

Music Department

(Editor's Note—The Editor of these columns is deeply gratified to note the interest that is being taken in this history, but there seems to be a lack of interest shown in the asking of questions and for this very reason the editor is prompted to dare its readers in the asking of questions. When we inaugurated this musical column, it was for the sole purpose of giving to its readers information regarding all forms of music and giving help to teacher and student alike. Do not be afraid to ask questions and let us help you in this great cause, the study of all that is good in music.)

Chapter Eight
In this chapter we will comment upon two important subjects that present themselves at this time: namely, the Organ and the Lutheran Reformation.

The origin or invention of the organ is clouded in mystery, and its development covers an era of about two thousand years. Perhaps we might attribute its beginning to the simple form of breeze blowing across or through broken reeds, a difference in the length of reeds giving the difference in the pitch of tones. These reeds, in different lengths were finally joined together and arranged to produce a succession of sounds, and through this was developed what were known as Pan's Pipes, attributed to the ancient Greeks. Although historians give this as the probable beginning of the organ, they seem to have lost sight of the fact that there were many other ways of producing sound that could have been just as easily applied to the beginning of the organ. This editor could put forth many theories along this line to prove his idea of the invention of the organ, but as this is a chronological of historical facts, rather than personal views, with problematical relations, we will forego a discourse in this subject unless our readers ask for same.

In the first stage of the development of the organ it is chronicled that the number of pipes or reeds increased so rapidly that they were difficult to play with the mouth, requiring too much movement of the head. As a result, the pipes were placed in a box or wind-chest, a tube being attached to blow through, and the pipes not to be sounded were closed by the fingers. Later a bellows was invented in the form of a leather bag similar to the bag-pipe. It was soon discovered that the wind pressure from this source was uneven, and as a result, tones were distorted.

This brings us to an inventor by the name of Ctesibus, who about 180 B. C. lived at Alexandria, and he is given credit for inventing the hydraulic organ. In this instance we are told that this was misnamed as it did not perform the function for which it was intended, as water was used to give pressure to the bellows, and this method never reached any high state of development. The hydraulic organ was in use up to the fourteenth century, and the development of the organ saw lit-

tle improvement during the Christian era in the first ten centuries. It seems the first organ known to any great extent, was the one that was a present from the emperor Constantine in 1742 to Pope Sixtus, the Short, Major-domo of the Frankish kingdom. In Germany, it is recorded, the first organ used was made in 812, very similar to the above mentioned. A few years later, or about 880, the Pope ordered an organ, so from this we gather that the art of organ construction was supported at an early age, and although from its beginning to the present day, it has been and is an instrument that is severely criticised, is considered the ecclesiastical instrument.

In the early days the organ builders were mostly monks, and Pope Sylvester, the Second, who built under the name of Gerbert, was considered a prominent builder. Small organs were called Portative, and the large ones were called Positive. Just a few words regarding one of the early organs that will be of interest to our readers. This organ, which was built for the cathedral of Winchester, England, and to quote W. J. Baitzell in his Complete History of Music, had ten keys, four hundred pipes, and twenty-six bellows, which were operated by seven men, "in the sweat of their brows." In that the keys were very large, it took the force of the entire hand to press one key down. As an illustration we call to your attention the fact today we have a similar idea in the operation of our tower chimes in some of our churches and colleges.

In the early organs pipes were made of ivory, silver, tin, glass, copper, lead, and many kinds of woods, but it soon developed that tin and wood were the most practical, and the organs of the early period, even to the largest, contained only three octaves without chromatic intervals. However, the chromatic intervals were soon added and it is truly interesting to note that as they were added, the keyboard space remained the same. Although there is not much historical data concerning this feature, this to the writer is a very important development. As noted before, wind was supplied by the use of men standing or walking upon the bellows, and in the tenth century we are informed a lever was used to pump wind.

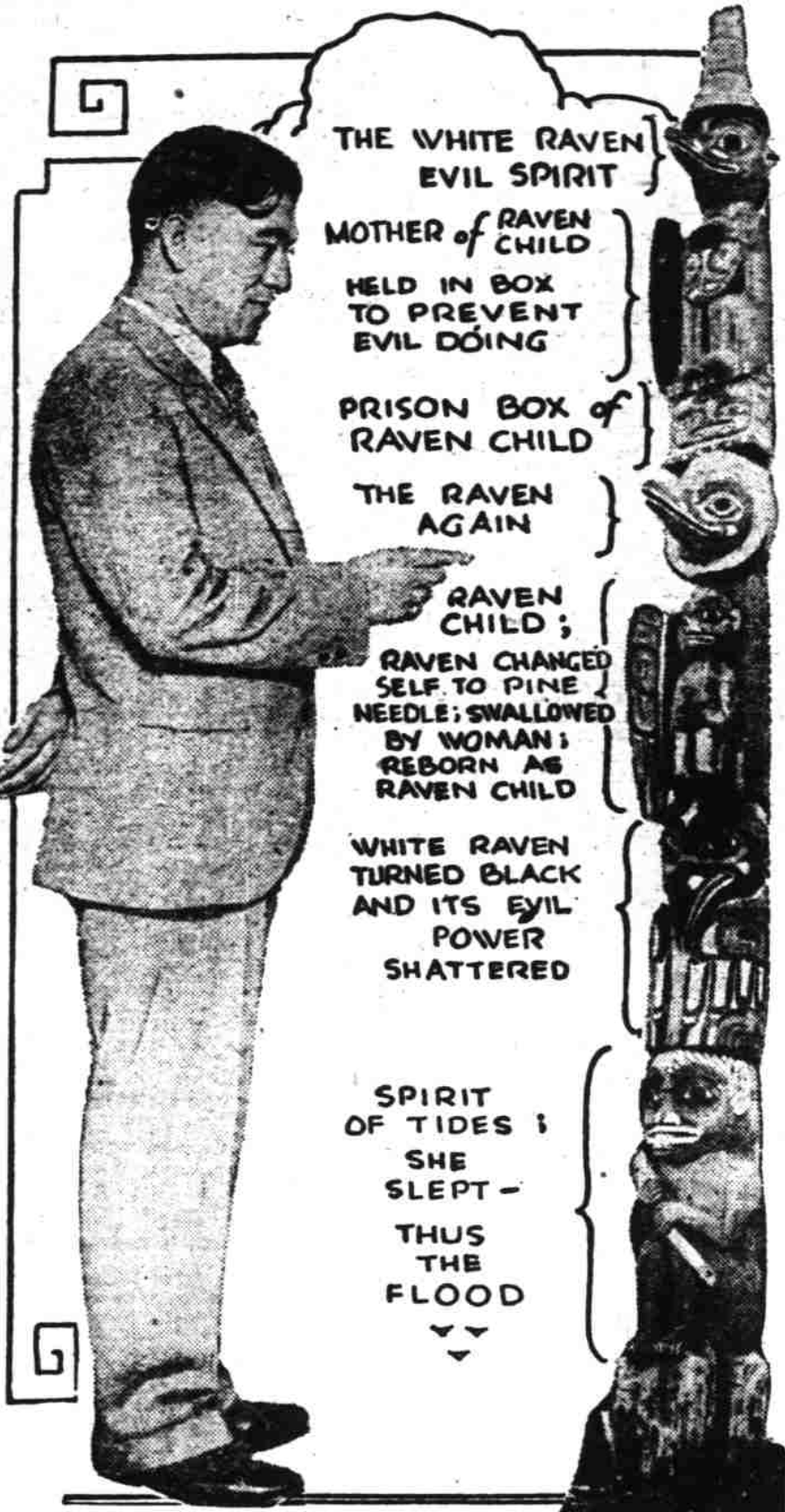
The eleventh century saw the beginning of the improvement of the key-board, and this improvement was first noticeable at the cathedral at Magdeburg, Germany. It had sixteen keys. The next organ we are told about of any importance, was the one built for the cathedral at Halberstadt which contained fourteen diatonic and eight chromatic tones, and was built in 1361 and had three key-boards, which we now call manuals.

(Lack of space and the vastness of the subject under discussion forces us to continue this article next Sunday, when we will resume our subject, the Organ and the Lutheran Reformation.)

E. B. G., Editor

Hewing Out History

EVERY totem pole, big or little, has carved deep into it the history, the mythology, the legends of Alaska, according to Ray Ready, member of the Haida Indian tribe. Here he explains the legend of the White Raven.—(Post-Intelligencer Photo.)



power of evil. They built a great fire in a hut, heaping pitch on the flames until black smoke rolled through the roof. They released the raven, which flew through the smoke through the hole in the roof and escaped. But it had been blackened and its power of evil was shattered.

"At the bottom of the pole sits the goddess who is the spirit of the tides. When the tide is too high she pushes it back with the stick seen in her hands. The Indians wanted to launch a canoe and pleaded with her to permit the tide to float the craft. She refused, declaring that it would cause a flood. So the Indians tricked her into releasing the tide. They got two sea eggs, small shell fish with spiny stickers. As the goddess sat one day preparing to 'push the tide back,' they put these sea eggs under her. The goddess jumped up and the stick with which she controlled the tides fell into the ocean. The waters rose. Those who believed in her power sought safety in the canoe. All the others perished.

"This is the Indian story of the flood."

Mr. Ready, who has traveled extensively into all parts of the world and is well educated, is a product of the Salem Indian School at Chemawa, for which he quite naturally cherishes a warm and enduring affection.

The subject of Indian lore and the marvelous opportunities of research into the remote past which it opens up is so deep and wide that a newspaper or even a magazine story could not begin to do it justice. Realizing its great importance, Mr. Ready has begun the preparation of a series of articles in this direction. At the present time he is making Salem his residence.

COMMENCEMENT AT CHEMAWA PLANNED

Operetta "Pocahontas" Will Be Main Entertaining Feature of Program

Oscar H. Lipps, district superintendent in charge of the Salem Indian School, has designated Sunday, May 27th, to Thursday, May 31st, inclusive, as commencement week at Chemawa.

As has been the custom in recent years the military program will head the list of events and will take place on the afternoon of May 27th. In the evening Dr. James T. Matthews of Willamette University will deliver the baccalaureate sermon.

Forty-two students from the various tribes and reservations in the Pacific Northwest comprise the members of the class that will be graduated on Thursday, May 31st. Dr. Nolan Irby of the Oregon State College will deliver the graduation address.

The operetta "Pocahontas," the main entertaining feature of the program will be given on Tuesday evening of that week. This year a nominal admission fee will be charged. Reservations can be made for seats through the school office.

"Pocahontas," as the title would imply, is an Indian operetta. In fact, most unusual in its class, as it is a "comic operetta." It is thought that it will prove of interest to all lovers of musical plays. Aside from "Pocahontas" there will be no charge for anything during the closing exercises at the school. That there will be much of interest during the week mentioned will be evidenced by a perusal of the following schedule:

Sunday, May 27th
10:00 a. m.—Religious Service—Catholic and Protestant.
3:30 p. m.—Competitive Military Drill and Dress Parade.
6:30 p. m.—Band Concert.
8:00 p. m.—Baccalaureate Sermon by Dr. James T. Matthews of Willamette University.

Monday, May 28th
10:00 a. m.—Industrial Department Open to Inspection by Visitors.
2:30 p. m.—Baseball.
6:30 p. m.—Band Concert.

Tuesday, May 29th
10:00 a. m.—Registration and Meeting of Alumni and Returned Students.
2:30 p. m.—Campus Meeting—"Jolly Up" and Presentation of Prizes.
6:30 p. m.—Band Concert.
8:00 p. m.—Operetta—"Pocahontas"—for Visitors.

Wednesday, May 30th
10:00 a. m.—Memorial Services.
2:30 p. m.—Baseball.
7:30 p. m.—Moving Pictures.

Thursday, May 31st
2:30 p. m.—Inter-Class Track and Field Meet.
6:30 p. m.—Band Concert.
8:00 p. m.—Graduation Exercises—Address by Dr. Nolan Irby of O. A. C.

the world's great inventors, travelers, artists and public officials," J. E. Morgan, director of publications of the National Education Association, declares.

"This will give children a quicker and more effective command of knowledge needed in their daily lives. Development of radio vision opens up a new field of education. Children will be able to see the instructor at work on an important experiment. This will enable them to assimilate knowledge of the operation with the quickness and sureness they could not accomplish with the ordinary text book explanation.

"Instead of making the teacher's work easier, radio instruction will make it more difficult. It will add new problems in organization, both of the school and the things to be taught. The teacher will have to keep a check on the results of the radio lessons to see if the children are getting the most out of them. Broadcasts of current events, governmental activities and historical happenings have great possibilities if carefully planned for accuracy and dramatic quality."

"APRONSTRING NET" PROVING POPULAR

No Business Message Permitted on Schedule as Planned by Experts

"She's just a soldier's sweetheart—"

So sang the tear-coaxing tenor, but he has coaxed his last tear out of that particular ballad.

For the girl whose young man is wearing the O. D. has become the envy of the whole block ever since the neighbors found out that the delivery of a radiogram from far-off Hawaii or the Philippines is a nightly occurrence at her house.

Thanks to the inventiveness of Army radio men, the privilege of radiating across the Pacific is now enjoyed without charge by Uncle Sam's regular army soldiers overseas and their relatives at home as well.

This unique free personal radio service, known as the "Apronstring Net" because of the many "Dear Ma" messages filed, is operated on short-waves from both Manila and Honolulu direct to San Francisco.

There is only one restriction on its free use. As many messages as desired may be filed at any

across the Pacific to Station NU60B, Presidio of San Francisco. Atmospheric conditions rarely interfere with two-way communication between San Francisco and Manila on the short-wave.

That the "Apronstring" has brought soldiers in the Philippines and Hawaii in closer touch with their homes than if they were serving in the States is indicated by the volume of business handled each night. At least 100 radiograms go out every 24 hours.

According to Colonel Griffin, founder of the "Apronstring" and now signal officer of the 9th Corps Area at San Francisco, where the average soldier is reluctant to sit down and write that long-delayed letter back home, he now gleefully dashes off a snappy radio comment on the day's shark fishing or something else equally likely to startle the family circle.

Another important Signal Corps radio activity is the operation of a news service at San Francisco which keeps all army personnel throughout the Philippines in close touch with army affairs. Army affairs published in weekly service journals are combined with interesting items to form a bulletin, which is sent over the short-waves every Wednesday night. At Manila the bulletin is then mimeographed and distributed to officers and soldiers of the islands.

Operators to handle the "Apronstring" traffic are obtained from among soldiers of the regular army net at each station who volunteer during their off-duty hours. The signal corps personnel is justly proud of its unusual service and volunteer operators all ready ways outnumber the places to be filled.

The routing of this short-wave traffic is from Station WUJ, Fort Santiago, Manila, P. I., and Fort Shafter, Honolulu, directly

FUNDAMENTAL BIBLE LECTURES

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Nightly except Saturday, 7:45

SUNDAY: "Are there few that be SAVED?"
MONDAY: "Who then can be SAVED?"
TUESDAY: "What must I do to be SAVED?"



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Dentistry Makes Progress

As one reviews the wonderful discoveries that have been made during the last fifty years, any one of which would have been deemed a miracle not very long ago, he can set no limit to what may yet come to pass. Dentistry has kept pace with the tremendous development of the physical universe.

In less than a score of years dentistry has developed into one of the leading sciences and its true field—preventive medicine. Some of the most important discoveries that have brought about this marvelous change are, the improved technique and use of the X-ray which has advanced the study and cure of focal infections, children's dentistry and work on the baby teeth which mean so much to the child's health and second teeth, and improved Orthodontia (straightening teeth). It is no longer necessary for a child to go through life with hideous teeth or a misshapen jaw. Conductive anesthesia (the use of novocain), which when used properly, renders dentistry painless.

Improved artificial teeth technic, which makes teeth more beautiful and more serviceable. Improved inlay technic which does away with a great deal of the pain and discomfort of filling teeth and permits sanitary bridgework instead of the old gold crown type and adds to the present success of partial dentures. One could go on enumerating the different developments, but these are the most important and are now accepted and practiced by the leading dentists everywhere, and taught by every dental college. Dozens of good books have been written on every subject mentioned here and thousands of magazine articles, and not one against them. One who does not accept them today is as far behind modern dentistry as the old one horse shay is behind the modern automobile.

This article is sponsored by the Salem Progressive Dental Club, members are as follows:

D. H. Mosher

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Veterans' Column

The next regular meeting of Capital Post No. 9 will be held Tuesday evening of this week. At this meeting nominations will be made for delegates to represent the post at the state convention to be held at Medford on August 2, 3, 4. Commander Maison requests that there be a large number of the members present as other very important matters of business will be brought up for discussion.

Numerous letters have arrived in Salem relative to the 1929 convention. Capital Post No. 9 is receiving and will continue to receive considerable favorable publicity from this venture.

Lyle Dunsmoor, past commander of Capital Post No. 9, spent the week in Portland, where he was actively engaged in some business affairs.

"The Airport Beacon" appeared on the streets of Salem Wednesday morning. It was a fourteen page publication well filled with advertising and reading matter pertaining to the establishment of an air port in Salem. Appreciation is due those who made this publication possible and it is the general belief that it exercised considerable influence on the issue which called for the floating of \$50,000 bonds to construct an airport for this city. Legionnaires gave of their time unselfishly to make this publication possible and to secure the passage of the bond issue.

Locke Mardis, commander of McMinnville Post No. 21 of the American Legion, was a Salem visitor this week. He is enjoying a most successful year as the leader of his post. No. 21 has more members now than ever before in its history which speaks well for the energy of the officers.

Byron Wright has been scheduling speakers for the various schools of the community. These speakers will visit the schools just before Memorial day and give short talks relative to the fitting observance of the day. A complete announcement of the speaker

ers and the general program of Memorial day will appear in a short time.

Salem is to have an airport. Such was the verdict of the people at the election Friday in which the "Airport Bond Issue" carried by a vote of over two to one. That means Salem will be on the air map of the United States and take her rightful place as one of the leading cities of the Pacific Coast.

On July 13 there will be a meeting of the later County Council of District No. 2 of the American Legion in Salem. Capital Post No. 9 will be the hosts and as that will be the final meeting before the state convention a large attendance is anticipated.

Dallas.—(Special).—Carl B. Fenton Post, American Legion, held its regular May meeting Monday at the Pythian hall. Laird V. Woods, manager of the play, reported that \$118.00 had been cleared through the recent presentation of "Billeted."

A rising vote of thanks was given the play cast and those who had worked with them. The adjutant was instructed to write letters of appreciation to R. R. Turner, superintendent of schools, to the school board and to Ray Boydston's orchestra for their assistance and courtesy.

Plans were undertaken for Memorial day observance and Harold Rich, chairman of the committee, was instructed to proceed with plans for the program.

The organization voted \$10.00 to the Walter Friesen fund. There was the largest attendance of any meeting so far this year.

A social hour followed the business session, with the Legion and auxiliary joining for games and refreshments. The next meeting will be held May 25.

Wed Since 1949
CHARLEROL, Belgium.—Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Lallen, aged 90 and 92, will celebrate their 75th wedding anniversary soon. "Platine weddings," as they are called, are almost unknown.

Church for Dead

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The North Carolina diocese of the Protestant Episcopal church plans a church for the dead at Durham, N. C., as a memorial to Bishop Cheshire. It will be the first such church ever built by the denomination.

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