

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS



The Peridights

THE Peridights are lovely sprites,
The fairies of the sky,
And, on their pink cloud islands,
Sail the blue seas up on high.

But where the storm clouds float
In mists of dusky smoke,
Another band of fairies dwell,
A sterner sort of folk.

The Ray Knights, little men who watch
O'er city, town and field;
Each with his silver helmet, lance
And shining silver shield.

For they are tiny warriors
And, armed all cap-a-pie,
They drill and march upon their storm
Cloud islands in the sky.

And down on earth, when people see
Their gleaming lances shining,
They say that clouds, however dark,
Have all a silver lining.

And, from their towers in the sky,
The little Ray Knights keep
A watch upon the earth, and when
The naughty Dust Men sweep

Across the land, and all the gardens,
Streets and cities choke
With grime and dirt and smut, down
flash

These soldier fairy folks.
Whole armies fall and flash to earth.
If you look at the rain
Next time it's pelted hard you'll see
Them, honey, plain as plain.

Charging down the streets, their silver
Lances glancing bright,
You'll hear the silver bugles, see
The Dust men put to flight.

The Disappearing Castle

ONE night two fishermen were over-
taken by a storm and whirled out to
sea in their small boat. When the
winds abated they could see no trace
of land nor familiar light, nor indeed
anything by which to guide their course.
All at once the younger of the two gave
an exclamation of surprise and the
other, turning to see what was the mat-
ter, beheld a magnificent castle, every

window cheerfully lit up, on a rocky
island quite a distance behind them.

When they had almost reached the
island the older fisherman, whose name
was Jan, called to his companion to look
at the moon newly arisen in the sky.

Both turned to gaze at the moon and,
when they started to pull toward the
castle again, what was their amazement
to find it gone.

"Another storm!" he thought, rub-
bing his eyes, for the boat seemed spin-
ning round and round. Reaching for
his oars he suddenly gave a scream
that wakened Jan, and the two stared in
astonishment at each other. No wonder!
Their boat was 200 feet in air, impaled
on the highest tower of the castle they
had seen and spinning around like a
weather cock on a barn.

"Come down, come down, the island
is sinking!" screamed Jan waving his
arms.

He had found a small boat on the
rocks at the base of the castle and had
run to the kitchen and stolen a loaf of
bread and a flask of water. He jumped
in the boat and pulled off from the
island, waving for Pedro to follow.

Pedro did not have time. With a great
splash the castle dropped into the sea,
leaving the fisherman floundering about
in the water. Jan, in his little boat,
soon picked him up.

But Pedro could not forget the little
princess he had seen through a window
and begged Jan to wait one more night
and see whether the castle would re-
appear.

All day and all night they drifted.
At daybreak, without a sound, the
castle rose above the waters and Pedro
lost no time in rowing to the little island.

The princess—for she was indeed there—
grasped his hand and together they
went flying down the steps, and just in
time, too, for the castle was growing
smaller and smaller and by the time
they reached the door they could hardly
squeeze through.

arms and stuffing the castle in his
pocket, signaled to Jan.

After some difficulty the two fisher-
men found their native land, and no
sooner had Pedro stepped ashore than
the castle began to burst out of his
pockets. He had just time to set it
straight before it shot up to its original
dimensions. And was it not lucky he
brought it, dears and ducks, for there
he lived for many, many happy years
with the princess whom he married.

And all the little candy folks
were so happy that they began to domi-
nate the country, north as well as
south of the Columbia—a condition
which the British fur traders did not
overlook.

Also the agitation of the Oregon
question throughout the United States
so interested the American people that
many became unwilling to accept the
forty-ninth parallel as the north bound-
ary of Oregon.

When James K. Polk, in 1844, was
elected president, it was believed that
the national campaign shibboleth,
"Fifty-Four or Fight," had much to
do in electing him.

The Oregon question was also given
prominence in the president's inaugural
address. However, the United States
exhibited willingness to compromise on
the forty-ninth parallel, an offer which
the British minister courteously de-
clined.

Congress then voted to put an end
to joint occupation in Oregon, but to
advise of John C. Calhoun, again opened
the question with Great Britain, and
the government of that nation, in June,
1846, agreed to accept the forty-ninth
parallel as the boundary. Upon the
advice of the senate, the president
signed the treaty, June 15, 1846, by
which Oregon was distinguished as the
first and only American territory that
the United States of America has ac-
quired on this continent without either
bloodshed or cash purchase.

The Oregon Spectator, a semi-monthly
publication issued at Oregon City, Feb-
ruary 5, 1846, was the first newspaper
published west of the Missouri river.
Its first editor was Colonel W. G.

The Taffy Town express is run
On licorice rails, I'm told.
It always runs on candy time,
Dears, when the weather's cold.
But some times, when the weather's
warm,
The Taffy train gets stuck,
And all the little candy folks
Are simply out of luck.

OREGON TERRITORY HAD LITTLE USE FOR JAIL IN 1846

Conspicuous Absence of Crime
Noted in Governor Abernethy's
Message; Early Days Recalled.

[This is the twentieth of a series of articles on Oregon and its history written for The Sunday Journal by J. B. Horner, professor of history, Oregon Agricultural college, and author of "Oregon."]

By J. B. Horner
There have been three first gov-
ernors of Oregon. George Abernethy
was the first and only governor
of Oregon under the provisional
government. Joseph Lane was the
first governor of Oregon as a terri-
tory, and John Whiteaker was the
first governor of Oregon as a state.

An election had been held on June
3, 1845, for governor and other officers,
at which time George Abernethy and
A. L. Lovejoy were candidates for gov-
ernor. Abernethy was elected by a
majority of 28 votes in a total of 504
and was inaugurated on the third of
the following August. Two years later
the same candidates were again before
the people for the same office and
Governor Abernethy was successful by
a plurality of 16 votes in a total of
1807.

LITTLE USE FOR JAIL
As an illustration of conditions in
that formative period of government,
the following in Governor Abernethy's
message to the legislature in December,
1846, is of special interest:

"I regret to be compelled to inform
you that the jail, located in Oregon City
and property of the territory, was de-
stroyed by fire on the night of the
eighteenth of August last, the work. I
have no doubt, of an incendiary. A
reward of \$100 was immediately offered,
but, as yet, the offender has not been
discovered. Should you think best to
erect another jail I would suggest the
propriety of building it of large stones
clamped together. We have but little
use for a jail and a small building
would answer all purposes, for many
years, no doubt, if we should be suc-
cessful in keeping ardent spirits out
of the territory."

INDIAN TRAILS USED
The first emigrants reached the
Willamette valley by coming down the
Columbia in boats and barges, driving
their stock over Indian trails from The
Dalles to the Hood (Dog) river, thence
southwest and west of Mount Hood
to the Sandy of Zig-Zag
creek, and thence to Oregon City. But
late in October, 1845, Samuel K. Barlow,
who said, "God never made a mountain
without some place to go over it," left
The Dalles with a train of 13 wagons
upon the hazardous undertaking of
crossing the Cascade mountains.

With the advice of Joel Palmer and
others in the train a route lying along
the south side of Mount Hood was
chosen. Upon reaching the top of the
divide the emigrants were compelled to
abandon their wagons. They suc-
ceeded in reaching the settlement of De-
cember 25. As soon as the snows had
sufficiently melted in 1846, the wagons
were safely taken into the valleys,
despite the fact that at different times
it was necessary to chain them to trees
so that they could be let down over
cliffs to other cliffs below, and so on
until they were drawn by the teams,
again.

WAGONS REACH OREGON CITY
In July these wagons, which were
the first to cross the Cascade range
and to come over an all-wagon route
from the states to the Willamette val-
ley, arrived in Oregon City. The first
wagon of this train to reach Oregon
City was driven by Reuben Gant, who
died at Philomath, Oregon, in 1917 at
the advanced age of 98 years.

Upon learning that the emigrants had
taken their teams and wagons across
the mountains the surprised Doctor Mc-
Laughlin is said to have remarked:
"These Yankees can do anything!"

The important route along which the
new road lay was afterward named
Barlow pass in honor of its principal
discoverer and promoter.

For more than two decades the Hud-
son Bay company trail was the only
traversed route through Southern Ore-
gon. But in the meantime it came to
be believed that this trail lay along a
more practical route to the Willamette
valley than the newly discovered route
by the way of Barlow pass; and a plan
was devised for a new emigrant road
into Oregon.

NEW ROAD USED
This road was to leave the old Ore-
gon road at Fort Hall, then to follow
the Truette and the Humboldt rivers
to cross the Modoc and the Klamath
country and the mountains into the
Rogue River valley, then pass through
the Umpqua canyon onward into the
Willamette valley.

By incredible effort with ax and saw,
ropes and chains, in 1846, emigrants
with their wagons and teams came over
the Southern Oregon route, which they
developed into a wagon trail, but
which later was made into a practical
wagon road.

Americans had come to Oregon in
such numbers that they began to domi-
nate the country, north as well as
south of the Columbia—a condition
which the British fur traders did not
overlook.

Also the agitation of the Oregon
question throughout the United States
so interested the American people that
many became unwilling to accept the
forty-ninth parallel as the north bound-
ary of Oregon.

When James K. Polk, in 1844, was
elected president, it was believed that
the national campaign shibboleth,
"Fifty-Four or Fight," had much to
do in electing him.

The Oregon question was also given
prominence in the president's inaugural
address. However, the United States
exhibited willingness to compromise on
the forty-ninth parallel, an offer which
the British minister courteously de-
clined.

Congress then voted to put an end
to joint occupation in Oregon, but to
advise of John C. Calhoun, again opened
the question with Great Britain, and
the government of that nation, in June,
1846, agreed to accept the forty-ninth
parallel as the boundary. Upon the
advice of the senate, the president
signed the treaty, June 15, 1846, by
which Oregon was distinguished as the
first and only American territory that
the United States of America has ac-
quired on this continent without either
bloodshed or cash purchase.

The Oregon Spectator, a semi-monthly
publication issued at Oregon City, Feb-
ruary 5, 1846, was the first newspaper
published west of the Missouri river.
Its first editor was Colonel W. G.

The Taffy Town express is run
On licorice rails, I'm told.
It always runs on candy time,
Dears, when the weather's cold.
But some times, when the weather's
warm,
The Taffy train gets stuck,
And all the little candy folks
Are simply out of luck.

The Taffy Town express is run
On licorice rails, I'm told.
It always runs on candy time,
Dears, when the weather's cold.
But some times, when the weather's
warm,
The Taffy train gets stuck,
And all the little candy folks
Are simply out of luck.

The Taffy Town express is run
On licorice rails, I'm told.
It always runs on candy time,
Dears, when the weather's cold.
But some times, when the weather's
warm,
The Taffy train gets stuck,
And all the little candy folks
Are simply out of luck.

The Taffy Town express is run
On licorice rails, I'm told.
It always runs on candy time,
Dears, when the weather's cold.
But some times, when the weather's
warm,
The Taffy train gets stuck,
And all the little candy folks
Are simply out of luck.

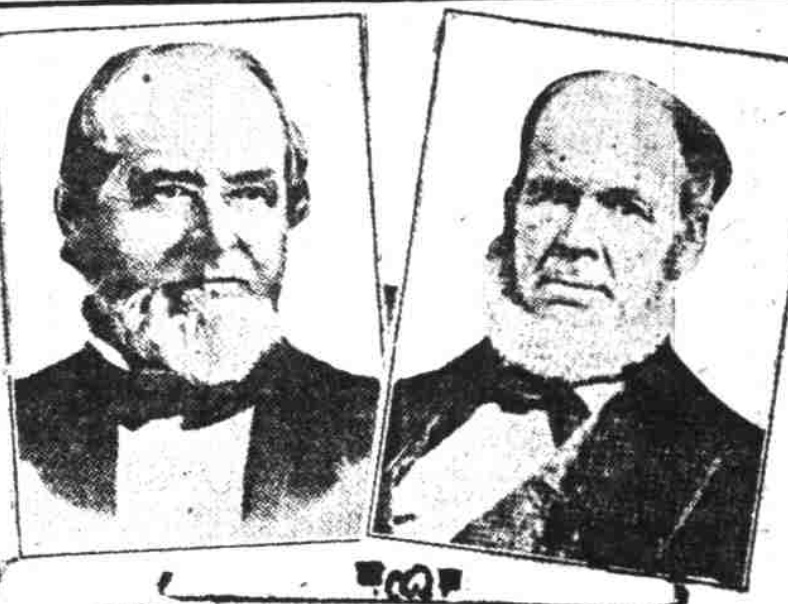
The Taffy Town express is run
On licorice rails, I'm told.
It always runs on candy time,
Dears, when the weather's cold.
But some times, when the weather's
warm,
The Taffy train gets stuck,
And all the little candy folks
Are simply out of luck.

The Taffy Town express is run
On licorice rails, I'm told.
It always runs on candy time,
Dears, when the weather's cold.
But some times, when the weather's
warm,
The Taffy train gets stuck,
And all the little candy folks
Are simply out of luck.

The Taffy Town express is run
On licorice rails, I'm told.
It always runs on candy time,
Dears, when the weather's cold.
But some times, when the weather's
warm,
The Taffy train gets stuck,
And all the little candy folks
Are simply out of luck.

EARLY OREGON MEMORIES

Oregon Spectator.
Published weekly, except on Sundays and holidays.
Subscription price, \$1.00 per annum in advance.
Single copies, 5 cents.
Office: 100 N. 3rd St., Portland, Ore.
Phone 1000.
Entered as second-class, April 18, 1920.
Postpaid.
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917.
Authorizes sale at newsstand.
Copyright, 1920, by The Oregon Spectator Co.
Printed and Published by The Oregon Spectator Co., Portland, Ore.



Above—Oregon Spectator, first news-
paper published west of the Rocky
mountains. Center, left to right—
George Abernethy, only governor
of Oregon under the provisional
government. Henderson Luelling,
who established the first fruit or-
chard in Oregon. Below—Samuel
K. Barlow, promoter of the Bar-
low pass. (Photos by courtesy of
Oregon Historical society.)

T.V. Nutt, The Spectator, which was
nonpolitical, became chiefly useful in
disseminating the laws and acts of the
provisional government.

NURSERY ON WHEELS
The first fruit nursery of Oregon was
known as the Traveling Nursery be-
cause it was brought to Oregon on
wheels. Henderson Luelling, a prosper-
ous nurseryman of Henry county, Iowa,
conceived the idea of conveying trees
by wagon to Oregon. Thereupon in
the early spring of 1847, with his son
Alfred, he started westward, driving
two four-wheeled teams hauling about
800 vigorous young trees. They arrived
at the present site of Milwaukie, No-
vember 27. Their trees consisted of
different varieties of apple, pear, peach,
apple, plum, cherry and were in
immediate demand; hence the nursery
was permanently established in that
locality, and gave to Oregon the name
of the "Land of the Big Red Apples."

The demand for fruit was so great
that when the crop of apples and
cherries was harvested from these
trees, four bushels of apples were sold
in San Francisco for \$50.00. So important,
therefore, was the Traveling Nursery
that Ralph C. Geer, who took much
interest in the first fruit culture of
Oregon, remarked: "Those two loads
of trees brought more wealth to Oregon
than any ship that ever entered the
Columbia river. Such was the begin-
ning of the first nursery on the Pacific
coast of America."

Article XXI took place during Gov-
ernor Abernethy's administration.

Plan to Cut Sugar Cost
Moscow, Idaho, April 17.—The depart-
ment of horticulture at the University of
Idaho has taken up the fight against the
high cost of living, and is trying to work
out a plan for reducing the cost of sugar
to the ordinary family. A circular telling
how to produce an excellent quality of
syrup from apples and sugar beets is
being prepared for free distribution. It
will set forth that any family with a
garden can produce enough sugar beets
for this purpose and still have a few left
to obtain in the fall at a very low cost.

IN THE REALM OF MUSIC
(Continued from Page Six, This Section)
know what is meant by a "well placed
voice" is nothing more than a voice
which is freely produced.

"All vocal tone has its origin in the
larynx, the quality of the tone depend-
ing largely upon the reinforcement (res-
onance) it receives in the cavities of the
nose, mouth and pharynx. As mouth
and pharynx are always in communica-
tion with the vocal cords, we may turn
our attention to the nasal cavity which
alone can be cut off from communica-
tion with the larynx. This cutting off
is produced by the action of the soft
palate, which acts as a sort of trapdoor,
and unless this door is open, direct re-
inforcement of the tone by the nasal
cavity is impossible. Since the so-called
well placed tone produces such a strong
vibration in the nose, one may safely
infer that when this vibration occurs
the trapdoor is, if not entirely open, at
least ajar.

"If further inquiry is made into the
uses of this door, we find that it has
another important function beside
that of assisting in the production of
tone, and that is of helping us to swal-
low. During the act of swallowing it
must remain closed to prevent the food
or liquid from entering the back of the
nose.

"If one investigates still further, he
will find that the drawing up of the
soft palate is almost invariably accom-
panied by a drawing down of the tongue.
Pull the tongue down, and the palate
goes up; relax the tongue, and the
palate comes down. This forces us to
the conclusion that, since the presence
of vibration in the nose is due to the
communication of nose with pharynx,

and the pulling down of the tongue is
accompanied with a drawing up of the
palate, "voice placement" resolves itself
into "tongue relaxation." Further—since
the tongue is directly attached to the
larynx, a stiff tongue means an inter-
ference with the free action of the
larynx, and the obvious conclusion is
that, instead of worrying about trying
to place the tone in the nose or face,
one would do better to learn how to
relax the tongue, and the rest will take
care of itself."

Among songs in English that Riccardo
Stracciari, the famous Italian baritone,
will sing on future concert tours is
"Constancy," written by a Portland com-
poser, Mrs. Carmel Sullivan Power. Mrs.
Power, who has already written a num-
ber of songs highly praised by big sing-
ers, had just completed the new song
when Stracciari came here to sing, and
as it was particularly suited for the
baritone voice, she desired his opinion.
After going over it Stracciari exclaimed:
"Very good, I shall, with your permission,
place it on my programs." And now
"Constancy" is dedicated to the famous
member of the Chicago grand opera and
the Metropolitan, a Geraldine Farrar
short time ago paid the Portland com-
poser some very high compliments on a
song that particularly struck her fancy.

The Bach club, formed by the pupils
of Mrs. E. E. Tressler, gave an after-
noon musical Saturday, April 10, at
Mrs. Tressler's residence, 829
Tillamook street. Several interesting
historical and descriptive talks were
given. Miss Mary Bullock read a paper
on Debussy and illustrated the points
made by playing two Debussy num-
bers. Miss Dorothy Rade gave a de-
scriptive analysis of the Twelfth Hun-
garian Rhapsody, which Miss Lola
Oakes played as the closing number of
the program. Others taking part in the
program told the stories of some of their
selections, making them much more in-
teresting to the audience. Those par-
ticipating were Dorothy Stringer, Dan-
iel Lueddemann, Ruth Coldwell, Bar-
bara Quinn, Jane Winks, Anne Went-
worth, Mayanna Sargent, Pearl Good-
win, Olive Parsons, Martha Nudelman,
Irene Hutchings, Margaret Densmore,
Eleanor Holmes, Laura Walther, Mary
Bullock and Lois Oakes.

Mrs. Mische Pelz was soloist at Reed
college on Sunday, April 4, in place of
Mrs. B. G. Skulason. Her solo, "My
Task" (by E. L. Ashford), was beauti-
fully sung. Mrs. Pelz sang "Roberto,"
from the opera "Roberto le Diabolo,"
(Meyerbeer) at a meeting of the Junior
Council of Jewish Women on Wednes-
day evening, April 7. She delighted the
young women with her rendition of
"Will o' the Wisp" as an encore.

Plan to Cut Sugar Cost
Moscow, Idaho, April 17.—The depart-
ment of horticulture at the University of
Idaho has taken up the fight against the
high cost of living, and is trying to work
out a plan for reducing the cost of sugar
to the ordinary family. A circular telling
how to produce an excellent quality of
syrup from apples and sugar beets is
being prepared for free distribution. It
will set forth that any family with a
garden can produce enough sugar beets
for this purpose and still have a few left
to obtain in the fall at a very low cost.

IN THE REALM OF MUSIC
(Continued from Page Six, This Section)
know what is meant by a "well placed
voice" is nothing more than a voice
which is freely produced.

"All vocal tone has its origin in the
larynx, the quality of the tone depend-
ing largely upon the reinforcement (res-
onance) it receives in the cavities of the
nose, mouth and pharynx. As mouth
and pharynx are always in communica-
tion with the vocal cords, we may turn
our attention to the nasal cavity which
alone can be cut off from communica-
tion with the larynx. This cutting off
is produced by the action of the soft
palate, which acts as a sort of trapdoor,
and unless this door is open, direct re-
inforcement of the tone by the nasal
cavity is impossible. Since the so-called
well placed tone produces such a strong
vibration in the nose, one may safely
infer that when this vibration occurs
the trapdoor is, if not entirely open, at
least ajar.

"If further inquiry is made into the
uses of this door, we find that it has
another important function beside
that of assisting in the production of
tone, and that is of helping us to swal-
low. During the act of swallowing it
must remain closed to prevent the food
or liquid from entering the back of the
nose.

"If one investigates still further, he
will find that the drawing up of the
soft palate is almost invariably accom-
panied by a drawing down of the tongue.
Pull the tongue down, and the palate
goes up; relax the tongue, and the
palate comes down. This forces us to
the conclusion that, since the presence
of vibration in the nose is due to the
communication of nose with pharynx,

and the pulling down of the tongue is
accompanied with a drawing up of the
palate, "voice placement" resolves itself
into "tongue relaxation." Further—since
the tongue is directly attached to the
larynx, a stiff tongue means an inter-
ference with the free action of the
larynx, and the obvious conclusion is
that, instead of worrying about trying
to place the tone in the nose or face,
one would do better to learn how to
relax the tongue, and the rest will take
care of itself."

Among songs in English that Riccardo
Stracciari, the famous Italian baritone,
will sing on future concert tours is
"Constancy," written by a Portland com-
poser, Mrs. Carmel Sullivan Power. Mrs.
Power, who has already written a num-
ber of songs highly praised by big sing-
ers, had just completed the new song
when Stracciari came here to sing, and
as it was particularly suited for the
baritone voice, she desired his opinion.
After going over it Stracciari exclaimed:
"Very good, I shall, with your permission,
place it on my programs." And now
"Constancy" is dedicated to the famous
member of the Chicago grand opera and
the Metropolitan, a Geraldine Farrar
short time ago paid the Portland com-
poser some very high compliments on a
song that particularly struck her fancy.

The Bach club, formed by the pupils
of Mrs. E. E. Tressler, gave an after-
noon musical Saturday, April 10, at
Mrs. Tressler's residence, 829
Tillamook street. Several interesting
historical and descriptive talks were
given. Miss Mary Bullock read a paper
on Debussy and illustrated the points
made by playing two Debussy num-
bers. Miss Dorothy Rade gave a de-
scriptive analysis of the Twelfth Hun-
garian Rhapsody, which Miss Lola
Oakes played as the closing number of
the program. Others taking part in the
program told the stories of some of their
selections, making them much more in-
teresting to the audience. Those par-
ticipating were Dorothy Stringer, Dan-
iel Lueddemann, Ruth Coldwell, Bar-
bara Quinn, Jane Winks, Anne Went-
worth, Mayanna Sargent, Pearl Good-
win, Olive Parsons, Martha Nudelman,
Irene Hutchings, Margaret Densmore,
Eleanor Holmes, Laura Walther, Mary
Bullock and Lois Oakes.

Mrs. Mische Pelz was soloist at Reed
college on Sunday, April 4, in place of
Mrs. B. G. Skulason. Her solo, "My
Task" (by E. L. Ashford), was beauti-
fully sung. Mrs. Pelz sang "Roberto,"
from the opera "Roberto le Diabolo,"
(Meyerbeer) at a meeting of the Junior
Council of Jewish Women on Wednes-
day evening, April 7. She delighted the
young women with her rendition of
"Will o' the Wisp" as an encore.

Plan to Cut Sugar Cost
Moscow, Idaho, April 17.—The depart-
ment of horticulture at the University of
Idaho has taken up the fight against the
high cost of living, and is trying to work
out a plan for reducing the cost of sugar
to the ordinary family. A circular telling
how to produce an excellent quality of
syrup from apples and sugar beets is
being prepared for free distribution. It
will set forth that any family with a
garden can produce enough sugar beets
for this purpose and still have a few left
to obtain in the fall at a very low cost.

IN THE REALM OF MUSIC
(Continued from Page Six, This Section)
know what is meant by a "well placed
voice" is nothing more than a voice
which is freely produced.

Three Artists To Appear at Two Concerts

THREE artists of prominence will ap-
pear in concert in the Multnomah
hotel ball room on the evenings of Mon-
day, April 19, and Tuesday, April 20,
under the auspices of Summer Woman's
Relief Corps, No. 2. They are Flo-
rence Austin, violinist; Florence Otis, so-
prano, and Josef Martin, pianist.

Of Miss Otis' critics say she has a voice
of rare charm, full and rich. She will
sing groups of songs and arias from
favorite grand operas.

Miss Austin's violin playing has been
highly commended. She is a graduate
of the conservatories of Paris and Liege
and has appeared with great success in
England and on the continent.

Josef Martin is one of the most favor-
ably known young American pianists.
He made his debut in Aeolian hall, New
York in April, 1916, and was lauded
for brilliant execution, unique style
and fluency of interpretation.

One of the highly interesting musical
events of the week was the piano recital
given by Ella Connell Jesse in the
Multnomah hotel ballroom Tuesday eve-
ning, when she played a program con-
sisting of the Bach-Liszt Fantasia and
Prelude in G minor, groups of Chopin and
Debussy numbers, Prelude by Sclowski,
"Dance Eccelesiac" by Dent Mowrey, and
Ballade in B minor by Liszt. During
the past year Mrs. Jesse has made very
marked progress in tone and interpreta-
tion and she was heartily applauded by
the audience, which contained a large
representation of professional local mu-
sicians.

The board of management of the Mon-
day Musical club, Mrs. Anton Gleibish,
president, will meet at the studio, 148
Thirteenth street, on Monday, April 19,
at 2.30 p. m. This is a most important
meeting, and all members of the board
are urged to be present.

The regular program of the Monday
Musical club was held at the Multnomah
hotel ballroom Monday afternoon, April
5, as a part of the program of the as-
sembly of musical clubs of the state
convened at the hotel.

The club presented Lucien E. Becker,
pianist, and the Monday Musical club
chorus under the direction of Mrs. Rose
Courten Reed, with Mrs. F. W. Yoney
as accompanist. Mrs. William H.
Braeger, chairman of the program com-
mittee, arranged a delightful program.

That Jan Kubelik will surely come to
America this year was announced on
Saturday last by Ottokar Bartik of New
York, who had received a few days pre-
vious confirmation by cable of his tour.
Kubelik will arrive in America in Sep-
tember for a transcontinental tour under
Mr. Bartik's exclusive management.
This is the first time in seven years
that he will be heard here, his last tour
having been in 1913.

Mrs. San-Juan Crawford presented
Miss Ruby Arthur in Mrs. Beuch's song,
"Ecstasy," and Kenneth Annot in
"When Song is Sweet" (San-Juan). Re-
cently before the Schumann society at
Central library. On Tuesday night,
April 20, Mrs. Crawford will sing Schu-
bert's "Serenade" with violin obligato,
played by Miss Marguerite Owings.

Oratorio Will Be Given By Local Singers

DEFINITE plans have been laid for a
May music festival to be held at
The Auditorium on May 13 and 15. The
Portland Oratorio society, Joseph A.
Finley, conductor, with a chorus of from
150 to 200 voices, on the first night of
the festival will present Handel's "Crea-
tion," assisted by the distinguished so-
prano soloist, Miss Martha Atwood of
New York city. Other soloists will be
E. Graham Morgan, Welsh-Canadian
tenor, and W. M. Evans, Welsh basso.