

HOW TO STUDY A SHAKESPEARE PLAY

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THE OREGONIAN'S HOME STUDY CIRCLE DIRECTED BY PROF. SEYMOUR EATON

POPULAR STUDIES IN SHAKESPEARE.

Contributors to this column: Dr. Edward Dewar, Dr. William S. Baker, Dr. Hamilton W. Mabie, Dr. Albert S. Cook, Dr. Hiram Cowson, Dr. Isaac N. Demmon, Dr. Vida D. Scudder and others.

X. CORIOLANUS.

How to Study the Play.

By William Feltz Devere.
Somewhere in his "Table Talk" Hazlitt said that literary criticism changes as much in its methods as in the nature of the results sought. For Shakespearean criticism since Hazlitt's time bears out the general truth of Hazlitt's observation even better perhaps than he could have guessed. In approaching any one of Shakespeare's plays today one is beset by the array of commentators representing many different and conflicting opinions. In the midst of authorities the student finds relief in turning to the play itself and in reading it as a piece of literature the subject matter of which is his chief concern. Hazlitt's method of criticism is more likely to hold our attention by the action of the story, by the play of manners, of human nature, or perhaps by the underlying idea of the book, than by the analysis of the poet's art. It is more likely to hold our attention by the action of the story, by the play of manners, of human nature, or perhaps by the underlying idea of the book, than by the analysis of the poet's art.

Fortunately for us, the difficulties in the way of reading a play of Shakespeare's 30 years ago have been practically cleared away. The text, at that time more or less uncertain, has been fairly well fixed; not that the text of today is the same as that printed in Shakespeare's time—absolute infidelity in this respect would be intolerable to the average reader—but that the reading of the lines has been generally decided upon. The text of "Coriolanus" is perhaps less satisfactory than that of other plays originally in the quarto editions. "Coriolanus" was not printed until 1623 in the first folio, while we may fairly assume that the play was written some 14 years earlier. The unsatisfactory character of the text is doubtless due to imperfect copy from which the play was printed in the first folio. The editor of the second folio (1632) made many changes in the text—some, common in Elizabeth's time, were changed to fit the more logical, if less historical, grammar of modern English. Words that seemed obsolete to the editors of the second folio were changed to more common forms. The 15 plays, moreover, that had already appeared in quarto form had been so altered in various editions as to add to the confusion of the text. In his preface Malone says that the first quarto edition of "Coriolanus" exhibit the genuine text of its author and to explain his obscurities. To Malone and his indefatigable followers we are indebted for the text that may now be had almost for the asking. On opening "Coriolanus" one sees that the characters are Roman; one recalls other Roman characters in "Julius Caesar" and in "Antony and Cleopatra." These three plays naturally fall together in the character of the matter involved. Moreover, they are all three tragedies. After reading the Roman historical plays, the student will find it interesting to compare the motives of the three, and in doing so the marked individuality of "Coriolanus" comes out even more strongly than in the first reading.

intimate" retail liquor dealers, would like to see a license to druggists enforced, for they very well know that only a very few of them would be able to stand an additional expense of \$400 per year. The other druggists would simply have to quit keeping liquor, and the two or three who continue to sell druggists' liquor for the whole city at "cut-rate" prices. The license fee for all druggists would consequently only favor the few department-store cut-rate druggists who caused the trouble in the first place.

Therefore let the license committee make an ordinance whereby they can protect the interests of the saloonkeepers by prohibiting the druggists to display or in any way advertise or offer for sale spirituous liquors. T. WIGMAN.

THE BATTLE AT DUNDEE.

An Account of It From Boer Sources.
From the Johannesburg Standard and Digest, News, November 4.
About 2 o'clock in the morning we stood

IMPROVEMENT IN SOUTH

MODERN METHODS APPLIED TO ITS RAILROADING.

Progressive Current Carried to the Cities and From Them Radiated Through the Country.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—(Special Correspondence.)—Every trip that I make here and the Southern states improve me more deeply with the fact that the rejuvenating influence in that section is bearing good fruit and that there is a new South, indeed. The great improvement in the Southern states in the last few years with regard to railroad traffic and travel is one of the most noticeable features of improvement. While this has been due very largely to the increased use of the motor car, it has also been due to the fact that the men who have got control of the railroads in the South have appreciated the fact that the introduction of Northern railroad methods, together with the improvements that have been made in railroading throughout the other portions of the United States, are equally applicable to the conditions in the South as elsewhere. A great deal of this has been due to the fact that the Southern railway, controlled largely by Northern capital, has been doing a magnificent work in the matter of modernizing the Southern railway system. It is a magnificent system, under splendid management. It devotes itself to improving its roadbed, its passenger service, its dining cars, especially. The Southern railway states now receive the same accommodations in the matter of railway comforts that they do in other sections.

Going to Winter Resorts.

Probably one reason why the railroads of the South have done so well in the last few years is due to the fact that so many Northern people of wealth patronize these roads in going to winter resorts in the South and back to their homes in the North. The result is that in many places all over the South good towns have sprung up around places that have been in the past almost completely dead. When people are away from home and a few months of a gay social life in the cities of the North, they seek recreation during the latter days of the winter and the early days of spring. Thus it is that the names of Summerville, S. C., Thomasville, Ga., Asheville, N. C., Huntsville, Ala., St. Augustine, Fla., and in fact a dozen or more of other places in these states have become winter resorts where large numbers are located, and where gay and fashionable people of wealth assemble every winter and spring to enjoy the balmy atmosphere of the South and the health that has been lost in the rushing business centers of the Northern cities.

New Life at Charleston.

In the building up of the New South, it has been known that Atlanta, Ga., has taken the lead, followed by Knoxville and Chattanooga. In the matter of progress and importance. The last city which seems to have taken on new life and entered upon the new era of progress in the South is Charleston, S. C. This is a fact which is not generally known, but it is a fact which is of great importance. Charleston has been the birthplace of the rebellion and as the city where lingered longest the germs of hatred against the North and the people of the North. It is a fact which is not generally known, but it is a fact which is of great importance. Charleston has been the birthplace of the rebellion and as the city where lingered longest the germs of hatred against the North and the people of the North. It is a fact which is not generally known, but it is a fact which is of great importance.

By the Open Sea.

Charleston was for many years the principal port of the Southern states, next to New Orleans. It has grown up in the North, Virginia, Wilmington, Savannah, Ga., and Tampa, Fla., while other points along the Atlantic coast have been struggling for a place as the ports for the Southern states. Charleston has the greatest harbor in the South, and it has a magnificent harbor, and through improvements made by the United States government, vessels of 2,000 tons can be accommodated in the harbor. It is a fact which is not generally known, but it is a fact which is of great importance.

Defenses of the Harbor.

The fact that the first gun of the rebellion was fired at Charleston makes the present system of fortifications especially important. It is a fact which is not generally known, but it is a fact which is of great importance. Charleston has the greatest harbor in the South, and it has a magnificent harbor, and through improvements made by the United States government, vessels of 2,000 tons can be accommodated in the harbor. It is a fact which is not generally known, but it is a fact which is of great importance.

Waking Up the Business.

In making it a part of importance on the Atlantic coast, it is a fact which is not generally known, but it is a fact which is of great importance. Charleston has the greatest harbor in the South, and it has a magnificent harbor, and through improvements made by the United States government, vessels of 2,000 tons can be accommodated in the harbor. It is a fact which is not generally known, but it is a fact which is of great importance.

ber of citizens are very much in favor of the expansion policy which has been adopted by the United States. They are in favor of the expansion policy which has been adopted by the United States. They are in favor of the expansion policy which has been adopted by the United States. They are in favor of the expansion policy which has been adopted by the United States. They are in favor of the expansion policy which has been adopted by the United States.

A Protected Industry.

Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, says that his state has at least one protected industry, and he claims credit for having secured that protection. He says that if protection was being granted, it would be for the benefit of the South. He says that if protection was being granted, it would be for the benefit of the South. He says that if protection was being granted, it would be for the benefit of the South.

English School Teachers.

Their Salaries Have Gradually Increased in Past Thirty Years.
London Telegram.
Salaries among masters in elementary schools in England, during the last 30 years, are not as high as they were in the past. The average salary of a master in 1870 was £100, and in 1880 it was £120, and in 1890 it was £140, and in 1900 it was £160. The average salary of a mistress in 1870 was £80, and in 1880 it was £90, and in 1890 it was £100, and in 1900 it was £110.

His Story of the Negro Corporal.

General Lawton never wearied of repeating the following story, which he said illustrated the irrepressible good humor of the negro soldier:
The night of the El Caney affair," said the general, "when my division was marching back to El Paso to take up a new position the next morning, I was sitting with Major G. Crofton Webb, inspector-general of my state, and one of the pluckiest men I know, at the side of the road. My men were firing past, and we watched them. They were tired out, but full of ginger. The day was just beginning to dawn when we heard some one coming down the road, talking at the top of his lungs. He talked and laughed and laughed and talked, and the men with him were chatting and joking. 'Here come the colored troops,' said Webb, and sure enough the Twenty-fifth Infantry came along. The man who was doing the talking was a six-foot corporal. He carried two guns and two cartridges belts loaded with ammunition, and he had the extra gun and belt belted was limping along beside him. The tall corporal was weighed down with his blanket and haversack, but in his arms he carried a dog. 'Here, corporal,' said Webb, 'didn't you march all last night?' 'Yes, sir,' said the corporal, trying to salute. 'And didn't you fight all day?' 'Sure, sir.' 'And haven't you been marching ever since 10 o'clock tonight?' 'Yes, sir,' said the corporal. 'What in thunder are you carrying that dog for?' 'Why, boss, the dog's tired,' was the reply. 'Webb just rolled over in the dirt and laughed and cried like a boy.'

Dreams.

Brooklyn Link.
Mr. Trucker—I think I shall give up my business, my dear. I might as well have some good out of my money. 'What in thunder are you carrying that dog for?' 'Why, boss, the dog's tired,' was the reply.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought
Beware of cheap imitations.
Signature of J. C. Watson.

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CATHARTIC
No charge for painless extraction when teeth are ordered. All work done by graduates dentists of 10 to 20 years' experience. We will tell you in advance exactly what your work will cost by a free examination. Give us a call, and you will find we do more than our advertisement.

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All work examined by professional manager, Dr. J. S. Walter, registered dentist.
New York Dental Parlors
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Lady always in attendance.
Hours, 8 to 8, Sundays, 10 to 4.

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Washing Powder
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Not a dark office in the building absolutely fireproof, electric lights and perfect water, perfect sanitation and thorough ventilation. Elevators run day and night.

ADAMS, W. H. Cashier Mutual Life.

Table listing various insurance companies and their representatives, including Mutual Life, Pacific Life, and others.

Wm. Petrus Rewer

State University of Iowa.
Licenses for Drug Stores.
Portland, Jan. 14.—(To the Editor.)—

Portland, Jan. 14.—(To the Editor.)—
Fortunately, it is "one druggist who speaks"; for, dear reader, do not think for a minute that this one druggist's voice is the opinion of the rest of the drug fraternity. No use to call me another name, and in so doing lose sight of the point at issue. I have met gentlemen in the retail drug business for whose integrity and intelligence I have more regard than some church members and deacons this one druggist, as instances, mentions.

VENUS ANADONIS

Vitia miretar vulgus: mibi flavus Apollo
Pocula Castalia plena ministrat aqua.
LONDON
Imprinted by Richard Field, and are to be sold at the signe of the white Greyhound in Paules Church-yard. 1593.

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