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MacDowell and Idealism.

President Schurman, of Cornell, Has His Say on the Subject.

President Schurman has brought his great guns to bear on the subject of idealism in our colleges, as discussed by the composer, Edward MacDowell. He says, in answer to Mr. MacDowell's charge that materialism is rampant in our colleges; that it is a mistake to suppose that only the study of the fine arts can be undertaken in the spirit of idealism; that other branches of knowledge have been pursued by men who were as truly idealists as musicians, painters, and poets.

This is one of those cases in which men argue in the air, on different planes, and do not meet each other's view at all. The substance of Mr. MacDowell's argument was that the average college boy, instead of coming out of college a cultivated man, comes out of it with tastes still unformed, and mind still a blank so far as art is concerned; and in the case of some colleges, this is certainly true. He did not contend that any sort of training would make a great artist, but he did express the opinion that college men should know enough of the history of the arts, and the great examples of artistic work in music, painting, architecture, and poetry, to form their tastes. If a young man graduates from college at twenty-two or three, and his ideal of music is a vaudevilie song, his ideal of architecture certain examples of American building which make the foreign artist shudder, and his ideal of art the magazine illustrations of Howard Chandler Christy, he is either untaught or unteachable, and in the majority of cases the former is true.

The materialism to which Mr. MacDowell objected was not the kind which is embodied in the men who have made great systems of thought, or left their imprint on a whole generation of their fellowmen in one way or another. What he meant by materialism is a spirit, fostered and encouraged by some people who ought to be ashamed of it, because they know better—the spirit which says, "Money is the mark of worth. The man who can make money out of his work is the great artist." The composer argued with perfect justice that if we are ever to have any art in this country above the commonest and most meretricious products of half-trained minds, we must create a class of men who know what art is. College men, as a rule, will have money to spend in their later life and influence to use; and if they do not use their money and influence in favor of beauty, who will?

An Ominous Coalition.

Theater Managers in New York Said to Be Organizing for Self-Protection.

News comes from New York that, alarmed by the efforts of Mayor McClellan to make the theaters of that city safe, the managers have met to form a coalition to protect what they call their rights. This is not likely to reassure the theatergoing public, or to steady the nerves still somewhat shaken by the Chicago disaster.

There must be a peculiar state of things in New York, if any class of business men in that city is obliged to take measures for self-protection against the city government. New York has been complaining for lo! these many years that her troubles were largely due to those ignorant farmers from up the State, who insisted on trying to legislate for a big city, and making regulations whose effects they could not understand. But the election of Mayor McClellan was the city's own business, done by the city, and he is not a professedly reform mayor. There is, then, little reason to suppose that he is either a doctrinaire or a tyrant.

The action which aroused the resentment of the theaters was, undoubtedly, the closing of half a dozen houses, one of which attempted to keep open in defiance of the law. Mayor McClellan, however, very reasonably objected to such a piece of barefaced impudence, and sent a squad of policemen to close the house. It was not long after that that the coalition was proposed.

The best thing that the theater managers can do, in the present state of the business, is to comply with the law with what meekness they may. Considering the constitutional inclination to risk-taking which is one of the most striking characteristics of the American people, it is improbable that the ordinances of any American city are unreasonable in their requirements for the protection of the public against fire. It is also unlikely that any mayor would incur the reproach of unreason and rashness by requiring of the theaters any precautions which are unnecessary. Of course, the theater men will be inconvenienced. Anybody who has been disregarding the law and paying no attention to public safety for several years is likely to be inconvenienced when suddenly called to account. But that has nothing to do with the justice of the case. As the leader of the emigrant train said when his party, in the midst of a night journey, stumbled into the midst of a crowd of other emigrants camped directly in the track of their progress: "Oughn't to hev camped right on the trail ef ye didn't want to git up and dust in the middle of the night."

A Strategic Move.

Significance of Japanese Landing at Chemulpo.

This war in the Far East is emphatically one to be studied on the map. The recent move of Japan in landing troops at Chemulpo is significant from a strategic point of view. It is somewhat difficult to make prophecies so early in the game, but the object of this move is undoubtedly to gain control of Seoul, which may be done with a comparatively small force—twenty-five hundred, perhaps. The control of Seoul would be of moral value, since it would afford a basis for operations in Korea, and make Japanese control of Korea for military purposes practically certain. It would, moreover, make Japan reasonably secure against the approach of an enemy from the rear, while she might be engaged in trying to get control of Port Arthur. For reasons of physical geography she would not be likely to push north from Seoul to get control of the Manchurian railway, since the northern part of Korea is so mountainous as to be impassable by an army; and for the same reason she need fear no trouble from that direction.

The cutting of Russian lines of communication by gaining control of the Manchurian railway is, of course, one of the things to be sought by Japan. Occupying Port Arthur, should she be able to succeed in that undertaking, she may push north and cut the railway somewhere in Manchuria, or, if assured of Chinese sympathy, she might strike north through China and get hold of the road to the west of Harbin. In either case the Russian generals would have to move quickly to get their forces into any effective shape to resist the Japanese. While Russia's supplies are indefinitely if not infinitely greater than those of Japan, the problem before her at present is how to get them on the ground. With Manchuria hers, and a well-organized base of operations established in that country, the territory opened to Russian settlement, and forming an effectual barrier against Chinese sympathy for Japan, Russia would have been much better prepared for war than she is at the present stage of the proceedings. Money, men, grain, and guns are of no use on the other side of Asia. The hope of Japan apparently is to make this war so difficult and expensive that Russia, if not actually beaten, will be content to let her alone to establish her own prestige in Asia.

Hymns and Warfare.

The Difference Between the Russian Method and Its Results

We are told that the Russian sailors on battleships sing hymns every evening, and that when the news of the beginning of the war arrived, the people in St. Petersburg got together and sang religious and patriotic music in the churches. This is all very well. But the things that count in a war are gunpowder and enterprise.

The saying that God is on the side of the heaviest battalions sounds and is rather brutal. As a matter of fact, in any modern war, mere numbers count for less than almost any other factor. Witness the destruction which the Boers inflicted on the British in South Africa; witness, on the other hand, the monstrous discrepancy between the number of British and the number of natives slain in the latest Somali campaign. Hymn singing is very good, but it does not take the place of bullets; a big army is very good, but it will not make up for lack of ginger generals; reserve forces are also good, but they do not help an army which is not ready for the enemy on the spot.

The impression created on Anglo-Saxon minds by the Russian hymn-singing and abuse of the Japanese is not likely to be very favorable. When the Boers, about to engage in battle with a power several times the size of the little republics, held religious services and sang hymns, it was pathetic, but impressive. When a power as big as Russia indulges in the same sort of thing, and tries by appeals for sympathy to make up for the discredit of having been caught napping by a small but alert enemy, it does not present the same appearance. There is too much Adam-Zad about it.

The "Hartford Courant" tells us that if we want to know what time anything happened in Port Arthur all we have to do is to move the clock ahead thirteen hours. Thus, if we read this afternoon in the news columns that the Japanese attacked the Russians at 9 o'clock in the morning on Saturday, February 13, all we have to do is to understand that the attack really took place at 10 o'clock this evening. The cablegram is a nice invention, but it mixes one's ideas.

As soon as Japan had time she formally declared war upon Russia, but some people are never satisfied.

It is a pity, from the point of view of all these enthusiastic pro-Japanese Americans, that President Roosevelt was so impulsive about proclaiming the neutrality of this country.

Professor Woolsey, of Yale, has decided that the Japanese violated no rule of international law by striking first, which is a comfortable thing to know, in case we should want to strike first ourselves some day.

We are told that the Russian naval and military officers went to a special performance of the circus on the night of the attack on Port Arthur. So did the Japanese; they were the whole show.

It is said to be fashionable in London to pass sugar-coated pills around with the sweets after dinner, to counteract the effect of the dinner on Little Mary. There is a great opportunity for some enterprising American chemist.

There was no mafficking in Japan when the news of the victory arrived. The streets were as orderly and as quiet as Fourth of July in a powder magazine.

It may be true that Washington people are devoted to their 5 o'clock dinners, but that does not mean that they want a small boy to come strolling down the aisle between the numbers of a symphony concert offering them candy, nuts, and chewing gum.

Russian marines at Vladivostok are reported to have been abusing Japanese residents, by way of establishing a record as Christians.

"THE UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE."

To the Editor of The Washington Times:

Your editorial of yesterday on the project to develop a universal language is fraught with interest because it suggests a line of valuable progress. It is out of the usual run of editorials in a secular paper, whose purpose, one would judge from the practice of the day, is to confine attention almost wholly to matters of a commercial or political nature.

With your permission, Mr. Editor, I desire to record a few reflections on the general subject of language.

1. Being thoroughly and radically American in my ideas, I attach great importance to the English language and its literature. With improvements in its structure, it can be made, in the course of time, to possess the elements of a universal language. Being largely free from inflections, it is well adapted to oral mastery. The foreigner soon acquires a fair mastery of it, and experiences little difficulty in making himself easily understood. By simplifying its orthography so as to get rid of silent and useless letters, and by placing some proper restraint upon the tendency to the use of slang, it can be made the vehicle for the expression of every form of thought or emotion.

2. The Latin language has had its day. It can never become universal. I do not mean to condemn the study of the classic languages within proper limits. Far from it. I am emphatic in the belief, however, that all quibbling and contention over the pronunciation of the ancient languages is a useless expenditure of time and energy. We do not know how Cicero pronounced his Latin, nor need we care. We have his thought, and ought to be able to translate it into good English. If the graphophones had been in existence in the days of Demosthenes or Cicero, we might have some conception of their pronunciation; but how much wiser should we be?

One-half of the time in our schools is spent in an effort to foist upon American youth an imaginary pronunciation that is irrational in its character and un-American in its tendency.

Let the Latin and the Greek languages be taught with a view to building up the English, and let the pronunciation correspond to the best models found among our educated people. The spending of five to eight years in the study of those languages by the average person is a sheer waste of time and energy.

John Locke was opposed to the long-continued study of the dead languages. He says: "Whatever stir there is made about getting of Latin, as the great and difficult business, his mother may teach it to him herself, if she will spend two or three hours a day with him."

Queen Elizabeth under the guidance of Roger Ascham, acquired in a year or two such a knowledge of both Latin and Greek as made her one of the scholarly women of her times.

John Milton, a model classical scholar, is a competent witness. Hear his testimony: "We do amiss to spend seven or eight years merely in scraping together so much miserable Latin and Greek as might be learned otherwise easily and delightfully in one year."

So far as a knowledge of Latin and Greek can be utilized in science, mathematics, literature, and the mastery of the English, let them be taught, but this can be done effectually in one or two years at most. Whenever this limit is transcended by the great average of our people, the waste is prodigally criminal. Time is too short, and its duties too exacting, to be thus wasted.

J. FRAISE RICHARD.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 9, 1904.

How Patterson Missed His Seat

Career of Mr. Patterson.

The death of the Hon. Josiah Patterson at his home in Memphis, Tenn., serves to recall his career in Congress, and particularly the circumstances under which he retired from public life. Mr. Patterson was a native of Alabama, and served in Alabama regiments in the civil war.

After the close of strife he settled first in Florence, Ala., but later removed to Memphis, where he practiced law and was successful. In 1882 he was elected to the lower house of the Tennessee Legislature, and in 1888 was an elector on the Democratic ticket. He was a Democrat of the old school and refused to accept the radical views of some of the members of his party, who finally obtained control of the organization, and he was forced to retire to private life.

Mr. Patterson came to Washington as a member of the Fifty-second Congress, the Congress elected in 1890, which was so overwhelmingly Democratic. He was returned to the Fifty-third Congress, and was a member of the Elections Committee which handled the contest brought by J. J. O'Neill, Democrat, against Charles F. Joy, Republican, from one of the St. Louis districts.

O'Neill had been a member of Congress for several terms, and in the election of 1892 had been defeated by Mr. Joy on the face of the returns by sixty-seven votes. Mr. O'Neill made a contest, however, and the case was decided in his favor. Mr. Patterson took a prominent part in determining the case, and as a Democrat espoused the cause of O'Neill, which resulted in the unseating of Mr. Joy. Mr. Joy has never forgotten this action by the House, and he soon had an opportunity to get revenge upon Mr. Patterson, who he believed was largely responsible for having unseated him.

Mr. Joy Waits.

The next, the Fifty-fourth Congress, was overwhelmingly Republican, and Mr. Joy came back to Congress, as did Mr. Patterson. Two years later the silver question became the issue. Mr. Patterson, who was a great admirer of President Cleveland, and an advocate of the gold standard, repudiated Bryan and the silver plank of the Democratic platform, but nevertheless insisted upon running for Congress. He was nominated by the gold wing of the party in Memphis. His opponent was Mr. Carmack, the present junior Senator from Tennessee. Mr. Carmack had a majority of the votes, and the certificate of election was issued to him. Mr. Patterson, however, contested.

This time the House was again Republican, and Mr. Patterson's views on the money question, which was then paramount, coinciding with those of the Republican party, the majority of the Elections Committee decided in his favor and declared in its report that he was entitled to the seat in the House held by Mr. Carmack.

The minority reported in favor of Mr. Carmack. Inasmuch as all members of the House cannot investigate the merits of an election contest, it is usual for each side to accept the report of its partisans.

Arranged to Go Home.

Mr. Carmack expected, in view of the report of the majority of the committee, that he would be unseated. It is even said that as the day for taking the vote in the House drew near he packed up his effects and prepared to leave Washington and return to Memphis. It is said that he went so far as to telegraph his wife in Memphis the train upon which he would return home.

On the other hand Mr. Patterson, confident of gaining the seat, wired his wife to come on to Washington, that he was to be seated. Neither had counted upon the action of "Charlie" Joy with his long memory. Joy had a grievance, and he saw his opportunity to get revenge. It did not make any difference to him, as a partisan matter, whether Patterson or Carmack held the seat, as both were Democrats, but as a personal matter it did make a heap of difference. He didn't have any particular love for Carmack, whom he did not know, but he did cherish a grudge against Patterson, whom he held to be largely responsible for unseating him in the Fifty-third Congress.

As the time came to take the vote "Charlie" Joy proceeded to "get busy." He found a number of Republicans who didn't care a rap who was seated—Carmack or Patterson. These he induced to remain away when the vote was taken, and to fail to arrange for pairs. There were a few others to whom he stated his case, and who agreed to stand with him against Patterson, and in favor of Carmack, for whom it was certain the Democratic minority would vote solidly, because there was nothing else for the minority to do except to accept the face of the returns.

Carmack's Speech.

In the consideration of the case Mr. Carmack, concluding the argument on the Democratic side, made an eloquent and in many respects remarkable speech in his own defense; John Allen of Mississippi added his humor to the disadvantage of Mr. Patterson, and the House was aroused. The Republican majority was not large, and when the vote was taken Joy and his handful of followers voted with the Democrats, and the result was that the majority report in favor of Mr. Patterson was rejected and Mr. Carmack was declared entitled to his seat, much to the surprise of that gentleman and his friends, and greatly to the disappointment of Mr. Patterson and his followers.

Then, so it is stated, two other telegrams were sent to Memphis. Mrs. Carmack received one, telling her to come on to Washington, that her husband had been retained in Washington as a member of the House, and the other was received by Mrs. Patterson, advising her that her husband was coming home—that he was declared not to be a member of Congress.

Mr. Patterson then retired to private life, but lost none of the admiration and respect which the people of Tennessee and the South had for him by reason of his defeat. In 1900 Mr. Carmack, having been elevated to the Senate, Mr. Patterson's son, the Hon. Malcolm R. Patterson, was elected to Congress from the Memphis district, and is now one of the promising young members of that body.

CAR VICTIM BETTER.

D. H. Garratt, of St. Louis, who was so seriously injured by a car which struck him yesterday at Fifteenth and H Streets northwest, is reported better at the Emergency Hospital. Mr. Garratt, who is president of the Columbia Incandescent Light Company, of St. Louis, was a guest at the Shoreham Hotel. He is suffering from a broken collar bone and concussion of the brain. The concussion is subsiding.

IN THE CIRCLE OF SOCIETY

STUDENTS' DANCE A GREAT SUCCESS

For Benefit of Columbian University Hospital.

A PERMANENT SOCIAL EVENT

Younger Element Out in Force, Accompanied by Staid Matrons of Smart Set.

The students' ball, which took place last night at the New Willard, for the benefit of the Columbian University Hospital, was such an unqualified success that it will in all probability become an annual feature of the social and charitable life of the Capital.

The friends of the university from all ranks of the social world were present and aided generously in canceling the indebtedness of the new hospital.

Both ballrooms were used, the large one for dancing and the pink room for supper. Haley's orchestra, stationed in the musicians' gallery between the two rooms, furnished the music.

Decorations Were Palms.

The decorations consisted of palms grouped about the windows and musicians' gallery; and flags and shields in the university colors were draped above the doorways.

The receiving party, including Mrs. Lodge, wife of Senator Lodge; Mrs. Needham, wife of the president of the university, and Mrs. W. E. Hoeke, stood at the north entrance of the large ballroom.

Mrs. Lodge wore an effective toilette of ruby panne velvet, and diamond ornaments; Mrs. Needham a gown of violet crepe with accessories of lace; and Mrs. Hoeke, black lace over white satin and pearl ornaments.

Gay Dancing Scene.

Dancing began at 9 and was continued until 4 o'clock. Supper was served from 11 until 1 o'clock.

The guests included the entire younger element of Washington society, and many prominent matrons from official, diplomatic, army and navy, and resident circles who, with the hundreds of students present, combined to make the affair one of the largest and most successful of the several charity balls of the season.

MISS ROOSEVELT'S BIRTHDAY PARTY

Small Dinner in Honor of the Occasion.

WORE GOWN OF WHITE SATIN

Table Decorations Composed of Yellow and White Carnations in Vases and Bowls.

Two years ago yesterday the President and Mrs. Roosevelt gave a large ball at the White House, which marked the anniversary of Miss Roosevelt's birthday, and also her presentation to society. Last evening the event was celebrated in a more quiet and what has become the most popular mode of entertaining this season—a small dinner.

The table decorations were unusually pretty and effective. Yellow and white carnations were arranged in tall crystal vases and bowls, and the gilt candelabra were capped with amber shades.

Gowned in White.

Mrs. Roosevelt's costume, which is always white, was of satin trimmed with iridescent spangles. Miss Roosevelt also wore a gown of white satin, with accessories of lace.

The company included: Miss Roosevelt, Countess Cassini, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Miss Maud Wetmore, Miss Patterson, Miss MacVeagh, the Misses Mills, the Misses Warder, Miss Emory, Miss Josephine Boardman, Miss Nott, Miss Townsend, the Hon. Nicholas Longworth, Mr. Wyndham, Mr. Dering, Viscount de Chambrum, Mr. von Rubido-Zichy, Major McCawley, Lieutenant Fortescue, Mr. Hillen, Mr. Postlethwaite, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Berry, Mr. Harper, and Mr. Horstmann.

COUNT CASSINI GUEST AT AUDENREID DINNER

Mrs. Audenreid gave a small charmingly appointed dinner last evening at her home in Vermont Avenue, when the guest of honor was the Russian ambassador, Count Cassini. Another prominent guest was Mrs. Hobart, widow of the late Vice President.

Today Mrs. Audenreid gave a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Fuller, wife of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

MR. KNOX POSES AS GREAT ANGLER

Takes Many Kingfish From Florida Waters.

IMPROVEMENT OF MRS. MILES

Choir Boys of St. James Have Merry Time at Dinner in Parish House.

The Attorney General, Mr. Knox, who, with Mrs. Knox and Miss Helen Johnson, is spending some time at Palm Beach, has returned from a fishing trip to Miami.

Mr. Knox was accompanied by H. K. Frick, of Pittsburg, and together they caught 175 king fish in one day.

Mrs. Miles Improved.

Mrs. Miles, who has been ill for several weeks, is reported as slightly improved today, and her physicians are much more hopeful of her early recovery than they were a few days ago.

Mrs. Huff was hostess at a luncheon today.

Dinner for Choir Boys.

The boy choir of St. James Church was given an oyster dinner by friends in the parish house on Thursday night. After the dinner a cakewalk followed in which all the boys participated.

The cake was won by Russell Pole, while the booby prize fell to the lot of Dawkins and Krieder.

George A. Webster, choirmaster, then accompanied the boys while they sang familiar glees and choruses.

Miss Louise Marcounier, of 1620½ Fourteenth Street northwest, has moved to 1510 Kingman Place northwest, where she will be glad to receive her friends.

"CANDIDA" FOR CHARITY AT LAFAYETTE THEATER

Proceeds of Performance at Lafayette Theater to Go to Firemen's and Citizens' Relief Associations.

Washington is soon to have an opportunity to see the Bernard Shaw play, "Candida," one of the season's pronounced successes in New York. Miss Barney purposes bringing the company to Washington for a single performance to be given at the Lafayette Square Opera House next Friday at 4:15 o'clock.

The proceeds of the performance will be devoted to the Firemen's Relief Associations of Washington and Baltimore and the Citizens' Relief Association of this city.

Miss Barney will pay the entire expense of the performance, so that the entire receipts will be available for the organizations named.

Tickets may be had at Sanders & Stayman's, in F Street, and at the box office of the Lafayette Square Opera House.

KIT CAT KLUB HOLDS ITS INITIAL MEETING

Seniors of Western High School Organize Into a Unique Body.

A meeting of the Kit Cat Klub, a select company from the senior class of the Western High School, met on Friday night at the Knickerbocker Inn, on Seventeenth Street, where they formally organized themselves as the Kit Cat Klub. This name was taken from a club which was organized in the reign of Queen Anne, of which many literary men were members, chief among whom was Joseph Addison.

The club is composed of Paul Frye, John Hawley, Charles Nulay, James Luttrel, William McInturf, Edmund Petersen, Ogle Singleton, William Turkington, and Robert Weaver. Edmund Petersen was unanimously elected senior tom cat, and John Hawley elected junior tom cat.

By far the most enjoyable part of the evening's entertainment were the after-dinner speeches made by the members. Mr. Nulay gave a brief sketch of the present Kit Cat Klub, Mr. Hawley followed with an account of the original Kit Cat Club. Mr. Turkington's draft of a constitution for the club was loudly applauded. Mr. Singleton predicted the future of the club, and Mr. McInturf gave a humorous sketch of the character of everyone present. Mr. Luttrel spoke on the ladies, and Mr. Frye very facetiously depicted his experiences on a recent trip to Asheville. Mr. Weaver ended with a fitting address. The chairman, or senior tom cat, interpolated very graceful remarks between the speeches.

TIMES' WORD CONTEST CLOSES THIS EVENING

The Times' word contest closes this evening. Solutions may be left at the publication office at any time before midnight. A steady stream of solutions has been pouring in all day, and it will continue, no doubt, all the evening. This has been the biggest day of the contest, and the number of answers will run away up into the hundreds.

Examination of the solutions will be commenced Monday, and the result announced as soon thereafter as possible.

COMPANY OF ARTILLERY COMING FROM CUBA

The Seventeenth Company of Coast Artillery will arrive at Fort Washington early next week. The company is on the transport Sumner, which is expected in New York in a few days.

The Sumner carried the last United States troops from Cuba. It stopped at Pensacola, Fla., where one company of coast artillery disembarked.

PRICE OF ANTITOXIN NOT PRACTICALLY RAISED

The present price of diphtheria antitoxin is practically the same as it always has been, according to a report made to the District Commissioners by Health Officer Woodward.

Dr. Woodward says he has communicated with all of the principal firms engaged in the propagation and sale of diphtheria antitoxin," and finds that the increase in price is due to a corresponding increase in quality.

Dr. Woodward says the same old quality may be purchased at the same old price.

Calls Commodore Perry Father of New Japan

Prominent Resident Says American Naval Officer Opened Up a New Era in Land of the Rising Sun.

"Call a man a 'chickshaw' in Japan and the probabilities are you will need an ambulance the next minute to take you home," said a prominent Japanese resident of Washington, discussing the fact that there were no swear words in the Japanese language.

"It is perfectly correct that we have not these swear words," said this official, "but there are terms with us which are curses more in the way they are said than in the word itself. We have nothing to express the commonly used English and American expression 'damn,' with all its variations. With a Japanese you cannot damn him to perdition or politely ask him to step to a lower region, because we don't believe in such things, but by likening him to a low form of animal or calling him in the generic term a 'beast' you use the worst form of condemnation. That is what 'chickshaw' means in our language. Even the mildest-mannered Japanese will be incited to attack should you bestow such a term upon him. It is a choice curse which is not often used, as it means a fight to the death.

Term Not Applicable.

"Judging from that then the term 'swore like a trooper,' could not be very well applied to your soldiers who are now in the field fighting against Russia," was suggested.

"Perfectly true," he replied. "Our soldiers as a body of men would probably be incomprehensible to the ordinary American or English trooper accustomed as he is, in spite of his splendid efficiency and discipline while on duty, to giving vent to his feelings in explosions of wrath when out of range of his superior officers and very often not that far off. The Japanese soldier is a quiet, inoffensive looking sort of fellow, but that only is an outer reserve. There is true grit, endurance, and energy in him, and above all an implicit faith in the ability of his superior officers, which is perhaps the effect of Western influence on the 'common people' in the new Japan.

"Follow to Death."

"When their officers go to military training schools and cultivate themselves, the private soldiers know that they have become equipped with knowledge of the most valuable sort in the art of war, and they are willing to follow their orders in the most minute and practical fashion, even if it means certain death. Their muscles are hard and their figures wiry. Many of the soldiers are made up of the class known as 'runners' or chair carriers in the principal cities. These men are accustomed to carrying heavy burdens about the streets all day at a fast trot and the hardships and hunger to be encountered on the march are not likely to have any terrors for them."

"What influences do you think have served to bring about the friendship which the Japanese have for Americans and the evident cordial relations maintained between the two peoples?" was asked.

Admiration for America.

"It is first of all the admiration which the people of the new Japan have for the spirit of energy and progress so evident on every side in America. We are like a people who awakened to a new world about half a century ago. In 1853 Japan was a medieval nation. She had art, temples, a completely developed feudal system, and good local industries, but she knew literally nothing of modern science and was where Europe was about the year 800.

"It was an American, Commodore Perry, who opened the new world to us. Our people sometimes call Commodore Perry father of the new Japan and they celebrate the Fourth of July over there in Yokohama with a fervor that would surprise a chance visitor. We owe much to our contact with America and we have been quick to realize what splendid lessons can be taught by this country's progressiveness. For that reason you will find that hundreds of Japanese students, military, professional, and scientific, are sent over here to make a special study of the conditions and to learn as much as possible.

Cadet at Annapolis.

"The knowledge they have acquired has done much for the advancement of Japan. The most striking instance of our American connection can be pointed out in the figure of Admiral Uriu, the Japanese naval officer who made such a magnificent showing in his encounters with the Russian fleet. Admiral Uriu gained his early training as a cadet in the Annapolis Naval Academy. Later he also went to Woolwich, England, but he married a Japanese woman who had also spent much of her life in America. She is a graduate of Vassar. Admiral Uriu furthermore is a Christian and a splendid man in every way.

"There are in America thousands of Japanese and at least a score or more have taken a prominent place either in commercial life or else in a scientific way.

Prominent in America.

"Among the best known of these may be mentioned Dr. Jokichi Takamin, of New York, who has made some important scientific discoveries and has established a laboratory. The names of some other prominent Japanese whose interests are closely connected with this country are Shaw T. Nishimura, a prominent tea importer; Daiijiro Ushikubo, pottery importer; Bunkio Matsuki, of Boston, a contributor to magazines on subjects of Japanese art; Mumijiro Yamada, a New York machinery exporter; Jiru Sakabe, a New York trader; Tomatsune Mitsutany, a Chicago merchant, and many others. Undoubtedly the Japanese have profited largely by a study of American military methods and it is in the quick movements and efficiency of their armies and navies that this has already been exhibited."

ORCHESTRA AND CHOIR COMBINE FOR CONCERTS

The Washington Symphony Orchestra and the Carroll Institute choir have arranged to combine for a series of concerts. The choir is to hereafter be known as the St. Cecelia Society of the Carroll Institute.

The class of music to be studied and presented by the combined societies is to be the same as that heretofore prepared by the choir. Compositions by Edward Elgar and Massanet's "Mary Magdalen" are to be given at an early date.

Reginald De Koven has succeeded Mrs. Clara Baker Smith as director of the singing society.

REVOLT OF CONSTABULARY REGARDED INSIGNIFICANT

Col. W. S. Scott, chief of the Philippine constabulary, is disposed to regard as insignificant the recent disaffection in the ranks of the constabulary. In a letter to the Bureau of Insular Affairs he says a detachment of sixteeen men and a corporal stationed at Vigan revolted. The mutineers seized the garrison, released the prisoners, and fled, taking much ammunition with them.

The fleeing party is being pursued and Colonel Scott expects to hear of its capture at any time.