



VIEW OF FOREIGN LEGATIONS IN PEKIN

WILLIAM J. CALHOUN, American minister to China, and others in authority, are doing all in their power to persuade Americans and Europeans in China to seek safety in the treaty ports and in Peking. The foreign legations in the latter city, of which a view is here given, already are becoming crowded with refugees.

LOVERS ARE BALKED

"Princess Pretty" and Young Marquis Meet Obstacle.

Indian Maharajah Will Not Allow Daughter to Marry Heir of the Duke of Sutherland.

London.—The course of true love is not running smooth for the East Indian Princess Pretiva, the young daughter of the Maharajah of Cooch-Bihar, and the young Marquis of Stafford, heir of the Duke of Sutherland and his millions.

Pretiva, whose intimates rightly call her "Princess Pretty," and her mother passed the summer at Bexhill, where Stafford, who is 23 and an amiable youth, was a constant visitor. And small wonder, for the charming Princess excels in outdoor sports.

Although her lovely features have an Oriental cast, her skin is almost as fair as that of an English girl. She loves England, where she has passed most of her life, and has declared that she will not marry an Indian potentate.

Of course no one but Stafford knows how much he had to do with inducing her to form this resolution. Now the Princess has gone to India with her mother, the Maharajah of Cooch-Bihar, carrying the late Maharajah's ashes.

Stafford swears he will follow his fiancée, making the durbar his pretext. His father, whose lineage runs back to a Gower who followed William the Conqueror, and his intelligent mother, who was Lady Millicent St. Clare-Erskine, daughter of the Earl of Roslyn, strongly oppose such a match for Stafford. They have asked the war office to refuse him the leave he must ask to go to India.

And there are other obstacles in the way of his pursuit of the girl he loves. The Maharajah has informed Stafford that he cannot visit her daughter in India, as she will live in retirement in the palace of her brother, who is now the Maharajah of Cooch-Bihar, and will not attend the durbar. Besides, the new Maharajah objects to

his sister marrying an Englishman, as calculated to further weaken his subjects' loyalty. It has been strained by his own prolonged visits to Europe before his father's death and by the fact that he and his family are so largely Anglicized.

BABY SECURITY FOR DEBT

Mother Successfully Appeals to the Court for Infant Held by Woman for Board.

Oakland, Cal.—Her baby held as security for a board bill, Mrs. Estelle E. Ramos of Berkeley applied to the superior court for an order compelling Mr. and Mrs. John Rudy of 2100 Sixth street, Berkeley, the people to whom the board bill is due, to give up the child. Mrs. Ramos won her petition before Judge Wells after a hearing that lasted only about ten minutes.

Women Spoke In a Church

As a Result, Louisiana Presbyterians Are All Torn Up—Appeal to General Assembly.

New Orleans.—Because women made verbal reports at an interdenominational meeting in the fashionable Lafayette Presbyterian church here factional strife has been started among Louisiana preachers of the Presbyterian sect and the shades of John Calvin are being invoked to call down wrath upon those who permitted such a violation.

The Rev. J. C. Barr, pastor of the church, and whose congregation includes many of the wealthiest families in New Orleans, announced today that he would carry to the general assembly, the highest body of the church, the verdict which the state synod at its meeting this week at Ruston, La., found against him. The Rev. W. M. Alexander, pastor of the Presbyterian church, brought the charges. He said that the alleged violation of church rules was of the gravest importance,

Mrs. Ramos recently secured a divorce from John W. Ramos and an order for \$25 a month alimony. Since then Ramos has been out of work, unable to find it, he says, while his wife declares he will not take employment offered him. Unable to secure anything from her former spouse, Mrs. Ramos herself went to work and placed her baby with the Rudys with the understanding they should be paid for its keep out of the alimony.

Ramos paid nothing, and Mrs. Ramos decided to try to care for the child herself; but the Rudys refused to surrender it until the bill was paid. At the hearing today Ramos appeared in court with the Rudys, but did not participate in the proceedings.

A clash between Mrs. Ramos and Mrs. Rudy occurred when Mrs. Ramos went to take her child from Mrs. Rudy's arms, after Judge Wells had given her its custody. The two women scolded each other despite the warnings of the bailiff, hurling angry accusations at each other as they fled out of court. Ramos has a petition for appointment as guardian of the child.

and the state body sided with him. The synod raised its hands in horror at the mere idea of women not keeping silent in churches. True, the women who spoke were not preaching sermons, and the meeting was not strictly a Presbyterian meeting, but it was in a church and women broke away from the "keep silence in public" mandate.

Dr. Barr admits the charge in general, but says that the women were not speaking in the church. He says the congregation is the church and that the place of worship is merely the church building.

"Our buildings do not represent the church itself," he declared.

Kin of Fairbanks a Suicide. Marysville, O.—Miss Alice Fairbanks, aged forty, a niece of former Vice-President Fairbanks of Indianapolis, committed suicide with poison at the home of her mother, Mrs. Matilda Fairbanks, near Chickery. The motive is unknown.

foretold the future, but that did not save her from a fine. A disguised detective went to her to have his fortune told, and she informed him that he would shortly undertake legal proceedings in which he would be successful. She was right. He took out a summons against and successfully proved his case. But the fact that these provincial people were all penalized shows that the local authorities are alive to the danger. Why do the London police refrain from taking action against the West end fortune tellers?

Shuns All Churches 50 Years. Middletown, Conn.—George H. Ward, the oldest newsboy in New England, who has just passed his seventy-third birthday, went to church Sunday for the first time in 50 years. He enjoyed the service so much that he will be a regular attendant hereafter.

Uses Champagne for Shave

Seattle Visitor Makes Lather With Wine Because of Water Famine.

Seattle, Wash.—It has been forbidden for any person to take a bath either in a private residence, public bath, club or hotel, because the city has been without water since the pipes were carried away.

J. J. Forster, of Chicago, an officer of the Atlantic steamship service of the Canadian Pacific railway, staying at the Calhoun hotel, went without a shave and a bath as long as he thought he could and then he rang for a pint of champagne, mixed his lather with it and had a de-

Boom Black Art In London

Witchcraft Act of 1736 to Be Used Against Fortune Tellers of Metropolis.

London.—This city is at the mercy of a veritable plague of fortune tellers, palmists and other self-proclaimed necromancers, who prey upon the rich and poor alike, particularly in the shopping districts. They have even become so fearless that they are advertising by means of sandwich men along the Strand, in Piccadilly Circus and in Regent and Oxford streets.

It seems impossible to convict them of obtaining money under false pretense of foretelling the future, and it is almost impossible to get evidence against them, as they receive no unrecommended clients. Their success among the superstitious and the credulous is due to the fact that their clients unconsciously reveal information concerning would-be visitors.

"It is all very well to say that the official police view is that, so long as fortune tellers and palmists do not dupe the poor, they should be allowed to take money from the rich. Cartwright Wason, M. P., has communicated with the home secretary suggesting that these persons who pose as necromancers in any way can be proceeded against by the witchcraft act of 1736, which imposes penalties upon persons who pretend to exercise or use any kind of sorcery, witchcraft, enchantment, or conjuration."

As to those particularly dealing with the wealthy, Mr. Wason adds: "It is all very well to say that the ladies who patronize these fortune tellers are above the superstitions of the

New News of Yesterday

By E. J. EDWARDS

Senator Frye's Largest Fee

He Was Glad to Receive Ten Thousand Dollars for His Work as Member of Peace Commission After Spanish War.

The late Senator William P. Frye of Maine was the second selection made by President McKinley for membership on the commission nominated by McKinley to negotiate the treaty of peace with Spain at Paris in the late fall of 1898.

McKinley's first selection was naturally John Hay, who, as secretary of state at the time of the Spanish war, had had charge under McKinley of all the diplomatic matters which arose out of our difficulty with Spain. It was therefore not only highly appropriate but essential that Secretary Hay should be appointed a member of this commission and made its chairman. But there came into the mind of McKinley as soon as he knew that it devolved upon him to appoint a treaty making commission the selection of Senator Frye as the second member of that commission.

McKinley and Frye became intimate political and personal friends soon after McKinley entered congress. Frye had then been a member of congress three terms, and he once told me that McKinley was the first of the new members whom he greeted on the day that the new congress of which McKinley was a member was organized. Their seats in the house were within easy reach. They used frequently to sit side by side, chatting sometimes for an hour or more. They were in perfect agreement on the question of protection, and it would have been impossible to have found in the house two men who were so thoroughly alike in the simplicity of their personal life, in the integrity of their standards, both of public and of private life, as were McKinley and Frye. Their intimacy was maintained after Frye quit the house for the senate; it was continued after McKinley entered the White House. And it was because of this intimacy, and McKinley's high regard for Senator Frye's integrity of purpose, that the president decided to make his long-time friend the second member of the peace commission. Besides, McKinley knew that Frye was of the opinion that there was not only a moral obligation on the part of the United States to take over the sovereignty of the Philippines, but, furthermore, that the peace of the world made that step essential.

After the commission had finished its work at Paris and the treaty of peace was signed, then the question arose: What compensation should be paid to the members of the commission? Discussing that point shortly after the commission had returned home the president said:

Lincoln and Greeley In House

Great Editor Said the Future President Seemed to Him Then Most Inconspicuous, Serious-Minded and Serious-Mannered.

The late Colonel George Bliss, who was prominent in Republican politics in New York state for upwards of 30 years, and at one time was United States district attorney for the southern district of New York, was for many years an intimate personal friend of Horace Greeley. His intimacy with Greeley was so close that the great editor was accustomed to call Colonel Bliss by his first name, and often by the diminutive of "George." Bliss being much the younger man of the two.

"It was at the time when Lincoln's body was lying in state in the rotunda of the city hall in New York," said Colonel Bliss, "that Greeley told me of his most vivid recollection of Abraham Lincoln as a member of congress. Little known as the fact may be today, Lincoln and Greeley were members of the same congress; Lincoln was elected for a full term in 1846, and to fill a vacancy in the same congress Greeley took his seat in the house in December, 1848, and remained there until March 4 of the following year. Greeley accepted the nomination and election for two reasons, he told me; first, because he wanted to get a view of what was going on from the inside in the way of national legislation and politics, and, next, because he thought it would be a good chance for him to write special political letters to the Tribune from Washington.

"It was the last session of the congress in which Lincoln sat," continued Mr. Greeley, "and I had heard very little of Abraham Lincoln, except that I had been told that a Whig of that name had been elected to congress unexpectedly from the Sangamon district in Illinois. That was about the only thing that gave Lincoln any prominence in those days; and I was, in fact, so little interested in the man that I served almost a month in congress before I had him pointed out to me.

"A few days after that I made Lincoln's acquaintance. It was not long before I discovered that he and I both

"I expect to nominate Judge Day (now on the Supreme Court bench) as United States circuit judge for the district of which Ohio is a part, I am going to nominate Senator Gray of Delaware as United States judge of the circuit court of the district of which his home state, Delaware, is a part. I would gladly appoint Senator Frye and Senator Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota to any high office within my gift, but I know that neither of them desire to leave the senate."

Casting about in his mind for some way to reward Senator Frye the president recalled that his friend had been dependent ever since the friendship began, almost wholly on his salary as a member of congress. He knew of several occasions when Senator Frye had declined to accept fees for professional services as a lawyer; he knew that Senator Frye's standard of conduct in that respect was severe. He also knew that the senator had very little money. Therefore, President McKinley decided that out of a contin-

gent fund over which he had authority to make such expenditure as he chose he would authorize the payment to senator Frye of \$10,000 and a like amount to Senator Davis of Minnesota.

When Senator Frye received the draft for \$10,000 he held it in his hands for a moment with almost a tender touch, and then said:

"Ten thousand dollars! That is the largest amount of money I have ever received at one time for any service I have ever given. And I am very glad to get it."

Yet Senator Frye, had he been willing to accept fees, or to give heed to tempting propositions to become a member of promotion syndicates, could many times have received much more than \$10,000 for lending his name or giving his professional services.

It may be appropriate to add that in recognition of the services of White-law Reid, who was the fifth member of the peace commission, he was appointed special representative of the president at the coronation of King Edward VII.

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When Whitney Trusted Nobody

In Making His Generous Contributions to Political Campaign Funds He Never Took Chances, Even With His Friends.

The late William C. Whitney, secretary of the navy during Cleveland's first term as president, and before and after that period in his career one of the leading Democratic politicians of the nation, was one of the most generous distributors of campaign funds the country has ever known, and he was as successful in collecting funds for campaign purposes as any man of his generation in either party, with the possible exception of Governor Marshall Jewell of Connecticut, who was chairman of the Republican national committee during the presidential campaign of 1880. Yet, despite his lavishness of distribution, Mr. Whitney knew what he was about every time he distributed campaign funds. He was not one of those who disbursed campaign subscriptions lavishly and then was indifferent as to the uses to which they were put. He knew of the temptation to which some politicians yielded of keeping for personal purposes a part of the campaign funds that passed through their hands—an easy thing to do in the old days, when no detailed record of disbursements was made.

Mr. Whitney was a firm believer in the expediency campaign contributions by large corporations that might have favors to ask of the politicians or of the legislature. He warmly approved

of the method pursued by the late Henry O. Havemeyer, president of the so-called sugar trust, who testified before a congressional committee at Washington in 1814, when the trust was on the coals of publicity, that his company was accustomed to sea apart a lump sum when political campaigns were pending, and then, dividing it into two equal parts, give one-half to the Republican and one half to the Democratic party, simply for the purpose of obtaining "protection." When Mr. Whitney was the brains of the old Metropolitan traction system of New York, Democrat as he was, he nevertheless recognized with perfect impartiality each of the political parties. The Democratic party received precisely the same contribution in the name of that company which the Republican party received, and in each case the contribution was made with the implied understanding that the company would be "protected" against adverse legislation and against the approach of political blackmailers.

The late Senator Thomas C. Platt used to tell his friends with much chuckling an incident which came under his own observation, illustrating both the generosity and the subtlety of Mr. Whitney with respect to campaign contributions.

"I received information one day that Mr. Whitney would be glad to see me at a certain office and at a certain hour," said Mr. Platt. "I did not doubt that the purpose of the summons was, for a campaign was under way. So I went to the office named at the hour appointed. Mr. Whitney received me cordially and then he asked: 'But where is Chauncey? I sent for him.'

"Chauncey who? I started to ask in reply, when suddenly it flashed over me that Mr. Whitney had also sent for Chauncey M. Depew, and did not propose to go on with the business he had with me until Depew was present. So once more a message was sent to Depew that Mr. Whitney wanted to see him, and when he had arrived in the presence of both of us Mr. Whitney made in behalf of his traction company a campaign contribution to the Republican party. And he said to us very frankly, as he handed out the money, that he was treating both parties exactly alike—that the Republicans were getting no more and no less than the Democrats were.

"But note how shrewd he was; he was so shrewd and careful that he didn't propose to pay over the contribution to just one member of the party—another member had to be present also when the contribution was made. He didn't distrust me any more than he did Chauncey; he trusted us both, but, nevertheless, he wasn't going to pay over that money until we both were present and could verbally acknowledge receipt of the sum. And so far as I know, he was always that way; he never took any chances even with men whom he trusted. He was the shrewdest, as well as the most generous dispenser of campaign funds of any man I ever met."

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Willie and the New Gardener. Little Willie enjoyed life pretty well until the new gardener came. It was very hard not to be allowed to dig for worms any more or to cut across the flower beds or play the garden hose on the dog. Willie would just as soon go to school as go into the garden now.

One day Willie told his mother that when he grew up to be a big man like papa he was going to buy a very large bottle of castor oil and make the new gardener drink it all—very slowly.

Shifted Positions. "You are not making speeches now, said the admiring constituent.

"No," replied Senator Sorghum; "there are so many people out my way who want to talk that the man who is likely to become popular is the one who is willing to be the audience."

—Washington Star