"TOYSHOP" TO BRING AN INVASION OF DOLLS

Pretty Children's Opera to Be Given in Portland for Worthy Cause, June 22, 23, 24.

THE LADY DOLLS IN THE "TOYSHOP"—HELEN LADD, LOUISE CASWELL AND ELIZABETH MALBOEUL.

THE THREE TOPS IN THE "TOYSHOP" — HOYT COLGATE, CROSBY SCHEVLIN AND HERBERT HILL.

THE last week in June there is to be an invasion of dolls into Portland such as the city has never seen. A whole toyshop full is coming, and dolls such as even Santa Claus has failed to equal. Dolls with golden locks of real hair; dolls with brown eyes and raven tresses; Dutch dolls, French dolls, wax dolls, paper dolls and so many kinds of dolls that the ones now on the shelves of our toyshops will have their noses out of joint for many a day to come.

Portland Academy gymnasium has been turned into a workshop and every day a troupe of busy workers can be seen making vigorous efforts to have the dolls all ready by June 22, for that is the first date on which they will be introduced to Portland society. This workshop belongs for the time being to the Institute Club of the People's Institute and the presiding genius of the place is Miss Margaret R. Martin, who is wonderful in her management of children and in her rare ability to direct and control. She has been in this work for seven years, giving this opera and the "House that Jack Built" in many of the large cities of this country, also in British Columbia and Honolulu—always with unvarying success.

The scene of the opera is laid in the shop of an old toymaker, who is discovered singing at his work. He is surprised when the clock strikes the hour of midnight and hurriedly puts away his tools and retires. When he is safely out, the fairies come from their home in the clock and with the magic of their wands bring all the dolls and toys to life and the revel begins. The question arises as to who shall be the Queen. The Paris doll considers herself eligible on account of her social prestige. The soldiers of the tin and wooden varieties favor military rule, while the jacks-in-the-box defy law or order of any kind. They are taken in charge by the tin soldiers and punished with a "bath, shave and a hair-cut." During a sudden storm the Noah's Ark people float in, followed by the wooden soldiers and the military band.

The question of the Queen again arises and at the suggestion of the fairies a mortal child is brought in to decide and she selects the oldest doll of all. All the entertainment they can conceive is then offered the Queen till the stroke of the clock warns them that the festivity is over and the dolls are again transformed to their normal condition and return automatically to their shelves and cases. The old toymaker again appears, ready for work. He feels the electric current of something in the air that he cannot explain, while the familiar strains of an old song come to him from the old clock.

What can be more beautiful than to see these little wonder makers in their garden of happiness? The dates are June 22, 23 and 24.

NATURE THE GREATEST OF MAGICIANS

Laws of Physical Life Apply Also to the Mind and Soul of Human Beings.

BY J. L. JONES.

NATURE is the greatest of magicians. Her works are all miracles. Science may explain them, but when they are explained they are yet no less miracles. When Moses saw a bush burning and not consumed he only saw the forces of nature at work as every intelligent chemist sees them.

Every bush is a burning bush. Every animal is on fire. We are all burning alive. If we were not burning we would not be alive, for it is the burning itself that constitutes life. The fact that we are alive is proof that we are on fire, and the fires may be either sacred or profane.

Every part of the body is on fire, but the lungs or lights are the main furnaces, for purifying the blood by burning it up. This is the fundamental fact in the chemistry of common life. The heart is the pumping apparatus. It is the head of the circulatory system. It pumps the red blood through the arteries to every part of the body. This blood is burnt in the capillaries, that is, the cells are broken up or decomposed. The tissues of the body then absorb and assimilate those portions of the broken cells that they need in their business. The body is full of mouths (stomata); there are millions of them. Each one cries for food. They feed on the broken cells. No wonder that life is a sell and that hunger is everlasting.

The refuse from these broken cells is the black blood carried back by the veins, pumped into the lungs and burnt again by contact with the oxygen of the air. Like a sawmill, the body burns its own refuse, thus economizing force and utilizing waste material. There are two burnings; the terminal transformation in the capillaries that corrupts and destroys the blood, and the central transformation in the lungs that renews it. Life, like the phoenix, renews itself by burning itself up. We live by dying and die by living. The fable of the phoenix and the story of the burning bush are symbols that illustrate the same truth, the most vivid and vital of all the truths of existence, the cross between death and life.

This is the physical part of the process and is called chemistry, but there is something beyond this. The material substances of the blood derived from the food are transformed in the laboratory of the brain into mental forces. This is alchemy or magic, the spiritual correspondent of chemistry. Magic is always performed through metamorphosis or change of form.

There is a mental process in the acquirement of knowledge and wisdom that corresponds exactly with the physical process in the assimilation of food. The character which is the mental and psychic body is built up of the substances of experience just as the physical body is build up of the substances of food. And this character building is the construction of the temple of the immortal body, the real masonry, of which the modern Masonic societies have lost the secret.

Thoughts and thought substances, beliefs, habits, customs and opinions, are mental foodstuffs, and they are cooked and served up in the various institutions devoted to that purpose just as physical food is fixed up in the hotels and restaurants. The people are truly the sheep of the pasture, and they are fed in a manner corresponding to that of feeding stock or poultry.

The churchmen get their spiritual food at the cathedrals and churches just as they get their "creature comforts" at the hotels and restaurants. The word minister means a servant. The clergy are the servants, waiters and cooks. They spend all week cooking up a sermon and serve it on Sunday with appropriate accompaniments. The people are fed and filled, then they go home and eat again. Hunger never ceases.

The publishing houses and printing offices are intellectual bakeries and cook shops. The press agents and reporters are purveyors of supplies. They get out on the market and buy up all the fresh news and some that is not very fresh. The editors are the cooks. They color and flavor and spice it to suit the tastes of their best-paying customers.

There are certain high officials whose duty it is to cultivate the public taste as there are others who prepare the designs for fashion plates months or years in advance. The people are trained to accept their beliefs and opinions from the proper authorities, just as they accept their clothes from high-class tailors and milliners. The word habit means either a suit of clothes or a set of opinions. Beliefs and opinions are mental habits that we happen to have. The word habit is from habeo (I have), and means what we have.

The people can thus be trained to believe almost anything, just as they are trained to wear anything that is ordained by the proper authorities and pronounced to be fashionable. And as we are all instructed under the head of etiquette to eat whatever the cooks set before us and pass no remarks and make no criticisms, so also we are earnestly exhorted to believe whatever the preachers and magazine writers tell us and to accept as divine truth anything the Associated Press gives out.

It is quite immoral as well as unmannerly to refuse anything or to ask questions. The word morals originally meant manners or customs. Whatever was customary was moral, and what was not customary of course was immoral. The same definition holds pretty good yet. Whatever statement is accepted by the majority must be admitted to be moral and proper, while whatever it voted down is for the same reason immoral and execrable.

The word fiction means anything that is fixed up. Everything we believe is fiction. No matter whether it is true or not, it has to be fixed up in shape to serve. Everything that comes to the desk or case is "stuff." The compositor gets the same pay for working on the report of a prizefight as on the sermon of a bishop, or on one of my essays. It's all stuff. The different tastes of readers require a variety of stuff or stuffing.

There are four words that cover all the processes of digestion of food or of thought, and this means all the processes of life. They are separation, selection, assimilation and elimination. The word digestion means carrying through. All the business of the world comes under the head of digestion. It has to be carried through or abandoned.

The food is broken up, separated, selected. Some parts are assimilated or accepted, other parts are eliminated, rejected. Assimilate means to make like. The different organs of the body select particles that they like. These particles are changed so as to be likened or made like the organ or place into which they are fitted. Those that cannot be thus used are eliminated or thrown out. This is the great law of universal economy, the law of selection by which flowers, trees, animals, human bodies and human societies live and grow.

There is no use trying to understand political economy or any other kind of economy without first comprehending these four fundamental operations which are going on all the time everywhere, and without which life would be impossible. In fact, life is the constant interaction of forces, and the secret of its magic is the constant metamorphosis or conversion of things into other things. The vision of the burning bush was an insight into the operation of the laws of life.

The first step is the separation of the elements. Then comes selection, which is the same as election or intellection. It is all a matter of choice or free will. These words are all derived from lego, I choose. But the universe is so cunningly constructed, that the choice of man is foreordained to work out the destiny or fate of the world. Fate means the thing that is spoken, the WORD, and this means the choice, the nominee. The man that is the chosen one, is the name that is named, the word that is spoken. The man and the word is the same. It is a name to swear by. Conjure is to swear. But conjure means the invocation of all the elements of righteousness.

The selection of species in the animal and vegetable world is the corresponding process to the election of saints or Senators in the human world. It is a matter of separation and selection or choice. If the voice of the people was the voice of God, they would select saints instead of sinners for Senators. But after their election I suppose they become saints.

KAISER TELLS WHITE LIE

Breaks Engagement With Small Army of German Nobility.

BERLIN, June 13.—(Special.)—One hundred princes, barons, counts, princesses and duchesses were waiting for the Kaiser by appointment at the Englischerof Hotel, at Frankfort-on-Maine, when his Majesty's adjutant suddenly appeared and said that the Kaiser begged to be excused from keeping his engagement. The Emperor, who was at Wiesbaden, had arranged some weeks before to take luncheon with the party, which consisted of the leading representatives of the nobility of the province of Hesse-Nassau. Everything was in readiness for tant arrived with the disappointing tidings. The adjutant reported that the Emperor had spent the morning hard at work, when Prince von Buelow unexpectedly announced himself, and the Chancellor had such urgent business with his imperial master that the Kaiser could not possibly free himself.

Despite the message which was brought to the disappointed noblemen regarding the Emperor's strenuous forenoon at Wiesbaden, the Court Circular makes the amusing statement that the Kaiser spent the early part of the day in taking a ride on horseback, followed by a motor drive with the Kaiserine and Prince von Buelow.

Utah Given the Fugitive.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—William F. Fielding, an alleged forger and bigamist, recently arrested in Oakland on telegraphic instructions charging him with having obtained money under false pretenses in Ogden, Utah, was turned over yesterday to Detective James F. Pender of that city to be taken back for trial. Fielding, it is said, is also wanted in Seattle, where a reward of $100 is offered for his capture on similar charges.

Members of Graduating Class of Pacific University

Claude D. Mason.

Esther Silverman.

Samuel B. Lawrence.

Wilhelmin Heidel.

Robert A. Imlay.

Francis B. Clapp.

Herbert H. Arnston.

Irvin D. Aller.

Gordon A. Clapp.

Alice E. Sewell.

PACIFIC UNIVERSITY, Forest Grove, Or., June 13.—(Special.)—Commencement week opened with the presentation of the student play, "Our Boys," at the Heilig theater in Portland last night. Tonight was held the anniversary recital of the conservatory of music; tomorrow, Sunday, the baccalaureate sermon will be preached by President Ferrin, and there will be an address before the Christian associations by Rev. Paul Rader of Portland. Monday there will be senior class day exercises on the campus at 2 P. M., and a rendition of the student play, "Our Boys," in Marsh hall in the evening. Tuesday will occur the annual meeting of the trustees, and the closing exercises of the Tualatin Academy, with an address by Rev. P. E. Bauer; in the evening will be held the annual gathering of the alumni. Wednesday will be commencement day proper, with an address by Rev. Luther R. Dyott, and the annual business meeting of the associate alumni; corporation dinner at 1 o'clock and commencement concert in the evening.

Following are the members of the class, with their home addresses: Wilhelmina Esther Heidel, Hillsboro, Oregon; Daniel Irwin Aller, Oakland, California; George Adams Clapp, Forest Grove, Oregon; Samuel B. Lawrence, Forest Grove; Herbert Hayes Arnston, Tacoma; Washington; Esther Silverman, Skamokawa, Washington; Robert Alexander Imlay, Reedville, Oregon; Frances Benton Clapp, Forest Grove; Claude D. Mason, Boise, Idaho; Alice Eleanor Sewel, Hillsboro, Oregon.

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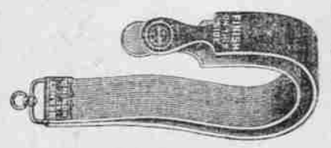

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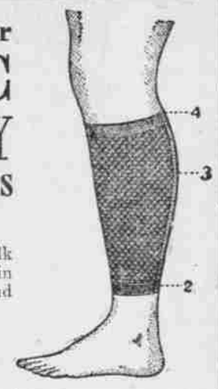

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Bulletin No. 5

FROM WATERFALL TO CARWHEEL

If a question were asked the average rider as to the source of the propelling power for the electric cars, the answer would be "Willamette Falls at Oregon City or Clackamas River," and he would be very much surprised to learn that, as a matter of fact, only a small part of the system receives its current directly from the power house.

Most people are content to accept the motorman's pet name, "juice," as the best description of this mysterious power, and have no idea whatever as to how it is generated or what happens to it from the time it leaves the power-house up to the time it performs the useful function of moving the cars.

However, it is not a very complicated matter, but, on the contrary, a very interesting one, to follow the path of the current from its beginning in the rushing waters of the rivers to the time that it performs its work.

When water power is mentioned as a source of energy for driving cars or machinery, or producing electric light, it is natural to think of such power as costing nothing. Such an idea is erroneous for, although the water and its fall are Nature's gift, the utilization is often expensive. A glance at the massive dams and flumes, stone and brick power and transformer houses and at the hundreds of tons of concrete foundations will show how much must be done in utilizing the wonderful sources of water supply.

Again, the rapid melting of snow in the mountains or the sudden rainfall may raise the water to dangerous heights and actually reduce the useful water power available, as when the back flow from Columbia River raises the water at Oregon City and reduces the available fall.

Or, after the Spring freshets, a long hot season, with its consequent evaporation, will lower the flow of the river, when not enough water is available to supply the turbines.

In such cases power must be generated by steam; and boilers, engines and dynamos must be kept in readiness for use, thereby entailing much investment and pay-roll expense which otherwise would not be necessary.

In Portland two sources of water power are in use—Willamette Falls and Clackamas River. As reserves, steam plants costing many thousands of dollars are maintained at Station "E" (24th street and Sherlock avenue), and at Station "P," on the East Side, both containing expensive electric and steam apparatus. Whenever the water power fails for any reason, these steam plants are operated, and must be constantly kept ready for an emergency.

The current generated at the power-house is "alternating current," while the current used on the trolley wires is what is known as "direct current." It is impossible to distinguish between these two currents in a nontechnical way, but the practical reason for generating alternating current in the first place is that alternating current can be transmitted a long distance at high voltage over a small amount of copper, while the amount of copper necessary for the distribution of direct current at low voltage would be so great as to make the cost prohibitive. Therefore, the method adopted is to divide the system up into sections, in each one of which is a substation which receives the alternating current from the main power-house and changes it to suit the requirements of the car or electric light service.

From the generators in the main power-house the current passes to the alternating current switchboard at 10,000 volts, thence to transformers, where voltage is "stepped up" to 33,000 volts, from which it is distributed to the respective substations located at different parts of the system. The current travels over copper wires supported on specially constructed porcelain insulators of the highest grade and capable of standing a strain of 50,000 volts.

After it reaches the substations it passes through what is known as a "step-down" transformer, which reduces it from 33,000 volts to 220 volts and passes it to the motor generators or rotary convertors, which change it from alternating to direct current at 575 volts, the working pressure at which it is delivered to the trolley wires. Other portions of the current pass into transformers which reduce the pressure sufficiently for safe distribution throughout the city for electric light and power.

From the substations this power is distributed to the respective trolley sections by feeders, and tapped into the trolley wire at suitable distances. It then travels down the trolley pole and, by cables concealed in the car, to the controller. From that it goes to the motors, where it does its work in moving the car, and passes on through the wheels to the track and so back to the substation again.

To give an idea of the intricacy and extent of the power system, over 300 miles of wire are necessary for the transmission and distribution of the current, in addition to over 400 miles of trolley wires and connections and the great amount of complicated machinery at the power-houses.

When the car or electric light service is interrupted in some section of the city by a mishap to any one of these complicated parts, from the water wheels to the wiring and the motors in the cars, you can now form a better estimate of the great care that has to be taken in the operation and maintenance of such a vast electric system.