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OUESTION OF POLITICAL PIE.

The members of the Democratic party of Oregon have acquitted themselves creditably in the matter of the patronage that was at the disposition of the governor, Mr. Chamberlain. But one candidate upon the state ticket was elected. And the state has been Republican for many years. The guantity of official patronage that has fallen to Democrats in this state during late years has been small, indeed, and it would not have been surprising if there had been a wild clamor for office by the members of Mr. Chamberlain's party.

Instead of pestering the governor-elect, almost without exception his party associates have permitted him to make his selections according to his own judgment as to what was best under the circumstances, and, now that they have been made, they are endorsing the appointments with practical unanimity.

It has been a tribute to the confidence they have in the man they elected to the office of chief executive, and it has also indicated that to an unusual extent the Democrats were fighting for better government, last spring, and not so much as usual for the mere spoils of office.

Doubtless the condition is appreciated by Mr. Chamberlain. It permits him to enter upon his administration with a united party behind him, and to feel that those who supported him in the 1902 election would do so again. He may feel that his endeavors to give the people a good four years of government will be backed by those who are of his political faith. It makes it possible for the Democratic party, beginning united now, to end the coming four years with added strength and so compact organization that it will more nearly balance the opposition, and bring the benefits that would come with that regime.

It will be a better day for Oregon when the two parties are about equal in voting power. And the election of George Chamberlain, and the attitude of the Democrats towards him in the matter of appointments, will operate to advance the state towards that better day.

It is timely to refer in this connection to the sentiments expressed at the Jackson Day smoker last week, that the Democratic party should learn first to stick to what is right and not care so much for what could be gotten from official power. If the Oregon Democracy will learn that lesson even more thoroughly than they have, and hereafter exemplify what they have learned, it will have wrought for the good of this commonwealth.

LET US HAVE A FIREBOAT.

President Alfred Stillman of the Pacific Coast Board of Fire Insurance Underwriters says that Portland's waterfront is in grave danger of fire because of lack of facilities to prevent a conflagration. President Stillman has struck the key note to the situation. There is not, a merchant who maintains a business along streets adjacent to the river front who does not know that a fireboat is one of the necessities that this city has long been deprived of.

Were it possible for Portland to secure a fireboat, and we believe that it is, the rate of insurance that is now high in the territory mentioned would be materially reduced and the protection to the city in its entirety greatly advanced. By all means let us have a fireboat.

Suppose that a great fire were to break out at the lower docks of the city, how could our limited fire department cope with it? In face of the perfect system that Chief Campbell has inaugurated with the limited means at his command, there would be little chance of stopping it short of Third or Fourth street. The fireboat would do as much work in dealing with such a fire as a half dozen fire engines and the cost of its maintenance would be comparatively small. Portland has a very, extensive and exposed waterfront and a fireboat is the only practical method of dealing with fires thereon

The merchants could, by united effort, persuade the city to equip itself on the river for the purpose of protecting property facing the waterway.

WOMEN AND THE LEGISLATURE

The most promising indication for the future usefulness of the Oregon clubs is the great interest being taken in the measures that will be brought before the State Legislature this winter. Heretofore women have taken lit-tle part in the forming or passage of laws, and while it may be a compliment to the men of the state to have left the framing of laws pertaining to wamen and children and the conduct of our state institutions entirely to their good judgment and liberality, the condition of many things questions the wisdom of such a course. The fact that the great majority of club women have nothing at stake politically, has lent weight to the measures they have brought before the Legislatures of various states, and so it will be when the women of Oregon, through their committees, have measures presented to the Legislature next week, backed up with a mass of facts and evidence they have been quietly accumulating for many months.

The abuses in transporting insane patients to the asylum—particularly female patients, is a burning shame to any state. The willy politicians are trying to put the reform movement which the club women are agitating in the light of a political move on the part of state officials. The very fact that it is in the hands of the club women, who have nothing to gain, belies the asser-tion. That the system does need reforming must be admitted when the paid loboy to prevent these reforms assert "that since this agitation began, the have been sending their wives or some woman attendant with fe-ients." This is like the new brooms that are set to work by the streetsheriffs male patients." cleaning departments before election. But in this case there will be a power to keep the broom a going that has never had to be reckoned with before-the eternal vigilance of the awakened club women.

Mrs. Wade's Beception.

The past week has been one of unusual activity in the club circles of Pendleton. dleton. On the 5th the committee for the revision of the state constitution was called to meet at the home of Mrs. C. B. Wade. This brought several of the members from other parts of the state. On the 6th the state board also met at Pendleton. Taking advantage of this aggregation of visiting club wo-men. Mrs. Wade, their hospitable hostess, issued invitations for a reception Wednesday afternoon. The weather was glorious-only such weather as particular spot of Oregon in which Pendleton is located can provide, and guests took advantage of it to turn out en masse, the handsome parlors being crowded from 2 to 5 p. m. Ices and dainty confections were served by a bevy of bright, prettily-gowned young ladies. The house was a bower of Oregon grape and ferns, lighted by electric lamps under delicately tinted shades. Among the guests from a distance were Mrs. Sam White of Baker City, Mrs. Grace Watt-Ross of Portland, and Mrs. Edith Tozier Weathered and Mrs. Sarah A. Evans' of Portland, who went to Pendleton for this occasion. Such affairs as this emphasize the benefits of club life and federation work, bringing together, as it does, women from all sections of the state. Where questions of vital interest to the women and children, as well as educational and philan-thropic measures can be discussed, and establishing a bond of sympathy that can only be created by personal contact. During Mrs. Wade's incumbency as state president her home has been the rendervous for club women and its doors have ever outward swung to welcome just such gatherings, and it goes without saying that it has been a great power and influence in welding together the club interests and promoting the club work of the state.

Thursday Afternoon.

It was Musical Afternoon with the Thursday Club of Pendleton on the 8th. Miss Raley, at whose home the club met, was chairman of the day. Mrs. A. D. Stillman read, a very interesting paper on the history of music in America. A number of character sketches of American composers were read by different members of the club. At the conclusion of the program Mrs. Weathered was asked to speak to the club on woman's work for the Lewis and Clark Fair. In her peculiarly bright and sparkling style in a 10-minutes Weathered made clear to the club what the women of the state could do towards the success of the Exposition, and plainly demonstrated that they, as club women, had a distinct mission in this work to perform for Pendle-ton. Mrs. Ross, Weathered and Evans of Portland, and Mrs. White of Baker City, were guests of the club

The Wintergreen Club.

The 28th birthay of Mrs. Mary A. Livermore was beautifully celebrated by the Wintergreen Club of Boston last week. The arrangements were a complete surprise to Mrs. Livermore, as the anniversary occurred on a regular club day, but "the business" was turned into gift bestowals, with many loving remembrances from other clubs of which she is a member. The Wintergreen Club was organized in 1891 with a limited membership of 25, none of whom dare pe 50 years of age, and was composed almost entirely of women who had attained eminence in some field. Among them were Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and Kate Launett Wood, both of whom were present to congratulate Mrs Livermore

Helen Gardiner, who was once entertained by the club, in acknowledging the courtesy, wrote:

"Those dear old, cheery old, Wintergreen girls! Still steadfastly playing their parts; they stood by the cradle when we were not-They Yet today they have everyreen hearts.'

Good Club Work.

Mrs. Lowe, who attained her exalted position as president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Athrough her untiring and successful efforts in behalf of the child labor reforms in Georgia. says: "There are practically no statistics relating to child labor in the United States, and woman can do no better than to gather and systematically arrange facts concerning the wages and conditions of child labor

Alpha Club-Baker City.

Moore and Byron will be the subjects for the next meeting of the Alpha Literary Club-Baker City-January 12. Roll call will be responded to by quotations from Irish melodies. The following program will be furnished by Mrs. Currey, Miss Geiser and Miss Moore: Byron -Characterization, readings from "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage." Biographical sketch of Moore, Conversation and readings from Lalla Rookh.

The many friends of Mrs. A. S. Duniway, president of the Portland Woman's Club, will be sorry to learn that she has been quite ill at the Good Samaritan Hospital for the past week with La Grippe. Her physician contem-plates no serious results, and it is hoped she will be at home in a few days. The Neighborhood Club of La Grande will consider at its next meeting, January 15, "Famous Men and Women of Italy."

Within the past few days the Wednesday Afternoon Club of Newburg has be-come a member of the State Federation. The club has a membership of 28. Mrs. Margaret Elliott is president.





TONIGHT'S ATTRACTIONS. The Marquam Grand-"Tyranny-

The Baker-"Little Minister" Cordray's-"Down by the Sea." Fredericksburg-Vaudeville.

COMING ATTRACTIONS.

The Marguam Grand-Symphony Orchestra Concert, Tuesday night; David Warfield in "The Auctioneer," Thursday, Friday and Saturday matines and night. The Baker-"Little Minister," for the veek.

Cordray's-"Down by the Sea," for the week. Fredericksburg-Vaudeville every night.

"The Little Minister," at The Baker. To achieve a second triumph and enact great role with artistic excelle happy lot of Miss Countiss as Babbie in "The Little Minister," which began its week run at the Baker on Sunday. Bab ble must be what art essentially is-con-trast, with lights and shades, and sudden transitions. And certainly Miss Countiss vas such a Babble as showed most de licious changes from the erstwhile demure maiden anon to the mischievous damosel who danced through the hours like a sprite of the forest.

Miss Countiss has had many successe during the season, and had made the most brilliant one in the part of Gloria. "The Christian." But her Babbie in this play is better even than that. It would be quite worthy the very highes es who have essayed the role. There was deep interest in the new

leading man, George Alison, who was late in arriving just week, and was hand-ed his manuscript on Wednesday, had two rehearsals and appeared in two performances to the delight of the audience in the part of the Rev. Mr. Dishart. M Alison "made good" upon his very first appearance. Although a resident Portland only five days, and arriving from a journey across the continent, he has learned and finished a difficult part a high-class play, to the satisfaction of most critical patrons of the theatre. It was a remarkably smooth performance throughout, too, for the entire com-pany, Mr. Bernard was the Lord Rintoul and Mr. Lamp the Captain Halliwell, and each one was pleasing. Mr. Bernard, of course, always is finished in any part h essays. Mr. Lamp probably did the best

work yet since coming here. It was a fine touch of character work that Mr. Mower, as Whammond; Mr. Siddle as Merimeker, and Mr. Russell as Hobart gave. While Bennett Southard as Rob Dow was another success that popular young actress achieved.

The excellence of the cast continued throughout, and all of the ladies were charming. Miss Esmond was the Micah Dow, and such a Micah as elicited expressions of commendation from the au-Mrs. Gleason was so good a dience. Nannie Webster as could have been given by any one on the stage. Miss McNeill as Jean, Miss Rhoads as Felice, were pleasing Mr. Mann had a well-taken part us

Davidson. The staging of the piece was elaborate

and beautiful. "The Little Minister" has been seen here before, and somewhere by almost every theatre-goer, and the book has been read by all who read. It is well suited to dramatization, and not many changes are made in the process. The piece runs for the week.

"Down by the Sea," at Cordray's. "Down by the Sea" was again at the Cordray Theatre on Sunday matinee and night, having come from Seattle week's engagement. The play and company were noticed at length last week, when the company was compelled to stop here on account of the washouts on the Northern Pacific. Audiences were large and the interest in the play was not less than it was a week ago. Mr. Dexter and Miss Curtis were just as clever as they

WHAT THE FAIR WILL DO FOR OREGON By Dan McAllen.

The Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition will place old Oregon at one bound before the whole world. The Exposition will serve a double purpose-celebrate the expedition of Lewis and Clark to the Pacific Coast and acquaint the people of the great Pacific Northwest country with those of the United

The acquisition of this vast territory was of the greatest importance to the country. It gave the country a wider scope, a reserve land for settle-ment as the East became settled up. Many have already taken advantage of it, but the Exposition will do still greater things by attracting world-wide at-tention to it. Just now it is in reality an isolated region, practically unknown -mentioned incidentally in many portions of the East as the "wild and woolly West." The Exposition will show us up in the true light as the Wonderful and Wealthy West

Though the Exposition will show in miniature the products of the field, forest, mine and stream, it will give us a range of advertising that could not otherwise be accomplished in 20 years, and that too, of a character that could not be obtained in any other way. It goes without saying that the people of the United States are interested in the national and historical importance of the event we are about to celebrate.

When we come to consider that Oregon is only 50 years old, and look around and see what she has accomplished in that short time in the history of countries, in spite of all of the drawbacks encountered, we can only speculate as to what she will do in the future. To make a prophecy for 50 years hence would fall short of the wildest ideas of the most excitable enthusiast. The conserva-tive would be afraid to attempt it. With the Lewis and Clark Exposition to aid

in its advancement it makes the problem still more uncertain in greatness. Two things I would especially urge. One is the liberal donation to the Fair fund both by the people and state, and the other is the proper entertainmen of the visitors when they come. On the point of contributing to the Exposition fund, there are two classes of people much discussed. One is the moss-back and the other is the knocker. Without entering into the defense or prose-cution of either of this class, it might be proper to state that the knocker who makes the "mossback" the principal object of his hammer, has never been known to contribute to anything, and when the true test comes, what is known as the "mossback" generally puts up his share of the money, and it is usually the lion's share, at that. In reality, the "mossback" is at least a valuable member of society, while the "knocker" has never yet developed such traits. Let the "knocker" be sidetracked in the matter, let everybody put his shoulder to the wheel and let us permit no obstacle to further get in the way of success of the Exposition which must be made a go, and one that will reflect credit on the great territory opened up by the expedition of two grand explorers

would say to the members of the Oregon Legislature: Gentlemen, do your duty. It is the opportunity of your life. You will never have the chance again of making an appropriation for a Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition. duty. You may now aid in starting Oregon on the run for the front row in the sistergreat states, and you should not neglect the opportunity. Every hood of member who votes the necessary appropriation will leave a name in Oregon his tory that will be honored for all time to come. There may be knockers now, and they may make it appear to seem extravagant to make the appropriation, but as the future of the country is developed under the good we the Lewis and Clark Exposition the names of these knockers will go down in scorn. Legislators, again I would urge that you do your duty. The entertainment of the visitors. This must be kept in mind. The people

are coming here to see. We should make it possible for them to see everything. They should not only be shown Portland, but surrounding towns and the country besides. There should be an overland pllot. No part of the country should be left unseen by the visitors. A reception committee of men and women should be appointed to meet the visitors and welcome them and show them such courtesies as our worthy visitors deserve. There should be no scramble of the visitors to ascertain this thing or that, or to see this thing and that, but they should be told and shown everything that they desire to know and see. We have nothing of which we are ashamed. We may show them every nook and corner of the Pacific Northwest with pride. It will be a revela

tion to them. It will aid in building up the country. Some enterprising persons should build a railroad to Mount Hood, visitors come they always look out toward the great mountain and When how they may reach it. If a railroad were built to Mount Hood it would furnish a trip of recreation to hundreds of thousands, and our own people would be among the number to make the trip. But hundreds of things may be done individual profit and profit to the country and to the visitors. All we have got to do is to get in line and stay in line until it has been made a

The Fair is already a go, and we are already receiving benefits from it. If we are reaping the benefits so early, while it is practically all on paper, what will it do for us when it is once launched in full blast? It will not only make a new era in the history of Oregon, but in the history of the entire Northwest.

fainter perfume; but as 'true and beautiful in its lowest depths as on the surface. And they both grow in nature's garden. And why all of this? - Simply that to gether these plays point to a truth and reality of today. The play of the half world is the necessity of the times. If the playwright and actor would achieve triumph, if the manager would fill his ed child and her happiness. Knowing pocket heavy, it must be in and from the drama of question and stigma-for the public demands It. A crowded auditorium for the one, a scant audience for the other. Our views may be growing broader, "more liberal, or morality may be on the decline. As you will, but certain it is the crimson drama is perennial, the chaste play ephemeral. A reflection and a commentary on the American public, but a telling of the plain Young Egan is innocent of wrong in the old-fashioned truth. "The Tyranny of Tears" holds much

modest blossom of simple coloring and Side in New York City, where he acquires a small fortune and moves with his family to a new home on Lexington avenue. Here he gives a brilliant reception to celebrate the engagement of his adopted daughter, Helga, and the son of his old friend, Mrs. Egan. When "the only Levi," as the ex-auctioneer has always been known, comes into his fortune, his first thought is of his adopther to be in love with Richard Egan and realizing that only the boy's small income prevented their marriage, he buys for him an interest in a financial firm to be known as Grobde & Egan. The remainder of his fortune Levi in vests in the stock of the Prutania Trust Company, and it is not until he is giving the party at his uptown home that the stocks are discovered to be bogus matter, but through his partner, Groode, who, on the advice of a rascally politician named Callahan, goes into hiding. has to bear the brunt of the charge. dexterous in construction, quietly veined | During the reception a detective comes with humor and better with each act. to Levi's house to cause the young It deserves long life on the stage. The man's arrest. For a time Levi is play is in excellent hands. It is truly an stunned; but, unwilling to betray his

misfortune to the guests, he laughs

with them while his heart is wrung with

anguish over the calamity that will so

affect those he loves. He is reduced to

practiced on him and the final act shows

Levi again upon the streets, where he

earns his living by peddling trinkets from the same old basket with which be

had first started in business years be-

fore. His misfortune, however, is only

brief, and the curtain falls on his re-

"For Fair Virgins."

pany starting with the usual Sunday

matinee will be that charming story of

the early 60's in the South by A. L. Whytal, "For Fair Virginia." This play

is one that has seldom been seen in stock

productions, in fact the Neill Stock

Company is the second to have the good

fortune to secure this magnificent play.

"For Fair Virginia" will undoubtedly

play to immense houses the entire week.

The offering of The Neill Stock Com-

stored fortune and general happiness.

Chief Joseph, of the Nes Perces, dy and dogs' hair carpeting found in famous warrior, is en route to Washington, where he will lay before the government once more his petition for removal of his people from their present location on the Lapwai reservation in Northern Idaho to the Wallowa Valley, in Eastern Oregon. Joseph made such a request two years ago, and was refused. He pleaded eloquently at Washington, and secured the sending of a commissioner from the department to look into the matter, the commissioner reporting that the project was not feasible. Settlers entered so serious objections that it was impossible County. Joseph and his tribe lived in warriors went against General Howard and the then Lieutenant Miles and were crushed. They were banished from their own hunting grounds to new homes in Northern Idaho. They have never been content there. Joseph was the greatest Indian general ever on the American continent. Tribute is paid to his genius as a strategist, his bravery as a soldier, his scientific conception of ficer who fought against the old Nez Perce willingly creditshim with humanity and observance of the rules of civilized combat. But, Chief Joseph's request will not be granted. It will be remembrance of the past, and, while the government, will never receive consideration that involves placing barriers in the way of the progress of the white man. The Wallowa settlers' interests and demands will outweigh all of the petitions that will be offered by Joseph, and the Wallowa Valley will never again receive the tribe that was banished therefrom a score and a half

At the recent meeting at Portland of the representative of the Japanese government and directors of the Oregon Lewis and Clark Exposition a very general desire for the interchange of commodities of the two countries was expressed. Did it occur to the participants (doubtless it did to the Jap) that our tariff laws were expressly framed to forbid such exchange? For one item in illustration, the Japanese would like to furnish us with a neat, inexpensive and wholesome article of floor matting, and were doing so, quite generally, until a few years ago Con-

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was taking the place of their production, when a prohibitory tariff was placed upon the matting and a market thus forced for their cheap and nasty substitute. And that is the way we encourage trade with Japan and the rest of the world.

J. R. Whitney, state printer, has called upon J. E. Godfrey, candidate of the Democrats last June for the same

office, to serve as foreman. P. J. Becket, who was the foreman, died Saturday morning. Mr. Godfrey was formerly foreman of the office, and was to effect the change without creating a very efficient one. It is claimed that local friction throughout the Wallowa he was the only printer in the state who could have assumed and perthe Wallowa Valley until the uprising formed the duties of the foremanship about 30 years ago, when he and his of the state printer's office at the beginning of a session of the Legislature, without more notice than Mr. Godfrey had. He is exceedingly popular among the unions throughout Oregon.

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The Northern Pacific Company sent to members of the Montana Legislature limited passes to and from their homes, good only during the session. Some of the members threaten to send the art of warfare, and every federal of- them back to the company headquarters' offices. This is not a spasm of virtue on the part of these Montana Legislators. It is not because they object to riding upon free transportation. It is because they want passes refused because the Indian is but a good for the entire year, and they won't take any other kind. The Great receiving consideration at the hands of Northern sent the kind the members wanted. The Great Northern passes won't go back.

> _ Kansas City has made draft upon Portland for two of its most valuable bankers, in taking away Mr. F. C. Miller and Mr. Henry Teal, of the United States National Bank. They have accepted positions of responsibility with

the Pioneer Trust Company of Kansas City, an institution of reputation and

power in that part of the country, and known to financiers everywhere as a strong concern. Mr. Miller will serve as vice-president, and Mr. Teal as Mr. Miller's first assistant. Both carry skill and reliability to their new positions.

Astoria Invites Roosevelt.

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Astoria Budget: Mayor Surprenant received a letter from George B. Cortel-you, secretary to President Roosevelt, acyou, secretary to President knowledging the receipt of an invitation for the President to visit Astoria. He states that no definite plans for the proposed tour of the West have yet been made, but he will be glad to give the wishes of the people here consideration necticut manufacturers of cheap shod-" when the details are arranged.

AN ENGLISH LITERARY CONTROVERSY

A spirited controversy between Sir Edward Clarke, an eminent British lawyer, and Mr. Edmund Gosse, the no less eminent British lawyer, is reported from England, and is just now a subject of engrossing interest in It appears that Sir Edward Clarke a few weeks ago fiterary circles. delivered a lecture at the Workingmen's College. London, in which he expressed the opinion that in the strength of Great Britain's literary output there has been a "very strange and lamentable decline" during the last 40 years. He He declared that, with the possible exception of Mr. Thomas Hardy's f the D'Urbevilles," no book published during the past 10 years is equal further "Tess of the D'Urbevilles," in its class to any one of a list of books, which he quoted published between 1850 and 1859.

Mr. Gosse, at a hanquet to the contributors to the supplement of the "Encyclopedia Britannica," made a veiled reference to Sir Edward Clarke's ad-dress in words which, as he afterward admitted, were intended as "a mild but direct reproof" to "a distinguished member of another profession." He intimated that Sir Edward Clarke's view of the subject was altogether too pessimistic, and instanced Pater, Stevenson, William Morris, Bishop Creighton. George Meredith, and Sir Leslie Stephen as British men of letters in the era condemned "Unless I am much mistaken, this is far from being the first public occaas barren.

sion upon which Sir Edward Carke has treated the whole, of recent literature George Meredith or Sir Lesile Stephen (but has Sir derision. If Mr. with Edward Clarke ever heard of these gentlemen?), in delivering a public lecture on recent English law, were to deny that the last generation had seen one competent judge, and were to ask, with levity, 'Will any one suggest we have would he be surprised if his challenge were taken up, and if an advocate he were asked, in the plainest terms possible, to state what qualifications he possessed for pouring contempt on a profession for which he had not enjoyed the slightest practical training?"

Sir Edward Clarke, in his rejoinder, declared that he fancied he detected somewhat discourteous reference" to himself in Mr. Gosse's speech, and added that "the literature of England is a fair and spacious domain," in which ordinary mortals, as well as literary critics, are free to wander. Mr. Augustine in a subsequent letter, similarly observed: "Sir Edward Clarke may be Rirell. a good critic or a bad one, but to tell an educated man he has no right to find fault with the books in the shops because he is not an author by profession, but a distinguished member of the bar, is to play the Pontiff with a vengeance.

The whole controversy strikingly illustrates, in the opinion of the London Outlook, "the perilousness of a literary professionalism which should deny the right of private judgment to everyboay outside the professional casts. Dr. Robertson Nicoll says in The British Weekly:

"What is the literary profession? Does it consist of those who make their living by authorship? Does it consist of those who occasionally publish books? Whichever definition may be chosen, I say that educated men and women will claim the right to judge what they read, whether or not they have rushed into The truth is that many of the best critics in this country, print. the people with whom it is most worth while to talk over a book, have never written a line for print, and never will. When any one comes before the public with a criticism he must be judged on the merits of what he says. He is not to be silenced on the ground that he does not belong to the literary profession, and that no one who does not belong to the literary profession has a right to open his mouth on literary questions.

"The main issue, however, is; I take it, whether we have among us a great novelist or a great poet. If that be the question, there can be little difficulty in replying. Mr. Swinburne is unquestionably a great poet, and Mr. Meredith and Mr. Hardy are, without doubt, great novelists. It seems to me grossly impertinent to talk of them as if their work was done. They are all in excellent health and spirits-at least they were so when 1 saw them last, and why should they not yet give us their very best achievements?"

The Spectator comments: "Suppose a soldier in his moments of leisure happened to write another Paradise Lost.' Would Mr. Gosse denounce his impertinence, and con-sider that he had no right to pronounce a verdict on the merits of Lycidas?' is a question which has been asked in another form by Mr. Augustine That When and how,' he inquires, 'does a writer of books become an Birrell. Cervantes was a soldier, Montaigne a country genauthor "by profession"? Bacon an English lawyer, Sir Walter Scott a Scotch lawyer, tleman, Walton a linen-draper, Richardson a printer, Sir Thomas Browne a doctor,' and If you get into difficulties when you try to fence in this or that man so on. into one particular walk in life, you certainly do not find your task easier, or indeed samer, when you try to prevent him from looking over the hedge and saying what he sees on the other side. The fact is that to deny to the of one profession the right to 'bring a ralling accusation againstthat is.

that is, to criticize another protestion is to duty the right of the right of the public, and that you can not do." A curious fact is recalled in connection with this controversy. Only a few .weeks ago Mr. Gosse was himself rebuked by the London Academy and Literature and other literary journals (see The Literary Digest. September 27) for taking too gloomy a view of Victorian literature in his article supplement of the Supplement of the "Encyclopedia Britannica." He refers to our epoch in that article as "a period of great literary funerals," and says, in relation to the today, that wise men, before pronouncing judgment upon it, will "wait and see what the winnowing years will leave of genuine fotion of today, that wise do well wheat in the mass of redundant vegetation." 1.1

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which tack and the

were then, and the other members were quite competent.

In the production by this company of Mr. Phil Hunt's, the storm scene is certainly worth witnessing. It is exceedingly well done, with some original devices for the producing of electrical effects, one in particular being the rushing of a bolt of lightning that is realistic, Indeed

The play runs for the week.

"Wrong Mr. Wright," at the Marquam. The right Mr. Beresford played the "Wrong Mr. Wright" Saturday fight at the Magquam Grand, and was supported by a competent company, of whom Miss Emma Dunn, as Tilly, was par excelence the cleverest. Her dancing and singing of a laughing song, as well as her every reading and bit of acting, were calculated to win the most critical audience.

MANAGERS' ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Tyranny of Tears.

The following is taken from the Nashville, Tenn., American of October 21, concerning Mr. Paul Gilmore, in "The ficial ones. They will outlast it, but it Tyranny of Tears," who appears at the Marquam Grand Theatre tonight:

is the sweeter. At the close of "The Tyranny "The Tyranny of Tears" was present-Tears'" matinee performances at the ed at the Vendome Thursday evening. It Vendome Thursday, the audience was is a wonderfully human play, a sort of invited to meet the actors behind sermon of nature to which the author scenes, and the ladies were offered a must have given at least a part of his nearer view of the stylish gowns worn heart, to which he certainly gave some by the women of the cast. clear, true thinking and of which he would be forgiven for owning a measur of pride.

And just here a comparison suggests itself. Hadden Chambers wrote "The Tyranny of Tears." and his also was the placed on sale tomorrow (Tuesday) morning at 10 o'clock for David Warfield adaptation of "A . Modern Magdalen" een here earlier in the season. Could Marquam Grand Theatre next Thursday, any two.plays be at greater variance or Friday and Saturday matinee and night wholly dissimilar? The one, the Warfield's first appearance in this city 'Magdalen," is absorbing, powerful and in a stellar role, should mark one of the human; the other is quiet, modestly subreally important events of the season. tle and human. Early in September of 1901 he began his

The one deals with the scarlet woman whose strength proves paradoxically, her weakness. It deals with the iniquitous which, perforce of necessity, carry the drama along its course and to win the plaudits and hold the interest of an audience, must be held up to the light in the nakedness of its shame. It points an object lesson, but at the cost of besmirching morality.

The other is a simple tranquil story of life, not painted and distorted for the stage, but life as it is lived. There is never occasion for other than intense not the loud expression, never a suggestion of anything save the wholesome and pure, with just a spice of nature's more austic elements of emation to enrich its fiavor. Here again is an object lesson painted with never a hint at insult or mposition; being put upon any moral law.

And yet, with no word and scarcely thought in common, these two suggest the same hand-a master hand, for they are tributes to this playwright's versatil ity, his skill in conceiving the cleverest situations and building them upon the most adroit and mean-fraught lines. They are extremities of thought, yet kindred, an expose of evil and its opposite of purity-a gorgeous flower in hue and odor with a heart decayed; a plain,

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example of quality rather than numerical quantity.

that is really new to the stage. It is

strong in human appeal, smooth and

Mr. Gilmore fulfilled every gracious promise and bright anticipation. He was easily the strength of the cast, be- poverty by, the fraud that has been cause he answered the demands of the play. But more than this his is a masterly reading, a natural repose, a sincere temperament in this part of Clement Parbury, the husband weakened by love to yield to his wife's whims but brave and just in opposing ner wrongful caprices. Mr. Gilmore has some tempting openings for superlative farce, but he

never deviates from the dignity and quieter strength the character exacts. He has shown stronger in greater parts, but never in more harmony or sympathy

The work of the others in the cast merits no other criticism than praise. Miss Hanson is very attractive, even as the petulant, unreasonable and jealously loving wife. Several scenes are made more effective by her admirable work. Such plays as "The Tyranny of Tears" help to clear the atmosphere and leave a remembrance that cannot be other than

David Warfield.

New York City and it is a well known

fact that during his entire run of four

months, the "housefull" sign was upon

the sidewalk at every night performance

and at many of the matinees. He was

the conspicuous success of that season

his run, his reputation had extended to

every part of the land and he had be-

come firmly established as one of the

leading stars in this country. His New

York success was duplicated in the larg-

er cities when he went on the road and

this year praise and prosperity of the

most gratifying kind have followed in

To David Belasco we are indebted for

the opportunity of seeing Warfield at

the head of his own organization, and

former experiences with this capable

author-manager have taught us to ex-

plete in the matter of stage detail. In

the character of Simon Levi, the East

Side autioneer, the star has an excel-

gifts. Simon Levi is an eccentric He-

brew, with the keenest desire to get the

best of the bargain and with a heart

which seeks to distribute happiness.

versatile

lent vehicle to display his

his wake.

of

the

bright. It is a real flower among arti-

NEGRO VOTERS.

.......

The Oregon Constitution prohibits negroes from voting in Oregon. The Supreme Court has decided that the clause is null and void, by reason of the National amendment affecting the status of negroes, yet nevertheless, our State Constitution stands exactly as it did before-with an inhibition The advance sale of seats will be the suffrage of the negro. Is that one of the sacred portions of the time-hon-ored document?-Journal.

- It ought to be so considered. The founders of the State and the Constituin "The Auctioneer," who comes to the tion did not favor negro population, and did not want the negro's assistance in did not want the negro's assistance in the government. Hence the denial of suffrage and other inhibitions imposed. A subsequent amendment to the Federal Constitution has nullified the delong engagement at the Bijou Theatre in nial of suffrage. It will do no harm to let the language stand, though rendered inoperative, as expressive of the opinion-prejudices if you choose of the fathers. Our negro population does not relatively increase, and desire that it should is not manifest. It does not incline to us or our Oregon, and in the metropolis, and at the close of we are content that it does not.

A Cure for Month Disease.

For many months "Uncle Joe Cannon has been annoyed by a wrangling Democrat, whose voice is raised on every concelvable occasion to the detriment of work of the house. The other day "Uncle Joe" got his chance to strike back. He came into the House while the discussion about a bill to stamp out the foot and mouth disease was on, says the

ease?" inquired "Uncle Joe" of a com-pany of statesmen near him.

"Yes." said they. "Well, them" replied Mr. Cannon, with a wave of his hand toward the voluble Southern Democrat, "I am for it."

If you wish the Daily Journal delivared to your home or office by carrier at 10 cents a week, send in your order 1 Oregon phone Main 500, or Golumb order by phone 705.

Levi owns an auction store on the East

New York Tribune. "Does this bill cure the mouth dis-

pect something that shall be at least unique in character and careful and com-