

# PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES OF THE UNITED STATES INCREASING

### They Deserve Every Encouragement and Not Ridicule, Says Ex-Attache.

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Patriotic societies are increasing every year in number, and are signalized by the peculiarity of being composed not of the people who have done something for the nation but of their descendants. The newest of these organizations to come into existence is one which restricts its membership to the descendants of "those persons who served the Union government during the War of the Rebellion in some civil capacity," and they will take their place along with the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Daughters of the Revolution, the Dames of the Revolution, the United States Daughters of 1812, the Colonial Dames of America, the Sons of the Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of the Cincinnati, the Aztec Club, the Order of Indian Wars, the Society of Mayflower Descendants, the Huguenot Society and innumerable other associations in various parts of the country, each and every one of which exacts certain ancestral qualifications.

That importance should be attached to the latter has recently been made the theme of assertions in the European as well as in the American press to the effect that the people of the United States are drifting toward an aristocracy, not of wealth but of birth. It is pointed out that aristocracy implies the possession of lineage and that it is nothing more nor less than certain social eminence and prestige, based upon the inheritance of honor and fame acquired by ancestors. While this is undoubtedly true, yet there is no reason whatsoever for indulging in gibes at the expense of the patriotic societies in question or to assume that their growth and popularity signify a departure from the principles upon which the great American Republic is founded, nor that it indicates a swing toward a system of nobility culminating in monarchy. The possession of ancestry, the respect for lineage and the preservation of family traditions are in no manner incompatible with true democracy and sincere republicanism so long as no endeavor is made to invest these advantages of birth with special prerogatives and immunities withheld from other citizens. So long as the respect for ancestry has no other object than the endeavor on the part of those possessed thereof to live up to the standard of conduct of their forebears, to keep the family name untarnished and to maintain in all their integrity the traditions of the family, nothing but good can result to the nation. Anything that tends to keep the moral tone of the citizens at a certain height is conducive to the welfare of the commonwealth. In no country of the world is republicanism more advanced than in Switzerland, where the doctrine of civic equality is carried to such a degree that the \$3,000 a year chief magistrate is not permitted to hold office for longer than twelve months lest he should become imbued with a sense of superiority. Yet not even in Austria or in Germany is there more importance attached to ancestry, lineage and family traditions, no matter whether the family be of the peasantry, of the great merchant dynasties dating from the Middle Ages, or of the untitled patriciate, whose line goes back without a break to the era of the legendary national hero, William Tell.

### MASSES HAVE PRIDE OF ANCESTRY.

No greater mistake can be made than to imagine that the respect for ancestry and the regard for family tradition are restricted to the classes. Their influence is just as potent when it is borne in mind that people on the other side of the Atlantic are as a rule content with their social status. The yeoman farmer in England takes pride in the fact that his ancestors for hundreds of years have been yeoman farmers like himself, often in the occupation of the self-same land, and educates his children to live up to the traditions of their forefathers. Thus at Vayrol, Charles Assheton-Smith's ancestral place in Wales, which has been in the possession of his house for seven centuries, there are eight families of yeoman farmers who have rented the same farms without any interruption for over five hundred years. There are peasants in Germany and in Brittany, as well as in the United Kingdom, who can trace their descent back to the Middle Ages, a knowledge which imbues them with a sense of responsibility and dignity. In the same way the retail and wholesale traders of Europe, in Switzerland and France as well as in the monarchical countries, take an honest pride in the fact that their forebears were traders like themselves, and it is the traditions of their ancestors which constitute the principle incentive for preserving untarnished by any failure or commercial dishonor the good name which they have inherited. In

France the lawyers in particular are fond of pointing out how their fathers and fathers' fathers have been honored members of the magistracy and of the bar, and they too strive to live up to the traditions of what is known in the Gallic tongue as the "noblesse de robe." To the actual aristocracy, of course, lineage and tradition are a still more important and vital consideration, forming, indeed, the basis and raison d'être of the class.

Tradition and ancestry are about the only things that cannot be purchased or sold. They can only be inherited, and are a species of inalienable heirloom which may be tarnished to such an extent as to become an object of ignominy rather than of dignity and value, but which can never be transferred or negotiated. Family tradition may therefore be considered as one of the guardian angels of the people of the Old and the New World. It exercises a restraining influence and causes both men and women of every degree to pause before embarking upon courses of action or of speech entailing possible disgrace, not only to themselves, but also to the name which they have inherited and which they are bound in honor to bequeath free from stain to their descendants.

### WORTHY OBJECTS OF SOCIETIES.

Inasmuch as all these patriotic societies which are flourishing and developing in the United States have no other purpose in view than the cultivation and preservation of family traditions, seek no prerogatives from the state, nor even social privileges or superiority, but content themselves with endeavoring to instill into the minds of their members the necessity of living up to the names which they have inherited from ancestors who have rendered service to the nation, they deserve every encouragement, and certainly do not merit to be ridiculed as un-American or condemned as out of keeping with the principles upon which are founded the United States.

From Europe the disposition shown to ridicule these organizations comes with particular bad grace. Until a few years ago the authors and newspaper writers in the Old World went to deny to the United States the possession of an aristocracy, though they conceded a plutocracy. Now they are compelled to admit the existence of an aristocracy of birth, but manifest a disposition to deride its origin. Yet the latter bears a favorable comparison with that of the nobility of many of the countries in Europe. There are plenty of British peers whose authentic lineage does not date much further back than the early years of the reign of Queen Victoria. Considerably more than half the peerages now in existence have been created within the last century, and in many cases were bestowed upon men who had no ancestors to boast of in 1776. Certainly a number of the members of the present House of Lords would experience difficulty in fulfilling those genealogical qualifications which are required by scores of American societies—namely, that the candidates should be able to show descent from some one who did honorable service to the state during the latter half of the eighteenth century. England's nobility, indeed, is, for the greater part, of relatively modern origin, and recruited from the manufacturing and merchant classes. There is one worthy and useful peer of the realm of my acquaintance whose father was in early life a navy, or day laborer, and his mother a Liverpool match girl. In the case of another noble lord, a viscount with a most patrician title, his paternal grand-

MRS. FRANK E. FITZ,  
President General of Daughters of the Revolution.

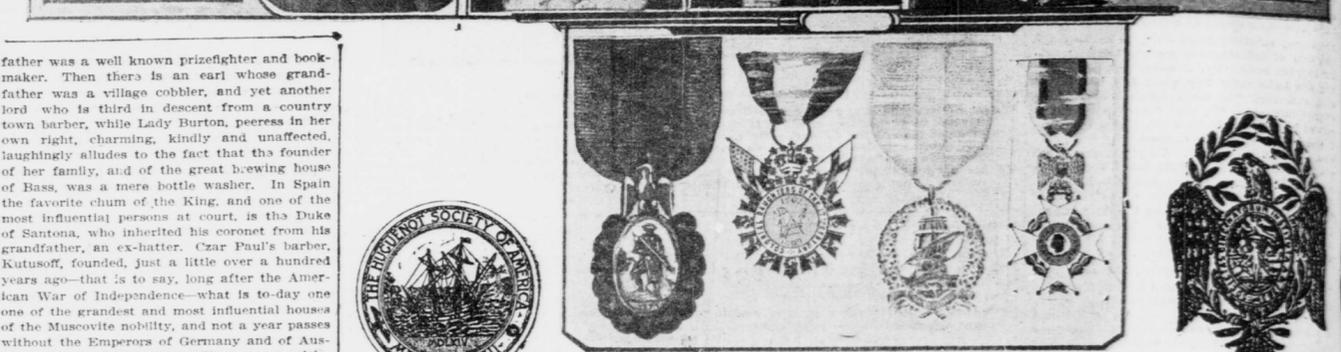
CORNELIUS A. PUGSLEY,  
President Empire State Society.

MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD,  
Daughters American Revolution.

EDMUND WETMORE,  
Sons of Revolution in the State of New York.

MRS. DONALD M'LEAN,  
Ex-President General D. A. R.  
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COLONEL WILLIAM JAY,  
President Huguenot Society of America.



father was a well known prizefighter and book-maker. Then there is an earl whose grandfather was a village cobbler, and yet another lord who is third in descent from a country town barber, while Lady Burton, peeress in her own right, charming, kindly and unaffected, laughingly alludes to the fact that the founder of her family, and of the great brewing house of Bass, was a mere bottle washer. In Spain the favorite chum of the King, and one of the most influential persons at court, is the Duke of Santona, who inherited his coronet from his grandfather, an ex-batter. Czar Paul's barber, Kutusoff, founded, just a little over a hundred years ago—that is to say, long after the American War of Independence—what is to-day one of the grandest and most influential houses of the Muscovite nobility, and not a year passes without the Emperors of Germany and of Austria bestowing titles of nobility upon wealthy merchants, manufacturers, bankers and deserving officers of the army, navy and civil service. In fact, the nobility of the Old World is being so continuously recruited and renewed by promotions from all ranks of the population, even from the very humblest, that it is foolish for any one on the other side of the Atlantic to indulge in sneers and in cheap sarcasm at the expense of the patriotic societies of the United States and to jibe at the respect shown by the members of these organizations for the memory of their ancestors of Revolutionary times and of the war of the Union.

### NOBILITY VERSUS ARISTOCRACY.

One word in conclusion. There is a great difference between nobility and aristocracy. The former implies titular distinction but not necessarily lineage, whereas aristocracy indicates ancestry, but not necessarily the possession of nobiliary titles. That is why there are so many aristocrats in England, such as, for instance, the Asheton-Smiths, the Bultees and dozens of others whom I could mention, who have always declined all titular honors, though they have been territorial magnates in uninterrupted possession of their estates since the time of the Crusades. That, too, is the reason why there are a number

of peers of the realm who, though nobles, are not aristocrats, but plebeians in every sense of the word.

The fact that titles of nobility should have been abolished by the laws of the United States does not mean that there is no American aristocracy. Switzerland, Greece, Rumania, Bulgaria and Servia have all done away with titles, while in Norway they are virtually non-existent. Yet three of these countries, namely, Switzerland, Rumania and Greece, can boast of a very ancient and historic aristocracy. So, too, can the United States. For, in addition to all those families founded by the men who contributed to mould this great Republic at the time of the War of Independence, and by those soldiers and statesmen who battled for its integrity during the war of the Union, there are hundreds, nay, probably thousands, of families who can trace their descent from Colonial ancestors, from people of the middle class and of the old European aristocracy, who emigrated to the New World three hundred years ago in search of freedom and fortune. Some of the grandest houses of France, England, Spain and Germany have been represented for generations here in America. There are Bentincks in Missouri, and Percys—entitled to the Earldom of Northumberland—in Virginia, true-blue American citizens, who, disdaining titles which they need not to extend their hand to grasp, nevertheless cherish their family traditions, traditions covering the existence of a long line of ancestors on both sides of the Atlantic. Who then can say that the United States has no aristocracy?

EX-ATTACHE

George Washington drew a long sigh and said: "Ah wish Ah had a hundred watermills." "Dixie's eyes lighted. 'Hi! Hi!' But would suddenly be fine! 'Ah of yo' had a hundred watermills would yo' gib me fifty?' 'No, Ah wouldn't.' 'Wouldn't yo' gib me twenty-five?' 'No, Ah wouldn't gib yo' no twenty-five.' Dixie gazed with reproachful eyes at his close-fisted friend. 'Seems to me, you's pow'ful stingy, George Washington,' he said, and then continued, 'No, Ah wouldn't gib yo' one. Look a heah, niggah! Are yo' so good fer nuffen lazy dat yo' can't wish fo' yo' own watermills?'—Young's Magazine.

### REAL LAZINESS.

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### ON THE PACIFIC SLOPE

#### Project to Settle Over a Million Colonists in California.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

San Francisco, May 27.—A deal which involves the settlement of over a million persons on the rich lands in the heart of the Sacramento Valley was closed here this week. The Kuhns, capitalists of Pittsburg, are back of what is the largest immigration colony enterprise ever planned in California. The project is to take over the properties of the Sacramento Land Company and the Central Canal and Irrigation Company, which have seventy-five miles of main line ditches and canals in Glenn and Colusa counties, watering 25,000 acres of the richest land in the state. The company has obtained all the water rights and has options on all the land. It proposes to bring in 1,500,000 settlers and to spend \$9,000,000 in the purchase and development of the land. Oranges, lemons and all deciduous fruits, as well as vegetables, may be grown successfully on these lands.

The merchants of San Francisco and Los Angeles, as well as those of Portland, Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane, are greatly wrought up over a new schedule of rates by which transcontinental railroads expect to neutralize the effect of competition by the Panama Canal. It is asserted that these rates will rob terminal points on the Pacific Coast of advantages which they have hitherto enjoyed as distributing centres for their territory. Reno, Salt Lake and other intermediate points will be able to obtain relatively as low rates as San Francisco or Los Angeles, and thus jobbers in these two cities will be unable to compete with jobbers or manufacturers in Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis.

A sensation was created among the strong state order of Native Sons this week, when it was charged that Secretary Charles K. Turner was a defaulter for over \$5,000. Three-quarters of this money is missing from the per capita tax, and the remainder from the fund for supplies. Turner was a candidate for re-election at the recent annual meeting of the order, but at the last moment was forced to withdraw because of strong criticism of his alleged lax methods of keeping accounts.

The Pacific Coast Women's Press Association paid literary tribute to Ina D. Coolbrith, the San Francisco poet, this week, when selections from her works were read. Miss Coolbrith made a reputation early in life, and her poems, which appeared in the first numbers of "The Overland Monthly" under the editorship of Bret Harte, were widely copied. She would probably have produced far more than her single volume "Songs of the Golden Gate" had she not been forced for years to support her own family, as well as the children of an only sister.

The Southern Pacific Company opened its new through line to Santa Cruz by way of the Los Angeles cut-off on Thursday. The old narrow gauge line to Santa Cruz, which has been closed since the earthquake, has been widened and the time cut to three hours and ten minutes. This fast train will be a great help to Santa Cruz, which is one of the prettiest of California's beach resorts.

The Board of Public Works has warned four contractors that they have been dilatory in the construction of cisterns for the city water supply for the Fire Department. Many of these cisterns are only half finished. With these cisterns and the large reservoirs on Twin Peaks, Ashbury Heights and the Clay and Union street hills, San Francisco will have one of the finest high pressure water systems in the country.

The new president of Mills College for Women, near Alameda, Cal., is Miss Luella Clay Carson, for over twenty years head of the English department of the University of California, and regarded as one of the ablest educators on this coast. Mrs. C. T. Mills, one of the co-founders of the college, recently resigned as president because of advanced age.

Arthur W. Cornwall, a well known local capitalist, died this week, aged fifty-four years. He was the eldest son of P. B. Cornwall, a prominent pioneer. John McHugh, a pioneer of San Francisco and one of the founders of the Hibernia Bank, died this week, aged eighty-eight years. He was the first vice-president of the bank and for many years one of its directors.

Independent oil men of the Kern River and Coalinga fields have approved a plan to build a pipe line from Bakersfield and Coalinga to tide-water. The acquiring of the right of way and the making of surveys will be taken up at once. The estimated cost is \$3,000,000.

### REMOVES OWN HARNESS

#### Remarkable Animal Feature of Tomorrow's Work Horse Parade.

One of the interesting features of the work horse parade, which will take place in Madison Square to-morrow, will be a horse belonging to Charles Rothschild, of No. 22 West 130th street, which is twenty-four years old and has been in his care for eighteen years without having felt the touch of a whip. The animal has never been sick, lame, and is credited with a mile in three minutes attached to a delivery wagon. He is a tricky horse and often fools his master by unharnessing himself. He can take off his bridle and collar, unhook himself from the harness, and unhitch himself from the wagon by rubbing the tugs against a wall or the shaft. A bulldog, Toy, to his constant companions, and rides around on his back wherever he goes.

The Police Department, whose horses will lead the procession to-morrow, will have about one hundred entries. The Street Cleaning Department has twelve entries, and the Department of Charities five; five of the Fire Department companies will send their complete outfit of engines, hook and ladder and hose wagons. The Health Department and the Department of Parks have eleven entries between them. A new feature this year will be the pony class, in which Primos, only five inches high, will be the principal attraction.

The parade this year is exciting widespread interest, and contributions have been received in other Western and Southern states. Associations of the same kind are springing up in many of the large cities of the Union.

About one thousand two hundred horses will figure in to-morrow's parade, which will start from Washington Square, the reviewing stand being a front of the World monument, in Madison Square.

### CHEAP LABOR IN INDIA.

#### Conditions in Jute Mills and Mode of Living of the Workers.

Writing from Calcutta of the jute industry, Consul General Michael says of the wages and mode of living of the mill workers:

"I visited the modern Kilmison mill, which has a capital of \$2,000,000 and the latest machinery made in England. It has 60 looms and produces 150 tons of bags and Hessian cloth in fifty weeks. The mill employs 4,000 men, women and children.

"The wages paid to men in the mills range from \$2 to \$3 a month, women from \$1.50 to \$2.50, and girls from \$1 to \$1.75. These people subsist principally on rice and vegetables made up in the form of curry, which is a peppery and sweetish mixture of rice and vegetables, with now and then a chicken, duck or goat meat.

"They all chew betel nut constantly as a stimulant. They eat two meals a day, as a rule, one before beginning work and one after it is done. The men and boys wear trousers, which consists of forty yards of thin muslin wrapped in a peculiar way about the loins and shoulders.

"The people of a mill, or several mills if the mills are nearby located together, occupy a village, which is made up of huts made of mud bricks and poles. All are thatched with a long, tough grass used throughout India for covering huts and hedges, which consists of forty yards of thin muslin wrapped in a peculiar way about the loins and shoulders. The floor is made of clay, tamped down hard, which makes a very good floor. A bamboo floor is spread in places matting made of the grass. On this matting many of the mills have down a cotton blanket, or possibly a mat made of reeds for beds. Some have a rude bed made of poles, planked together and then cross-hatched with bed cords. There may be a few rugs, but they are little or no other furniture is to be seen in these huts. The natives eat on the floor, sitting on a pot or pan containing the food. The mill boys eat first, the women and girls are next, then the men. The mode of life is thoroughly primitive. No knives, spoons or forks are used in eating, the fingers answering all purposes. The Indian is ambitious to own a brass jug and a brass plate, and these are handed down as heirlooms and are held as almost sacred in possession. They are kept bright by scouring them with mud and water. After a meal the brasses that have been used in the way are taken out in the street, where the women or men, as the case may be, stand on the ground and rub them with the dust and water."

### JUST A NOVICE.

"I see," said the veteran husband, "that Paradise advises indicate women's hats will be much altered next summer."

"The other man looked pleased."

"That's good," he said. "The women can cut their big hats down."

"For he was a very young husband, you understand, and knew a little about the ways of women and milliners.—Cleveland Plain Dealer."

# SOME OF THE MASTER STROKES OF GOLF DESCRIBED.

### Physical Proportions of the Player Make Little Difference.

### CHAPTER VI.

In bringing to close the series on master strokes in golf attention is called to the fact that size and physical conformation of the individual really play a comparatively small part in the development of golfing ability. In fact, their effect may be said to be practically nil, for the short person is often a long driver, while the giant frequently makes a reputation as a capital exponent of the short game. It is no uncommon thing to hear a person remark: "Oh, he is too little ever to drive a long ball," or, again: "So-and-so is such a tall chap that it's next to impossible for him to put well or approach with any degree of accuracy."

Sometimes it does happen that little men are weakly short drivers; also that the lean and lanky ones frequently meet with indifferent success on the greens or with the masher. Yet it is a fact that James Brad, open champion of Great Britain, in addition to being a titanite driver is accurate with his masher and far more deadly than the average man on the greens, although he stands well over six feet. Then, again, there is Stewart Gardner, the Exmoor professional, who, despite his six and a half feet of height, is able to boast of a short game that for steadiness is equaled by few. A long driver, on the other hand, T. M. Sherman, of Utica, son of the Vice-President, a leading amateur, although not much more than five feet in height, has ever been a long driver. He gets distance by accurate timing of the stroke, besides making proper use of his muscular forearms and wrists. As may be gathered from a glance at his picture, Sherman also gets his right shoulder and side into the stroke by a long, low follow through.

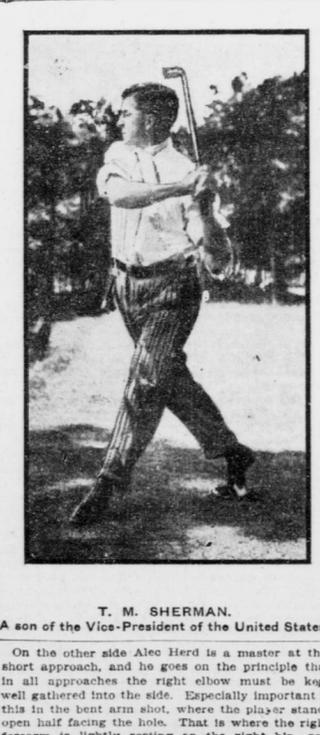
That the spectacular stroke is not always the hardest was illustrated on numerous occasions during the recent championship tournament of the Eastern Professional Golfers' Association at Scarsdale. Jack Hobens, the metropolitan open title holder, and George Law, another former champion, were both hitting grand balls from the tee, only to drop stroke after stroke on the green. A woman

in the gallery, after watching Hobens miss a six-foot put, turned to her escort with the remark: "Why this is terribly bad golf. Did you see him miss that short one? Anybody ought to be able to put."

With regard to the short approach so ably executed by those well-known experts, Alec Smith, Herbert Strong, Isaac Mackie and a host of others, it may be as well to remember that no man can always foretell the effects of "cut" on the ball when it is also acted upon by a strong wind. There are, of course, certain fixed results which follow and are known to all, such as with a wind from the left at right angles to the line of flight when a cut ball is carried away to the right, while with the wind on the other flank the ball falls dead, sometimes without even a foot of rolling power. In such cases, unless due calculation has been made, the ball is likely to fall considerably short of the hole.

It is an old and true saying that not more than one in six approach shots by the average amateur are up. When there is any wind against him almost invariably he underestimates its force, and to use an iron with precision and effect is not easy under these circumstances. Down at Nassau during the recent tournament Harry Legg, who got down to the final round against Fred Herreshoff, displayed marked ability on a number of occasions with his masher. Going to the seventh hole the Yale player had occasion to make a high approach over the trap, and he executed the stroke in masterly style. Although there was a strong following wind, the ball, after striking the green, ran only a few yards, and it was noticed that most of the others in approaching the same green failed utterly to keep the ball anywhere near the pin.

The trap referred to in front of this green is deep, unusually so for Nassau, which has always been more or less criticized for its shallow bunkers. In the match in question between Herreshoff and Legg the former became trapped in this gravelly depression, but with one of those brilliant cut strokes for which he is famous the Westbrook expert pitched the ball out dead to the hole. Incidentally this unexpected recovery enabled Herreshoff to capture the hole when it looked as good as lost. By winning the hole Herreshoff became 2 up, a great deal better from his point of view than being all square, which would have been the standing had Legg won at that particular point.



T. M. SHERMAN.  
A son of the Vice-President of the United States.

On the other side Alec Herd is a master at this short approach, and he goes on the principle that in all approaches the right elbow must be kept well gathered into the side. Especially important is this in the bent arm shot, where the player stands open half facing the hole. That is where the right forearm is lightly resting on the right hip, and

then according to the shot that is required so much is the club raised. When a high dropping shot with no run is required, then the club must be lifted straighter and will come down cutting across the line of flight and imparting spin, good for this sort of a shot, but a vicious fault in driving.

The grip of the iron must be firm in practically all approach play; not only with the left hand, which goes without saying, but with the right as well. It is also noticed that the best results are gained by those who hold the club in the fingers of the right rather than sunk in the palm, as is common with amateurs in this country. One of the most noticeable differences between the amateur and the professional is that a player of the former class is likely to be woefully lacking in firmness of approach. Considerable nerve is required when a person is only twenty yards or less from the hole to bring the iron down with its face at the proper shaft, with all or nearly all the power one can impart with the wrist. When the fingers of the right hand are held rather over the ball may be stopped extremely dead, but the greatest care must be taken to cut well underneath it, also to remember that upward nip with the wrist after impact.

To return to a branch of the longer game, a shot brought off by the redoubtable "Will" Anderson at Oakland some ten years ago has rarely been seen in these latter days. On one occasion the present Western open champion approached to the high hole with a full cleek shot, and yet succeeded in imparting sufficient back spin to hold the green. Probably a shot like that in these days of the rubber cored ball would be even more difficult, save where the wind was dead ahead. Anderson, however, was one of the few players possessing the rare ability to put a spin on the ball when a full stroke was needed.

Much the same kind of a shot was brought off by Jerome D. Travers, our present amateur champion, while competing for the metropolitan title at St. Andrews in 1906. In the final round against E. M. Byers, playing the seventeenth hole, Travers reached the green with a driving iron for his second shot, and the ball held the green beautifully. In making this shot the champion went through the ball and into the turf in a manner characteristic of the average professional. In fact, the stroke as he played it is rarely ever seen outside of the "pro" ranks.