

FRESHMEN GET TOUCH OF HIGH LIFE DURING COLLEGE "RUSHING" SEASON

Washington Greek Letter Sororities Ply Their Wiles on All Newcomers—Organizations for Promotion of Good-fellowship and Success Overlook No Opportunities to Increase Their Membership.



Revaline and Alice Mercer of Portland

Linna Parley and Anne Cameron of Portland

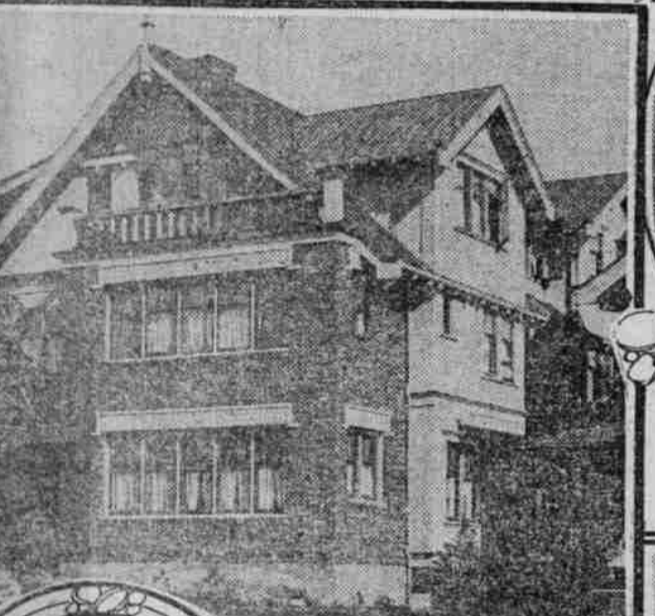


Dea Inel of Astoria



Lorraine Bean of Portland

The Pledge Day as a Scene of Much Embracing and Joy Tears



Kappa Alpha Theta House



The Sorority Scouts at work on a New Freshman Candidate



Sorority Houses as Fraternity Row



Two Sororities Bid for a Sweet Girl Graduate

BY FRED A. WOELFLEN. UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 1.—(Special.)—"Won't you come over to my house and live with me?" is a familiar unwritten saying among the members of the University of Washington Greek letter fraternities about this time of the college year. On the calendar of these secret organizations, which play such an important part in making college life lively, the most important function is what has been termed "rushing" throughout the country in universities and colleges where fraternities are located.

she wants as her sister when "pledge day" arrives. Probably the biggest item that contributes to success of rushing is the personality of the management of the culinary department of the chapter-house. No little notice is given to the careful and artistic preparation of the teas, luncheons and dinners.

Every conceivable method of convincing the freshman that "my sorority is the best" is resorted to. The sororities use a life of formality for formal functions are scheduled. For the lively, active, first-year girl probably a rousing house warden is put on, in which sorority talent makes up the programme. For the theatergoer a theater party is arranged. The old hands at the game are close observers of the merits of their candidate. The freshman is quickly sized up and her membership is made.

Sorority life as seen by the little outside girl is one most inviting and enviable. Rest Period is Brief. After the freshman girl has met all her dates she has a brief period of rest before the crucial day when she is to receive her bid. The sororities send all their bids by mail and it is frequent that the freshman has to make up her mind in a hurry as to what her choice will be. The day is all alone, because the sorority women cannot advise her after bids are sent out. When the bid day arrives she must go to the house and choose. The scene upon her arrival is one of many embraces and sighs of joy. She dons her coveted ribbons—the first step in her sorority life. After the close of the first semester she is initiated into the mysteries of the order, that is, provided that she does not "blunk" in too many of her scholastic hours.

Quite different is the freshman's life after she goes into the fraternity. From the idolized person she becomes a little household maid. She must lend an attentive ear to the telephone, she must see that the house is kept warm; she must keep rooms in perfect order and obey all the mandates of the upperclassmen. The word of the senior is law in a sorority house.

Every sorority house has its rules. Some read like this: No long talking after 10 o'clock; no piano playing after 7:30 P. M.; no evening out parties; the college must notify an upperclassman of your whereabouts when out.

All these things tend toward discipline. One little freshman said today: "If I was ever up in the air in my life it was from the time I came to school to the day I was pledged. All of the stuff was sure Greek to me. I had a long list of engagements. Yes, and what is more, I had to fill every one of them. I was anxious to join a sorority. Why shouldn't I be? Talk about your rush days, a sorority rushing season has them all checked." "When I got through with the siege I didn't know Alpha from Omega. I didn't know one Greek letter from another, and I was expected to know the alphabet from the jump."

"But it's different now. I have learned to jump like I was scared to death when the phone rings. Mother never had anything on an upperclassman when it came to getting work out of me. I believe that when I get out of this college I can cook as good as mother. I am certain, in fact, that I am a real obedient freshman, I think."

"You can write as much as you like about baseball scouts in the major leagues. Why do sorority scouts in high school ranks have the baseball heralds beat a mile. I have found that they shadow a high school girl like a detective."

This was a statement of a pledgee who went through the mill. Every year cities of the Northwest contribute their share of sorority material. Sororities watch carefully the graduating classes of its schools. Portland contributed a larger number this year than ever before and they are prominent in all lines of student activities in which women are eligible.

PRICE OF TALKING CUT

London-Paris Brokers Find New York Cable Quickest Way.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—(Special.)—Financial men will welcome a notification about to be issued by the postoffice that the cost of telephonic communication between London and Paris is to be halved. The agreement between the United Kingdom and France regulating the telephone service between the two countries has been ratified and as soon as the preliminary instructions are issued to various officials and arrangements made the postoffice will commence the reduction. One class especially will rejoice, those interested in brokerage business, who have found the easiest way of communicating with Paris from London was via New York by cable. Hitherto the fee for communication with France or Belgium from London in England and Wales admitted to the Anglo-French and Anglo-Belgian service has been \$2 for a conversation for three minutes and \$2.50 for a conversation for six minutes. The new rate for a period of three minutes and conversations over the Anglo-French and Anglo-Belgian circuits for double periods at reduced rates could be obtained at night by subscribers who agreed to make one call each night for a month at least. No person is entitled to use the line continuously for more than six minutes. The charge for a six minutes' conversation between 7 P. M. and 7 A. M. is the same as for a conversation of three minutes in the daytime. As soon as the new rates are in operation the postoffice will open a service to Switzerland.

FLYER FACES STIFF WIND

Moreau Wins Automatic Stability Prize in Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—(Special.)—The prize offered by M. Bonnet, of the French National Aerial League, for the first aeroplane to solve the problem of automatic stability, has been awarded to an aviator named Moreau. The conditions of this competition were severe, as the plane was required to fly for at least 20 minutes in a wind with a velocity of more than five meters a second without touching any of the controls used to maintain the equilibrium of an aeroplane. He was only allowed to make use of the horizontal rudder. M. Moreau, accompanied by Lieutenant Lafon, of the French navy, who controlled the experiment, rose to an altitude of about 280 feet, and for nearly an hour made a series of circles in the air without touching his controls. Spectators on the ground could see him waving both arms above his head as he passed.

QUEER NOTES FLOOD BANKS

Swedish Gang's Counterfeits Are Said to Be Perfect.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 1.—(Special.)—The police at Stockholm have arrested a Swedish gang for making false \$50 and \$20 notes. The forgers were detected at a Stockholm bank, where a member of the gang tried to change some \$20 notes. Genuine notes were imitated perfectly, and during the last three months the gang has succeeded in passing an uncounted sum of money in Sweden and Christiania, and notes of about \$1000 in value in London.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS OF CENTRAL OREGON PROGRESS NOW VIGOROUSLY

Although State Has Been Compelled to Take Over the Old Columbia Southern, Promoters of Other Enterprises Are Sanguine and Expect to See Work Completed Within Few Years.



The Deschutes Land Co. Main Canal.



Inverted Siphon Across Old River Bed to Supply Water Powell Butte, District, Central Oregon Irrigation Co.



Main Canal in Howard Canyon, State Work, Tumalo Project.



Tumalo Canyon Flume Line.



Columbia Southern Canal, Crook Co. Or. Will Reach Forest, 1000 Feet Drop Before Reaching Lands to Be Reclaimed

SALEM, Or., Nov. 1.—(Special.)—Although the progress of the work has been disappointing, the members of the Desert Land Board believe that irrigation projects in Central Oregon under the Carey act have passed the experimental stage, and that most of them will be completed within a few years. The state is in active charge of one of these projects, Tumalo, or old Columbia Southern, and the promoters of the others are sanguine as to the outcome. Several of them, however, face difficulties, but they are pushing ahead. At the last session of the Legislature \$30,000 was appropriated for co-operation with the United States in making comprehensive plans for the development of all feasible irrigation projects, and particularly those in the Deschutes Basin. An equal amount has been contributed by the Department of the Interior and joint work is actively under way. Much interest has been obtained, which will be compiled for submission to the next Legislature. The last Legislature also provided for submitting to a vote of the people in 1914 a constitutional amendment through which bonds may be issued for the construction of irrigation projects, and for the development of cut-over timber land.

Completed Project One.

Governor West, who is a member of the Desert Land Board, made the following statement of conditions: "So far Oregon has done much to show in the way of results through the Carey act. The only completed project has been one of about 1000 acres near Redmond, controlled by a few old settlers. "The Columbia Southern project was a dismal failure, and has been taken over by the state. The Morrison project on the Upper Deschutes, while having been under way for a number of years, has not yet been completed. "The Central Oregon Irrigation Company has the largest project in the state. The company has spent perhaps \$1,000,000 to complete the project. It has done much good work, but it will need to spend perhaps \$750,000 more to complete the desired end of its project. The project has the critical stage, and its completion, in my opinion, is an assured fact, if not by the company, then by the state. "Other projects are in initial stages. Some if them undoubtedly will be carried through, but others will blow up. In my opinion the state should take over the critical stage, and in the same manner it has taken over the old Columbia Southern, or Tumalo project. If no bad luck comes the latter project will be completed and the lands will be thrown open for settlement not later than next fall."

1500 Acres Are Sold.

The Carey act provides for the reclamation of land owned by the Federal Government. Promoters of the state segregate the land, the work of irrigation is started, and, in some instances, the settlers pay the promoters the price of the land. In other instances settlers are excluded until the work is finished. The work completed. The Federal Government deeds the land to the state, which in turn deeds it to the settlers at a price of \$1 an acre. The promoter holds a lien on the property until the settlers pay for the water rights, which approximate about \$40 an acre. In the case of the Tumalo project \$450,000 was appropriated for the project. The state is to do the work of the state expecting to get its money back with interest when the land and water rights are deeded to the settlers. The project comprises 27,000 acres in Crook County. Secretary Lane, of the Interior Department, has indicated that after the state has selected the lands to be irrigated with the \$450,000 appropriated for this work the Federal Government will give a like amount for the extension of the project. About 1800 acres in this tract were sold by the old company of 27 settlers, 35 of whom moved off the land when it was found that the water supply was sufficient for only about one-fourth of the land sold.

This Sisters Company Initiates.

The work was started in 1902 by the Three Sisters Ditch Company, which was soon succeeded by the Three Sisters Irrigation Company. That company in turn assigned to the Columbia Southern Irrigation Company, and later the Columbia Southern Irrigation Company took over the project. That company being unable to fulfill its contract an unsuccessful suit was brought by the state to cancel the contract. Then an assignment was made to the Oregon-Washington & Idaho Finance Company, which being unsuccessful in financing the proposition, deeded all the rights back to the state. The bill

Appropriating \$450,000 for completing the enterprise was passed at the last session of the Legislature.

The Palsky project, in charge of the Portland Irrigation Company, comprises 15,000 acres in Lake County, the contract with the state having been executed in 1907 and revised and re-executed in 1912. The amount of water available for this project is not known definitely, an adjudication now being under way by the State Water Board. The company has built a part of its main canals and laterals and some work has been done on the dam. Right to sell stock has been given the company and it expects to complete the work within two years. It is planned to make the stock redeemable in water rights when the state authorizes the opening of the land for entry.

Comprehensive Plan Urged.

About 1000 acres have been redeemed by the Deschutes Reclamation & Irrigation Company on the east side of the Deschutes River, near the tract of the Central Oregon Land & Irrigation Company. The system is a success in every particular and the land has been deeded to the settlers who promoted the project. A project comprising 74,000 acres is planned at Benham Falls, and the Central Oregon Irrigation Company has made application for the segregation of 13,000 acres.

The 1912 report of the Oregon Conservative Commission strongly urges a comprehensive development plan.

It says there is a vital need from the viewpoint of the state a water supply sufficient to irrigate more than 4,000,000 acres. It further says there are at least 2,000,000 acres in the state which can be irrigated at a cost which is fully warranted under present conditions, from \$30 to \$60 an acre. Service Gets Value for Dollar. It is urged by advocates of this plan that it would lead to intelligent, constructive criticism for the improvement of both state and Federal service. The state officials would be fully advised as to Federal plans, the lack of complete information as to detailed plans and cost of Government projects. The State Government Service gets more actual work for \$1 than do the Harriman lines." is a statement made by H. T. Corey, who closed the break in the Colorado River and saved the Imperial Valley, and who for six years was in charge of the maintenance and operation of the Harriman lines in California, Arizona and Mexico. He says his statement is based on a study of detailed costs in connection with a number of projects which came under his observation.