

PAGEANT 'ROSARIA' GREAT MASTERPIECE

Rose Festival to Open in
Portland on Monday; All
in Readiness

By Hal M. White, Gen. Mgr.
of the Pageant "Rosaria"

When the great steam curtain
is pulled to start the opening per-
formance of the mammoth pageant
theatrical at Portland's city
auditorium Monday, June 13, those
who see the vast forestland unfold-
ing episode by episode and thrill
by thrill during the two hours of
the performance will see the finest
product of many months of
work by hundreds of people here
and elsewhere.

Beginning from the bottom and
building up a pageant of this
magnitude is a tremendous task
and one which has required the
services of experts in almost every
line of endeavor. The work has
extended into history, clear back
to the time when the world was
young; musical research back to
primitive days and on up through
to the present day. It has required
experts in every branch of art,
literature, poetry, sculpture,
stagecraft, music, mythology, history
and religion.

And then with the story com-
pleted in correct historical and al-
legorical order and the music
written in a manner that would
be historically correct and at the
same time in a manner to meet
the action of the story, has come
the mechanical end of bringing it
up to the point of presentation un-
der modern stage conditions.

The first big task was to as-
semble 3000 persons to portray
the characters of the story. To
accomplish this was only the be-
ginning of the biggest task of all,
the training of these people into
the individual parts. Finding
characters to fit historical infor-
mation or ideas of those charac-
ters as they really existed re-
quired weeks of work. Some groups
or individuals must have long
hair, others must be tall, others
fat, others slim, others old and
others young. Persons to meet
the requirements from all angles
had to be selected.

In the cast must be hundreds
of dancers. These girls selected
from every walk of life have had
to be assembled and trained to do

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MICHIGAN EXPERTS MEASURE FISH AGE

Age of Fish Discovered by
Using Ruler; Old as They
Are Long

LANSING, Mich.—(AP)—The
fish that flash in the rushing
brook or glide beneath the lily
pads of a tranquil lake is as old
as he is long.

The Michigan conservation de-
partment has found out how to
tell the age of fish—something
that even experienced anglers have
not known.

There appears to be no mutts
nor betts in the underwater world.
Fish of the same family and age
are invariably the same size, and
fish statisticians have been able
to fix fish age upon fish length.

Trout are the same size during
their first year, be they brook,
brown or rainbow. At three
months they are an inch and a
half long. At six months they are
three inches long. At a year they
are again doubled in length.

But during the second year the
brook trout grows only to eight
inches, while brown and rainbow
trout attain a ten-inch length. By
their fourth birthday the brook
trout is a foot long, the brown
trout 12 inches long and the rain-
bow trout an even foot and a half
from nose to tail.

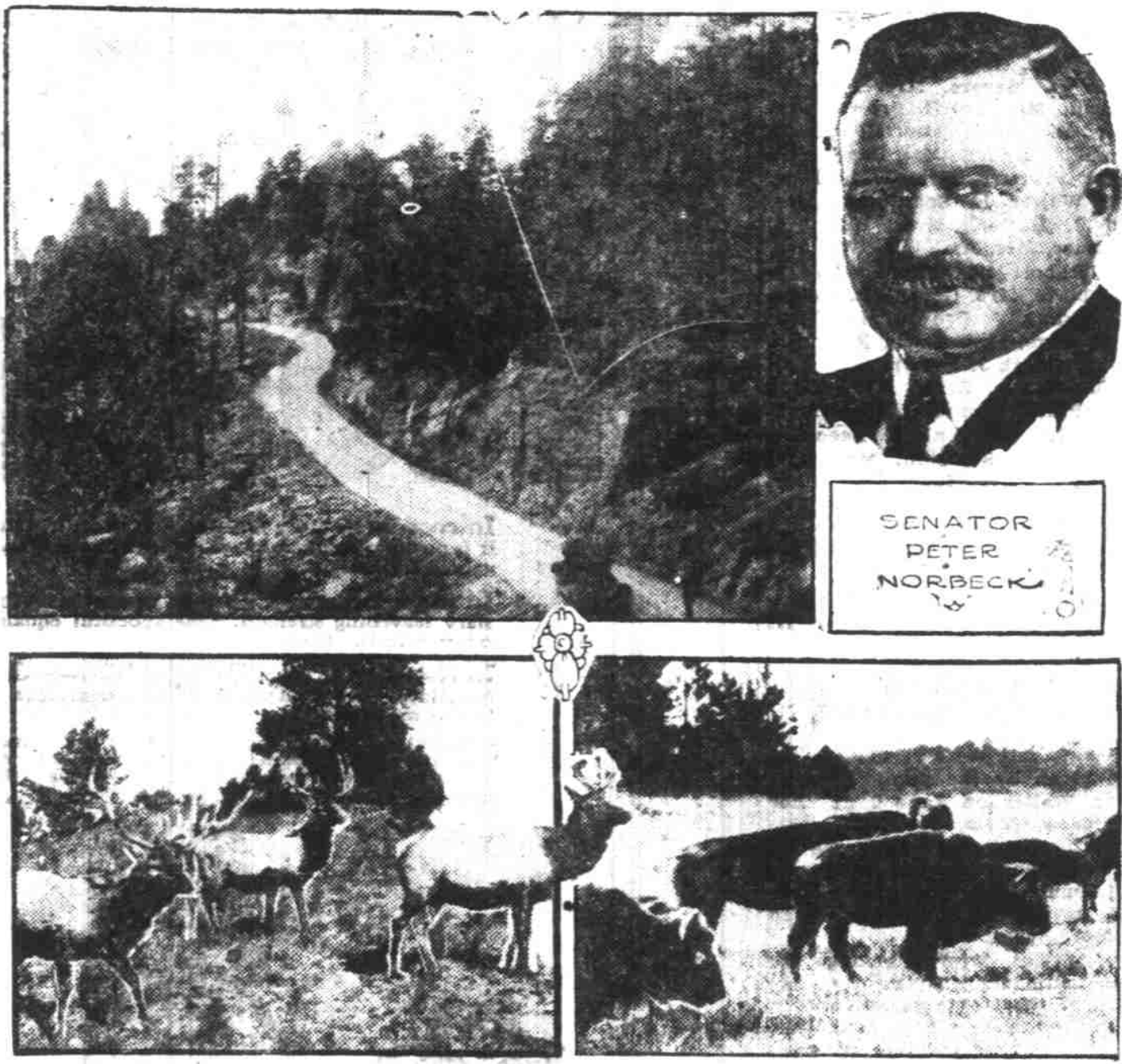
The captor of a 15-inch bass—
large or small mouthed—may be
sure his catch is at least four
years old. Wall-eyed pike are two
years of age when they measure
ten inches, adding three inches a
year until they reach their ma-
jority at four years.

Perch on their second birthday
are seven inches long. They add
two inches in the following year,
becoming ten-inch veterans at four.

Bleeders are slowest to take on
weight and longitude. The year-
lings are but three and a half
inches long, and only after two
years do they reach the legal
length of five inches. At four they
are full grown to an eight inch
dimension—just a nip size for the
frying pan.

Water conditions vary and ef-
fect fish growth, but the average
is about right.

FISH AWAIT PRESIDENT'S HOOK IN CUSTER PARK



Upper left—On the Needles Road of South Dakota, one of the scenic routes of the West. Lower left—Wild life abounds in the state park. Here are three elk roaming freely in the reserves near Rapid City. Right—Buffalo also are found in the park.

DOLLARS INFLUENCE IN EUROPEAN PEACE

Great Help to Italy Declares
Minister of Justice in
Cabinet

By Percy Winner
(Associated Press Correspondent)

ROME—American finance and
industry are performing a work
"sacred for European peace" by
aiding Fascism, make Italy self-
supporting, in the opinion of Al-
fredo Rocco, Minister of Justice in
Mussolini's cabinet.

Largely through American as-
sistance, Rocco declares, it will be
possible eventually to accommo-
date 20,000,000 more inhabitants
within Italy's present boundaries
in continental Europe, thereby al-
leviating the gravity of one of the
nation's most acute problems
which the huge summit up re-
cently expanded or suffocated.

"The American dollars which
are now pouring into our country
in the form of long-term loans to
industry," the Minister of Justice
says, "are helping us in the cause
of peace since they relieve us from
the pressure of over-population.
With this capital we are beginning
seriously to accomplish utilization
of our scanty natural resources.
At the same time American indus-
try is giving us lessons in the ap-
plication of scientific methods to
production problems. This, in a
country like ours, is a question of
life or death. Naturally we have
to work harder than other nations
to achieve normal prosperity, and
we hope we can do so peacefully."

A similar view of aid from the
United States has been expressed
by Minister of National Economy
Belluzzo, in whose opinion Italian
industrial organization must be
based entirely upon lessons from
America, particularly in reducing
costs to undersell foreign competi-
tors in the world market.

American loans to hydraulic
companies in Italy, it is pointed
out, have already reduced the cost
of power to the lowest level in the
world and are quickly reducing the
need for coal importation. The use
of American agricultural machin-
ery and the application of Ameri-
can methods have contributed like-
wise to diminish grain imports,
while American ideas of factory
management, particularly in re-
gard to mass production, are being
spread widely in the industrial sec-
tor.

Cowboy Hats Introduced Among Western Indians

GLACIER PARK, Mont. (Special)—Some of the Indians still
living on the Glacier National
Park reservation who were there
at the agency in 1875 when the
first stock of 3-gallon hats was
distributed among the Indians in
the west by white traders. The
Indians clamored for these great
broad brimmed head pieces some-
times giving as much as five bur-
falo skins for one hat.

US RANGER SECURES GRANDDAD OF SHEEP

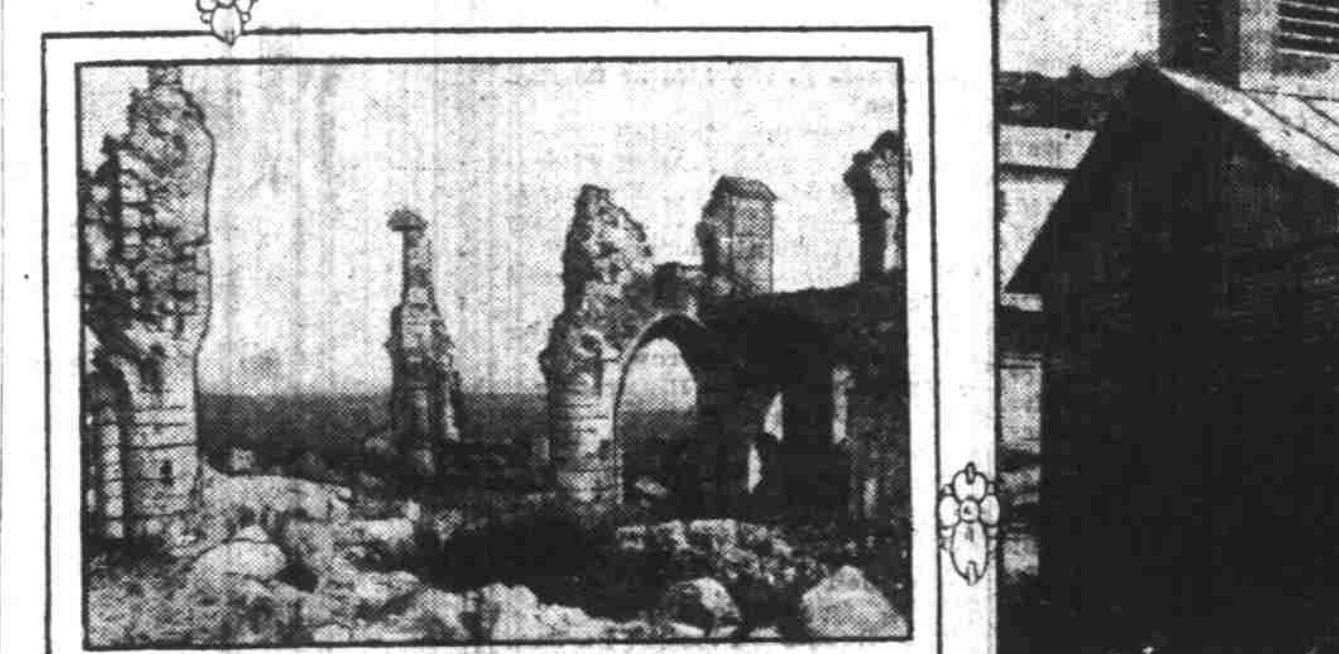
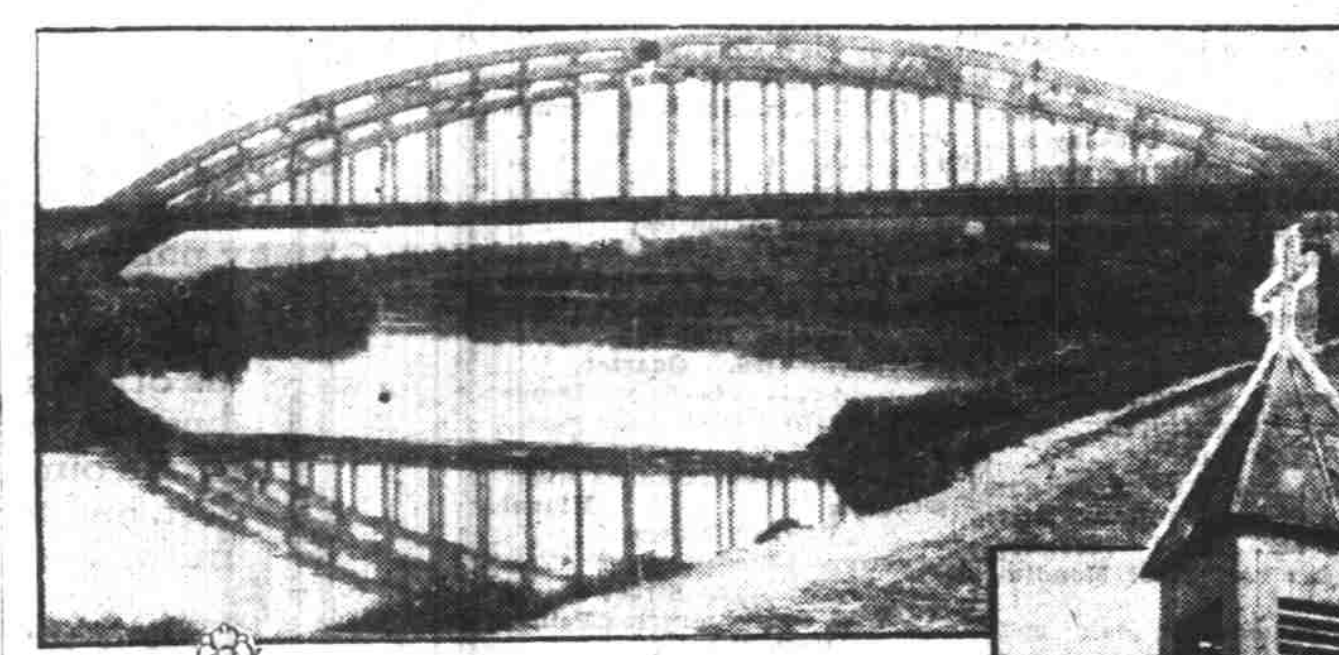
Old Patriarch Leads Follow-
ers to Feeding Ground for
Many Winters

GLACIER PARK, Mont. (Special)—One of the first contribu-
tions to the Glacier National
History Museum is the mounted
head of Battle-Ax, king ram of
the first band of mountain sheep
to come down from the high
slopes of Mount Alton and accept
the hay offered by Park rangers
during the rigorous winter of
1919. This leader had roamed
the hills for years, guarding the
herd at times, again leading the
flock away from danger, or per-
haps piloting his followers safely
to other feeding grounds. In that
winter, however, when the snow

Dark and shining, the Black
Hills are real mountains, raised in
monstrous grandeur high above
the surrounding plains by some
upheaval of a remote age. They
are clothed with Norway pine and
blue spruce, decorated with innum-
erable fantastic designs in basalt
and granite, underlaid with gold
and less precious metals, and
thru-spread with marvelous little
twisting, tumbling streams that
must have caught the fancy of
President Coolidge when he was
told they were famed for speckled

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NO MAN'S LAND STILL BEARS SCARS OF WAR



Top—New bridge at Argonne, on the Marne a few miles northwest of Chateau-Thierry. Lower—The church at Montfaucon, an "historical monument" not to be disturbed. Right—The new church at Saint Pierre L'Aigle, an old A. E. P. barracks built by American soldiers.

FORMER NO MAN'S LAND, France (AP)—Churches are last
in the great "restoration handi-
cap" for the rebuilding in France
of monuments, public utilities
services and transportation head-
quarters destroyed by the war.
Railroad bridges were first,
railroad stations second, city halls
third.
The desolation and ravages of
war are still very much in evi-
dence in various parts of the for-
mer front, although many sectors
have been entirely rebuilt.
Montfaucon, in the Argonne—
(Continued on Page 5.)

AUDUBON SOCIETY UNVEILS FOUNTAIN

Memorial to Roosevelt Placed
at Oyster Bay and
Tribute Paid

NEW YORK CITY—(Special)
—Much interest was shown here
on May 26 by lovers of birds and
friends of the late Theodore
Roosevelt in the unveiling of a
memorial bronze group of unusual
attractiveness. The ceremony took
place at Oyster Bay on the
grounds of the Bird Sanctuary
owned and maintained by the Na-
tional Association of Audubon So-
cieties. Adjoining it is the little
cemetery where President Roose-
velt lies buried.

In his address Dr. T. Gilbert
Pearson, president of the Audubon
association, said, "We are here
today for the unique purpose of
unveiling a memorial to a former
president of the United States be-
cause he was a lover of wild birds.
While occupying the position of
president, at the suggestion by
the Audubon society, he created
by executive order various federal
bird reservations where the wild
denizens of sea or land might for
all time find sanctuary.

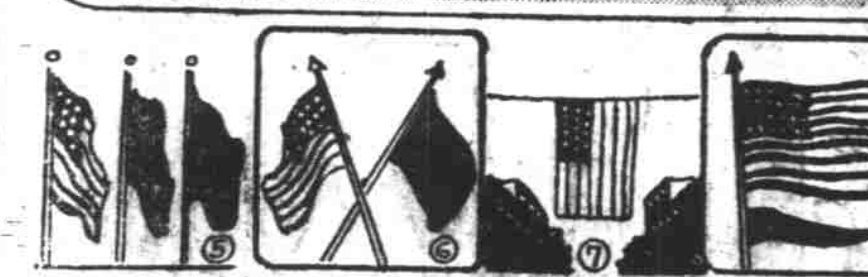
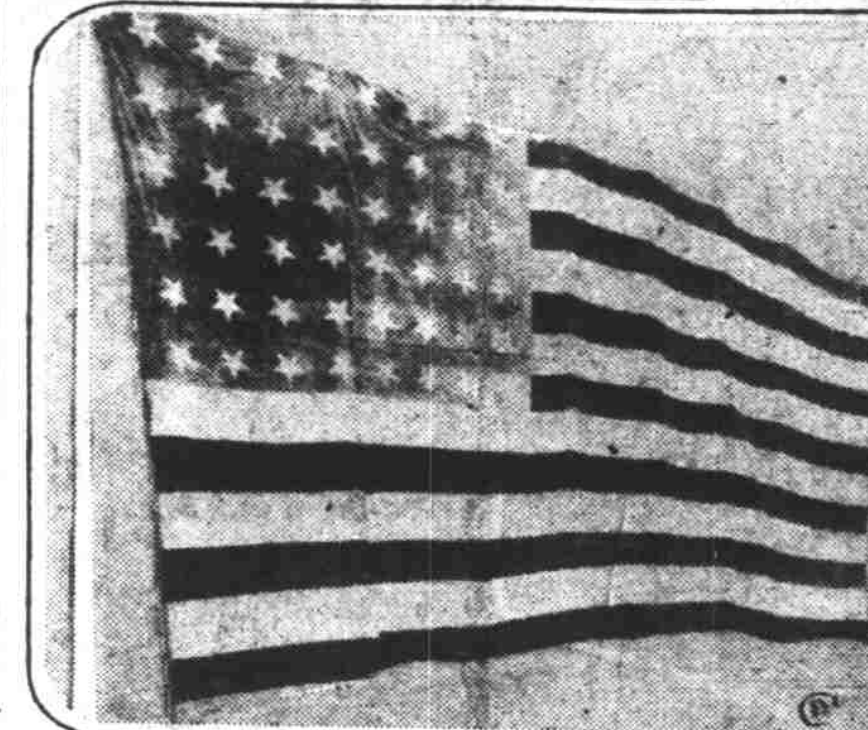
"When, therefore, in the year
1919 Theodore Roosevelt passed
away it seemed to some of us most
fitting that the National Associa-
tion of Audubon Societies for the
Protection of Wild-Birds and Ani-
mals should as a slight testimonial
erect some tangible memorial to
the great friend of the cause
which we espouse.

"The gifts of more than two
thousand of our members and
friends made possible the erection
of this fountain, the conception of
the form and the execution of
which was wrought by the mind
and the hands of one of America's
most beloved sculptors, Bessie
Potter Vonnell. In its composi-
tion the fountain is designed to
represent the relation of children
to the living birds in both of
which Theodore Roosevelt ever
held such a deep and abiding in-
terest. In the figure the girl is
seen providing water for the birds
in summer while the little boy at
her feet holds a tray with which
to furnish birds with food in win-
ter."

Dr. Frank M. Chapman, the
well-known ornithologist, said in
part: "Theodore Roosevelt was
born with a bird in his heart and
it sang to him throughout his life.
As a boy his voice appealed to him
so strongly that at one time he
determined to become an ornitho-
logist. At the age of 14 a 'Roose-
velt Museum of Natural History'
was established. Numerous spec-
imens were collected, some of

(Continued on Page 3.)

FLAG 150 YEARS OLD JUNE 14



June 14, 1927, marks the 150th anniversary of the flag. It was on the 14th day of June, 1777, that the Congress of the United States passed the now famous resolution providing for a flag with thirteen stripes, alternating red and white, with the union 13 white stars in a blue field, representing a new constellation.

CONTEST ON PIANO SPREAD OVER LAND

Interest of Young People in
Instrument Stimulated by
Competitions

An innovation among America's
methods of stimulating interest in
the piano is the city-wide piano
playing contest, which has spread
widely during the present season.
Added to the group piano teach-
ing in the schools, this new de-
parture has done much to increase
the number of young performers
on the instrument. So marked
has been the success of the plan
that a pamphlet on "Piano Play-
ing Contests" has been issued by
the National Bureau for the Ad-
vancement of Music from its head-
quarters, 45 West 45th Street,
New York City.

That pamphlet, which is being
distributed without charge, tells
of the development of the contest,
first, in Detroit, and later in such
cities as Chicago, San Francisco,
Milwaukee, Rochester and Colum-
bus. Many other cities equally im-
portant are either actively at work
on their own plans or taking the
matter under serious considera-
tion, among them Philadelphia,
Baltimore, Los Angeles, Clevel-
and, Pittsburgh, Indianapolis,
Richmond, Davenport, Denver and
Omaha. In the cities where the
plan has already been carried out,
it has been sponsored by a leading
newspaper, with the cooperation of
the music trade.

In issuing its handbook on the
contests, the National Bureau
makes the following recommenda-
tion: "The piano playing contests
will probably be conducted in the
different cities and towns with a
varying degree of educational
benefit, and the National Bureau
recommends that the music teach-
ers, schools and public spirited
organizations take an active part
for the purpose of increasing that
benefit, and become an active fac-
tor in making the results success-
ful from the children's viewpoint,
which is their real interest in the
contests."

After narrating the leading fea-
tures of the recent contests, the
pamphlet takes up the various co-
operating forces whose aid is de-
sirable, such as school systems,
music clubs, women's clubs and
the parent-teacher associations. It
then describes the advantages of
publicity for music that come
through the sponsoring of the con-
test by the interested newspa-
per. The subject of contest man-
agement is taken up with a view to edu-
cational progress through the fu-
ture contests. The remainder of
the pamphlet is devoted to re-
ports from the cities where the
plan has been carried out success-
fully, each with copious illustra-
tions.

PREFERS HE-MEN

LONDON.—(AP)—Colonel
Josiah Wedgwood is strong for
the "he-men" of the American
films and says he prefers them to
"dancing dudes" as film heroes.

WHEN OREGON WAS STRANGE COUNTRY

Causes That Necessitated
Jason Lee's Trip East in
the Fall of 1843

By W. T. Rigdon

(This is the fifth in a series of
articles on the influence of Jason
Lee in saving the Oregon Country
to the United States; and concern-
ing the great work done and the
many difficulties encountered by
the man who led the advance
forces of civilization in what is
now Oregon—in what was then
the Oregon Country, including all
the territory from the Rockies to
the Pacific and from the British
Columbia to the California line.
There is added a letter of Hon. C.
B. Moores, in which he applauds
the work of Mr. Rigdon, and af-
firms the historic correctness of
some of the new facts which Mr.
Rigdon has brought out in his
delving into ancient facts and rec-
ords.)

It will be remembered that Ja-
son Lee returned from the east in
the spring of 1840 with his new
recruits, for an enlargement of his
work. By his "work" I mean all
he had conceived necessary in his
scheme of christianizing and civil-
izing the Indians of the northwest.
After five years of incessant labor
with the aborigines, Mr. Lee had
become fully convinced that all
work in permanently converting
the Indians was a negative quan-
tity unless followed with arts of
civilization. Yes, more than that,
civilization to be really effective
should antedate conversion.

It will also be remembered that
the Board of Foreign Missions at
New York had not fully agreed
with Mr. Lee on this, to them,
new phase of the missionary ques-
tion. However, a majority of
them were willing to support Mr.
Lee in his contention and furnish
the help and machinery to carry
on farming, milling, carpentry and
blacksmithing. Thus equipped,
Mr. Lee arrived in good spirits
and, having been absent for nearly
two years, expected an exceed-
ingly cordial reception. The read-
ers will also remember that all the
members at the mission had coin-
cided with Mr. Lee's views that he
should go east and secure more
help and a complete outfit for
finally making the mission self-
sustaining by teaching the Indians
the arts of production in general.
Although Mrs. Lee was in a

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LOWLY TRIPE GETS HIGHER STANDING

Coming Up in Social Scale
When Favored by Prince
of Wales

LONDON.—(AP)—Tripe is
coming up in the world. Dishes of
this once humble food have be-
come all the rage in fashionable
London since it became known
that the Prince of Wales is fond
of tripe, which at one time was
a favorite dish of Louis XIV.

Dickens wrote about tripe and
onions, and Mr. Pickwick greatly
enjoyed it. While tripe is not par-
ticularly pleasant to the eye, West
End chefs have been giving Lon-
don gourmets an idea of its excel-
lence when treated according to
tastes of olden times.

Before Chef Latry consented to
serve tripe at the supper d'ansant
at the Savoy Hotel he went
through his library to see if his-
tory would appraise his conscience.
It did. It was ascertained that no
other than Carême, who to Louis
XIV, was the first chef to serve
this food to one so high as a king.
Carême came from Caen, a pictur-
esque village of the Calvados, and
Caen and its tripe have been fa-
mous ever since.

"Tripes du Maître Carême,"
named for its master, as eaten by
the prince, is made by Chef Latry.
Like this:

Cut a strip of tripe into small
pieces and stew eight to ten hours
in a special earthenware "terrine"
in a mixture of cider and brandy.
Add a boned calf's heel, a knuckle
of ham, sliced onions, a sliced
lemon, leeks, carrots, tomatoes,
thyme, celery, garlic, cloves, salt
and peppercorns. When it is all
thoroughly stewed drain off the
liquid and serve the tripe hot in
small croquettes.

The recipe, more than 250 years
old, is still in use in Caen. Tripe
is eaten generally in England on
Friday evenings. It has become all
the rage in West End hotels and the
night clubs as well and is served,
in one form or another, every
night in the week.