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MONDAY, MAY 4, 1903.

Lord Roberts' Visit.

If He Comes to America He Will Find a Heartfelt Welcome.

There is a prospect that Lord Roberts will visit this country with the Honorable Artillery Company, which is coming to Boston in the near future. Perhaps none of King Edward's subjects would be likely to receive a warmer welcome than this famous fighting man. The American has been accused of dearly loving a lord, but in this case lordship has nothing to do with it. The soldierly qualities of Lord Roberts are responsible for all admiration.

And yet it is not always the essentially military qualities of the soldier which commands popular admiration. Lord Kitchener, for example, would probably attract as much attention in this country as Lord Roberts, but it is to be doubted whether the attention would be exactly in the nature of enthusiasm. Grant was a great soldier, but it was as a man and not as a soldier that he won the affection and admiration of his country.

The purely military talent does not make men worshiped. There must be personal magnetism of some sort or other. In other words, the soldier must be able to trust his chief not only as a general, but as a man. There seems no doubt that Napoleon, relentless and heartless as his enemies depict him, had yet this irresistible personal magnetism. He was not all ambition, or his soldiers would not have loved him.

Lord Roberts, in fact, is popular in this country, as he is in England, because along with his great executive ability he has a straightforward, manly, lovable nature, because he is never too much the general to be human, because, in short, he is in the good old words of the service, "an officer and a gentleman." There is not much doubt that if he makes a visit to this country American crowds will cheer themselves hoarse for him, and probably hail him as "Bobs."

The Coal Trust Inquiry.

Damaging Confessions and Suppressions of the Railroads.

The presidents of the anthracite coal railroads may possibly be innocent of breaking the laws, but their persistent attitude of defiance and suppression does not help their case in the eyes of the public. An accused person is legally entitled to the benefit of a reasonable doubt, but there is always danger that the jury—which is the public in this instance—will hold him guilty on a reasonable presumption.

So far the coal railroad presidents have succeeded in keeping back the contracts and books which counsel for the complainant have sought to have produced before the Interstate Commerce Commissioners. The matter will be brought before a Federal judge this week, and the extent of their legal privileges will be determined. In the meantime they have no cause for grievance if they rest under strong suspicion. There is nothing like candor to establish innocence, and candor is something that these coal magnates abhor as profoundly as Mr. Baer professes to abhor the theory of overcapitalization.

There is a vast deal of truth in the remark made by former Governor Budd when President Truesdale, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, refused to produce the contract of the Temple Coal and Iron Company regulating the price paid for coal to the colliery owners.

"The fact," he said, "that this contract has not been placed in evidence is one of the most damaging pieces of evidence against these railroads. We have placed before the Commission all the essential facts contained in these contracts, but what is withheld must be damaging, or it would be admitted."

"The very fact that they are withheld," was the prompt comment of Chairman Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, "is a pre-

sumption that their admission would be damaging."

Very naturally the coal railroad presidents do not wish to convict themselves of criminal acts. But even if they manage to prevent their contracts and books from being examined by Government officials, there is still other incriminating evidence against them. Henry E. Meeker, a coal seller of New York, for example, testified on Friday that it had been the regular practice of the railroads to give rebates, in violation of the law, to certain dealers shipping over their roads. Even President Truesdale was forced to admit that frequent conferences have been held for some months, "with President Baer, with President Thomas, and with other gentlemen," in regard to the rebates to be charged.

The powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission are restricted, and Mr. Baer and his associates in the coal mining and carrying business may succeed in defying its authority. But there is nothing to prevent President Roosevelt from ordering his Attorney General to take action in the Federal courts against the coal trust. Why is such an order not issued?

An Overflowing Treasury.

The Government's Income Still Far Outruns Its Expenses.

Despite the heroic cuts made in 1901 and 1902 in the internal revenue tax schedules the Treasury's balance sheet continues to show an awkward surplus. Legislation seems powerless to check the flow of superfluous revenue into the Treasury's vaults.

In the years immediately following the war with Spain, when the so-called emergency tax schedules were still in force, the Government found itself collecting annually from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 more than it had any thought of spending. Congress in 1901 abolished taxes netting about \$45,000,000. But the surplus of the year following soared again toward the \$100,000,000 mark. In 1902 a second cut was decided on, which promised a further reduction of nearly \$50,000,000. But instead of restoring that equilibrium between receipts and expenditures which every prudent financial administration aims at, the legislation of 1902 has barely succeeded in checking the still further growth of an already excessive surplus.

According to the Treasury's April statement, the receipts for the ten months beginning July 1, 1902, were \$466,419,501. Receipts for the ten months beginning July 1, 1901, were only \$464,218,269. So that in spite of the second cut in taxation the Government's income today actually exceeds its income of a year ago, and the surplus today would be greater than was that of April, 1902, had not expenditures for the last ten months shown an increase over those of the ten months preceding of about \$32,000,000. As it is, the Treasury has a balance to the good on the operations of the current fiscal year of \$35,419,000—which by July 1 next will be swollen to over \$40,000,000.

The failure of the double effort made by Congress to curtail the surplus is easily explainable. Our extraordinary national prosperity has been reflected in the volume of Treasury receipts.

Increasing consumption has swollen internal revenue returns and the enlargement of our import trade, due to demands at home both for raw material and for finished goods which in dull times could never have entered the domestic market, has caused a jump in customs payments which the experts who framed the laws of 1901 and 1902 were far from anticipating. Customs alone have yielded \$16,000,000 more so far this year than they did in the corresponding period last year. And until our national prosperity suffers some serious check, we shall probably continue—unless a radical revision of the tariff duties soon finds favor—to collect a larger revenue each year than the Treasury needs or the economically-minded statesman can find a legitimate use for.

The Navy Department is reported as delighted with the progress in marksmanship exhibited by the North Atlantic fleet. The opinion of the gunners who served as targets has not yet been reported.

The British decision to suspend the advance in Somaliland will have a highly inspiring effect upon the "Mad Mullah." By the time the British next get ready to move the Mullah will have gathered about him hordes of fanatic tribesmen.

The Kaiser must have invested all that first installment of Venezuelan customs duties in orders for the blockading commanders and seamen.

"Line up, gentlemen, line up." That's all one hears in Vermont nowadays. It doesn't mean that a football game is in progress. Not at all. The ball involved is the high ball; for Vermont, for the first time in fifty years, is giving her citizens the legal right to slake their thirst.

Pope Leo XIII has now surpassed the length of the pontificate credited by

Catholic historians to the reign of St. Peter, twenty-five years, two months, and seven days. Only one other Pope, Leo's immediate predecessor, Pius IX, has sat so long in the chair of St. Peter. Pius IX wore the tiara thirty-two years.

The Field of Politics.

South Dakotans Object.

"Ladies and gentlemen, this is the President."

South Dakota doesn't approve of this manner of presenting the President. The people of that State do not want Senator Kittredge to make a longer speech in introducing President Roosevelt; in fact, the Black Hills newspapers express the hope that Senator Kittredge will persistently adhere to the brevity idea; but they insist on having a little better choice of words the next time the Rough Rider President ventures into the Bad Lands.

Much fault is also found with a full arm gesture Senator Kittredge used in pointing out the Chief Executive to a South Dakota crowd which knows Mr. Roosevelt like a brother.

Must Be More Suave.

There was too much of the museum lecturer in Senator Kittredge's manner to suit the discriminating Westerners. It reminded them of Jarley's wax works in "Old Curiosity Shop." They want a little more suavity, a little less of the graphophone atmosphere.

One critic declares that the Kittredge introduction reminded him of the "barker" with Barnum's circus who used to say, "And next, ladies and gentlemen, is Ella Ewing, the big girl from Missouri. The little lady beside her is her mother. See the contrast. Mother, daughter—giants, dwarf."

Another critic rejoices in the disappearance of Pettigrew oratory, but suggests that Senator Kittredge should carry his brevity to the limit and give Populistic orators a lesson by allowing President Roosevelt to introduce himself.

"Ladies and gentlemen, this is the President."

Cannot Harmonize.

From Omaha comes the story that Senator Dietrich was rash enough to attempt to reconcile ex-Congressman David H. Mercer and E. Rosewater, of the "Omaha Bee."

Senator Dietrich's friends are asking if he has turned lion tamer.

The attempt at bringing the ex-Congressman and the little editor into harmony was a failure.

When President Roosevelt was in Omaha recently he was entertained at dinner at the Omaha Club. Senator Dietrich and Mr. Mercer and Mr. Rosewater were all guests at the dinner. Mr. Rosewater and the ex-Congressman sat near each other. They did not throw any dishes, and it occurred to Senator Dietrich that the time for peace was at hand.

A Dinner Event.

When the guests left the table Senator Dietrich brought Mr. Rosewater and Mr. Mercer face to face and introduced them. Men who saw the introduction say it was the event of the dinner.

Mr. Mercer remarked "I believe I know the man," with the bitterness that is confined to men who write their names with an "s," and the "Bee" man smiled the smile of the man who holds the whip hand. Senator Dietrich suggested that gentlemen usually shake hands when they are introduced, but Mr. Mercer excused himself and began an animated conversation with some of the other guests.

The Rosewater-Mercer feud suggests some unwritten pages in ex-Congressman Mercer's campaign for a Government position after the Omaha district had decided to give the House Committee on Public Buildings a new chairman.

To Divide the State.

Nebraska lawyers wanted the State divided into two judicial districts and asked that both the North Platte and the South Platte country be given United States district courts. The two Senators from Nebraska and many other men prominent in State politics advocated the plan.

Mr. Mercer, with so many building appropriations under his control, was in a position to secure the extra money necessary to maintain an additional court in Nebraska. He was willing, quite willing, to advocate the measure. The only condition he imposed was that he should be named judge in the new district.

E. Rosewater had something to say about "ut," and was backed up by a chorus which was too loud for the Senators and the President to ignore. Mr. Mercer was firm in his stand. So was the opposition, and Nebraska did not get another court.

Senators Were Missing.

When Mr. Mercer and Representatives from all parts of the United States went to the White House to urge Mr. Mercer's selection as Director of the Census the Nebraska Senators were not in the company.

Mr. Mercer was a man without a State. Nebraskans declared that he lived in Washington. But he has announced that he will live down the charge that he is not an Omahian. He has sworn that he will have vengeance and is now in Omaha organizing his followers and preparing to make the life of the Rosewater supporters miserable.

Race Suicide.

President Roosevelt's interest in the subject of race suicide is an attractive subject for the editorial writers, and many reasons are advanced as an explanation of the position the President has taken regarding children. The one which seems most plausible, however, was revealed at Des Moines, where a reception was held for an osculatory indulgence of the infants. With apologies to the author of the nursery jingle, "The House That Jack Built," it might be explained in this wise:

These are the babies the President kissed. These are the delighted mothers of the babies the President kissed. These are the husbands influenced by the delighted mothers of the babies the President kissed. These are the wives cast by the husbands influenced by the delighted mothers of the babies the President kissed.

But it is unnecessary to continue the thesis. The President's purposes have been made plain by the Des Moines performance.

COURTS AND CAPITALS OF THE OLD WORLD.

Reported Matrimonial Alliance Between the German Crown Prince and Princess Alexandra of Cumberland Denied—The Earl of Carrick Placed Under Restraint as Insane to Save Him From Prison—A Relic of Franklin in Paris.

Death in a Royal Household.

Prince and Princess Rupert of Bavaria, who are now in China, and who have just been visiting the Dowager Empress there, are likely to hasten home as fast as the Trans-Siberian Railroad can carry them, for they have just received from Germany the news of the death of their little nine months' old daughter, whom they had left behind them in the care of its grandmother, Duchess Charles Theodore of Bavaria at the chateau of Tegernsee. Prince and Princess Rupert have one other child, a boy of the name of Luitpold, who celebrates next Sunday his second birthday, and whose life, if he lives, become in due course King of Bavaria. The death of little Princess Irene, will therefore put an end to the projects of Prince and Princess Rupert of returning to Europe via the United States, so as to enable them to visit the various points of interest in this country.

Matrimonial Alliance Denied.

An official denial has been published in the Berlin "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," which is the government organ, of the story recently circulated to the effect that a matrimonial alliance between the Crown Prince and Princess Alexandra of Cumberland is contemplated. The denial in question denounces as groundless the report that the crown prince and crown princess are to meet at Carlsruhe this summer, and also the statement that the Kaiser proposes to visit the Duke of Cumberland in the autumn at Gmunden, in upper Austria.

A Peer Placed Under Restraint.

The Earl of Carrick, who escaped conviction the other day at Bath, in England, on a very serious charge, in consequence of medical evidence being furnished to the effect that he was of unsound mind, and altogether incapable of managing his own affairs, and on an engagement being given by his relatives that he would be immediately placed under restraint, is an Irish peer of about fifty years of age, formerly served in the army, being on duty in Canada at the time of the Fenian invasion in 1870. He has been twice married, and has a son, bearing the courtesy title of Viscount Kerrin, who after serving in the army is now one of the government inspectors of agriculture in Ireland. Let me add that the peer who has just been placed under restraint in order to save him from a worse fate—namely, prison—is not the only Earl of Carrick. This title is likewise one of the dignities borne by the Prince of Wales.

The demented Lord Carrick is the head of a branch of the great Irish house of Butler, of which the Marquis of Ormond, the commodore of the royal yacht squadron, is the chief. The home of Lord Carrick is Mount Juliet, Thomas-

town, Kilkenny, and he is the sixth Earl of Carrick since the creation of the peerage in 1748.

Insane Lords Allowed to Vote.

As he has no seat in the house of lords, not being one of the so-called representative peers of Ireland, the world will not be treated to the strange spectacle of a man who has been judicially declared to be insane voting on the most important of national issues in the upper house of parliament by virtue of his birth. For whereas in the house of commons a member who loses his mind forfeits his seat, there is nothing in the constitution of the house of lords to prevent crazy peers who have seats in the upper chamber from voting and from taking part in the deliberations. It may be remembered that at the time when Gladstone's home rule bill was defeated by the house of lords after receiving the approval of the house of commons, several insane peers were brought down to the house from the lunatic asylums, in which they had been confined for years, in order to vote against the measure.

A Relic of Franklin.

In connection with King Edward's visit to Paris, it is of American interest to call attention to the fact that the British embassy, where he has been staying, and which was built in the middle of the eighteenth century for the Duke of Charost, had a lightning rod and conductor set upon it by Benjamin Franklin in person. It is still preserved at the embassy as a valued relic. This was the first lightning conductor ever seen in France, and it was bitterly objected to by a large element of the French public, prominent among the opponents of the innovation being a young orator of the name of Robespierre, who, in those days, an ultra-conservative, subsequently distinguished himself at the close of the eighteenth century as the most dreaded and merciless of all the revolutionary leaders of the Terror. The British embassy, I may add, was occupied during the greater portion of the First Empire by the loveliest of Napoleon's sisters, Princess Pauline Borghese, who is known to have posed there for that wonderful undraped statue, which Canova made of her as Venus Victrix. After the Bourbon restoration, the great Duke of Wellington purchased the house and garden for the English government, and it has been used by the latter for its embassy on the banks of the Seine ever since.

Auto Accidents Abroad.

Quite as many people are knocked down and either badly injured or killed by automobiles in Europe as in this country. But the newspapers over there

for one reason or another do not make nearly so much fuss about it there as their contemporaries in this country. Thus it is only hidden away in the most obscure corner of the English and Irish papers that is to be found a brief mention of the fact that the Marquis of Downshire, who had been arrested and held by a Dublin police court for running down and killing an old woman of the name of Elizabeth Magee with his automobile on March 27, last, at Dublin, had been acquitted of all blame, the authorities having come to the conclusion that the old woman's death was an inevitable accident, and that the noble marquis was not at fault.

One can imagine the space which would have been devoted by the press in this country had a person of the wealth and social prominence of the Marquis of Downshire been arrested and held by the police for killing an old woman with his automobile.

A Siamese Middy.

Among the men-of-war which escorted King Edward during his cruise in the Mediterranean, was the battleship Implacable, on board of which one of the sons of the King of Siam was doing duty as a midshipman. The young prince was an object of special attention on the part of the King, who was keenly alive to the element of the picturesque furnished by the presence among the officers of his suite of the son of the principal Buddhist monarch of Asia.

Last of the Noble Urnes.

An interesting ceremony took place at Copenhagen the other day when the last surviving scion of the noble Danish house of Urne was laid to his last rest. The Urnes were the very oldest family of the Danish aristocracy, tracing back their descent in an unbroken male line and by means of documentary evidence to the ninth century. The funeral was attended by representatives of all the principal houses of the old nobility, and when the body of Axel Urne had been placed in its tomb, a magnificent shield emblazoned with the armorial bearings of his family, was lowered into the grave and placed on the coffin in order to signalize the fact that the house had become extinct.

The ceremony, and especially the enumeration of those who attended it, serves to call attention once more to the fact that there is no nobility of the Old World that is so poor in titular distinctions as that of Denmark. None of the most ancient and illustrious houses of the Danish aristocracy have any titles. The titles in existence are invariably borne by people whose nobility is of modern origin, or else who are descended from families of the German, Austrian or French nobility.

MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.

EVANGELIST SANKEY

PERMANENTLY BLIND

All Hope Abandoned for Restoration of Hymn Writer's Sight.

NEW YORK, May 4.—All hope has been given up for the eyesight of Ira D. Sankey, the well-known evangelist and composer of religious songs. It was believed for a while that he would recover the sight of at least one eye, but his son, Allen I. Sankey, of 269 Park Place, Brooklyn, stated last night that his father would be totally and permanently blind.

Dr. Kalish, under whose care the evangelist has been since his sight first began to fail, several months ago, is continuing his treatment, but mainly for the purpose of preventing the return of the malady, which might endanger the patient's life.

In general bodily health Mr. Sankey is improving, his son said last night, but very slowly. During the warm days of the last two weeks he has been able to take short walks in Washington Park, adjacent to his home, in South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, and has occasionally been driving. The outings have done him much good.

Mr. Sankey's son intends to take him to the mountains before the summer sets in, where it is expected his strength will return more rapidly. "Yes, my father realizes that he will never see again," said the younger Mr. Sankey today, "but he has resigned himself to it with Christian spirit. He makes no complaint and retains his former sweet temper. 'God gives and God takes away,' he says. 'It is God's will.'"

MONEY SOLICITED FOR JOUETT MONUMENT

Tardy progress is made in the matter of a monument to Rear Admiral James E. Jouett. Gov. J. C. W. Beckham, of Kentucky, Jouett's native State, is the head of a committee which has been formed to give the project sufficient impetus. The headquarters of the association will be in Washington, and the local board of directors is composed of Rear Admiral A. E. K. Benham, chairman; Rear Admiral J. C. Watson, secretary and treasurer; Commodore R. R. Wallace, Col. J. M. Morgan, and Medical Director H. C. Dean.

The great popularity and gallant conduct of Admiral Jouett should call forth, it is thought, a generous response to the appeal of the committee. Admiral Watson is authorized to receive all subscriptions. He may be found at 1235 New Hampshire Avenue, or at the Army and Navy Club.

NEW PORTRAIT OF POPE.

ROME, May 4.—It is said that the Pope has consented to give sittings to a well-known painter for a portrait of himself which his holiness will present to King Edward as a memento of the latter's visit to the Vatican.

HEARD IN HOTEL CORRIDORS.

To Study Our Industries.

M. Yamada, K. Kusata, I. Kitano, and T. Tekalashi form a quartet of Japanese visitors at the Shoreham. They are in America to study industrial conditions, and have visited almost every city of importance in the United States.

The four visitors are all extensively interested in the development of Japan, and upon their return to their native land will install many improvements. All are interested in banking and railroads, and their visit to the United States has been productive of many new ideas for the conduct of their business affairs at home.

But one of the party speaks English. He is Mr. Yamada. In a conversation with a newspaper man this morning, he said, "Japan looks to the United States for advanced ideas in affairs of business. By information obtained in this country, our banking system has been greatly improved and ranks as one of the best in the whole world."

To Study Railroads.

"It is the desire of those in my party to learn more of the railroad business, and visits have been made by us to the largest rail and locomotive works in this country. Several hundred engines are now used in Japan that were built in America. Orders for improved types have been given by us, and within the next few years I am sure the railroads of Japan will rank with those in operation here."

"We came to Washington to visit our legation and see the sights of Washington. While we have been about the city but little we are much impressed with the general appearance, and hope to spend several days here before starting on our trip homeward. Many Japanese travelers plan to visit the United States this summer and fall."

Senatorial Battleground.

"West Virginia promises an interesting Senatorial fight next year," said State Senator Clark W. May, of Lincoln county, W. Va., at the New Willard, last night.

"The people in my section of the State are of the opinion they should have a representative in the upper branch of Congress. Consequently they have found a candidate to enter the race against Senator Nathan B. Scott. The candidate is James L. Caldwell. He is a banker of Huntington, and is ranked as one of the brightest men in the State. More than that, he has long been identified with the development of West Virginia, and in recent years has devoted much of his time to building railroads."

"A veteran of the war of '61-'65, he has the esteem of that vote in the State, and, more than that, he has never been a seeker of public office. Of the hold-over State Senators elected last fall, Mr. Caldwell has a majority and when the legislative members are chosen at the next election, I am sure he will have more than enough to obtain his nomination."

DEPEW HEADS THE LIST AS DIRECTOR

On More Corporation Boards Than Any Other Man in the Country.

NEW YORK, May 4.—"I suppose I have forgotten fifteen or twenty, but these are all I can remember," said Senator Chauncey M. Depew the other day when he handed to a representative of the publisher of a business directory a list of sixty-nine corporations of which he is a director.

Mr. Depew is a member of more boards of directors than any other man in the United States, and probably in the world.

To begin, besides being chairman of the New York Central board, he is a director of forty-four other railroad companies. Most of these are leased lines of the Central and the duties of the directors are only perfunctory, but meetings have to be held at stated intervals to comply with the provisions of the charters. But Mr. Depew is also a director of many other big lines in which the Vanderbilts are interested, such as the Chesapeake and Ohio, Chicago and North-western, Big Four, Delaware and Hudson, Fall Brook, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, and New Haven. Besides representing the Vanderbilt interests he is himself a large stockholder in many of these properties.

But Mr. Depew's activities are not confined to railroads. Among other corporations of a varied character of which he is a director are the American Safe Deposit Company, the American Surety Company, the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the Fifth Avenue Trust Company, the International Pulp Company, the Mercantile Trust Company, the National Surety Company, the Standard Trust Company, the Union Trust Company, the Western National Bank and the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Friends of Mr. Depew wonder how he keeps track of all the meetings of his various boards and finds time to attend them. He could not do it but for the fact that most of the railroad boards hold their meetings in the Grand Central Station, in rooms adjacent to his offices. He can slip out of his private office half a dozen times a day, if he needs to, to attend a meeting of a board of directors, while some of his fellow-members may have to travel hundreds or thousands of miles to be present.

The sixty-nine boards of which Mr. Depew is a member meet on the average once a month each. It is the custom of corporations to pay each director \$10 for attendance at a meeting, and the payments are usually made in bright gold eagles. Mr. Depew, if he attended all the meetings of his many boards, could earn nearly \$700 a month, or \$8,400 a year, in this manner alone. Many men would regard this as a good-sized income, especially when added to the \$5,000 salary of a United States Senator, but Mr. Depew, who is said to receive a salary of \$50,000 a year from the New York Central, besides the interest and dividends on his investments, is not dependent upon such minor items. However, at the end of nearly every day's business he can jingle in his pocket two or three gold coins that he has earned by attendance at official meetings.

MCKINLEY AND ROOSEVELT PORTRAITS SIDE BY SIDE

Murphy's Picture of Late President Now Hangs in White House.

The portrait of President McKinley, by Murphy, has been received from New York and now hangs in the White House. The place assigned to it is at the right of the north door of the vestibule. On the left hangs the portrait of Roosevelt, by Sargent. These are the only portraits of Presidents hanging in the vestibule.

The room is a spacious one, and, with the north light, is especially favorable to pictures in oil. The McKinley picture was made from a portrait, and the artist never had the advantage of noting the late President's complexion or physiognomy in life. Nevertheless, he has pleased the lifelong and intimate friends of Mr. McKinley by producing what is regarded as one of the finest portraits in the Executive Mansion.

Naturally, because of the proximity of Sargent's portrait of Mr. Roosevelt, there is frequent comparison. The universal comment is that the McKinley portrait is a fine likeness, while few recognize in that of Mr. Roosevelt more than a distant resemblance to the subject. The McKinley portrait was purchased by an appropriation of \$2,500 made by Congress for the purpose.

"The pose of the late President is characteristic. In the right hand is held a sheet of paper and in the left his glasses, representing the President discussing with some one the contents of a note or letter he has just read. The fine, classic features and general attire are throughout remembered by all who knew Mr. McKinley well."

"SHOCKING BEHAVIOR" AT PEKIN COURT RECEPTION

Emperor Forced to Eat "Foreign Devil's Hand."

BERLIN, May 4.—The "Tagliche Rundschau" says that at a recent reception given by the Pekin court, the wives of the foreign diplomats behaved in a "decidedly strange manner" toward the Dowager Empress and the Emperor.

One of the women, the paper says, rapped the Empress on the shoulder; another drew a chair close to her own; a third rudely stared at her Majesty through her lorgnette, while a fourth put a piece of cake into the Emperor's mouth. The members of the diplomatic corps at Pekin, the paper says, have developed the habit of bringing their cameras to the receptions with which to take snap shots of the Empress and Emperor.