The Oregonian.

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TODAY'S WEATHER-Cloudy, with occasional rains; southerly winds, possibly become ing heisk and gusty. YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum ten erature, 54; minimum temperature, 48; pre-

cipitation, 0.04 inch.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, NOV. 28.

"IT WILL GO."

Citizens of Portland during the past three days have pursued with fine spirit the work of getting the stock subscribed for the Lewis and Clark Centennial. Upon the progress that has been made there is every reason for congratulation. The greater part of the sum of \$300,000 has been subscribed already, and the remainder is in sight. By the time the various committees that have the canvass in hand shall have completed the work that they have hid out the whole sum, and much more, will have been secured.

There are many sources from which large subscriptions are expected which it has not yet been possible to reach. Corporations are slow, since their boards of directors must be consulted, and the control of few of the great corporations is in Portland. It will take a considerable time to hear definitely from all of them. But the people of Portland are responding with an alacrity and earnestness that assure the success of the undertaking.

There are few who refuse; but there are many who promise subscriptions, yet request a little time for consultation with others interested with themselves. On the part of those whose possessions are but moderate or small there has been a general and generous response; and from this class large numbers of subscriptions are still to come. The canvassing committees have, as yet in no case, completed the work assigned to them; but enough has been accomplished to afford assurance that the subscriptions proposed will be se-

The co stry may depend upon it tha attempted, and that the Lewis and Clark Centennial will be properly celebrated at Portland in the year 1905. Portland is going to ask the co-operation and support of the country in this undertaking, and there is assurance that it will be given. The City of Portand, as a municipality, will help; the State of Oregon will belp; her neighbor states will present fine exhibits here, and the General Government will be expected to make an exhibit, in the line of Oriental industry, art and commerce as well as in our National history and development. At this centennial we shall celebrate one of the chief events in the history of the expansion and growth of the United States. We can make it a thing of local interest by not forgetting its historical significance,

Meanwhile, let citizens of Portland congratulate each other on the fine spirit shown in subscribing to this fund, and on the splendid progress made in this first stage of a great undertaking. The capital stock should be increased from \$300,000 to \$500,000, and there can now be no doubt that the additional ttock will be subscribed. Portland has raised \$300,000 in two days—a thing without precedent in her history though the canvass is not yet nearly completed. We can get the \$500,000, and the ald besides of the City of Portland in purchase and improvement of grounds, which can be used afterward as a park; and the State of Oregon will make a fine exhibit. But there must be no excess; we must keep within our means; there must be conservative management throughout.

We shall attempt no imitation of the Buffalo or the St. Louis Exposition. That would be madness. But we can have an excellent and useful celebration and exposition-an occasion that will bring out the historical significance of the expansion of the United States cross the continent to the Pacific Ocean, and set forth to the people of the whole country the resources and advantages of these Pacific Northwest States, hitherto little known. The Centennial will "go," and it will be the greatest agency for development of the Pacific Northwest States that has yet been known.

VACCINATION AND LOCKJAW.

About ten children of Camden, N. J., who had been vaccinated were subse quently attacked with lockjaw. A million and a quarter of people have been vaccinated within thirty miles of Philadelphia the past month, and yet only ten cases of lockjaw occurred. The children affected had been allowed to run about in the dirt with unprotected wounds, and were not cared for as the physicians directed. Lockiaw may tome, and usually does come, through a scratch or other injury of trivial nature. Several children died of lockjaw in St. Louis after injections of antitoxic in the treatment of diphtheria, every Fourth of July there is always an epidemic of lockiaw, due to the wounds received by people from

nary precautions are observed in performing the operation and the wound is properly cared for, there is no greater danger of lockjaw from vaccination than that which comes from any abra-

When lockjaw is in the air, any cut

or scratch is likely to give it lodgingplace. The bacteriological examination of the vaccine virus used at Camden proved it to be absolutely free from tetanus. A period of nineteen days elapsed between the vaccination and the appearance of the tetanus, while acute tetanus develops in five days The fact that lockiaw suddenly developed in one city of the land, though vaccination has been practiced all over the country, shows simply a very unfortunate prevalence of the lockjaw germ coincident with a period of vaccination. When tetanus is known to be prevalent, hospital surgeons suspend all operations, except in the most urgent cases. There is no more danger from lockjaw through vaccination than there would be from any slight abrasion of the skin through which the specific germ causing this disease may enter, for tetanus is always caused by the entrance of this germ into an open wound.

CUBA OUR IRELAND.

Cuba should not have free trade unless she consents to annexation. This is a proposition economically untoward, perhaps, because the freer trade is between the United States and Cuba the better, excepting, of course, such duties as will equalize the internal reveque taxes laid upon our home producers. But we can't give Cubs free trade justly so long as we withhold it from Cuba's competitors in the West Indies

and Latin America generally. Porto Rico has paid the price. She is governed from Washington, she pays internal revenue taxes just the same as our domestic producers pay. Therefore she has free trade. In time of war she will have to contribute to the common defense of the American Empire, Her harbors may be taken for naval bases, boys in blue may be quartered in her streets and public buildings, and her sons may have to shed their blood in defense of the Stars and Stripes. This is the price Cuba must pay for free trade, and it is a price she is apparently unwilling to pay.

Cuba, if we may believe some of he most voluble statesmen, would like the game without the candle. She will cheerfully dance to the free-trade music if some one else will pay the piper. She will enjoy the blessings of American markets without paying internal revenue taxes, or undertaking the responsibilities and burdens of either territorial government or statehood. This is not fair to our domestic producers, nor to the friendly states of Central and South America, with which we have no right to provoke a quarrel or deal unjustly.

Now, the real peril of Cuba to us lies not so much in economic grievances, the while she is independent, as in the discontent we shall encounter under annexation. It is doubtless true that nine-tenths of the property and business of the island will be satisfied with nothing short of annexation. But nine tenths of Cuba's property and business carnot control the other tenth, and above all cannot control the populace, The masses of Cuba are not so much concerned about industry and trade as they are about "Cuba libre." True antis, they covet the shadow of "selfgovernment" rather than real govern ment of order and progress. As they were under Spain, so they will be under the United States. No matter what liberality and wisdom inform the legislation accorded them, the tyrant's heel will be on their shore.

It is a most painful and depressing are gifted with almost superhuman insight and prudence, Cuba, independent or annexed, is likely to lie for centuries before our door, in some such attitude to us as "unhappy Ireland" bears to Britain. Cuba is part of Latin America, and Latin America is-well, it is Latin America-all broils and unrest, straining at ambitious imitations of things it has no conception of or capacity to attain. Cuba independent will become another Hayti, another Nicaragua, another Colombia, ruled by a ession of revolutionists passing through its seat of government. Cuba annexed will be the scene of patriotic uprisings and stern repressions; indifferent ascendency of trade and industry, menaced by soldiers of fortune and their restless followers, some of whom must be imprisoned, and others destroyed, before the Island can know any real peace. Cubs, it seems likely, is to be our Ireland.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Thanksgiving was ofiginally a New Engand institution. It was a flame of gratitude to God for ultimate deliverance from doubtful conflict with the Indian, for triumph over disease and the rigor of the elements. Doubtless in its original observance it smacked more of a funeral than it did of a modern feast in the demeanor of those who observed it, for it had its birth in gloomy times and was established by an austere theocracy of morbidly ascetic temper. If ever a people stood in sore need of a genuine day of Thanksglving, a day of unrestrained social hilarity, it was old-time theocratic New England. Christmas day was not celebrated by the Puritan fathers. At an early day a law was passed by the Massachusetts General Court making it a finable offense to observe "any such day as Christmas or the like." May day and other time-honored English holidays fell under the ban of the same law. The conditions of social life for women must have been oppressive in those days. Large families of children were the rule in the old Puritan households. The Rev. John Sherman, of Watertown, had six children by his first wife and twenty by his second. "Bebold," writes Cotton Mather, "thus was our Sherman, that eminent fearer of

the Lord, blessed of him." The care of such great families in the small houses that were then the rule must have made the life of a mother a burden weighty enough to make death welcome. The preachers emitted furious sermons against ungodliness in female attire. One woman who ventured to ask concerning the dress of the Queen and the fashion of the court was denounced by the Rev. Nathaniel Ward as "the very gizzard of trifle, the product of a quarter of a cipher, the epitome of nothing, fitter to be kicked, if she were a kickable substance, than either honored or humored." Men were fined in 1652 for wearing silver lace and women for

bade playing of cards, dice, billiards or ninepins. Dancing was prohibited in public or private. No theatrical entertalnment was allowed in Boston until 1750. No singing schools were permitted until 1720. Marriage rings were not tolerated. This was what Charles Francis Adams calls "the theologico-glacial period, or ice age, of the Puritan commonwealth."

No wonder that with such an unnaturally gloomy environment intemperance became a common vice among an otherwise austerely plous people. There were so many fast days and "lecture days" that the latter were made an opportunity for conviviality and social frivolity. There were no fires in the churches; the sermons were long; the only public days that were not of a religious character were election day and training or mustering day. To such a people, priest-ridden day and night, there could have been no normal childhood for either sex. The home circle was crowded to suffocation; the food wag_ill cooked and unwholesome; the ventilation was bad; the mother was a plous drudge; the father not seldom a gloomy creature, billous with plety when he was not morose through drink. Of course, Thanksgiving day, in its modern method of observance, bears small resemblance to the ancient Puritan day of thanksgiving, when the atmosphere was surcharged with socalled "reilgion" rather than social hilarity.

The ancient Puritan Thanksgiving was a day of austere pious exercise, rather than a day of good cheer and social relaxation. The original New England days of thanksgiving were really days of fasting and prayer, days of austerity and gloom, with no smack of hilarity in them, for Puritan New England, outside the Plymouth Colony, was not a cheerful community. It had the saving, warlike virtues of courage, resolution and constancy, but it was an austere, gloomy and dyspeptic community, and its virtues were associated with many great vices. Its civilization was quite as inhuman as that of colonies that were more free and easy in their minor morals. New England would not permit horse racing, nor dancing; it forbade the celebration of Christmas; but New England legalized otteries, and under the New England egal code negrous were burned at the stake as late as 1755. Our National Thanksgiving day is an evolution, just humane New England of today is an evolution, from the brutal New England that hanged witches and Quakers, exiled Roger Williams, mobbed Prudence Crandall for teaching colored children to fead, and burned a Catholic

orphan asylum. The spirit of our National Thanksgivng day is not of that brutal old Puritan, Roger Endicott. It is rather that of the Pilgrim Fathers of Plymouth Colony, the spirit of Bradford, Carver and Winslow and their benignant spiritual teacher in Holland, Pastor Robinson The New England settler at the West brought his "Thanksgiving day" with him. It was his only pleasant memory of his comparatively bitter land. The spirit of the day was further enlarged and ameliorated by his new environment. Four years of civil war naturally brought with them days of fast and thanksgiving, and since Abraham Lincoln proclaimed a day of National thanksgiving for the victory of Chattanooga on November 25, 1863, Thanksgiving has always been proclaimed by the President of the United States and observed as a National holiday.

NO CURRENCY PANACEA.

It has been a favorite theme with The Oregonian that bankers are not the radical currency reformers they are accounted in populistic circles, and the the climate of the Panama route is very prospect. Unless our administrators theme is one that has often been sup- unhealthy, and during the rainy season ported by evidence. No radical reform and few tentative ones ever can obtain the support of bankers, singly or en masse. The various "plans" always have to be advocated by theorists and experts. Some time ago a poll of bankers was taken on the proposal to retire the greenbacks, and nearly all of them said no. Bankers are not for retiring Government bonds and substituting an asset currency. Neither can they be got to agree on any comprehensive plan for making the currency "scientiffic."

Comes now the Bankers' Magazine with a fresh bit of testimony to this conservatism. Its special aim now is at those enthusiasts who offer to provide backward agricultural communities with financial peace, plenty and salvation, all through the simple medium of "currency reform." .This captivating idea of the reformers the Bankers Magazine makes bold to combat. "It an Utopian idea," It says, "that the Government can buaugurate any scheme of finance by which a country with no natural resources and with an unenter prising population can be placed on a level with more fortunately situated sections." What ails our backward communities is, of course, their limited security, their small volume of business. Five per cent in New York is more profitable in the long run than 10 per ent in Arkansas or Oklahoma, where half the time the lender loses not only interest, but principal. No law can equalize these diverse conditions, however liberal a banking system, how ever elastic a currency.

Nor is this all; for the Bankers' Magazine goes on to show that loans in excess of paying power contribute to any community not a blessing, but a post tive detriment. Beneficence of this misguided sort tends to suppress and deaden productive energy rather than to encourage it. Russia's agricultural banks were a failure. Those of France paid, but from other than agri cultural business. Whenever a landowner has adequate security he can borrow freely as it is, and at as low interest as his section affords to other callings; but to press this catural limit, by business considerations through sympathy or philanthropy, is worse than useless. It throws a bur den upon the contributors, whether voluntary or taxpayers, and it weakens the incertive and initiative of the supposed

beneficiary. It is a great thing for the country that this veteran financial publication has the courage and decision to stand, as it always does, against these fleeting and unsubstantial visions of theorists It is a perpetual rebuke, not only to the dreams of ardent reformers, but to the equally baseless fancies of demagogues who attribute conspiracies in numerable to the "Money Power."

The notable things in the report of the Secretary of War are his earnest recommendations that Congress authorize wearing silk hoods, and in 1675 it was the War Department to arm the Namade a penal offense for men to wear tional Guard with the present service "long hair like women's hair." The small arms used by the regular Army small arms used by the regular Army toy pistols and fireworks. If the ordi- law prohibited the use of tobacco, for- that the guard of the several states act

as a first reserve, to be called into service of the United States in event of invasion or insurrection; that the term of service be limited to nine months; that the President now be empowered to organize the volunteer forces whenever called out in the manner provided for by the act of March 2, 1899. The Secretary also recommends that the antianteen law be given further trial, despite the fact that the great weight of testimony on part of Army officers is against its influence as unfortunate. The recommendations of the Secretary regarding the organizing, arming and disciplining of the militia of the United States are, if enacted, all that are needed to make the National Guard as efficient as possible. The term of nine months service is long enough for any work that the National Guard would be equal to discharging, For a long war, or a war waged in a remote field, men for longer terms would be sought and would have to be obtained from a different class than that which usually fills the ranks of the National Guard in time of peace. The National Guard will be able to serve admirably as a state military force, or as supple mentary to the regular Army under circumstances of serious domestic riot, but of course for long or remote wars we shall be obliged to raise and organise regiments of United States volunteers, just as we did under the act of March 2, 1899.

President Roosevelt has named Colonel Clayton McMichael for postmaster of Philadelphia in place of Thomas L. Hicks, who was the object of an investigation by the National Civil Service Reform League not long ago and was shown to have repeatedly violated the law and the rules of the public service. His case was presented to President McKinley and his removal asked for, but nothing came of it, for Hicks was backed by the Postmaster-General. President Roosevelt has declined to reappoint Hicks as an object-lesson of warning to those Federal office-holders who treat the civil service act with contempt. Collector Sapp, of Louisville, Ky., has "resigned"; Collector Dillon, of El Paso, Tex., has been removed, and now Postmaster Hicks, of Philadelphia, is refused reappointment. All three of these men have been complained of by the National Civil Service Reform League, which had hitherto in vain asked for their removal. The removal of these conspicuous violators of the civil service act will serve to convince the machine politicians that the President has not forgotten that he has sworn to execute the laws of the United States. The successor of Postmaster Hicks, Colonel Clayton McMichael, was a gallant soldier of the Union Army in his youth. He was for more than thirty years editor of the Philadelphia North American, United States Marshal of the District of Columbia under President Arthur, and has been treasurer of the City of Philadelphia four years. He is in the first fank of the eminent citizens of Philadelphia, a man who in war or peace, in business or politics, has been upright and efficient.

The Canal Commission will report to Congress in favor of the Nicaragua rather than the Panama route. By the Panama route the distance from New York to San Francisco is 377 nautical miles longer than the route through the Nicaragua Canal, and it is 579 miles longer by the Panama route from New Orleans to San Francisco than by the Nicaragua route. By the Nicaragua canal the time of passage would be thirty-three hours; by the Pacama route, twelve hours. This extra twentyone hours at ten knots an hour is equal to an increased distance of 210 nautical miles against the Nicaragua Canal, but it would be most difficult and expensive to keep the canal in perfect repair.

It is silly to assert, as some do, that the "hard grind of our competitive system" produces criminals like the thugs who murdered James Morrow, All criminals, or nearly all, are persons who are trying to escape from honest labor These young scoundrels could have earned an honest and decent livelihood, had they been willing to work. The "capitalistic system," so much dehounced, was not only not in their way, but offered them abundant opportunities. But they preferred to be criminals rather than to work. It is silly to pretend that creatures like these are more sinned against than sinning., Socialistic agitators might be in better business. Fortunately, there is a prevalling common sense that will not hearken.

Ewing, alies Wade in court vesterday turned a short corner on Strickland, alias Dalton. Wade said that Dalton was trying to escape hanging for himself, while making conditions that would send Wade to the gallows; and Wade, very humanly for a murderer, wants his brother in crime to be hanged with him. Hence the confession of Wade, with his detailed statement, in open court. Justice will take both these fellows.

The first Roosevelt Club for 1904 has been organized at Denver, and similar clubs will be organized in every county in the state. General Irving Hale, a West Point graduate, who served with distinction as a Brigadier-General of Volunteers in Luzon, is the first vicepresident of the Denver club

Oregon woolgrowers favor reciprocity when wool interests are protected. So it is with men of all other industries. This is the whole argument for reciprocity, but it is in reality the whole argument against reciprocity.

We all have something to be thankful for, even those of us who are entiled to a part of that \$500 reward which the other fellow will get.

The tale of the Yukon conspiracy seems to be corroborated, now that it comes through other channels than the Seattle news bureau. If Lewis and Clark were alive they

would have cause to be glad they explored the Oregon region. George W. Davis' bond is no good, and the way to thefts from the public

treasury is still open. Let us be thankful that there are three less thugs to waylay us and kill us these dark nights.

If it's all Greek to those rioting Athenian students, we can sympathize

This is the Lewis and Clark Thanksgiving day.

A NATIONAL FESTIVAL

PORTLAND, Nov. 38 - (To the Editor.) -Your interesting "Symposium" on Thanksgiving day was very timely, and should engage the attention of all your The inclosed cutting from a New York paper, just at hand, has some additional historical points that would be well to add to what you have given:
M. W. B.

History records many special Thanksgiving days and services, but, so far as we can learn, the United States is the only nation that has a regular, annual Thanksgiving day. Perhaps no nation ever had so much reason for one. Looking back along the lines of its career, seeing to what a giant in wealth and extent it has grown in 125 years, we cannot but feel that God has not dealt so ondrously with any nation. No wonder that a Thanksgiving day has become one of its prized and popular festivals! In saying that no other nation has

such a festival, we do not forget that the Hebrews have a Feast of Tabernacles which has a similar character, and is of very ancient enactment. But the Hebrews are a race, not a nation.

The first Thanksgiving service in North America, of which we have any record, was held by a priest of the Anglican church on the shores of Newfoundland, Monday, May 27, 1578. The first held within the territory of what is now the United States took place on Sunday, August 9, 1607, on the coast of Massachusetts. A later one, in 1661, is noticeable because the chief reason for thankfulness seems to have been for the "stopping of the bottles of heaven" and the "restraining of the excessive raigns."

The first Thanksgiving day was held in obedience to a proclamation of Governor Bradford, of Massachusetts, on December 31, 1621; the causes for gratitude, as enumerated by him, being "health and strength," and "all things in good

plenty. Thenceforward until the Revolution Thankagiving days were frequent, but not regular. During the Revolution Congress mended an annual feast of the kind the general "Thanksgiving for " in 1754, after which the custom Peace." ems to have been dropped until 1789, when, on the adoption of the Federal Constitution, Washington appointed Thursday, November 26, as a National feast of Thanksgiving. An extract from the proclamation he issued, as the forerunner of the many that have followed it, will not

be uninteresting: Now, therefore, I do recommend and assign Thursday, the 28th day of November next, to be devoted by the people of these states to the service of that great and glorious Being, who is the Beneficent Author of all the good that was, that is, or that will be, that we may then all units in rendering to him our sincers and humble thanks for his kind cars and protection of the people of this country previous to their becoming a Nation, for the signal and manifold mercies, and the favorable in-terpositions of his providence in the course and conclusion of the into war, for the great de-gree of tranquillity, union and plenty which we have since enjoyed, for the peaceable and rational manner in which we have been able to establish constitutions of government for our safety and happiness, and particularly the National one now instituted; for the civil and religious liberty with which we are blessed nd the means we have of acquiring and dif fusing useful knowledge; and in general for the great and varied favors which he has been pleased to confer upon us.

Nevertheless, the South did not gener-ally adopt the festival until 1858, when eight Governors of Southern States sent out sultable proclamations, though not without incurring some criticisms for their of "Yankee notions." During the Civil War and for some years after the custom was, of course, discontinued, but has now become so general that Thanksgiving day and the Fourth of July may be set down as our two great, dis tinctive National festivals.

ITS SOCIALISTIC INSPIRATION.

A True Account of the Genesis and Force of the Bryan Movement,

Chicago Chronicle, Dem. Thomas J. Morgan's recent admission that the Bryan movement was a step of the Chronicle's contention from the

Taking into account only the which made Bryan a candidate and ignoring wholly the prodigious power exerted by the Democratic organization in the hands of these forces, it was plain in 1896, and it is obvious today, that, so far as Bryanism had any inflyence, it was socialistic rather than Democratic.

Millions of Democrats voted for Bryan through the force of party habit and with no idea of departing from well-established Democratic principles, but the elements which controlled these millions and which perhaps contributed a few hundred thousand votes to the cause, were socialistic and in some cases anarchistic.

The free-silver question was urged much more as a well-understood assault upon wealth than it was as a legitimate propo sition in finance. Indeed, as a monetary consideration alone, it would have been apossible for anybody to conduct an upcoarlous campaign upon the issue of

The free-silver propaganda was popu lar with socialists and anarchists because they perceived that it was infinical to many forms of hoarded wealth, and their more numerous dupes did not at once real ize the fact that it was equally menn to the thrifty man of small means who was dependent upon a fixed income.

It was this subtle attack upon wealth and credit which brought into the campaign as Bryan's assistants all of flaming bigots, agitators and revolution

ists from Maine to Oregon, and gave that alarming aspect to the contest which has been described as the arrayal of class Left to themselves and operating under any true colors, the socialists could not have made much impression upon political and business life. It was the Democratic name and organization, backed by mil-lions of loyal but misguided Democrats, which made the movement formidable. Now that its character is known and avowed, its power for evil within, as well

Twentleth Century Finance.

be commended for his candor,

as without the Democratic party, will be immensely curtailed. Mr. Morgan is to

Louisville Courier-Journal, J. Pierpont Morgan is not alarmed by the large gold exports. He says sensibly that the weak point in the present sit-uation is the condition of affairs abroad, and that as we can spare the precious metal it ought to go where it is needed to sustain credits. Mr. Morgan's remark is that of a constructive financier and no of a mere speculator who shapes his poi-icy according to the temporary conditions. Mr. Morgan has made his money by looking far shead and building up perties in whose steady increases in other people have been permitted to share, Being this sort of a man and not a wrecker, he is not disturbed by events of a superficial character, such as the gold exports, whose real tendency he can easily perceive.

Dewey's Service to Schley.

Minneapolis Tribune, Admiral Schley has set an excellent exmiple to military and naval heroes by refusing a public subscription to pay his expenses before the court of inquiry. It is only to be regretted that the example was not given in time to be of service to a greater naval hero, whose popularity toundered on the rock of a popular sub-scription. There is some compensation cription. There is some compensation for Admiral Dewey in the opportunity given him to recover some of his lost popularity by his admirable attitude as head of the Schley court.

AMUSEMENTS.

It is a far cry from "Nathan Hale" to "The Cowboy and the Lady," but Clyde Fitch is a dramatist who picks up ma terial wherever he sees it lying around loose, and he certainly found plenty of it in the wild West for the latter play. which was presented by S. Miller Kent and a good company at the Marquam last night. The play contains all the essentials of the ordinary gallery melodrama, except the impossibilities. It has a villain who is none the less a villain because he does not say "aha!" and "foiled!" It is full of heroics, and there is every apportunity for cheers, but it is at the same time reasonable in plot, and far stronger in situations than any over-wrought "blood" play could be. Guns are drawn and used with the result that two people fall prone and bleeding on the stage; cowboys discuss topics that inter est them without applosizing for saving "damn," and the city-bred youth of brief stature throws the Western gentlemen with rough rider hate around in a delightfully refreshing fashion. But the dramatic possibilities have been well bared for, and the comedy is natural and

The story hinges on the love of "Teddy" North, a college man transplanted to a Western ranch, for Mrs. Weston, wife of a scoundrelly husband. Mrs. Weston looks upon North as a doll until she discovers his true grit, by learning acci-dentally that it was he and not a cowboy who risked his life to save her from fall-ing over a precipice. A little later Weston makes himself obnoxious to both, and both threaten to kill him. Before they do so, however, the job is taken off their hands by a half-breed, whose girl Weston has stolen, and the curtain falls on the second act with Weston lying a cold corpse, and Mrs. Weston and North standing over him, each believing the other has slain him. With true gallantry North confesses to

the murder to save Mrs. Weston, and is tried for the crime in the third act. Here is where the strongest situation of the play arises. Mrs. Weston testifies that she believes North is innocent, and he, to convince the jury that she is not prejudiced in his favor, asks her if she loves him. When she says that she does, he forgets his sufroundings, throws his hat nto the air and begins to celebrate, but is brought down from the clouds by a verdict of guilty. But the hanging does not come off. The half-breed is made to onfers to the crime and everything ends

happily. Mr. Kent is a thoroughly good actor and easily masters the difficulties of the part of North. His work throughout is natural, his comedy excellent, and he rises to meet his greater opportunities with much fire and spirit. Next to him in ability is Miss C. Blanche Rice, whose charm-ing impersonation of Midge was no less artistic than her work as Taggs when ast seen here with "The County Fair." Miss Ethelyn Palmer meets the require ments of the part of Mrs. Weston measurably well; Rapley Helmes as Joe is an admirable cowboy, although his gun ha dle points the wrong way in his pocket Bert Merket, as Pete, is another good cowboy; Ralph Yoerge does good work as Weston, and the remainder of the cast is adequate. The play is well mounted and costumed. It will be repeated this afternoon and tonight.

OPENING OF THE BAKER. Wilbur-Kirwin Opera Company at

the Matinee This Afternoon,

The new Baker Theater will be opened today by the Wilbur-Kirwin Opera Company, which will present "Said Pasha" at special Thanksglving matinee. The the ater is new quite in readiness for the public, having been closed for more than week to permit the making of extensive changes. The company is said to be the strongest organization ever giving light opera at popular prices, and has been specially engaged by Manager Baker to open his new theater. Miss Kirwin, the prima donna, will sing the role of Serena, and the other members of the company are said to be well cast. There has been a large sale of seats, and the indications are that the house will be crowded,

Matince at Cordray's.

"The Lion's Heart," the stirring melothat the Bryan movement was a step drama which has been playing to excei-toward socialism furnishes confirmation lent business at Cordray's all the week, will be the matinee attraction there this afternoon. The play is handsomely mounted, and presented by an unusually good company. The advance sale of seats indicates that standing room only will be obtainable after midday.

At the Marquam.

S. Miller Kent will give'a matinee per-formance of "The Cowboy and the Lady" at the Marquam this afternoon. The play was enjoyed by a good house last night It is a comedy-drama of Western life, and will prove a strong attraction. The foot-ball teams of the Mulinomah Club and the University of Oregon will occupy the by special invitation of Manager Heilig.

COMING ATTRACTIONS.

Sale of Seats for "Rip Van Winkle." The sale of sents opened yesterday morning for Mr. Thomas Jefferson in "Rip Van Winkle," who comes to the Marquam Grand Theater Friday and Saturday of this week with a special ladies' and children's matinee Saturday at 2:15 o'clock. Nowadays when a son of father's plays, the public is apt to become suspicious as to the ability of the son to follow in the footsteps of the father. Such has not been the case with Thomas Jefferson, who has been present-ing "Rip Van Winkle" for the past three seasons with financial results.

"A Wise Woman," at Cordray's. Cordray's Theater offers Wilfred Clarke's comedy success, "A Wise Wo-man," for the week starting on Sunday, December 1. It is said to be an in-genious farce, rich in humor and the compileations arising are said to be funny in the extreme. There is no trouble to solve, or sermon to preach, the play bearousing laughter and it is said that the author has succeeded in his idea. The play has been successful en route, and an unusually strong company is promised.

"Sag Harbor."

The sale of scats will open tomorrow morning for James A. Herne's beautiful play of "Shore Acrea," which comes to the Marquam Grand Theater next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights. One reason given for the great success of "Shore Acres" is that the play attracts all classes of theater-goers. It is a simple home play with a story full of heart in-terest and it makes a strong appeal to all lovers of the beautiful in art and natur

Thanksgiving Day.

What is this day unto the young.
Who know not life has clouded ways? Who walk earth's paths with careless steps, Nor dream of dark and stormy days? Hope leads them on, no fear they kno Rejoicing on their way they go.

What is this day to those who tread The bounds of life's allotted space?
Whom carthly joys to more allure,
Whose friends have fallen in the race?
This day the old with memory dwell;
She holds them in her mystic spell.

And what the day to those who stand Midway between the eve and morn Wire backwird turn, yet forward gaze, Who joy have known and grief forform With chastened mien, yet steadfast feet. They go, their future years to meet.

Let young and old give thanks today, For God is good, and life is sweet;
Walk, with unfaltering steps, the way
He marks for our ongoing feet.
Though future days be dark or bright,
"At eventide it shall be light." Portland, November 28, 1961,

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Thanks.

The gobbler today becomes the gobbled. General Indigestion will have a field day omorrow.

Here's betting that you won't have pleasant dreams tonight.

Congress is not yet in session, so the day's festivities may proceed.

Sufficient unto the day will be the turkey and plum pudding thereof.

Let us hope that Sister Charity will walk abroad early today, and retire late.

The dyspeptic doesn't see much use in elebrating after the time-honored custom. Dan McAllen will look at that \$300,000 today and be thankful he wasn't a guit-

How the small boy wishes he could enarge his stomach capacity, just for today!

Miss Stone will be compelled to miss the January sales if she isn't released pretty SCOUL.

Of course, a clairvoyant who operates with a circle cannot be expected to be

When the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans get together, it will indeed be an era of consolidation.

Aguinaldo will get a better Thanksgiving dinner in jail than he would have got in the woods,

The Charleston Exposition is open, and s said to be a very brilliant affair. But whit till you see ours.

Wade and Dalton should eat, drink and be merry today, for tomorrow they-well, they can guess the rest of it, The heavenly chorus will probably be

swelled by the deep, bass voices of half dozen football-players ere night.

The new geographies will define an isthmus as a narrow neck of land penetrated by a canal and surrounded by warships. If money keeps coming in at the rate

of \$100,000 a day, the Experition committee will have quite a tidy fund by 1965, The lawyers who defended Czolgosz were paid \$500. In view of the outcome of

the trial, no one will begrudge it to them. Let us be thankful that we have a County Clerk to put his O. o. on the marriages which are sent down from neaven for approval.

English Generals have prodently re-

rained from designating the place of their Thanksgiving dinners this year, Perhaps they will not ent any.

Sing a song o' thankfulness,
A bettle full o' rye,
And forty thousand other things, All baked in one mince ple.

The President has finished his message, and poets and joke-writers who are sending in contributions will have them returned indorsed as "not available."

The editor of the Commoner has undoubtedly taken in a good, fat turkey on a aubscription account, but there will be little heart in his Thanksgiving invoca-

The following story is told of a negro recruit who challenged the officer of the day: "'Halt, day who's dat? The answer was: 'Officer of the day,' Again the sentry sung out: 'Halt, dar; who's dat?' The officer then asked him what in Sam-Hill was the matter. Why didn't he know his orders? The negro said: I does know mah orders. De Sargint done tele me to halt you three times and den shoot you." upon the officer hastily dodged behind a tree, from which retreat he succeeded with difficulty in persuading the recruit not to shoot him."

An Englishwoman relates this amusing experience with the French customs officers: "My father had an air cushion with him which he refused to trust to a porter's tender mercles, and insisted n carrying himself. This attracted the attention of a vigilant officer. 'What's in this?" he cried, pouncing eagerly upon it, 'Air,' replied my father. 'Is there a duty on English air?" The Frenchman was not so easily convinced and insisted on satisfying himself that the contents were really of such an innocent nature. The cushion was unscrewed, the air escaped and Jacques Bonhomme's face lengthened more and more as the India-

Sincere Thankfulness.

rubber became flatter and flatter."

That boy that lives acrost the street Has got his face washed up today; An' 'cause he's 'fruid to spoil his cin'es He daresn't come out doors an' play.
They're goin' to have a lot to eat
For dinner where be's livin at;
There'll be a turkey, an' mince pla,
An' sweet potatoes, an' all that.

For this, you know's Thanksgivin' day, An' all the folks that sin't too poor Jus' cats, an' eats, an' eats, an' eats, An' they're a thankful lot, for sure. They sin't no turkey to our house, Nor nothin' we don't always set, An' i jus' wisht that I was him,

With all them things to eat, you bet, But still he's got to be washed up.
An' wear a let o' fancy clo'es,
An' duren' come out doors to play,
Which must be awful, goodness knot
An' so I guess that I wun't wish!
That I was that there boy no more,
But just be thankful that I ain't
Cot nothin' to be thankful for.

Got nothin' to be thankful for PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Yeast-Would you call his automobile a run minutes and then break down .- Yonkers

Harry-Fred says there is only one girl in all the world for him. Dirk-That's just like Fred's exaggeration. He knows well enough there isn't even one.—Resion Transcript.

there isn't even one.—Reston Transcript.

Trying to Explain it.—'I see that the only female harber in New Haven is said to have sloped with a customer.' ''He must have had an attractive mus.''—'Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The provincial harber remarked the sparsity of his customer's hair. ''Have you ever tried our special hair wash?' he said, expectantly, ''Oh, no, it wasn't that that did it.'' was the customer's crushing reply.—Tit-Blis.

Taken Seriously Now.—Busher.—I used to get Taken Seriously Now.-Bunker-I used to get terable amusement out of golf. Asc

considerable amusement out of golf. Ascum-An! Then you don't play any more? Bunker-Yes, indeed. I was referring to the time be-fore I began to play.—Philadelphia Press. Financially Foolish.—"I, sir," said the Al-rusistic Author "am writing for jousefuly." "The trouble about that is," said the Practical Publisher, "that you can't get any money out of the arcestors of your anglesce." Publishers of the ancestors of your audience."-Baltimore

ivalist that is working with such singular uccess didn't you say he used to be a prizehicago Tribune.

Chicago Tribune.

Across the River Styx. "But," protested the new arrival, as St. Peter handed him a golden trumpet. "I can't play this instrument. I newer practiced while on earth." "Of course, you didn't," chuckled the old man. "That's why you are here."-Chicago News,