

SOCIETY EXPECTS QUIET WINTER

(Continued From Page Seventeen.)
evening for a wedding took in southern California. They will live in Portland.

A quiet little home wedding took place Thursday afternoon at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Geller on Hooker street, when Henry Geller and Miss Annie Ginner were united in marriage by the Rev. W. A. M. Breck. After the ceremony a wedding supper was served to the guests. Mr. and Mrs. Geller left for Los Angeles, where they will remain for some time.

Dr. F. Burgett Short married at his residence, October 22, Miss Kate Houston and J. E. Wood. October 24, Miss Louise Holt and Morris Wilson. November 2, Miss Bertha L. Sample and Charles T. Carney. Miss Viola Corbett and Otis G. Fisher were married at the St. Charles Hotel October 23.

A quiet wedding took place Wednesday evening at the home of J. P. Barlow, 281 East Eighteenth street, when Harry H. Handley and Miss Emily D. Dikin were united in marriage by the Rev. J. R. McBlade, D. D., of Missaiah Presbyterian church. Mr. and Mrs. Handley will reside in Portland.

At the home of W. N. Chambers at Woodlawn, Wednesday, Samuel Stratton and Lucy M. Foss were married. Rev. J. Bowersox performed the ceremony and several invited friends were present. Mr. and Mrs. Stratton will be at home to their friends near Rockvale in this county.

Walter H. Knowlton and Roselle I. Freytag were united in matrimony at the residence of Sunnyvale Congregational church last Monday evening by the Rev. J. J. Staub.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Everts, Wednesday, November 1, Isa B. Irvine was married to Robert A. Stewart, Rev. W. S. Gilbert officiating. At home after November 15 at 408 Second street. No cards.

Smith S. Palmer and Miss Lottie Stee, both of this city, were married Tuesday in the pastor's reception-room at the White Temple, Dr. J. Whitcomb Brougher performing the ceremony.

Charles W. Hazard and Miss Eva A. Dailey were married at the residence of the pastor of the White Temple by Dr. J. Whitcomb Brougher, Wednesday, November 1.

ENGAGEMENTS.

The marriage of Miss Grace Elstner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Elstner, of St. Paul, Minnesota, and Julius C. Lang, of Seattle, Washington, will take place at the residence of the bride's parents Wednesday evening, November 15, at 5:30 o'clock.

Polly Bloch announces her engagement to Miss Emily L. Kahn, of New York, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Valentine Kahn, formerly of Macon, Georgia.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gilman announce the engagement of their daughter, Hazel Bonar, to Cyrus Carlyle Gibson. The wedding will take place at the White Temple, Tuesday evening, November 14, at 8 o'clock. Dr. J. Whitcomb Brougher officiating.

MUSICAL NOTES.

An invitational piano recital will be given by the primary and intermediate pupils of Miss Grace Wilton's piano school next Saturday afternoon, November 11. The recital will be given at the studio, 75 East Main street, at 2 o'clock. The program is as follows: "In a Happy Mood" (Behr), Annie Townsend; "Dancing Flowers" (Holt), Olga Laasonen; "Two Folk Songs" (Lew), Irene Brander; "March of the Maid" (Schubert), Mary Townsend; "Melody in F" (Rubinstein), Elsie Quilliam; "Valse (Chopin), Helen Stevens; "Return of the Birds" (Lange), "Edelweiss" (Gilde) (Vanderbick), Beryl Liberland; "Spring Blossoms" (Harris), Eunice Townsend; "Spring Song" (Mendelssohn), Louise Quilliam; "Wedding March" (Mendelssohn), Leola Strubbe.

The second organ recital of the series now being given by Frederick W. Goodrich took place on Wednesday last. An excellent attendance rewarded the recitalist and his selections were much appreciated and enjoyed by those present. The aim of these recitals is to give the ones who play the organ a chance to show their work. The selections on Wednesday comprised a Gull-mant sonata, offertories by Collin and Wely, Dubois' "March of the Maid," "March of the Tombelle," "March Pontificale," and soft pieces by Salome and Franck. Miss Lorene Sallis sang beautifully; her selections were also from French composers.

The first concert of the newly formed Portland Philharmonic society will take place on January 10, 1936. The locale of the performance has not yet been selected by the society. It is for general practice in ensemble playing and any musician, whether or not a conservatory student, may join.

Miss Grace Wilton's Saturday matinee musicales are well attended by her pupils' friends. The last musicale was given by Miss Rita Allen and Mrs. Robinson, pupils of Miss Wilton, who gave the following program: "Lento" (Schubert); "Two Lullabies" (Liszt); "Funeral March" (Chopin); "Valse (Chopin); "Second Mazurka" (Godard); Miss Allen; "Albumball" (Grieg); "Two Spanish Folk Songs" (Trader); "Pierrette" (Chaminade); "Serenade" (Mozart); "March" (Hollander), Mrs. Robinson.

Miss Edna Gates, who has studied the past two years in New York City with

F. X. Arens and George Sweet, will give a recital for the pupils of Mrs. Walter Reed the latter part of November. Miss Gates was a former pupil of Mrs. Reed. She has a beautiful contralto voice.

Miss Hilda Heggie substituted last Sunday morning and evening at Missaiah Presbyterian church. Miss Heggie's voice was much admired in two solos, "Hear, Ye the Voices" (Rider), and "A Dream of Paradise" (Gray).

Arthur L. Alexander, tenor, has been engaged for a recital in Pendleton, November 15.

The Western Academy of Music, Elocution, Oratory and Dramatic Art will give a faculty recital on Tuesday evening at Academy hall, Second and Morrison streets. The following is the program: "Polacca Brillante," Opp. 72 (Weber); Mordant A. Goodnoh; "My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice" (Saint-Saens); "My Balmie" (Vannah); "Good-Bye" (Tosti); Miss Reatha Fowler; "Rehearsal in Dramatic Art" (original); Miss Minnie Bode; solo for violin "Evening Star" (Fuchs); Wagner; Miss Cornelia Barker; reading, "Outler Joe" (Simms); G. Lester Paul; piano solo "La Morena" (Chaminade); Miss Mollie Reynolds; aria, "Pretty Girl of Perth" (Bisset); "O Rose" (Cole); aria, "Death Song" from "Faust" (Gounod); J. Adrian Epping; reading, Mrs. Louise Boyden Godard; "Minuet" (Padewski); Mordant A. Goodnoh; reading, "The Fiddie Told" M. Remmus.

Lincoln-Garfield corps, W. R. C. gave a Halloween surprise on the Lincoln-Garfield post, Tuesday evening. With filled baskets and coffee steaming in the kitchen, they presented themselves at the meeting, which was immediately adjourned for a social evening. Mrs. Stephens, president of the corps, introduced her officers and Commander Bell responded for the post. Visitors were Mrs. M. Craven, Mrs. Thomas LaFlesch, Mrs. Poe, Mrs. Mamie Wilkinson of Detroit and Mrs. Pyle. A petition for the equal suffrage movement was circulated and found many friends.

The monthly gathering of Lincoln-Garfield corps, W. R. C. for sewing met with the president, Julia Stephens, at Mount Fabory Tuesday afternoon. The women are making aprons under the direction of Mrs. Anna Clapp, who sells them for the benefit of the corps. Mrs. Stephens served refreshments at the close of the afternoon.

FRATERNAL NOTES

Eureka council No. 264, K. and L. of S. gave a Halloween dance last Monday evening, which was a social as well as financial success. It was the first of the season's socials and much credit is due the committee in charge for the appropriate decorations and the success of the occasion. The next open meeting will be a whist party, with dancing afterward, Monday evening, November 16, at Auditorium hall.

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The woman's exchange is planning another of its benefit teas for next Wednesday afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock, at the rooms on Tenth street, near Alder. The afternoon will be in charge of Miss Felling, the president, and Mrs. Sigman, Frank, Mrs. Gordon, Yachies and Mrs. George Russell. Mrs. J. G. Gould will have charge of the "home-made candy" table and other prominent women interested in the work will be present. The teas are held for the benefit of the woman's exchange. The broad principles of good upon which it works regardless of sect is one source of its strength.

All are cordially invited to attend the tea, Wednesday, if only to see and interest themselves in the work done by the organization.

The Illinois Study club will meet with Mrs. H. G. Dayton, 680 Broadway, at 2:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

The Gazette club, comprising Dr. W. Goodrich, James G. Burness and Dr. F. C. Sellwood, announces its first party of the year for Thursday evening, November 16, in W. O. W. hall, East Sixth and Alder streets. The party

COMING EVENTS.

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technical merits. The atmospheric tone to this play is scarcely short of marvelous and this in spite of the fact that the treatment of the emotions is distinctly modern. You do not feel Italy in the fifteenth century vividly and this splendid coloring gives a magnificent background upon which to paint with the nicest shades.

That first meeting of Prinsivalle and Giovanna recalls in some wonderful way the whole Dante-Beatrice story. It is "La Vita Nuova" in tone and picture. Yet when one comes to the interpretation to the developments, one recalls rather a Rossetti picture. It has the mystic meaning of absolute simplicity.

There is plenty of mysticism in this play, plenty of the finer analysis of motives. It would be transgressing the limits of such an article as this to go into details, but one example may be cited. The contrast between the mere physical courage and that finer, more subtle courage of the soul is brought out. Guido was a hero as every court hero, he had given his every effort, had passed sleepless nights and endured famine in the defense of Pisa. He would probably even have been willing to sacrifice his life if he could have saved the city. Yet when it came to a real sacrifice, when it came to such a courage as that which Vanna showed, he was a weakling and a coward. He was a man on the surface, elemental. He would have been absolutely incapable of such a love as Prinsivalle had carried in his heart, even as he would have been incapable of Prinsivalle's courage. The very things which he attributed to Vanna he was not able to understand. So through phase after phase of this

PERSONAL.

Mrs. B. B. Webber has returned to the city after a short absence.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Bickford have taken apartments at Elton Court for the winter.

Mrs. Jesse Walker of San Francisco, who has been visiting Mrs. Fleckenstein for several weeks, left a few days ago for her home, accompanied by her former hostess.

Harry Buckley and his manager, J. Arny Stoddard, left Monday evening for Washington, D. C.

Miss Wisconsin and Rena Wagner of Viola, Wisconsin, are the guests of Mrs. E. Ferris at 781 East Salmon street while on their way to Los Angeles.

Mrs. O. P. Wolcott and her little daughter made an over-Sunday visit in Albany.

Miss Florence Beach of the musical department of Albion college is in Portland to attend the Eames concert.

Miss Millie Gottlieb of Pueblo, Colorado, was with friends in the city early in the week. She formerly lived in Albany and has a sister, Mrs. C. O. Crandall, in Albany.

Frank Vincent Du Mond left last Monday for New York after a summer with Mrs. Du Mond's mother, Mrs. Henry E. Jones.

Mrs. N. Dolph of the Portland has gone to the sound for a month's visit.

Miss Annylyd Jones left Tuesday for Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where she will spend the winter months with her sister, Mrs. John M. Thomas.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. Strong returned Tuesday from their wedding trip.

trousses for the occasion are Mesdames George B. Van Waters, Whitney L. Boice, James G. Burness, J. W. Ganong, James M. Moore, W. J. Sully and F. C. Sellwood.

Dr. George Crosswell, Secretary of the Unitarian church will be the speaker at the Woman's club meeting next Friday. His subject will be "Education Versus Culture." There will be special music. An informal reception to the members will follow. An unusually large number of new candidates has been accepted this year.

The card tournament to be given at Irvington clubhouse next Thursday afternoon for the benefit of the Patton home will be a prominent social event, for so many prominent women are interested in it. The reception committee will include Mrs. Theodore Nicol, Mrs. Sol Hirsch, Mrs. M. Spalding, Mrs. George W. Hoyt, Mrs. Charles W. King and Mrs. Anna Van Rensselaer. The afternoon is open to all card players.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Wistar Morris, Jr., and their two children from New York are guests at the home of Mr. Morris' father, Bishop B. Wistar Morris. They will be here only two weeks, but Mrs. Morris already has been much entertained. She has made many friends and is said to be one of the most attractive visitors Portland has had. She was a Hartford girl before her marriage to the prominent New York architect.

STRAY BITS.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore B. Wilcox left yesterday morning on a trip east. Mrs. Wilcox will visit her Massachusetts home and spend some time in New York. Mrs. Van Deusen, her cousin, from San Francisco, who has been her guest the past month, accompanied her.

Mrs. Ingram left Thursday for Presidio, where she will be joined next week by Captain Ingram, who has been in command of Government island guards during the summer. They will leave shortly for Honolulu, where the captain will be stationed. Mrs. Ingram was one of the popular young entertainers of the summer and made many friends among the young people here.

Mrs. George W. McBride has decided to prolong her visit in California and will be in Sacramento till after the holidays. The senator, who is with her, has not been in good health and it is hoped that the visit may be of benefit.

It will be a charming touring party that sails from New York December 7 to winter in Europe, visiting Sicily, Italy, Tangiers and Morocco, the Flanders and the Lewis families will make the trip together. Mrs. Holt Wilson left yesterday with the Wilcoxes and will visit with them in New York till she sails. Dr. Wilson will join her there in December. Mrs. Lewis and Miss Frances Lewis left Thursday for Kansas City to spend a week with the oldest daughter, Mrs. Sherman Hall. Thence they go to New York to visit before sailing. Miss Lewis left a week ago with Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Mills. Mrs. Mills has been quite ill and was taken to New York for treatment. Mrs. Flanders and her two daughters will leave in December and join the party.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Wynn Johnson have sold their home on Lovejoy street and have taken a new one at 81 Madison street, King's Heights.

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A Convenient Suicide.

Jim marries the little Indian girl—hence the squaw man—and in time they have a child. After about six years there comes a day when a solicitor from London, who tells him that his cousin is dead and that he is now heir to the title—Jim is eager to go back, when he sees his little son and he knows that he is needed. But the solicitor insists that as his son must in time be heir to the title he should receive proper education; so after urging, Jim gives

his consent that the boy go to England. The mother, on hearing it, is heart-broken and runs to the hills. Along now comes Bud Hardy, who by this time has got an inkling of who committed the murder. It has been six years and in that time he has discovered that the bullet came from a 32-caliber pistol Nat-u-ritch, grief-stricken for her boy and realizing that she is about to be caught, shoots herself and there the play ends, leaving the spectator to believe that Jim will go back to England and in time marry his cousin's widow, with whom he has long been in love.

The play is made up of simple ingredients and is clearly an appeal to the emotions. There can be little doubt that it catches the audience, both men and women. There are many touches of supposed "local color," especially in a barroom scene, where the tenderfoot is made to drink. It appeals because it is made up of those homely sentiments which always seem to affect an audience; the sacrifice of one person for another; the paternal struggle, together with the love of child; the breezy western humor. Of its sort it is a good play and it will doubtless run long. It is very well staged and well acted.

THE INJUNCTION AND THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY

From the Chicago Record-Herald. It is an established principle that men may not pursue an unlawful object in lawful ways. It is also settled law that men may not use unlawful means in pursuing a lawful object. If the Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, just permanently enjoined by Judge Holden, has been guilty of conspiracy in either of the above senses, it has not ground for complaint, the restraining order being in accord with precedent and prevailing equitable practice.

But it is by no means clear from the published summary and extracts from the court's opinion that, so far as the eight-hour day issue is concerned, there has been anything illegal about the strike. Indeed, the judge's reasoning on that cardinal point is puzzling in the extreme. We are told that "many of the

play one might go. The man who wrote "Pelleas and Melisande" and "Aegleas and Silyetta" is to be seen in this play, too. Here, too, is the attempt to analyze and interpret that which lies in the subconscious and almost in the super-conscious nature. Behind the mere outlines of the simple theme there runs the deeper, inner, meaning one. Often these themes follow the same course, sometimes they diverge widely; at other times they seem almost at right angles, always do they cling together by the very poetry, which like a skillful accompanist holds them well in concordance.

There are three elements always to be detected in Maeterlinck's work: that of the dramatist, that of the poet and that of the mystic. There is thus a mere story, a musical charm and a very subtle meaning. Mr. James Huneker has called him a "Belgian Shakespeare," but an Emerson who had in him much of Edgar Allan Poe. In the present play it is the Emerson and Shakespeare rather than the Poe which is apparent; and above all there is that peculiar quality which we usually call "quality," which he has in common with many of his countrymen, but which has made his work distinctive and meaning. His position in the world of letters today is unique.

It was several years ago that I first saw Madame Kalich in "Monna Vanna." She was then speaking in Yiddish and the play was being presented before the clientele of the Thalia theatre. It was remarkable how eagerly these people, whom uptown residents are apt to look down upon, grasped each point of the play and how they were held by the story. The attention given the play on the Bowery compared more than favorably with that which it received at the Manhattan, at which it was supposed there was a cultured audience.

As for Madame Kalich, she has methods of real greatness; also moments when she is not great. The play is peculiarly difficult, especially in the first act, where repose must count tremendously. In the last act the emotion is more obvious, the chance for a "big scene" is offered and here Madame Kalich was splendid. But the mental in this character she did not seem to grasp. She made "Giovanna" too essentially emotional and did not clothe her in the dignity and beauty which only sets from even a reading of the piece.

For the rest the acting was only moderately successful, there being some atrocious readings of lines, suggesting that the actor knew little about what he said and that the speech had gone far above his head. The play was beautifully staged and the mob scenes done with a fine sense of reality.

"The Squaw Man."

There are crowds attending Wallace's theatre these nights, where William Faversham seems to have scored one of the few popular successes of the season so far.

"The Squaw Man" is called on the program as "four-act comedy drama." In many ways it is a curious piece, rather a series of incidents bound together by a central character. It is really not the kind of thing that one would like to have it begin just at that point, or at least not farther back than the third act.

Taking it incident for incident the play may be mapped out something as follows: Act I—The Wynnegate incident, the detection with the smiling of James Wynnegate to save the family name. Act II—The Cash Hawkins episode, terminating with the shooting of Hawkins by Nat-u-ritch.

Act III—The episode of the boy, with the actor's name changed to Nat-u-ritch as the murderer of Hawkins.

Act IV—Suicide of Nat-u-ritch. There has been considerable skill used in binding these incidents together, but the play is not a very good one. One can see the joints where they fit together. The play impresses one somehow as if it was a short play elaborated, though of course this may not have been the case and probably was not the case.

The story centers around a young Englishman, Captain James Wynnegate, who, to save the honor of his family, and really more to save the honor of his cousin's wife, makes himself a scapegoat for his cousin's misdemeanors and flees England. He comes to America where in Wyoming he sets up a cattle ranch. An enemy dispute up between him and one Cash Hawkins. Hawkins, half drunk, sneaks up behind him and is about to shoot him down when he is himself shot by a little Indian girl who has been watching him. Nat-u-ritch, by name, Wynnegate, or rather "Carstens," as he is known on the plains, is accused by the sheriff, Bud Hardy, of the crime, but easily clears himself by showing his pistol. So the murder remains a mystery.

Jim marries the little Indian girl—hence the squaw man—and in time they have a child. After about six years there comes a day when a solicitor from London, who tells him that his cousin is dead and that he is now heir to the title—Jim is eager to go back, when he sees his little son and he knows that he is needed. But the solicitor insists that as his son must in time be heir to the title he should receive proper education; so after urging, Jim gives

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actions" enjoined "might be in themselves harmless," but that "the unlawful scheme upon which the defendants have embarked," and in furtherance of which they are resorted to, impresses upon them an unlawful character. What the "unlawful scheme" is we gather from the following sentences: "The foundation of the strike in this case is the union contract demanding a closed shop and the eight-hour day. Both the closed shop and the eight-hour day are unlawful when it is attempted to coerce the employer to enter into them against his will. The United States supreme court held that the sovereign power of the state of New York could not force an eight-hour day upon the employer, and what the sovereign power of a state cannot do cannot be done by any other power."

Leaving the demand for the union shop on one side, what makes the demand for an eight-hour day unlawful? Why may not a man, or a combination of several men, ask employers to adopt a workday of this or that length and quit work to enforce the demand? Of course, no employer may be "coerced" by improper means, such as force or threats of force, to grant an eight-hour day, but the same thing is true of a demand for a 5-cent increase in pay. What, in either case, makes the demand unlawful is not the fact that the employer is "unwilling" to grant the demand—we are all constantly compelled to do things we do not like to do, owing to circumstances, competition, the will of other men—but the employment of wrongful and illegal means in the attempt to enforce it. If the actions of the striking printers have been "in themselves harmless," they could not possibly have rendered unlawful the intrinsically lawful demand for an eight-hour day. And if both the object and the means are lawful, what makes the "scheme upon which the union has embarked" unlawful? The opinion is a striking instance of circular reasoning.

The reference to the supreme court decision in the New York case is manifestly fallacious and irrelevant. The "sovereign power of a state" is the court held, under our constitution,

punish a man for making a contract with another man agreeing to work more than eight hours in bakeries and similar establishments. The decision sustained the right of individual contract against an alleged unwarrantable interference on the part of the state. What bearing has it on the right of individuals, singly or collectively, to endeavor to secure an eight-hour contract? Such an endeavor is an exercise of the very right the court upheld against state interference.

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actions" enjoined "might be in themselves harmless," but that "the unlawful scheme upon which the defendants have embarked," and in furtherance of which they are resorted to, impresses upon them an unlawful character. What the "unlawful scheme" is we gather from the following sentences: "The foundation of the strike in this case is the union contract demanding a closed shop and the eight-hour day. Both the closed shop and the eight-hour day are unlawful when it is attempted to coerce the employer to enter into them against his will. The United States supreme court held that the sovereign power of the state of New York could not force an eight-hour day upon the employer, and what the sovereign power of a state cannot do cannot be done by any other power."

Leaving the demand for the union shop on one side, what makes the demand for an eight-hour day unlawful? Why may not a man, or a combination of several men, ask employers to adopt a workday of this or that length and quit work to enforce the demand? Of course, no employer may be "coerced" by improper means, such as force or threats of force, to grant an eight-hour day