

KIRMESS DANCERS HOLD A DRESS REHEARSAL

Blithe Lads and Lassies in Gay Costumes Ready to Trip Merrily for Charity's Sake



SPANISH DANCE, LEFT TO RIGHT, MISS LESLIE SMITH, MISS FRANK BRANCH RILEY, MISS MAIDA HART, MISS CLARE HOUGHTON, MISS BARBARA CROKER, MISS CAROLINE BURNS, MISS GUY W. LALBOT, MISS LILA SHELDON, MISS LILLIE HALL, MISS VIDA REED

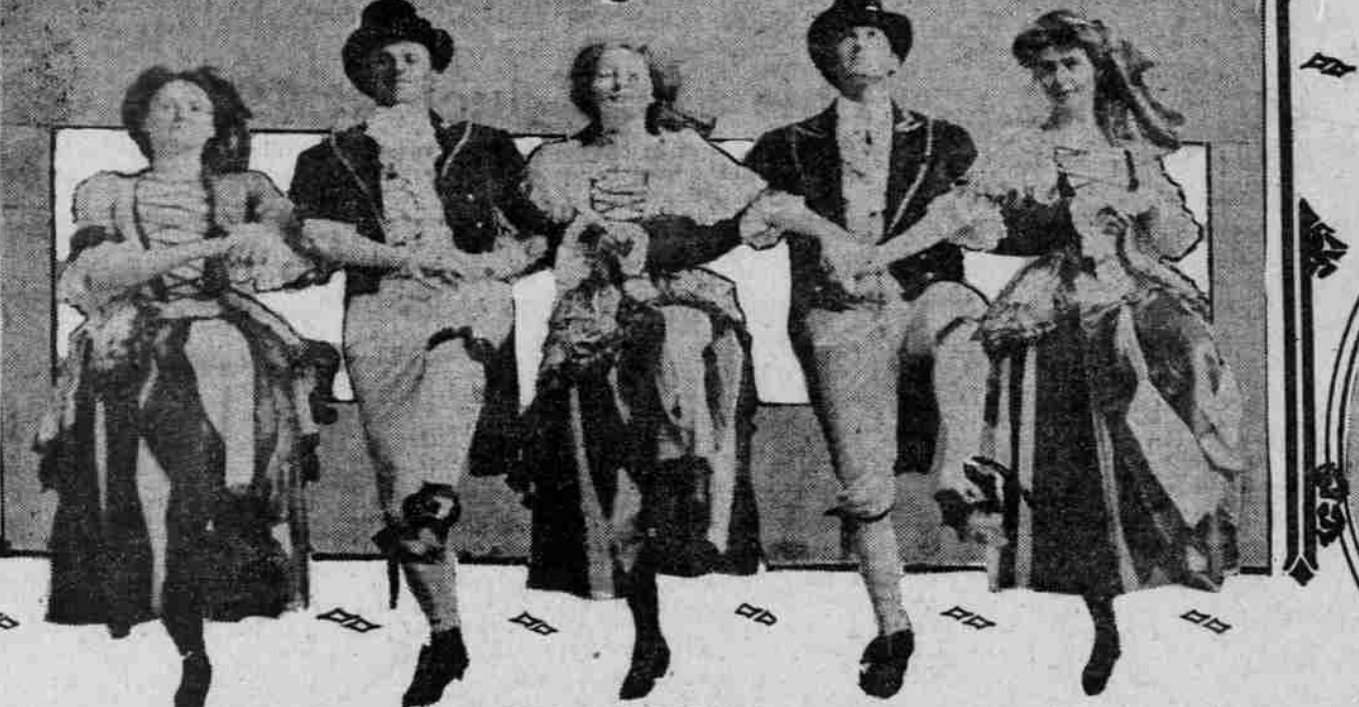


MISS ALICE JUSTON AND MISS VIDA REED
FRENCH MAIDS AND FOOTMAN
DANCE

THE first dress rehearsal of the long-talked-of charity kirmess at the Armory last night was one superlative success, and it was made plain that nothing in the history of Portland amateur attempts has ever approached the magnitude and spectacular brilliancy of the big society show that will be put on four nights and a matinee beginning Tuesday evening.

It was only a dress rehearsal, but there was a goodly audience of fathers and mothers, aunts and uncles, big brothers and cousins of the girls and men in the dances. Unfettered praises were sounded on all sides, and all previous misgivings were lost in the exhilaration and delight of the success that is now assured.

More than 200 dancers in gay costumes appeared in the grand march, led by "King Kirmess," Scott Brown, tripping gaily in advance and directing the great brilliant column with his royal scepter. After the grand march the dancers remained in a large hall circle, leaving the center of the stage for the 11 individual dances given by the different acts in their dainty, picturesque, or fantastic costumes. Kaleidoscopic and sparkling changes, diversified the pageant throughout, every nimble-footed, rhythm-loving nation being represented by pretty girls dressed in national costumes, with an equal number of men dancing opposite. There were Italian doing the mad tarantellas, Scotch lassies and lads kicking up the heels in highland fling and swift reel, and Irish girls and men, gay and frolicking, rubbing elbows with Yankee "fluffy Ruffies" maddened in the latest New York modes. Indian in war-bonnet, leather and beads, their mocassin feet pit-patting softly over the stage; Spanish dancers in spangle, crimson and black, grouped with Marsylvian dancers in picturesque black velvet coats, peasant waists, velvet bodices, bespangled with heavy gold embroidery; footmen in full livery, and bewitching French maids, coquetting mischievously in their dainty caps and aprons; also smiling Dutch



IRISH HARVEST DANCE
LEFT TO RIGHT, MISS HELEN MAGINNIS, JOHN M. TESS, MISS JOSEPHINE CRONAN, MR. BERT CLEMENS, MISS CYRIL MAGINNIS



MARSYLVIAN PEASANT DANCE, LEFT TO RIGHT, MISS JOHN BURKHART, MR. RICHARD M. JONES, MISS ANDREW WELLS, MR. JORDAN ZANI, MISS LISA WOOD, MR. HENRY LADD CORBETT, MISS HENRY LADD CORBETT, MR. HARRY SLADEN, MISS FRANCES WILSON, MR. ANTOINE LADGE, MISS BERTI PAAR

A spirit of good feeling and camaraderie rare indeed has characterized all the work of preparation. The kirmess tollers, nearly 400 in number, have pulled

together in harmony and with singleness of purpose for the success of the big charity undertaking. All through the wearying rehearsals and through the te-

dium of numerous details, all have striven with might and main to make the venture the memorable success that it now promises to be.

Miss Lila Agnew Stewart, who is training the dancers and managing the kirmess, is highly elated with the account her charges are giving of them-

implicitly in his prophecy of a near approach of the millennium.

Food and Food Packages.

A bill in the Illinois legislature providing that fruits, vegetables and nearly all other table articles must be sold by the pound has been followed with an investigation which brings out some curious and mighty interesting facts. The results call to mind the old song: "You bought not the socks but the box," said he. On the Bowery, on the Bowery, and I'll never go there any more.

Illinoisans are paying out about 20 per cent of their perfectly good money for pasteboard boxes, tin cans, wooden baskets and other inedible articles when they think they are buying food with all their change.

"By requiring the seller to give the purchaser all the food he buys in net weight," said City Sealer John Kjellander, "other states have increased the value of money in buying food from 15 to 25 per cent. With the right sort of a law it also can be done in Chicago."

"It is found, for instance, that a certain brand of rolled oats in packages costs 10 cents for 22 to 24 ounces, whereas the same oats are sold in bulk for 5 cents a pound. Mr. Kjellander dropped casually into a department store and bought a half pound of bacon done up in a glass jar—at least he paid for that much. The jar weighed seven and one-half ounces and the bacon five and one-half ounces. A five-pound package of butter in a wooden pail showed an actual precipitation of four and a half pounds of edible stuff, and it wasn't butter at that but butterine, as the test showed. Mr. Kjellander charges that all the big packers compel consumers to pay for tin when they buy lard and that the cracker-makers exact tribute for cardboard instead of crackers and cookies.

"Hinky Dink" Is Returned.

The Hon. Michael Kenna, popularly known as "Hinky Dink," again has been elected Alderman from the Seventh

ward. It is the seventh time the honor has been conferred on him by the faithful floaters and the lodging-house denizens. The leaves of reform works nearly everywhere else in Chicago but in the First Ward "Hinky Dink" and "Bath House John" Coughlin have a copper-riveted first mortgage that runs on and on like the brook. If in its years of campaigning the Municipal Voters' League has made an inch of net progress against these two men the fact is not apparent. In the other wards, however, reform has such a foothold that the First Ward combination is not feared like it used to be. The Hinky Dink barrel-house still spills more beer on the floor than most of the bar-rooms all over the city. The history of the First Ward is written in that "hurry back" establishment and each succeeding chapter is amazingly like its predecessors.

Each night the entire programme of 11 dances will be given, and on Saturday, at the matinee performance, the dance of the "Teddy Bears and French Dolls," the only children's dance, will be added. The evening performances will be on Tuesday and Wednesday, and Friday and Saturday. The Armory will be dark on Thursday evening, to give the kirmess dancers and other workers an opportunity to rest, and also in return courtesy to the Helig Theater, which has donated its scenery and "props," as well as its entire box-office and stage force, to the kirmess, Thursday being the opening night of the Richard Carle engagement at the Helig.

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BRUSSELS CABBIES STRIKE

Motor Vehicles Get Too Much Trade and Trouble Results.

BRUSSELS, April 10.—(Special).—A remarkable strike has just broken out in Brussels. The drivers of cabs have struck work since yesterday, their discontent being caused by the introduction in Brussels of many motor taxicabs, and against which they want to protest. Curious scenes were witnessed last night in the neighborhood of the stations when the passengers from Paris and London could only be conveyed to their hotels by trans and "buses," the drivers looking on with perfect composure and answering the unfortunate travelers' requests and lavish offers of remuneration with the words, "We don't work today; take motor cabs." Naturally the motor cabs, when they appeared at the station, met with a somewhat boisterous reception at the cab drivers' hands.

GOVERNMENT PROPOSES TO GO ON TRAIL OF BEEF TRUST ONCE MORE

Prosecution on Charge of Violating Sherman Law Planned—Migration of Flat-Dwellers at Hand—Gossip of Windy City Affairs.

CHICAGO, April 11.—(Special).—Immunity baths to the contrary Uncle Sam is going after the beef trust once more, hence it is up to John S. Miller, the lawyer who invented the immunity bath and overthrew the \$25,000,000 fine against the Standard Oil, to get his wits to work for the conflict. This time it is to be no mere seeking for a restraining injunction or a war on rebates, but a straight-arm blow at the beef barons as alleged violators of the Sherman anti-trust law. Direct attack, according to advices from Washington, is to be made on the National Packing Company, an institution which always has been more or less of a mystery commercially.

Five or six years ago Judge Grosscup issued a permanent injunction against the packers restraining them from getting together to agree on prices for cattle and for dressed meats. They also were forbidden to allot territory or to enter into any sort of "gentlemen's agreement" which was calculated to build up a monopoly or put competitors out of business. Not long after this the National Packing Company was formed, with an authorized capital stock of \$15,000,000. It absorbed the Hammond companies at Omaha, Chicago, Hammond, Ind., and St. Joseph, Mo., the Omaha Packing Company, the Anglo-American Provision Company, the United Dressed Beef Company, of New York; the Fowler Packing Company, of Kansas City, and Bowler Bros. Limited, of London. The

concern does an annual business of \$100,000,000.

Among the directors are J. Ogden Armour, presiding genius over the destinies of Armour & Co.; Louis F. Swift, successor of his famous father as head of the great house of Swift & Co.; Ira N. Morris, the big thing in Morris & Co.; Edward Tilden, president of the concern, also is president of Libby, McNeill & Libby, which is closely allied to Swift & Co. as a business way.

The problem the Government is to solve is what is done at the meetings of the company. Are daily conferences held in the main office at the Rookery, and are prices determined there for the several companies to adhere to? Is it agreed there what price shall be paid for cattle and hogs from day to day? Does Mr. Armour, of the National Packing Company, wage commercial warfare against the packers restraining them from getting together to agree on prices for cattle and for dressed meats. They also were forbidden to allot territory or to enter into any sort of "gentlemen's agreement" which was calculated to build up a monopoly or put competitors out of business. Not long after this the National Packing Company was formed, with an authorized capital stock of \$15,000,000. It absorbed the Hammond companies at Omaha, Chicago, Hammond, Ind., and St. Joseph, Mo., the Omaha Packing Company, the Anglo-American Provision Company, the United Dressed Beef Company, of New York; the Fowler Packing Company, of Kansas City, and Bowler Bros. Limited, of London. The

flat-dweller is on. If the entire population of Detroit should move out of one house or flat into another it would just about represent the magnitude of the flight of these human birds of passage. It is estimated that some 75,000 families will be flushed between this and the first week of May, the great majority of these at the latter time. Some will rise from the tenement districts of the West Side and go over the river to swoop down on the South Side. Others will take wing on the South Side and light north of the river along the lake shore. Whichever way they steer their course, they will meet thousands going in the opposite direction. If flat-dwellers were legitimate quarry for Nimrods and the season were open, there would be the greatest slaughter this month that the world ever saw.

Without taking into account the breakage of furniture—three moves are equal to a fire, they say—the cost of this migration will be something like \$1,500,000. It is costly business, but the moving fever in Chicago could toss the Springfield fare across and beat it out. It is not the number of years one has lived in Chicago, but the number of times he has moved that makes the pioneer of him. In many instances flat-dwellers migrate because the landlord shoves up the rent on them, but the supposed financial and industrial depression to the contrary, it is said the great majority of movers here this year are actuated by a desire for something better in living quarters than they have had. Some are moving in response to an appeal for more equitable distribution of population with reference to public

schools. Parents hope by the chance that their children may have better advantages.

West Thaws Harriman.

"Why does E. H. Harriman talk so freely when he comes back East from the Pacific Coast and put back the interview lid after he has been in New York a day or two?" asked The Oregonian correspondent of a man who is a personal friend of the railroad magnate. "Mr. Harriman is nearly always in a good humor after he has made a visit to the Coast states," was the answer. "There is something in the ways of the Western business man that wins his confidence and draws out the personal side of the man. Mr. Harriman begins to be more approachable when he reaches Chicago on his way West. By the time he has ridden across the western half of the continent and mingled with a few of the frank, natural citizens on the Coast he is quite a different individual from the one who left the Wall-street district. He feels more free to talk because the public mind has divorced him temporarily from the storm center of stock speculation and the country is not so likely to pick up his every word and try to torture it into a bull or bear asset. Mr. Harriman likes the independence of thought and speech that increases with the distance from Wall street. He becomes more the interesting personality and the well-informed man in the popular view and less the incarnation of the Wall-street spirit. Better than any one else he understands and appreciates this changed aspect of himself and when he reaches Chicago on the homeward journey he is usually in the mood to take the public into his confidence."

"New York was really amazed at the frankness and intimate character of his talk with the Chicago newspaper boys. Everybody was pleased with Mr. Harriman's optimistic view of things out West. When he reached Chicago and learned that the bank clearings of this city for March broke all records and that the per-

mits for buildings in that month were 50 per cent more in value than those of a year ago, he was ready to go on to New York, confident that better things are ahead just as soon as the tariff question is settled."

Chicago's Building Boom.

During the first quarter of this year permits have been taken out in Chicago for buildings to cost \$11,000,000. This amount exceeds the aggregate for the like period a year ago by \$10,500,000. Strikes now on are likely to interfere with some plans for buildings, otherwise the year 1909 promises to be the banner one in the history of Chicago, the world's first year not excepted.

Mystic Tongues Set Breaks Out.

Strange doings are recounted by those who attend the little stone church at Indiana avenue and Thirty-seventh street, where a peculiar religious sect under the leadership of one William Hammer Piper is holding its meetings. The stories include not only miraculous cures of human ailments, but a mystical babel of tongues which follows "baptism in the holy spirit." Deaf people find hearing, pain passes away before the tallman of faith and palsied limbs take on new life, according to Piper.

It is said to be not uncommon to see a woman rise in her seat and declaim in words whose meaning she does not know, the translations being furnished by some one else in the congregation whose supposed wisdom is not questioned by the members of the flock. Piper declares the "gift of tongues" is a recurrence of the pentecostal phenomenon of 3000 years ago in Jerusalem. His little daughter is represented as discussing things with the Chinese in their own language though she never studied Chinese and has not been thrown into the society of Celestials.

Piper is a young man who was reared in the strictness of a German Baptist family. His congregation numbers 900 persons of the humbler class who believe