

DEED TO PORTLAND HEIGHTS LOT DROPS FROM BALLOON TODAY

If the weather is favorable. If not will be postponed until NEXT SUNDAY

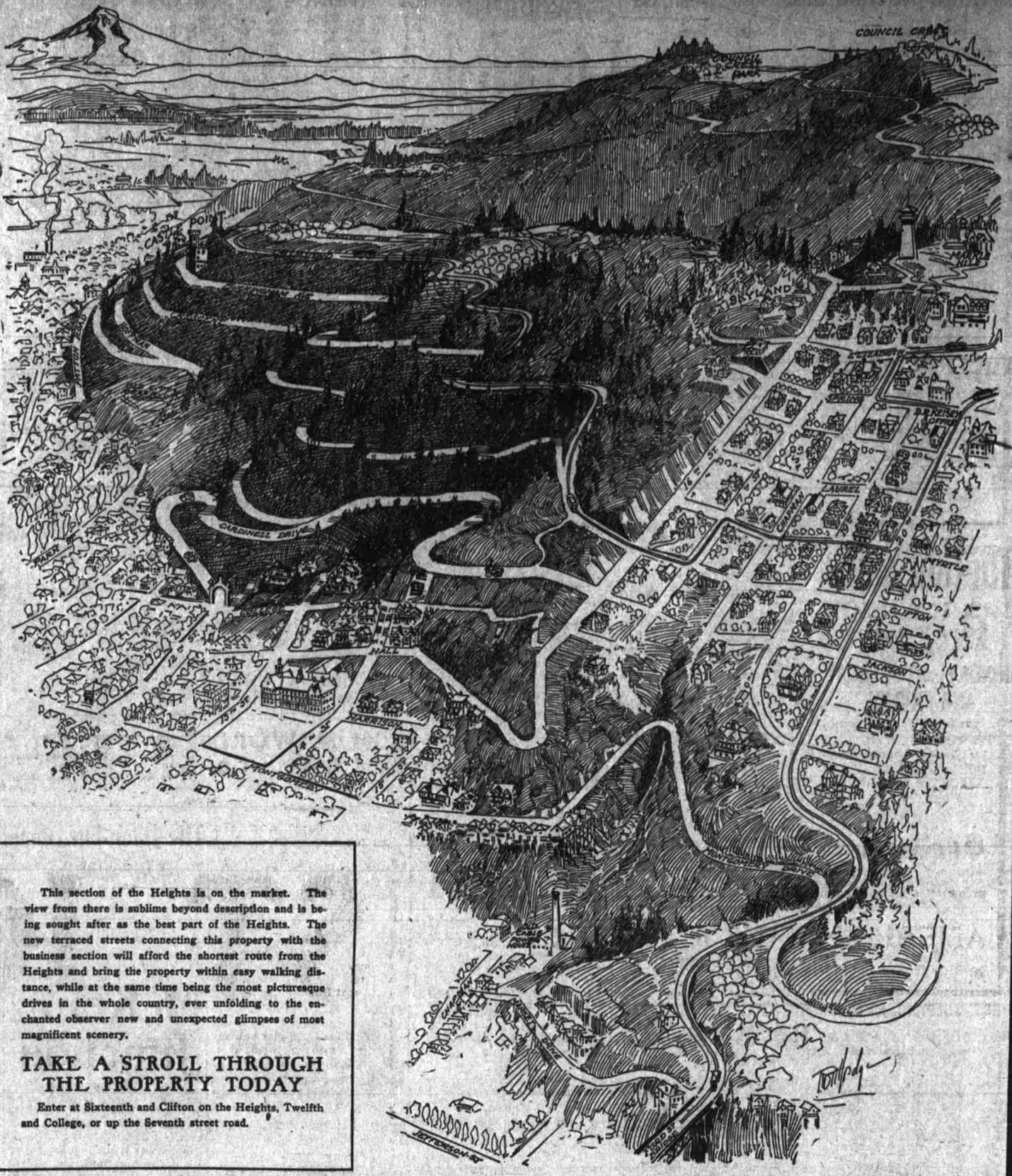
Prof. Miller will make a parachute jump at an elevation of more than 5,000 feet, or a mile above the earth.

The person who secures the deed gets the lot absolutely free. The ascent will be made from "The Heights Terraces," at the head of Seventh, Park, Tenth and Twelfth streets, just above the castle, where the "1905" Fair sign stood. This sightly property is now on the market. Lots from \$500 up. A car line is being built to the property, and gas, water and sewer pipes will be put in immediately.

D. E. KEASEY & CO.

EXCLUSIVE DEALERS IN HEIGHTS PROPERTY

Office on the ground, also Room 7, Chamber of Commerce, and Portland Heights. Main 2159.



This section of the Heights is on the market. The view from there is sublime beyond description and is being sought after as the best part of the Heights. The new terraced streets connecting this property with the business section will afford the shortest route from the Heights and bring the property within easy walking distance, while at the same time being the most picturesque drives in the whole country, ever unfolding to the enchanted observer new and unexpected glimpses of most magnificent scenery.

TAKE A STROLL THROUGH THE PROPERTY TODAY

Enter at Sixteenth and Clifton on the Heights, Twelfth and College, or up the Seventh street road.

New Books And Their Publishers

"THE FAMILY"—By Elsie Clews Parsons, Ph. D. Hartley House. Fellow and lecturer in sociology, Barnard college 1899-1905. The title page describes the work as: "An ethnographical and historical outline with descriptive notes, planned as a text book for the use of college lecturers and of directors of home-reading circles."

There is perhaps no book of the past year that has received such hearty approval of such severe condemnation as Mrs. Parsons' latest work. The approval has always come from the students of social and economic conditions—those who see in the evolution of these conditions a new order of things and who are willing to take hold of them boldly, weighing them not at their present market value, but estimating them at the effect they will have upon future generations.

To such readers Mrs. Parsons' book is an illuminating work. The condemnation has usually come either from the superficial reader or from those who in their self-satisfied condition believe her advanced ideas mean the breaking down of barriers and the doing away of the traditional family. The aim of the book is quite the reverse of this latter conclusion, for its sole object is to put the family on a higher plane and the author believes to do so boys and girls must have higher education in social origins and developments, and the reluctance that has heretofore been evinced in imparting this knowledge must be withdrawn.

The general unwillingness to learn this story Mrs. Parsons says, "is perhaps the most notable of all survivals of primitive taboos and it still serves the same purpose as the primitive taboo, i. e. the preservation of the group's social customs and traditions." In concluding her chapter on "Ethical Considerations" the author draws this logical conclusion:

"Were it the fashion for every able-bodied adult person to be a producer as well as a consumer of social values, much of our present wasteful and unrewarded kind of consumption would disappear and other wants, among them the desire for offspring, would have a chance to become more effectual. The general economic and cultured ad-

vance of the nineteenth century succeeded in sidetracking most of the survivals of the patriarchal family of our ancestors. The general division of labor more or less necessitated the carrying on of production outside of the family. Freedom of migration tended to disintegrate kinship ties. Advance in science weakened the religious sanction of custom in general and the family custom in particular. Finally the spirit of freedom for individual development and initiative undermined marital and parental privileges. This disintegration of the proprietary family has seemed to some people to bode that of every form of the family. They argue that any form of family organization is inconsistent with our rampant individualism. Many facts seem to justify this argument; nevertheless there are not more optimistic signs in view? Is there not a growing realization that individualism and altruism are mutually dependent, that the state must develop through the individual, but that the individual must also develop through the state? And is not the conception that child-rearing is a social as well as an individualistic function, a natural corollary of such a political philosophy? Through the working out of this conception the family may regain its lost prestige."

From this conclusion one can readily see the trend of Mrs. Parsons' thought. It is a book to be studied deeply and earnestly, to be probed by and to strengthen convictions that are opposed to the author's, for even her admirers will find points of difference and will perhaps be shocked at some of the daring theories she advances, but even here they will tarry and either subscribe to her views or become more deeply grounded in those they hold. But above all the book should be read in a receptive mood and without prejudice from newspaper criticism, for therein lies the danger of losing the best of the message Mrs. Parsons wants to convey and which she has put in such scholarly text and language. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price \$2.

"The Case of Dr. Horace"—By John H. Frentis. The author has constructed a fiction which is at once a fine psychological study and a capital detective story; it is, however, primarily a study of the importance of conscience in the detection of crime. That "conscience doth make cowards of us all" is responsible for the detection of crime, and the arrest of the criminals is a matter of argument between Dr. James Andrew Horace and Edwin Wallace,

both supposed to be prominent men of Detroit, Michigan.

Out of the argument grew a plan to manufacture a case, a circumstantial evidence clear and positive, and connect Wallace with it by a chain of events from which no criminal could easily escape. For the purpose Dr. Horace produced a sadaver from the college, whose general appearance resembled his own; he was dressed in the doctor's clothes, placed in the doctor's chair and surrounded by every article that would make his identity as Dr. Horace perfect. He was then struck on the head to complete the appearance of murder and in the small hours of the morning both men slipped out of the house—the doctor to disappear from the face of the earth for a stated period of time and Wallace to go whether he would for the same period. If at the end of this time Wallace had made good his theory that only guilt leads to arrest, he was to receive \$1,000 from Dr. Horace, but if he got into the clutches of the law before that time he was to pay Dr. Horace \$1,000.

The murder of Dr. Horace when it was discovered, was the sensation of the hour, and no one discovered the ruse, even with the whole police force of Detroit striving to capture the bold and daring murderer who had left so many evidences of his identity and taken so little trouble to cover up his tracks.

According to the contract Wallace was not to return to his home or business during this period, where of course he would be free from suspicion, and one of the most ingenious parts of the story is the clever way in which Wallace manages his disguises and the way he puts in the time which is a large part of the story.

The author leaves his two heroes to remark: "Progress is the result of doing new things. A genius is one who is able to do new things. Ordinary men jog along in the beaten path of custom, never able to leave so much as a wheel-track or a footprint on the broad world's burdens as their fathers did, they do the world's work in the same old way, and never see the possibilities of other ways, and other things. But every man who has the power of origination is a genius. He is one who is able to widen the pathway of human endeavor and add to the breadth of human ways."

Now, Detroit's detective force had such a genius in the person of young Hunter—the "boy genius" as he was dubbed by the rest of the staff. He believed he had seen a vision of some-

thing new. He felt he had found a hitherto unused principle of criminology; a principle that in the dark and baffling mysteries of crime would bring a flood of light and secure the triumph of justice.

Hunter's opportunity came in the case of Dr. Horace. How he put it into practice and how he followed it up step by step, and how the opinions of Dr. Horace and Wallace regarding guilt and innocence worked themselves out constitute a story of unusual interest and with a deeper significance than usually attaches to mere fiction. It is, moreover, a well written story and is fully tempered with delightful humor. The Baker & Taylor Co. Price, \$1.50.

"The Master of Stair"—By Marjorie Bowen. On April 25 this new novel was given to the public. As the publishers previously announced Mark Twain has allowed this novel to be dedicated to himself in recognition of the interest he has taken in the work of this writer, whose career began so auspiciously with "The Viper of Milan."

That Mr. Clemens should be willing thus to give his approval to Miss Bowen's work speaks deeply for his faith in her future career, as very few young writers have ever been able to secure from him so public a sign of his approval.

"The Master of Stair" has already shown a marked advance on Miss Bowen's earlier work, both in construction and in reserve. While those who have found "The Viper of Milan" too unrelievedly gloomy and depressing will welcome the ray of light that breaks in upon the powerful close of this new story. McClure, Phillips & Co. Price \$1.50.

and it serves well to bring out our economic conditions, at the same time it is hardly a necessity, and it is questionable whether an expose of the dark and horrible side of poverty and crime tends to ameliorate it.

The author has taken his characters through every degradation and led one of them to the electrical chair where he pays the penalty for murder; he has described with minute particularization the sensations, the feelings and the thoughts of the youth who suffers the penalty, and in the course of the book other murders, with throat-cutting and suicide follow. In fact the whole story is a continuation of misery long drawn out.

The strength and power of the work no one can question, nor could they criticize adversely the honesty of purpose which shines forth from every page. It is the earnestness with which Mr. Whitlock writes that makes the book notable, and causes the reader to pause and wonder how far our economic conditions in real life are responsible for the crime and wretchedness that drift to us every morning in our daily papers. Bobbs, Merrill & Co. Price \$1.50.

"Practical Problems in Banking and Currency" published by the Macmillan company, is an unusual book from every point of view. In it more than 60 papers and addresses have been collected from the most important depositions of prominent bankers and economists on various phases of banking and currency.

The addresses cover the period since 1890 and include contributions by such recognized authorities as Henry Clews the banker; Leslie M. Shaw and Lyman J. Gage, ex-secretaries of the treasury; William B. Ridgely, the present controller of the currency, and Messrs. A. B. Hopburn, Chas. G. Dawes and James H. Eckels, ex-controllers; Ellis H. Roberts, ex-treasurer of the United States; Horace White, former editor of the New York Post; Congressman Theodore E. Burton and many bank presidents and officials.

The addresses are grouped in three general sections: the first dealing with general banking problems, the second with banking reform and currency, the third with trust company problems. The book is edited by Walter Henry Hull and contains an introduction by Charles Francis Phillips.

yet Mr. Duncan's story is absolutely unlike any of the stories of any of these great writers.

It is so original as to be absolutely unique—a story of mystery, of love, of quaint humor and vigorous action. It is full of real characters that will live—the boy Dannie about whom a veil of mystery hangs, and in whose love story the book ends—an old man, Nicholas Top, who brings the boy up to wear jewels and fine clothes, to be a gentleman after the rules of Lord Chesterfield, and to look down on his strange guardian—a girl, Judith of Whisper Cove, whom Dannie loves from childhood, the story of whose first kiss was as tenderly and quaintly humorous as anything in modern literature.

A powerful story, a lovable story—a story that is full of fine manly, religious feeling—a story that holds one as the great old-time novels hold and demands more than a single reading. Harper & Brothers. Price \$1.50.

"Under the Absolute Amir"—By Frank A. Martin. The Harpers have just published a book on Afghanistan, Under the Absolute Amir, written by a man remarkably qualified. The author was for eight years engineer-in-chief to successive amirs and for the greater part of that time the only Englishman in the country.

The narrative is so clear, so simple, so vivid, so written with the gift of the story teller, and so full of personal incident, as to make it of keen interest.

The illustrations add very materially to the value, especially from the fact that most of them are from drawings and photographs made by the author.

DODGING ROGUE ELEPHANT
Indian Official's Game of Hide and Seek With a Big Beast.
S. M. Fraser, chief commissioner of Coorg and resident of Mysore, met with an adventure in Coorg near the Canara border during his recent tour. Mr. Fraser, accompanied by Mr. Harcourt, assistant commissioner; Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Haler, were riding along a narrow zigzag path through an almost impenetrable jungle when, says the London Standard, he heard an elephant moving parallel with them. Mr. McCarthy rode to the next bend to see if the coast was clear. At the moment Mr. McCarthy turned the bend a tusker came out on the path above, and without a moment's hesitation gave the usual squeal and charged.

Shouting "Ride," Mr. McCarthy galloped down the path and with this flying start passed Mr. Fraser, who had not got up much pace, not fully realizing the danger. The rest of the party disappeared around the next bend. Mr. Fraser turned into an opening in the jungle, only to find it a trap of impenetrable growth on all sides. The rogue elephant was within a few yards of the horse's tail.

Without an instant's hesitation, throwing an arm around a tree while passing he let the horse gallop from under him, fell to the ground on all fours, flung himself to one side of the charging elephant's path, and then springing to his feet took refuge behind a larger tree some paces away.

No sooner did the elephant miss the man than he pulled up, turned round and proceeded slowly to hunt for him. Mr. Fraser in the meantime moved silently around the tree, keeping it between himself and the elephant. Fortunately, after some minutes the elephant moved off and disappeared. Mr. Fraser emerged from his place of concealment not damaged in any way. The whole party was unharmed.

Story of a Famous Hymn.
From the Quiver.

A popular hymn is Theophilus' "All Glory, Laud and Honor," belonging to the ninth century, and said to have been written by the poet while in an Angers prison.

The author of "Hymns and Their Makers" quotes a legend in relation to its use on Palm Sunday, 821, to the effect that when Louis the Pious, king of France, was at Angers, he took part in the usual procession of laity and clergy, and as the procession passed the place where St. Theophilus, the bishop of Orleans, had long been incarcerated he was seen standing at the open window of his cell, and there, amid the silence of the people, he sang his hymn, to the delight of the king, who at once ordered him to be set at liberty and restored to his see. In some minor details this legend is referred to by other writers as well.

The original is too long to be sung in modern services, as it has no fewer than seventy-eight lines. The verses usually found in our hymnals are but a fragment of the original hymn, which, with more or less abbreviation, has been used as a processional for many centuries.

A very short Journal "want ad campaign" will sell that property.