

"Every Age Has Had Its Flappers, From Cave Days Down," Says Colleen

"NOT A TYPE, BUT A NAME"

Film Star Declares They Were "Once Chickens, But Now They Call 'Em 'Weenies.'"

"The flapper is not a type—she is only a name," Colleen Moore, who has given a lot of thought to flappers and the things of flapperdom, backs up her contention pictorially with poses of the flappers of various ages.

The cave man, for instance, saw his flapper attired in a one-piece suit. The "sheik" of today sees the same thing every time he goes to the beach.

Back in 1860, the flapper of that day wore a lot of clothes—she was simply loaded down with frills and furbelows—but who can say she was not just as coy and flirty as the present-day young woman? This business of wearing an excess of clothes reached its height about 1875, Colleen declares, when the flapper added to the general effect.

By 1900, the flapper had begun to get over the idea of being all dressed up like a horse and wagon and had begun to simplify the art of attire.

The flapper of 1924 is leaning toward the form-fitting idea in dress, Colleen asserts, and is more and more getting back to the simple ideas of the age of the cave man again with less and less.

Just how far she will go with this idea by the time 1950 rolls around—well, Miss Moore presents an incomplete picture of the flapper of the next generation.

Brings Out Sports Suits.

London. "Whenever any big sporting event is on hand the foyers of the Savoy and Berkeley are crowded with American women in flannel sports suits. These suits often are white, but invariably accompanied by a narrow belt in light green or red jaquered leather.



Enterprise Philharmonic Orchestra



The Enterprise Philharmonic Orchestra, which will be the opening attraction at the La Grande Chautauque this year, is one of the outstanding musical organizations of the Northwest. Organized four years ago by Professor J. David Haines, it has maintained an active existence since and has won with such determination and enthusiasm that it now ranks with the best philharmonic orchestras of the largest cities.

Whereas it had but twenty pieces when organized, it now numbers a thirty-six, all that the largest stage in the city will accommodate at its concerts, and maintains a waiting list of those anxious to enjoy its benefits.

It is sustained by the Enterprise Musical Club, which finances it with a series of concerts to which season tickets are sold. Each summer the orchestra makes a concert tour to the various cities of the Northwest and is everywhere accorded the warmest praise by the critics.

Variety Promised. At La Grande it will present a varied and attractive program, calculated to appeal to all lovers of music regardless of their taste. The orchestra will present as added attractions, Matthew Mahlin, tenor, and Helen Mack Parker, soprano.

Mr. Mahlin formerly sang in grand opera with the Royal Opera Company at Brussels, Belgium, his native country. He has a remarkable range of voice, and a wonderful purity and beautiful purity.

There will be two concerts. In the afternoon at 4 o'clock, in the evening at 8 o'clock.

What Papers Say. Here are some newspaper comments about the orchestra:

One of the real attractions of the Dobbie convention was the Enterprise Philharmonic Orchestra of Enterprise, Oregon.—Portland Telegram.

The thirty musicians presented an engaging picture on the stage and proved themselves skilled in harmony.—Pendleton (Ast.) Oregonian.

Rarely can a city the size of Enterprise boast of such a talented musical organization as is the Enterprise Philharmonic Orchestra.—La Grande Observer.

Presented a sensational program at the Baker theatre that compared favorably with that of a symphony orchestra.—Baker Democrat.

REVIVE DAYS OF JOHN BROWN

PARSONS, Kans. (AP)—Luke E. Parsons, excited with being the last surviving member of John Brown's famous band of anti-slavery zealots, will celebrate his 91st birthday at his home here Saturday, June 25. Still hale and hearty, he tends a small garden for exercise, goes down-town frequently and attends all the meetings of the Salina post of the G. A. R., of which he is president.

That his mind is as fresh as his body appears is indicated by a recent review of Brown and his pioneer struggles, recently given by Parsons.

John Brown, Sr., arrived in Kansas in November, 1855. He arrived with arms for his five sons who had preceded him here, and prepared to command any who would follow him. Northern immigration came slowly until the spring of 1856, and settled mostly around Topeka and Lawrence. Various conventions were held, elections observed, but all were dominated by the pro-slavery party. Free state men were driven from the polls by an armed organization. Frequent murders were committed all over the state.

When armed men ordered citizens out, John Brown raised his voice and said: "If it comes to the point that one party or the other

must leave their homes and leave the territory? Well, I accept the challenge."

That evening Brown selected party. Theodore Welder, an abolitionist; Henry Thompson, his son-in-law; and four of his sons, Owen, Frederick, Salmon and Oliver. I was associated with the band later.

On the night of May 24, 1856, and the morning of May 25, John Brown struck his first blow for the freedom of Kansas. It was the beginning of the end. The next morning mounted men were riding in every direction spreading news of the terrible murder of five men of the Pottawatomie. It would have been eight, but three could not be found. It was generally ap-

proved by the free state party, and put terror into the hearts of the enemies.

The year of 1857 was comparatively quiet, and John Brown then thought that the question of slavery in Kansas was about settled. So he determined to carry the fight into Virginia. In the fall of 1857 he selected ten young men who had been tried by fire and took on to a quiet little town in town, where we were given military instructions and fitted for captains. The next spring, 1859, we went to Chatham, Canada, and from there to Cleveland, Ohio, on our way to Harper's Ferry, Virginia. Brown failed to find the money to carry on our plans, so the raid was declared off for one year.

Fight Exploitation of Children



Members of the executive board of the National Women's Trade Union League of America, which, at its convention in New York, planned to fight exploitation of women and children in various industries. A movement was launched also to organize millions of women workers—particularly those of the South. They are, left to right: Miss Agnes Neaton, Chicago; Miss Pauline Newman, Philadelphia; and Miss Ethel Smith, Washington, D. C.

Brown took three of the men back with him to Kansas.

On December 29, 1859, Brown led a few men into Missouri and brought out 11 slaves, several weapons, yokes of oxen, clothing and provisions, arms, etc. He returned to Osawatomie, Kansas, on January 29 and started north with the slaves. On January 25, he reached Holton, Kansas, in a snow storm. It was the next day that what was sometimes called the battle of the Spurs occurred on Spring Creek and here Brown captured several prisoners. They were taken to Nebraska and freed. On February 1, 1859, Brown left Kansas never to return.

Six of John Brown's children settled on the Pacific coast after the Civil War. Mr. Parsons collected, and there are now about a dozen descendants of the family living there.

Henry Thompson, a prominent member of the band, died at Pasadena, California, in 1917.

The beauty of a democracy is that a home run gives you the privilege of smashing the straw hat of the stranger next to you.

Foreigners make the best visitors. No American can give that subtle impression that he thinks you are a stranger.

No. 1—The stone age flapper fashioned her gowns from the leaves of the trees and the furs of animals, but was much like the miss of today. No. 2—Winona flapper of 1860—who was there with her coy smile when Johnny came marching home. No. 3—Miss 1875—not much bustle but lots of bustle. Theda Bara was a rank amateur compared to her. No. 4. Then came modern—the coyness of 1900—all ready for "the bicycle made for two." No. 5. Do you recognize her? She is our present-day American flapper. No. 6—Here is 1950 one-eye bop (All photos posed by Colleen Moore).

NEIGHBORS

MANY a housewife locks the front door out of habit—then hangs the key in plain sight. She knows her neighbors so well that her one-time fear is now trust.

Just through familiarity, your one-time fear of goods you have never tested has turned to trust too. Advertising has done that for you. It convinces you that since others believe, you also are safe in believing.

All products widely advertised are worthy of your faith. You buy from neighborly folk when you buy from their dealers.

Why not read the advertisements every day to become familiar with more advertised goods?

EVERY ADVERTISEMENT IS A LESSON IN CAREFUL BUYING—READ THEM ALL

Brick Ice Cream

We have the finest made — "Weatherly"
Pint Bricks, 30c
Quart Bricks, 60c
Have one delivered at any time you wish.

Moon Drug Co.

Prompt and Free Delivery

Beauty

DODGE BROTHERS Four Passenger Coupe

Comfort