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TODAY'S WEATHER, -Partly cloudy, with probably occasional showers: southerly winds.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, APRIL 4.

AN INESCAPABLE NECESSITY.

Rev. Frank E. Coulter's frank espousal of qualified socialism on Scriptural grounds may serve one useful purpose not in his mind at all, and that is to get people thinking about the undisguised socialism of Jesus and the Aposties, largely derived from earlier Hebrew teaching. The war upon insincerity and sham will some day compel choice between Christian denial of the infallibility of the teaching of Scripture on social topics on the one hand, and on the other hand Christian acceptance of communism.

Jesus was himself ignorant of the great institutions and establishments of complex civilization, and could not foresee our modern industrial development. Wealth and worldly power were to him unmitigated evils. There was nothing to be desired in the great men of this world, nothing to be admired in the sublimest creations of human art and energy. The poor were to be rewarded because they were poor, and the rich cast out because they were The one thing yet needful in the blameless young man whom Jesus loved for his character was that he sell all he had and give to the poor. Upon this basis were reared the communistic unities of the apostolic church, thrifty Antioch to thriftless Jerusalem,

nearly all of original Christian doctrine, was but an extension of ancient to explain Jesus by heathen philosoediately preceding time are them through the more common oral he drew his theology and ethical code from the books of the Hebrews, notably sundry times and by divers authorities States Government at Concord. rejected as apochryphal. The empti-Psalms, one burden of the prophets was

warrant. We cannot subscribe today to the doctrine that the rich man is condemned by his wealth; we must find money. We cannot blindly apotheosize gather evidence as to the justifiable or mit tamely to his utmost exactions. If him, the while having locked our cloak out of his reach. We cannot sell all soon all be poor together with no goods anywhere to sell.

coals of fire upon his head.

The other way of escaping the dilemma is to claim for the teachings of Jesus that they are not socialistic, and not accepted, as was that of General this is as impossible as the other. The Butler, who voted for Jeff Davis at the socialism of the New Testament is incidental, because Jesus concerned himself mainly not with conventions, but cougness of the individual, through the repentant heart and through works for repentance meet. His references to the cial fabric are small, therefore, in bulk, but they are cone the less unmistakable, and reveal his pure and gentle nature as revolting from all the fabrics of society and government, simply be cause he did not comprehend them, any his tent through Canaan, or Jeremiah, bewailing that his people should wax fut and prosper,

If Jesus was infallible in his every ulterance, there is no escape from com-

munism. organ, abject in its toadyism, is in deep comian "has persistently ridiculed and belittled President McKinley." The

but never has belittled him. Yet

If it had both ridiculed and be-

Salem, desiring to testify its thanks for past favors and to signify its hopes for more, may make salaams before the President's sacred majesty if it wishes to; but it needn't expect like abasement in others. The country has a proper estimate of President McKinley. He is an amiable man, of good intentions, but without firmness of purpose, or resolution to pursue a "plain duty" when he sees it. He is governed by an extremely narrow and self-seek-ing political ring, led by Senator Hanna. He yields always to the "pull" of political gangs, as witness his recent appointment of a lot of decayed, rejected politicians to the directorate of the St. Louis Exposition. In affairs large and small he is but clay in the hands of the potter. The people knew this well enough last year; but they would have elected anybody against Bryan and Bryanism. What the country really thinks of McKinley and the course of his Administration will be ascertained so soon as the Democratic party shall abandon its dangerous errors-if it ever do.

THE TENACITY OF POLITICAL HATE

The Massachusetts Legislature reently passed a bill by a rising and unanimous vote appropriating \$25,000 for a statue of General William F. Bartlett, General Bartlett, when leading his regiment, the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, in the assault on Port Hudson, lost his leg. As soon as he had recovered from his wound he returned to service and was made a Brigadier-General for gallantry in action, June 20, 1864. He was mustered out in July, 1886, and soon came into public notice as one of the first Union veterans to insist with Governor Andrew that any scheme of reconstruction that did not place the rehabilitation of the South in the hands of its natural leaders, the leading soldiers and statesmen of the Confederacy, would prove a failure. General Bartlett did not survive the war many years, but to the day of his death was opposed to the reconstruction scheme of Thad Stevens and Charles Sumner, which endowed the negro with the suffrage. His gallantry endeared him to the people of his state, and his liberal political policy toward the South made his memory popular with the Democracy, so that it was easy to persuade nied or explained away, show that out significance whatever. The university the Legislature to vote a statue in his of thirty grain vessels of a net register

The Connecticut Senate the other day

rington, on the condition that the town of Torrington acquire the ancestral Brown homestead and make it public ground. On the same day that the \$25,000 for a statue to General Bartlett to pass a bill appropriating \$5000 for statue of ex-President Franklin Pierce, notwithstanding the fact that Pierce was a brave soldier in the Mexican War, was Speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives before he was five years out of college, and before he was 30 years old was a member of Congress. He was a United States Senator when he had barely reached the constitutional age for admission to that body. After he had, for family reasons, resigned from the Senate, the Senatorship was again offered to him and refused. He declined which suffered inevitable collapse in the Governorship of his state; he despile of heroic contributions sent from clined the offer of the Attorney-Generalship in the Cabinet of President Polk. His father had been a distinguished Christian communism, however, like officer in the War of the Revolution. and General Pierce's gallant service Hebrew ideas. The fanciful attempts in Mexico with General Scott was worthy of his sire. When he was nomphers and even Hebrew teachers of his | inated for President in 1852, General excluded by the plain fact that his phil- cate at the New Hampshire bar, osophy of life is drawn from the ancient He was a very kind-hearted, lovable Hebrew writings, in which his match- man, of most charming graciousness less religious nature had been steeped, and courtesy of manner, that made him Whether he read the books or imbibed universally popular personally with all who met him. His personal integrity method of the East, it is certain that was above suspicion, and yet the Legislature of the state of his birth, where he lived and died, has refused an apthe book of Enoch, and including both | propriation of \$5000 for a statue to be writings canonical and those at placed on land owned by the United

The personal memory of Genera ness of sacrifices and the necessity of Pierce is most attractive, for his kindheart repentance were told in the ness of heart was such that he never spoke harshly of his fellow-men, and the blessedness of the poor, the first | could refuse no request whose denial or true Isalah preached the New Tes- he thought would give pain to the petitament gospel, and in the old book of tioner; but the public policy with which Proverbs were found the very words | President Pierce became identified from used in Paul's great encyclical about | 1854 to 1857 was so infamous that the feeding your enemy and thus heaping sons and grandsons of his old friends and fellow-citizens will not vote him There are two ways of avoiding the a cheap statue of honor. In that great logical dilemma which Mr. Coulter un. crisis of the battle against the extenslon of slavery this kind-hearted, way is to say that Christian socialism | sweet-tempered man placed himself all is unobjectionable. For this there is no his days on the side of slavery. The South could always count on Franklin Pierce before the Mexican War, during the Civil War and to the day of his out how justly or unjustly he made his death. Of no other New England born and bred statesman can it be said that the poor because he is poor. We must from the first to the last hour of his political life he was as devoted a parunworthy sources of his poverty. If a tisan of the old pro-slavery propaganda man suce us at the law, we cannot sub. as were Calhoun, Yancey, Toombs or Jeff Davis. The only New England he takes our coat we must up and at | man who approached Pierce in his pro-slavery zeal was his Mexican War comrade, General Caleb Cushing, but our goods to feed the poor, or we should Cushing started out an anti-slavery man, and while he was afterwards a bitter pro-slavery partisan, he offered his services to the Union in 1861 and fact that the United States made it it was not his fault that his sword was Charleston convention of 1860.

But Franklin Pierce was in correspondence with the secession conspirawith the soul itself. He aimed at right. | tors up to the outbreak of the war. He did not, like Cushing and Butler, lift his voice for the Union after the firing on Sumter, but he was a venomous cop. perhead during the war, and when he died in 1869 he was still odious to his fellow-citizens. He was a better man than either Cushing or Butler, neither of whom had a particle of political honor or honesty, and yet from being more than Jacob did, wandering with the most popular citizen of his state he | termaster Departments at Manila simbecame the most odlous, because he would not change his coat or cheer for the North when his heart was sincerely with the South The late E. J. Phelps. Minister to England, made the same tices in the Department of the Mississacrifice for his opinions, but he survived the Civil War thirty-five years, graduate of West Point, was tried be-The Salem Statesman, loyal partisan and ten years before his death was glad to confess that he was wrong in 1861 distress because, as it alleges, The Ore- and that the war for the Union was these frauds. He was at least incomentitled to his sympathy and respect, But President Pierce died in 1869, when Oregonian has often criticised President | the bitterness of the reconstruction batlinley, may at times have ridiculed | tie had not yet been exhausted. The

Administration precipitated.

MORE THAN ONE ARGUMENT. The Seattle Post-Intelligencer is still floundering around in a maze of misrepresentation which it uses in lieu of facts in an effort to create a sentiment favorable to the gigantic shipping subsidy graft. The Post-Intelligender charges The Oregonian with inconsistency, because this paper, a week ago, advocated the repeal of the obsolete navigation laws, which prevent American citizens from buying ships in the same markets that are open to the Germans and other nations, and subsequently showed that America could build ships cheaper than any other nation. There is not the slightest inconsistency in the statements, and The Oregonian could print a new and excellent reason every day in the week showing why the producers of this country should not be held up by Rockefeller, Hanna, Griscom and other millionaire shipowners, who are the chief and only beneficiaries to profit by this \$180,000,000 steal

The Post-Intelligencer accuses The Oregonian of manufacturing facts, and yet it neglects to answer or refute these facts. The density of the ignorance displayed by the Post-Intelligencer is shown in its statement that the Liverpool Shipowners' Association (whatever that may be) "dictates rates for ocean carrying and has the wheatgrowers of going on in Russia cannot be clearly the Pacific under tribute to the amount understood. Nothing that goes on there of millions annually." But the fact is ever gets out to the world in its full that out of 102 cargoes of wheat cleared truth." On this statement the New from Portland since the opening of the present season but 57 were cleared un- ing conditions in Russia are very simder the British flag, the Germans, llar to those which prevailed in Ger-French, Italians, Dutch, Danes and many shortly after the inauguration of Norwegians securing the profits on handling the remaining 45 cargoes.

A week ago the Post-Intelligencer the merchant marine. Now it accuses. cause this paper stated that free ships had made Germany a power on the both Seattle and Portland are interestland, thirteen of 25,489 tons fly the Gerapproved an appropriation of \$1000 for man flag, while but fifteen of 26,718 a monument to John Brown in Tor- tons fly the British flag. By far the most interesting feature of the showing, however, lies in the fact that nine of the largest of the German ships were craft which formerly sailed un-Massachusetts Legislature appropriated der the British flag, and were taken over under the generous free-ship laws the New Hampshire Legislature refused of Germany to add glory to the German flag and wealth to their German owners.

These ships do not draw one penny of a subsidy from the German Government. Why was America shut out remarkable intuition for dramatic sucof the market when these ships were for sale? They have been carrying Oregon and Washington wheat to Europe since they were first built, and why should not they be given the right to

register at Seattle or Portland? There is another matter which also oncerns the constituents of the Post-Intelligencer, and that is that it requires the product of nearly 100 wheat farms to fill a vessel like the German bark Henriette, which is now headed for Portland. These 100 wheat farmers are in the business of raising cargoes, the one owner of the Henriette is in the business of carrying them to market. Is it just that one man should be paid a subsidy in a favored line of industry while it is withheld from the 100 others Pierce was the most brilliant jury advoto own ships?

In conclusion the Post-Intelligencer says: "The truth is that The Oregonian knows little about the shipping business, and cares less." Portland has dispatched 102 grain ships the present season, and Seattle has dispatched four within the same period. From these figures it is quite natural to suppose that The Oregonian would not have as excellent opportunities for keeping in touch with shipping as are enjoyed by the Post-Intelligencer. The bureau of promotion which is maintained in consupply the Post-Intelligencer with some making a sorry mess of its attempts to manufacture arguments for use out nearly every one is in close touch with

shipping. Having renounced allegiance to the revolutionary government of the Philippine Islands and sworn allegiance to the United States Government, Aguinaldo is now in a position where he can be of great service in procuring complete pacification of Luzon. If he plays fair, he is likely to be appointed to a position of responsible authority, like that of a provincial Governor. If he does not play fair, he has by his own act made himself liable to very severe punishment. The chances are that he will respect his oath. He does not want to be exiled to Guam or the Samoan Islands, and he would enjoy the dignity of a provincial Governorship in Luzon under the authority of the United States. The action of Aguinaldo will be influential in persuading the outstanding insurgents to submit, and the easy for him to make his peace when it was in our power to have deported him to Guam or the Samoan Islands will conciliate his followers and convince them that our Government is disposed to a policy of clemency and conciliation the moment that armed resistance to its authority has ceased. Mabini, the brains of the insurrection, was deported to Guam because he persisted in being an "irreconcilable"; Aguinaldo knew his fate and did not wish to share it, so he decided to take the oath

The reports that frauds have been detected in the Commissary and Quarply prove that our latest war is no exception to our wars in the past or those of modern Europe. In our Civil War of 1861-65 there were fraudulent pracsippi. General Justus McKinstry, a fore a military commission at St. Louis and lost his commission because of petent, and was believed to have guilty knowledge of the swindle. There were hundreds of minor officers of the Commissary and Quartermaster Departrefusal of New Hampshire to honor ments who were tried and dismissed Pierce's memory shows how deep and from the service during the Civil War, ed him? An organ like the one at | tenacious yet is the recollection of his | and a good many Quartermasters and | savage liberty.

conspicuous pro-slavery attitude when Commissaries were not then who cught President and during the Civil War his to have been, for they entered the servce bankrupt and left it very rich men. There were frauds practiced upon the Government in the Revolutionary War: in the War of 1812-14, and in the Mexican War. In the army of the first Na- from different sources agree exactly, but poleon fraudulent Quartermasters and all point to a higher total than was an-Commissaries were so common that Na-ticipated. If the following figures are poleon on one occasion ordered the exe-not corrected sufficiently, the Journal cution of a Commissary who had sold will be glad to make any further addi-150,000 bottles of wine intended for the tions or subtractions. rank and file, and pocketed the money. saries were so common in Wellington's to ascertain the total appropriations made army in the War of the Spanish Penin- by the late Legislature. That writer has sula that he was obliged to shoot them some reputation for accuracy, industry by sentence of drumhead court-martial. by sentence of drumhead court-martial.

on an official compilation made in the office of the Secretary of State. frauds practiced upon the British Army were so enormous that their exposure contributed to the fail of the Ministry. There have been frauds practiced upon the British Army in South Africa in the matter of shoes and clothing quite as flagrant as any that were perpetrated upon the soldiers of our Union Army. There is nothing surprising in the existence of such frauds; they are sure istence of such frauds; they are sure Schools and are given at \$215,618 51. The to occur, and their existence is no indictment of our civil and military authorities so long as the guilty are follows, and they have not been chalpromptly brought to trial and given exemplary punishment.

George Kennan, who knows Russia as well as any man can know it, indicates the value of the news and rumors from Russia when he says: "What is York Evening Post remarks: "Existthe policy of reaction by the Congress of Vienna, and which continued during the long struggle for German unity. A was anxious for the Government to fol- state of things like that in Germany low Germany's plans for upbuilding before 1850 and in Russia at present could never exist in a country pos-The Oregonian of distorting facts be- sessing a definite political organization, with recognized organs for the expression of public opinion. Only under the ocean. The Oregonian yesterday print- influence of German particularism or ed some facts regarding Germany's Russian autocracy would such an outgrowth in the particular trade in which let for popular feeling be necessary, or the crude and rather aimless agita ed. These facts, which cannot be de- tion of the students have any political disturbances are merely representative of 55,000 tons en route or listed for Port- of the general spirit of unrest which more and more pervades the intelligent classes in Russia, and must be expected to increase as industry develops and the conservative policy breaks down."

> The death of D'Oyly Carte removes the second one of the brilliant trio that has given the world the sprightliest comic operas our stage has known. To Englishmen the name of the dead impressario is inseparably associated with the Gilbert-Sullivan operas, even back to the time of the "Trial by Jury," some twenty-four years ago. D'Oyly Carte's cess led him to associate himself with those arch merrymakers, even before the public had recognized the full scope of their talents. Nature had given him a bold and venturesome spirit, and it was this that led him to conceive one of the most audacious financial projects of the nineteenth century; for he was the creator and builder of the famous Savoy Theater, in London. Twenty years ago the idea of establishing a home for comic opera-even Gilbertthe enormous profits that have accrued from it have fully justified his faith in the project. Among the many innovations introduced into this new taber- or for evil, are with us to stay. nacle of dramatic art may be mentioned one in particular. At his suggestion it was furnished with 1200 incandescent lights. This is said to be the first at- of Israel" points out that the prophets, tempt to light a public building entire- notably, Jeremiah, were anarchists, the greatest of modern impressarios.

The whole country will rejoice in the appointment by the President of Calvin T. Titus as cadet at large to West Point. The term "at large" never before had so wide a significance in this taking the cause, before all, of strict connection, the appointee having been justice and the happiness of the majority, nection with the subsidy graft should connection, the appointee having been called to the acceptance of the place arguments in favor of the bill. It is from far Manila, to which place he returned after having been the first to scale the walls of Pekin last Summer here on the shores of the Pacific, where to the rescue of his imprisoned countrymen. It may be hoped that the Dockerys of the Military Academy will not consider it incumbent upon them to sional committee of inquiry into West Point hazing practices last Fall, "His place" is among manly youth, not among cowards; but this will only serve to expose him to the persecutions of the latter, if the programme as rendered against MacArthur, Booz and others is carried out after his entrance.

None are so blind as those who will not see. For example:

Portland, Or., April 3.-(To the Editor.)-Referring to your editorial in Tuesday's issue, if you have no objection will you kindly publish the list of names of firms signing the in favor of open gambling in this city, and greatly oblige, ONE OF YOUR SUBSCRIBERS.

(Inclosed:) Portland, Or., April 3, 1901.—Editor Orego-nian—Dear Sir: I inclose herewith a request, but do not wish my name published in connec-

tion with it. Respectfully yours, The correspondent, who is a business man himself, evidently cannot see any tate to have their requests concerning gambling signed in the papers. Yet he wants his own withheld. Comment is

unnecessary. A Republican awakening in Montana as shown by the results of the municipal elections in Butte, Missoula, Helena and Anaconda, as against the fact that the state went Democratic a few months ago, both in the National and state elections, is suggestive of the means used to compass the latter result. The stakes the Democrats played for last November included two United States Senators, and the money put up by at least one candidate made the game

worth while. The New York World asks: "Does not Aguinaldo a prisoner bring home

OVER TWO MILLIONS. Another Statement as to Legislative Appropriations.

Salem Journal. How much did the late Legislature appropriate? So far no two sets of figures

The Journal reprints the efforts of the and fairness. His statements are based The Journal has presented figures from different authorities and does not con-

sider any of them final or complete, but all taken together come constantly nearer the truth. The Oregonian totals, based on Secretary Dunbar's figures, are not matter of shoes and clothing quite as entirely satisfactory and do not work out

Journal on March 13 published the educa-tional donations of this Legislature as lenged;

Total for higher education...\$335,229 52 This is \$120,611 01 more than The Oregonian. Now, how will the totals stand, according to The Oregonian's figures? Oregonian and Secretary of State total \$1,792.941 88
Scalp bountles 115,000 00
Educational Commission 120,611 61
Fish hatcheries, reappropriated 10,844 00

It is claimed that the Soldier's Home got two appropriations of \$24,000, when only one was intended. Deduct this and the total money appropriations of the last Legislature stands at \$2,015,396 89.

AN INNOVATION, INDEED. Yet Every Advance in Our History Has Been Innovation.

Louisville Courier-Journal. Let us say at once that the scheme of occupying a territory remote from our borders, of subduing a people alien to our character and institutions and of undertaking a system of Colonial Government over this territory and these peoples without their consent-and apparently in opposition to their will-is not merely a serious innovation upon the original plan embodied by the Constitution of the United States, and contemplated by the authors of that Constitution, but that it is repugnant to the prudent counsels delivered by the wisest of our older states-men, to say nothing about the teaching of history.

But, considering the developments of a hundred years of modern progress, the influence of modern invention upon con-temporary civilization and the operations of modern thought upon the nations of Christendom, is it a greater departure than was made by our forefathers when they first came over to America and vanquished and robbed the Indians, and their progeny when they set up along the Atlantic seaboard a bucolic republic founded in popular sovereignty, yet maintaining the institution of African slavery? God moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform. What was his all-wise purpose? We know not. But there we were and there we are; and nothing is surer in the future than that we shall be there a century hence unless some home for comic opera—even Gilbert-Sullivan opera—might well be regarded us out. Instead, therefore, of discussing as the wildest of Utopian schemes. Yet the abstraction of imperialism, illustrated by the rights and wrongs of the Philippines, we were more profitably en-gaged in considering how we may best administer possessions, which, for good

Rennn on Christian Socia Renan in his "History of the People ly by electricity. In business shrewd- declaimed perpetually against the rich, ness, in dramatic instinct, in tact and against social inequality, against comin splendid confidence in his own pow- merce, trade and industry and national ers, D'Oyly Carte must rank as one of progress of every kind. Renan concluded

his review with the following opinion: "The movement of the world is the resultant of two forces: Liberalism on one side; socialism on the other; liberalism of Greek origin and socialism of Hebrew; liberalism urging the greatest attainable human development; socialism often injured in reality the requirements

of civilization and the state."

Almsgiving, improvidence, communism and contempt for riches are constantly taught in the New Testament. The socialistic teachings of the Old and New Testament have established forces that threaten to push liberty one side to make way for anarchy or to supplant indiconsider it incumbent upon them to vidual philanthropy with organized pateach young Titus "his place" by means detailed by them before the Congression of quoting the statement that it is almost impossible for the rich man to be just or to enter the kingdom of heaven, thus using it to point the moral and adorn the tale of every insurrection of the lawless classes against the law, order and peace of civilization. This is in substance Renan's view, which he further illustrates by pointing out that in the Middle Ages the prophets, interpreted by St. Jerome, were used to frighten the rich and powerful and to hinder in the interest of the poor or pretended poor, all industrial, socialistic and national development prophetism emphasized the protests of the poor.

Not the Monroe Doctrine.

New York Evening Post. It is not sufficient to say, as Mr. Cleve-land does, that his Venezuelan policy "has established the Monroe doctrine on lasting foundations in the eyes of the world." The late E. J. Phelps, who was a great lawyer and a warm personal friend of Mr. Cleveland, whose Minister to Eng-land he had been, took occasion to show in a public lecture, some time after the excitement had passed away, that the Monroe doctrine had nothing to do with reason why business men should hesi- the matter, that Mr. Cleveland had wholly misconceived it, and that his course in the Venezuelan matter was as unjustifiable in the eye of public law as it was indefensible in morals. It is from no desire to reopen that controversy that we call attention to what has been said on the other side by a man whose patriotism was equal to Mr. Cleveland's, and whose equipment as a lawyer was su-

New York Times, Remembering that Australia has 2,973,000

quare miles of area as against our 3,603,. 900, but only 4,000,000 inhabitants to our 76,000,000, we can better realize what a stride those 4,000,000 people have made in every modern way. It is only about 50 years since Australia ceased to be a convict colony; since then, even with a soil of which two-thirds is a desert, it can now furnish the world with one-fourth of its wool in quantity and one-third of it never have been much concerned in people and \$150,000,000 of revenue, and office and this country about the preservation of this country about the preservation of highest average in the world.

| 100,000,000 of revenue and office forefather in a village tradition, nor be a pair of wings has pined. Work some "con game" on St. Peter-with his forgot.

AMUSEMENTS.

The complete breakdown of Mauric Barrymore, who is now confined in a New York madhouse, is no less of a shock to the many theatergoers who have long been accustomed to look upon him as one of the foremost American actors, than to the members of his profession who were his warm preparal friends. Mr who were his warm personal friends. Mr Barrymore has been seen in Portland a number of times, his last appearence here being as Captain Davenport, in Augusta Thomas' "Alabama." A man of essentially artistic temperment, he took up the stage as he did painting or literature, Thieving Quartermasters and Commis- Salem correspondent of The Oregonian and made it an accomplishment. He brought to it great talent, which, how-



Maurice Barrymore.

it been directed in any other channel, and success was a matter of course. his success was a matter of course. While he played a wide variety of characters in his long career, he never did anything really great, his most marked success being achieved as leading man in the support of actors of great genius. Mr. Barrymore was a man of wide culture, of fine tastes, and brilliant wit, many proach, and his presonality was such as to make friends of all with whom he came in contact. It is a matter of very serious regret that no hopes can be entertained for his recovery.

Long on Preachers.

There has been a surfeit of clergymen on the Portland stage of late. After through three impossible acts of "The Christian," "The Village Parson" read melodramatic lines in a deep bass voice from the stage at Cordray's. Then Danie Sully, as "The Parish Priest" amused several undeservedly small houses with his humorous philosophy, and last night "The Little Minister" delivered his "last ly." The stage, like everything else, is subject to epidemics, and the last onappears to be parsonitis. However in none of the plays is the clergym However travestied, and his translations to the in side of the footlights has given no cause of offense either to his profession or his parishoners. Goodwin's Newest Ambition.

Nat Goodwin, who is determined to rob the stage of a good comedian in order that the world may have a chance to judge of the merits of a new interpreter of Shakespearean roles, has gone so far in his plans to play Shylock, as to have himself photographed in the part. Heretofore Mr. Goodwin's announcement that he was to leave comedy, has been regarded as a joke, but he has finally convinced the skeptics of the sincerity of his intentions. Of course all comedians imagine that they are designed by nature for tragedy, and it requires a series of bitter lessons to teach most of them their error. Whether Mr. Goodwin is one of the mistaken or not remains to be seen.

Portland Girl Doing Well. A newspaper clipping is going the rounds to the effect that Margaret Mayo', who has a place in the cast of "Arizona this season, is the youngest daughter of Frank Mayo, Margaret Mayo is in reality Miss Lily Slatten, of Portland, who elected to become an actress several years ago, and who has achieved considerable dis-tinction on the stage. Miss Slatten was for a number of years a pupil in the high school here, and has many friends and acquaintances in Portland who will be pleased to learn that she is so well placed.

Dramatic Notes.

Helene Odilon, the famous German of the season, under the management or 50. of Kirke Le Shelle.

Viola Allen is to close her New York season in "In the Palace of the King" about the last of April, and will play for four weeks more on the road.

Richard Mansfield gave good advice to the graduating class of the Empire Thea-ter School of Acting in New York last week. He advised the young women not to nose off the stage, and the young men to wear their hair short, as ordinary con-ventions demand. He also spoke of patriotism on the stage, and in favor of a National theater.

Our Inveterate Office-Holders.

New York Evening Post.

There are some odd things about our inveterate office-holders by appointment They constitute as we have said, a polit ical class as firmly fastened upon the public treasury as if they were glued there by law. Yet they are the very men who are filled with noble rage at the thought of a public service to which entrance may be had by merit, and in which there shall be fixity of tenure. That is the frightful bete noir of "a permanent office-holding class," and it terrifles no one so much as our permanent office-holders. You will hear a man who has, by favor or in-trigue, lived at the public crib from his youth up describe with moving eloquence the danger to the Republic which lies in a class of public servants who may hold office during good behavior. This is slightly comic, but it is enough to move an anchorite to laughter, to hear these same chronic office-seekers gravely rebuke the Cubans for wanting office. That, they sagely explain, is the great peril of giv-ing Cuba independence. Her public men want office, think of that! Her constitu-tional convention contains politicians; Yea, and ex-Generals, men who never did a stroke of honest work, and hope to live out of politics. Clearly, this will never do. Such fondness for office as the Cubans display would be the ruln of any reexcept one like our own, great and strong and beautiful by patriots of the kind we have been considering, all whose thoughts are of office.

Providence Journal.

He is merely a crafty young man who has eluded his pursuers a long time, a self-ambitious and vainglorious fellow of slight military ability who wished to pose as the head of an opera-bouffe republic and has now been folled in his designs. With his capture begins a new period of peace and happiness in the Philippines. Civil government will be granted at once so far as the inhabitants show them-selves prepared for it. A greater measure of freedom will be vouchsafed them than they could have obtained from Aguinaldo's hands. In time they will come to see that the failure of his hopes involved for them the best political destiny that could be provided.

Becoming Tired.

Florida Times-Union, Democratic. While we admire Mr. Bryan and fought his battles humbly in this isolated part of not Aguinaldo a prisoner bring home freshly to the American people the bilstering truth that for the first time in their history they are called upon to rejoice at the discomfiture of a man and a people fighting for liberty?" We \$450,000,000 of revenue she puts her 4,000,000 note on its pages, nor even sleep as a people and \$150,000,000 of revenue, and of- forefather in a village tradition, nor be a pair of wings has pined.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

There are rumors of a war in South

The news from Kansas indicates that

the state has outlived Mrs. Nation,

April is attending to the unfinished busness of her immediate predecessor,

The early bird catches the grip, if ha happens to live in this neighborhood

Carter Harrison seems to be about the kind of Mayor Chicago wants, after all, Aguinaldo seems to be playing for a Brigadier-General's commission for him-

The cabloid of "anti-imperialists" still refuse sternly to approve the capture of Aguinaldo.

Atkinson has not yet applied for a Filipine dictatorship, but he still has plenty of time.

Our old friend, the deficiency in precipitation, is in danger of turning up in the death column.

A prominent actor complains that actors do not eat propely on the stage. Why give them knives, anyway,

Perhaps if the Sultan of Turkey were to give a church fair he could raise enough money to pay that little bill.

Twill soon he necessary To stock the bankers' tills, For trust magnates' convenience, With billion dollar bills.

One of the first things that should be taught the benighted heathen is the duty of offering up prayers for Hon. Mark Twain.

The man who predicts the June flood hasn't been heard from yet, but don't think for a minute he has gone out of

business. Sixto Lopez says he is anxious to see Aguinaldo, Possibly wants to learn if his chief has become sufficiently versatile

to look like all the photographs lately printed. Song of Dewet.

I come from some place, here or there, I leave no track behind me, The British seek me everywhere

But none of them can find me I sally forth at break of day And capture half an army, Then, like a shade, I fade away. Before they see or harm me.

To keep things humming for the for s always my endeavor; The Britishers may come or go

I make a sudden night attack Upon J. Bull's position, And o'er the velt I hurry back, With tone of ammunition.

But I go on forever.

In vain an ammunition train.
Puts efforts forth to shake me, And expeditions seek in vain To take or overtake me.

I drop upon a camp at night, And scatter consternation, And putting all the mules to flight, Retreat in great elation.

Each new man sent to capture me I soon succeed in trapping. And when I get him collared he Admits I caught him napping.

To trick and hadger every for Is always my endeavor; John Bull's commanders come and go, Hut I go on forever.

Quite Like Home.

Havana Post, March 21. An old-fashioned fight over the spots of politics seems to be going on in the city government of Havana. The National party, whose members are at pres-ent in the crib, does not propose to allow the Republicans, who at present happen to be drawing salaries from the city, to continue to do so any longer. They are to be bounced to make room for the friends of the Aldermen of the National party. This is like old times at home, party. A contemporary said recently that there uctress, is to appear in this country.

Frank Daniels, with the entire "Ameer" where, in the most reckless days of Span-Company, will go to London at the close | ish rule, there were not more than 30

Wheeler on Funston.

Kansas City Star. General Wheeler, as might have been expected makes no mistake as to the character of Frederick Funston, and the merit of his recent achievement. The old cavalry leader, himself an intropid fighter, declares that he has never known anyone so fond of venture as General Funston is. The Aguinaldo expedition was thor-oughly characteristic of the Kansan. It was not a spectacular exploit undertaken for the fame it might bring. It was more in the nature of a darting undertaking en-tered upon for the good it might do and the excitement it would afford.

William the Adviser.

New York Evening Sun.
It is rather peculiar to find the Kalser telling his guards what they ought to do should stormy times like those of "Forty-eight" once more be seen in Berlin. The monarch new known as "William the Great" was more than half inclined to be the seen than the first than the country of the seen than the seen that the seen than the se abdicate then through sheer discourage-ment. William II would hardly feel like following that example at any rate. Have not his troops got a new barracks near

Magnetism for Aguinaldo.

New York Journal. Let him be brought across the confinent and allowed to see the power, the greatness and the good will of the country that offers him a share in its mighty inheritance. Then let him be taken to Washington, and there let President Mc-Kinley exert upon him some of those magnetic attractions that disarmed Demo cratic opposition in the last session of

Axes to Grind.

Battimore World.
This world is filled with people, from the cabin this world is filled with people, from the cabla to the throne,
Who are full of deep-laid schemes and little plan-lets of their own,
And the more you get among them the oftener you will find
That nearly everybody has "a little ax to grind."

There's the young girl in society, who'll treat you awfully well; She'll make you think she's yours alone, your head she'll badly swell; She's using you to spite another and somebody

most unkind: She will give to you the throw-down when she has no ax to grind.

Take, for instance, politicians of a party that's in power, They will awear they are your truest friends and jolly you by the hour; Their friendship ends with the election, and

you'll very quickly find 'Twus your vote, not you, they wunted-with their little ax to grind. The baby of your neighbor climbs up upon She laughs as she caresses you as loving as

can be; It's the penny she is after, and not the love that fills her mind; She is just like all the others-with her little ax to grind.

And when our lives have ended, and our souls to heaven have flown; When we stand beside the pearly gates of als-baster stone;