SPEAKS ON RACE ISSUE.

Continued from first page.

ver, "Abraham Lincoln"; George A. Knight, of California, "The Republican Party," and ex-Assistant United States Attorney General Beck, "The Unity of the Republic."

The dinner committee was composed of Alexander P. Ketchum, chairman; J. Edgar Leaycraft, treasurer; Charles H. Young, secretary; Henry E. Tremain, Merritt E. Haviland, Alexander Caldwell, James S. Clarkson, and Louis Stern, ex officio.

Among the women guests present were Mrs. M. Linn Bruce, who sat with Mrs. McLean; Mrs. Beck, Mrs. C. S. Benedict, Mrs. James Byrne, Mrs. Philip C. Carpenter, Mrs. William Curtis Demorest, Mrs. Odell, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. Taft, Mrs. John W. Vrooman and Mrs. Edmund Wetmore.

Among the men were Dr. Cyrus Adler, General John W. Barlow, Nathan Bijur, James A. Blanchard, Ira H. Brainerd, Marcus Braun, president of the Hungarian Republican Club, which is to entertain the President to-night; Timothy E. Byrnes, Alexander Campbell, Philip C. Carpenter, Colonel R. C. Clowry, Alfred R. Conklin, William R. Corwine, Vernon M. Davis, Julien T. Davies, A. T. Dodd, Senator Elsberg, Harvey E. Fisk, "Abe" Gruber, William Halpin, James W. Hawes, Job E. Hedges, Frank H. Hitchcock, William F. Havemeyer, Otto Kelsey, Colonel A. P. Ketchum, Edward Lauterbach, Colonel John J. McCook, Herman A. Metz, Hugh Gordon Miller, General A. L. Mills, Frank A. Munsey, Herbert Parsons, Stephen A. Peabody, George W. Perkins, Douglas Robinson, C. A. Spreckels, N. F. Strauss, Colonel Henry W. Sackett, Jacob H. Schiff, Isaac N. Seligman, Thomas J. Shanley, Nevada N. Stranahan, Frank Tilford, Frank A. Vanderlip, John W. Vrooman, Edmund Wetmore and Thomas Wiley.

In a closed carriage, accompanied by his secretary, Mr. Loeb, the President arrived at the Waldorf from Mrs. Douglas Robinson's house at 7:15 p. m. He alighted at the 33d-st. entrance to the hotel and ascended quickly by the private elevator to the State apartments, to emerge in a few moments in the banquet room, where he greeted informally those who were to sit with him at the guest table.

WOMEN FORM A PASSAGEWAY.

Presently Thomas M. Hilliard, the assistant manager of the hotel, appeared in the corridor and clapped his hands. At the sound, as if taking a prearranged cue, more than threescore women guests who had been waiting in the East and Myrtle rooms appeared in the corridors. As they lined up on either side, forming a passageway for the President and smiting daintily gloved hands, the spectacle recalled vividly to the memory of many a scene of old Colonial days.

Between the gay lines of applauding women walked the President, accompanied by Mr. Stern and bowing right and left in acknowledgment of his reception. By twos and threes the remaining guests followed. A ripple of cheering swelling suddenly to the sound as of mighty rushing waters proclaimed the President's appearance in the grand ballroom, where he walked quickly to his seat at the President's table, again bowing with face wreathed in happy smiles at the good augury.

Throughout the entire evening, thanks partly to the good offices of the Secret Service agents, the Headquarters and hotel detectives and the police generally, there was no disorder, everything proceeding with precision that was almost automatic. Unobtrusive, but ever alert, the detectives swarmed throughout the hotel and about the entrances.

The grand ballroom, when the speech making opened, disclosed a spectacle that will not be lightly forgotten by any of those who took part. The national colors, draped in tasteful profusion about the entire vast room, with American Beauty roses and red candle shades, the whole softened by masse of smilax, bush green, asparagus fern and potted palms, made up the general decorative scheme. Over Lincoln's portrait, above the President's table, the club legenr, "With malice toward none, with charity for all," was picked out in brilliant electric lights, embowered in fern and smilax.

A striking incident occurred while the dinner was going on. Van Baer, whose orchestra of forty pieces had played the courses in to such refrains as "The Darkies' Jubilee," "The United States Volunteer March" and "Ramble, Ramble," threaded his way to the President's table and shook hands with the Chief Executive.

"Thank you for the music," said the democratic guest of honor. "It suits me finely. I liked 'There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night' and 'On the Road to Oyster Bay (Mandalay)' especially."

Mr. Stern, who acted as toastmaster, opened the speechmaking just before 10 o'clock. In introducing the President he said:

There is nothing more fitting than that the observance of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln should be held under the auspices of the Republican Club of the City of New-York.

The life of Abraham Lincoln is ever an inspiration for all that is high in American citizenship. We greet him who now holds the most exalted office in the gift of the American people, because no one has more clearly demonstrated than he, by the quality of his administration, his right to be Abraham Lincoln's successor.

We hope that the four years to come will be marked by the elimination of racial and sectional lines. There is a patriotism which knows neither North nor South, nor East nor West, but recognizes one country, one nation, one people. What man is so well qualified to accomplish this as Theodore Roosevelt?

I have no hesitation in saying that the policies inaugurated by Abraham Lincoln, nurtured and fostered by William McKinley, have reached their most perfect development under the administration of Theodore Roosevelt.

Mr. Stern then asked his guests to charge their glasses and drink to the health of President Roosevelt. The toast was drunk with a will. Three cheers were proposed and given with a roar and a tiger.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

President Roosevelt had already risen to his feet, but, thanks to the bass roar below and the joyous trebles above, it was some time before he was able to begin. Finally, when the applause had sufficiently died out to enable him to hear the sound of his own voice, the President began his address, standing in a characteristic attitude, one hand in his pocket.

Forcible, abrupt gestures, so typical of the speaker, accompanied the spoken word. Again and again the speech was broken by outbursts of cheering, the vast audience seeming immediately to appreciate the special points he made. President Roosevelt said:

In his second inaugural, in a speech which will be read as long as the memory of this nation endures, Abraham Lincoln closed by saying:

"With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; . . . to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations."

Immediately after his re-election he had already spoken thus:

"The strife of the election is but human nature practically applied to the facts of the case. What has occurred in this case must ever recur in similar cases. Human nature will not change. In any future great national trial, compared with the men of this, we shall have as weak and as strong, as silly and as wise, as bad and as good. Let us, therefore, study the incidents of this as philosophy to learn wisdom from, and none of them as wrongs to be revenged. . . . May not all having a common interest reunite in a common effort to (serve) our common country? For my part, I have striven and shall strive to avoid placing any obstacle in the way. So long as I have been here I have not willingly planted a thorn in any man's bosom. While I am deeply sensible to the high compliment of a re-election, and duly grateful, as I trust, to Almighty God for having directed my countrymen to a right conclusion, as I think, for their own good, it adds nothing to my satisfaction that any other man may be disappointed or pained by the result.

"May I ask those who have not differed with me to join with me in this same spirit toward those who have?"

This is the spirit in which mighty Lincoln sought to bind up the nation's wounds when its soul was yet seething with firce hatreds, with wrath, with rancor, with all the evil and dreadful passions provoked by civil war. Surely this is the spirit which all-Americans should show now, when there is so little excuse for malice or rancor or hatred, when there is so little of vital consequence to divide brother from brother.

LINCOLN'S LOVE FOR HIS COUNTRYMEN.

Lincoln, himself a man of Southern birth, did not hesitate to appeal to the sword when he became satisfied that in no other way could the Union be saved, for high though he put peace he put righteousness still higher. He warred for the Union; he warred to free the slave; and when he warred he warred in earnest, for it is a sign of weakness to be halfhearted when blows must be struck. But he felt only love, a love as deep as the tenderness of his great and sad heart, for all his countrymen alike in the North and in the South, and he longed above everything for the day when they should once more be knit together in the unbreakable bonds of eternal friendship.

We of to-day, in dealing with all our fellow citizens, white or colored, North or South, should strive to show just the qualities that Lincoln showed: His steadfastness in striving after the right, and his infinite patience and forbearance with those who saw that right less clearly than he did; his earnest endeavor to do what was best, and yet his readiness to accept the best that was practicable when the ideal best was unattainable; his unceasing effort to cure what was evil, coupled with his refusal to make a bad situation worse by any ill judged or ill timed effort to make it better.

The great Civil War, in which Lincoln towered as the loftiest figure, left us not only a reunited country, but a country which has the proud right to claim as its own the glory won alike by those who wore the blue and by those who wore the gray, by those who followed Grant and by those who followed Lee, for both fought with equal bravery and with equal sincerity of conviction, each striving for the light as it was given him to see the light, though it is now clear to all that the triumph of the cause of freedom and of the Union was essential to the welfare of mankind. We are now one people, a people with failings which we must not blink, but a people with great qualities in which we have the right to feel just pride.

NEGRO PROBLEM A GRAVE ONE.

All good Americans who dwell in the North must, because they are good Americans, feel the most earnest friendship for their fellow-countrymen who dwell in the South, a friendship all the greater because it is in the South that we find in its most acute phase one of the gravest problems before our people, the problem of so dealing with the man of one color as to secure him the rights that no one would grudge him if he were of another color. To solve this problem it is, of course, necessary to educate him to perform the duties a failure to perform which will render him a curse to himself and to all around him.

Most certainly all clear sighted and generous men in the North appreciate the difficulty and perplexity of this problem, sympathize with the South in the embarrassment of conditions for which she is not alone responsible, feel an honest wish to help her where help is practicable, and have the heartiest respect for those brave and earnest men of the South who, in the face of fearful difficulties, are doing all that men can do for the betterment alike of white and of black. The attitude of the North toward the negro is far from what it should be, and there is need that the North also should act in good faith upon the principle of giving to each man what is justly due him, of treating him on his worth as a man, granting him no special favors, but denying him no proper opportunity for labor and the reward of labor. But the peculiar circumstances of the South render the problem there far greater and far more acute.

Neither I nor any other man can say that any given way of approaching that problem will present in our time even an approximately perfect solution, but we can safely say that there can never be such solution at all unless we approach it with the effort to do fair and equal justice among all men, and to demand from them in return just and fair treatment for others. Our effort should be to secure to each man, whatever his color, equality of opportunity, equality of treatment before the law. As a people striving to shape our actions in accordance with the great law of righteousness, we cannot afford to take part in or be indifferent to the oppression or maltreatment of any man who, against crushing disadvantages, has by his own industry, energy, self-respect and perseverance struggled upward to a position which would entitle him to the respect of his fellows if only his skin were of a different hue.

BLACK MAN MUST BE HELPED UP.

Every generous impulse in us revolts at the thought of thrusting down instead of helping up such a man. To deny any man the fair treatment granted to others no better than he is to commit a wrong upon him—a wrong sure to react in the long run upon those guilty of such denial. The only safe principle upon which Americans can act is that of "all men up," not that of "some men down." If in any community the level of intelligence, morality and thrift among the colored men can be raised, it is, humanly speaking, sure that the same level among the whites will be raised to an even higher degree, and it is no less sure that the debasement of the blacks will in the end carry with it an attendant debasement of the whites.

The problem is so to adjust the relations between two races of different ethnic type that the rights of neither be abridged nor jeoparded; that the backward race be trained so that it may enter into the possession of true freedom, while the forward race is enabled to preserve unharmed the high civilization wrought out by its forefathers. The working out of this problem must necessarily be slow; it is not possible in offhand fashion to obtain or to confer the priceless boons of freedom, industrial efficiency, political capacity and domestic morality. Nor is it only necessary to train the colored man; it is quite as necessary to train the white man, for on his shoulders rests a well nigh unparalleled sociological responsibility. It is a problem demanding the best thought, the utmost patience, the most earnest effort, the broadest charity, of the statesman, the stuuent, the philanthropist; of the leaders of thought in every department of our national life. The Church can be a most important factor in solving it aright. But above all else we need for its successful solution the sober, kindly, steadfast, unselfish performance of duty by the average plain citizen in his everyday dealings with his fellows.

JUSTICE FOR ALL THE IDEAL.

The ideal of elemental justice meted out to every man is the ideal we should keep ever before us. It will be many a long day before we attain to it, and unless we show not only devotion to it, but also wisdom and self-restraint in the exhibition of that devotion, we shall defer the time for its realization still further. In striving to attain to so much of it as concerns dealings with men of different colors, we must remember two things.

In the first place, it is true of the colored man, as it is true of the white man, that in the long run his fate must depend far more upon his own effort than upon the efforts of any outside friend. Every vicious, venal or ignorant colored man is an even greater foe to his own race than to the community as a whole. The colored man's self-respect entitles him to do that share in the political work of the country which is warranted by his individual ability and integrity and the position he has won for himself. But the prime requisite of the race is moral and industrial uplifting.

Laziness and shiftlessness, these, and, above all, vice and criminality of every kind, are evils more potent for harm to the black race than all acts of oppression of white men put together. The colored man who fails to condemn crime in another colored man, who fails to co-operate in all lawful ways in bringing colored criminals to justice, is the worst enemy of his own people, as well as an enemy to all the people. Law-abiding black men should, for the sake of their race, be foremost in relentless and unceasing warfare against lawbreaking black men. If the standards of private morality and industrial efficiency can be raised high enough among the black race, then its future on this continent is secure. The stability and purity of the home are vital to the welfare of the black race, as they are to the welfare of every race.

DUTY OF THE WHITE NEIGHBOR.

In the next place the white man who, if only he is willing, can help the colored man more than all other white men put together is the white man who is his neighbor, North or South. Each of us must do his whole duty without flinching, and if that duty is national it must be done in accordance with the principles above laid down. But in endeavoring each to be his brother's keeper, it is wise to remember that each can normally do most for the brother who is his immediate neighbor. If we are sincere friends of the negro, let us each in his own locality show it by his action therein, and let us each show it also by upholding the hands of the white man, in whatever locality, who is striving to do justice to the poor and the helpless, to be a shield to those whose need for such a a shield is great.

The heartiest acknowledgments are due to the ministers, the judges and law officers, the grand juries, the public men, and the great daily newspapers in the South, who have recently done such effective work in leading the crusade against lynching in the South; and I am glad to say that during the last three months the returns, as far as they can be gathered, show a smaller number of lynchings than for any other two months during the last twenty years. Let us uphold in every way the hands of the men who have led in this work, who are striving to do all their work in this spirit. I am about to quote from the address of the Right Rev. Robert Strange, Bishop Coadjutor of North Carolina, as given in "The Southern Churchman" of October 8, 1904:

SOUTHERN CLERGYMAN'S VIEWS.

The bishop first enters an emphatic plea against any social intermingling of the races, a question which must, of course, be left to the people of each community to settle for themselves, as in such a matter no one community—and indeed no one individual—can dictate to any other; always provided that in each locality men keep in mind the fact that there must be no confusing of civil privileges with social intercourse. Civil law cannot regulate social practices. Society, as such, is a law unto itself, and will always regulate its own practices and habits. Full recognition of the fundamental fact that all men should stand on an equal footing as regards civil privileges in no way interferes with recognition of the further fact that all reflecting men of both races are united in feeling that race purity must be maintained. The bishop continues:

What should the white men of the South do for the negro? They must give him a free hand, a fair field and a cordial godspeed, the two races working together for their mutual benefit and for the development of our common country. He must have liberty, equal opportunity to make his living, to earn his bread, to build his home. He must have justice, equal rights, and protection before the law. He must have the same political privileges; the suffrage should be based on character and intelligence for white and black alike. He must have the same public advantages of education; the public schools are for all the people, whatever their color or condition. The white men of the South should give hearty and respectful consideration to the exceptional men of the negro race, to those who have the character, the ability and the desire to be lawyers, physicians, teachers, preachers, leaders of thought and conduct among their own men and women. We should give them cheer and opportunity to gratify every laudable ambition, and to seek every innocent satisfaction among their own people. Finally, the best white men of the South should have frequent conferences with the best colored men, where, in frank, earnest and sympathetic discussion, they might understand each other better, smooth difficulties, and so guide and encourage the weaker race.

Surely we can all of us join in expressing our substantial agreement with the principles thus laid down by this North Carolina bishop, this representative of the Christian thought of the South.

WORK IN LINCOLN'S SPIRIT.

I am speaking on the occasion of the celebration of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, and to men who count it their peculiar privilege that they have the right to hold Lincoln's memory dear and the duty to strive to work along the lines that he laid down. We can pay most fitting homage to his memory by doing the tasks allotted to us in the spirit in which he did the infinitely greater and more terrible tasks allotted to him.

Let us be steadfast for the right, but let us err on the side of generosity rather than on the side of vindictiveness toward those who differ from us as to the method of attaining the right. Let us never forget our duty to help in uplifting the lowly, to shield from wrong the humble, and let us likewise act in a spirit of the broadest and frankest generosity toward all our brothers, all our fellow countrymen; in a spirit proceeding not from weakness, but from strength, a spirit which takes no more account of locality than it does of class or of creed, a spirit which is resolutely bent on seeing that the Union which Washington founded and which Lincoln saved from destruction shall grow nobler and greater throughout the ages.

I believe in this country with all my heart and soul. I believe that our people will in the end rise level to every need, will in the end triumph over every difficulty that rises before them. I could not have such confident faith in the destiny of this mighty people if I had it merely as regards one portion of that people. Throughout our land things on the whole have grown better and not worse, and this is as true of one part of the country as it is of another. I believe in the Southerner as I believe in the Northerner. I claim the right to feel pride in his great qualities and in his great deeds exactly as I feel pride in the great qualities and deeds of every other American. For weal or for woe we are knit together, and we shall go up or go down together, and I believe that we shall go up and not down, that we shall go forward instead of halting and falling back, because I have an abiding faith in the generosity, the courage, the resolution and the common sense of all my countrymen.

The Southern States face difficult problems, and so do the Northern States. Some of the problems are the same for the entire country. Others exist in greater intensity in one section, and yet others exist in greater intensity in another section. But in the end they will all be solved, for fundamentally our people are the same throughout this land, the same in the qualities of heart and brain and hand which have made this Republic what it is in the great today; which will make it what it is to be in the infinitely greater to-morrow. I admire and respect and believe in and have faith in the men and women of the South as I admire and respect and believe in and have faith in the men and women of the North. All of us alike, Northerners and Southerners, Easterners and Westerners, can best prove our fealty to the nation's past by the way in which we do the nation's work in the present, for only thus can we be sure that our children's children shall inherit Abraham Lincoln's single hearted devotion to the great unchanging creed that "righteousness exalteth a nation."

SENATOR DOLLIVER'S REMARKS.

Senator Dolliver was the next speaker. His speech was devoted to the life of Lincoln.

It took his countrymen the full four years to find Abraham Lincoln out. By the light of the campfires of victorious armies they learned to see the outline of his gigantic figure, to assess the integrity of his character, to comprehend the majesty of his conscience; and when at last they looked upon his careworn face as the nation reverently bore his body to the grave, through their tears they saw him exalted above all thrones in the affection of the human race.

All his life there had dwelt in his recollection a little sentence from an historic document which had been carelessly passed along from one Fourth of July celebration to another, "All men are created equal." To him the words sounded like an answer to a question propounded by the oldest of the Hebrew sages, "If I despise the cause of my manservant or my maidservant when he contendeth with me, what shall I do when God riseth up? Did not He that made me make him?"—a strategic question that had to be answered aright before democracy or any other form of civil liberty could make headway in the world. All men are created equal.

He knew that the hand which wrote that sentence was guided by a wisdom somewhat higher than the front porch of a slave plantation in Virginia; that first principles overshadow time and place, and that when men take their lives in their hands to lay the foundations of free nations, they must speak the truth lest the heavens fall. With a sublime faith, shared within the limits of their light by millions, he believed that sentence. He had tested the depth of it till his plummet touched the foundation of the earth. From his youth that simple saying had been ringing in his ears, "All men are created equal." It was the answer of the eighteenth century of Christ to all the dim ages that were before Him; yet he had heard it ridiculed, narrowed down to nothing and explained away. He understood the meaning of the words and came to their defence.

LINCOLN'S MESSAGE ON EQUALITY.

Brushing away the wretched sophistries of partisan expediency, he rescued the handwriting of Thomas Jefferson from obloquy and contempt. "I think," he said, "that the authors of that notable instrument intended to include all men. But they did not intend to declare all men equal in all respects. They did not mean to say that all were equal in color, size, intellect, moral development or social capacity. They defined with tolerable distinctness in what respects they did consider all men created equal—equal with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. This they said, and this they meant. They did not mean to assert the obvious untruth that all men were then actually enjoying that equality, nor that they were about to confer it immediately upon them. In fact, they had no power to confer such a boon. They meant simply to declare the right, so that the enforcement of it should follow as fast as circumstances would permit. They meant to set up a standard maxim for free society which should be familiar to all and revered by all; constantly looked to, constantly labored for, and even though never perfectly attained, constantly approximated, thereby constantly spreading and deepening its influence and augmenting the value and happiness of life to all people, of all colors, everywhere." That was the message of Abraham Lincoln to the nation of America.

And as if to make it certain that it was no mere flourish of a joint debate, he turned aside on his triumphal journey to the capital just before he took the oath of office to repeat the sacred precepts of the Declaration in the hall at Philadelphia where our fathers first spoke them, and to add his pledge to theirs that he would defend them with his life. Here is the summit, the spiritual height, from which he was able to forecast the doom of all tyrannies, the end of all slaveries, the unconditional surrender of all the strongholds of injustice and avarice and oppression; this is the mountain top from which he sent down these inspiring words of good cheer and hope: "This essentially is a people's contest; on the side of the Union a struggle to maintain in the world that form and substance of government the leading object of which is to elevate the condition of men, to lift artificial weights from all shoulders, to clear the path of laudable pursuit for all and to afford all an unfettered start and a fair chance in the race of life." No American, North or South, regrets that this war for the Union ended as it did—"that we are not enemies, but friends." Nor can I help believing that the words which he has spoken here to-night have brought the President of the United States nearer to our brethren beyond the line once so real, now, happily, so imaginary, which formerly divided and estranged our people.

Thanks be unto God, we are one nation, and even in our partisan traditions we share in the heritage of a common faith, in the institutions founded by our fathers. As Democrats we repeat the words, "equal rights to all and special privileges to none." As Republicans we answer, "An unfettered start and a fair chance in the race of life." The doctrine is the same, nor is the day as far off as some think when the people, without regard to the divisions of their political opinions, shall treasure in thankful hearts the blunt and fearless platform of Theodore Roosevelt, "a square deal for every man, no less, no more." The doctrine is the same, and if it is not true there is no foundation for institutions such as ours. But the doctrine is forever true, and by the memory of Abraham Lincoln the Republican party stands pledged to make it good and to keep it good for all men and for all time to come.

BECK QUOTES M'KINLEY.

Mr. Beck declared that the country was more genuinely united than ever in its history. He paid a tribute to President McKinley, quoting from his Buffalo speech that portion which had to do with the industrial revolution of the last decade of the nineteenth century. He said that this made it necessary to adapt "our fiscal system to the changed conditions."

"And to emphasize," he said, "that no existing tariff schedule was so sacred that, like the Book of Revelations, a curse would lie upon him who added or subtracted even a letter, McKinley added: 'If, perchance, some of our tariffs are no longer needed for revenue or to encourage and attract our industries at home, why should they not be employed to expand and promote our market abroad?'"

"Is it then heresy," he said, "for so patriotic a body of Republicans as the Union League of this city to ask by formal resolution that a patient and dispassionate investigation be made by a Republican administration into the great question of what modifications, if any, are needed to adjust the existing schedule to the industrial needs of this great nation?

"For myself I have confidence that the President of the United States at present will take up this question with the same sagacity and courage as he has others. He has never run away from a public question. To his strenuous nature the policy of moving on is far more congenial than the policy of 'standing pat.' In his youthful energy, unfailing courage and far-sighted vision he reminds the student of history of another young man whom New-York has given to the American people, and if I believed in the doctrine of transmigration of souls, I would see in the vigorous personality of Theodore Roosevelt the reincarnation of Alexander Hamilton.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, an old member of the club, presented the President with a "luck" penny mounted in gold. It had been blessed by the Pope.

The President thanked him, saying that he hoped the giver's prophecy would come true—that so long as he carried the coin he would not want for money.

President Roosevelt left the Waldorf at 11:50 p. m., much later than had been planned, because of his desire to hear Senator Dolliver's speech. The party left the hotel by the 33d-st. entrance and were driven directly to the Hotel Astor, where the Press Club diners were awaiting the Chief Executive.

TO DINE IN A HUGE BOWER

The Hungarian Republican Club Makes Elaborate Preparation.

East Houston-st., near Avenue A, and lower 2d-ave. are gay with bunting, in honor of the visit of President Roosevelt to Little Hungary, a restaurant, where the President for about four hours to-night will be the guest of the Hungarian Republican Club.

Perhaps never has a President of the United States been in the neighborhood of East Houston-st. and Avenue A. Colonel Roosevelt, when he was in the Police Board, was there many times, and it was there he became acquainted with friends, who will be on hand to-night to greet him.

If there is anything lacking to-night in the warmth or the significance of the welcome to the nation's chief, it will not be for a lack of desire to please. The preparations for the affair have been under way for weeks.

President Roosevelt years ago was elected an honorary member of the Hungarian Republican Club, and one night a member suggested that one day he would be President.

"Then we shall invite you again to dine with us," said the prophet.

"If your prediction comes true I certainly will come," said Colonel Roosevelt. An offhand promise of that sort sometimes is forgotten, but the President remembered it, and when the invitation was extended he accepted it.

The President's is the only speech scheduled for to-night, but it is altogether probable that others will follow him.

Marcus Braun, president of the club, will escort the President to the club at about 7:30 o'clock. In the carriage will be Secretary Loeb and Dr. Stokes, in addition to the President and Mr. Braun.

Over the restaurant are ballroom and reception rooms. The President and his escort will go to these rooms on the second floor. Deputy Attorney General William Blau, chairman of the reception committee, will take charge. In a side room the President will shake hands with the invited guests. The President and his escort will remain on the second floor till the club members have gone to the dining room downstairs, and will follow them when everything is ready for the feast to begin, about 8 o'clock. Covers will be laid by Mr. Schwartz, proprietor of Little Hungary, for 420.

The guest table runs at right angles with the street, and is on a raised platform reaching the entire depth of the building. There will be thirty-one specially invited guests at this table, with the President in the centre, under a canopy of green. On the President's right will sit Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, and on his left President Braun of the club. The special guests include ex-Mayor Low, District Attorney Jerome, General Frederick D. Grant, Attorney General Mayer, Justices Blanchard and Clarke, of the Supreme Court; Judge Holt, of the United States District Court; Postmaster William R. Willcox, Louis Stern, president of the Republican Club; William Barnes, jr., State executive chairman; President Halpin of the County Committee, Lieutenant Governor Bruce, Commissioner General Sargent, General Francis V. Greene, Police Commissioner McAdoo, Dr. E. R. L. Gould, James H. Hyde, Edward Lauterbach, Abraham Gruber, Congressmen-elect Parsons, Olcott and Bennet, Congressmen Sulzer and Goldfogle and Alexander T. Mason.

The President will leave the dinner at 12 o'clock and, with his escort, will go to the Desbrosses-st. ferry, where he will board the boat to Jersey City. There his train will await him. The committee of escort to the train will include Messrs. Braun and Blau, Theodore G. Stein, Joseph Burger, E. T. Kohanyi, G. D. Berkovits, A. Ligety, S. A. Sancier and Julius Stierheim.

Not the least important among those who will extend a whole hearted greeting to the President will be Carola Roosevelt Braun, six years old, daughter of President Braun. Carola is the happiest little girl on the East Side to-day, perhaps. She is going to wear in her hair a bunch of flowers that the President gave her at the White House several weeks ago. The President has known her since she was a baby. The child's mother held her up to the window at the time of a parade six years ago, and Carola crowed a greeting to the candidate for Governor.

The double dining room has been transformed into a summer garden—an Hungarian garden, William Nell Smith, the decorator, says. The side walls and ceiling are completely covered with Alabama smilax. The side walls are divided into panels, and sixty-five sets of mediæval armor, with axes and spears, helmets and breastplates have been used. Through the foliage will shine red and white electric lights, while from the ceilings will be suspended red lanterns. The bill of fare will contain French as well as Hungarian dishes. At the street entrance to the establishment is a large electric sign reading, "Welcome to Our President."

Around at No. 74 2d-ave., the headquarters of the Hungarian Republican Club, is another floral and electric display.

Mrs. Braun, wife of the president of the club, just before the dinner will present to the club a large register, and the President will be asked to write his name at the top of the first page. A special pen is to be provided, which afterward is to be the property of the club.

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"The inspiration to compose this Symphonic Poem Liszt derived from Lamartine's 'Méditations Poétiques' in which the following beautiful lines incited him to composing: 'What is Life but a series of preludes to that unknown song whose initial solemn note is tolled by Death? The enchanted dawn of every life is love; but where is the destiny on whose first delicious joys some storm does not break—a storm whose deadly blast disperses youth's illusions, whose fatal bolt consumes its altar? And what soul thus cruelly bruised, when the tempest rolls away, seeks not to rest its memories in the pleasant calm of rural life? Yet man allows himself not long to taste the kindly quiet which first attracted him to Nature's lap; but when the trumpet gives the signal he hastens to danger's post, whatever may be the fight which draws him to its lists, that in the strife he may once more regain full knowledge of himself and all his strength.'

"The listener will have no difficulty in following this quotation in the music. The theme of love, the tempest, the peaceful pastoral, the trumpet-call to battle, the heroic march of war, the first theme again in all its breadth of glory—all these the ear will discover and note, thus establishing an understanding of Liszt's beautiful Symphonic Poem, and thus, also, a higher appreciation of it."

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