural College, it will be at least a thousand dollars.

One Studies, Other Earns.

It will not be necessary to say that while the elder brother is in college the second boy will go on adding to the fund. It is useless to remark that during the vacations the elder boy will find useful and profitable employment, and that when the first graduates and the second enters college the elder will go on adding to the fund.
There are two other boys, the lads respectively of 13 and 9—what about them? Last fall they were given charge of the poultry, and they did the farm on, and some portion of the proceeds of the flower and berry sales will be theirs. They have already quite a sum in the bank, and they will need for their college courses—for of course the surplus in the fund of their elder brothers will be added to the second boy graduates.
For a moment I will digress from the main thread of the story, to give you a chance to show me, over the house, I had wondered where the boys and visiting girls were, for I had not heard a sound since the music of the piano, the bedrooms, the great guest room, the parlors, the dining room, the kitchen and balconies, but not a sound did I hear save our own voices and footsteps.

Finally the father opened a door. And there was a great room, perhaps 20 feet long, blazing with light, a table running down the center, books, maps and a desk, and a hat and a cane and a table, wrapped in dust, were the six absent ones—the four boys and their two girl visitors. They looked up at me, but I did not speak, for I had uttered as they went on with their lessons.
Down before the blazing pine knots again, and the mother told me of the studious habits of the boys. Two hours every night they attend their own night school, unless, as frequently happens, the youngest is late at school, and creep down to the arms of father or mother. In school they all stand at the head of their classes, and they never fail to give their names, have asked for a single holiday during the school terms, other than provided by law; never have been late at school, never have shirked their evening lessons, never have been reprimanded by a teacher.
As we sat by the fire the youngest boy came silently into the room and crept into the arms of his mother—her baby! He is 9 years old, but he cuddled down close to her, and I heard him say, "I never have asked for a single holiday during the school terms, other than provided by law; never have been late at school, never have shirked their evening lessons, never have been reprimanded by a teacher."

Plant Ownership Changes.
The equipment of the plant at the falls when it was taken over by the Pacific Power & Light Company in July, 1910, consisted of a concrete dam 350 feet long, which formed a settling basin, a pipeline 1000 feet in length leading to the powerhouse at the foot of the falls, two 500-kilowatt impulse waterwheels direct connected, to alternating current generators, a transformer house and equipment and a masonry powerhouse.
Shortly after the plant was acquired by the present owners, extensive plans were drawn up, which called for an entire remodeling of the system at a cost of approximately \$150,000, and work was begun immediately. Although one of the conditions which made this work more than ordinarily difficult and expensive was the fact that it was necessary to maintain a continuous supply of power for The Dalles and Dufur, the company, realizing that a shutdown of only half an hour or so on weekdays would inconvenience their customers in those cities, spared no expense to keep their service as constant as possible during the open season in which there is much work yet to be completed.
The first thing the company did was to construct a new line of wood pipe five feet in diameter from the old intake to a point in a ravine about 500 feet from the old dam, where a new concrete dam has been built 30 feet in height and 170 feet long, to form in this ravine a second settling basin. From this basin a new line of pipe was laid which leads down the hill to the powerhouse, 300 feet of the pipe being of wood and 150 feet of steel.

Old Wheels Dismantled.

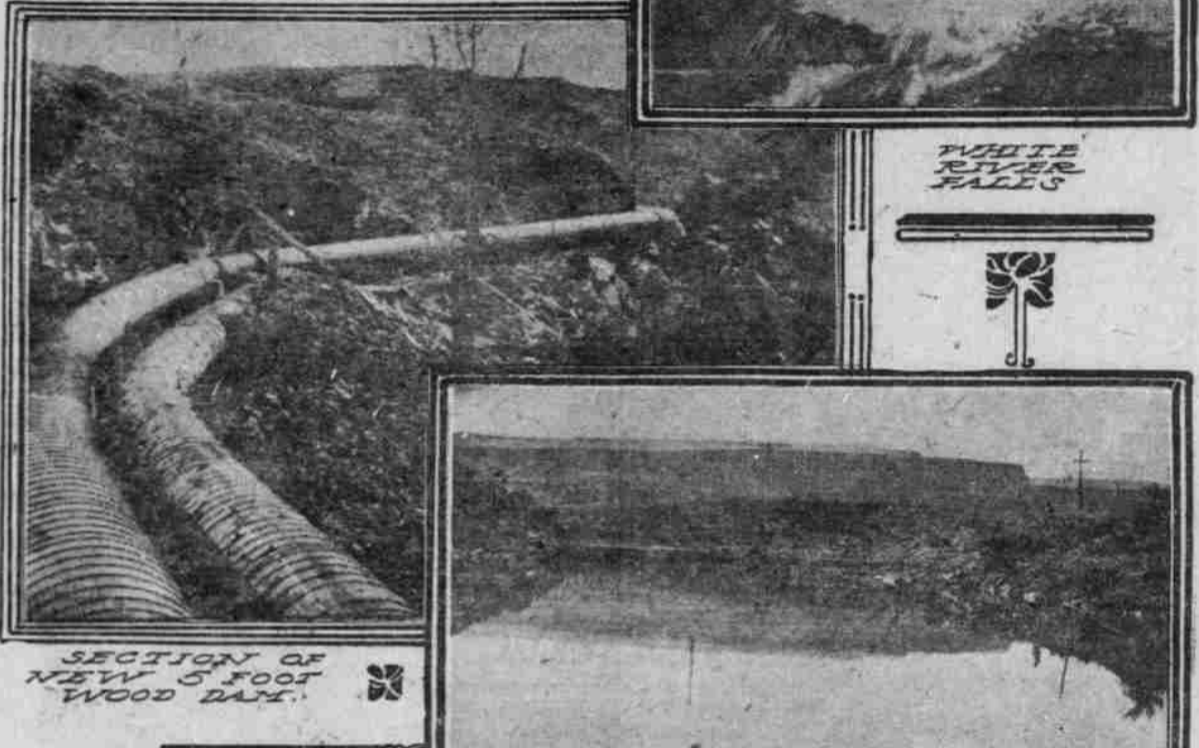
At the powerhouse the old water wheels were dismantled and two new 1100 horsepower turbine wheels were installed with a small 50 horsepower turbine for an exciter generator. These wheels are of the modern type and are equipped with efficient governors for the regulation of the speed. One of these wheels has been in operation since last November and the other has just been installed, and will be in operation in a few days. A large amount of rock has also been excavated from the tail race.
Much work yet remains to be done before the plant will be brought to its full capacity. A third unit will be

WHITE RIVER FALLS HARNESSSED FOR BENEFIT OF THE DALLES AND DUFUR

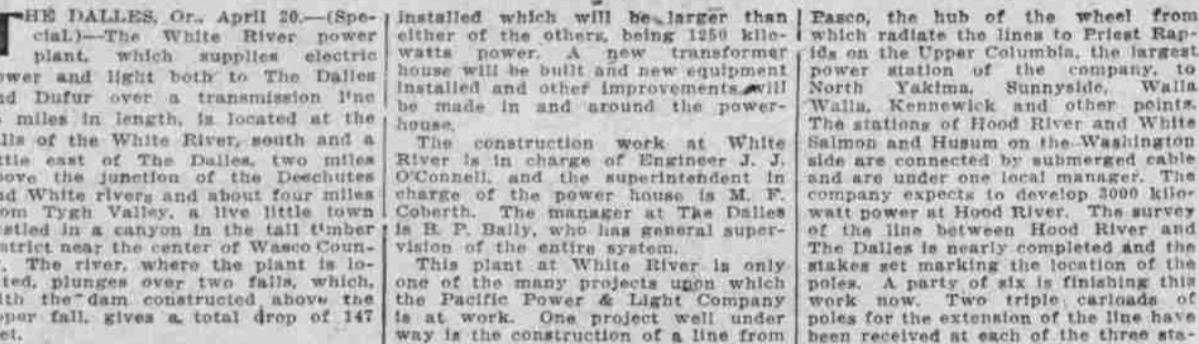
Many Improvements Have Been Made in Plant Since New Owners Took Charge of Project Last July—Sand in Water Offered Obstacles at First, but It Is Overcome.



POWER HOUSE DAM AND PIPE LINE, WHITE RIVER FALLS



SECTION OF NEW 5-FOOT DIAMETER WOOD PIPE



VIEW OF DAM AND SETTLING POND

THE DALLES, Or., April 20.—(Special.)—The White River power plant, which supplies electric power and light both to The Dalles and Dufur over a transmission line 23 miles in length, is located at the falls of the White River, south and a little east of The Dalles, two miles above the junction of the Deschutes and White rivers and about four miles from Tygh Valley, a center of the little town in a canyon, in the tall timber district near the center of Wasco County. The river, where the plant is located, plunges over two falls, which, with the dam constructed above the upper fall, gives a total drop of 147 feet.
In former years this city was supplied with electric lighting generated in a little steam power plant here in town, owned and operated by a company of local men. The Wasco Warehouse Milling Company bought their holdings and increased the plant, finally perfecting plans for generating power at White River Falls and bringing it to The Dalles, which was done in January, 1910, at a cost of half a million dollars.

One of the characteristics of the White River is the immense amount of sand which is being constantly washed out from the upper territory and brought downstream by the rushing waters. This sand in the water is a constant menace to the turbines in the design of the plant, and is in this case obviated by a settling basin of rock and concrete for the purpose of settling the sand from the water before sending it through the pipe in other words, a catch basin that would hold the water still long enough to let the sand in it sink from its own weight.

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NATIONAL FORESTS AS GREAT GAME PRESERVES

N. F. Thorne Suggests That Extinction of Deer and Elk Can Be Prevented by Adopting This Plan.

SHLAND, Or., May 20.—(To the Editor.)—With 90 deer to start with ten years ago on 6000 acres of steep, rocky, brush-covered mountains in Pennsylvania, a hunting club composed of Lake Haven and Williamsport business men have now over 2000 deer, the natural increase from the original 90, and possibly four or five more deer that were on the land when it was inclosed by a game-proof fence. The members of the club and their friends have been killing each year the number of male deer permitted by the laws of Pennsylvania. This is an example of the productivity of deer when protected from the vermin and dogs. The West has failed to protect the elk, so that its numbers are so reduced that it can no longer be hunted, except in a few localities, and the same expensive methods are used, while our deer are fast being exterminated. In places here in Oregon where deer were very plentiful a few years ago one can hardly be found now.

Last year I wrote the Agricultural Department, Washington, suggesting the idea of leasing large tracts of land in remote parts of forest reserves for the purpose of properly protecting and raising deer and elk. They replied that they thought very favorably of such a plan, but there was no law under which a lease could be made for a longer time than one year, which, of course, would not warrant the initial expense in starting a game preserve. There are many hundreds of thousands of acres that are not used for grazing domestic animals that could be used for this purpose, with the following direct benefits: First—it would produce in a few years such an abundance of game animals that venison from such preserves could be permitted to be sold during the open season in our markets the same as beef, affording a most delicious and healthful product of food, that at present can only be had by a few. Second—Through the fencing and protection of the game, the timber would also be protected from destructive fires. Third—The profitable use of remote parts of reserves would help to open up the forests by the building of trails and wagon roads and phone lines, where neither exists now. Fourth—The Government would get an annual rental for such use of these lands in place of the increasing annual expense with no income, as at present. Fifth—it would be the means of adding to our resources a valuable food product that will cost but little to produce on land which produces nothing of value except timber at present. Sixth—it will preserve the deer and elk from becoming extinct in our forests by increasing their numbers and improving the breeds at the same time.

Question Is One of Conservation.
This is a practical question of conservation. To adopt it will require an act of Congress, and, in this connection, I wrote Senator Bourne, and he replied that as such privileges could only be enjoyed by a few he was opposed to the idea, for the reason that a few would have privileges, which are the common heritage of all, which in this case is transcendental tommyrot, for the reason that there would be enough such land not adapted to domestic grazing to accommodate all who wanted to lease for its purpose, and the further fact that most Western hunters would secure interests in a game preserve and do their hunting there, as deer are becoming harder to find each year, and the dangers of being shot while hunting are increasing.
Many men cannot take the time now required to get a deer or two in a season. These preserves would have a tendency to increase the number of deer on the millions of acres of wood and timber land that could not be inclosed as a game preserve, thereby giving the man who did not have an interest in a game preserve a better chance to find a deer than he has at present.
As city and Government parks are the last means used to preserve many animals from becoming extinct, that were formerly very plentiful in this country in their wild state, why should not this lesson be taken advantage of in a commercial way, and avoid the loss of Government lands for public expense a little later on?

Few Arguments Against It.

The argument will be made that if deer and elk were raised in such large numbers the states would have to change their laws permitting their sale from inclosed preserves during open seasons. It is time that game laws were made up-to-date, so that some good will result from them. Some will say that if raising deer becomes profitable, the beef trust will acquire all the preserves, but this could be provided against in the act authorizing the lease of Government reserve lands for this purpose.
If there are any reasons why such a plan is not practical or profitable from every point of view, I would like to hear them. The Agricultural Department thought very favorably of the plan last year, and if they have changed their opinions since, it must be due to the paranoiac egotism of some Western representatives in Washington or the Forestry Department.

Basco, the hub of the wheel from which radiate the lines to Priest Rapids on the Upper Columbia, the largest power station of the company to North Yakima, Sunnyside, Walla Walla, Kennewick and other points. The stations of Hood River and White Salmon and Husum on the Washington side are connected by submerged cable and are under one local manager. The company expects to develop 3000 kilowatt power at Hood River. The survey of the line between Hood River and The Dalles is nearly completed and the stakes set marking the location of the poles. A party of six is finishing this work now. Two triple carloads of poles for the extension of the line have been received at each of the three stations. The Dalles, Rowena and Mosier.

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