

"ACTRESS WITH MANY FACES" STARS AS SLAVEY

Jose Intropidi in "A Pair of Sixes" Runs Gamut of Expression From Placidity to Wild Amusement, Surprise or Cringing Fear.



Jose Intropidi

NOT since the days of "A Knight for a Day" when given the part of the Slavey, Jose Intropidi walked away with the honors of the play, has a role of that character attracted so much attention as "Coddies" is now doing in the hands of Miss Intropidi in "A Pair of Sixes," which will appear at the Helbig Theater next Sunday for four days.

Coddies is true to life literally, for with all the painstaking care as to details that a portrait painter gives to his picture has Miss Intropidi studied her model, an English cookney servant in her own home right in New York City, and has reproduced her exactly. She even wears her shoes, the shoes of the slavey prototype, patched, re-soled and stuffed to fit the feet of the present incumbent and she wears her gown—but the real triumph is in the facial expression.

Never have the possibilities of "changing one face" been more graphically demonstrated and Miss Intropidi has been called "the woman with a thousand faces."

Without effort, Miss Intropidi runs the gamut of expression from placidity to wild amusement, then to surprise, coupled with a sense of the ridiculous. Laughter next, surprise again, then tears and cringing fear.

The keynote of the characterization is in the arrangement of the hair—drawn smoothly back, it adds more than anything else in producing that expression of absolute simplicity just a trifle less than vacuity that proclaims the type. After that, Miss Intropidi relies chiefly upon her remarkably versatile set of features and without grease paint contrives to create fur-



Jose Intropidi, in "A Pair of Sixes" Expresses surprise

rows and crowfeet at will. Her face in repose is singularly free from even a hint of lines, except the forehead. The lines the audience sees there in the slavey are natural. There is a bit of make-up on each cheek, a smudge under the eyes to deepen the sockets and the eyebrows are "drawn" the rest is due to the ability of a remarkably clever character actress.

Space does not permit us to furnish names and addresses, but here is the list of instruments and the value of same actually sold by Eilers Music House out of the big retail establishment at Broadway and Alder during the month of October.

The list includes some of the most costly and exclusive styles of pianos ever shipped to Portland, namely:

Table listing piano models and prices: Five Autopiano Pianos, valued at \$4,550.00; Thirteen Bengallow Pianos, valued at \$7,455.00; Eight Brewster Pianos, valued at \$3,475.00; Two Beak at Serta Pianos, valued at \$900.00; Three Chickering Baby Grands, valued at \$2,590.00; Seven Player Pianos de Luxe, valued at \$7,175.00; Nine Eilers, professional pianos, valued at \$4,365.00; Eight Eilers Orchestra Pianos, valued at \$3,155.00; Four miscellaneous, Clarendon, Robert M. Cable, Crown and Jacob Doll, valued at \$1,295.00; Ten miscellaneous, Estey, Farand Cecilia, Foster, Greber, Guild and Gilbert makes, valued at \$2,300.00; Eight Hindorf Virtuoso Pianos, valued at \$3,050.00; Four Hazelton hand made Pianos, valued at \$1,560.00; Twenty-four Kimball Upright and Baby Grand Pianos, valued at \$9,700.00; Two Krell Autogrand Pianos, valued at \$1,355.00; Six miscellaneous, Knabe, Lwig and Lester, valued at \$2,450.00; Ten Marshall & Wendell, valued at \$4,365.00; One Aeolian Orchestra, valued at \$650.00; Eight Pianola Pianos, valued at \$5,700.00; Nine Stager Pianos, valued at \$3,700.00; Twenty-one Smith & Barnes, professional service uprights, valued at \$7,665.00; Two Story & Clark Pianos, valued at \$665.00; Seven miscellaneous, Vose, Weber Bros., Wellington & Weber, valued at \$2,265.00; One Wurliizer Band Organ, valued at \$400.00; Ten assorted Sunday School and church Organs, valued at \$1,785.00; Six miscellaneous Pianos, valued at \$2,400.50; A total of \$86,590.50.

All of these instruments were sold to the thrifty, comfortably situated, business-like men and women of this city and vicinity. Over \$11,000 worth of the pianos in this sale were bought outright for spot cash, although each purchaser could have taken advantage of the long time, easy-payment plan offered by Eilers Music House for the mere additional simple interest.

What does this indicate? When instruments to the amount of nearly \$86,590.50 are purchased in a single month, and in the face of alleged business depression?

Doesn't this indicate prosperity? It does not indicate more frequently than that, after all, Portland is enjoying abundant prosperity and that whenever opportunity for advantageous investment presents itself there is always money aplenty in Portland and no real bargain ever goes begging for a quick buyer?

Of course, Eilers Music House, in this present arrangement with these seven manufacturers who are conducting this sale, created an opportunity never dreamed of heretofore, whereby many houses supplied themselves with the great, modern essential, a first-class piano or a modern player piano. But so quick was the response and seemingly never-ending that the sale, which was to have continued for a number of weeks longer, very no doubt come to an end in very short order now.

Shows Generousness of Offer, Too. And last, but not least, the great sales record indicates even more eloquently than words can express the well-founded faith which all citizens, old-timers and newcomers alike, place in the great old-established house of Eilers, as it also indicates the genuineness of the advertisements and offers as they appear in the columns of the Oregonian.

When the first announcement of the Manufacturers' Emergency and Surplus Sale was made Mr. Eilers over his signature stated:

This Is the Record

Oregon's greatest piano house sells during October and out of the Broadway and Alder St. establishment alone 198 pianos, player pianos, and other instruments, to the total amount of \$86,590.50

Manufacturers' Emergency and Surplus sale combined with the slaughter of the balance of the Soule Bros.' Failure stock all in hands of Ellsworth, Barnes & Davey, the manufacturers' representatives, still in progress. A list of makes that were sold and a list of the many beautiful instruments still to be had at the almost unbelievably low prices, at



Eilers Music House Broadway at Alder

Remember, Nearly All Pianos are new, not even shopworn, but the few that are used are in perfect and guaranteed condition. All can be had on very easy payments. Take 20 or 30 or 40 months.

- \$650 Mission Wegman Piano now less than half... \$316
\$850 Lester Grand, latest style, almost half... \$437
\$550 Kingsbury Inner Player Piano, latest 88-note model... \$288
\$575 Steinway, Ebony-Stained Case... \$237
And a Smaller-Sized Mahogany... \$185
\$525 Hardman, Very Elaborate Case... \$188
\$500 Largest-Sized Weber Upright... \$196
\$1150 Weber Pianola Piano, just like new, the best and most expensive ever built by Webers... \$488

Many other slightly used Pianola Pianos, all with The-modist Metrostyle attachments, \$380, \$337, \$285
\$1050 Knabe Grand... \$472
\$400 Emerson, think of it... \$188
\$350 Vose and Sons, \$108—Another... \$124
\$475 Estey, \$165—Another... \$135
\$275 Ludwig, \$165—Another... \$146
\$800 Melville Clark Player Piano... \$396
\$600 Angelus Player Piano... \$225
\$400 Hallet & Davis, fine for students... \$140
\$500 Fischer, the genuine J & C Fischer, old New York makers... \$122
\$250 Cable Nelson make... \$72
\$850 Player Piano, beautiful mahogany... \$310
\$500 Weber Upright, genuine Weber made instrument. Manufactured before the Steinway-Weber-Aeolian Alliance. Now only... \$255
Another, shows usage... \$105

And many others, almost any make you can think of, and all now to be had for less than Wholesale Prices. Sale Now in Progress Take Advantage of It

Eilers Highest Grade Pianos

Open Evenings Eilers Building, Broadway at Alder WE ARE DOING IT! AT THE LAND SHOW!

Advertisement for Eilers Music House featuring piano models and prices. Includes a price tag graphic showing 'NOW \$117' and 'WAS \$250'. Another price tag shows '\$395'. Text includes 'THIS PLAYER' and 'The Greatest Piano Ever Sold in the West - The Manufacturers Make the Low Prices - Send for Illustrations and Catalogues.'

WAR STIRS TENOR

Evan Williams Says 'Twill Be Calamity if Kaiser Wins.

QUEEN ONCE HIS GUEST

Singer Born in Ohio of Welsh Parents Recites His Ups and Downs in Life—Dining Princess Mary of England One Honor.

BY JOSEPH M. QUENTIN.

"It seems to me that since my 10th year I have done nearly everything in life—from digging in a ditch to refusing to dine with the Governor-General of Canada. I also once had the honor of escorting to lunch the lady who was then Princess Mary, but who is now Queen Mary of Great Britain."

The speaker was Evan Williams, the celebrated tenor. "We had a pleasant chat together yesterday in the Hotel Benson. I know Mr. Williams as a young man who I met at that time when I was an assistant usher at Massey Hall, Toronto, Canada. Williams isn't much changed. He has the same cheery voice and smile, his hair is as thick and as dark as ever, and I should say that the only change about him that I can see is that he has become acquainted with the acquired art of embonpoint. He is as plump as a Jonathan apple."

"Mr. Williams," said I, "what's your opinion about the war in Europe? What about the threatened invasion of Great Britain? I have read that you are a Welshman."

"But, as a matter of fact, I am not a Welshman. I was born in Ohio, of Welsh parents, and received nearly all my education in the United States."

"No German flag for Him." "The Welsh people out here have adopted you then as one of their own," I interposed.

"God bless the Welsh. They are my own people. But my personal inclination was not consulted in the matter. In nationality I am an American. Of course, I have loved and have sung for several years in England and Wales, and I still keep up my correspondence with my friends in the old country."

"Would you like to see the German flag wave over Wales?" "Never," said Williams, with explosive energy. "It would be a calamity to the entire world if Germany won this war. The world needs culture, and culture coming from Germany is smothered in militarism. I admire the Germany of Schiller and Goethe, but not the military Germany, where might is right. The world cannot be won by war and fighting and shedding of blood. I prefer a world where there is a nation in arms all the time."

Defensive Army Advocated. "It is written in the stars that Germany can't win. Germany wants the north coast of France, opposite England—in other words, the Straits of Dover. I do not think that Germany, even if she won, could invade England. But she could then be a menace to England and would dominate trade in the English Channel."

"Do you, then, believe in a peace-at-any-price policy?" "No, sir."

"Do you believe, then, in any military education?" "Of course," replied Williams. "For National self-defense. Suppose now, that a foreign army started to invade America. I would at once enlist with my three sons in any army Uncle Sam would raise."

"I hear glowing reports of your artistic singing at the present time," I broke in, "but heard some years ago that you had stopped singing in public."

"I found that my voice needed rest," explained Williams. "In those days I

EVILS OF POTATO HABIT

Too Much Starchy Food Produces Obesity and Auto-Intoxication.

Ida C. Bailey Allen in the Country Gentleman. "Yes, my boys always eat hearty," a farmer's wife remarked, as I stepped into her kitchen one Summer noon. "Fact is, I can't fill 'em up."

On the table was a bowl of steaming cabbage, a dish of beets, another of cucumbers, an enormous plate filled with white bread, while the place of honor was occupied with a great platter of baked potatoes, an apple pie lurked in one corner. I looked surreptitiously about. There was no meat or any article that supplies protein in sight.

"What's the matter with this starched food, Frank ate seven potatoes and ten slices of bread, while as for Gus, I lost count."

"It certainly is queer," the mother went on, "that in this air Frank has headaches, but Gus is healthy enough; just see how fat he is."

"And last year," I inwardly remarked, for he was overburdened with flesh. Potatoes—three times a day, weak in and weak out, fried and boiled and fried again. Of course Frank suffered with headache, for rebellious nature was reconstituting against the potato habit; of course Gus was fat and lazy, for nature was kept so busy disposing of the excess starch that she finally gave up in despair and let obesity and auto-intoxication have their sway.

Potato eating has become a habit, not because potatoes contain enough nourishment to carry on life, but because they are cheap, easy to prepare and bulky enough to fill up the stomach. The potato consists almost entirely of starch, which is not capable of building up strength and muscle. Constant reference is made to the hardihood of colonists and early settlers. They were not raised on a potato diet, for the potato was a luxury as late as 1800, to be served with sugar, Fatness and mace. It is a product of more recent years, part and parcel of the struggle to keep down the living expense at the cost of the body.

This does not mean that potatoes should be eliminated from the dietary, for, like every other food, they have a definite mission to fulfill, but they must be used with discretion and in proper combination. Excessive use brings an inevitable trail of anemia, obesity and auto-intoxication.

YEAR'S DIGGING OF COAL

Greater Than Total Excavation for Panama Canal.

Louisville Courier-Journal. It has been estimated that the amount of coal which will be dug out of the ground in the United States during the present year will be greater by far than the total excavation for the Panama Canal. The amount of coal so far taken out is only a fraction of what remains, according to the estimates of the geologist. The people of the country, however, are using more coal every year, and with the exhaustion of some of the European coal fields already in sight, the foreign demand for American coal will increase enormously.

The history of coal mining in the United States covers only a period of about a century. There was some mining of anthracite in Pennsylvania as far back as 1780, but the records of the anthracite coal trade usually begin with the year 1820. The first actual mining is believed to have been in Virginia, though the records of production in that state date from 1822. The presence of coal in Ohio was discovered as far back as 1780, but the record of output begins with 1837. The history of coal mining in Kentucky begins in

Stamping Eggs.

(Preston Herald.) While some dealers may have found it beneficial to stamp eggs, for the purpose of showing the prospective customer the date on which they were laid, it is doubtful that the practice meets with the general approval of the buyers.

First, the datemaker may or may not stamp the exact date on which the eggs were laid. The stamp may be put on a number of days after the laying, when the eggs are received by the dealer, or it may be put on even a number of days after the prospective buyer wishes choice eggs—and most buyers do—object to having the eggs defaced

by a stamp.

Eggs thus marked do not make the appeal to customers that they are expected to make. The fact that eggs for sale to private buyers must appear as being fresh and choice, stamps clear, and the best way in which to attain this appeal is for the producer and the dealer to co-operate in placing before the customers eggs which fill these requirements. In other words, the eggs should not be offered unless they are such as are likely to fill the bill.

In order that such eggs may be offered, the producer has his duty laid out for his performance, as well as the dealer. A great deal depends upon the manner in which eggs are sorted, so far as their making appeal is concerned. This is a simple matter, however, which the producer may attend to as the eggs come from the nests. About all there is to it is for those of uniform color and size to be put together. It is the producers' duty, also, to keep the roosters away from the laying hens; for it is a well-known fact that fertile eggs will become unfit for use sooner than unfertile ones will.

When the consumer has done his duty, so far as he can, to place good, wholesome eggs on the market, it is the dealers' duty to keep them as nearly so as possible until sold; and as they

are not sold before losing these qualities, he has no right to sell them at all. The producer must protect both the consumer and the dealer by not holding eggs long before placing them with the dealer.

Price Changes of a Century. (Toledo Blade.) A subscriber to the Weekly Blade, living in Pennsylvania, has sent us an account of a daybook kept in 1814 by one of his forebears, the keeper of a general store in Amity Township, Berks County. From this daybook one catches a glimpse not only of what 100 years ago it cost the Pennsylvania citizen to live, but also a glimpse of how he lived. For instance, "with nearly every bill of goods charged would be attached one gallon of whiskey, rum or brandy, price 25 cents. Homes were lighted with candles, costing anywhere from 37 1/2 cents to 57 1/2 cents a pound."

"Calico was 37 1/2 cents to 75 cents per yard. Tea was \$1 a pound. In one charge a man bought one-quarter of veal at 4 cents a pound. Eggs were never more than 10 cents

per dozen, with 6 to 8 cents the common price. Chickens, 12 1/2 to 18 cents apiece; geese, 25 cents to 37 1/2 cents apiece. Beef, 3 to 4 cents; wool, 16 cents to 12 1/2 cents per pound; maulin, 50 cents per yard. The climax was reached in one charge—one bushel of salt, \$15."

We seem to have boxed the compass in the matter of the costs of living. One hundred years ago it was manufactured goods and commodities against which transportation costs were charged which were high, food that was cheap. Today factory products are cheap, food dear. We wonder if things ever will be so comfortably arranged that food and manufactured goods and commodities from far distances will all be cheap.

Just One Thing After Another. (New York World.) Hub—I've given up drinking, smoking and golf to please you, still you're not satisfied. Now what else do you want me to give up? Wife—Well, you might give up \$50. I need a new gown.

In the province of Shantung, China, is a population of thirty million on an area of one-third of the size of California.