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FRANK A. MUNSEY.

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SUNDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1908.

A Neighbor's Fine History.

Annapolis purposes a celebration of the bicentenary of the granting of her charter. Washington, which only a few years ago made her centennial a day of interest to all America, can give special approval to the plans of her neighbor of the Severn. For when the Capital was being literally "carved out of the wilderness," Annapolis had had her charter nearly a century, had thriven as a refuge for Puritans unwelcome in Virginia more than half a century earlier, and had been noted as a "faire site" for a settlement by Capt. John Smith as far back as 1608.

First "Providence," then "Proctor's," then "The Town," then "Anne Arundel Town," and finally (in honor of good Queen Anne) "Annapolis," this little city reaches back to the very beginning of American history. But she has played still a larger part in that history as the nation has grown. In 1694, the capital of the province of Maryland was removed thither from St. Mary's. Early in the eighteenth century one of the first free schools of the continent was organized there. Out of sympathy for Boston, the good patriots of Annapolis gave another Yankee tea party and burned the brig Peggy Stewart with her cargo of Chinese leaf. When Washington surrendered his commission it was to a Congress sitting temporarily at Annapolis. And from 1845, this port of the Chesapeake has been the home of the United States Naval Academy.

What a range of retrospect is here! How the mind wanders from one historical association to another as it surveys the streets radiating from the old capitol like spokes in a wheel! There is room here, surely, for an anniversary which all the country shall notice. And yet it would be only a half-celebration if it did not involve a look around, and forward, as well as back. For no foolish credulity is required to see in the Annapolis of today with its 12,000 inhabitants, or thereabout, a city separated by a widening gulf of commercial importance from the Annapolis of 1898. Ten years have worked great changes in the old "Town." The new halls of the Naval Academy are enough in themselves to give it new character. But they are not all, and the new air of enterprise which stirs the picturesque old streets may very reasonably promise even more.

Is This Platform for You?

I For True Brotherhood.
II For the Trained Mind.
III For the Sound Body.
IV For Good Times.
V For Washington, the City.
VI For the Man Himself.
VII For the Modern Boy.

What do you think of a platform with such planks in it? Has it any claim on you? Are you interested at all in a work with such a foundation for the young man and boy in your city?

If you are, walk over to the building of the Young Men's Christian Association any day. Do it now. You will see there these seven planks set true as a foothold for the uplift of Washington youth. And maybe you will be given a copy of a little pamphlet which the association calls its "Campaign Book for 1908." If you are, and you read it, there's no way out but to swing to your shoulder your share of the burden, catch step, and join the march of the True Brotherhood.

International Freeze-Out.

The report is that Great Britain contemplates a marked increase in her naval program, with a considerable augmentation of her army, and that the increase thus projected threatens several continental nations (particularly Germany) with bankruptcy. In this is it possible to construe a wisdom corresponding to that of the Chinese, who originated the policy of fighting with weapons that cannot be physically opposed.

The method was recently exemplified in a general boycott of Japanese goods. The boycott was in retaliation for the summary and by no means diplomatically worded Japanese demand for the release of a steamer, taken by the Chinese upon the charge that it was engaged in supplying Chinese insurgents with arms and ammunition.

Japan's demand, or rather, threat, served to secure the ship's release, but Chinese merchants silently inaugurated a policy of retaliation by refusing to buy goods in Japan—a policy which proved so effective that it partially crippled Japan's national finances, actually ruined several of her important industries and depressed her entire trade. A Japanese official mission, headed by one of the highest princes of the blood, is even now on its way to China with a view to restoring the old spirit of friendship, if possible.

The question of what constitutes military resourcefulness is far wider than that of armaments—it is a problem in which are arrayed the industrial, sociological, sanitary, physical, moral, and commercial factors of a nation—the ability to make and sell goods being one of the most important of them all, because to it is due the resultant ability to buy and to borrow. Germany's credit in the nearly forty years since the war with France has been strained not alone by her huge permanent military establishment but also by an unusually rapid industrial development. It is now, as was officially declared a short time ago, in need of drastic assistance, involving the complete refunding of the imperial, local, and municipal finances. What will be the result if the military burdens of the nation are further increased is a question which must give the German authorities nearly as much anxiety as would the actual outbreak of war.

There are bloodless weapons mightier than the sword.

A False and Dangerous Alarm.

Before assenting to Samuel Gompers' assertion that we are threatened by despotism through usurpations of the judges of our Federal courts it is fair to set down the deliberate judgment of the historian on this branch of our Government. The Supreme Court, it will be remembered, is regarded by many competent critics as the most unique and probably the most important feature of a Constitution that Gladstone pronounced "the most wonderful scheme of government ever struck off at a given time and place by the brain and purpose of man."

John Fiske, who spent his life studying our institutions, wrote of the Supreme Court of the United States as follows:

* * * The Supreme Court is the most original of all American institutions. It is peculiarly American; for its exalted character and priceless services it is an institution of which Americans may well be proud.

Mr. Fiske, unlike Mr. Gompers, was native-born an American; but there have been others English-born besides Mr. Gompers and Mr. Gladstone who have commented upon our courts. We wonder if Mr. Gompers ever read what James Bryce, statesman, diplomat, scholar, and historian, thinks of the American scheme of Federal courts?

It happened by a mere coincidence that while Mr. Gompers was writing his manifesto showing to what desperate straits organized labor is reduced Mr. Taft was making a speech in Ohio, in which, speaking of the growth of organized labor, he said:

The labor organizations today are more prosperous, have more money, have more influence, have more lawful control, than they ever had in their lives before. The American Federation of Labor has increased its number 100 per cent. The International Typographical Union in its annual report showed an increase from 28,000 to 45,000. They paid in $5,000,000. They had $250,000 in their treasury and they never had such prosperity or influence in their lives. I claim that there is nobody in public life who has done more to legalize and give force and standing to labor unions than I have.

Mr. Gompers himself has profited by this prosperity of the unions. Of his share of it Mr. Taft said: "Mr. Gompers' salary has been increased 50 per cent, and I am glad of it."

It does not appear from these figures that the unions are being denied any privileges that are essential to their vigorous growth. As for the despots who are usurping the functions of the Government, threatening your liberties, they are here about you.

Before believing that your neck is under the heel of one of them, think in how many directions the laws as they are here administered protect your rights as a citizen. The real danger, if there be real danger, is that the Gompers plan of different laws for different men will creep in, corrupting justice at the very fountain-head.

Is your name on the list? Or are you above contributing to campaign funds? Or is it, maybe, that you are offended because the law has shut out your corporation from making its customary donation?

Some of the money is tainted, but a good deal more is just plain 'taint.

At $1,400 apiece winning a world's championship in baseball can't be called exactly an empty honor.

Just as the Sunpaper lets loose a few paeons of poetry on "Waffle Time in Maryland," Old Sol lets loose with some weather that makes the householder turn to Delaware grapes and cold oatmeal.

That "Quick or the Dead?" question is still open.

The allied powers are acting as though somebody had left out an "l" in the first word and then run in into the second.

More lemons are demanded for the army, but not for Colonel Stewart.

One thing sure—our Washington schools won't die of dry rot for lack of attention.

September
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No. 21. T. F. Bowman Secretary.

BEN GREET SHOWS ROUSE ENTHUSIASM

Playgrounds Association Pleased With Impetus Given Appreciation.

THINK SUM RAISED MAY TOTAL $2,000

Players Do Much to Arouse Interest, Declares Chairman Cuno H. Rudolph—Seen by 4,000.

"If we had not received a dollar in money, the impetus given the playgrounds movement by the Ben Greet performances on the White House grounds would have been worth the effort."

Cuno H. Rudolph, chairman of the executive committee of the Playgrounds Association, thus expressed last night the entire satisfaction of the association with the success of the novel open-air productions given by the Ben Greet Woodlawn Players, through courtesy of Mrs. Roosevelt, upon the White House grounds Friday afternoon and yesterday morning.

More than four thousand persons, half of them, perhaps, being school children, attended the performances, which stand unique in the al fresco entertainments heretofore given in the city of Washington. Although members of the committee last night were unable to estimate the net proceeds of the entertainments or the exact number of persons attending them, as no accounting by the ticket-selling agencies will be made until Monday, it was said that the Ben Greet plays had been a sucess in every way and of inestimable benefit to the future progress of the playgrounds movement.

Efforts Not in Vain.

The presence of President and Mrs. Roosevelt, members of the Cabinet, representatives from the diplomatic and official sets, and the smart contingent of residential society present on Friday afternoon, was sufficient in itself to assure the management that the two weeks of effort had not been in vain. Yesterday morning came near 2,000 happy school children, who wondered and marveled to their heart's content as "Pandora and the Mischief Box" and "Midas and the Golden Touch," from Hawthorne's "Wonder Tales," were spread out like a scene from fairyland upon the natural stage made from the rolling slopes upon the historic White House lot.

For both performances, the weather was ideal and no more perfect representation of the two childish dramas could have been obtained in any opera house. Indeed, there were hundreds who left the novel scene, impressed with the belief that the plays are seen to their best advantage upon nature's stage, where the actors flit in and out of the shrubbery, instead of the painted wings of the modern theater and where the sunshine rather than multi-colored electric lights makes each fantastic costume a thing of beauty.

President Makes Speech.

President Roosevelt, who made a short address to the school children, members of the Board of Education, teachers, parents, and friends, at the morning performance yesterday, aptly expressed what the performances meant to Washington and the playgrounds movement generally, when he said:

"We owe to them (the Ben Greet players) not only our entertainment of yesterday afternoon and this morning, and that profit that must come from a play done in this manner, but we owe to them a substantial advancement in the movement for securing better playground facilities for the children of Washington."

It is believed that approximately $2,000 will be cleared for the playground fund when the final accounting is made. That such a flattering showing should be made is due in part to the generosity of the Ben Greet players, who, as announced by Mrs. Roosevelt yesterday, declined to accept any pay for their time and services, being content merely with the payment of the actual expense of the production.

Committee to Meet.

The committee having the entertainment in charge will meet probably on Monday afternoon for the purpose of making final settlement of all minor expenses and the turning over of the remainder of the proceeds to the Playgrounds Association. All the members of the executive committee of the association took a personal interest in the productions and were present at both performances to insure good order, comfort, and smoothness in every detail. They succeeded admirably, and together with the players were warmly congratulated by President Roosevelt when he visited the scene for a few moments at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

Society was out in force at the Friday afternoon performance. The fact that Mrs. Roosevelt and the President had evinced sufficient interest in the playgrounds movement to tender the use of the White House grounds, heretofore never used for such a purpose, was a cue to others charitably inclined, and fully 2,000 persons were out in testimony to the effectiveness of the scheme.

Give Many Performances.

Ben Greet and his Woodlawn Players have given more than 1,000 outdoor productions in this country and in England, but never before have they appeared upon such historic grounds as those upon which they appeared in Washington, nor perhaps have their efforts ever been more generously applauded or for a more worthy cause.

The executive committee having in charge the detail of the arrangements, which only began its labors two weeks ago when Mrs. Roosevelt's generous offer was made, was composed of Cuno H. Rudolph, chairman; James E. West, vice chairman; John E. Sieman, jr.; Arthur C. Moses, and Henry S. Curtis.

Frederick D. Owen headed the reception committee from the street decorations and civic improvements.

CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

For the purpose of raising the funds necessary to defray the expenses of the local organization work, the League of Republican State Clubs of the District has designated T. Lincoln Townsend, vice president of the National Electrical Supply Company, chairman of a committee that is charged with the duty of receiving contributions from business men of the city and others interested in the work being done.

ENTERTAINS WITH MUSICALE

MISS ETHEL TOZIER,
Talented Young Pianist Who Has Recently Returned to Her Home Here.

Miss Ethel Tozier, one of the cleverest of the younger musicians of Washington, is again at her home in this city, where she entertained informally at a musicale yesterday afternoon. During the summer, Miss Tozier filled engagements in Newport and the Berkshires. She will spend the winter in Washington and in the spring will sail for Europe to continue her piano studies.

PLAN CONCERT SEASON TO EXCEL ALL OTHERS

Loudon Charlton and T. Arthur Smith Are Among Artists Co-operating in Movement to Satisfy Washington Higher Tastes

The consummation of a plan whereby a popular concert series of the highest order is to be offered to Washington this season is an announcement certain to awaken interest. Through an arrangement with Loudon Charlton, the New York impresario, T. Arthur Smith will present a list of attractions embracing the most distinguished artists available this season, and the result is a well-rounded and highly attractive series.

The concerts, which will be known as the Charlton-Smith Subscription Concerts, will be given in the New Temple Auditorium Saturday nights only. There will be five concerts in all running through December, January, February, March and April.

The artists who will appear—in their respective order—include Mme. Johanna Gadski, Ossip Gabrilowitch, the Russian pianist; David Bispham, the distinguished baritone, with Miss Lulu Livingston Morse; the Flonzaley Quartet, the famous chamber music organization, and Miss Katherine Goodson, the English pianist in joint recital with Henry Bramson, the Danish 'cellist.

This will be the first time in the history of musical Washington that such a series of concerts and recitals of artistic worth has been offered here as that arranged by Mr. Charlton and Mr. Smith. The artists mentioned are of world-wide reputation, and come to Washington with little or no need of introduction.

PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA.

The first concert this season of the Philadelphia Orchestra, under the direction of Carl Pohlig, will be given at the National Theater Tuesday afternoon, October 27, at 4:30 o'clock. Mr. Pohlig has prepared for this occasion the following interesting program, with Mme. Louise Homer, the contralto of the Metropolitan Opera House, as soloist:

Overture, "Euryanthe," Carl Marie von Weber
Aria, "Che Fare," from "Orpheus," Christopher Willibald Gluck
Mme. Louise Homer.
(a) "Der Nussbaum," Robert Schumann
(b) "Sapphische Ode," Johannes Brahms
(c) "Die Allmacht,".....Frank Schubert
Mme. Louise Homer.
"Espana," (rhapsody for orchestra), Emmanuel Chabrier

Boston Symphony Series.

The usual series of five concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra will be given in the New National Theater Tuesday afternoons, at 4:30 o'clock, November 3, December 1, 1908, and January 5, February 16, and March 16, 1909.

The conductor of the orchestra for the coming season will be Max Fiedler, conductor of Hamburg Philharmonic Concerts, and director of the celebrated Hamburg Conservatory of Music.

He is one of the most distinguished conductors of Europe, and his services have been constantly in demand abroad. He was chosen successor to Dr. Muck after a most thorough canvass had been made of all the men available for this important musical post. Distinguished soloists have been engaged. Paderewski, who returns to America for only twenty concerts, will play in Washington with the orchestra. Mischa Elman, the Russian violinist, said to be one of the great geniuses of the age, will also appear here with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Ossip Gabrilowitsch, the Russian pianist, a favorite of long standing, is another soloist engaged.

FIRST SAENGERFEST.

The first musical entertainment of the season by the Washington Saengerbund will be given at 8 o'clock in the clubhouse in C street. Assisting the Saengerbund will be Miss Diana Norton, Mrs. F. B. Gilmore, Sol Minster, and Dore Wolfsteiner. The following program will be given:

Choruses—
(a) "Wenn zwei sich gut sind," Kremser
(b) "Verlassen".....Koschat
Saengerbund.
'Cello solo, "Reverie".....Bottesini
Mr. Wolfsteiner.
Soprano solo, Aria from "Queen of Sheba".....Gounod
Miss Norton.
Violin solo, "Romance".....Svendsen
Mr. Minster.
Contralto solo, "Heart's Delight," Gilchrist
Mrs. Gilmore.
Trios—
(a) "Allegro animato".....Gade
(b) "Larghetto".....Gade
(c) "Vivace".....Godard
Messrs. Minster, Wolfsteiner, and Xander.
Musical Director, Henry Xander.

ORGAN RECITAL THURSDAY.

An organ recital will be given by J. S. Thiemeyer, Thursday evening, October 22, in Trinity Lutheran Church, Fourth and E streets northwest. Mr. Thiemeyer will be assisted by Miss S. Elizabeth Kerr, contralto; E. Russell Dobson, baritone, and Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Beitel, cornettists.

Mrs. Oldberg gave the first of a series of five afternoon musicales last Thursday in her studio in the Belasco Theater. Others in the series will be given October 30, November 13, 27, and December 11.

The Ensemble Club will be entertained next Thursday evening at the home of Mrs. Herman W. Smith. This chorus club, consisting of sixteen singers from the choirs of the city, and under the direction of Lewis Corning Atwater, gave its last concert in June at the Mt. Pleasant Congregational Church, when Cowen's beautiful cantata, "The Rose Maiden," was sung. Extensive plans for the winter's work are being made, and it is probable that the club will give six or eight concerts during the winter.

Richard P. Backing will sing the offertory at the First Congregational Church this morning, giving "If With All Your Hearts," from the "Elijah."

JAPAN'S HERO, NODZU, CLAIMED BY DEATH

Field Marshal Who Beat Back the Russians at Yaku River Passes Away.

TOKYO, Oct. 18.—Field Marshal the Marquis Nodzu, the famous Japanese commander who forced the passage of the Yalu river at the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war and fought the fierce battle of Nanshan, in which he lost some 3,500 men in order to beat the Russians back, is dead.

KINGSTON NOT FIRED BY THE EARTHQUAKE

Board Decides Insurance Companies Must Pay—City Will Be Rebuilt.

KINGSTON, Oct. 17.—The English court of appeals has found that the fire which swept the business portion of Kingston on January 14 of last year, the day of the great earthquake, was not caused by the earthquake, but preceded it.

MORROW STANDS BY REPLY ON SCHOOLS

Insists Attack Is Inspired Because of Commissioners' Action in Gas Cases.

(Continued from First Page.)

it will establish beyond the shadow of a doubt that the schools are in a thoroughly satisfactory condition.

Commissioner Morrow said yesterday that he will endeavor, in order to reassure the public, to obtain the appointment of a volunteer commission composed of architects and builders to examine into and report on the physical condition of the public schools.

"I have the highest regard for James L. Parsons, the builder who inspected the Gage and Mott Schools," said Commissioner Morrow, "and will be glad to have him serve on the commission. All that I desire is a report that is not in any way tainted with malice or favoritism.

"Recent attacks made on the Commissioners by a morning paper are, in my opinion, due wholly to the attitude assumed by the Commissioners in favoring a reduction in the price of gas. Attacks of this kind, however, will not influence me either on the gas question or on any question in which I think I am right."

"It is much to be regretted that the attacks on the District government have been so unreliable. In the first place, it should be stated that the Commissioners have felt the need of an architect to supervise the preparation of plans and specifications, and the making of repairs for school buildings, and for all other municipal buildings, and have so recommended to Congress, but without avail.

Exits Are Ample.

"The exits," he said, "are sufficient to empty the school of children if the school is filled to its utmost capacity of fifty children per room in some such time as fifty seconds. The children could not be taken out in less time if there were five times as many doors. In addition, however, the school is provided with five exits leading from the basement."

In reference to the janitor service, Major Morrow said:

"The Commissioners have nothing to do with the janitor service. The janitors are under the control of the Board of Education, over which board the Commissioners have no control. I do not believe the conditions are as bad as certain persons are attempting to make out in regard to litter and fire danger therefrom. If so, it is up to the Board of Education to correct it. As to the keeping of the doors locked or blockaded by cord wood, these are also conditions for which the Board of Education, through its janitors, is responsible."

Macfarland Approves.

Commissioner Macfarland said yesterday that he heartily approved of the suggestion of the Engineer Commissioner regarding the appointment of a volunteer commission to inspect the public schools. He does not believe, he said, that the condition of the schools is such as need alarm either parents, teachers, or children, and is of the opinion that an inspection of the buildings by such a commission will establish that fact to the satisfaction of the public.

"The Commissioners," he added, "have by recommendations to Congress and by what they accomplished under the appropriations for the erection of new and the repair of old buildings, done all within their power to safeguard the occupants of the public schools."

"Some one is responsible for the conditions against which we are fighting, and which have stirred all this controversy," said Captain Oyster. "The Board of Education has not the power to build or repair school buildings. This power rests alone with the Commissioners, and they are responsible."

HEAD IS CU TOFF.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—After falling or throwing himself in front of a local subway train as its front car reached the lower end of the Twenty-third street platform this morning, an unidentified man was decapitated, killed instantly.

TAFT REACHES CITY AFTER TRIP SOUTH

Will Hold Conference With President Early This Morning.

PLANNING TO ATTEND CHURCH TOGETHER

Situation in New York Will Be Gone Over and Plans Arranged.

Judge William H. Taft arrived in Washington early this morning on his special train from Richmond, Va., where he wound up his tour of the South last night. The candidate's private car was darkened as it entered the station, and the porter said that Mr. Taft had left word not to be called until 7 o'clock.

It has been arranged that Judge Taft will take breakfast with President Roosevelt, after which the two will attend services at All Souls' Unitarian Church, at the corner of Fourteenth and L streets. This is the same church that President John Quincy Adams attended while he was President. The Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, chaplain of the Senate, occupies the pulpit about once a month during the sessions of Congress. Mr Taft has regularly attended this church ever since he has been in Washington. The Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, pastor of the church, was at the White House yesterday, arranging for the President's visit.

To Hold Conference.

The arrival of the former Secretary of War will be made the occasion of an extended conference with President Roosevelt and several others prominently identified with the Administration. Mr. Taft will remain at the White House for luncheon, and his plans for the early evening depend entirely upon the length of the conference. He will leave Washington at midnight for Wilmington, Del., where he is scheduled to speak tomorrow.

The situation in New York and Ohio will be given serious consideration by the President and the man who wishes to succeed him in office. Both of these States are giving the party leaders alarm. Judge Taft will appear in New York during the week and the line of campaign he will conduct there will undoubtedly be mapped out today.

In order that he might have all information possible to lay before Mr. Taft, the President yesterday had a series of conferences relating to the political situation throughout the country. Among those whom he requested to call at the White House for this purpose were Paul Morton, president of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, of Ney York; Secretaries Root, Wright, Garfield and Metcalf, Assistant Secretary Bacon, Assistant Secretary Newberry, and Gifford Pinchot.

Not Very Hopeful.

One of these callers declared that the situation was not as hopeful as it might be, but expressed no fears for the outcome. Speaking of Ohio, he said:

"In that State we are up against a stiff fight. We are contending with all the isms and factional quarrels that a party was ever called upon to endure, and the liquor question is proving particularly aggravating. During the next two weeks, things will begin to straighten out, and I am confident that we can carry the State for Taft."

The New York problem is proving equally as troublesome as Ohio. The reports from the Empire State have recently become so uniformly pessimistic that the Administration is ready to reconcile itself to the defeat of Governor Hughes. The one hope now remaining is that the storm of protest against the governor will not extend to Judge Taft. With the hope of stemming the tide there is a possibility that Judge Taft will be advised to throw himself into the breach and by taking up the cudgels for Governor Hughes save the day for both the state and national tickets.

RIOTING AT TURIN.

TURIN, Oct. 17.—There was rioting here today on the part of striking steel workers. Troops had to be called out to restore order. They fired on the mob and killed three men.

Prelates May Fear Dissensions; Reason for Bishopric Refusal

(Continued from First Page.)

elsewhere. Perhaps the convention acted unwisely in twice proffering the bishopric to Bishop Brent, but we wished to afford him every opportunity to carefully consider the matter. He declined because he felt duty bound to continue his great work in the Philippines.

"Similar motives prompted Dr. Mann. His church is virtually the cathedral of all New England. We had the combined influence of the churches of New England against us. He had but fairly begun his work there, a work as important as that here, and he felt that he, too, must decline. There is nothing whatever wrong with the diocese itself, that much is certain."

Dr. Harding Agrees.

Dr. A. A. Harding was inclined to the same view

"Although Dr. McKim, and other Washington divines, had their following in the convention," he said, "there is no reason for any one to feel that he would not receive the full co-operation of the entire diocese should he accept the call. These matters are all forgotten after the election is made. Dr. McKim was a leading candidate twelve years ago, but he and his followers were all enthusiastic followers of the late Bishop Satterlee, once the selection was made. I do not think there is anything in such reports or that such a thought occurred to either minister declining the bishopric.

"Local men, it seems, are seldom elected to home bishoprics. Why, I do not exactly know, but there is but one notable exception, the present bishop of Chicago.

"It may be possible that the great task connected with the building of the cathedral on Mt. St. Albans might have influenced in some way one or more of the declinations. However, the more stupendous part of this great work had been accomplished by the late bishop, and it now remains but to execute its completion."

No Internal Dissensions.

The Rev. Dr. Ernest C. Smith entertained practically the same ideas when asked why the Washington diocese should thrice have its offer declined. There are no internal dissensions of any kind, he said, and it is merely a question of calling a man who feels it the greater duty to accept.

The Rev. Dr. Roland Cotton Smith also deplored any rumor that would involve local conditions and candidates as having to do with the declination of Bishop Brent and Dr. Mann. The diocese, he said, is in most satisfactory condition, and the position a most exalted one.

In view of Dr. Mann's refusal of the post, Dr. McKim, who stood second in the balloting, admittedly looms again as favored candidate for the honor. There are those who supported Dr. McKim who will probably rally to his standard again. Others have opposed him, principally on account of his advanced years. The belief was expressed by a prominent layman last night that he might never be elected on account of this latter handicap.

WILL SWELL VOTE.

To induce all Government employes to go home to vote, the interstate Republican headquarters has issued a circular appeal offering the voters all information and whatever aid can be given to make necessary arrangements. A schedule of the reduced voter's rates to most States is on file at headquarters, and other facilities and privileges for voters are offered by those in charge.