

Y. M. C. A. BRANCHES ARE IN GREAT DEMAND IN OREGON

Manager Rhodes Declares Association Could Double Number of Organizations Within Week if It Were Not Contrary to General Policy.

The Young Men's Christian Association desired to, it could start out tomorrow and double the number of associations in the Northwest within a week. Each of these new associations would have a good-sized membership and no end of enthusiasm. If the Y. M. C. A. desired to found these new branches it could do so easily. But it will not. That isn't the way the Y. M. C. A. operates.

Many people have a mistaken impression as to the methods followed by the great organization, which has a foothold in every civilized country of the world and in many nations that are not yet classed in that category, according to T. B. Rhodes, who for several years has been at the head of the Y. M. C. A. in Oregon and Idaho.

"Hardly a week passes," said Mr. Rhodes the other day, "that I do not receive a letter from some town or city in Oregon or Idaho, asking that the Y. M. C. A. organize in that particular town. In nearly every instance all that I can do is to write—expressing regret that the time is not yet ripe for action. The few cities in which it is advisable to found new associations in the near future, we are watching closely and when conditions become just right in any one of them we go ahead without delay."

It is unusual for the Y. M. C. A. to form a branch in any city that has a population of less than 10,000. As a general policy the association does not care to go ahead with any place under this size. Of course, there are exceptions and when the Y. M. C. A. determines that some particular town really wants a Y. M. C. A. and is willing to support it, steps are taken to meet the demand.

Rule Is Inviolable.

The Y. M. C. A. has adopted its policies as the result of many years of experience and its fundamental working rule is that new associations shall be established only where there is strong demand for them. Its preliminary work in any city is educational, for its officers realize that when any city knows the advantages to be gained by having an association within its borders that city will not only be glad to have an association established, but will cheerfully pay for its building. And with a building once constructed and occupied, it is almost unknown for an association to prove a failure. Constant expansion is the rule and there are few exceptions—no exceptions. It may be said, in this growing Western country.

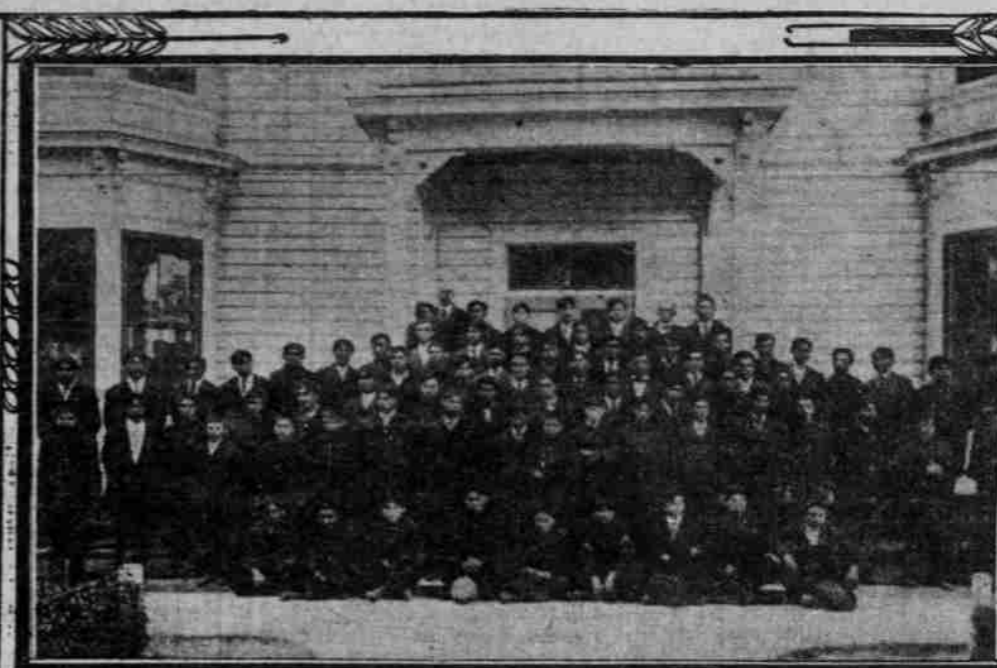
In the Pacific Northwest the course of the Y. M. C. A. has been one of uninterrupted progress. Up to about a decade ago the association in Oregon, Washington and Idaho was under a single management. Then Washington became a separate district and Oregon and Idaho were included in another district. This arrangement is still in effect and the affairs of the Y. M. C. A. in Oregon and Idaho are administered from the Portland headquarters in charge of Mr. Rhodes.

Growth Is Remarkable.

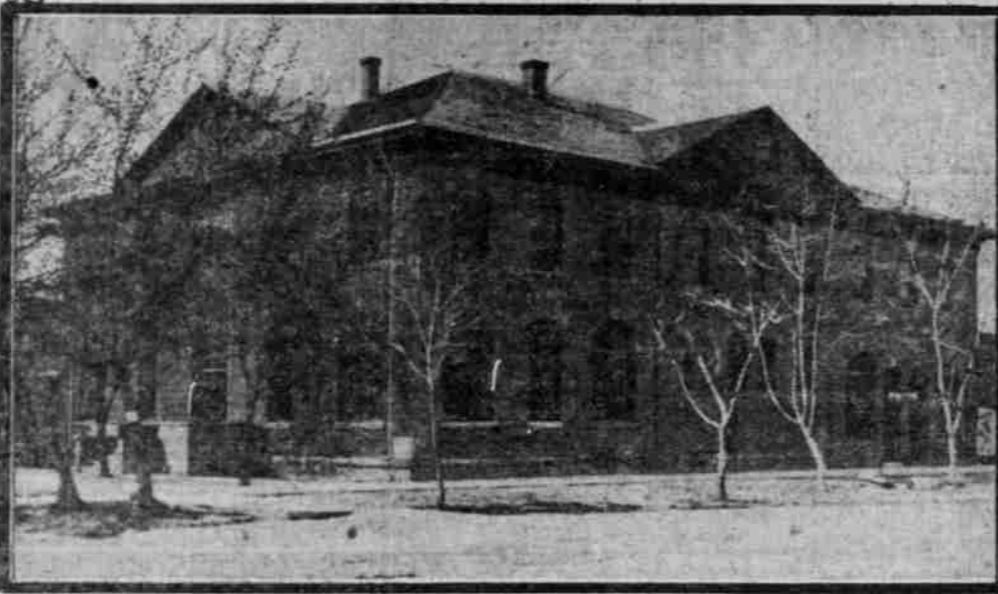
In the past ten years there has been remarkable growth of the Y. M. C. A. in these states. At the beginning of that period there were 2600 members, 15 employed officers and property valued at \$150,000. Now there are 9200 members, 53 employed officers and property valued at \$300,000. Y. M. C. A. work in these two states is separated into four divisions—city, college, railroad and industrial. Of these the city work, of course, is most important. Naturally the Portland Y. M. C. A. is far in the lead among the cities



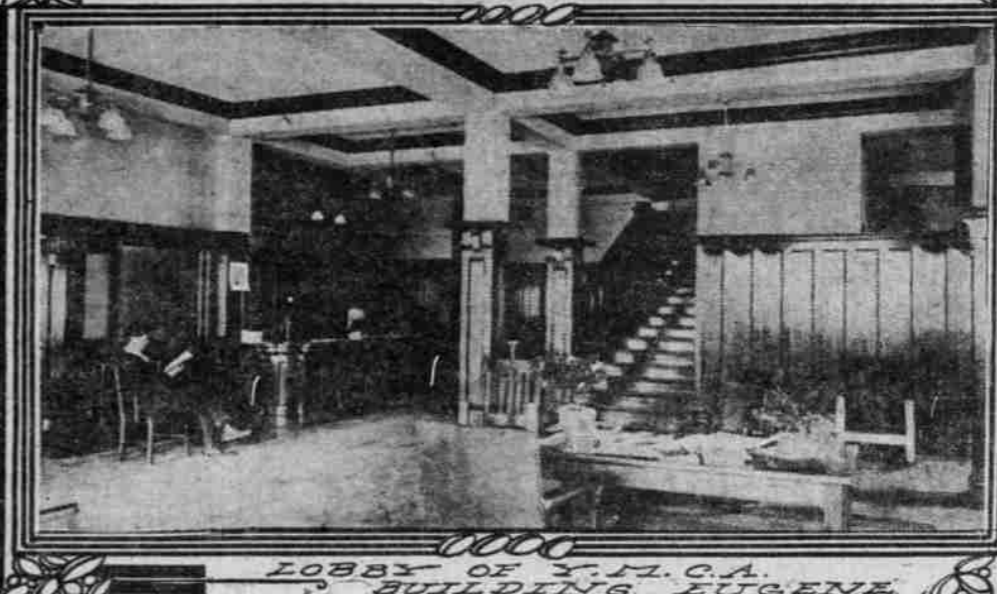
INDUSTRIAL Y.M.C.A. BUILDING, KELLOGG, IDAHO.



CHEHAWWA INDIAN SCHOOL Y.M.C.A. BUILDING.



Y.M.C.A. PAYETTE, IDAHO.



LOBBY OF Y.M.C.A. BUILDING, EUGENE, OREGON.

of the territory and is, in fact, one of the largest and most influential associations in the United States. The other principal city associations are at Boise and Salem.

Within the past year the city division has made quite a move forward. Eugene has erected and occupied a handsome building and Sellwood has also

erected a Y. M. C. A. home at a cost of \$18,000. Both of these associations are flourishing. The most remarkable record, however, was made at Central Point. This place has only about 1000 inhabitants, yet the Y. M. C. A. went in there in response to persistent requests and it has had no reason to regret this action. The Central Point people con-

tributed \$7500 in a six-day campaign and a building is being erected.

Steps have been taken to establish associations in Baker and The Dalles. In Baker chief interest in the Y. M. C. A. was manifested by the young men of the city. While their elders hesitated and it had no reason to regret this action. The Central Point people con-

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Astoria and Marshfield are other places for which tentative plans to found associations have been adopted.

Associations are conducted at all of the principal educational institutions of the two states. There are 16 of these college Y. M. C. A.'s and all of them are doing good work. Oregon Agricultural College has the only student association on the Coast possessing a building toward which the students themselves contributed any large part of the money. This building, Shepherd Hall, was erected two years ago at a cost of \$23,000, half of which was contributed by the students. It was the second college Y. M. C. A. built on the Pacific Coast and is the only one in Oregon or Idaho. There are also college associations in Oregon at the University of Oregon, Pacific University, Willamette University, Pacific College, Dallas College, McMinnville College, Philomath College and Chemawa Indian School.

The main event conducted by the college associations is an annual conference at Columbia River, near Seaside. This year the conference will be held from June 16 to 25. It will be attended by about 150 students from schools in Washington as well as Oregon and Idaho. Leading speakers from several states will be present at the conference and games of many kinds will fill the time that is not given over to meetings.

The industrial work of the Y. M. C. A. is securing a strong foothold in the Northwest. The largest industrial association is located at Kellogg, Idaho. Its building was erected by a mining company at a cost of \$40,000. Although the building has been occupied only two months, the association has a membership of 400 and employs four secretaries. Its influence on employees of the mines has been very noticeable.

Recently Mr. Rhodes was seated in the lobby of a hotel at Kellogg, while two liquor drummers were talking nearby. "Yes, business is rotten. This town has gone to hell—since the Y. M. C. A. came," he heard one of the drummers remark.

Industrial Work in Oregon.

In Oregon the industrial work so far has been confined to the construction camps along the new railroads up the Deschutes River. Soon, however, there will be an industrial Y. M. C. A. in the camp at Celilo Canal, where more than 500 men are employed. The government has appropriated funds for the building at Celilo. Several industrial Y. M. C. A.'s probably will be founded among the logging camps on the Columbia River, some of the leading companies having become interested in this matter.

There is only one railroad Y. M. C. A. in the Pacific Northwest, its location being Postallo, Idaho. It has a membership of from 1100 to 1300 and its building is a center of activity for all of the railroad men who have headquarters at Postallo. It is probable that the second railroad association will be founded in Portland. General Manager O'Brien, of the Harriman lines in the Northwest, has become interested in the movement and International Secretary Day, of the Y. M. C. A., is in Portland, working on the plan.

SOTHERN-MARLOWE ENGAGEMENT NOTABLE EVENT

Shakespearean Stars Will Appear Week of May 29 at Heilig—"Macbeth" Has Prominent Place in Repertoire.

THE WEEK'S REPERTOIRE.

MONDAY NIGHT, May 29, "Macbeth."

TUESDAY NIGHT, May 30, "Taming of the Shrew."

WEDNESDAY MATINEE, May 31, "Romeo and Juliet."

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THURSDAY NIGHT, June 1, "Merchant of Venice."

FRIDAY NIGHT, June 2, "Twelfth Night."

SATURDAY MATINEE, June 3, "As You Like It."

SATURDAY NIGHT, June 3, "Hamlet."

ONE of the most notable engagements of the local theatrical season is the appearance at the Heilig week of May 29 to June 3, of the co-stars, E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe, in a Shakespearean repertoire that includes "Macbeth," "The Taming of the Shrew," "Romeo and Juliet," "The Merchant of Venice," "Twelfth Night," "As You Like It," and "Hamlet."

Of these, "Macbeth" has perhaps had the most varied existence of any of the foremost of Shakespeare's works since its first presentation in 1605, when Richard Burbage had the honor of first presenting the hero.

Fifty years after its initial production found "Macbeth" thrown aside and neglected. In 1665, Sir William D'Avenant introduced "Macbeth" as a grand spectacular opera, utilizing all the

possibilities then known to the stage. The supernatural, witch, ghost and apparition scenes, and the banquet, war, and massive episodes of the play were elaborated upon and a musical setting written by the leading composer of his time, Locke, was introduced. Flying, dancing and singing witches and ghosts introduced in a startling manner, with the interpolated music, composed some of his effects.

For eight years, D'Avenant's version of "Macbeth" held the stage until the advent of David Garrick, who, in 1744, though not quite, restored "Macbeth" to Shakespeare's original. Locke's music, however, he retained, and he wrote a long speech for Macbeth. This arrangement of the play, with scenes from Middleton's "Witch" and with music and dancing held the stage for at least a hundred years, for it was not

until Phelps, at Saddle's Wells in 1847, banished both the singing witches and all of Locke's music and gave the play practically as it is presented today.

Charles Kean in his spectacular production of "Macbeth" at the Princess Theater, London, in 1852, restored the scenes of Garrick's version; this appears to have been the last occasion,

though, on which they were used, and with the elder Booth and Macready, in his later performances, both Garrick and Locke were completely discarded. The Sothern-Marlowe version also discards the sacrilegious elaboration and additional alteration given to the play by early actors. They use the first folio version of the play with a few mi-

MURPHY TALKS ON POLITICAL SYSTEM

J. HENNESSY MURPHY was elected a member of the executive committee of the Jackson Club at its last meeting, and in response to calls for a speech, he said:

When Woodrow Wilson reaches Portland the people he will meet and

of real interest to him will be the politicians. The "people's power" will be in evidence in the gallery and in the back seats down below, where they will listen and grin, applaud and clap, when the wise ones start the vociferations from the platform or elsewhere, just as they do back in New Jersey.

Things may be different when the average man becomes a Woodrow Wilson.

Here in Oregon, the cradle of the people's rights, the birthplace of the people's power, the Mecca of reformers, the beacon light of the Nation in all things holy in the people's rule, Woodrow Wilson, as a trained student

and profound observer of men and things, may ask himself the elementary question: "What the Jopthanan is the use of so many reformers in a state where political conditions are trumpeted to be so sound and where the people's rule and the rule of the people is a thing of purity, incorruptibly fair?"

"Surely," he may say to himself, "in a land blessed with the famous 'Oregon plan' reformers are not needed, for the experience of all political history reads that reformers never thrive only where there are spoilsmen a-plenty, or seething corruption, or something putrid crying aloud for reform. If the people are really good, reformers lose their jobs."

Rule of Babel Is Here.

Perhaps the sad and midnight oil of the great lawyer, who resides in that industrially happy town, where the wage-earner never kicks for fear of being kicked out of work, may calm our illustrious visitor and suggest to him, as in New Jersey, that the power of the people here in Oregon is under the great lawyer's classic dome. It is surely not in the rumple we have just passed through—the primary nominating act and some of the things that have been done since the rule of Babel is here forsooth. Every man is his own initiative and may the devil take the referendum, since he will for the rule of the recall and the recall of the rule. If the state of Oregon could only be an individual for a few minutes, and that individual an Irishman, somebody would get a punch on

BOOKS ADDED TO LIBRARY

- SOCIOLOGY.**
- Fernando de Quirós, Cosmópolis—Modern theories of criminality. 1910.
- Grant—Socialism and Christianity. 1910.
- Gross—Criminal psychology, a manual for judges, practitioners and students. Ed. Johnston—The negro in the New World. 1910.
- King—History of the San Francisco Stock and Exchange Board. 1910.
- Ringsdorf—Open-air crusaders: a report of the Elizabeth McCormick open-air school together with a general account of open-air school work in Oregon. 1910.
- Leach—Charity and social life. 1910.
- Simson—The American Constitution; the National powers, the rights of the states, the liberties of the people. 1908.
- Wakeman—Essays introductory to the study of English constitutional history. 1901.
- RELIGION.**
- Bible, New Testament—The acts of the apostles, an exposition by R. B. Rackham. 1910.
- Trumbull—Sunday school, its origin, mission, methods and auxiliaries. 1911.
- Watts—Hymns and spiritual songs, n. d. Bound with his Psalms of David, limited in the language of the New Testament.
- USEFUL ARTS.**
- Byron—Modern cooking practice. 1910.
- Chicago, University Press—Manual of style, a compilation of the typographical rules in force at the University of Chicago press, with specimens of types set. Ed. 1910.
- Chittenden—Forests and reservoirs in their relation to stream flow, with particular reference to navigable rivers. 1909.
- Collins—Physiology for students and practitioners. 1898.
- Brakley—Murray wireless telephones and how they work. 1910.
- Fox—One thousand ways and schemes to save money. Ed. 2. 1909.
- Russell—Experimental dairy bacteriology. 1909.
- Groom—A Greek-English lexicon of the New Testament, by J. H. Thayer. 1888.
- Portland, Or., Chamber of Commerce—"Men of Oregon," a gallery of likenesses of representative men, together with brief sketches of their lives. 1911.
- BOOKS ADDED TO CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.**
- Abbot—The story of our navy for young Americans.
- Wieland—The story of Rusten and other

the nose and a dislocated speech box for calling this business "Oregon plan"; Oregon has been libeled enough already.

We bumped the old bosses and installed the new politicians. Keep up the good work, brethren; it's your bounden duty to see that the reformers are kept as-snooring and a-frothing, for the people are stupid and interested in somebody else work while the people's friends invite us to vote; if we can get to the polls often enough, we won't need a single law; the law will take care of itself; if generally does, as the enemies of the people have reasons to know.

Every Day Is Election Day and By.

Keep it up, and we will soon have as many election days as Spanish holidays, and soak the corporations and clinch the interests for the coats. Let somebody else work while the people's friends invite us to vote; if we can get to the polls often enough, we won't need a single law; the law will take care of itself; if generally does, as the enemies of the people have reasons to know.

We have an assembly choosing candidates on every street corner, a convention in every country grab store, and a constitutional authority in every booze cafe constituting a hot war into a hot patriot, so what tell do we want legislators and statesmen for? Such expensive nonsense! Let the people rule as while yet, and some day they'll drop the rule like a hot spud and take to hurling bricks at the palladium of the people's rights, for they cannot dent a reformer's skull. That will be the power of the people, too. It all depends on the humor of the power. Republics are ungrateful when the people are at work, then you will have a fresh crop of reformers, each crop being a little wiser.

Keep Friends of Youth.

Harpur's.

In youth our friends are many. Each child, thank God, is born into the world with one friend ready made, complete and perfect: his own mother. For the mother there may be regrets and insights, doubts and hesitations, but at any rate there is never a lack of understanding, for she, of all, knows the very stuff of which we are made—our strength and our weakness, our endurance and our failures. This, at least, is one of the heartening facts of life—that the child need never forego some friendships. It makes little claims, it asks only some one to share its activities and its interests; its love of sliding and of skating, hay-raking and paddling. Provided another revel in the same things as we do, behold! Here for childhood is a friend ready made! And for a moment the solitude of the pilgrim's soul upon its long way is dispelled.

Youth, too, forms ties lightly from out the very exuberance of its living; it loves as rapidly as it breathes; it idealizes and idealizes it difficult to recognize any bleak fact in human nature. If the friends seem for the moment to fall away, has an unexhausted fund of love that remembers this one as the only failure, or remembers that back of the failure lies all the material of future success.

But manhood is more difficult. Love and trust, often betrayed, are not easy for one full grown and far along the path of life. That friendship is born which is old, and which, like wine, has stood the test of time. Friendship born in obscurity and misfortune are harder and more lasting than those born in ease. Like human characters they grow strong on the very obstacles that test them; they are firmer, more strongly welded, as they overcome and still endure.