

FOREST FIRE IN MARION BURNING EAST OF DETROIT

(United Press Lensed Wire.) Albany, Oct. 3.—Raging fiercely for three days, a fire in the Cascade forest reserve, ten miles east of Detroit, is reported today to be completely beyond the control of the small force of men fighting the flames.

SOME ABSURDITIES OF THE STAGE

Some of the stock absurdities of stage business familiar to every theatergoer have become artistic functions which not even the spirit of progress in realism would dare to challenge. The maid, for instance, whose business it is to dust the furniture, enters with a duster which has never lost a feather and makes straight for some article which will get her into the first succeeding picture or situation. The general rule is that both she and the stage director have thought more about getting her into that situation than about the immediate business of her part: so she attacks one leg of a chair and dusts it into splinters, while the mantelpiece, piano, table and woodwork groan and grunt in vain for their share of caressing.

Using the telephone on the stage is nearly always a piece of absurdity. The player puts the receiver to his ear, instantly gives the number and as instantly gets his connection. Excepting in comedy, there never was the slightest delay in making connection, the call was always answered promptly and no third party ever crossed in on the wire! Delightful to contemplate, but absurd as to fact.

As a general rule the use of mechanical devices on the stage and in the hands of any character leads to absurdity. For instance, in Clyde Fitch's "Girls" Ruth Maveliffe plays the part of a stenographer and the speed she makes across the machine is not less than three hundred and ten words a minute, while she never uses the space bar! Were she really a good operator she would be chewing gum and reading a novel, devoutly hoping that the head of the firm would break a leg on the way to the office.

In "Three Twins" there is a canoe that is supposed to be paddled across a stereopticon lake by beautiful maidens. The maidens in the case, being far removed from canoe life in daily practice, paddle this particular canoe after their own conception of how a canoe should be propelled. One waves her paddle as she would a fan, gracefully and with languor—for is not the audience watching? Another energetically thrusts her paddle into the water, while a third backs water so violently and erratically that, if it were a real canoe on a real lake, the logical sequence of events would lead quickly to a swimming match or a drowning event.—Henry E. Warner in the Bohemian Magazine for October.

ROYCROFT PHILOSOPHY

(By Fra Eibertus.)

We are traveling to the beautiful city of the ideal. We are aware that we shall never reach it—but the suburbs are very pleasant.

It is not fanaticism that opposes progress—it is simply inertia.

Thought heals the wear of existence, but it must be new thought.

The heroic man does not pose; he leaves that for the man who wishes to be thought heroic.

There are six requisites in every happy marriage. The first is faith, and the remaining five are confidence.

In explaining a theme to another it becomes luminous to ourselves.

Why not be a top-notch? A top-notch is simply an individual who works for the institution of which he is a part; not against it.

To lose your identity in the business is one of the penalties of working for a great institution.

All beauty is but a symbol of spirit.

A civil tongue and a deaf ear mean money in the bank.

You better be as fast now than a has-was, and as for a not-yet-but soon, why he is always one.

Environment counts for so little unless you help to make it.

The highest wisdom often consists in mere passivity.

We gain freedom by giving it, and he who bestows faith gets it back with interest.

Genius is a capacity for evading hard work.

A Two-tenth Century limited train on the Lake Shore railroad, near Chicago, ran off the rails onto the ties, on which it tumbled along for some minutes at the rate of 60 miles an hour. The passengers were badly frightened, and a rail, torn from its bed, pierced the dining car floor like a needle.

The school fair at Dallas has opened, and, as in the case of every fair in the state this year, is larger and better attended than ever before—no hard times in Oregon.

TO MAKE GENEROUS USE OF RECORDS

Lets Fine Phonograph Pieces Be Used for Public Entertainment.

Ed. Baker, a former Salem newspaper man, and now assistant foreman of the Spokesman-Review office at Spokane, is in the city for a visit with friends and relatives, and, while here, could not resist the temptation to dabble a bit in music, as has been his wont at every opportunity for years past.

He has with him a large number of phonograph records of musical selections by grand opera stars and other noted musicians, and will entertain all comers free of charge Saturday evening at the L. F. Savage music store on North Commercial street. The following program will be rendered:

- Il Trovatore—Thou Hast Sold Thyself—Trio. Giacomelli, M. Ieri Martineza-Ptiti.
- Mignon—Dost Thou Know the Land—Solo. Madame Huguet.
- Rigoletto—The Festa Morning—Duet. Bessie Abbott Mario Ancona.
- Lucia—Mad Scene—Solo. Madam Melba.
- Trovatore—The Vows We Pledged—Solo. Enrico Caruso.
- Rigoletto—Love Is the Sun—Duet. Alice Niel on Constantine.
- Rigoletto—Quartette. Caruso, Abbott, Homer, Scotti.
- Traviata—Is This the One—Solo. Madam Melba.
- Pearl Fishers—Duet—Enrico Caruso, Marlo Ancona.
- Lucia—Sextette. Sembrick, Caruso, Scotti, Journet, Severina Daddi.
- Rigoletto—Dearest Name—Solo. Mme. Luisa Tetriximi.
- Gioconda—Heaven and Ocean—Solo. Florenco Constantine.
- Don Pasquella—Quartette. Brambilla, Corsi, Scipioni, Corsi.
- Martha—Ah, So Pure—Solo. Enrico Caruso.

"Era of Good Feeling"—Politically.

These are happy days for citizens who, while nominally members of this or that party frequently like to "split a ticket," or vote for the other fellow occasionally, but are deterred from doing so by the false, even vicious, conviction that there is a sort of divinity hedging a political party which makes failure to vote its tickets "straight" from voting age to death an apostasy, an unpardonable sin. But now parties are so split up within themselves regarding the prominent political issues that one may vote either ticket or parts of both without being accused by his "inner consciousness," or by anybody, of being a "traitor to his party," a "turn coat" or an apostate. In fact, the political situation is now so peculiar that one cannot vote the straight ticket of either of the great parties without being "disloyal" to a large portion of his own party!

On the tariff question for instance self interest and not party is the dividing line. Doubtless the Republicans are more evenly divided between tariff reformers and standpaters than Democrats, but of the latter the beneficiaries of protection will vote with Republican beneficiaries, sinking party fidelity in self interest.

In the matter of securing bank deposits, while the leaders of both parties divide on party lines, the rank and file do not. An instance in point is furnished by the Republican state convention of North Dakota and Kansas, both of which declared for securing bank deposits, in direct opposition to their national leaders.

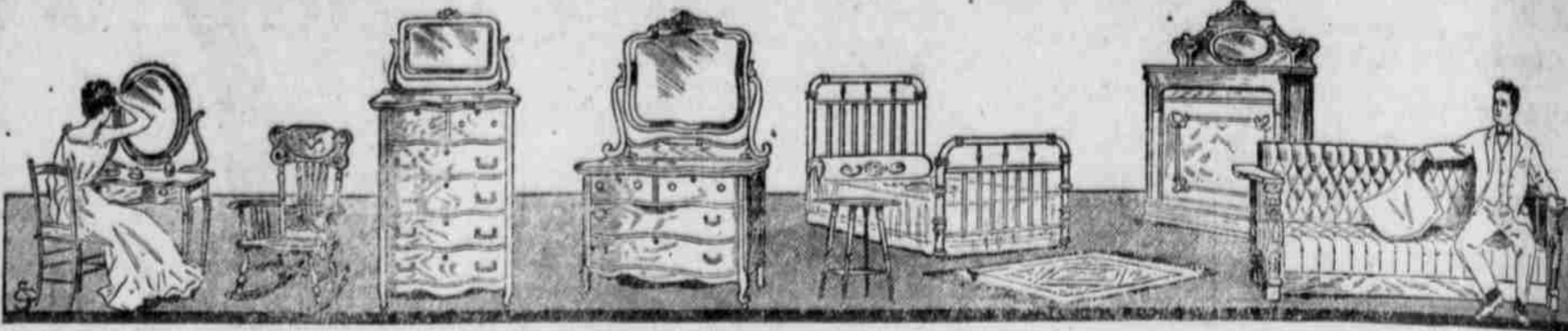
Another evidence of the party mix-up of the times is furnished by the recent national legislation on railroads, trusts and other important public questions; not one of the laws enacted was by a strict party vote, Republican and Democrats opposing their respective fellow partisans in every instance except when the vote was unanimous. Opposition to Roosevelt's policies has been divided between both of the old parties, through the most intense opposition has come from Republican leaders, like Aldrich, Foraker, Cannon et al., reinforced by nominal Democrats but supporters of what Mr. Roosevelt calls "predatory wealth."

The religious press is furnishing more evidence of the digestion of what has been termed non-political journals to rise superior to the fear of raising some reader's sensitive party-prejudice and discussing public questions from the standpoint of the nation's best interests rather than a party's supremacy. The Westminster, a leading Presbyterian paper, Philadelphia, throws off the trammels in an able article and says, among many other good things, "keep your eyes open for the man who says he never mixes his religion with politics." The Grand Rapids Beacon, also Presbyterian, the New York Christian Advocate, Methodist, and several others declare that one's religion is the very best thing to mix with one's politics, not particularly, but politics, now very generally regarded as something quite apart.

Farm, Stock & Home, which has ever aimed to be political but never partisan, says whose patriotism became an incident to what it considered advocacy of principles calculated to bring the greatest good to the greatest number, rejoices with exulting great joy over the political situation herewith referred to, for which President Roosevelt must be given the chief credit. From almost the first breath this paper drew, it has declaimed time out of mind, against the sin and danger of partisan politics, which has in the past, and will in the future, if again allowed to sway the elections of all other political parties, immerse the integrity of our nation in the mire of the selfish.

Of some parties and some states, we are all right and necessary. But politics to a party should be for a nation only; at any rates, party politics is commendable only when the party stands for principles in harmony with the honest, well-thought-out convictions of the voter. To be true to himself or his convictions is the voter's highest duty, and

EVERY PIECE OF FURNITURE FOR EVERY PART OF THE HOME



If you have not visited us for a few days you do not do yourself justice. We have many new things to show you.

THE HOUSEFURNISHING COMPANY, D. H. JAMES, Proprietor

WE SELL BRENLIN SHADES

THE MORALS OF THE UNATTACHED WOMAN

In the October American Magazine Professor W. I. Thomas writes the first of his new series of articles on women. The mass of material which Professor Thomas has revealed is bound to create a stir. On the morals of the unattached woman Professor Thomas says:

"As long as woman is comfortably cared for by her family or by marriage she is not likely to do anything rash; but an unattached woman has a tendency to become an adventurer—not so much on economic as on psychological grounds. Life is rarely so hard that a young woman cannot earn her bread; but she cannot always live and have the stimulation she craves. As long, however, as she remains with her people and is known to the whole community, she realizes that any infraction of its habit, say immorality or immorality, will ruin her standing and her chance of marriage, and bring her into confusion. Consequently, good behavior is a protective measure—instinctive, of course. But when she becomes detached from home and is removed not only from surveillance, but from the ordinary stimulation and interest afforded by social life and acquaintanceship, her restraints are likely to be relaxed.

"The professionally irregular class of women represents an extreme and unfortunate result of an incomplete and unreal relation to society. There are many sorts of natural dispositions among them—as many perhaps as will be found in any other occupation. Many women of fine natural character and disposition are drawn into an irregular life, but recover and settle down to regular modes of living. In this respect the adventurer is more fortunate than the criminal (that other great adventurous product), because the criminal labeled and his record follows him, making reformation difficult; while the in-and-out life of woman with references to what we call virtue is not officially noted and does not bring consequences so inevitable. But if you drive nature out at the door, she will come back through the window; and this interest is a greater stimulation, I believe, the dominant force in determining the choice—or, rather, the drift—of such a woman."

There was a man who went through life and found
The way both dark and hard—
Fate willed it so;
And facing much that others could not see,
He overcame much that they did not know.
Because he smiled, perhaps, but once a day,
"He is a pessimist," his friends would say.
Another man there was whose lines of life
Were cast in pleasant places; nor a care
He had. While others struggled helplessly,
The world to him was always bright and fair.
Because he smiled so much, men would insist
That he was just an ideal optimist.
Which, think you, of the two deserved
The greater credit? Whose side would you take?
The man who fought his way—and sometimes smiled,
Or he who smiled—but had no right to make?
—Jack Appleton.

The North Pacific Unitarian congress will meet at Hood River October 7 and 8.

FRAMERS OF THE SHERMAN LAW

The charge has frequently been made that the Sherman anti-trust law is an imperfect piece of legislation drawn up hastily without a thorough study of the problems involved. In an article in the October McClure's Burton J. Hendricks shows that this is not true. Of the framers of the measure he says:

"Nor were the framers of this law inexperienced legislators who hastily scrambled together a measure to meet certain political exigencies. The men chiefly responsible for the anti-trust law were John Sherman of Ohio, George F. Edmunds of Vermont, George F. Hoar of Massachusetts, George Gray of Delaware, and James S. George of Mississippi. Senator Spooner recently declared that no greater body of lawyers ever sat in congress; no one would venture to contend that there is any similar group of five men in Washington today. John Sherman has served almost continuously in congress since 1854; he had represented Ohio in the senate throughout the Civil war and the reconstruction period, displaying special talent in leading with questions of national finance; and, as secretary of the treasury in President Hayes' cabinet, had carried through with manly success the resumption of specie payments. George F. Edmunds was generally regarded as the greatest lawyer then in the senate. Starting his career in that body in 1866 he took an important part in framing the legislation of the reconstruction period. George F. Hoar had, by 1890, represented Massachusetts in the senate for 13 years; his great learning, his comprehensive knowledge of public questions, his independence, his genuine devotion to the best public interests had made him one of the most commanding figures in that body. George Gray of Delaware, a present judge of the United States circuit court, and for many years one of the most conservative forces in the Democratic party—the same George Gray upon whom many of Mr. Bryan's opponents hoped to unite a few months ago as the Democratic presidential nominee—was also recognized as one of the senate's greatest authorities on the constitution. Senator George had served for many years as chief justice of the supreme court of Mississippi, and was the author and compiler of many works on law which are still widely used."

A Hat Story.

Even conservative women now draw the hair away from their faces in huge rolls, and nobody attempts to deny the fact that she wears great quantities of false hair. It is now necessary for a woman's happiness that she wear a rat in her hair. Yet men do not admire the fashion. In a western city recently, in a penal institution for girls, there was much discontent and the superintendent saw mutiny ahead. He could not divine the cause, so he summoned to his aid a young juvenile court attaché—a girl who had been extraordinarily successful in her dealings with incorrigible girls. To her he told the situation and requested her to talk with the girls of the institution for a while and endeavor to learn in a roundabout way what was causing the trouble. A number of the girls were summoned to the reception room and she chatted with them amiably for a time, without mentioning the impending trouble or its possible cause. As she was about to leave, the superintendent entered and asked casually:

"Miss U., what do you think of my order forbidding the girls to wear rats in their hair?"

She laughed. "I think it hasn't been obeyed," she said, "as all these girls are wearing them."

"Impossible! I have had every rat burned!"

She called one of the girls to her and, parting her hair, showed the astonished superintendent a homemade rat—a black stocking twisted and pinned to the hair. The girls were stockinged, though the weather was cold. And this in a reformatory, where no man would see them

Better Goods for Cheaper Prices

Customers are surprised to see the pianos just received by Geo. C. Will, at the very low prices they can be purchased for. If you are thinking of getting a piano, come and see these nice pianos. You will easily see that high price for a piano is a thing of the past.

Geo. C. Will

121 S. Commercial St. Salem, Oregon

—except the superintendent, and he again peace and quietude reigned did not approve of rats. The juvenile where before an outbreak had been court lady advised him to let them imminent. Do women dress to please wear them—they might do worse the men?—Louise Cass Evans, in the things than to wear rats and once Bohemian for October.

EVERYTHING

Good in up-to-date and serviceable footwear

At a price that will suit you

444 State St. 442 Phone

"Leaders in up-to-date footwear."