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THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1909.

Oregon's Senatorial Election.

The people of Oregon may be congratulated upon the failure of attempts to break the force of legislative pledges that insured the choice of George E. Chamberlain as United States Senator. More important than any partisan advantage is the vindication of the Oregon method of electing a Senator by direct vote of the whole people. Mr. Chamberlain, though a Democrat, is the voluntary choice of a majority of the people of Oregon, a State which gave Taft a plurality of 24,000 and elected a legislature Republican in both branches. Under the terms of the Oregon primary law the legislature may be deprived wholly of the power of choice in a Senatorial election, just as the electoral college has been deprived of the power to choose a President. In each case the popular mandate is merely registered by a body originally intended to exercise its independent judgment. The Oregon law accomplishes this result by requiring that each candidate for the legislature shall stand upon either one of the subjoined statements of purpose:

"No. 1. I further state to the people of Oregon as well as to the people of my legislative district that during my term of office I will always vote for that candidate for United States Senator in Congress who has received the highest number of the people's votes for that position at the general election next preceding the election of a Senator in Congress, without regard to my individual preference.

"No. 2. During my term of office I shall consider the vote of the people for United States Senator in Congress as nothing more than a recommendation, which I shall be at liberty to wholly disregard if the reason for doing so seems to me to be sufficient."

Popular sentiment compelled a majority of the legislators to elect the famous "Statement No. 1," by which they pledged themselves to support the Senatorial nominee receiving the highest vote at the State election. Fifty-three members thus pledged were elected out of ninety, and all of them cast their votes for Chamberlain, who in June of last year gained a popular majority over H. M. Cake, the Republican nominee. Senator Fulton, the present incumbent, attempted not only to defeat the Republican nominee, but to induce the pledged members to break faith with their constituents. His efforts happily failed, so far as legislative pledges were concerned, although he obtained 19 votes to Cake's 17. Had he succeeded, he would have overthrown both the party mandate as to the Republican nominee and the popular mandate as to the Senatorial election—a double treachery that would have disgusted all decent citizens. The legislature has wisely kept faith with the people.

Oregon's precedent in this election is likely to be of far-reaching influence. It points the way to nonpartisan popular choice of a United States Senator, and shows how the people may effectually gain control over a legislative body now widely believed to be under the thumb of partisan or financial interests inimical to the public welfare. The senior Oregon Senator, Mr. Bourne, is also a product of the primary, and although a Republican, has stood firmly for the principle involved in the election of Gov. Chamberlain. The Oregon people have elected to be represented in the Senate by a Republican and a Democrat. Why not, in these days of obscure party differences, if their representatives be honest and capable men?

Our impression is that Mr. Taft made his first real big hit with this country when he admitted publicly that he plays a very indifferent game of golf.

Practical Naval Experiments.

One of the important and worthy provisions contained in the naval appropriation bill, just reported from the House Naval Committee for the consideration of Congress, is that which contemplates the allotment of $100,000 for the conduct of experiments in ordnance material. Strange as it may appear there has been no such provision made by this government, and the officers of the naval service who have to do with the design and development of guns, projectiles, powder, and armor have relied for their information upon the theories of the experts and such restricted tests as are possible at the naval proving ground at Indian Head. Last year a step in the right direction was taken by an attack under conditions somewhat approaching those of actual warfare when the monitor Florida was used as a target. It was the first time that anything of that sort had been undertaken and the results were beneficial in several important particulars, notably leading to the adoption of a skeleton observation tower to be used in connection with the fire control system on battle ships.

It is proposed to use the $100,000 appropriation, if it is made by Congress, in conducting similar experiments on a more extended scale. This will include firing naval guns at ranges which are destined to prevail in battle and to have experiments which will make use of the material of warfare under circumstances which will indicate the efficiency of mechanism and methods. The allotment is a prudent provision which has a practical advantage and will contribute to naval effectiveness.

There are more strange things, we suspect, in the Secret Service findings here in Washington than e'er were dreamed of in Sherlock Holmes' philosophy.

Economy.

Chairman Payne, of the Ways and Means Committee, who has been spending anxious nights and laborious days considering where a spendthrift government may find revenues to supply a profligate purse, sounded this note of alarm on Tuesday:

"I think it is about time that the House of Representatives and every member in it began to think a little of calling a halt on the expenditures of the government. They have crept up to enormous amounts, and no one realizes that more than a person who is engaged in trying to formulate a bill to provide revenues for the government. And I want to say to the gentlemen on this side of the House in all seriousness that before they vote a dollar or a million dollars or a hundred million dollars on any proposition they had better think twice. They had better study the appropriations that we are making, and the large expenditures we are making from year to year, and the revenues of the government. I was always taught as a boy to keep my expenses within my income. It is a pretty good rule to follow, boy or man or nation; and I think that when we come to consider these propositions we ought not to be wholly guided by gentlemen whom we have assisted into fat places in the government service. We ought not to be guided by the clamor of people who desire to continue their attachment to the pay roll of the United States, but we ought to consider the people, as well, who are out of office, who pay the taxes, who pay these salaries, and we ought to consider whether it is not best to economize."

And in response to this most excellent advice the House cut $68,000 out of a pension appropriation bill of $160,000,000, and proceeded to the discussion of a naval appropriation bill of $140,000,000—$300,000,000 in just two of the great war bills, or more, in all probability, than the new tariff bill will yield in revenue.

Saving at the spigot and leaking at the bunghole.

Mr. Taft says the Constitution is "quite simple." Perhaps that is why so many eminent constitutional lawyers differ about it so radically.

More Roosevelt Luck.

If Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, President of United States, does not find his most helpful allies in his so-called enemies at times, we are unable to read the signs of the times aright. So persistently have they combined on occasions that the very term "Roosevelt luck" has come to have a meaning distinctly its own in this country, and applicable to certain conditions frequently created by these very would-be critics of the President.

Just what strategic advantage, for instance, Mr. Willett hoped to gain through his recent personal attack on the President of the United States we are at a loss to understand. There are plenty of openings in Mr. Roosevelt's partisan armor through which a well-directed Democratic attack might find an easy and an effective landing, no doubt. Indeed, a sensibly poised and vigilant opposition in Congress would check Executive encroachments, whenever and wherever such things could be shown to exist. Senator Rayner appears to understand this—witness his recent speech anent the subject of the government's lately instituted libel suit against certain editors. But what the minority expects to accomplish by such a speech as that delivered by the New York member from Far Rockaway, we fail utterly to see ever so faintly.

Instead of directing any measure of disfavor toward the President, it serves an exactly opposite purpose, and the man who does not believe it does not comprehend the fundamental make-up of the average American mind. People might be open to conviction in respect of the President's temperamental or administrative mistakes, but they are intolerant of invective and ridicule, because they have pretty well made up their minds, after seven and one-half years of Roosevelt, that whatever he may or may not be, he has had a fine and wholesome effect on the country's conscience, and has set up a high standard of civic righteousness that is entirely worthy of emulation—even on the part of Congressmen.

Legitimate criticism is always in order, of course, But members who can find nothing better than cheap gibes and two-by-four flings to offer in anti-Roosevelt argument will be better off for understanding that the best and most appreciated service they can render their country is to keep quiet and let others have the floor.

As we understand the situation in New York nowadays, every murderer is presumed to be guilty until he sets up a plea of "furor transitoria," or something equally as impressive.

States and Corporations.

The Supreme Court's unanimous decision upholding the Texas authorities in ousting a subsidiary branch of the Standard Oil Company and imposing a heavy fine for violation of State anti-trust laws goes to confirm the opinion of those who believe that the solution of the trust and corporation problem lies largely within the competency and duty of the States, inasmuch as they are the sole creators of corporations in the first place. Various technical questions are disposed of in the court's opinion, but the main fact is that drastic procedure against a corporation that had for years defied regulative and prohibitive legislation has been confirmed. The law can be enforced by a State against even the most powerful of modern combinations of wealth, as was shown in the recent ouster of Standard Oil corporations from the State of Missouri on grounds closely resembling those on which the Texas proceedings were based. A few more actions of this sort, and the most persistently law-defying trust will soon see the necessity of mending its ways.

We have anti-trust laws in plenty, and they can be made effective in some directions, as the Texas case proves, but the corporation ought to be controlled and limited and hedged about with inhibition at its very formation by well-considered and exhaustive incorporation statutes. State laws are singularly defective on this score. Gov. Harmon, of Ohio, in his inaugural address, declared that it was easier in that State to get up a corporation than a partnership. The constitution of Virginia contains a most carefuly compiled chapter on corporations, yet omits to prescribe what shall constitute the capital stock of a corporation, thus leaving the door wide open for speculative enterprises of every sort. A New York lawyer, writing in the Atlantic Monthly, calls attention to the great need of intelligent corporation legislation in the States, pointing out that such legislation would greatly minimize the need of administrative regulation of corporations, which is now so strongly urged as the one remedy for corporation evils. When it is recalled that not one of our American States has such a complete statute of corporations as that not long ago adopted by the British Parliament, we may realize how far behind we are in corporation legislation.

It may be all very well for a State to oust a predatory corporation, but it ought to be impossible for such a corporation to get a charter from any State. To bring about the nece sary uniformity of legislation, it will be necessary for the Federal government to prescribe the conditions under which corporations may engage in interstate commerce, as has been suggested by various students of the corporation problem. The States may then see the advantage of having corporation charters conform with the requirements of Federal legislation.

"Is it a sin to eat a 'possum? Mercy me, no!" said Rev. S. R. Belk, one of Atlanta's leading ministers, when questioned on that momentous subject recently. That's good, old-time Georgia religion, anyway.

"The very highly esteemed Washington Herald expresses a wish to walk hand-in-hand with us in our optimism, but we don't see how it can very well share our happy conviction that the home team is going to win the pennant again," says the Ohio State Journal. There it goes again! What's the use trying to be good-natured in this world?

"'Phoniste' is what Harvard calls the telephone girl," says the Pittsburg Gazette-Times. That's strong enough as long as the receiver is down, at any rate.

It seems that the Oregon legislature did not have half the trouble doing the square and honorable thing that some people imagined it would have.

Angels and ministers of grace, defend us! They have crowded the Duke of the Abruzzi into the limelight again!

We don't accept the idea, advanced by a Boston physician, that kissing will remove freckles—that is, not literally. We do think, however, that the man behind a well-intentioned kiss won't notice the freckles.

Among other enthusiastic advocates of prohibition for Tennessee may be mentioned Jacksonville, Fla., we suspect.

Mr. Rockefeller's physician says the oil king will live to be a hundred years of age "because he doesn't worry." This may cause a number of other people to worry themselves to death in the meantime, however.

An Arkansas court fined a man $1 for throwing an egg at Senator Davis and hitting an innocent bystander. The controlling point in this decision is hard to fathom accurately in the absence of the full text.

We don't know, but it seems to us that the high-salary sauce Congress served to itself not so long ago might not improperly be served to some other government people quite as useful if not altogether so ornamental.

We grow more and more nearly convinced as the years go by that the "you are another" argument is right on a par with the old idea that two wrongs may be made, somehow, to make a right.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer speaks of "the fiery genius" of Poe. A number of overly prim people would have us think it was nothing more than firewater genius, it appears.

Chicago's newly organized "Onion Club" gave a banquet recently at which nothing but onions was served. Must have been almost as odoriferous as a meeting of the Ananias Club.

Both Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Tillman have been invited to attend a prospective dinner to Mr. Taft in Augusta. We suspect, nevertheless, Augusta had its fingers crossed when it sent out those cards.

It may yet become necessary to dig a ditch around three sides of California and shove it out into the Pacific Ocean to drift for itself if it doesn't behave better in that Japanese matter.

The water wagon may be "a common carrier," as a contemporary avers, but a glance at its passenger list will show some uncommon folks aboard.

Among those who reserve their best laughs for the last might be mentioned Senator William J. Stone, we think.

Water Power Monopoly.

From the Providence Tribune.

The consideration on the subject of water power rights advanced in the President's latest veto message are of special interest here in New England, in which section a million horsepower awaits development on the water courses. It is almost impossible to calculate the beneficent results if all this power were put to work generating electricity for transmission to mills, houses, and streets. The feasibility of such transmission is now beyond question; indeed, New England's future is linked with the development of her water power. Here fully as much as anywhere in the country it is important that no water power monopoly should be allowed to get a grip.

Cuban Legislation.

From the New York Tribune.

Whether the Cuban congress hereafter will be legally competent to repeal and annul the decrees and laws which have been promulgated by the American provisional governor is a question which it is not necessary to conseder at this time and which it is sincerely to be hoped it will never be necessary to consider, at any rate in a more than academic way. There are moral and patriotic obligations which transcend technical rights and powers, and these, re-enforced with all the weight of costly experience and humiliating chastisement, should prevail in Cuba without a thought of hesitation or challenge.

Saved from Failure.

From the Chicago Record-Herald.

A good many people who think marriage a failure do not realize how much more sadly they would have failed if they had never married.

Good Ad. for Oregon.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Senator Tillman has given Oregon real estate so much free advertising that he ought to get what he wants of it for nothing

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

HARD TO ENTHUSE.

I'd like to sing
An ode to spring,
And prate of going Maying.
I'd fain describe
The feathered tribe,
The zephyrs mildly playing.

But now, I ween,
The outdoor scene
Is somewhat far from cherry.
The sparrows freeze
Among the trees
And everything is dreary.

'Tis hard to write
Of meadows bright
With bloom upon the heather.
A springtime song
But limps along
In January weather.

Its Theme.

"Money talks."

"Principally to plead poverty, I've noticed."

He Was Sought After.

"How to get men to an afternoon tea," moaned the famous New York hostess. "That is the question."

"I see no solution to it," responded her husband, "unless we admit subpoena servers."

A Quick Change.

"This is an unusually leathery piece of chicken."

"I'm surprised at you. Don't you know that's pheasant you're eating?"

"Ah, how delicious it is."

A Gob of Philosophy.

Self-satisfaction is a bore;
But then anent
That theme, perhaps not any more
Than discontent.

On the Rialto.

"Gloomy days," declared Yorick Hamm. "Looks as if the sun will never come out."

"Don't complain," advised Hamlet Fatt. "You can't expect to have the spot light on you all the time."

As It Seemed.

"Once I proposed in a cab, and was rejected."

"That was awkward. I guess it seemed a long time before you got to your destination?"

"It did, indeed. I rather expected the cabman to present a bill for four thousand years."

Adapting a Craze.

"What's the trouble here?" demanded the president of the telegraph company. "People are kicking about the service."

"I can't help it," responded the manager. "The messenger boys are holding a slow time Marathon."

CARBON MONOXIDE.

Its Presence Makes Gas Leakage Exceedingly Dangerous.

Dr. J. C. Bayles, in the New York American.

No leakage of gas indoors is so slight that it may safely be neglected, or tolerated as cheaper than repairs. Under all conditions and in all circumstances gas is something to be afraid of. This was true of the coal gas formerly used in New York; it is much more true of the water gas now distributed. Coal gas, made by the distillation of bituminous coal in retorts, contained from 6 to 7 per cent of carbon monoxide, and a great deal of it was needed to render air unbreathable. Water gas contains from 30 to 35 per cent of carbon monoxide, and very little of it is immediately injurious and often quickly fatal. This product of imperfect combustion is the most deadly gas known to chemistry of those produced commercially. It is a blood poisoner of extraordinary energy. For the hemaglobin, upon which the poison depends for its ability to perform its functions in the human body, it has an affinity believed by physicologists to be about 400 times greater than that of oxygen. It is a cumulative poison, which in this case means that the blood will take up and hold all that it finds in the air breathed, and continue absorbing it until, at about two-thirds of saturation, animal life becomes impossible. There is no amount of carbon monoxide in inhaled air so small that the breather can afford to be indifferent to it. In many cases as little as the one-hundredth of 1 per cent will produce immediately ill effects, and continued exposure to even this small quantity involves danger to life. It is an odorless gas, as poisonous as arsenic, as dangerous as a blind rattlesnake, as incendiary as gun cotton. It can be detected by the sense of smell only when associated with the naptha vapors which make it luminous.

Niagara Preserved.

From the New York Times.

As fire fights fire, so the utilitarian arguments of the power companies situated about Niagara Falls have been met by the economic objections of the navigators on Lake Erie. The United States and Canada have agreed that the falls shall be saved, not primarily because of their scenic wonders, but because every 22,000 cubic feet a second of water abstracted by the power companies increases the slope of the river and lowers Lake Erie by one foot. For the large steamers in the carrying trade each inch of draught represents a return of $100 in freight receipts. For this reason re-enforced, it may be, by the interests of the hotel men and appeals by lovers of natural splendor—the power companies in Canada are limited to the amount of water, 36,000 cubic feet, thought by the scientists of the International Waterways Commission not to be detrimental to the scenic effects, and to 20,000 cubic feet on the American side, or 1,500 feet above the preliminary estimate. The treaty provides expressly that the level of Lake Erie shall be maintained.

Future Forest Supply.

From the Wall Street Journal.

People who are in despair over the rapid disappearance of timber supply may find comfort in the knowledge that the production of cement in the United States has increased from less than 100,000 barrels in 1882 to 48,000,000 barrels in 1907. Cement will be a leading factor in forest conservation.

Would Be Kept Busy.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel.

But perhaps a new government department might be established to attend to Standard Oil.

THE HUMAN NOTE.

Through the harmonies of heaven stole a note of throbbing pain,
Touched with longing, tinged with sadness, seeming human in its birth;
Seeming less the stainless music that is meet for such domain,
Than the cry of some dazed mortal, yearning backward toward the earth.

But it did not sound forever, this stray note so passionate;
Soon the singer, now all-angel, sang with others round the throne:
"Glory, glory!" Past, forgotten, life, and love beyond the gate,
That before had set his singing to a tragic undertone.

Yet there vanished then a richness more than psaltery or lute
Could outpour, though seraphs plucked them, worshiping the Lord anear;
For within the vibrant grieving, now forever hushed and mute,
Lay the pathos of endeavor, hope and heartbreak, love and fear;
Yea, the wistful human groping, and the doubt that makes it dear.

—Richard Burton, in the Outlook.

CAPITOL GOSSIP.

After a rather strenuous and uncertain campaign, Senator William Joel Stone has been re-elected for another term of six years in the United States Senate.

SENATOR STONE

Senator Stone was successful in the primaries, but the result of the last election for the legislature was rather close, and difficulties in regard to the election of lieutenant governor arose, circumstances which made it look at one time rather dubious for "Gum-Shoe Bill." However, he won out, and the Missouri Senator is consequently very happy. Before he left for the scene of battle a friend said to him:

"Bill, you may expect a close and tough shave."

"I am used to that," said the Senator. "My barber once told me that I was a tough shave, and though my skin, as the barber says, is tender, I am neither a tenderfoot nor thin-skinned. I am from Kentucky, and Kentuckians are, or ought to be, bullet-proof. I expect a little scrap with the Folk adherents, but it will be a mere trifle."

Senator Stone is a native of Madison County, Ky., but the greater part of his education was received in Missouri. He has served in the House of Representatives, as governor of his State, and vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

During the fight against the Aldrich financial bill last session Senator Stone relieved Senator Lafollette. He was followed by Senator Gore, and the arrangement was for him to get in it again after Senator Gore and hold the fort until Senator Lafollette had rested. Either Senator Gore or Senator Stone missed their cue, and before the Missourian could get to the relief of the blind Senator Senator Aldrich jumped into the breach, broke up the continuous performance, and forced the measure to a vote. When Senator Stone woke up it was too late. Lafollette was refused the floor, and, as no one of the minority was willing to take up the fight, the Aldrich supporters forced the issue. Senator Stone is a member of several important committees.

* * * *

The difference between the lawyer Senator, and the business Senator is amplified in the habits of Senator Elkins, from West Virginia. The lawyer statesman talks, talks, and talks. He is also a listener, and a good one, watching every opportunity to pick to pieces the remarks of his adversary. As a rule he does not care how long the consideration of a measure runs along, as long as his dearly beloved law is expounded, and he can see his remarks printed in the Record.

Not so with Senator Elkins, he is business from start to finish, and he shows it in his manner in the Senate. He will not listen to a long speech, in fact he never goes on the floor when one is in sight. He just cannot stand debates, and is generally found missing unless something in which he is particularly interested is before the august body. Senator Elkins is a man of large business interests, accustomed to handling big enterprises with precision and dispatch; hence his discomfiture when a trivial matter is argued pro and con for hours without reaching a definite conclusion.

* * * *

"You cannot keep a working man down," and John Wesley Gaines, the overtime worker of the House is on top again. He has made up his mind that he is going out this session in a blaze of pyrotechnics. Several days ago he introduced a resolution asking the whys and wherefores of Gov. Lilley's claim to his seat in the House. Lilley had been elected governor of Connecticut, but still held his seat in the House of Representatives. Gaines could not see it that way, so he introduced his resolution. Lilley has been ejected bag and baggage, and John Wesley is happy, conscious of the fact that he had done his constituency and the United States a great service.

* * * *

Uncle Joe occupied a seat on the floor of the House during the consideration of the naval appropriations bill. He looked like a real Representative, tilted back in the chair, telling Townsend and Esch funny stories. He used his prerogative and voted when necessary, but when a division was called and the members had to rise to be counted, Uncle Joe remained seated; he was glued to his chair, and voted holding his hand up to be counted. Representative Mann, who occupied the chair, let it go at that.

* * * *

Senator Frazier, of Tennessee, delivered his speech yesterday on the Brownsville case. He argued the question from a legal standpoint, citing the evidence to prove his contention that the colored battalion, or some members of it, did the shooting. At times his delivery was eloquent, and at the close he was congratulated by all the Democrats present. Though he didn't play to a full house, he held the attention of all who listened to him. Senator Bailey was evidently very much pleased, shaking the Tennesseean's hand continually from his seat to the cloak room. Bailey couldn't leave him, he was so pleased.

Senator Flint, of California, the Beau Brummel of the Senate, asked unanimous consent to consider a resolution inquiring if any army or naval officers used government vehicles. Just as it was being read Senator Hale walked in the Senate chamber, pricked up his ears and listened to the reading. Pointing his hand at Senator Flint with a "You naughty boy" expression on his face, he said, "It had better go over."

Abolishing the Fee System.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The proposition to compensate national bank examiners by fixed salaries instead of fees is not surprising, and as it has the support of Treasury officials and others who would be best informed on the subject the probability is the change will be made. The fee system in the public service is being abolished whenever it is found practicable, having long since got into disrepute. There are more than ordinary reasons for doing away with it in the case of national bank examiners, since it is alleged that it impairs their efficiency.

Dead and Down.

From the Indianapolis News.

Not only is the United States using three times as much wood as it is growing, but this estimate doesn't include the vast quantity of dead wood that is impeding social and political progress.

Counting the Days.

From the Newark Star.

Don't hear any talk in Congress about March 4 being too early for inauguration day this year, do you?

Cheering Up the Kaiser.

From the Chicago News.

George Ade approves of berlin. This will make the Kaiser feel better

WASHINGTON CHAT.

By THE SPECTATOR.

Ethel Roosevelt's debut, which inspired so much entertaining for the younger set in Washington, has brought to the Capital many people identified with former administrations, whose presence here has been the occasion for more entertaining and has helped to make the last season of the Roosevelt administration a most brilliant one. Every year brings to the seat of government, which is essentially a city for elegant living, more and more representatives of that fast growing class of wealthy people of leisure whose main object in life is to be amused and entertained. Thus Washington is becoming the greatest social center on the continent.

A recent visitor to Washington was Dorothy Whitney, daughter of the late William C. Whitney, who, to be sure, never played a social role here, since she was born in the latter days of her father's service in Cleveland's Cabinet, and carried off to his New York home before she could talk, but who, nevertheless, is an object of interest. It is not exactly correct to say that she never played a social role, because she was the heroine of one fashionable function that will long be remembered by every one who assisted in it. This was her christening at St. John's Church, which took place at Easter in 1889—so there you have Dorothy's age definitely. This was one of the most notable affairs of the spring season that year. The quaint church was literally lined with flowers. Every smart person in Washington was invited. Every one wore their gay costume, their Easter bonnets. The baby's robe was a mass of exquisite lace, and she behaved herself admirably as she went up the aisle with her little coterie of sponsors, nurse, and parents. After the christening there was a reception at her father's house, which was in I street, in the spacious home that Mr. Frelinghuysen occupied when he was Secretary of State, and which was later the home of Mr. Wanamaker, the Postmaster General in Harrison's Cabinet. The interior of this interesting old mansion has never been so beautiful as in Mrs. Whitney's time, and on this day it was draped with flowers. Everybody who was anybody was present, and the collation was as generous as those that always marked the Whitney entertainments. As the guests left the house each one of them was presented with an Easter egg made of moire silk, hand painted, with the name and date of the child and filled with dragees. The little boxes were in perfect taste and exquisitely made, and are still treasured by those who were fortunate enough to receive them.

Dorothy's christening made such an impression on those who attended it that they have followed her career with interest, and it has been pleasant to her mother's friends to watch her development into the beautiful and gracious woman that she has become. There never was a more acceptable hostess in Washington than the wife of Cleveland's Secretary of the Navy not only because she was well grounded in social matters, but because of her great hospitality, her kindly, generous spirit. Her public acts every one knows, but few know the story of her private life, her many charities, and her great goodness.

Two other women who were prominent figures in Harrison's administration have passed the winter here with their debutante daughters, Mrs. McKee and Mrs. Harrison, the wife of Col. Russell Harrison, President Harrison's only son. Mrs. McKee was for a time during her mother's illness and after her death the chief woman at the White House, a position she occupied acceptably, for her long residence at Washington while her father was in the Senate had educated her for the post. Then, too, she was the mother of "Baby McKee," that famous baby who furnished so much copy for the newspapers while his grandfather was Chief Executive. Mrs. Russell Harrison was Miss Saunders, whose father was Senator from Nebraska, and who at the time of her marriage was a beautiful and winning blond. Her daughter is not unlike her, and at the balls given for Miss Roosevelt has been naturally a conspicuous figure.

Two other young women who have been prominent socially this winter, whose parents are pleasantly remembered here, are the daughters of the late Daniel Lamont, first Cleveland's secretary and then a member of his Cabinet. Mr. Lamont was one of the most forceful men who have ever been in the immediate entourage of a President. Charles H. Duell, former Commissioner of Patents, and now at the head of a large patent firm in New York and a factor in New York politics, recalls him to a certain degree, In appearance and figure he suggests Cleveland's Fidus Achates, and he has the same intellectual grasp of things, the same reserved force. As secretary to the President, Mr. Lamont did not make a single mistake, which is remarkable in the most diplomatic office in the government. When the rejection of the famous Mrs. Morris occurred at the White House a couple of years ago, there was an echo went up from every side, "If Lamont had only been there." Every day he had cranks to deal with, and there was never a scandal marred the success of his service at the Executive Mansion, although he would occasionally tell his friends amusing experiences of some of these encounters.

On one occasion a woman very much after the Morris type entered his office and asked for the President.

"He is engaged at the present, I regret to say. Will you come some other time?" replied the secretary.

"No, sir," replied the woman, who immediately showed signs of hysteria, "I am going to see him to-day, and I am goin to stay here until I do see him."

"In that case, madame," replied the secretary, "pray be seated, he will doubtless be at leisure shortly."

Somewhat pacified the woman seated herself, and Secretary Lamont continued working at his desk. His visitor remained quiet for an hour or so, when she again demanded to see the President. Very politely Mr. Lamont stood up and said, "I will see if he is disengaged, madame." Presently returning, he announced, "I am sorry, but the President has gone out driving."

"When will he be back?" demanded the woman.

"That I cannot tell," said the secretary gently. "He may return in an hour, or he may not be back until dinner." It was then 12 o'clock.

"Well, I will wait," announced the visitor and she seated herself in the chair.

At lunch time Mr. Lamont excused himself, and seeming to take no notice of her, had her watched from the outside during his absence. On his return she was very restless.

"I must see the President to-day," she announced.

"Yes, madame, certainly, if you will wait."

To make a long story short his seeming acquiescence in her demand so disarmed the woman that she finally said, "I shall come again tomorrow," but she never did come again.

The Lamont girls are very much like their beautiful and charming mother, who learned from Mrs. Whitney, with whom she was closely associated, all she knew of social affairs, and who was an apt pu[illegible] she did not attempt to en[illegible] me scale as her teacher came."

AT THE HOTELS.

"I have full confidence in President Roosevelt, and am in favor of leaving to him the settlement of the Japanese question at this time," said ex-Mayor James J. Phelan, of San Francisco, at the New Willard yesterday. "The President is more fully conversant with all the facts relative to the question than anybody else, and I am convinced that he is doing everything in his power to bring the question to some sort of an amicable settlement.

"Sooner or later this question of Japanese immigration, the schools, and the right to hold property, will have to be settled for once and all the time, and it does not do any harm to acquaint the people of the United States with the situation. It is an indisputable fact that the Japanese are a clever people, and that they do not assimilate with the Americans.

"There is absolutely nothing in common between the two races. They do not take any interest in anything in this country from a patriotic American point of view, because they are Japanese. A mere hint from the Mikado, however, will make them obey. They are all fighting men, every one of them.

"We have about 75,000 Japanese on the Pacific Coast. They are clever and industrious. They may start in to work as laborers to-day, but they will not be laborers long; they will soon be proprietors and bosses. Japanese own about 50 per cent of the most fertile part of the Vaca Valley, and not long ago Japanese bought about 3,000 acres of land in the San Joaquin Valley. The white man cannot live as cheaply as the Japanese can, and therefore cannot compete with him. The consequence is that the white man goes to the wall and is driven out. It is a question of self-preservation with us.

"Japan, being a highly sensitive and proud nation, resents being legislated against in any shape or form. She places herself among the great powers, and regards any measures which may be taken against her interests as offensive."

Mayor Phelan, who is going to see the President to-day, said that if the Japanese were to attack the Pacific Coast at this time there would be nothing to prevent them doing so, as the whole Coast is practically defenseless, and at the mercy of any foreign invader. He referred to the Japanese attack on Port Arthur, which, he said, was entirely unexpected by the Russians, as the latter were at dinner when it occurred. Mr. Phelan said that the Japanese had no sense of honor or honesty, and could not be trusted in any shape or form.

Marsden Manson, city engineer of San Francisco, who is at the New Willard, said yesterday that he had written an article, way back in 1895, which was published in the Overland Magazine, in which he recommended that Pearl Harbor, in the Hawaiian Islands, be transformed into a veritable American Gibraltar; that the Sandwich Islands occupied a commanding position in the Pacific Ocean, and that they were the strategic key to the whole Pacific Coast of this hemisphere, from the uttermost north to the southernmost point.

"With 400,000,000 of people on the other side of the Pacific, and 80,000,000 of the most enlightened and progressive people of the earth on this side, the Pacific Ocean is bound to become the most important battlefield for the supremacy of commerce in the world," said Mr. Manson. "The importance of the Atlantic has been lost, and it is the Pacific Ocean which is of far more significance to us than any other part of the world."

"The American who leaves his own bustling, noisy land with a longing for the poetic charm of old Nuremberg is shocked to find an active manufacturing center of 200,000 souls, in which the old churches and the ruined walls are swallowed up and almost lost," said Richard F. Jennings, of Chicago, at the Shoreham, last night. "In fact, outside of old Rothenburg, perhaps, or the Spreewald, modernism is triumphant and the glory of olden times is gone forever.

"The finest houses in the capital are those belonging to the men who have risen to fortune in the new industrial movement which has brought Germany into such intense rivalry with Great Britain and made it a factor in international commerce and trade."

The close relations between government administration and scholarship in the departments of economics and finance, as well as in science, were commented upon by Mr. Jennings.

"The difference between Germany and the United States in this respect is as wide as the poles," he said. "In Germany the state not only fosters science and scholarship, but it wishes to use the result in the problems of government. In America a scholar is discounted as a theorist and is patronized by the merely rich."

Mr. Jennings also spoke approvingly of the German method of bringing judges, government officials, and professional men together each year for twelve weeks of lectures and study of institutions, and declared that the application of the country's scientific training and method to its natural resources pointed to a natural line of future growth along commercial and manufacturing, rather than agricultural, paths.

There is no necessity for seeking foreign claims in search of game, according to A. B. Wolvin, of Duluth, Minn., who is at the Raleigh, and who is interested in the lake and river freight carrying trade. Mr. Wolvin looked perfectly serious as he said last night that the people of Duluth had become so accustomed to the visitations of bears in search of provender that they paid no attention to them. Duluth without its visiting bears would be as celebrated as it is, said Mr. Wolvin.

"Why, my dear sir," said he from Duluth, "whenever there is a shortage in the larder of Mr. Bear's family, he simply takes a stroll to the town and pays a visit to the back kitchen door, where he helps himself out of the swill barrel. Why, certainly not. Nobody ever thinks of shooting these bears. They are not wild or dangerous. They are welcome to what they can find, and we would miss them very much, indeed, if they should take it into their heads to omit their visits."

Benjamin M. Knight, of Denver, Colo., who is at the Arlington, discussed the price of silver last night. He said: "The steady advance of the price of silver since the first of the year, and even before, has given much encouragement to mining men in Colorado and other silver-producing districts.

"It is believed that the white metal will gradually acquire a value that is more consistent with its total production as compared with gold. However, it is not expected that it will resume its value in the metal market in a short time, as there are many stumbling blocks in the way of reaching the point desired by the silver miners.

"There are scattered throughout the West camps that are almost exclusive silver producers. During the past fifteen months the silver-producing sections of the mining States have been living in hope, trusting that the tide would turn. If the price of silver continues to mount upward, as it now bids fair to do, the mines will gradually return to a normal producing ba[illegible] better co[illegible] came."