

NEW PROFESSION OPEN TO TEACHERS

Group Piano Classes in the Schools Requiring Instructors of Talent

A new solution to the vocational problem of aspiring pianists is presented by the remarkable growth of group piano classes in the public schools. It is estimated that several hundred cities are now offering such piano teaching in their schools. Definite figures are being obtained in the course of an investigation by the National Bureau for the Advancement of Music, as a follow-up of its pamphlet, "Piano Classes in the Schools." Copies of that pamphlet are obtainable without charge from the office of the bureau, 45 West 45th Street, New York City.

In pointing out the new opportunity for pianists, the advocates of this plan call attention to the fact that in the past the profession of the pianist has been an overcrowded one. There has not been enough demand for solo pianists and enough private pupils to keep all the teachers busy. It is pointed out that the school piano classes not only give employment to more teachers, but provide new raw material for advanced work with the private teachers. One city, Fayetteville, Ark., reports that 75 per cent of the children in the group piano classes have gone on to private study after two terms of class work.

School superintendents and supervisors in replying to the bureau's inquiry have in many cases stated that the classes were handicapped only by a lack of properly trained teachers. The young pianist who is technically well grounded, and who to enter this new branch of the profession is advised to obtain special normal training in group teaching. Several institutions are now offering such training, among them normal schools, musical conservatories, and colleges such as Northwestern university, New York university, Teachers College at Columbia university, Oberlin college, University of Oregon and the University of Wisconsin.

Testimonials to the value of the piano classes have been given both by superintendents and supervisors. For instance, from Glen Elynn, Illinois, there comes this report: "Piano class lessons for school pupils, particularly our lower grades, are worthwhile in that they give many youngsters an opportunity to satisfy their curiosity about music, and give the teachers and parents an opportunity to discover any latent ability and inclination for the work."

Another typical report as to beneficial results is that from Leavenworth, Kansas, where, it is stated, "the piano class work reacts favorably upon the other work of the school, it brings the parents of the children in closer contact with the schools, and it helps the music department in bringing the community into a wider and deeper appreciation of music."

CONNECTICUT FIRST TO ELECT GOVERNOR

State Possesses Distinction of Having Elected Chief First of All

HARTFORD.—(AP)—People of this state cherish a distinction not shared with any other of the original thirteen states.

Connecticut was the only colony ruled by an elected instead of a royally appointed governor at the outbreak of the American Revolution.

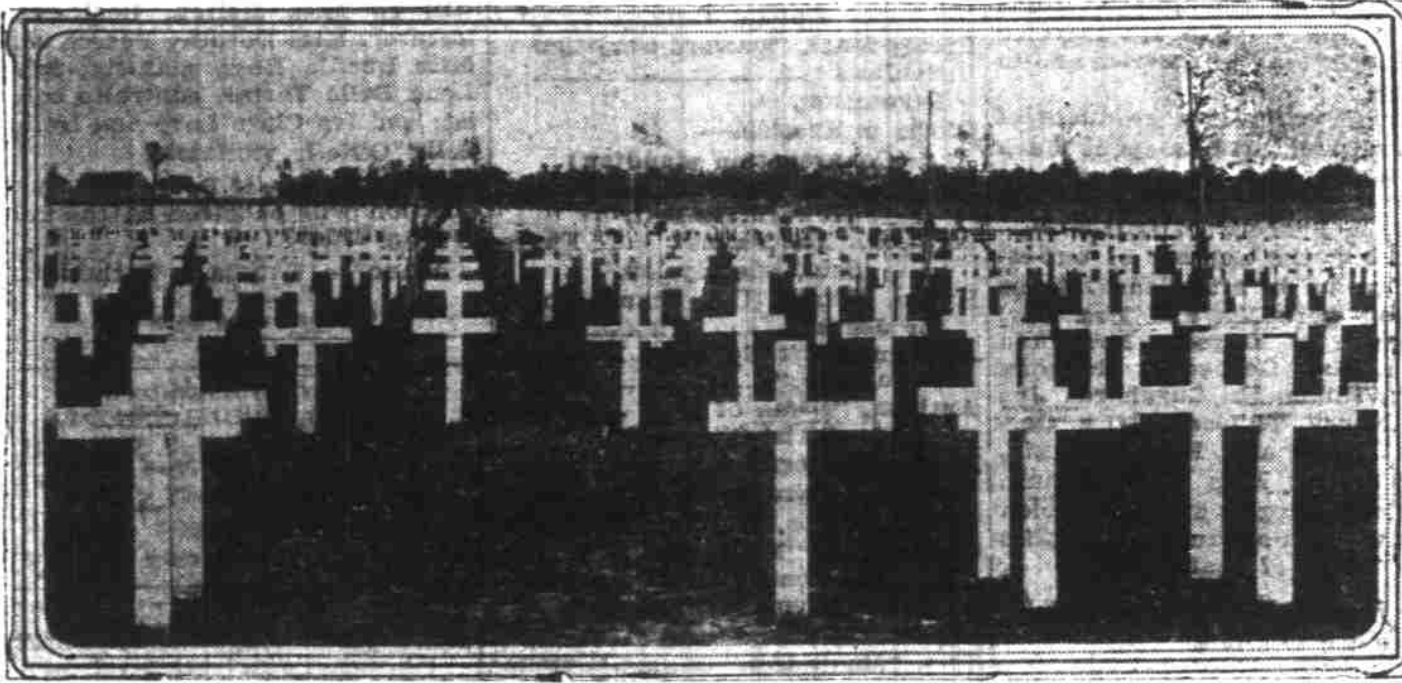
The first written constitution known to history that created a government was the "Fundamental Orders" adopted by the Connecticut colonists in 1639. It contained no reference to king or parliament nor any pledge of loyalty to a sovereign power.

The colonists assumed the right to govern themselves and invested ultimate power in "all that are admitted freemen and have taken the oath of fidelity and do cohabit within this jurisdiction."

Thanks to this assumption and the very liberal royal charter secured by Governor John Winthrop in 1662 Connecticut was governed by "Brother Jonathan Trumbull," chosen by the people, when the Revolution began.

LESS DAYLIGHT IN DETROIT
DETROIT.—Because of Michigan's geographical length there are approximately 100 more hours of summer daylight in the extreme upper peninsula than in Detroit.

AMERICAN FIELDS OF HONOR OVERSEAS



BELLEAU AND FER-EN-TARDENOIS

The American military cemeteries in the Marne salient

By Richard Seelye Jones

As you come through Belleau Wood and look out onto the little valley beyond, a very peaceful scene unfolds itself. The valley is full of nicely tilled farm and, but like most French farms, there are no buildings on the land. The farmers live in little villages at crossings of the roads, whence they go forth to work their fields, and whither they bring in their crops. Historians say the system developed in days when a single farm house was quite helpless against bands of marauders, so there were no single farm houses. Thus France is dotted with villages, which are clusters of farm homes, barns, and one or two little stores, with maybe a tiny inn as the community center, and certainly a church.

Two such villages lie in the valley beyond Belleau Wood, at quite some distance from where one comes out of the wood. But between the visitor and the larger village, off to the left, lies another striking feature of this quiet landscape. It is the American cemetery, officially known as the Aisne-Marne Cemetery, and more often called Belleau Cemetery, because it lies so near the north-east corner of the hill on which are the woods. Here will come part of the 30,000 American Legionnaires when they make their

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BAROMETRIC WELL NATURAL PUZZLE

Drilled 458 Feet; Blasts Air From Depths and Inhales Air at Times

PORTLAND, Ore.—(AP)—A well which provides an Eastern Oregon ranch with excellent water and at the same time warns the family of the approach of a storm while the disturbance is yet distant, is being investigated by geologists.

The barometric well is situated near Maupin in a district where many varieties of geological formations and phenomena have been discovered and which now is little less than a "Happy Hunting Ground" for scientists.

This well, drilled 458 feet through a blanket of basalt which overlies older formations, alternately blasts air from its depths and inhales air with remarkable velocity.

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BOOMING POULTRY INDUSTRY GOES ON

The Lee Poultry Plant Is a Real Industry, and Capable of Great Good Here

There is a notable development taking place in the poultry industry of the Salem district, for the great good of this section. The Salem district has in ten years changed from a large importer of eggs to one sending out many cars of eggs annually to the eastern markets.

Well informed men in the field say the poultry industry in the Salem district will increase 25 per cent this year.

And the real growth is only just started—A growth destined to make Salem the Petaluma of Oregon, with upwards of \$20,000,000 annual income from the sale of poultry products.

There are many angles to this development here; all tending to the building up of a balanced business; solid; enduring.

141,000 at a Time

The Lloyd A. Lee Hatchery and Poultry Farm, with a slogan, "Oregon's Most Modern Hatchery," is a notable institution in this development. This plant is located two miles east of the state hospital (asylum), just beyond the eastern suburbs of the city; in fact, is a part of the suburban district joining the city on the east.

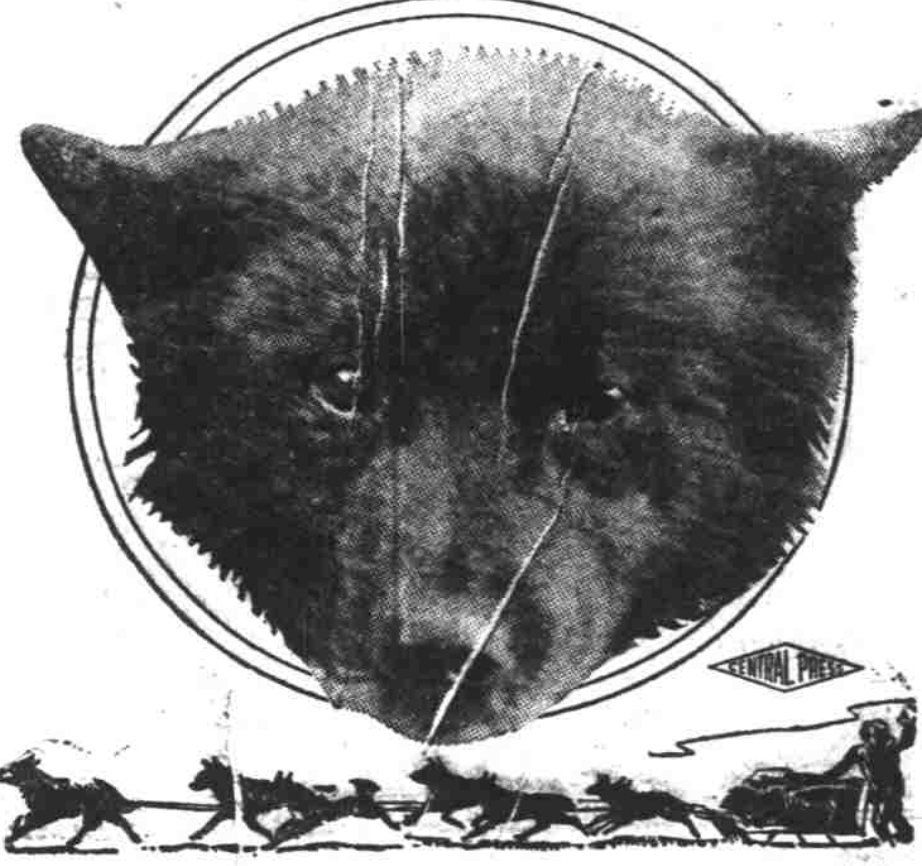
Here are just a few high lights concerning this remarkable plant—remarkable for its completeness, and for the fact that it has been developed in so short a time:

It has three mammoth incubators, each with a 47,000 egg capacity. That is, 141,000 baby chicks every three weeks.

In these brooders there are being raised from chickhood towards the point of maturity some of the highest class individuals of the various breeds of poultry in the whole of the United States; from strains of the very best of the blue blood of all poultrydom. From eggs that cost 50 cents each

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RAISE FUND TO BUY HERO DOGS



Baito, leader of the dog team which came to the rescue of Nome, Alaska, during the diphtheria scourge of 1925 by bringing serum through Alaskan snows, is to take up his residence in the Cleveland zoo, if citizens of the Ohio city raising a fund to buy him and his six companion huskies have their way. The dogs have been on exhibit in a Los Angeles street museum. An interesting pose of Baito is shown above.

PASTOR ARRANGES CABARET IN CHURCH

Would Compete With Corner "Pub" and Give Young People Entertainment

WOLVERHAMPTON, England.—(AP)—It was because this town had been voted as "absolutely dead" on Sunday nights that the Rev. G. D. Walker decided to transform the Presbyterian church into a Sabbath night club, so as to compete with the corner "pubs."

One of the cardinal rules is that religion is not to be discussed, the pastor's idea being to arrange an entertainment which will appeal to young men and young women and keep them off the streets after nightfall.

Mr. Walker, explaining the purposes of the Sunday night club and cabaret, said he had been prompted to organize this form of entertainment to give the "boys and girls something to do on Sunday nights other than stroll about the streets and make remarks about the passersby."

"Wolverhampton is absolutely dead on Sunday night, as you all know, and there's nowhere to go except the 'pubs' after the churches are closed. The idea is to provide the kind of Sunday evenings such as we should like to have at home." Mr. Walker added that the club had already proved itself a success as a definite social institution and that it was proposed to open new centers in other towns as rapidly as possible.

The musical program is given in the church's lecture hall, and on the inaugural night consisted of pieces by an all girls' band, songs by popular local baritone and soprano and humorous sketches.

The young people sit at small tables containing copies of magazines and popular weeklies. In a corner is a bar where sandwiches may be bought for two pence each, packets of biscuit for a half penny, and also tea, coffee, lemonade and other light refreshments.

Mr. Walker's announcement of intention to open the club was made after the hearing of summonses against 36 boys and girls who had been charged with street obstruction, and fines of about 60 cents were imposed in the majority of the cases.

Scenes of Carnage May Become Beautiful Park

FREDERICKSBURG, Va.—(AP)—One of America's greatest scenes of carnage, a small section which could be included in a semicircle of 12 miles, will be preserved as the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Park Battlefield.

Seventeen first line generals, including Jackson, Longstreet, Cobb, Hays, Bennett, Gray, Jenkins, Sedgewick and Wadsworth, were killed along with 100,000 casualties of men in nine days of fighting in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Salem Church, the Wilderness and Spotsylvania Courthouse during the Civil war.

Senator Wadsworth, grandson of one of the generals killed, is chairman of the senate military affairs committee, which recommended passage of the bill for the creation of the park.

ANCIENTS, TRAVEL AND RELIGION LEAD

Old Standby Detective Story Stronger Than Ever Before, Report

NEW YORK.—(AP)—Ancients handled by moderns, religion and the perennial favorite—the detective story—inspire the volumes that tumble from the presses this spring. Sweeping them along to the readers' shelves is a high-tide of travel books.

An increase of ten per cent over 1926 is indicated in the number of spring books, Publishers' Weekly finds from an index of 3100 volumes. This continues the moderate rate of increase which has been characteristic of publishing in the last eight years, and compares with an increase of about 14 per cent over two years before in the consumption of books and pamphlets, reported by the United States census of manufacturers.

With continuing enthusiasm for John Erskine's books says Publishers' Weekly, there are indications of other authors trying books with ancient backgrounds like "The Immortal Marriage," by Gertrude Atherton, which is a story of Pericles and Aspasia; "Brother Saul," by Donn Byrne, a romance of Saul of Tarsus; "The Ardent Flame," by Frances Winwar, a story of Paolo and Francesca, and "Dawn," by Irving Bacheller, a romance of the time of Christ.

The interest in religious books has not lessened, and four out of five of today's leading sellers in non-fiction have that type of appeal. This interest was extended by the publishers of "Elmer Gantry," by Sinclair Lewis, a story of preachers.

The interest in sex discussion appears to have ebbed, and in the first ten best sellers in fiction there is only one said to make any appeal on that basis.

The standby, the detective story is stronger than ever, and there is one on almost every publisher's list.

After two years of quiet, the crossword puzzles have found a successor in the "Ask Me Another!" book of questions.

The interest in travel books is unabated, and the spring is likely to be the high-tide of this type. The volumes seem to fall into two classes—the books of high adventure, such as Colonel Lawrence's "Revolt in the Desert," and McGovern's "Jungle Paths

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Reichstag Puts Stop Lights on Speakers

BERLIN.—(AP)—Longwindedness on the part of so many Reichstag speakers has prompted the installation of a system under which the flow of oratory in that body is being regulated along street traffic control lines.

On either side of the tribune in the great session hall of the Reichstag building glow lamps, electrically connected with the desk of the President of the Chamber, were recently installed. Five minutes before the expiration of the orator's time the glow lamps turn warningly yellow. When time is up the color changes to red.

Not infrequently, however, the red signal is calmly ignored. The system then proves its essential effectiveness, for its whole house raises a clamor.

ANCESTRAL PRIDE BIG NEED TODAY

Prof. Horner Believes It Makes Us Stronger to Remember Better Service

Prof. J. B. Horner, veteran teacher of history at the Oregon Agricultural college, was the noonday luncheon speaker at the Corvallis Lions club on Thursday, and, as reported in the Gazette-Times of that city, he had the following message to give to the people of this state:

"There are many high school students, and others of that age today, who cannot tell the full names of their great father," said Professor Horner, and he made a plea for taking more interest in the family and ancestors, more pride in past history, and declared it is a calamity that so many American families cannot trace their ancestors except at random, and in a very hazy manner.

"The presence in Corvallis at this time of the Oregon Daughters of the American Revolution, in which each daughter has carefully inquired into the record of her family through several generations suggests to us that out in the new west but little is known of our ancestry and family history," said Mr. S. Horner.

Pioneers Lose History
"This is mainly due to the fact that a majority of our pioneers were cut off for a long period from their early homes in various states and foreign countries, and that during their protracted effort to build homes and occupy the new country, they lost that keen interest in their ancestral history which those living in the old homes were permitted to cultivate and enjoy.

"It would be very unusual in the west for a father to recite to his son the noble deeds of his grandfather, great-grandfather, great-great-grandfather, and so on. Yet Mr. Jesse Hanson or any other poultry specialist knows the history of each favorite chick through a number of generations. Professor E. L. Potter has on record a pedigree of his fine stock, and ex-Governor West can recite twenty generations of history of any of his graceful trotters." Yet the average man out west cannot give the full names of his great-grandparents nor describe many if any of their noble deeds; and few can, without stopping to count, tell you how many there were of them.

Family Ancestors Misty
"Under these conditions the history of the family fades into fiction and the fiction grows misty. And the people instead of looking

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SELECTING NAMES FOR CRUISERS HARD

Report Methods for Selecting Names for Such Ships Not Yet Devised

WASHINGTON.—(AP)—The selection of names for new vessels of war, especially cruisers, is always a problem because of the interest aroused among chambers of commerce and other local organizations which desire to have their cities honored at the christening.

Bids have been invited by the navy department for three cruisers, and since that is the only class of war vessels which bears the names of cities, the competition is already keen. In addition names must be chosen soon for six river gunboats under construction in China. The method of selecting names for them has not been determined.

That is about the only type of warcraft for which a naming system has not been devised. Battleships are named after states, while the names of naval officers who have given distinctive service are always chosen for the destroyers and the light mine-layers. To the field of ornithology the navy turns for the names of mine-sweepers, such as the Robin, Quail and Teal. Submarines are designated by letters and numerals, each letter indicating a type and the number the sequence of the vessel in that type.

Aircraft carriers are named after old frigates or aviation pioneers and rivers are used for designation of the oil tankers, while the colliers are named after characters of mythology, and cargo ships after the stars. The two hospital ships were given the characteristic names, Relief and Mercy.

NINE AIRSHIPS HAVE CONQUERED ATLANTIC



Routes taken by these aviators in their trans-Atlantic flights are indicated on the map above

NEW YORK.—Commander Francesco de Pinedo's recent feat in crossing the Atlantic ocean in approximately 15 hours has stirred the imaginations of those who believe air-line commuting between London and New York is in the not far distant future. Pinedo's plane is the ninth to make the trans-Atlantic flight and many of the hazards which beset Commander Albert C. Read when he made the first trans-Atlantic flight in the frail NC-4 in May, 1919, have been lessened. Breakfast in London—dinner in New York is a dream at present, but many believe it may be realized in the lifetime of those whose grandparents to this country in sailing vessels.

In these nine air voyages, no two fliers have taken the same course. Read took off from Trepasny, N. F., and flew to Lisbon and Plymouth, England, by way of Azores. A month later Capt. John Alcock and Lieut. Arthur W. Brown made the first non-stop trans-Atlantic flight from St. John's, N. F., to Clifden, Ireland. In July, 1919, the British dirigible, R-34, under the command of Maj. G. H. Scott, flew from East Fortune, Scotland, to Minerva, L. I., and returned to Pulham, England. Two Portuguese, Capt. Sacadura and Couhnto went from Lisbon to Pernambuco, Brazil, by way of the Canary Islands and Cape Verde.

Two years later Lieut. Lowell H. Smith and Lieut. Erik Nelson of the planes Chicago and New Orleans, respectively, made the trip from Kirkwall Scotland, to Hawkes Bay, N. F. In the same year the dirigible ZR-3 (now the Los Angeles) was brought to the nager at Lakehurst, N. J., from Friedrichshafen, Germany, by Dr. Hugo Eckener. Commander Ramon Franco arrived at Pernambuco in 1926 from Palos, Spain, by way of the Canary Islands, Cape Verde Islands and the Island of Fernando do Noronha, Brazil. Commander de Pinedo also chose Pernambuco as his destination, flying by way of Cagliari, Sardinia, French Senegal and Cape Verde Islands.