Flowers for Home and Garden

BY A. GARDEN GROWER.

THE ATTENTION of many Portland gardeners for the next week will be occupied preparing for the annual rose show in the armory starting Tuesday, June 20, and continuing on Wednesday and Thursday. Indications are the show will be more representative of the city than for several years, despite the fact that I have already heard a number of persons say that it is coming too late. Possibly the show is a week too late to suit a number of gardens that is to catch the blooms at their prime, but there is one thing assured and that it that there will be plenty of roses, which would not have been the case if the show had been held the last week, as was originally intended.

To have suited a number of gardens the best dates would have been the present week, which was the time recommended by the expert growers who were called into consultation, but owing to the Shrine meeting in San Francisco and other events the time had to be fixed for June 20. I was present at the conference when the change of dates was considered and it was pointed out that postponing two weeks instead of one would put some gardens past their prime. Dr. Norris N. Cox of Willamette Heights pointed out that a great majority of persons think that the first rose which appears on the bush is the best and is the one that should be exhibited, and if not really the first, at least those which come first. He expressed the belief that such an idea is a matter of physiology. Persons have so anxiously awaited the arrival of the rose that the first bloom looks so good that they are convinced that is the one to be exhibited, whereas if the bushes have been given proper care the first blooms are not the best. If you will study your roses and particularly this year, you will find that the buds first to open are rather short, while those which are now in the process of maturing are longer, because they have not been forced by the two or three hot spells we have had since the first of May. If we have a few days with a temperature around 50 degrees the buds will mature naturally.

If you will go over the bushes carefully you will find better roses than you have ever had, for instead of having only a few blooms to select from, there will be a dozen or so in flower at one time, and certainly one rose among 12 or more, which the bush contains, is better than can be found in the smaller number.

No one should think his roses are past the prime because the first blooms have come and gone, but remember that the rose, unlike the iris and many other flowers, is progressive and keeps on producing good flowers throughout the summer, whereas with iris, peonies and many others, when they have bloomed once they are through for the season. Aside from the fact that there will be plenty of roses to show, the exhibition this year will be marked by displays of some of the newer roses. Among these will be a new climber named Dr. Huey, which is a large single rose of the deepest maroon and will make a wonderful decorative rose. Of course, the new rose America will be on display, as will Miss Mary Wallace, the gold medal winner of last year, and there also will be a large growing plant of Mrs. George C. Thomas, the gold medal winner of this year. Among the other new roses which will be shown will be Imperial Potentate, Mrs. Walter T. Sumner, Golden Spray and several new ones which have not yet been named. Another will be Bonnie Prince, but there is a whole story connected with its display which will have to be told later.

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While on the subject of the rose show I recall that I said last Sunday that I would endeavor to give a few hints on how to handle roses for exhibition. Usually the best time to cut is the afternoon before, as late as possible and when you start to cut carry along with you a bucket of water. As soon as you cut a rose plunge it down into the water as deep as possible. The temperature of the water is quite essential. It should not be cold but should be the same temperature as the atmosphere, therefore in the morning fill several buckets with water and let them stand outdoors, so that by afternoon, when you are ready to do your cutting, the water will be the proper temperature. After you have filled your bucket with flowers do not let it stand out in the sun but take it to some shady place which is free from drafts, for nothing is so injurious to roses and in fact all kinds of flowers as a draft. A cool cellar is really the best place in which to work over the flowers you have cut. As you take them from the bucket in which they were plunged when first cut, strip off all the lower foliage, in fact take off all but a few of the leaves near the flower. The greatest evaporation from roses comes through the leaves, therefore the more you can remove the longer your bloom will last, but of course you want to leave some on to produce the natural decorative scheme and in a show foliage counts quite a number of points. After stripping off the leaves, scrape off the bark from the lower four or five inches of the stem or split the stem up two or three inches, as this will enable the flower to absorb more water. When this is completed plunge the stems again into water as deep as possible and let the bloom stand over night.

Usually in the morning of the show I go over the rose bushes again, as possibly the evening before I may have missed a good bloom or one may have developed. When packing for the show wrap the stems in wet newspaper and then wrap up the roses, so as to keep the air from them while being taken to the show. This is very essential, particularly if you are travelling by motor, for the moving machine will create such a suction of the air that unless the roses are protected they will suffer greatly. Really the best plan for transporting roses is to have a number of suit boxes and first put in the bottom a layer of oiled paper, and lay your roses on this and if you have more than enough for one layer separate each layer with oiled paper. As soon as you arrive at the armory unpack your roses and put them in water, after which you can go ahead with arranging your exhibit, feeling assured that your roses are enjoying a good drink which will keep them fresh. If it is necessary to put something in the vase, bowl or basket to keep your roses upright, use a frog, although moss is really the best thing you can employ and is always handy at the show room. Do not use sand, for while it may be stiffer and will hold the bloom in just the position in which your place it, it prevents free absorption of water and frequently your flowers will collapse in a few hours.

New Rose Dr. Huey to be Shown at Coming Rose Show.

While speaking of caring for flowers I want to make another suggestion and that is never give a visitor to your garden fresh-cut roses, for there is nothing more distressing to witness than a wilted rose. Each day cut roses and put them in water and keep them in a cool shady place and should visitors happen to call, give them a bouquet from those you have cut and they will have flowers which will last for several days and can be carried without being wilted before they go a few blocks. They will appreciate and care for such flowers whereas they will throw away the flowers which have been fresh cut and have not had an opportunity to harden off by having a good long drink in a cool shady place. As a final word, cut the stems long, and the longer the better, not only for the flower but also for the bush. It will not hurt your bush if you cut the stem the entire length it has grown this spring, so long as you do not cut into the old wood, in fact it would not hurt if you did cut into the old wood, except that you should cut off the old wood before you place the flower in water, for the old wood cannot absorb water. If you are exhibiting, remove all the damaged outer petals of the bloom before staging it and if the flower has not opened just as you would like it, a couple of quick puffs of your breath will start it. If your flowers have aphis or midges on them give them a couple of quick plunges up and down in clean water and you will easily wash out these annoying pests. Above all do not be afraid to exhibit. If you feel you do not know anything about exhibiting remember there is always a competent committee at the show ready to give you assistance and advice and by associating just at one show with these experts and seeing what other experienced exhibitors do, you can learn more than you can from anything I might write.

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A few days ago at the Chamber of Commerce I heard Frank C. Riggs of Westover Terrace, an enthusiastic and capable amateur gardener, discussing the coming rose show and his words struck me so forcibly that I am taking the liberty of giving the readers of this department the benefit of this overheard discussion. "If there is one thing I am going to do this Rose Festival and nothing else," said Mr. Riggs, "is to exhibit at the rose show, and it is the first time I have tried it. Several times in the past I have felt like exhibiting but have not felt qualified to go into competition with persons who seemed to be experienced, but after looking over the show for the last three years I have come to the conclusion, if I can mix a golf term with rose growing, that the majority of the exhibitors are dubs like myself and they have no more ability to grow roses than I or anyone else in this community. It is the climate that make the roses, and as I have the same kind of climate as these exhibitors I can have good roses. Every year I have gone to the show and when I saw the roses I knew that I had just as good roses in my garden as were on exhibition, and this year I am going to put some of mine in and find out for sure."

In these few words Mr. Riggs expressed a big idea, and if several hundred persons felt the same way Portland would have the greatest show ever held. All that is needed is just to pick out the best roses in the garden, bring them to the armory and experts will tell you how to enter them in competition.

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Think of transferring, although in miniature, Multnomah falls from the Columbia river highway to the horticultural hall at Boston. That is what was done at the recent wild-flower show held in the New England metropolis. This is vouched for by Thomas Newton Cook, the amateur rosarian of Boston who was in Portland a few days ago. In 1920 Mr. Cook's new climbing rose, Bonnie Prince, was awarded the silver medal of the city of Portland for the second best climber and the trophy of the Portland Rose society for the best rose produced by an amateur, and last month Mr. Cook, accompanied by Mrs. Cook, started for Portland to see the roses here at their height, having abandoned a European trip for that purpose. While en route the festival dates were postponed, but undaunted, they came to Portland, made their hotel reservations for the festival week and will spend the time until then in the Canadian rockies, returning to Portland for the festival, when Mr. Cook will be one of the judges at the rose show. Mr. Cook, besides being an ardent rose grower and producer, is widely known both in this country and Europe for his rose library, which is said to be the finest and most comprehensive in the world. During his short stay in Portland last week I spent a delightful afternoon with him and I hope to make an interesting announcement in a few days regarding his new Bonnie Prince and what it will mean to Portland and particularly the Portland Rose society.

During my talk with Mr. Cook he said: "The recent wild-flower show in Boston was undoubtedly the greatest floral achievement ever accomplished in America. That it was such a notable success is due entirely to the efforts of Alfred C. Burrage, one of our best-known attorneys, who not only personally staged the exhibition but paid for it. It was another of his great floral triumphs, for it will be recalled that he also staged the orchid and fern shows which attracted world-wide attention. But the wild-flower show far surpassed all previous exhibition, not only from the artistic standpoint but also from the floral standpoint. He labored for three years and you can appreciate what he did when he managed to bring hundreds, yes thousands, of wild flowers into bloom at one time. Some of them he retarded by placing in cold storage while others he forced under tropical heat, but when the show opened every plant was just as if it was growing in its natural habitat. He had in this wonderful exhibition not a single wild flower the specis of which could not be accurately and positively traced back to New England before the white man landed on the rockbound coast. To get this required more than 5000 plants and 87 species of New England wild flowers and 43 native ferns were in the show. He constructed a running brook in the hall so as to care for the aquatic and semi-aquatic plants, and he used 150 tons of rocks to reproduce the native habitat of some of our most interesting wild flowers. Pine, spruce and cedar trees, some of them 50 feet high, were brought in to make the woodland scenes, and at the end of the hall, about 40 feet high, was a remarkable waterfall, which passed over its rim 300 gallons of water every minute. I wondered where he had secured the idea for such a natural-like waterfalls, and as I came down the Columbia river and saw your Multnomah falls I saw at once where the idea came from. The waterfall in the Boston show was a true replica of your great cascade, and now I want to go to your fall and study the flowers and ferns there and see if they are not even more gorgeous than those Mr. Burrage produced in our horticultural hall."

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A friend of mine told me that the first time I went up the Columbia River highway to go into the government reservation at Cascade Locks and see the wonderful garden which Mrs. Ouida B. Tompkins, who lives in the reservation, has produced. Although an amateur of only a few years' experience, Mrs. Tomkins has accomplished much and has turned quite a large section of the reserve into a garden full of blooms. She has a large hotbed, and raises all her annual bedding plants and quite a number of perennials, but what promises to be the feature of the garden and which will furnish the real charm is a real old-fashioned garden, filled with hollyhocks, both annual and perennial phlox, columbine, peonies, zinnias, petunias, snapdragons, gaillardia, to say nothing of gladioli, of which she has a large planting. She is now experimenting with a rock garden, which, in addition to having a number of the usual rock garden plants, has also quite a few novelties, including many native species. Mrs. Tomkins does all the work with the exception of the heavy spading.

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This spring I think I have heard of more cases of poisoning from primula obconica than in any previous years, and for several months there has been a discussion in the florists' papers as to whether or not the florists should stop growing this beautiful plant. In several cities florists have been sued by patrons for damages because they were poisoned. The question now being discussed is whether or not the modern strains of this primrose are more virulent than formerly, for, while it has been known for years that primula obconica was poisonous, it seems to be getting more severe each year. Some of the best horticultural writers point out that only a small percentage of persons are affected, and that this number is probably no greater than those who become poisoned from the common ordinary geranium; in fact, it is said that those poisoned by geranium suffer more intensely than those poisoned by the primula obconica. It is a well-known fact among florists that some of their help cannot handle daffodils for a long period without becoming affected, and very serious cases of daffodil poisoning are reported from the Sicilly Isles. The Florists' exchange points out that the poisoning is all a matter of the individual, and until one experiences the poisoning there are no means of finding out whether one is immune or not. Primula obconica is, I think, one of our prettiest primroses, and we certainly would miss its bright colors from our floral shops should the florists abandon its cultivation."

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That plants have eyes is evidently true from the experiments recently completed. At a lecture given in London Dr. H. Wagner showed by lantern slides that the leaves of plants have eyes or lenses by which they can see. He proved this, according to published reports of the lecture, by micro-photographs of the lenses, which reflected the objects placed before them. The pictures of these lenses reproduced by Dr. Wagner showed they mirrored such images as a pipe, photographs and other objects placed within their focus.

Notes from the Garden.

Mrs. P. L. Delph of 1295 Haight street, is featuring the Firebrand variety of cannas this summer in her garden. She has also put in a large planting of kochia or summer cypress.

To everyone who goes out East Stark street the heavy stone and wood porch boxes at the home of Wilbur P. Reid at 1355 East Stark street are of great interest. Mr. Reid probably has the most extensive box planting of any place in Portland and to fill them in their usual handsome fashion requires approximately 1500 plants.

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At Ocean Park the finest roses are grown by George C. Johnson, who is interested in the oyster industry. While Mr. Johnson can grow wonderful roses he cannot get tomatoes started sufficiently early so they will bear before cold weather, but he gets around this adverse climatic condition by having a Portland grower plant him a lot of tomatoes in pots early, so that the plants get a good size before being moved to Ocean Park. During the last week Mr. Johnson had his annual supply of tomato plants sent him.

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Al Tetu, the potentate of Al Kader temple of the Mystic Shrine, after experimenting for several years with various kinds of plants in hanging baskets at his home, has settled on petunias and has nothing else in the baskets. These are in different colors and as the season advances they make a striking picture.

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Mrs. C. N. Huggins of 1019 Franklin street, Willamette Heights, had put in a large planting of annual flowering plants, including Pride of Portland petunias, zinnias, salpiglossis, scabiosa and marigolds.

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Frank J. Rajotte, of 543 East Twenty-fourth street, is featuring in his garden this summer plantings of snapdragons in various colors, scabiosa, calceolaria, blue lace flower, salpiglossis, pansies and stocks.

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J. C. Peck of 135 Floral avenue has a fine arrangement of E. G. Hill geraniums with lobelia and petunias in the porch boxes of his home.

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Mrs. S. Peters of 781 Marshall street has put in an attractive combination planting of zinnias and heliotrope.

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Mrs. F. Gee of 624 Tillamook street is featuring a large planting of snapdragons in various colors.

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Both French and American marigold and zinnias in bright colors have been planted by Mrs. W. S. Goldstein of 665 East Eighteenth street North.

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G. A. Anderson of East Twenty-sixth and Stanton streets is a great admirer of red geraniums and is partial to the Meteor variety, of which he has a large planting this year.

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Mrs. A. B. Steinbach of 721 Main street has arranged her usual handsome displays in the window and porch boxes of her home.

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C. A. Minor of Heppner, Or., this year is featuring an extensive planting of salvia and asters.

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A. L. Berg of 241 Ivy street has added to his collection of dahlias such varieties as Woodan, S. W. Fellows and Gwendolyne Tucker.

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Mrs. Henry Kratz of Clatskanie, in addition to putting in a number of chrysanthemums and petunias, has put in a planting of Hi Gill and Geisha varieties of dahlias.

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Blanche E. Snook of La Grande will feature a planting of 100 Chinese asters.

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Mrs. C. J. Smith of 864 Alameda has added a large planting of zinnias and marigolds to her garden.

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Mrs. A. D. Norris of Seventeenth and Elizabeth streets has added to her attractive perennial garden a section devoted to flowering annuals, including zinnias, marigolds, salpiglossis.

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Albert A. Johnson of the New York state institute of applied agriculture, who recently visited the famine regions of Russia, reports that in the province of Samara, the food situation is most acute. Very few trees are to be found in the "steppes," but from Moscow northward great tracts of land are covered with birch. From these trees a kind of flour is made for making bread. The leaves and bark are ground up and mixed with watermelon rind and this forms a principal staple of diet. Not only do the trees provide food, but all kinds of implements are made of birch wood and footwear is woven from the inner bark of the tree.

Problems of the Garden.

Right now seems to be the season for the beloved lily of the valley and I thought perhaps this was an opportune time to ask some questions regarding it. In the first place, what sort of treatment for its best development should it receive, that is to produce the largest flowers on the longest stems? Are there any varieties of late origin better than what the florists call Berlin or American pips? I also am interested in what your answers will be to the inquiry for perennial blue flowers, especially those that will do well in partial shade. I have a border about 75 feet long in which I have been trying to carry out a color scheme of all shades of yellow, from lemon to deep orange and all shade of blue. The blue is the hardest to find so I am always on a hunt for it. Another thing you mentioned which I was pleased to hear about was astible. I have always wondered why I never say it in Portland gardens. I have been growing it for several years with great success. The principal trouble was getting the plants. One florist had a few pink ones and I picked up a few white ones scattered among other nurseries. That was a year ago. Since then I sent east and obtained a few pink ones to try. Can you tell me who in this country is reputed to have the best stock of astibles? I have been making inquiries of various members of the Rose Festival board in regard to the contest of individual gardens. It seems to have been abandoned for several years. I suppose on account of the war and lack of funds. I understand that your department is going to try and revive interest in it for next year, and I hope you will, for I think it is a splendid thing for any community. It provides an incentive for better kept yards and if nothing else it inspires renewed courage for the everlasting war with the eternal dandelion. E. R. C.

Answer—Lilies of the valley require a rich, light soil to produce larger crowns, therefore better flowers, and longer stems. They should have partial shade and the north side of the house is an excellent place. The Berlin pips are now the best that can be obtained. Some years ago there was a variety called fortina, widely used in England but I doubt if it can be obtained as I cannot find it listed in catalogues. The Berlin pips will produce well the first year but the second year they seem to suffer a set back, probably due to the change, but by the third year they seem to become accustomed to their new location and do well. After that they should be renewed and you can do this very easily. I hope before long to tell the readers of this department something about the care of lily of the valley. Regarding blue perrenial for your garden have you tried plumbago larpentae. While it is dwarf, it may be of interest to you. As you enclosed a stamped envelope I have sent you the addresses of several growers of astibles in this country. There are very few persons in the Pacific northwest who have made a feature of this flower, with which George Arends and other European producers have done so much. Portland Roses, the magazine of the Portland Rose society, recently contained an interesting article by S. S. Pennock in which he told of a visit to George Arends and some of the new astibles he was producing and which would be ready for garden cultivation. Your suggestion as to restoring the contest for well-kept gardens is valuable and possibly before another year goes by there will be a garden club in Portland, which will take up this work.

Recently a request was made by "Vancouver Amateur" for plants similar to Japanese anemone. I would suggest hardy aster or Michaelmas daisies. They would seem to fit the requisition very nicely, even to covering the same blooming period as the anemones. These hardy asters are neither known nor prized as they deserve, for too few are aware of the great display some of the improved kind afford. They cover a wide range of color, from palest blue through lavenders to rich purple, and also run into pinks. The blooming season, if we include the Alpine varieties, for rookeries, runs from May to December. The larger kinds begin to flower in late July such as the Amellus section, best represented by Perry's Favorite, and then through many species to the Novae Belgae and Novae Angla sections, which are full of improved varieties, some having flowers as large as a half dollar. The final shower of purple and gold comes just up to the frost line with the grandiflorus type, mesa grande speciosa, being a fine representative. Hardy asters will live and bloom with neglect, but no neglected thing will pay heavy dividends. Just good garden treatment of this plant will reward the cultivator handsomely.

CHARLES F. BARBER.

1552 Union avenue North.

Answer—No doubt the "Vancouver Amateur" will profit from your suggestion. I quite agree with you that the Michaelmas daisies are one of our most attractive yet most neglected flowers, and I feel that if everyone knew it there would not be a garden in Portland without a planting of it.

Will you please tell me where to order geum seed as I planted some I received this year and it failed to germinate? I planted it outdoors about two weeks ago. I have a beautiful early anemone carnaria, firey red with black center. I have never seen it listed in Portland catalogues. It blooms in April and is about a foot high.

REEDSPORT GROWER.

Answer—Two weeks' time is a little short in which to expect geum to germinate. Possibly by the time this answer is published your seeds will have germinated. However, as you enclosed a stamped envelope I have mailed you the address of several dealers. You are fortunate to have obtained a pure strain in one color of anemones, as usually the seed comes mixed, ranging from deep red to sky blue and even to pure white.

You recently made a request for bleeding hearts. As I have a large plant, I am willing to divide this. I do not care for more than one plant myself, as it does not make good cut flowers. I would like to trade these for any good plant or shrub that will bloom early in the spring, or at least in time for Decoration day. I live in Troutdale and the soil is well suited for raising flowers. Troutdale should be one vast flower garden and thus attract the thousands of tourists over the highway.

TROUTDALE GROWER.

Answer—Many thanks for your offer to aid in the experiment and your address has been given to my friend, who is going to make the experiment. He no doubt will be glad to arrange some exchange for your dicentra.

Foreign-Born Voters Want to Show Patriotism.

Standardized Independence Day Sought for New York.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The League of Foreign-Born Voters has suggested a standardized celebration of Independence day, which calls for holding of a "civic court of honor" in every city and hamlet in the country, featuring a pageant illustrative of epochs in American history.

The league maintains that the immigrant is confused by the waving of flags and conglomeration of sound that greets him on the Fourth of July, and that no organized attempt to interpret to him the meaning of the day is made.

Parades are suggested to give a true conception of the cultural contribution of the foreign-born citizens. There should be floats or tableaux depicting in panorama the eras of discovery, exploration, colonization, signing of the Declaration of Independence, birth of the American flag, winning of the west, freedom of the slaves, industrial growth of the nation, and America and the world war.

The Boy Scouts of America have volunteered personally to invite new citizens to be guests of the community.

Speeches should be directed to practical ends, the league believes, tending to hasten the speaking of English and the reading of American newspapers, and to encourage the native born to show real neighborliness by ceasing the use of offensive nicknames.

Distribution of flags and a message from the president, with proclamations by governors and mayors also were urged, with the suggestion that motion pictures depicting the progress of American democracy and slides containing quotations from the addresses of famous Americans be introduced.

Senators Not Limited.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The sky line is still the limit on senatorial campaign expenditures so far as the law is concerned. The senate rules committee decided it could not assume jurisdiction over the Pomerene resolution amending the senate rules so that senators would be limited to an expenditure of $10,000 in their campaigns. The resolution probably will be referred to the privileges and elections committee and the judiciary committee.

PORTLAND GIRL IS AUTHOR OF "WHERE GIRLS GO RIGHT"

Miss Miriam Van Waters, Graduate of University of Oregon, Discusses Life at Correctional Institutions.

MISS MIRIAM VAN WATERS, PORTLAND GIRL, WHO WRITES INTERESTING ARTICLE ON "WWHERE GIRLS GO RIGHT."

MISS MIRIAM VAN WATERS, a Portland girl and a graduate of the University of Oregon, is the author of "Where Girls Go Right," which occupies an entire section in the June Survey Graphic. This is the monthly magazine which corresponds to the weekly Survey. It is an authority on "social exploration."

Miss Van Waters is now referee of the juvenile court in Los Angeles. She is the daughter of Dr. George B. Van Waters, archdeacon of eastern Oregon and a resident of this city. She took her bachelor's and master's degrees at the University of Oregon and her degree as doctor of philosophy at Clark university. She had experience in the juvenile court of Boston and for a time did similar work here. She has been in Los Angeles for about four years, first as head of Juvenile Hall and superintendent of El Retiro, a county correctional school for young girl wards of the juvenile court.

She is known nationally as an authority in her work and is often called across the continent to lecture before experts. She is a member of the advisory board of the United States children's bureau. Recently she presided at the state conference on child welfare in California.

Her article in the Survey Graphic deals with "some dynamic aspects of state correctional schools for girls and young women." She gathered her information from a survey of 24 state training schools for girls and young women, six reformatories and eight private institutions. "The object of the survey was neither statistical, nor investigatory, nor were institutions compared as to efficiency," wrote Miss Van Waters. "The survey was undertaken as a voyage in search of dynamic ideas."

The article covers 16 pages. Paul A. Kellogg, editor of the magazine, wrote the author that he considered her work a definite contribution to sociology.

"An institution is not so much as Emerson said, 'the lengthened shadow of a great man,' as it is the community expressing its ideas of the nature of the delinquent girl," wrote Miss Van Waters.

"Each institution expresses consciously or unconsciously a goal idea in the treatment of the young offender. This is expressed in many ways, in architecture, in the personnel of the staff, in the choice of the superintendent, in the daily programme, in the faces and manner of the girls, in the kind of education provided and in the after-history of the girls who leave the institution.

"Every type of idea about human beings from the most repressive and archaic to the most enlightened and constructive is found in correctional institutions.

"Many of them were established prior to the discoveries of modern social and biological science, and prior to the establishment of the juvenile court. Since 1899 juvenile court legislation has marked a change in our envisagement of the child offender. Digging back to the ancient tap roots of Anglo-Saxon chancery law it undertook in behalf of the state the protection of childhood and the enforcement of the legal rights of every child to proper guardianship and education. It declared that no child is to be deemed a criminal, nor is to be treated as a criminal. It defined the nature of the treatment to be given the child offender who is a ward of the juvenile court as parental; that is, care, custody and discipline should be that which should have been given by the parents.

"Two other ideas have united to form the stream of the child-welfare movement to which the state correctional institutions lay claim to belong and under which they legally operate. The biological sciences had declared that conduct or behavior is subject to natural law, determined by cause and effect rather than free will; and the child, it had pointed out, was a being distinct from an adult, with different needs, different responses, and capable of almost infinite modification during the growth period; in short, that 'childhood is sacred to growth.'

"Each commitment of a child under the juvenile court law to a state institution therefore implies three fundamental ideas:

1. Care, custody and discipline should be, as nearly as may be, that which would be given by parents. Welfare of the child is the reason of the commitment.
2. Behavior of the child must be studied as a thing caused. Treatment, or adjustment, is a scientific process.
3. The child is an asset to the community and unless handicapped by irremediable mental or physical defect should be restored to the community.

"If one were asked to sum up in a phrase the background idea of correctional institutions for girls in this country, it would be, not punishment, nor discipline, but 'welfare, adjustment and education.' The strictly modern institution is a composite of school, home, workshop, hospital and laboratory, and its plant and entire atmosphere express its goal as re-education and the adjustment to normal life of the girl whose parents and whose community have failed her.

No one who has not seen it can believe how complete is the miracle wrought by freeing the energies of the girl delinquent into the channels of creative work.

"Eve had spent seven years in state institutions. For several months she was in a school for the feeble-minded and was often confined in a strait-jacket. By merely rolling her eyes she could strike terror into the hearts of matrons. A new superintendent came to the state school. Eve is now in a city telegraph office in charge of an important division. The mystery? String beans. The new superintendent found the girl getting ready for a tantrum. She led her to the cellar, where hundreds of rows of monotonous canned string beans were awaiting the winter, and said, 'Eve, I am dissatisfied with these vegetables; they are so ordinary, so poorly done; almost any canning factory could do as well,' and the superintendent sketched her view of a state school as a vast center full of new industrial ideas and even beauty. Eve warmed to the project. Under her leadership glass jars replaced the can, strips of red peppers alternated with the jade and ivory colors of the vegetables; there is undoubtedly poetry in vegetables and Eve realized it."

Miss Van Waters discusses in detail "The Institution and the Girl," under the headings of the superintendent, the staff, receiving the girls, medical work, the daily programme, education, vocational education and recreation, and then takes up the problem of "The Girl and the Community," discussing student government, projects and discipline.

"The spirit that broods over an institution is a tangible thing, a felt atmosphere. The girl responds to it. If you ask a superintendent what changes she would make if she could start all over again, she replies: 'I would enlarge the east dormitory, otherwise things are satisfactory,' you may know that the spirit is dead. The girls, too, appear to be lifeless, but on rare occasions something flashes forth, rebellious, underground currents that suddenly flare, bearing everything before them and impressing the onlooker with that futility and waste and even splendor which results when a great oil well suddenly catches fire.

"Sometimes the spirit of the institution expresses itself in mottoes hung on the wall.

"In one school this quaint saying was framed: 'The father of John Wesley, famous English divine, once asked his wife the following question: "Susanna, why is it necessary for you to tell our children 20 times to get them to do anything?" Susanna very sweetly replied: "Because, my dear, 19 times does not seem to be enough."' Here the atmosphere was wholesome.

"The practice of bulletin boards posted everywhere with pictures, quotations, current events, 'remarkable remarks,' is an excellent method of instilling morale. One cottage was changed from lethargy to eagerness by a matron who hung up a sign: 'We are the Anti-can'ts.' Simple indeed are the things that keep the soul alive.

"Over the entry of one school where a remarkable spirit of fellowship prevails there is the motto, written by Royce, the American philosopher: 'Loyalty is the devotion of the self to the community.'

"Kropotkin said: 'Men are everywhere better than the institutions they have built about them.' Contrary to the impression of most people, we find within state correctional institutions more knowledge of the delinquent girl, more sympathy, more of that greatness which reveals itself in the interpretation of human life, better theory and better practice in the problem of delinquency than we find outside in the general community.

"Institution life is not a desirable thing for handicapped youth, but the community has as yet neither the will nor the ability to treat wayward girlhood. Indeed, it has expended most of its interest in the subject by way of exploitation, domestic or commercial. So institutions for the correction of girls and young women will probably remain as long as hospitals, or until preventive mental and social hygiene has permeated our schools, churches, streets, industries and the lives of our parents.

"The outlook is stimulating. What splendid work has been done already! Pennsylvania, Texas, Minnesota, Colorado, North Carolina, Connecticut, the reformatories of New Jersey and Kansas, the school for colored girls of Virginia, to mention a few, are all developing constructive programmes filled with the spirit of scientific humanism. To visit such institutions is an inspiration, a breath of warm courage. Within their walls we may expect the development of interpretative scientific knowledge, for as Geddes and Thompson say, in substance, in their introduction to Evolution; not the scientist in armchair and laboratory can discover the secrets of grass growing, but the scientist who is at the same time a grass grower and who labors in the field to make the grass grow."

MANY PORTLANDERS IN NEWMAN CLUB, CATHOLIC ORGANIZATION, AT OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

THE MEMBERS OF THE CLUB.

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Corvallis, June 8.—(Special.)—A remodeled building for club rooms is the result of the activities of the Newman club, an organization of Catholic young people attending college, who now have a two-room hall in which to hold entertainments. Students did the designing of furnishings and color schemes.

The club has grown fast since it was organized and now has a membership of nearly 125. Many Portland students are among the members and are taking a leading part in the club's activities. Among them are Clement Sharkey, Margaret Sullivan, Elizabeth Walsh, Elizabeth Steele, J. Layman, C. E. Bailey, Marie Brezzolaire, Catherine Danaher, Theresa Rooney, Mildred Rothschild, Pierre Miller, Herman Hodle, T. A. Burke, Arthur Schoenfeldt and Anthony Schille.