Ge Oregon Daily Journal

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FOR A GREATER WEST.

There seems to be too much petty jealous; existing between the states of the Pacific Coast. The several enterprising cities of this section appear to have entered into a general business of "knocking" one another. Did it ever occur to you what the result of a lack of effort to stand together would mean?

Place yourself at New York, Philadelphia or Boston, and suppose yourself to be entirely indifferent to the advantages of Oregon as against California or Washington or Idaho. You are, perhaps, only a partial believer in the axiom "Young man go West," and judge all the Pacific Coast a "section" much as we of the West are prone to term south of Mason and Dixon's line or "the Atlantic Coast." Do you think, if by chance, you picked up a copy of a Coast newspaper and read therein a violent attack on a city of the Coast that it would give you a good impression of this part of the world?

Far from it. You would be apt not to make any state distinctions and would only remember that something detrimental was said about the western part of the United States.

The Pacific Coast is a new and growing portion of this great America. It is a part and parcel of the great land that we love and that is under the protection of our beloved Stars and Stripes. It is the borderland of an enormous country facing the western ocean where splendid opportunity offers for advancement of traffic and expansion of sea power. No part of this attractive and progressive domain can receive the benefits of advantageous immigration or enjoy the fruits of governmental distribution without the others, in some way direct or otherwise, receiving some of the reward accruing therefrom.

What Seattle gains will be Portland's gain. What Portland acquires Seattle must certainly to some extent enjoy. What San Francisco accomplishes toward bringing the coast in touch with the Orient or the American East must create new markets for both Seattle and Portland. The flowery attractions of sunny Southern California do not, surely, interfere commercially with the sturdy grain producing climate of Oregon. The ambitions of Los Angeles lie in a direction so entirely opposite to those of Portland that they admit of no opportunity whatsoever for quarrels over supremacy. People go to Los Angeles to have a good time and to enjoy immunity from a rigorous Eastern winter. People come to Portland to reap the benefit of its magnificent business possibilities and to enjoy its equitable weather withal. Then why do the newspapers of the Coast fling falsehood in the teeth of Eastern tourists and immigrants about the respective sections of the Coast?

Do you think that a man who is looking for a winter resort is going to come to Oregon because an Oregon newspaper says that Los Angeles is not what it is cracked up to be? Do you believe that a traveler will remain away from Oregon because a Los Angeles journal reports Oregon as a land of eternal rains? No. The "knock" will only bring about the result that the man who has read the Oregon paper's sayings may go to Florida for his winter and the person who has perused the Los Angeles newspaper's words may decide to remain in his Middle West. Thus the Pacific Coast loses two good citizens.

The business of Portland has increased and with it a demand for what California and Washington produce. The business of San Francisco has advanced and with it the volume of business done with Oregon and Washington has evolved threefold. The growth of Seattle has called upon the wholesale establishments of Portland and San Francisco for renewed supplies.

In short, aside from a friendly and entirely proper rivalry, for instance, such as the effort to secure the government transport traffic, that may come up from time to time in Pacific Coast affairs, the cities of the Pacific Coast should stand together.

Just think for one moment of the vast power the Western states might wield if they took one another's wishes into consideration and assisted one another when it was not an absolute disadvantage to do so. We know France as France, and Germany as Germany, Great Britain as Great Britain. The world knows us as the Pacific Coast of North America.

SIDELIGHTS ON THE SENATE.

Some surprising news has been telegraphed over the country that throws some sidelights upon the United States Senate. And, too, it reveals Senator Bailey of Texas in a light more favorable than that in which he shone when first he began his series of objections to unanimous consent on any Republican measures.

Let it be understood, first, that it is only by unanimous consent being given that many matters may be disposed of in the Senate. The Senate works under rules radically different from those of the House, and which permit one Senator to be an obstructionist almost unmovable. And, second, let it be known that Bailey informed the Senate the other day that he proposed to object to every Republican measure being passed in the order of daily business by unanimous consent.

When this was wired over the country Mr. Balley was excoriated by most of the newspapers for a stubborn, untamable partisan, and his name was coupled with many objectionable references, indicating that his assault upon Senator Beveridge last year was fully characteristic of him.

Now no one will excuse that assault upon Senator Beveridge. brutal and uncalled for. Yet assaults upon other Senators seem not to be the whole ambition of Senator Bailey. And the present incident discovers him in a commendable attitude, at the same time placing the Republicanopponents in an embarrassing light.

The trouble arose over the making a port of entry in Texas, the question being whether it should be Port Arthur or Sabine Pass. Senator Depew of New York advocated Sabine Pass, and was backed by all New York influence. Illinois Senators stood for Port Arthus.

That appears to be innocent difference of opinion. But the fact is brought out that New York capitalists are back of Sabine Pass, while Chicago capital is backing Port Arthur. Hence the Senators from each of these Northern states bring the issue into the United States Senate, and descend to the level of ward politicians in striving to utilize the government machinery for the furtherance of their capitalistic friends' interests. Senator Bailey of Texas claims that Port Arthur is already improved and is logically entitled to remain a port of entry, and the New York Senators have absolutely no excuse excepting that their Wall Street backers wish to secure

It is fine theme for statesmen who prate of patriotism and love of country, and then in cowardly manner seek to throw upon the Texan the incubus of a false accusation. Senator Bailey has treated his Northern fellow Senators to some medicine that they needed, and should continue to administer the dose so long as he can compel them to take it.

profit by forcing Sabine Pass to the front.

WHY DO THEY WAIT?

Just why the members of the Legislature are going to wait before electing a Senator, does not appear upon the surface. Doubtless were the public able to go beneath the superficial covering of pretended anxiety for the people's weal, they would discover reasons that appeal to some men as sufficient to excuse the delay. And delay is positively known to be contemplated for many days before an ending is reached in the Senatorial struggle.

As a matter of fact, it is an open secret among the politicians that no Benator will be elected for another week, probably for two weeks, and that final results may not be reached prior to the third or fourth week hereafter.

Since the spring election of 1902, nearly eight months have elapsed, and during that period of time every member of the Legislature has had ample time in which to form his opinions as to merits of candidates, and should now be able to express that opinion intelligently. Presuming that the same apparent sluggishness were to be shown in the consideration of bills

and resolutions, how many measures would be cleared from the calendar? The people are tired of delays. They are weary of everlasting mixing of Senatorial elections with state legislation. They desire to see the matter ended, and the Legislature get down to business that has been set for the session by the needs of the state and the developments of the past two

A SENATE LEADER.

George Graham Vest ends his career n the United States Senate on the 4th of next March. William J. Stone, formerely Governor of Missouri, will succeed him. Ex-Governor Stone was elected by Missouri's Legislature on

Tuesday. Senator Vest comes thus to the end ing of his public life by choice. He refused to permit his name to go before the Legislature for re-election. That he could have succeeded himself is creditable to the state of public affairs in Missouri. It is the loss of the people of that commonwealth that so able and honest a man should have thought it necessary to cease his public labors. The state will lose prestige in so far as its Senatorial representatives may cause Such loss, for the reason that ex-Governor Stone probably will never measure up to the standard attained by Senator Vest.

By force of a trained intellect, Sentor Vest has maintained a position among the Senate leaders, his splendid mind being supplemented by honesty of purpose and sincerity which have added power to his character as a public

George Vest, who was a native of Kentucky, was born in Frankfort on December 6, 1830; will be 72 years old when he retires. He was educated at the Centre College of that state, graduating in 1848, and from the Law Department of Transylvania University at Lexington in 1853.

It was in that year of ending his law course, 1853, that Mr. Vest removed to Missouri and began practice of his profession. Seven years later he was elected to the Missouri House of Representatives, serving two years until 1861. He was a member of the Confederate House of Representatives for two years and of the Confederate Senate for one year, On March 18, 1879, Mr. Vest was seated in the United States Senate, and has been successively re-elected since that time. His term ends on the 4th of next March.

Senator Vest was of the rugged sort of statesman, not lacking in culture, but being essentially strong and virile in his mental makeup. He was posttive in his attitude upon public questions. He stood for things, and was not negative at any time in consideration of policy. It was a fitting climax to a distinguished career to be the direct means of forcing action upon the free coal question in Congress.

Senator Vest was of the minority party. He had opposed a majority of powerful, resourceful statesmen practiced in the arts of politics and masters of situations that frequently arise in issues of legislation. The majority leaders desired to avoid action upon the coal resolutions that Senator Vest persistently forced upon their attention, and it was only after able advocacy by the Missouri Senator that the existing free coal law was enacted. _

OUR TEUTONIC CITIZENS.

An esteemed citizen writes to The disposition to reflect upon the German race. He drew conclusions from two paragraphs that appeared upon the editorial page that were written in a spirit of levity, not of hostility.

The Journal need not indulge in any overzeal of protestation when it savs that it entertains the kindest feelings towards the people of this country who come from Teutonic parentage, and towards the people of the German nation. Here in the United States are no better citizens than those of German extraction. They have become a vital element in the homogeneity of the American nation. And it is in no small degree that they have contributed to the love of liberty and the preservation of our institutions based as they are upon the freedom of the individual.

This contribution is forcibly set forth in the novel of Winston Churchill. The Crisis," as will be remembered by all who have read that charming story of the Civil War period, and one of the characters is made to relate the history of his ancestors' struggle for liberty and their fine bravery and courage in contending against adverse influences.

Churchill has not erred in thus attributing to the German character a large gift of higher thought on the rights of man. The United States has profited by this characteristic, and yet that is only one of the contributions of the German people towards the greatness of our country. Theirs has been a thrift in commerce that has taught the world lessons not to be forgotten. Theirs has been a beautiful home life to serve as an example for all peoples. Theirs is an undaunted patriotism that dares anything for the good of the Vaterland.

Who that has intelligence would decry the German people? Who that knows of them fails to ascribe their deserved place in the family of nations? Who that is fair would permit commercial rivalry to blind him to recognition of one of the noblest races that has sprung from the parent stock of Man?

YOUNG WOMEN AS READERS.

The young women of the day are more careful readers of newspapers than are the young men. And the day has passed when the society columns only are their point of interest in current publications. They are reading the solid matter pertaining to national affairs, are keeping watch of politics, and peruse the editorial pages with

discrimination. more interested in sports than in the of the personalities without death to

WHAT THE FAIR WILL DO FOR OREGON By B. H. Dunn.

It is my opinion that the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition will do more for Oregon in an industrial way and in developing the resources of the country than anything that has ever been inaugurated, or that could be inaugall that Oregon needs is population, and the Lewis and Clark Exposi-

tion will be the best means of obtaining it. It is an old settled question that we have everything in the way of advantages and resources that the most cosmopolitan homeseeker could desire. These exist here in every variety and in inexhaustible quantities. They are lying dormant for want of development for lack of population. Our present population is availing itself of the advantages as rapidly as it can, but the resources are so largely in the majority that the comparatively few people here can scarcely make a showing in a liberal sense of the word

It is like a few people in the possession of a whole world all to themselves. They have all of th things of the world about them subject to their acquirement and control, but they can only cover so much, and that amount here is very small.

No, sir, we need population. We must have population. When the people abroad see what we have we will get the population, and then you only have to watch the country "where rolls the Oregon" grow. In a few years you would not know the present Oregon, and within a few decades she will stand in the front row of states, in fact, she will be the front state in the front row.

The people of Oregon are about right. They hit upon the right thing when they inaugurated the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, and they are going to make it a success. In spite of the cold water thrown upon the proposition of a \$500,000 appropriation by the state, by a few narrow fellows, the Legislature and Senate, who are composed of our best and most intelligent citizens, went

right along and did their duty.

The people of adjoining states are taking to the proposition liberally, and with the combined effort of all of the Northwest Pacific States, nothing but success can follow. Portland should not leave a stone unturned, because she will ever be looked to as the leader in liberality and push, and will be expected to bear the immediate responsibility of making the visitors comfortable when they arrive. The way you receive your visitors and prospective neighbors counts, you know, and Portland knows exactly how to do that.

The Lewis and Clark Exposition will be a proper success and it will do for.
Oregon and the Pacific Northwest what nothing else could accomplish at this

Or, in the case of those who do not incline towards such subjects, are they financial news to the almost exclusion of matters of higher wignificance?

Related to these queries, is the fact hat the matriculation of young women in the high schools of the country is in ratio of about four or five to one of the young men, and the further fact that the colleges are receiving an increasing number of young women, the ratio showing that the young women each year are tending towards outnumbering the young men who are giving attention to the improvement of the mind.

Take another criterion. Inquire among your friends and learn whether or not the young women are not more faithfully following current literature in book form than are the young men. You will find that they are.

In reply to the criticism herein implied against the young men of the period, it will be answered that the young men of today have not the time to read; they are necessarily absorbed in business. They must devote their time to the conduct of the commerce and finances and cannot read so thoroughly as they otherwise would.

The rejoinder could then be made that he who will may find ample time for all necessary reading; that it is not by prevention but through choice that the twentieth century young man ignores the solider matters and attends only the less important, when viewed from the standpoint of true mental culture. The club, the vice and the speculative tendencies of the day cause our young men to neglect study and investigation along the lines in which young women are traveling and in which they are distancing their male rivals.

The young women of the day are Journal in protest against what he rapidly removing the former differand, if present trends are maintained. the century will not have progressed far towards its middle before the ratio of men and women in school and college will have been as 6 to 6, and not much farther before the women will outnumber the men as college students.

> The other day two facts came to public notice in Chicago-a baby was spanked 15 times in one hour, and a young woman of that city met, was two facts, as the Inter-Ocean remarks. have no connection, excepting that they suggest what an age of hurry this is in which we live. Time grows more precious, as the years advance. We hurry through the days at a speed that consumes nerve force and uses up reserve vitality. This blushing Chicago damsel, if she had lived in the day of her grandmother, would have compelled her lover to pass through all of the various phases incident to courtship. He would have been compelled to approach gradually and very slowly into her good graces, taking the graded

devotion. But, apparently, time was valuable to both, and half a day was sufficient to effect an understanding and bring the young people from stangers to husband and wife. And 15 spankings in an hour! What futile attempt to weld baby character by the heated application of a slipper! What false haste when deliberation should mark the parents! How much better to spread those spankings over several months, and that courtship over a year and a half!

It is fortunate that the following described incident was not common throughout Oregon, else the Lewis and Clark Fair might have gone a-glimmering: A Portland gentleman was in a neighboring town of the state the other day, and overheard some men talking of the appropriation bill. "Those fellows have nerve," said one. They ask the people to pay half a million dollars towards their Lewis and Clark Fair, when everyone knows that both Lewis and Clark are millionaires and will die so rich their heirs won't know what to do with the money. Why, that is one of the richest firms in the state, and don't need any help from the taxpayers of the state."

A French scientist formed a theory that we all have dual personalities, and Are not the young men of the day that, ergo, we may suffer separation heavier topics that receive treatment | either. He thought he could construct

from day to day in the daily prints? a mechanism that would temporarily put his body to sleep, leaving his soul to travel in astral body form throughnot then absorbed in commercial and out the universe. He set his mechanism into operation, and when they found him he had succeeded admirably. He had set his soul free, all right, but it now refuses to return to its home of clay, and the man is as dead as a ten-

> A statistician finds that 20 per cent of the German actresses wed titles in that country, and that 60 per cent of them win husbands of high station and riches. Dancers appear to fare best. Only five per cent of the actresses wed in recent years have sought divorce. At the present time, 38 counts in Germany have wives who were actresses. These are some of the names of nobility who wed actresses: Prince Philip of Hanan, Duke Ernst of Wurtemburg, Prince Sulkowski, Prince Paul of Thurn and Count Shafranck.

Senator George F. Hoar of Massachusetts fools his friends who ask for photos, autographs and interviews. When someone wants a photo, Senator Hoar, whose minutes are precious, sends Garland, his private secretary to sit for the picture. When another asks an autograph, he details Goodwin, a clerk of his Senate committee. And when an interview is wanted, Senator Hoar sends the newspaper man to Dougherty, a shrewd Yankee who is said to know more about politics than perfection. The Russian long since Mr. Hoar ever will know.

Senator Quay of Pennsylvania brought matters to a test vote in the Senate the other day on the omnibus statehood bill, and defeated the supporters of President Roosevelt. The vote was 37 to 27. It may be a correct Roosevelt for the vice-presidency by way. Perhaps the reported hostility of forming upon the level Mr. Quay was real hostility, and the owitsch. latest scene in the United States Senate is proof thereof.

Missouri has been "shown" the advantages of the Lewis and Clark Fair. and will make an appropriation for an exhibit here in 1905. Most persons do not know that the state of Missouri has the greatest natural wealth of any state in the Union. A magnificent showing may be made by the Missourcourted and married by a young man | ians, if they desire. It will be in order from Monmouth in just 12 hours. The for Missouri to show, as well as be

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

CANYON CITY, Jan. 19.

To the Editor, Oregon Journal: In the issue of The Journal of the 13th instant, under the heading "Fight in View for \$100 Reward," and "Sheriff Lawrence Plays Smooth Game," have discussed my visit to Portland for the purpose of securing a prisoner by the name of Kimberling in a manner that is unfair to both myself and Sheriff steps from occasional calls to constant | Storey. In the first place, it is not true that Grant County ever offered a reward for the capture or return of Kimberling. I offered a reward, personally of \$100 at the time of the escape, for capture and return to Canyon City of the prisoner named, and I so informed the jailer at the time I called for the prisoner in Portland, and the failer telephoned to Sheriff Storey's chief clerk regarding the matter, and after some conversation informed me that the chief clerk or deputy told him to turn the prisoner over to me, which was done and I paid him the charges and expenses of capturing and keeping prisoner, amounting to the sum of \$11. I could see no reason in waiting until Sheriff Storey returned from a hunting excursion to discuss the matter with him, and it could be, and was, attended to as well, and with the same result, if he had been personally present. Neither did the failer or the chief deputy request me to await the return of the sheriff. In addition to the charges paid at Portland, I expended the sum of \$92 in going to Portland and returning to Canyon City with the prisoner, consequently Sheriff Storey would have been the loser if We had insisted upon delivering the prisoner and claiming his re-As it is, I am the loser. I see ward by a later issue of The Journal that Sheriff Storey says he only intended to reimburse himself for his actual expenses and to turn the remainder of the reward, if it were allowed, over to the wife of the prisoner, whom he deemed straightened circumstances. prisoner's wife is the daughter of a wellto-do and highly respected family in this

> going statement, E. P. LAURANCE, Scheriff,

county, and she is by no means an object of charity. The article referred to

has put me in a false light before the

readers of The Journal, and others,

which I attribute to your paper, and not

to Sheriff Storey or his assistants, and

I therefore ask you to publish the fore-

MAESTRO MASCAGNI.

The manifold troubles of the renowned Italian composer and great conductor since his arrival on American soil have been so well aired by the daily press of both continents as to need no further comment here. His differ ences with managers, agents, impressarios and musicians, have served to keep the reportorial pencils on a steady grind for weeks. His irritable nature, pet-ulant moods, idiosyncrasies and daily disputes have been regularly heraided. The intent of this article is simply—from the standpoint of the musician—to review the "affair Mascagni" in a candid, dispassionate manner, impartial and clear, devoid of all journalistic sensationalism.

That Mascagni is a genius of a superior rank, we believe to be beyond cavil. Even had he not written the famous "Intermezzo" he would, nevertheless, be ever regarded as a conductor of a high order. His ease—freedom from musical conventionalities, dignified and masterly manner in wielding the baton, and directing an orchestra such as the one he was unfortunately obliged to "direct," stamped him at once in the eyes of all honest and intelligent critics as a musical master, worthy of the fame ascribed to him. But all his personal attractiveness, genius and ability, did but little to overcome his many comings, as viewed from the side of our American musicians and general public.

First of all, he should have known that it was next to impossible to amalgamate with his native Italian orchestra—an organization trained under him and versed in his methods—a set of players hurriedly gathered here and there from many states, men unfamiliar with Mascagni's whims and odd desires, and then expect from such an ensemble to get anything like a glorious result, Time for preparation was short and rehearsals few and stormy, and a num-

of postponements announced to the public.
On the night of the first performance, Mascagni arrived late. He had not the faintest idea of punctuality. This may be a pardonable whim abroad. but it seemed to disgust an American audience quickly, especially at the very Then again, Mascagni was and ever seems to be inning of an engagement. indifferent to the desire of the managerial ends. His disregard of the respect due a considerate public, and a generously inclined set of financial backers, has become proverbial.

His failure was the natural result of an endeavor to force upon an American public, European methods-whims and ideas deemed here impractical. . It is of course to be regretted that such a man of genius, who has worked so many years for harmony, must live out his days while here in discord.



TONIGHT'S ATTRACTIONS. The Marquam Grand-"The Devil's

Auction. The Baker-"For Fair Virginia." Cordray's-"A Gambler's Daughter." Fredericksburg-Vaudeville.

COMING ATTRACTIONS The Marquam Grand-"The Devil's

Auction" Saturday night and matinee. "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and "Shay-Gordon Opera Company next week. The Baker-"For Fair Virginia" Sat urday night and matinee. "Charley's Aunt" next week. Cordray's-"A Gambler's Daughter' Saturday night and matinee.

Baby Are You?" and "My Friend from India" next week. Fredericksburg-Vaudeville.

The Gabrilowitsch Recital.

The first of the series of four high class musical events took place last night at the Marquam Grand, with Ossip Gabrilowitsch in piano recital. Miss Lois Steers brings the musicians here, and manages the tours. Her first offering of the series was so rare a treat as seldom is given to people in any city. Gabrilowitsch, younger than Paderewski, has already arrested the attention of the musical world and challenged their judgment as to which is the greater artist. Certainly one must be himself an artist to attempt to pass criticism upon his performances.

Of course, as to technique, there is passed the period of imperfections of that sort and plays with such a technique as only great artists command. It becomes a question of analysis of the positive elements of excellence as to quality of tone, intelligence and soul of interpretation and all of the constituents that go to make up the high class artist's musical product.

If one turn from the technical gaugreminder of the nomination of Mr. ing of the musical artist, and refer his work to the standard of results, the task will be easier for all but those who Platt and Quay to get him out of the themselves are almost capable of per-Gabrilwith

> that assembled The audience Thursday night was so discriminative as any that might assemble in Portland. It was appreciative to a degree. Expec tations were high, indeed, and therefore the demand upon the player was the greater. Yet he held the 1,500 people present enthralled for two hours, and was compelled to respond to frequent encores, and that most rare-a recall after the conclusion of the last number on the program. Such delicacy of touch, such fire of expression when the theme calls for it, such sensuous tone this moment, and spiritual the next, may be heard only when such really great artists are playing, and, too, some will claim only when the artist follows the lighter, more bounding style of the school which Gabrilowitsch professes than in the heavier, the German. The program was arranged to suit all

tastes, and included: Bach-Tausig, Toccato and Fugue, D Minor; Schumann, Carneval, Op. 9, Preambule, Pierrot, Arlequin. Valse Noble, Eusebius, Florestan, Coquette, Replique, Sphinxes, illons, Lettres Dansantes, Chiarina, Chopin Estrella, Reconnaisance, Pantalon et Colombine, Valse Allemande, Paganini, Aveu, Promenade, Pause, Marche des Davidsbundler Contre les Phililtins: Chopin, Nocturne G Major, Etude C Major, Polonaise A Flat Major; Tschaikowsky. Nuits de Mai (Nocturne); Gabrilowitsch, Gavotte; Rubinstein, Barcarolle G Minor; Henselt, Si oiseau j'etais; Schubert-Tausig, Marche Mili-

taire. Encores were given each time from the composer whose work was being played when the encore was called for. A return engagement for some afternoon next week was announced by G. R. Acyroyd, manager of Gabrilowitsch.

MANAGERS' ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"Whose Baby Are You?" The attraction provided for Cordray's Theatre for the first four nights of next week by Manager John F. Cordray, commencing with matines Sunday, January 25, is a modern three-act farce called Whose Baby Are You?" by Mark E. Swan. The builder of this comedy has displayed uncommon originality in securing more hearty laughs to the minute than any other farce he has written Some two years back Mr. Swan brought the manuscript of the said piece to Mr. Rice to read. (The comedy had been produced by its author and traveled from the Atlantic to the Pacific, proving a hig success.) Mr. Rice, after read ing the script, said: "There is a bright, clean, original, diverting comedy; I will On second thought he objected to its title, but on account of the advertising matter all reading "Whose Baby Are You?" the piece was accepted and has since caused thousands to laugh at its contents. The press from coast to coast unite in saying it has filled a long-felt want. The company under the management of Mr. Myron B. Rice this season is composed of some of the cleverest comedians obtainable. Mr. John F.

"The Devil's Auction." Tonight, at the Marquam Grand Thea-

secured to head the cast.

Ward and Miss June Mathis have been

tre "The Devil's Auction" will be the attraction, continuing tomarrow (Sat-urday) afternoon and night. The speies presented in

the former editions of Charles H. Yale's "Everlasting Devil's Auction," naving always proved one of the strongest features with this famous attrac-tion, it is safe to predict that the present edition (the twenty-first, by the way) will prove to be no exception to the rule, as Manager Yale states he has engaged a number of exceptionally clever specialties, among which are Irene La Tour and Zaza, who will undoubtedly arouse more than usual interest. This novelty, which has been engaged as a special feature for ladies and children, is of European origin, and comes to this country under special contract to Manager Yale, and as it returns to Europe immediately at the end of its present engagement, can only be seen with this attraction.

A notable engagement is that of De Witt and Burns, an American team of comedy acrobats and equilibrists, who have been in Europe for the past two years, and now return to re-appear in their native country with the strongest kind of European endorsement.

With each succeeding year Manager Charles H. Yale evolves a new edition for his 'Everlasting Devil's Auction, each one of which surpasses its predecessor with the beauties of its ensembles, scenic grandeur and marvelous bai-The production of this, the twenty-first continuous year of success, will be far and away ahead of former presentations of this wonderful play. New ballets, new scenery, music and specialties should make this production of Charles H. Yale's "Everlasting Devil's Auction," always to be remembered, never forgotten, never excelled, always welcome 'Devil's Auction" a memorable one.

Brandon Thomas at Baker's.

Brandon Thomas' most popular of all comedies will be given a presentation at The Baker all next week, beginning with the usual Sunday matinee. The play is one of the best of its kind, and is certainly one of the most popular. It deserves its popularity, for it is clean and amusing. From the moment the curtain rises on the first act until it falls at the end of the play, the audiences are in a constant uproar. The result of a college chum masquerading as Charley's aunt has proved itself to he a perfect gale of fun. There is that state of merriment abroad in which, while everybody is grinning, one man begins to laugh, then another; then the whole house roars, and it seems literally to tire down; a man who has been hitherto silent, suddenly "sees it" and breaks out with a perfectly fresh hilarand starts everybody going again. One pleasant tring about it is that it is all the outcome of legitimate comedy The performance is one that should be seen by all who enjoy laughing.

Matinee Tomorrow at Cordray's. "A Gambler's Daughter," which has been more than pleasing large audiences every night this week at Cordray's Theatre, will give but three more performances. Tonight and tomorrow night and special ladies' and children's matinee tomorrow, Saturday. Don't miss seeing

this interesting drama of modern life. Coming to Cordray's.

"My Friend From India," which fol-"Whose Baby Are You?" next week at Cordray's, is one of those farces too funny and too volatile to be tested in the crucible of criticism. One simply sits and laughs, helplessly and inevitably. without thought of why. The second act is the most intrinsically funny of the three, and the curtain goes down on a helpless, shricking audience. The play is for three nights only, starting Thursday, January 28, with a matinee on Saturday.

Character in Meckties.

Henceforward you must not judge a man by his hat or coat or the way in which he carries his handkerchief, but by his necktie. This is the dictum of a ladies' paper. It works rather curiously. A well-tied tie, it seems, argues an absence of intellect. Mr. Gladstone's ties might have been quoted in support of this proposition, or of its converse. They were always abomin-ably tied, and never stayed in their proper place. But our new authority goes outside the sphere of geniuses The average man with an ordinary share of intellect," she says, "seldom knows how to tie a tie as it can be tied, and is tied, by men with no intellect at all. I defy a man of real brains to keep his tie at the exact angle for any considerable time. Directly you see a really beautifully tied tie which never moves out of place you may be fairly certain you are not face to face with an undiscovered Shakespeare or an embryonic Goethe." This explains at last why it is that Frenchmen never seem able to tie a decent tie. They are too clever.

New York Moon.

"There is no noon hour in the upper part of Manhattan," said an old restaurant man, who has supplied luncheon for business men and clerks for over a score of years. "We used to do seveneighths, of our business between noon and 1 o'clock, but now the luncheon hour extends from 11 to after 3-to after 4, in the Wall street section. I can remember well when in all offices and business houses work ceased at the stroke of 12, and was resumed at o'clock sharp. Now the noon hour is observed only in shops and factories. In offices and commercial houses work goes on continuously under the presentday pressure of business, and the and other employes go out for luncheon in relays, beginning o'clock; and with this change has come shortening of the luncheon most cases to three-quarters of an The chiefs and employers, as a rule, eat late-most of them about 3 o'clock, and down in Wall street the brokers seldom get luncheon until after the exchanges close.