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FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1902.

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WORLD'S—1903—FAIR.

SPECIAL PRIMARIES AND SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

Old Ananias is so temperamentally crooked that it cannot approach any question except by tortuous routes.

In the matter of senatorial nominations it recommends a special State primary for the Democratic party, but advises the Republicans to use other methods.

As part of its appeal to the Democracy for a special primary it urges that, because Democrats favor election of United States Senators by popular vote, therefore if Democrats do not favor a special primary they are inconsistent.

Nobody but the Globe sees wherein a special primary has anything to do with electing Senators by popular vote. Democrats have never argued for a special election at which nothing but senatorial candidates would be before them. They have never argued, above all, for a special election in which there would be no party responsibility for candidates and in which selfish interests could run men for the purpose of manipulating the vote. Democrats have advocated popular election of Senators because they expected party nominations to be regularly made and submitted with full party responsibility to the examination of the people. They have assumed that the Senators would be elected at regular times, just as Governors and presidential electors are chosen.

Democrats do not object to primaries in the senatorial nomination race. What they do not approve is a proposition for a special State primary to be held for the purpose of nominating a Senator and nothing else. If senatorial candidates wish to go before the people in the counties and secure instructions, that would be a fair and Democratic plan. But to take a bulk vote at this time of the year all over the State would not be a fair plan. It would be especially unfair to poor men who as candidates could not pay for the organization necessary to bring out a large vote.

Popular election of United States Senators and special primaries for senatorial nominations are about as different as two things political could be. Only crookedness could present them as having anything in common.

JUST AS SAFE AS A CIRCUS.

Just at the present time the American Government and people appear to be in line for participation in monarchical pomp and pageantry to an extent somewhat unusual in the case of a democratic nation and, apparently, alarming to Americans of highly developed national sensitiveness.

The coronation of King Edward VII of Great Britain in London this summer, and the visit to the United States of Prince Henry of Prussia, brother to the Emperor of Germany, in February or March, are the occasions which threaten to draw us into the glitter of royal ceremonial and the fierce light that beats upon a throne.

We shall send a distinguished delegation to see Edward crowned. We shall entertain Henry with appropriate dignity and impressiveness.

And, when you come to think of it, we'll not be in the slightest danger of sacrificing our American simplicity in doing these things. We are big and strong enough to afford to be polite without imperiling our Americanism. We are also too proud of that Americanism to be at any risk of losing it by preferring the gilt-gingerbread monkey-business of Europe.

Let's go along and enjoy Edward's coronation and Henry's visit. It's just as safe as going to a circus.

POPULATION INCREASE IN THE SOUTH.

For the first time in the history of this country, as a special report from the Census Bureau now sets forth, the population of the Southern States has relatively increased more rapidly than that of the North and East, making the rate of growth more nearly the same than ever before.

The increasing attractiveness of the South as a field for investment and settlement accounts for this marked increase of population. Outside capital is being drawn to the development of the South's natural resources. The section's industrial growth has been amazing during the past few years. The demand for labor has been vastly stimulated as a consequence. The inevitable result of these changed conditions is now apparent in the census reports.

The Southern States have every reason to look forward with confidence to a period of growth such as has not heretofore been known. The attention of capitalists is most favorably secured. Where capital goes, the labor necessary to industrial development follows. Within the next ten years the South will unquestionably take the lead in the rate of population increase if present indications possess any value as affording a basis for estimate.

DEMOCRATIC INTEREST.

Democrats of Missouri are entering the campaign of 1902 with more vigor and a more widespread interest than the party's most loyal friends could a year ago have expected.

There is an air of confidence among those conversant with the situation, a confidence born of intimacy with the people. Aspirants for preferment who have been over the State are unanimous in reflecting the hopefulness of the rank and file of the party. Missouri is Democratic. Nothing has developed to anticipate a political change for years to come.

If there is a vulnerable point in party government Democrats have shown that they have the strength

and will to regulate the trouble. They do not look to outside influences for help. They realize that the people have placed their confidence in Democracy. At no time in the past has the party been found wanting. The people—who are in fact the party—are to the front in every emergency.

The widespread enthusiasm of the people regarding the efforts which Democrats are now making to refute the slanders of partisan Republicans is the best indication of future success. The people are rallying to the support of the Democrats without any special urging. They are taking an interest in the internal management of the party.

This is a natural result of the policies which have been injected into the Republican campaign. The people resent a campaign in which gross slander is the chief stock in trade. They naturally turn to the party of sane and honest purpose.

AS OBJECTIONABLE AS EVER.

Syndicate confidence in the assured passage of the ship-subsidy bill by the Fifty-seventh Congress is so pronounced as to warrant the belief that this result has been definitely promised by the Senate promoters of that objectionable measure.

The argument employed for the passage of the ship-subsidy bill in its present shape is that the vulnerable features which made favorable action by the preceding Congress impossible have been eliminated and that the bill now deserves favorable action on its merits as a measure tending to the upbuilding of the American merchant marine. The spurious nature of this claim becomes apparent to all who study the provisions of the new bill.

As now framed and submitted for enactment into law, the ship-subsidy bill is as objectionable as ever. The redrafting of the measure has been craftily done. The aim has been to befuddle the public into believing that the bill now guarantees benefit to the general merchant marine service, rather than exclusively to the syndicate group so powerfully urging Congress to favorable action. The truth of the situation is that, under the operation of the present bill, the higher rates of subsidy still go to vessels carrying the fewest exports, that the greater portion of general subsidy will go to a few great steamship companies, and that the bill will increase the pay to old lines, but will not establish new routes.

The measure as now framed does do away with the objectionable contract features of the preceding bill, so far as they apply to general subsidy, but it continues them as applies to special subsidy, now called postal subsidies. Not only are fifteen-year mail subsidy contracts at the highest rates with passenger steamers expressly permitted, but these contracts may be made at any time, even before the expiration of the old ones, and for a term of fifteen years, to commence at a future date years ahead. This, too, will be possible in the case of ships already so unfit for mail service that the Government is hiring foreign ships on the very routes covered by these antiquated and slow vessels. As the proposition now stands, the Government would have to contract, at a higher rate, for increasingly worthless service.

The American people cannot but marvel that a measure so surely injurious to the general good should be regarded as reasonably certain of enactment into law by their representatives in Congress. The explanation, however, is simple. The syndicate interests which control the Republican machine organization demand the passage of the ship-subsidy bill. The machine managers issue their orders to Republican Representatives accordingly. The bill thus to be jammed through places a tax of \$180,000,000 on the American people for the benefit of a group of monopoly syndicates. The trusts, not the American people, dictate the action of the Fifty-seventh Congress.

AND THE FIGHT GOES ON.

President Roosevelt will doubtless be a trifle perplexed by the recent action of the Republican Third Congressional Committee in this State, which consisted in turning down Secretary Hitchcock's candidate for the Bethany postmastership, William Leeper. Sr., endorsing Frank Hampton, the Kerens candidate, and adopting a resolution earnestly commending Colonel Kerens's leadership of the party in Missouri.

The obvious determination of this committee was to show the President that the Kerens following in the State is strong and loyal and not to be safely ignored. The effort placed upon Secretary Hitchcock was intentionally open and emphatic. The endorsement of Colonel Kerens was equally forcible. The committee "announced allegiance to the Honorable R. C. Kerens, National Committeeman from Missouri," because that body knew him "to be broad-minded, loyal and devoted, unselfish, untiring and thoroughly representing the Republican party."

When the President puts all this in his pipe and smokes it the situation in Missouri will become hazier than ever. So far as the political results to his own ambitions are concerned, the final outcome of the Missouri factional fight seems to be a case of "I'm damned if I do and damned if I don't." If he sacrifices Kerens and endorses the Hitchcock-Akins regime he'll get the Kerens knife good and deep in his back. If he upholds Kerens the Hitchcock-Akins spoilsmen will do the knife act. And under no conditions, apparently, can he bring the two factions together in party harmony. The President merits the sympathy of the entire country in his Missouri affliction.

"IT IS THE CAUSE, MY SOUL."

There is an ominous significance in the fact that the British War Office's recent call for volunteers to relieve the regiments now at the front in South Africa has met with absolutely no response.

This manifested unwillingness of Englishmen to take up arms for their country must not, however, be attributed to a lack of patriotism. If England were in peril from a European attack, or engaged in a war of principle, Englishmen would volunteer for active service by thousands.

The trouble is that the English people have sat in judgment on Joe Chamberlain's war and the final verdict is one of condemnation. This war is a colossal sin, undertaken to advance the material fortunes of Cecil Rhodes and the political fortunes of Joseph Chamberlain.

England is paying the bitter penalty of sin. She has been outfought and humiliated by a little nation of farmers and herdsmen. Her best and most loyal sons know in their hearts that she is in the wrong. The point-blank refusal of Englishmen to render war-time service to their flag and country is due to the evil cause in which they would have to enlist. A fight for England's sake in a good cause would find every able-bodied Englishman under arms. But the war in South Africa is an unrighteous war and many Englishmen desire its termination at any cost. The British Government should take the powerful hint contained in the failure of the call for volunteers.

JUSTIFIED BY THE FACTS.

President Roosevelt's appointment of a Mississippi Democrat to a United States Marshalship in that State seems to have been dictated by the same consideration for superior fitness which led to similar appointments in two other Southern States shortly after Mr. Roosevelt became President.

When the fact is remembered that Mr. Roosevelt's earliest distinction was achieved as a champion of the principle of civil service reform, his insistence upon fitness for office in the South should seem consistent even to those who are disappointed by the President's refusal to name incompetent men to responsible positions.

There is very little confidence to be placed in a man who advocates a sound principle in the preaching and violates it in the practice.

As a matter of course, however, the Republican spoils organs and professional politicians will feel bitterly President Roosevelt's preference for a good Democrat above a bad Republican. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat was quick to rebuke the President for his earlier action along this same line, even going so far as to lecture Mr. Roosevelt in a tone which contained a distinct threat in the event of his continued disregard of the spoils gang. Resentment of the President's Mississippi appointment will be equally acute.

The Globe-Democrat and other spoils organs of the President's party might have a better case against the President if they could show that he had turned down a worthy Republican in naming a worthy Democrat to office. But as long as Mr. Roosevelt merely prefers worthy Democrats to unworthy Republicans, he will have the people on his side, North and South.

NO LOVE FOR FOREIGNERS.

There is much in the news reports from China relative to the return of the Court to Peking that is far from reassuring to those who have hoped for a complete change in the policy of the anti-foreigners. Apparently only the fear of the Allies keeps the so-called Boxer officials from assuming the old attitude.

In the stipulations drawn up by the representatives of the Powers, and accepted by Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching, it was agreed that the Emperor should participate in the government, that he should be present on all state occasions and be free to exercise his prerogatives. The Ministers of the Powers knew that in agreeing to this demand the Chinese Government was making a concession that if faithfully carried out would assure better conditions.

Apparently the Court is content to fulfill only the letter of the stipulation, for we read of the Empress sitting, at the side of the Emperor, who appeared "melancholy and listless." He took little interest in the proceedings, but left to the Dowager Empress the task of keeping up the conversation. For all practical purposes, she is still the ruler of China. The Emperor is the figurehead.

Of course, the proper amount of sympathy is to be felt for the weak young man who nominally occupies the throne. Yet the greater amount of anxiety will be felt for the lives of the foreigners who are compelled to submit to a continuance of the rule of the Dowager Empress. It is hardly probable that she will do one jot more than is absolutely necessary to satisfy the Powers. Fear alone controls her and serves to keep official China from old practices.

There is little difficulty in believing the Washington news story to the effect that Senator Hanna will shortly "wash his hands" of the Roosevelt administration and organize a vigorous movement to secure the nomination of Senator Fairbanks of Indiana to the Presidency in 1904. Senator Hanna has been distrustful of Mr. Roosevelt for some years. He is apprehensive that the latter's temperamental democracy will militate against faithful service to the Hanna interests. The sentiment in favor of Fairbanks is no new development. Colonel Kerens of Missouri is close to Senator Hanna, and the Fairbanks boom was started by Colonel Kerens in this State a year ago. Developments of the near future will in all probability confirm the correctness of recent Washington news.

President Francis and Adolphus Busch as representatives of the Louisiana Purchase Centennial Exposition Company have important work on hand in selecting a World's Fair commission to go abroad in the interests of the enterprise. The international character of the Exposition makes such a commission little less than imperative. The distinguished men who may be chosen as members will have a great influence on the action of foreign governments. The earnest co-operation of the President has been promised and shown in many ways. The personnel of the proposed commission should be of the best that this country produces.

Former "Corn King" Phillips has repeated the lesson which he gave last summer to those who thought speculation could be manipulated so that only profits would accrue. He has demonstrated again the old truth that margins are a poor investment for a man who knows nothing about the stock market. The farmer constituents of Phillips may deplore their hard luck. The slight change in the market price of one cereal for the space of one short hour worked disastrously for Phillips and his customers. The marlstrom of the get-rich-quick game is only for those who have more money than sense.

There is not by any means a certainty that, after expending \$20,000,000 to draw its water supply from the Meramec River, the St. Louis water supply thus secured would be pure. There is a reasonable certainty that filtration of the present water supply, at what is comparatively an insignificant cost, would insure purity. The argument in favor of filtration is so plain and convincing as to call for unanimous indorsement of the people of St. Louis.

RECENT COMMENT.

Smallpox and Bad Government.

Philadelphia North American. While the Mayor, Director of Public Safety and all other responsible heads of the city government are junketing through the South, the plague of smallpox is raging unchecked in Philadelphia, the Municipal Hospital is overcrowded, and the overworked attendants are on the verge of revolt because no provision for paying them was made by Councils, and they have received no money for three months.

Last week 331 new cases of smallpox were reported, and there are now 47 cases under treatment. This spread of the pest discards the recent announcement by the health officials of the adoption of the Cleveland plan of fighting smallpox with formaldehyde. To what extent the fumigation of infected districts has been carried on, and how thorough the method employed, can be judged only by results—rather the apparent absence of results—because no exact information can be obtained from the Health Board.

Senatorial Objects of the Enemy.

Kansas City World. It is natural that the Republicans, seeing certain defeat for themselves ahead, should endeavor to stir up strife and quarrel in the ranks of the enemy in the hope of producing factional feeling and, if possible, the selection of a compromise candidate. The compromise candidate is usually a "weak sister," a man who has few friends and fewer friends, for the reason that he has done little in life toward the making of either. If Missouri is to be represented in the Senate by a Democrat, the Republicans wish the State to be as poorly represented as possible.

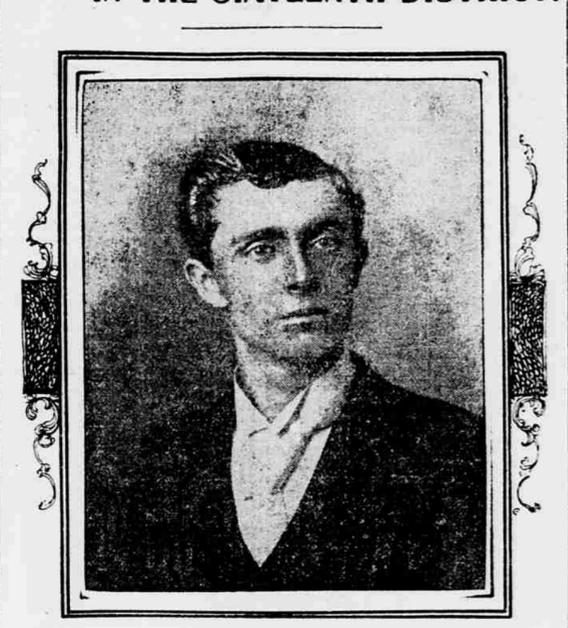
Candidates and Newspapers.

Jefferson City Tribune. It ought to be the aim of every good Democrat to preserve peace and harmony in the party's ranks. We do not believe in one Democrat attacking another unless the latter is avowedly corrupt or unfit. We would like to see the day when newspapers would quit championing one candidate and assailing another. That is not a newspaper's business or privilege. The city newspapers never do it, unless there is some principle involved. Why do not country newspapers quit it? It is unjust, undignified and out of date.

We Wanted a Good Mayor.

Sedalia Democrat. Some Democrats who tried to be so straight that they really leaned over, a little objected to the election of Mayor Wells in St. Louis because he did not indorse certain party doctrines. But nobody says he is not making a good Mayor.

CONGRESSIONAL POSSIBILITIES IN THE SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.



JUDGE C. HOLT Of Lebanon is a Democratic candidate for the congressional nomination in the Sixteenth District. He was a warm friend of the late Richard P. Bland, and is well known in Southwest Missouri. Judge Holt was born in Louisville, Ky. He received his education at Marietta College, and later began the study of law in his father's office. At the age of 19 he was admitted to the bar. He has since been actively identified with the Democratic party.

MISS GRACE PRIEST TO WED MR. WILLIAM GRAYSON, JR

Engagement is Announced at Luncheon Given at the Home of Judge and Mrs. Henry S. Priest to Young Lady Friends of Prospective Bride—Miss Berenice Ballard and Mr. Hinman Holden Clark, Jr., to be Married This Month.

Judge Henry S. Priest and Mrs. Priest, No. 423 Westminister place, yesterday announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Grace E. Priest, to Mr. William Grayson, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. William Grayson, No. 115 South Grand avenue. The wedding will take place in June. Miss Priest told her intimate girl friends yesterday afternoon of the interesting news.

Some of the ladies who attended were: Mrs. L. C. Hermann, No. 221 Victor street; Mrs. "Katie-Klatch" yesterday as a surprise for her sister-in-law, Mrs. George Engelmann, and to fittingly celebrate Mrs. Engelmann's birthday. A company of ladies assembled early in the afternoon at the Hetmann residence, which was profusely trimmed with Southern smilax and many red roses and carnations. Mrs. Engelmann said the business call after all had gathered, to be greeted by the surprise and many congratulations. Later Hehman served an elaborate luncheon in courses—orange fruit, plates of game, quillies of sweetbreads and truffles, snow birds, salad, and leeks with coffee.

Mr. and Mrs. James F. Ballard yesterday sent out cards for the marriage of their daughter, Berenice, to Mr. Hinman Holden Clark, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Hinman Clark, No. 422 Morgan street, to take place on Tuesday evening, January 28, at 8 o'clock, at St. George's Church. A large number of cards were issued for the ceremony, which will be followed by a very small and informal reception to the family and a few intimate friends at the Ballard residence, No. 429 Washington boulevard. Miss Gertrude Ballard will be her cousin's maid of honor, while Mr. H. N. Reed will serve Mr. Clark as best man.

An interesting feature of the wedding is that it will take place on the twenty-eighth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Clark, and the doctor who married them, the Reverend Doctor Holland, will perform the ceremony for their son and his bride.

The Schumann-Heink recital to be given under the auspices of the Union Musical Club on Monday evening, January 27, at the Ocean, promises to be marked by social and fashionable touches, as well as musical.

Many boxes have been taken, among the subscribers being: Mr. Adolphus Busch, Mr. John Schroers, Mrs. J. C. Van Blarcom, Mrs. William C. Little, Mrs. A. A. Shapleigh, Miss Sarah L. Tower, Mrs. R. McK. Jones, Mr. John D. Davis, Mr. George D. Markham, Mrs. Edward Mallickrodt, Miss Ella Stanard, Mrs. Claude Kilpatrick, Mr. Robert S. Brookings, Mrs. D. C. Nugent, Mrs. D. B. Francis, Miss Lomborg, Mrs. Louis Chauvenet, Mrs. E. C. Copelin, Mrs. George W. Parker, Mrs. W. A. Albert Sweany, Mrs. Rudolph Limberg, Mrs. D. M. Lousner, Mrs. C. D. McClure, Mrs. John P. Lee.

Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Flagg of New York are the guests of Mrs. Flagg's parents, Mr. and Mrs. McCormick, of Delmar boulevard, Mrs. Flagg was formerly Nellie McCormick. On Wednesday evening Mr. and Mrs. Libburn G. McNair gave a box party at the Olympic Theater to hear Mr. Sothen, with Mr. and Mrs. Flagg for their guests of honor.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mrs. Henry S. Priest, who has been seriously ill for several weeks, will go to Atlantic City next week, if sufficiently recovered to travel by that time, to stay until she is fully restored to health.

Mrs. Theodora F. Meyer of South Campbell avenue will depart for San Antonio, Tex., the last of next week, to visit her relatives in that city.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Jannopoulos have given up their home on Delmar boulevard and taken a suite at the West End Hotel.

Mrs. F. B. Longstreet of Cabanne is entertaining a guest from Philadelphia, Mrs. Garnett.

John T. Davis, whose marriage to Miss January will take place on Saturday, gave his farewell bachelor dinner Wednesday evening at the University Club. George D. Markham, Thomas Wright, J. Laurence Mauran, Allen West, Sam Davis and Dwight Davis were the guests.

Mr. P. J. Barker of Cooper, Tex., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Unger, No. 235 North Grand avenue.

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CORONATION EMBASSY AGITATES NATIONS.

Rulers Claim That Decided Partiality Has Been Shown to Great Britain.

ROOSEVELT SET A PRECEDENT.

Hereafter, It Is Expected, Delegations Must Be Sent to All Inaugurations and Coronations of Presidents and Kings.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Washington, Jan. 15.—The appointment by President Roosevelt of a special embassy to represent this country at the coronation of King Edward VII in London has caused an animated interchange of opinion among the foreign diplomats regarding the matter with their respective home Governments, who insist on knowing whether the proposition was brought to the attention of all foreign representatives before it was decided by President Roosevelt.

An attitude of one of the foreign legations, speaking about the "American coronation embassy," as he calls the President's selection, said to-day:

"This is all undemocratic and unrepresentative. It is, on the contrary, entirely in keeping with monarchical and autocratic customs and principles, which have hitherto aroused little responsive feeling in this country. But that's entirely your own affair; if the American people are satisfied with it, we have no cause to complain from that point of view."

"However, there is one aspect to the affair on which the representatives here of the foreign Powers, all of whom are at peace and on friendly terms with your Government, should have been consulted by your State Department before the course taken by the President in the United States was decided upon; I mean whether the appointment of the embassy would have been looked upon with favor by our Governments or not."

"The United States occupies the front rank among the nations of the world, but that fact does not exempt the President and his executive officers from complying with international diplomatic laws and customs. There is no way of compelling them to do so, but then—"

Discrimination Is Shown.

"The action of President Roosevelt in this connection is unprecedented in the history of diplomacy and American history, and has not been received with the best of grace by the representatives of Russia, France, Italy, Germany, Holland, Switzerland and the South American Republics."

"Why?" you ask. Very plain. "Our Government cannot send special embassies to the coronation of the Czar of Russia, the Emperor of Germany, the King of Italy, the inauguration of the President of France and of the President of Switzerland, to the coronation of the Queen of Holland, or to the installation in office of the President of the various South American Republics, with whom you claim to be connected closer than with any other nation or Power, and over whom you exercise a sort of self-imposed guardianship. The coronation of the King of Spain, which will be celebrated in the near future, will be a special case, and will necessitate a special embassy, to be consistent and the inauguration of the ruler or President of any Republic or Monarchy in any part of the world with which the United States has diplomatic relations. America will have to send an embassy to the investment of the successor of Pope Leo XIII. He is acknowledged by the European Powers and the South American Republics as a ruler, and every country is represented at his court except the United States. But, inasmuch as the underlying principle of imperial government of England are acquiesced in by your Government by the appointment of an embassy, in order to be consistent you should also see to it that the next Pope resigns upon his head."

The Bars Let Down.

"President Roosevelt has done something which no other American has had the courage to do. He has voluntarily granted the monarchical Government of the right and privilege to claim from the American Government a tacit confession that the monarchical form of government is equal to or better than the republican form of governments and you may know that the former will insist on it that the precedent which has been established by President Roosevelt, and into which he has been so ably inveigled by the representatives of two European Powers, shall be strictly followed at future occasions of a kind similar to the coronation of Edward VII."

"The special honors which are being rendered by your President to a country that is at war with the Governments and people of two Republics, the South African, look like an indorsement by the American Government of the policy pursued by Great Britain in South Africa."

LOOTED SCHOOL FUND IN REPUBLICAN ILLINOIS.