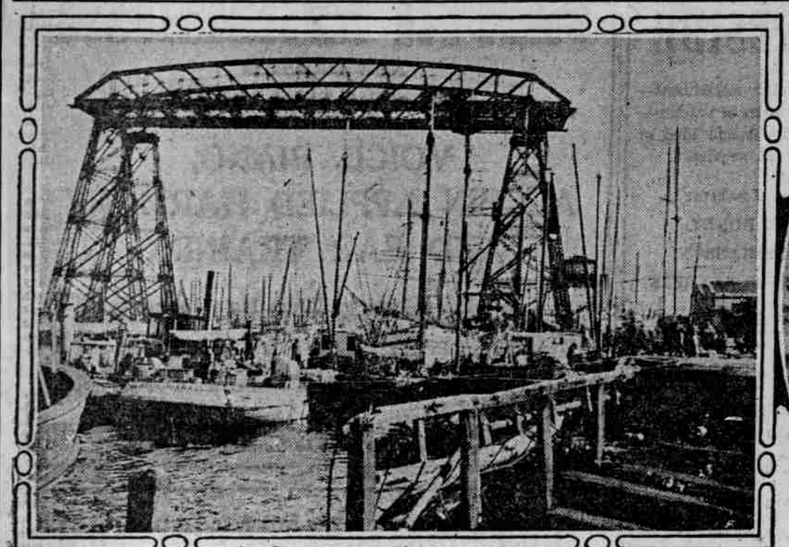
PRUNES IN ARGENTINE REPUBLIC INFERIOR TO THOSE OF OREGON DISTRICTS, BUT PACKING IS MORE SATISFACTORY

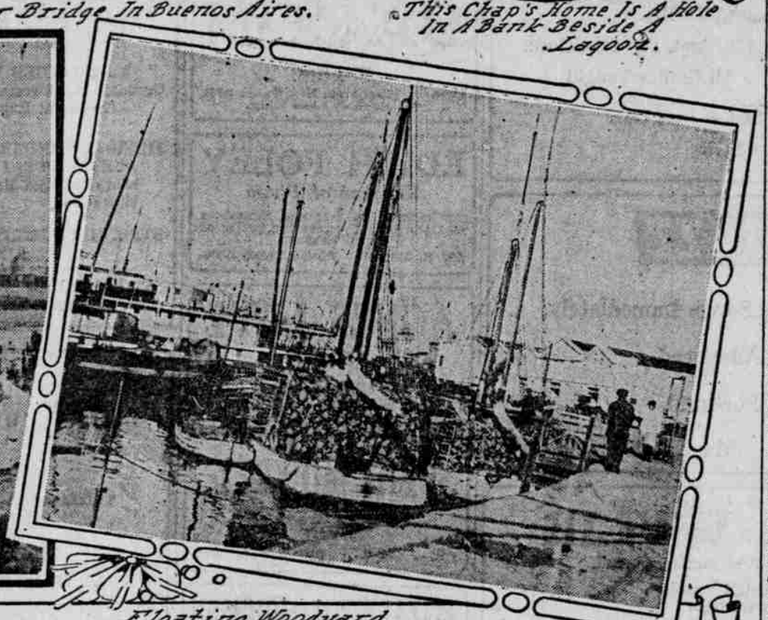
Consumer Accustomed to Fruit Packed in Tins—American Exports Fall Short of Requirements and Most of Prune Trade Is Lost—Reliable Agent to Handle Sales Necessary—Exchange Rate Is Serious Disadvantage—American Chamber of Commerce in Buenos Aires Seeks Remedial Measures.



Forest of Masts Near Transporter Bridge In Buenos Aires.

This Chap's Home Is A Hole In A Bank Beside A Lagoon.

Beachcomber's Dwelling Near Waterfront.



Floating Woodyard From Parana River.

BY LUCILE F. SAUNDERS.
Former Member of the News Staff of The Oregonian.

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 10.—(Special.)—"Poor prunes," say the people of Oregon when they refer to unpopular persons. But, if they were to employ the term literally to the fruit in question they would find such a condition was entirely unfamiliar to them.

Not so in the Argentine. A "poor prune" is the ordinary state of affairs. It is the only kind of a prune the "porteno," as the dweller in Buenos Aires calls himself, has ever been introduced to.

To one who brings fresh memories of drooping trees laden with the blue fruit and bees hovering around the smoking dryers sipping the sweetness from scattered and bruised portions and warehouses in the fall, filled with coal black heaps being shoveled into a cleaning and packing machine, the prune in Argentina is a sad affair, what there is of it. It would seem that a country such as this, if approached in the proper fashion, might be induced to relieve a state such as Oregon of a surplus like that of last season.

Newspaper accounts of "prune week" earlier in the year prompted the writer to inquire just what is the matter with the market in this country. There is one underlying explanation. The folks who like prunes are peeved.

American Fruits Best.

The Argentine consumer is educated to prunes packed in tins holding 7½ kilograms apiece, such as France exports. These European fruits are not as good as the American. They are dryer and smaller, but the main point is that they are properly prepared for shipping, an essential feature to consider when a commodity must go near or across the equator in transit, for this hot belt provides a risk of spoiling and tins are the safest way to prevent this.

During the war France was unable to supply the fruit for this market and a few shipments succeeded in getting by from the United States, but these were in wooden boxes. Merchants here generally figured on making a 10 per cent profit on this class of goods, but when they began importing prunes from the United States an average of every fifth shipment was received in bad condition and the importer lost on it all the profit he had made on the four other ones.

During the war the United States Government checked all fancy packing and filled the boxes with the choicer fruit. This was not in accord with Argentine psychology, even though the fruit came through in good shape and the price held to that of the French, the boxes did not appear to be as desirable for the European trade always gave the top layer an artistic appearance.

Importation Practically Ends.

After the great conflict had opened the way for the American prune it immediately proceeded to strew rocks in the path. It became difficult to bring in the fruit, there was delay in shipments, merchants gave up in disgust and the importation from the North was practically at an end.

A peculiar feature of their brief stay in South America is the fact that they were regarded with suspicion. The housewife, when she wished prunes, had been accustomed to buying a dry, gnarly, knotty, harsh looking black substance. She thought all prunes should look like these, and when the tender, glossy, moist appearing ones came in she could not believe they were the same. Finally she tried them and was partially educated to the better prepared, sweeter fruit.

Merchants still hold that American prunes are not a hopeless proposition to sell here, if some concern has the ambition and push to rebuild the demand. In size the 40-50s and 50-60s are the best sellers—in fact, are the only sellers. Even with exchange at its extraordinary adverse state, these dried fruits can come in at the same price as the French and, even if a little higher, can command a market because they are choicer.

Special Packing Necessary.

But special packing is a prime necessity.

There are in Buenos Aires American firms that import this class of goods, some of them wholesale grocers. The man in the north who would break into this market needs a reliable connection in the city. He would do better by establishing an agent already familiar with the ways of importation in the Argentine than to try either direct selling or putting in his own office. The man now here in business knows his customers and the state of their credit. He is also acquainted with the technical points that will get his goods past the customs house with fewer taxes, and he knows how to get them passed by national and city health officers, a point required by law. He is in a position to sell either upon sight draft against documents or to give credit.

Perhaps, when Oregon has another bumper prune year, she might do well to inquire into the conditions of the local market.

At this time American importers are considerably worried by the present exchange, which threatens to cut off much of the trade with the United States and drop it from first or second place in importance to Argentine commerce to fifth or sixth. It has become almost a weekly habit with the American chamber of commerce to hold a session for the express purpose of discussing remedial measures, but no conclusions have been reached. Lack of demand for the Argentine peso in the United States and the increasing demand for imports here causes an adverse trade balance.

Gold Reserve Large.

In spite of this, the country is not lacking in gold, for it has the fifth largest reserve in the world. Since 1914 none has been taken from the national treasury. A recent compilation of statistics as to the amount on hand revealed the fact that there are in the vaults in Buenos Aires, locked away as tightly as the gold of the United States, 27,656,967 gold American eagles, to say nothing of billions of other coins.

If one thinks of shipping in Buenos Aires one invariably associates it with a peculiar district in the city, the Boca. The harbor in the river is an enclosed one and the wonderful cement docks are arranged in a basin system. They are completely equipped with stationary cranes, smaller channels for tugboats to tie up in, small railway trains and the like, all in one vast chain.

Toward the southern end one finds the Boca or mouth to the harbor, where all ships enter, and down at this corner in a sort of estuary are tied up many of the smaller craft, river boats, fishing schooners and freighters, the large passenger ships going closer in toward the city. Sailing vessels invariably end up in the Boca and the district is a veritable forest of masts and on an ordinary day there may be an average of 700 boats of all types in here. They are from every part of the world, bringing the pine of the Pacific coast, the tea of Japan, the jute of India, the crockery of Germany. It is most natural that about this portion of the water front there should have built up a strange and cosmopolitan section of the city, where people of every race and color dwell together in cheap hotels or in tenements, each housing an entire family and perhaps an extra lodger to every room.

Buildings House 200.

These large buildings or "conventillos" are of cement construction, with alleys or a court about which the rooms are built in from two or three flights. Such an edifice will house about 200 persons and any time you enter one of the enclosures you find it alive with motley inhabitants. Plump matrons are sharing the common washtubs and children of half a dozen nationalities are playing the same games. In the homes little light penetrates through the opaque sheets of flopping underwear, blankets and skirts on the files of clothes lines across the open spaces.

Each of the buildings is a little world in itself, where feuds are frequent, romances are not uncommon and every feast day means a celebration. Up and down the numerous stairways that lead to the patio there passes hourly a stream of life, men each of whom could recount a far different history from that of his fellow lodger.

One landlord generally takes over a conventillo, lodges near the entrance and acts as janitor, as well as lessee. His rent is computed by the room and on each of these he counts for several pesos profit monthly. He always has a crowded house, as there are not enough dwellings to supply the needs of the population. Rents to families run to 25 pesos per room (at normal exchange about half that amount in American dollars). Evictions are commonplace occurrences and many a household has its possessions rudely removed to the sidewalk on scant notice.

Families Live in One Room.

The writer chanced to enter one of these homes on a certain day in company with a missionary, the only one that has ever wormed his way into the heart of the Boca and stayed there. He is familiarly known as "El Padre," the father. The family visited consisted of a stevedore, his wife and three children, living in a single room. The fourth child, a little girl, had died two weeks previous and the parents had not the price of a coffin to bury her in. After they had sought to obtain a loan from the union that kept the father out of employment and failed to secure it the mission came to the rescue and had the little one properly laid away.

This family lived in a single dark room containing three chairs, one iron and two home-made wooden beds, two trunks, a small table behind the door containing dishes and one or two other bits of furniture. There were no windows but two dark doorways with a species of matting tacked over the upper half.

Figures show that 88 per cent of all workmen's families in the city live in one room and, in fact, that out of every 100 families living under such conditions 19 consist of four persons, 20 of five persons, 11 of six persons, four of eight persons and one of 11 persons. Consequently in Buenos Aires there are about 2000 families of 11 persons each dwelling in one room. Statistics also show that in 1919 in the United States a bricklayer's salary for 600 days would buy him a home that cost the Argentine bricklayer 2000 days of labor.

Where the small family man in the United States dreams of a little rented bungalow in the suburbs with a backyard full of gooseberry bushes and Leghorn hens and a front yard featuring geranium beds and a croquet set, the same man here must face a far different scheme of things. Scattered through every part of the metropolis, tucked in behind high-board fences, walls of office buildings or down alleyways in the center of many business blocks these crowded dwelling houses are to be found. Just in back of the seven-story apartment house where the writer dwells you may walk along the street and pass what you think is a vacant block, for it is apparently nothing more than a brick and cement wall, but if you open one of the patched doors that afford an entrance to the domains beyond you will find yourself gazing upon a curious sight. Down at the foot of a stairway in what must have once been intended as an excavation for a large structure, there is a group of brick houses, a flock of youngsters and clothes lines. In other places there are equally curious buildings. Scarcely an inch of ground has been wasted when it was possible to turn this into a tenement.

Returning to the Boca, it is not the ships and the conventillos alone that make it interesting. There are rows of bars, catering to almost as many nationalities as there are beer halls to the block. "Concert every night," reads the invitation over the door and a tinpanny piano that saw better days back about 1863, and perhaps a wheezy violin and cello are going full blast inside.

Pawnshops Tell Stories.

This is also the haunt of the shell fish and all along the streets are establishments with hot braziers in the doorways and sea food beckoning in warm trays. Sometimes these retire for a short period and the roaster is laden with steaming chestnuts. Everywhere are the pawnshops, wherein one may purchase anything from a darning needle to a ship's anchor. Here are the fine jams and preserves, clothing and mariner's equipment at bargain prices and no wonder, for these stores are stocked from the best that can be stolen from slopchests. There is English tobacco and all the other things that are dear to the heart of a man who has been denied the comforts of his home land, all to be had for a song. And then there are the displays in the windows that tell the tale of many a beachcomber who has parted with the last possessions that bound him to his self-respect. There are trinkets that suggest mothers in far lands and curios that have traveled the seven seas, pictures of royalties and coats of arms, a veritable treasure-trove.

Huddled up along the waterfront in many a sunny spot there sit furtive old women with heads bound up in kerchiefs, wearing flowing faded gingham gowns and guarding a sack, the only essential article in their line of trade. These are the ragpickers, the buzzards of the wharves, mostly Poles and Slavonians, veritable gypsies in appearance. As she sits in the sun, one of these witch-like creatures is ever on the alert, watching for a broken grain sack, a lost vegetable the accidental discards that afford her livelihood. She has competition of a more agile sort, for in and out behind woodpiles and trucks there dodges a group of husky youngsters, boys who are hoarding up oranges appropriated unawares and other articles that can be exchanged for cash.

The younger generation of the Boca is one inured to hard knocks, it borrows matches to light cigarette stubs picked from sidewalks and it pitches 2-cent pieces for pastime. When it gets old enough, it goes to work.

This district is filled with quaint characters who have seen more prosperous days. They live in rubbish heaps, in cast off furniture and shanties of tin and even in holes in the ground, but despite their poverty they are happy and content. This extreme state of destitution may cause the bystander to lose sight of the picturesque, but he who would not shoulder the burdens of a world that has somehow managed to stumble along without such assistance in the past, may get a lot of keen enjoyment out of the Boca.

There are fishing crafts with the week's washing hung up on the stern deck and sections of beef suspended on ropes outside the galley door. There are the small sailers that run up the Parana and Plate rivers and bring in cargoes of firewood. There are groups of laborers pausing to warm yerba mate, the native beverage, on a few coals at the edge of the street. There are dapper gringoes in ready-made suits that were copied after the fashion plates and there are dusky Lascars in middies and bare feet, shoved into Argentine sandals. It is a queer place—bits of all the rest of the world molded together into a new one.

AUCTION BRIDGE

BY ANNIE BLANCHE SHELBY.

AS IN all things we profit by our mistakes, so the evils resulting from improper methods in auction often embody valuable lessons which should be of use in the future.

If players would but preserve their balance and poise instead of becoming frightened and resorting to ill-advised methods because of unexpected and at times somewhat startling developments, it would materially strengthen their game and conduce to their success.

The following hand furnishes salutary lessons in this regard. The bidding started right, but in the end went entirely wrong, with disastrous results to the players so bidding:

North: ♥ A K 4 ♠ Q ♦ Q 9 3 ♣ K Q J 9 3 2

West: ♥ 10 7 6 5 2 ♠ A J 7 6 2 ♦ 7 6 5 ♣ ....

East: ♥ 8 5 3 ♠ K 10 8 ♦ 8 ♣ A 10 7 6 5 4

South: ♥ Q J 9 7 ♠ 9 5 4 3 ♦ A K J 4 ♣ 8

West	North	East	South
			1 ♣
1 ♥	2 ♣	2 ♠	3 ♣
4 ♥	5 ♣	5 ♠	6 ♣
Pass	Pass	Pass	

It was love all on the rubber game, the last rubber, it had been decided, and therefore the decisive one of the evening. Both sides felt there was much at stake and were equally desirous of getting a game-going declaration. Z-Y, who were considerably ahead on penalties, knew that if they could get the bid and go game it would turn out to have been a profitable evening for them. Z, the dealer, was quite discomfited, therefore, when upon looking at his hand he saw he was compelled to pass.

A also passed, devoutly hoping the two remaining players would likewise pass and the hand be thrown up, in which event he would stand as good a chance as any of the other players of getting a game-going hand on the next deal.

Y, however, bid a spade. As may be supposed, this was pleasing to B, who with six spades to the ace-10, a probable trick in clubs and the ability to ruff the second round of diamonds, felt he had a good chance, if not of defeating the contract at least of saving game. One-trick contracts if built upon anything whatever are as a rule easy of fulfillment, or, at any rate, the prospect of defeating them profitably is small. B vainly wished therefore that he might push Y, but having no bid at all save in spades, the adversary's suit, he reluctantly passed.

Z, though having one card only of his partner's suit, spades, also passed. There are some who may contend that because of his singleton spade and the knowledge that his was protected in this suit he should have shifted to no trumps on his two protected suits. As the player who occupied Z's position in this particular hand was especially addicted to bidding no trumps, often bidding them on very light strength, generally, too, pulling them off owing to skillful play, it is somewhat surprising that he did not do so.

A, who did not relish the thought of the adversaries getting a probable game-going declaration in the decisive rubber of the evening, bid "two clubs."

As a second-round bid this is permissible, the more so because of the critical score. Y went "two spades," and B, who felt his chance of defeating the contract in case the bid finally prevailed greatly augmented, was more pleased than ever. It being the rubber game, however, he concluded it better to play for game rather than penalties, so took up his partner's bid and called "three clubs."

He reasoned that with eight or more trumps between them his ability to ruff the second round of diamonds and the ace of spades in his own hand they stood a good chance to win their contract, if not, indeed, to go game. A's bid, to be sure, was a forced one and not made until the second round, but B, with a trick (the king of clubs) and two raisers (the ace of spades and the impending ruff), had strength sufficient, he felt, to justify a one raise.

Z again passed. This time it was a compulsory pass, since the no-trump bid, the only bid his hand offered, was quite out of the question because of his lack of protection in the suit the adversary had shown. Y, however, went "three spades." He counted upon five spade and two heart tricks in his own hand, and though his partner had persistently passed, felt he might depend upon him for one trick at least. This would bring the number of tricks to eight, and if the play of the two hands brought an additional trick, as is often the case, he saw he would make his contract, and there would be a chance at least of his going game. The end in view was well worth, he felt, the risk entailed.

In a sense he was as greatly opposed to the adversaries securing the declaration as they were to his securing it, not so much because of the fear of their going game (their bid being in a minor suit) as because of his unusual strength and natural desire to play the two hands.

Up to this point and particularly because of the score the bidding cannot be criticised, but here is where prudence was thrown to the winds and risks were taken which were in no sense justifiable. B, obsessed with the idea that he could defeat the bid, promptly doubled. Had the conditions been different, the double in itself would not have been so bad, but with conditions as they were it was unmistakably bad. Unless one's hand absolutely guarantees the number of tricks necessary to the success of the double, a double at a score when, owing to the doubled valuations, the declarer if making good will go game, whereas otherwise he would not, is a risk too great to be lightly undertaken.

B endeavored to condone his policy by saying that with the unusual number of trumps (spades) he held, his partner's clubs and his singleton diamond, therefore the ability to ruff, he was practically assured he would defeat the contract and secure a goodly number of penalties, thus detracting from the value of the rubber in case it eventually went to the adversaries, or augmenting its value in case it went to his side.

Z and A passed, and Y, taking alarm from the double, shifted to "three no trumps," as it turned out, a fatal mistake. The bid was wrong in its very inception, for, while he was protected in three suits, he was entirely defenseless in the suit shown by the adversaries. To attempt to make a three-trick, no-trump contract under such circumstances is to take a long chance, and Y should have so realized and risked rather his spade contract, in which suit he was genuinely strong. Frightened by the double, he apparently lost his poise and with it the ability to see things in their true relations.

However, having shifted to "three no trumps," B promptly doubled this bid, too, and Y, too late, saw his mistake and regretted his ill-advised policy.

The hand being played at this declaration, Y was set for two tricks, which at the doubled valuation gave the adversaries penalties to 400. Had the hand been played at the three-trick spade contract Y would have just made good. At the double this would have meant a score of 364—48 for tricks, 16 for honors, 50 for making good and 250 for rubber. This as against a loss of 400 makes a difference of 764.

Played at no trumps, the hand went thus:

Trick.	A	Y	B	Z
1	2 ♣	Q ♣	K ♣	4 ♣
2	6 ♣	4 ♥	10 ♣*	3 ♣
3	2 ♥	2 ♣	A ♣*	8 ♣
4	J ♣*	3 ♦	9 ♣	5 ♣
5	A ♣*	2 ♣	8 ♦	8 ♣
6	7 ♣*	9 ♣	3 ♥	7 ♥
7	10 ♥	A ♥*	5 ♥	9 ♥
8	6 ♥	K ♣*	4 ♣	4 ♦
9	2 ♦	Q ♣*	5 ♣	J ♥
10	5 ♦	K ♥*	8 ♥	Q ♥
11	6 ♦	J ♣*	6 ♣	J ♦
12	7 ♦	Q ♦*	7 ♣	K ♦*
13	10 ♦	9 ♦	10 ♣	A ♦*

*Denotes winner of trick.

At trick 1 B properly led the king of clubs, the highest of his partner's suit, following at

Trick 2 with his next best club, the 10. This also held the trick. Then, suspecting that his partner might not have a spade to lead him, B at

Trick 3 took the precaution to make his ace of spades. Had he not done so it would not have made at all, as by the time declarer got in the lead his hearts and diamonds were good for the eight remaining tricks, so spades would not have been led and declarer would have lost but one trick, rather than two. At

Trick 4 B led his last club, which A won with the jack and came down the line with his two remaining clubs. Y got in the lead at the next trick and made the remaining tricks, but he was already set to the extent of two tricks.

* * *

Had the hand been played at spades, and correctly played by both sides, the play would have gone as follows:

Trick.	A	Y	B	Z
1	2 ♣	Q ♣	K ♣*	3 ♣
2	6 ♣	2 ♣*	10 ♣	4 ♣
3	2 ♥	K ♣	A ♣*	8 ♣
4	7 ♣	3 ♣*	9 ♣	5 ♣
5	6 ♥	A ♥*	2 ♥	7 ♥
6	10 ♥	K ♥*	5 ♥	9 ♥
7	J ♣	4 ♥	8 ♥	J ♥*
8	2 ♦	Q ♦*	8 ♦*	4 ♦
9	5 ♦	3 ♦	4 ♣*	J ♦
10	6 ♦	9 ♣*	5 ♣*	8 ♣
11	7 ♦	Q ♣*	6 ♣	K ♦
12	10 ♦	J ♣*	7 ♣	Q ♥
13	A ♣	9 ♦	10 ♣*	A ♦

*Denotes winner of trick.

Trick 1—B, as before, would lead the king of clubs, which again would hold the lead.

Then, counting the number of clubs in his own and the dummy's hands and knowing his partner must have had five in order to bid, he would know, if indeed he could not tell from declarer's drop of queen, that he, declarer, had no more. B would have the option then of forcing declarer or of leading his singleton diamond in the hope to ruff in his own hand. As he would likely adopt the former policy, at

Trick 2 he would lead the 10 of clubs, which declarer would trump, and at

Trick 3 lead one of his high trumps. B likely would at once put up the ace (whether or not he does so does not affect the result) and lead a third club. This also declarer would trump. This would leave declarer with queen, jack and the 9 of trumps only and B with five, one of them being the 10. As declarer would realize he could not exhaust B, he would likely resort to his side suits and take three rounds of hearts, leaving the lead on the third round, or at trick 7, with the dummy.

Dummy at the next trick would lead a diamond, which declarer would win with the queen, and at

Trick 9 would lead another, forcing B to trump. Declarer would now have accomplished his purpose, having put B in the lead at a time when he had nothing but trumps and was forced to lead a trump. This enables declarer's 9 of trumps to win, as well as his queen and jack, and he thus makes good his contract. Had declarer himself gone on with trumps B would have made three out of his five remaining trumps and declarer would have been set. As it is, he made but two of them.

Old Home of Hawthorne to Be Preserved.

Building Rebuilt 70 Years Ago Is Now Used as Church.

SOUTH CASCO, Me., Sept. 10.—The house on the shores of Sebago lake here, in which Nathaniel Hawthorne lived as a boy and where he made his home when he was attending Bowdoin college, is to be preserved as a community house. Citizens and summer residents have just formed a corporation for the purpose.

Robert Manning of Salem, Mass., who owned thousands of acres of land about Sebago lake, built the house in 1814 for his sister, who was Hawthorne's mother. Mrs. Hawthorne had lost her husband at sea and lived afterward in retirement. Hawthorne was ten years old when he came to the new house with his mother, and this continued to be his home until after his graduation from Bowdoin college in 1825, when he returned to Salem.

The building was occupied as a boarding house for a long time after the Hawthornes left it. Seventy years ago it was built over into a church, for which purpose it has since been used. It is a big square structure of the colonial style of architecture.

At the request of his uncle, the boy Hawthorne kept a diary while he lived here, and these volumes are now in the possession of Rev. William C. Norris of Willimantic, Conn., who is vice-president of the new corporation. They will be donated to the community house.

MEMORIAL TO BE SET UP

Mayflower Pact to Be Commemorated by Bas Relief.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Sept. 10.—The Mayflower compact, the famous agreement signed by the Pilgrims in the cabin of their vessel in this harbor, will be commemorated in a bronze bas relief designed by Cyrus E. Dallin, which will probably be set up here about November 1.

Improvements in Provincetown in connection with the Pilgrim tercentenary observance included the removal of certain buildings, new grading and the construction of a dignified approach to the Pilgrim monument on Town Hill. The result is to be a civic square and parkway east and north of Town Hill, at the east end of the hill. On Bradford street north of Town Hill, there will be a horseshoe approach, and at its northerly end the bas-relief will be placed.

Mr. Dallin's design, which has already been delivered to the concern that will cast it in bronze, is large for such a work, measuring 9 feet by 16. It displays the figures of Pilgrims, ten men, three women and two children, grouped about a man in the act of signing the compact, which is spread out on a large sea chest. Myles Standish in armor and Elder Brewster are two central figures. The nautical flavor of the environment is conveyed by means of a ship's lantern overhead.

Rainfall Records Broken.

GLOBE, Ariz., Sept. 10.—Weather bureau records here for the past 17 years were shattered during July and the first three weeks of August when the local weather bureau recorded 10.89 inches of rainfall. The precipitation was 6.77 inches during July. Dr. B. G. Fox, observer, stated that this is the heaviest rainfall recorded for two consecutive months during the 17 years he has been weather observer.

MUSIC

EDITED BY JOSEPH MARQUEEN

(Continued From Page 6.)

man has given many enjoyable concerts in this city in the past and the people of his home city are awaiting this coming event with pleasant anticipation. Soon he is to leave for New York, where he will resume his studies with Franz Kneisel. Louis appeared last Wednesday at the Modern conservatory of music at their monthly social recital and astonished all who heard him with his rare violin ability.

* * *

Nina Maris Walker has been appointed head of the piano department in the music section of Pacific university, Forest Grove, Or. She is a former student of Carl Denton and Dr. Emil Enna of this city.

* * *

Marion de La Parelle, baritone, formerly of this city, and who, with Mrs. Parelle, lives in Spokane, Wash., is a Portland visitor. For several years Mr. de La Parelle was a member of the musical colony of Los Angeles.

* * *

Walter Jenkins, community song leader and baritone soloist, has returned from a several months' tour in the furtherance of community singing in several southern states. He reports having experienced an enjoyable time.

* * *

Charles Dierke will present Mrs. Henry Isaacs, Miss Hannah Davis and Miss May Pendergrass in piano recital towards the end of this month in the Multnomah hotel ballroom. Compositions will be played from the works of Saint-Saens, Chopin, Mendelssohn, Gluck-Brahms and Liszt.

* * *

The opening concert of the season will be given at the men's resort, 8 P. M. Saturday, October 1, when sailors as well as the working men will be entertained. The hall has been decorated and a large new hall added upstairs with a new piano. Concerts will be given Saturday night and other concerts on special occasions. All singers and other musicians who would like to take part are asked to call the concert manager, R. Desmond, Broadway 369.

* * *

Under the direction of Charles Keeler, a three-day music festival will be held in the Greek theater, Berkeley, Cal., September 15 to 17, for the benefit of the Berkeley war memorial. Three evenings are to be devoted to the work of California composers, with the view to calling attention to western creative talent. September 15 Charles Wakefield Cadman will appear in a programme of his own compositions and Princess Tsianina will sing several Cadman Indian songs.

* * *

Miss Gladys Foster is in excellent form for the piano recital at 8 o'clock Thursday night, in Lincoln high school auditorium, assisted by Harold Moore, baritone, and Miss Mignon Hawkes, violinist, with Lois New and Ruth Peterson as accompanists. Miss Foster has worked steadily through the summer at technique, memorising and composing, and only resting at Rockaway beach for two weeks. She was presented recently with other students with marked success. An interesting programme has been arranged by Mrs. Ethel Barksdale-Warner.

* * *

The recent musicale given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Haak, 126 East 58th street, was much enjoyed by 75 musical people. Miss June Graves of Asotin, Wash., was honor guest and pleased those present by her singing Tosti's "Goodbye" and Sanderson's "Until." Mrs. J. Harvey Johnson and Mrs. Haak divided honors at the pipe organ by playing two groups each. Miss Ruth Agnew sang three numbers, with accompaniments by Dorothy Cox Moore. Miss Daisy Gibson sang "My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice" and "Sorter Miss You" (Clay Smith) and "Danny Boy" (Weatherly). Mrs. Emily Speath Hagedorn gave the "Highwayman" as her first reading, followed by a group of Italian dialect readings.

* * *

The monthly social and musical evening of the Modern Conservatory of Music was enjoyed by a capacity crowd of students, their families and friends. While the young people were enjoying dancing, parents were conversing with the instructors about the students' advancement. Mrs. Isabel Kidd, an advanced vocal student of L. Carroll Day, gave a pleasing number. Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Paladeaux, newly added members of the faculty, were introduced, after which their daughter, little Miss Peggy Paladeaux, gave numbers on the piano and violin. The dramatic art department contributed the following numbers: "The Battle," Mrs. May Haynes; "Entertaining Sister's Beaux," Elizabeth Currigan; "The Americana Girl," L. Carroll Day, and sketch, "A Backward Child," Misses Currigan and Duggen.

* * *

Stanley Bertrand O'Connor, a young Portland musician, played a group of piano solos at a reception given by Golden Rule encampment of I. O. O. F., last Thursday night.

* * *

Miss Leah Leaska, soprano, will be heard in concert in the Multnomah hotel ballroom, September 19, with J. R. Hutchison as piano accompanist. She leaves soon afterward for New York City.

* * *

Avis Benton will present a group of advanced piano students in a series of piano recitals in October. Little Miss Elesa Scott, 10 years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie M. Scott, will also soon play a programme entirely unassisted, except by her small sister, Betty.

* * *

J. A. Hollingworth begins his third year as director of the Sunnyside Congregational church choir this morning. A keen interest is evidenced in the coming year's work because of the new pipe organ which is being installed. Mrs. Marian Bennett Duva will again be the soprano soloist. Assisting soloists, Miss Bertha Freihalt, Jacob Ferguson and J. Scott Milne. The organist, Miss Martha Reynolds.

* * *

Mrs. E. L. Thompson, president of the Portland Opera association, upon her return from Seaside, where she spent the summer, announced that active preparations for the production of Verdi's opera "The Masked Ball" are progressing and that November 18 and 19 the opera will be produced in the public Auditorium, with a splendid cast of principals and chorus. The names of the principals will be announced shortly. The first chorus rehearsal of the season was held last Friday night with a large attendance of excellent singers, many of whom have been associated with the organization since its formation, eight years ago, and the conductor, Roberto Corruccini, expressed himself highly pleased. The aim is to make "The Masked Ball" surpass anything attempted so far by the association.

—Markham.

Louis Kaufman, violinist, will play in concert in Pythian hall Thursday night.

Postage Free

on all DRUG ORDERS received by us, also TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, ELECTRIC BELTS, VIBRATORS, FAMILY BATTERIES, ELASTIC and NON-ELASTIC ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, ARCH SUPPORTS, ETC.

Laue-Davis Drug Co.
TRUSS EXPERTS
173 Third St. Portland, Or.

Free to Asthma and Hay Fever Sufferers

Free Trial of a Method That Anyone Can Use Without Discomfort or Loss of Time.

We have a method for the control of Asthma, and we want you to try it at our expense. No matter whether your case is of long standing or recent development, whether it is present as hay fever or chronic Asthma, you should send for a free trial of our method. No matter in what climate you live, no matter what your age or occupation, if you are troubled with asthma, our method should relieve you promptly.

We especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases, where all forms of inhalers, douches, opium preparations, fumes, "patent smokes," etc., have failed. We want to show everyone at our expense, that our method is designed to end all difficult breathing, all wheezing, and all those terrible paroxysms.

This free offer is too important to neglect a single day. Write now and begin the method at once. Send no money. Simply mail coupon below. Do it today—you do not even pay postage.

FREE TRIAL COUPON
FRONTIER ASTHMA CO., 895 N. Niagara and Hudson streets, Buffalo, N. Y. Send free trial of your method to:
.....
.....
.....

PILES

FISTULA, FISSURE, ITCHING and all other rectal conditions, except cancer, treated without surgery.

My method of treatment saves the tissue instead of destroying it. It is painless, requires no anesthetic and is permanent. There is no confinement in bed, no interference with business or social engagements.

Call or write for booklet.

DR. C. J. DEAN
Second and Morrison Sts., Portland, Or.

Feel Young Again

The man who keeps his health may grow old in years, but still feel young and strong, able to put vim into sport and work. If you feel in any way weak or depressed, let Lyko bring back your "pep and punch."

LYKO
The Great General Tonic

helps to keep one in a sturdy, vigorous condition because it is a great aid in keeping the bodily functions in normal working order. It aids digestion, regulates the bowels, strengthens the appetite overcomes constipation and builds up the system. It is a laxative tonic of tested merit.

The Safe Remedy

Lyko is made in sanitary laboratories, from purest drugs of great therapeutic value and has a most beneficial physiological action. It is the result of thorough investigation by medical and chemical experts.

Ask Your Druggist

You find Lyko in original packages only. At all reliable druggists. Ask for it today.

Sole Manufacturers
LYKO MEDICINE COMPANY
New York Kansas City

For sale by all druggists. Always in stock at the Owl Drug Co.