PRIZE WINNING ESSAY ON "THE AMERICAN FLAG" WRITTEN BY PARK PLACE SCHOOLGIRL

Composition Awarded Cash Premium of $20 by Committee of Oregon Society of Sons of American Revolution.

OLGA HANSON, a student in the 10th grade of the Park Place, Clackamas County High School, was awarded the first prize of $20, offered by the Oregon Society of the Sons of the American Revolution for compositions relating to the Revolution. The third prize was won by Otto Purcell, a student of the same school. Miss Hanson's essay was regarded remarkable by the committee, for the depth of patriotic feeling displayed, for the clearness of expression and for the wide information on history shown. The composition was written in legible and uniform hand, punctuation and spelling being very good. The essay follows in full:

AUTHOR OF PRIZE-WINNING PATRIOTIC ESSAY.

Olga Hanson, of Park Place, Clackamas County.

One hundred and thirty-one years ago this coming June 14, 1908, the American Congress in session at Philadelphia passed a resolution stating that "the flag of the United States shall be 13 stripes, alternate red and white, and the union of 13 white stars on a blue field, representing a new constellation, the stars to be arranged in a circle." Thus originated the beautiful flag we now call our own. Like everything else in Nature it is a growth whose history is exceedingly interesting.

To the question, What suggested the Stars and Stripes, several answers have been given, but the most satisfactory one is that we are indebted to a blending of several flags for the design of our own. To trace its growth we must begin with the national flag of England, our mother country. The banner of St. Andrew, used in Scotland as early as the 11th century, was blue, charged with a white cross in the form of the letter X, while the banner of St. George, used in England as early as the first part of the 14th century, was white charged with a red cross. By a royal proclamation dated April 12, 1700, these two crosses were joined together upon the same banner, forming the ancient national flag of England. It was this ancient flag of England, called the "King's colors," that constituted the basis of our American banner. Certainly several different flags have been used at different times, but they were not made a part of the Stars and Stripes.

During the commonwealth, the color of the English flag was changed to crimson, and the two crosses which had formerly taken up the whole flag were placed in the upper corner. This was called "Cromwell's flag," and in that form was not accepted by the colonies, which continued to use the "King's colors" until 1707, when they adopted the red flag, but added to it a device of their own instead of the crosses.

The first striped flag was flung to the breeze and "kissed by the first rays of heaven" at Cambridge, Mass., January 2, 1776, at the headquarters of General Washington. It had 13 stripes, alternate red and white, and the united crosses of St. George and St. Andrew on a blue field. England alluded to it as "the 13 rebellious stripes." But uniting, as it did, the flags of England and America, it showed that the colonists were not yet ready to sever themselves from their mother country, and also that they considered themselves an important and substantial part of the empire of great Britain, and demanded such treatment and consideration as that relation implied. Besides showing the feeling of the colonists for England, this flag by its 13 stripes, made known the union of the 13 colonies; the white declaring the purity and innocence of their cause, and the red giving forth defiance to cruelty and opposition.

We now come to the time when the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew were taken from the striped union flag and a blue field with white stars was substituted for the symbol of English authority. The first 13 colonies had bound themselves together as the "United States of America."

A few days before June 14, 1777, the date of the adoption of the Stars and Stripes, a committee had been appointed to consider the subject and choose some suitable standard for all the troops of the colonies. This committee, of which Washington was a part, visited Mrs. Betsy Ross, the widow of John Ross, of Philadelphia, and asked her to make a flag for them. She said she would try, and then suggested that the stars be five-cornered instead of six-cornered as they had planned. They favored the change and Mrs. Ross made the flag which was accepted by Congress.

When Vermont and Kentucky were admitted to the Union it seemed necessary to Congress to alter the flag. It passed a bill in 1794, increasing the number of stars and stripes to 15, so as to include these two states. This bill caused considerable debate when it came to the House. Said one wise prophet: "The flag ought to be permanent. We may go on changing it for a hundred years, and we can never know what our flag will be several years hence." One representative said the incoming states might be offended if a new star and a new stripe were not added. The bill finally passed July 4, 1795.

When in 1818, the subject of the flag again came up before Congress, now assembled at Washington, a committee was appointed to inquire into the expediency of adding five new stars and stripes to the flag, one for Tennessee, admitted in 1796; one for Ohio, admitted in 1802; one for Louisiana, admitted in 1812, and one for Indiana, admitted in 1816. The committee reported in favor of the alteration, but the matter was referred to Captain S. C. Reid, a captain of a privateer who had made himself famous by the capture of several British ships. Acting on his advice, Congress passed a bill April 4, 1818, reducing the number of stripes to the original number, 13, and increasing the number of stars, one for each incoming state, making them form one large star, this arrangement being afterward changed so that the stars now run in parallel lines across the field of blue. The flag thus formed symbolizes the Union as it was at any given period of its history from the hour of its birth to the present time.

Our flag, beautiful as a flower to those who love it, and terrible as a meteor to those who hate it, is the symbol of all we are and of all we hope to be. It means history, wonderful and glorious, struggling in which many were the brave men who died in its defense. It means liberty—free hands, free lips and self-government. It means that the Government receives its just powers from the consent of the governed. Hand in hand with liberty goes responsibility. Every person is accountable to and for the Government, for whatever a nation is to achieve or to become depends upon its citizens.

Our flag also means protection for every American who stands under its folds, either at home or abroad. The Honorable William H. Seward, Secretary of State under Lincoln and Johnson, said, that while he and some friends were traveling in Egypt, they noticed, one day, some men coming after them, and after going a little farther they saw a company of men coming towards them. Seeing that these two parties were about to engage in a struggle and not knowing how to get away, they went to the side of the road. Secretary Seward took an American flag from his pocket and held it above them. It was recognized by both parties and those who sat under its folds were safe.

Our flag is the symbol of the reign of law. It means law-protected freedom, law-protected labor, law-protected wealth, and law-protected happiness.

What precious associations cluster around our flag! Under it rode Washington and his army and before it Burgoyne laid down his arms. It waved on the highlands at West Point and floated over old Fort Montgomery. It cheered our Army from New York on the troops' journey through New Jersey. It was the comfort of the soldiers at Valley Forge, and crossed the waters rolling with floating ice on that memorable Christmas night when the British were defeated at Trenton. And when at length the long years of war were drawing to a close, Washington sat under its folds, while Yorktown surrendered and the revolutionary struggles ended with victory.

And not only have our brave fathers set up this banner in the name of God, over the well-won battlefields of the Revolution and over the cities and towns which they rescued from despotic rule; but think where also their descendants have carried it and raised it in conquest or protection. Through what clouds of dust and smoke it has passed—what storms of shot and shell—what scenes of fire and blood at Lundy's Lane, New Orleans, Buena Vista and Chapultepec. Brave hands have raised it above the eternal regions of ice in the Arctic seas, and have set it upon the summits of lofty mountains in the distant West.

Where has it not gone, the pride of its friends and the terror of its foes? What countries and what seas has it not visited and been the herald of a better day?

Everywhere on land, everywhere on sea, where the white wings of commerce fly, among all people in whose language the word "liberty" is known, our flag is respected and honored. It is universally respected because it is the true emblem of the power of a united people and because it respects principles which are dear to all mankind.

In May, 1848, when the Italian tri-color banner was consecrated by the Patriarch of Venice, in that city, the American Consul was the only foreign diplomat invited to be present. In the course of the ceremonies the commander of the troops called, "Attention; honor the flag of the United States of America." At this the multitude shouted their applause with cries of "Long live our sister republic!" The people of all classes and conditions, soldiers and civilians, nearest, embraced the consul, and kissed the star-spangled banner and pressed it to their hearts, while the many with moistened eyes, reached their hats through the crowd, merely to touch it.

Again, at the beginning of the Franco-Prussian War, the Crown Prince of Germany passed through Hamburg on his way to the field. A young American girl stopping with her parents at one of the hotels, hung a large American flag from the balcony, and as the Prince passed by, waved her handkerchief. The Prince looked up, bowed, and ordered each regiment as it passed by to salute the Stars and Stripes.

Old Glory has not always represented the great expanse of territory which it does today, for at the time of its adoption it waved over but 13 states, while now it not only waves over 46 states and several territories, but over isles of the sea as well. Today our flag is the flag which the children in the Philippines, in Porto Rico and in the Hawaiian Islands are taught to love and respect. It is a far cry from Maine to the Philippines, but in the earth's swift journey there is now no hour when the Starry Banner is not kissed by the radiant sun; as it sinks beneath the waters of the Orient seas, the splendor of the opal and rose illumes a new day on the Atlantic coast of proud America.

Nor has it always represented such great numbers of people and such wealth. The first census taken in the year 1790, showed the population to be less than 4,000,000. A hundred years later it had increased 16 times, while now it is about 80,000,000, being larger than that of any country of Europe except Russia. The increase in wealth, being still more remarkable than that of the population, is very remarkable indeed.

Having so steadily increased in possession, population and wealth in the past, future years will find it doing the same, for our flag is the flag of enterprising people and the Stars and Stripes are, as indicated by a New York sign painter during the excitement after the fall of Fort Sumpter, "colors which will not run, stars that wherever it has been planted, there it has stayed. And wherever borne in battle, whether through ancient wilderness or on sounding sea, some sacred right of humanity has been secured, while with song and shout the Nation's heroes follow our triumphant flag around the world.

Programme for Chautauqua Session of 1908

The programme of exercises for the 15th annual session of the Willamette Valley Chautauqua Assembly, which will be held at Gladstone Park, Oregon City, July 7 to 19, inclusive, has been completed. Notable among the lecturers that have been engaged is Congressman John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, who will give a lecture on "America for Americans," Friday night, July 10. The musical features of the 13 days' session will be in charge of Dr. R. A. Heritage, of Salem, and will include a musical operetta, "Trial by Jury," Wednesday night, July 8, and two other concerts, Saturday night, July 11, and Thursday night, July 16. The services of the Chemawa Indian School Band have also been engaged by the management.

Among the lecturers who will appear on the programme are: Alfred Montgomery, farmer-painter, of Chicago; Dr. Ira Landrith, president Belmont College, Nashville, Tenn.; State School Superintendent J. H. Ackerman, and County School Superintendent R. F. Robinson, of Portland; Rev. W. G. Eliot, Walter Thomas Mills, A. T. Mische, superintendent of City Parks, Portland; Dr. Robert McIntyre, of Los Angeles, Cal., and Dr. Edwin "Cyclone" Southers, of Florida.

Thursday, July 16, will be "Pioneers' day." The programme will include the usual Chautauqua forum in the morning, with a reading by Colonel John McCraken, a pioneer of 1850, and an address, "Duncan, the Apostle of Alaska," by Judge T. N. Strong. In the afternoon, following a concert by the Chemawa Indian School Band, a programme will be rendered in the auditorium under the direction of Professor W. Eugene Knox, director of elocution. The day's exercises will conclude at night with a grand concert, "Rose Maiden," under the direction of Dr. R. A. Heritage, musical director.

Saturday night, July 18, an athletic entertainment by the Portland Y. M. C. A. will be followed by some elaborate fireworks.

The programme for the 13 days' session follows:

OPENING DAY, JULY 7.

Morning.

10:15—Music, by Chemawa Indian School Band; invocation; address of welcome, by Congressman Willis C. Hawley, of Salem, president of the assembly; response, by Dr. Paul Rader, of Portland; organization of the Summer school and announcements by the instructors.

Afternoon.

1:15—Concert, by Chemawa Indian School Band.

2:00—Vocal music, by Willamette Quartet, of Salem; lecture, "American Art," by Mr. Alfred Montgomery, farmer-painter, of Chicago.

3:30—Baseball.

7:15—Concert, by Chemawa Indian School Band.

8:00—Reading, by Professor W. Eugene Knox, of Tacoma; solo, Miss Edna Browning, of Salem; lecture, "My Neighbor and I," by Mrs. Lenora M. Lake, of Chicago.

W. C. T. U. DAY, JULY 8.

Morning.

8-11—Summer school.

11:00—Chautauqua forum, under the direction of Mrs. Eva Emery Dye; vocal solo, Mrs. R. C. Ganong, Oregon City; address, "Morality and Literature," by President H. M. Crooks, Albany College; reading, by Mrs. Allen Brown, Jennings Lodge.

Afternoon.

1:15—Concert, by Chemawa Indian School Band.

2:00—Solo, by Miss Nina Pearl Johnson, of Salem; lecture, "The Divine Rights of the Child," by Mrs. Lenora M. Lake.

2:30—Chautauqua Round Table, under the direction of the Woman's Clubs of Oregon, "Settlement Work," led by Mrs. S. M. Blumauer, of Portland.

3:30—Baseball.

7:15—Concert, by Chemawa Indian School Band.

8:00—The operetta, "Rose of Savoy" and the comic opera, "Trial by Jury," under the direction of B. A. Heritage, dean of the conservatory of music, of Willamette University, assisted by soloists and chorus.

THIRD DAY, JULY 9.

Morning.

8-11—Summer school.

11:00—Chautauqua forum; music; address, "The Place of Health in the Plan of God," by Luther B. Dyott, D. D., of Portland; address, "Moral Treatment of Nervous Disorders," by Dr. J. B. Wetherbee, of Portland.

Afternoon.

1:15—Concert, by Chemawa Indian School Band.

2:00—Solo, by Dr. R. A. Heritage; lecture, "Dilettantelism in Art," by Alfred Montgomery, farmer-painter.

3:30—Chautauqua round table, under the direction of the W. C. T. U.; topic, "Woman in Reform Work," led by Mrs. Ada Wallace Umruh.

3:30—Baseball.

7:15—Concert, by Chemawa Indian School Band.

8:00—Reading, by Professor W. Eugene Knox; solo, by Miss Ruth Field, of Salem; lecture, "Moral Muscle for a Man's Job," by Dr. Ira Landrith, president of Belmont College, Nashville, Tenn.

PORTLAND DAY, JULY 10.

Morning.

8-11—Summer school.

11:00—Chautauqua forum, State University rally, President P. L. Campbell in charge.

Afternoon.

1:15—Concert, by Chemawa Indian School Band.

2:00—Vocal music, by Willamette Ladies' Quartet; lecture, "Chalk Talk," by Alfred Montgomery, farmer-painter.

3:30—Chautauqua round table, under the direction of the Y. W. C. A., Portland, "The Oregon Girl," by the girls themselves.

3:30—Baseball.

7:15—Concert by Chemawa Indian School Band.

8:00—Solo, Miss Nina Pearl Johnson; lecture, "America for Americans," by Senator-elect John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi.

PUBLIC SCHOOL DAY, JULY 11.

Morning.

8-11—Summer school.

11:00—Chautauqua forum, Superintendent T. J. Gary, in charge; song, National anthem, "America," by 100 teachers on the platform; address, "Industrial Training in the Schools," by Hon. J. H. Ackerman, superintendent of Public Instruction; address, "Being Brothers With Earth," by Hon. F. R. Robinson, Superintendent of Multnomah County.

Afternoon.

1:15—Concert, by Chemawa Indian School Band.

2:00—Solo, Miss Bessie Cornelius, of Salem; lecture, "A Citizen, Though a Christian," by Dr. Ira Landrith.

3:30—Chautauqua round table, under the direction of the Woman's Clubs; topic, "The Boston Convention, Its Lessons and Its Significance," by Mrs. Frederick Eggert, of Portland.

3:30—Baseball.

7:15—Concert, by Chemawa Indian School Band.

8:00—Concert, under the direction of Dr. R. A. Heritage, musical director of the Chautauqua, consisting of solos, duets, quartets and choruses, by singers from the Willamette Valley.

SIXTH DAY, JULY 13.

Morning.

9:00—Devotional hour.

11:00—Sunday school, under the direction of the State Sunday School Association, R. R. Steele, president.

Afternoon.

2:00—Music by Chautauqua chorus; quartet by Willamette girls; sermon, by Dr. Ira Landrith, of Nashville, Tenn.

4:00—Sacred concert, by Chemawa Indian School Band.

5:00—Japanese programme, under the direction of the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A., of Portland

8:00—Music, by Chautauqua chorus; solo, by Miss Nina Pearl Johnson; sermon, by Dr. B. L. Whitman, of Seattle.

SEVENTH DAY, JULY 13.

Morning.

8-11—Summer school.

11:00—Chautauqua forum; music; address, "Health Problems Before the American People," by Rev. William G. Eliot, Portland; address, "The Effects of Quackery," by Dr. W. T. Williamson, Mountain View Sanatorium.

Afternoon.

1:15—Concert, by Chemawa Indian School Band.

2:00—Reading, Professor W. Eugene Knox; solo, by Miss Eleanor Colony, of Salem; lecture, "Message of Youth to the Present Age," by Dr. B. L. Whitman.

3:30—Chautauqua round table, under the direction of the W. C. T. U.; "Christian Citizenship," by Mesdames M. L. T. Hidden, Ella J. Clinton, Eva C. Wheeler, H. J. Shane and Ida Barklay.

3:30—Baseball.

7:15—Concert, by Chemawa Indian School Band.

8:00—Solo, by Dr. R. A. Heritage; quartet, by Willamette girls; lecture, "Public Ownership of Monopolized Industries," by Walter Thomas Mills, of Portland.

WOMAN'S DAY, JULY 14.

Morning.

8-11—Summer school.

11:00—Chautauqua forum; address, "some Things I Found in London," by Professor Joseph Schafer, Eugene; address, "A Talk on Parks," by E. T. Mische, Superintendent of City Parks, of Portland.

12:00—Federation picnic.

Afternoon.

1:15—Concert, by Chemawa Indian School Band.

2:00—Flower drill, by Mistborn Flower Club; music, in charge of Mrs. Warren E. Thomas, of Portland.

2:00—Address, "Practical Patriotism," by Miss Anna Lewis Clark, chairman of civil service reform committee of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs.

3:30—Chautauqua round table, under the direction of the Y. W. C. A.; subject, "The Portland Women's Unions," presented by leaders in the several organizations.

3:30—Baseball.

7:15—Concert, by Chemawa Indian School Band.

8:00—Solo, Miss Edna Browning; reading, Professor W. Eugene Knox; lecture, "If I Were the Devil," by Dr. Edwin "Cyclone" Southers, of Florida, known as "The Florida Cracker."

NINTH DAY, JULY 15.

Morning.

8-11—Summer school.

11:00—Chautauqua forum, Pacific University rally, President W. N. Ferrin in charge.

Afternoon.

1:15—Concert, by Chemawa Indian School Band.

2:00—Solo, Ruth Field; lecture, "The Boss Devil," by Dr. Edwin "Cyclone" Southers.

3:30—Chautauqua round table, under the direction of the Woman's Clubs; subject, "Public Health," by Dr. Esther C. Pohl, Portland Health Officer.

3:30—Baseball.

7:15—Concert, by Chemawa Indian School Band.

8:00—Reading, by Professor W. Eugene Knox; solo, by Miss Bessie Cornelius; stereopticon lecture, "Roundabout in Old New England; or Scaling the Heights," by Dr. F. J. Van Horn, of Plymouth Church, Seattle.

PIONEER DAY, JULY 16.

Morning.

8-11—Summer school.

11:00—Chautauqua forum; reading from "The Merchant of Venice," by Colonel John McCraken, pioneer of 1850; address, "Duncan, the Apostle of Alaska," by Judge T. N. Strong, of Portland.

Afternoon.

1:15—Concert by Chemawa Indian School Band.

2:00—Programme by Professor W. Eugene Knox, director in elocution, assisted by the Willamette Quartet, Miss Edna Browning, first soprano; Miss Ruth Field, second soprano; Miss Bessie Cornelius, first alto; Miss Eleanor Colony, second alto; rendering following programme: "Universalendlich" (Cooke), "Mr. Dougan and the Germ Buzz," "Troubles in the Amen Corner," "The Man Who Apologized," "Home Pictures During the War," Willamette Quartet, "Darius" (Trowbridge), "Sam's Letter," "How They Heard 'La Prima' (Cooke), "How Ruby Played."

3:30—Chautauqua round table, under the direction of the W. C. T. U. subject, "Old Glory," by Mrs. Mary Sibbitts, National Lecturer of the W. C. T. U.

3:30—Baseball.

7:15—Concert, by Chemawa Indian School Band.

8:00—Grand concert, "Rose Maiden," under the direction of Dr. R. A. Heritage.

ELEVENTH DAY, JULY 17.

Morning.

8-11—Summer school.

11:00—Chautauqua forum; state Agricultural College rally, President W. J. Kerr in charge.

Afternoon.

1:15—Concert, by Chemawa Indian School Band.

2:00—Solo, by Miss Eleanor Colony; lecture, "Patriotism and the Republic," by Dr. B. L. Whitman.

3:30—Chautauqua round table, under the direction of the Y. W. C. A., subject, "The Woman Traveler in Oregon."

3:30—Baseball.

7:15—Concert, by Chemawa Indian School Band.

8:00—Solo, by Dr. R. A. Heritage; quartet, Willamette girls; lecture, "The Battle of Life," by Dr. Robert McIntyre, of Los Angeles.

PATRIOTIC DAY, JULY 18.

Morning.

8-11—Summer school.

11:00 — Chautauqua forum; special programme.

Afternoon.

1:15—Concert, by Chemawa Indian School Band.

2:00—Reading, by Professor W. Eugene Knox; solo; patriotic address, "The Evolution of Abraham Lincoln," by Dr. Robert McIntyre.

3:30—Reunions at various headquarters.

3:30—Baseball.

7:15—Concert, by Chemawa Indian School Band.

8:00—Athletic entertainment, under the direction of Professor A. M. Grilley, physical director of the Y. M. C. A., of Portland.

9:30—Fireworks, 15 set pieces prepared by Professor William Keiling, recently from Germany.

THIRTEENTH DAY, JULY 19.

Morning.

9:00—Devotional hour.

11:00—Sunday school, under the direction of the State Sunday School Association, R. R. Steele president.

Afternoon.

2:00—Music by Chautauqua chorus; solo; sermon, by Dr. Robert McIntyre.

4:00—Sacred concert, by Chemawa Indian School Band.

5:00—Chinese programme, under the direction of the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A., of Portland.

8:00—Music, by Chautauqua chorus; solo; quartet, by Willamette girls; sermon, by Dr. F. J. Van Horn, of Seattle.

CHAUTAUQUA SUMMER SCHOOL.

United States History, President W. C. Hawley; elocution, Professor W. Eugene Knox; English literature, Dr. B. J. Hoadley; music, Dr. R. A. Heritage; Bible study; Dr. B. L. Whitman; Sunday school normal, Rev. Charles A. Phipps; athletic, Professor A. M. Grilley; biology, Professor Albert Sweetser; domestic science, Mrs. Ellen R. Miller; birds, William L. Finley; kindergarten, Mrs. Elizabeth K. Matthews; woman's institute, Miss Anna L. Clark; W. C. T. U. institute, Mrs. Henrietta Brown; mission study, Rev. Paul Rader and Professor Fred G. Boughton.

Programme of woman's institute under the charge of the Oregon Federation of Woman's Clubs, Mrs. Sarah A. Evans, president; Miss Anna L. Clark, leader:

July 8, 10 A. M.—"National Resources"; hostesses, Woman's Club of Oregon City, and Forestry Club, of Portland.

July 9, 10 A. M.—"Literature and Community"; hostesses, Tuesday Afternoon Club, of Portland, and Woman's Club, of Troutdale.

July 10, 10 A. M.—"Industrial Training"; hostess, Council of Jewish Women, Portland.

July 11, 10 A. M.—"Civil Service"; hostess, Woman's Club, Portland.

July 13, 10 A. M.—"Club Women and the Press"; hostess, Woman's Press Club, Portland.

July 14, 10 A. M.—Woman's day, "Federation"; hostesses, Woman's Club of Forest Grove; Sorosis Club, of The Dalles; Chautauqua committee and federation officers; 12 M., federation picnic; 4:30 P. M., reception to Mrs. A. S. Duniway and Miss Clark, at headquarters.

July 15, 10 A. M.—"Club Programmes and Department Functions"; hostesses, Woman's Club, Salem and Woman's Club, Woodburn.

July 16, 10 A. M.—"Character Building in Home and School"; hostesses, Mothers' and Teachers' Club, Arleta; Froebel Association, Portland, and Social Science Club, Silverton.

July 17, 10 A. M.—"Parliamentary Law and Club Amenities"; hostesses, Woman's Club, Hood River, and Woman's Club, Aurora.

July 18, 10 A. M.—Question box opened; hostess, Chautauqua committee.

For further information address

H. E. CROSS, Secretary,
Oregon City, Or.

WILL OFFER GORGEOUS SPECTACLE

Pain's "Eruption of Vesuvius" to Be Presented in Open-Air Theater.

THE story of Pain's "Eruption of Vesuvius" at Manhattan Beach is a condensation of the incidents which began in February, 1906, and continued with the exception of a few weeks, until the end of May. A beautiful view of the city of Naples, with the blue waters of the bay washing the shores is shown as the lights go up; in the background looms Vesuvius, ominous and grand. The streets of the city are crowded with people, for it is holiday time, and although the mountain has given signs of disturbance, the light-hearted Italians are making much of their festival. Most of the people are dressed for the carnival, which is in progress, and there are many pretty scenes, including a Battle of Flowers, in which the Neapolitan populace, soldiers, dancers and tourists take part.

During the carnival there is a royal salute and presently a troop of Italian soldiers appears, escorting a carriage containing King Victor Emanuel and Queen Helene, who have come to Naples to learn the truth about the condition of the volcano. As they pass through the throng, the carriage stops and Professor Matteucci, with his American assistant, Perret, is brought forward, presented to the King and Queen and makes his report, which, of course, is secret. As soon as this is done, the King orders the festival to proceed. Two mounted heralds dressed in red coats, white knee-breeches and black velvet caps, carrying long trumpets to which is attached the herald's flags, enter and proclaim the King's orders. The festival proceeds and the people abandon themselves to the gaiety of the occasion.

But there is a little bit of sadness introduced. From the end of the stage comes a company of friars, carrying lighted candles and chanting the "De Profundis." They enter the cathedral. These are really messengers from the outlying districts, who have come to report to Cardinal Frisco the true state of affairs. The deep solemnity of the occasion stills the people for a while, and during this time Cardinal Frisco and Professor Matteucci and his assistants depart, with the blessing of the priests, the Cardinal for the towns in the threatened district and the scientists for the Royal Observatory near the crater of the mountain.

With their departure the effervescent spirit of the Italian is shown. The people at once plunge back into the joys of the carnival, and the Battle of Flowers is continued. Gaily caparisoned donkeys, carrying children on their backs, move back and forth on the stage, and smaller children, boys and girls, dance around them and pelt them with flowers.

L. J. Wilde, Whose Enterprise Secured Pain's Vesuvius for the Rose Festival.

K. L. Bernard, Manager Pain's Vesuvius.

Then comes the night scene, and with its approach is accentuated the fire and smoke from the restless volcano. The people are stilled once more for a moment only. Then with shouts of laughter they rush back into their mad revelry. The carnival is at its height; carriages, floats and grotesque figures fill the stage, and at that instant the great Feast of Lanterns begins. Hundreds of people pass in review with every conceivable kind of lantern, throwing quaint colors on the scene. Flowers and confetti fill the air. American and English tourists are noticeable in the throng.

The procession halts for a time to witness a number of specialties in aerial and acrobatic lines. The pantomime portion is interesting and causes much laughter. While the hilarity grows, so does the thunder of the mountain, until there comes a crash which shakes the city. In an instant the people are subdued, and falling on their knees, make supplication for a cessation of the volcanic violence. From the cathedral comes the music of a mass, and as it progresses the kneeling people take it up until it sounds like a wail of death across the waters. There is a crash and the roof of the market-place has fallen in.

The horror grows on the people until the mountain seems to burst and spit forth fire, ashes and lava; then all semblance of order is gone. The buildings of the city fall and the volcano-mad people rush to death amid the falling walls or into the waters of the bay.

After the destruction is apparently complete, beautiful fireworks, for which Pain is noted, fills the air for half an hour, to the great joy of the audience.

An enormous grandstand to seat several thousand persons, is being constructed in Multnomah Athletic Field, which ideal location has been secured for the spectacle. The sceneries and immense stage will extend entirely across the big field, scores of arc lights will beautifully illuminate the grounds and perfect order will be maintained.

The opening performance is scheduled for Saturday, May 30, and on each night of the following week, except Sunday.

Only When You Play Yourself

Caution — The words Pianola and Pianola Piano apply only to the instruments of the Aeolian Company. There are now many other makes of Piano-players, but they all lack the vital points of superiority which have made the name "Pianola" a household word.

Do you begin to realize the full power of music to charm and delight. Listening to a skilled pianist is enjoyable, but how much greater the pleasure when, to the beauty of melody and harmony is added the sense of personal accomplishment

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The Pianola Piano is automatic only so far as striking the right notes is concerned.

The interpretation is all in your hands. The delicate shading and coloring is left to your intelligence.

The wide scope the Pianola Piano affords for individual expression is its greatest fascination. And it is in this wonderful responsiveness that the Pianola Piano is so superior to all imitators.

For the person ignorant of music, the Metrostyle and Themodist (found in no other instrument) are vital factors in securing a thoroughly artistic rendition.

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ENNA PUPILS' RECITAL

Students of Well-Known Musician Appear at Eilers Hall.

Two piano recitals will be given this week at Eilers Recital Hall by the pupils of Dr. Emil Enna, the well-known pianist. The first will be given Wednesday evening, May 27, by the following young women: Misses Norma Graves, Rose Basler, Golda Goulet, Gladys Dobson, Bessie Mickey, Anna Basler, Eva Graves, May Merrill and Cordelia Nealond, assisted by Miss Nona Lawler, soprano, and Miss Hazel Hardie, soprano.

On Thursday evening, May 28, at 8 P. M., also in Eilers Recital Hall, Miss Hattie Wise, daughter of Mayor Wise, of Astoria, will make her debut. She will be assisted by Miss Nona Lawler, soprano. The following programme will be rendered:

Prelude Op. 3, No. 2.....Rachmaninoff
Sonata Op. 7 (E minor).....Grieg
Allegro Moderato, Andante Molto, Alla Menuetto, Finale (Molto Allegro).
Nella Calma (waltz song from Romeo and Juliet).....Gounod
A Chain of Roses.....Lohr
Miss Nona Lawler.
Scherzino Op. 2, No. 3.....Enna
Menuetto Op. 4, No. 2.....Enna
Etude Op. 25, No. 1.....Chopin
Etude Op. 25, No. 9.....Chopin
Etude de Concert Op. 36, No. 2.....Chaminade

Metzger fits glasses for $1.00.

PORTLAND RAILWAY, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY

Bulletin No. 4—Part 2

THE STREET RAILWAY AS A DEVELOPING AGENT.

In our last bulletin we discussed at some length the function a street railway performs in developing the outlying sections and suburbs of a city and dispersing the population over a wide area. Today we will go into the subject more in detail and show just what the streetcar service here has done toward decentralizing the population.

THE CONGESTED WARDS OF THE CITY.

Let us look at the growth of the congested wards in the city in recent years and compare it with the growth of the outlying sections. Even a superficial glance will show that Wards 1, 4 and 6, covering, respectively, Willamette Heights, City Park and Portland Heights, have had a far more rapid increase in population than those lying in the older sections of the city, while the wards on the East Side, particularly Ward 8, show a wonderfully large increase in population. Statistics show that the wards in the center of the city in the congested districts have increased but very slightly in the last five years, while the great growth has been in the abovementioned outlying wards. This has been due unquestionably to the constantly increased facilities for reaching the outlying sections where there was ample room for the erection of beautiful homes, which would have a commanding view of the river and mountains, or, as on the East Side, where there was opportunity for beautiful grounds and the growth of roses and other flowers for which the city is so well famed.

A great increase in population like this could never have taken place if every encouragement had not been given it by ample rapid-transit facilities.

While it is not the duty of a street railway company to build unwisely, and while it should be careful not to be misled by mere land-booming schemes, we feel that we have been right in our policy in leading in the development of the city by building lines which may not pay for some years, but which will tend to develop a particular section, and should eventually yield the company a return upon its investment.

PORTLAND COMPARED WITH OTHER CITIES.

The character of your street railway service cannot be brought home to you in a stronger or more forcible way than by a comparison of our mileage with that of other cities proportioned to the population. The following table compares Portland with various other cities. Glasgow, Scotland, is selected because it is so frequently pointed out by the advocates of municipal ownership as the ideal city:

	Population	Miles of Street Railway	Population Per Mile of Track	Miles Track Per 1000 Population
Portland	175,000	126	1389	.72
San Francisco	342,000	258	1326	.75
Indianapolis	219,000	136	1610	.62
Louisville	226,000	150	1506	.66
Oakland	200,000	161	1242	.8
Rochester	186,000	159	1170	.85
Memphis	125,000	100	1250	.8
Glasgow	809,000	135	5992	.166

Look at Glasgow! It is pointed to with pride as the Queen City by the theoretical advocates of Municipal Ownership, and yet Glasgow, with over seven times the population of Portland, has but 7 per cent more trackage, while Portland has nearly seven times the trackage of Glasgow per 1000 of population. Think of it! Suppose the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company should pull up more than six-sevenths of its track. How near to your homes would the majority of you be able to ride in the evenings? How quickly and conveniently would you be able to get from one section of the city to another? And, on the other hand, wouldn't the company cut down its operating expenses immensely? We do not think the American public would stand very long for Glasgow or the Glasgow policy.

Philadelphia, which has over 14 times the population of Portland, has but one-third the trackage per mile of population, while New York (Manhattan and Bronx), with nearly 21½ times the population, has about one-fifth the trackage of Portland per 1000 of population.

THESE FIGURES SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES