

An Ambassador's Trials

TRYING EXPERIENCES OF HON. ANDREW D. WHITE
IN GERMANY

IN "Chapters from My Diplomatic Life," written by Hon. Andrew D. White for the Century Magazine, tells many interesting stories.

It has sometimes seemed to me, he writes among other things, while doing duty at the German capital in those days as minister, and at a more recent period as ambassador, that I could not enter my office without meeting some vexatious case. One day it was an Ameri-



DR. ANDREW D. WHITE.
(For Many Years American Ambassador in Berlin, Germany.)

can who, having thought that patriotism required him, in a crowded railway carriage, loudly to denounce Germany, the German people, and the imperial government, had passed the night in a guard-house; another day it was one who, feeling called upon, in a restaurant, to proclaim very loudly and grossly his unfavorable opinion of the emperor, was arrested; on still another occasion it was one of our fellow-citizens who, having thought that he ought to be married in Berlin as easily as in New York, had found himself entangled in a network of regulations, prescriptions, and prohibitions.

Of this latter sort there were in my time several curious cases. One morning a man came rushing into the legation in high excitement, exclaiming: "Mr. Minister, I am in the worst fix that any decent man was ever in. I want you to help me out of it;" and he then went on with a bitter tirade against everybody

and everything in the German empire. When his wrath had effervesced somewhat he stated his case as follows: "Last year, while traveling through Germany, I fell in love with a young German lady, and after my return to America became engaged to her. I have now come for my bride. The wedding is fixed for next Thursday; our steamer passages are taken a day or two later. And I find that the authorities will not allow me to marry unless I present a multitude of papers such as I never dreamed of! Some of them it will take months to get, and some I can never get. My intended bride is in distress; her family evidently distrusts me; the wedding is postponed indefinitely; and my business partner is cabling me to come back to America as soon as possible. I am asked for a baptismal certificate—a Taufschein. Now, so far as I know, I was never baptized. I am required to present a certificate showing the consent of my parent to my marriage—I, a man 30 years old and in a large business of my own! I am asked to give bonds for the payment of my debts in Germany. I owe no such debts; but I know no one who will give such a bond. I am notified that the banns must be published a certain number of times before the wedding. What kind of a country is this, anyhow?"

We did the best we could. In an interview with the minister of public worship I was able to secure a dispensation from the publishing of the banns; then a bond was drawn up, which I signed and thus settled the question regarding possible debts in Germany. As to the baptismal certificate, I ordered inscribed, on the largest possible sheet of official paper, the gentleman's affidavit that, in the state of Ohio, where he was born, no Taufschein, or baptismal certificate, was required at the time of his birth, and to this was affixed with plenty of wax the largest seal of the legation. The form of the affidavit may be judged peculiar; but it was thought best not to startle the authorities with the admission that the man had not been baptized at all. They could easily believe that a state like Ohio, which some of them doubtless regarded as still in the backwoods and mainly tenanted by the aborigines, might have omitted, in days gone by, to require a Taufschein; but that an unbaptized Christian should offer himself to be married in Germany would perhaps have so paralyzed their powers of belief that permission for the marriage might never have been secured.

IS HOLDING HIS OWN.

Ferdinand of Bulgaria, Most Disliked Ruler in Europe, Stronger Than Ever Before.

Bulgaria is nominally a tributary state of Turkey; yet in practice it maintains a more independent position, perhaps, than any other of the Balkan states. It has objected so strongly to being regarded as connected with Turkey that the United States government no longer communicates with it through our minister at Constantinople, but has assigned it to the territory of the minister to Greece, who is also accredited to Roumania and Serbia. Ferdinand, the reigning prince of Bulgaria, is the youngest son of the late Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and was 26 years old when, in July, 1887, he was elected by the national assembly of Bulgaria to succeed a prince who had abdicated in the preceding year. Ferdinand has had a hard and trying experience, inasmuch as the sultan was not willing to confirm him, and the great powers were not willing to give him their formal approval until 1896, when he had been some nine years on the throne. Ferdinand is not very popular in Bulgaria, and by common consent the European press has always made fun of him, the caricaturists singling him out as the butt of international ridicule. Yet he holds his own, and the chances are that he will so conduct himself as to strengthen his position and to remain



FERDINAND OF BULGARIA.
(The Man Upon Whose Judgment Depends the Peace of Europe.)

for a long time to come upon a throne which he has now occupied for 16 years. A new cabinet came into power in Bulgaria the latter part of May. The new prime minister is Gen. Petroff, who is recognized as a very strong and competent Bulgarian leader. The retiring cabinet of M. Danef had come to be regarded in Bulgaria as altogether subservient to instructions from St. Petersburg.

Telephone in Every Suite.
In New York city there are 12 hotels, each of which has more than 300 telephones.

CLEVELAND IS HAPPY.

Stork Has Again Visited Ex-President's Household and Left Another Lusty Boy.

A son was born to ex-President and Mrs. Grover Cleveland at their summer home, Buzzard's Bay, Mass., on July 18.



MRS. GROVER CLEVELAND.
(She Has Just Become a Happy Mother for the Fifth Time.)

Cleveland children, and has three sisters and a brother.

Grover Cleveland and Miss Frances Folsom were married in the blue room of the white house June 2, 1886, during Mr. Cleveland's first administration, when he was 49 years old.

Ruth, the first child, was born at No. 816 Madison avenue, New York, October 13, 1891. She was named after Mrs. Cleveland's grandmother, and as "Baby Ruth" ruled Washington society during her father's second term of office.

Esther Cleveland is the only child of a president to be born in the white house, being ushered into the world September 9, 1893.

Marion Cleveland was born at Buzzard's Bay July 7, 1896.

Richard Folsom Cleveland, the sturdy little chap who has been adopted by the Princeton students as their own special mascot, was born at Princeton, N. J., October 28, 1897.

Beats the Human Gastric.
Dr. Monnier has just reported to the Paris Academy of Medicine a case of a young man with an extraordinary stomach. He entered St. Joseph's hospital May 19, suffering from severe pains. A hard body was felt in the stomach. He was operated on on June 25, when the doctor extracted eight teaspoons, a three-pronged fork, a sharp-pointed four-inch knife blade, a key, a long tooth comb, and other articles, numbering altogether 25 and weighing half a pound. The man now is recovering and states that he tried suicide in this way.

WORKS EIGHT HOURS

Clarence H. Mackay Busy at His Desk Every Day.

Has Dropped Sport for Work and Now Is a Potent Factor in New York's Financial and Commercial Circles.

Scarce turned 29 years of age, Clarence H. Mackay now occupies one of the most prominent positions in the business world as president of the Postal Telegraph & Commercial Cable companies. So many young men are being placed in positions of large responsibility that this injection of young blood into the large corporations of the country has come to be a question of remark. Mr. Mackay is the youngest of these young leaders of business and finance.

For that reason—because he feels his youth—he is loth to bring himself into prominence by talking about his affairs. Mr. Mackay occupies the prominent position he holds as a legacy from his father. His rule for business success is to devote his attention strictly to his task and to follow as closely as possible in the footsteps of his father, John W. Mackay.

The son had a careful schooling in order that he might fill acceptably the position of the father. As a director of the Postal Telegraph company every branch, every detail of the plant and service was passed before him. It was his father's aim in life to leave his son prepared to carry on the work he had begun in various directions, and the son has accepted and is manfully fulfilling his father's wishes.

While the elder Mackay was engaged in many enterprises, that of building a cable to the orient was always his pet hobby. According to the World's informant the mechanical obstacles did not figure for a moment in this desire. Congress, it is said, was the greatest stumbling block to be encountered in building the Pacific cable. The questions of private ownership were toothsome morsels for the opponents of the cable. Government ownership was



CLARENCE H. MACKAY.
(Has Just Completed Pacific Cable Planned by His Father.)

wanted, and this line of argument in congress was the greatest obstacle toward its completion the Commercial Pacific Cable company encountered.

It took 18 months to build the cable, and all through the different phases of construction Clarence W. Mackay was a close observer. When an attempt was made to land the San Francisco end last December Mr. Mackay was injured in an endeavor to loosen a hawser that had become jammed in the post. He took a hand at the work himself and received quite a number of bruises when the hawser suddenly freed itself.

The cost of the Pacific cable was between \$9,000,000 and \$10,000,000, and Mr. Mackay took up the financing of the enterprise where his father had left off.

The salient point of benefit from the opening of this new round-the-world line, according to Mr. Mackay, is that it opens the trade of the orient. From a government standpoint it will save the United States between \$300,000 and \$400,000 yearly in cable tolls. This is in time of peace. In time of war, the entire cable will be turned over to the government for its use. This is an entirely voluntary act on the part of the cable company and is in accordance with the wishes of the elder and younger Mackay. As the latter puts it: "It is an American institution and in times of war the American government shall have the full use of it."

As to Mr. Mackay's life, about his only recreation these days is taken at his summer home, Roslyn, L. I., or on his chartered yacht, Colonia, in which he makes the trip from the country to New York city and back each day. He is in his office every day in the week, except an occasional Saturday, from nine in the morning until five in the evening, and his capacity for work has been remarked by every one who comes in contact with him.

Although an all-around athlete, Mr. Mackay has paid little attention to athletics since his father's death. He seems to have settled down in the business rut. He is an expert racket player, but even this, his favorite sport, he has not indulged in. He still keeps a stable of polo ponies, but does not play the game.

Since he disposed of his racing stable at Saratoga in August last year Mr. Mackay has not owned a racehorse. His stable was one of the best on the turf, but when his father died young Mr. Mackay cabled from his bedside to his trainer, "Charlie" Hill, to sell every horse he had, and they were disposed of at a sacrifice. Such horses as Mexican sold for \$20,000; his Eminence for \$8,300; horses that cost Mr. Mackay more than double that amount a year previously.

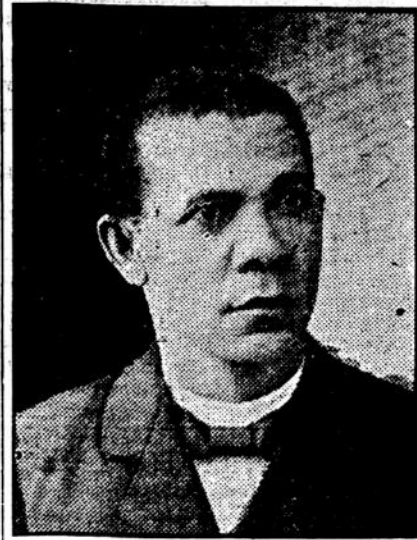
Sheep as Burden Bearers.
Sheep draw little express wagons in India and Persia.

MIGRATION OF NEGROES.

Thousands Leave the Country Every Year to Find Employment in the Large Cities.

Booker T. Washington recently gave two reasons for the general migration of the colored population from the country into the cities—the superior educational facilities for colored children and the better police protection afforded by the cities.

The increase in the negro population of the United States between 1890 and 1900 was 1,350,000, or at the rate of about 18 per cent., the white population in the same period increasing 21 per cent. But this gain in the colored population is not evenly distributed,



BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.
(Called by Some the "Messiah" of Our Colored Population.)

the cities generally gaining at the expense of the country districts.

In Charleston, S. C., the colored population increased in ten years from 35,000 to 60,000; in Jefferson county, Ky., which includes Louisville, the colored population increased from 33,000 to 43,000 in ten years; in Shelby county, Tenn., which includes Memphis, from 61,000 to 85,000; in Fulton county, Ga., which includes Atlanta, from 35,000 to 45,000; in Baltimore from 67,000 to 79,000; in Washington from 166,000 to 230,000; in Duval county, Fla., which includes Jacksonville, from 14,000 to 22,000; in Warren county, Miss., which includes Vicksburg, from 35,000 to 45,000; in St. Louis from 26,000 to 35,000, and in Galveston from 7,000 to 8,700.

Indications of the migration of colored residents to the large cities may be found in the north as well as in the south. In the state of Pennsylvania the increase in the colored population in ten years was 49,000. Of this 37,000 was in Philadelphia and Pittsburg alone.

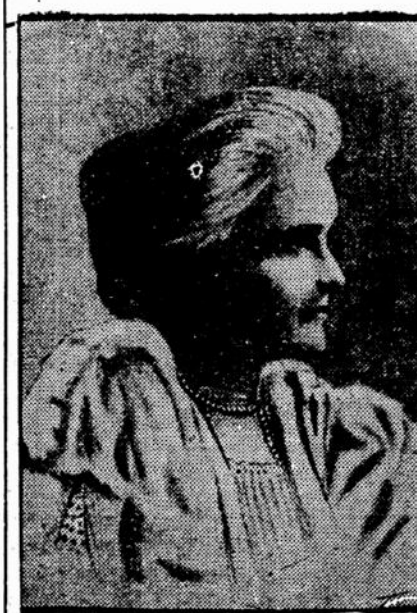
In New York the increase in the colored population in ten years was 29,000, but of this total 16,000 was in New York county, 7,000 in Brooklyn, and 2,000 in Richmond and Queens, and 4,000 in the whole rest of the state.

Another reason for the increase in the colored population of the city, not given by Mr. Washington, is the better wages paid to colored people in the cities and their larger opportunities for material advantage.

QUEEN WRITES PLAY.

"Carmen Sylva" Deals with Love and the Folly of Marrying Out of One's Station.

"Carmen Sylva" (Queen Elizabeth of Roumania) has been occupying her time recently writing a play founded upon events in the history of Roumania. The New York World says, that the story is woven around the adventures of a knightly Roumanian prince. He is



QUEEN OF ROUMANIA.
(Better Known by Her Pen Name, "Carmen Sylva.")

wounded in battle and taken to the home of a simple countryman, whose only daughter nurses him. The prince and the countryman's daughter fall in love and the prince gets her father's consent to educate her to occupy the position of a princess.

She is placed in a convent, and while studying there she realizes the distance between her and the prince. So she takes the veil and becomes a nun.

In despair the prince follows her example and becomes a monk.

The royal moral is plain. It is that marriages between peasants and princes are to all right-minded persons against nature.

Colored Church Etiquette.

On the front of a colored church in Plainfield, N. J., there is a sign bearing these gentle reminders: "Gentlemen will remove their hats on entering." "Don't loaf upon the steps." "No Christian gentleman will use profane or indecent language inside the church. Others must not." "Do not smoke or bring lighted cigars into the church."

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

It Is Rapidly Passing Away from Government Control.

How Speculators and Others Are Using Unwise Laws to Pick the Locks of Our Greatest National Treasure Chest.

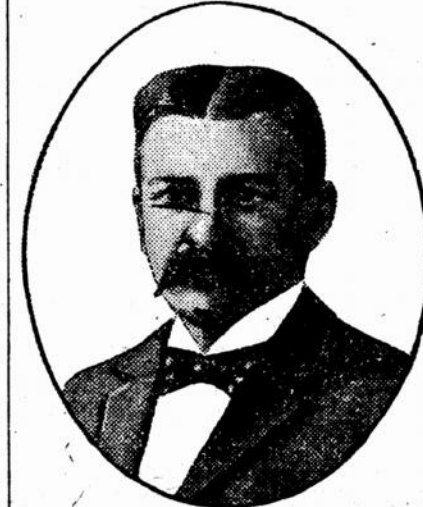
The passage of the national irrigation act has insured the reclamation of the vast arid domain of the west, but it has also brought to the front the question: "For whose benefit is this reclamation to be effected?" The speculators have not waited for the leisurely development of public opinion on this question—they are answering without hesitation: "For ours." They are swallowing the irrigable lands by the million acres, and unless the laws which permit and encourage this process be repealed, Uncle Sam will find by the time his irrigation system is complete that its only use is to water the vast estates of land monopolists.

In the report on the Quarles bill for the repeal of the timber and stone act, the desert land act and the commutation clause of the homestead act, presented on behalf of the senate committee on public lands by Senator Gibson, of Montana, it is said:

"The records of the land department show that under the timber and stone act our timber lands are rapidly passing from the possession of the nation to that of speculators and strong corporations."

According to the commissioner of the general land office, "in many instances whole townships have been entered under this law in the interest of one person or firm, to whom the lands have been conveyed as soon as receipts for the purchase price were issued."

The government has been selling timber land worth \$100 an acre or more at \$2.50, and from the merely pecuniary standpoint it has lost over \$100,000,000 on such sales. The operations under the desert land act have



WILLIAM A. RICHARDS.
(General Commissioner of the United States Land Office.)

been equally disastrous. This law, according to the committee's report, was placed on the statute books "to enable a few wealthy men to acquire vast bodies of land in California." The facilities it offered to rich and unscrupulous land-grabbers have led to the extension of its operations to all the arid and semi-arid states. "Men and women have in numerous instances been employed to take up land in continuous bodies from 5,000 acres even to 300,000 acres and to turn them over to land proprietors to be used chiefly for grazing purposes."

Similar abuses have been perpetrated under the commutation provision of the homestead law, by which the requirement of residence is waived after 14 months for a payment of \$1.25 an acre. The result of these various facilities offered to speculators is that our splendid expanse of irrigable land, the greatest heritage ever possessed by any nation, is rapidly disappearing. In the five years from 1898 to 1902 inclusive the government disposed of 66,141,529 acres—an amount more than twice as great as the whole extent of England—and it is estimated that in 1903 we have lost an additional area about as large as the state of Pennsylvania. If this keeps up for five years longer, says the senate committee, "the entire public domain suitable for settlement will be exhausted and there will be no land left for our people who desire to make homes upon it." The only way of escape from this calamity, says the New York World, is to repeal all the laws that favor the speculator and monopolist, and leave only one legal way of acquiring title to the public land—"a residence of five years and continuous cultivation of the soil."

Geronimo Now a Methodist.

Geronimo and a dozen of his Apache warriors have joined the Methodist church at Fort Sill, Ind. T., having been baptized in the presence of a large crowd of Indians and whites. With the Comanches sitting on one side of the tabernacle and the Apaches on the other, each tribe with its interpreter standing in the foreground repeating the words of the white preacher, the minister stood and told the story of Christ. At the close of the sermon Geronimo and 12 of his warriors, prisoners at Fort Sill, went forward and asked to be received into the church. In the afternoon the baptismal ceremony occurred.

No Kindling Wood Needed.

Nothing is spent for fuel by the Maories of New Zealand. They cook their potatoes and other vegetables in volcanic heat. There are a few volcanoes in New Zealand, and some of the Maories live up in the mountains near them. They make the volcanoes serve as cooking stoves.

ROBERT SHAW OLIVER.

New York Man Chosen to Succeed Col. Sanger as Assistant Secretary of War.

Gen. Oliver, who will become assistant secretary of war, has been a resident of Albany for the past 33 years, and has long been prominent in the business, social and athletic life of that city and the national guard organization of New York state. He was born in Boston about 60 years ago, and was a boy at school at the beginning of the civil war. He wanted to enlist among the first, but owing to his youth his family succeeded in persuading him to postpone his enlistment for a time. In 1862, however, he obtained a com-



ROBERT SHAW OLIVER.
(Recently Appointed Assistant Secretary of War.)

mission as second lieutenant, and joined the Fifth Massachusetts cavalry.

Despite his youth, his service was such as to attract the attention of his superiors, and he was made adjutant of his regiment and later on aid on the staff of the Twenty-fifth Army corps.

After the surrender of Gen. Lee, Gen. Oliver went to the Rio Grande, where he was mustered out of the service. He remained out of active service but a short time, however, rejoining the regular establishment in 1869, when he was assigned as a second lieutenant to duty in the district of Arizona.

He was promoted to a first lieutenant and then to a captaincy. In 1870 he resigned his commission, and in November of that year he married Miss Marion Rathbone, eldest daughter of Gen. John F. Rathbone, of Albany, and went to Albany to live. He was made a partner in the stove manufacturing firm of John F. Rathbone & Son, now known as Rathbone, Sarg & Co.

In 1880 Gen. Oliver was appointed by Gov. Cornell inspector general of his staff, and, with Adj. Gen. Frederick Townsend, was instrumental in securing for the state the state-camp at Peekskill. When Gen. T. Ellery Lord resigned Gen. Oliver succeeded him as brigadier general, commanding the fifth brigade.

Gen. Oliver is a member of several Albany clubs. His second daughter Cora, recently married Joseph H. Choate, Jr., the son of the ambassador to the court of St. James. He has two other daughters, and one son, who is a graduate of Yale.

MORRIS B. BELKNAP.

Republican Nominee for Governor of Kentucky Is Well Known in Business Circles.

Col. Morris B. Belknap, who was nominated for governor of Kentucky by the republican state convention, is at the head of the largest hardware establishment in the south, and is a business man of wealth and high standing. He has



MORRIS B. BELKNAP.
(Nominated for Governor by the Republicans of Kentucky.)

never figured in politics, and the only public office he ever held was that of park commissioner at Louisville. He served throughout the Spanish war as lieutenant colonel and colonel of the First Kentucky volunteers in the Porto Rican campaign. In the gubernatorial campaign he proved himself a consummate politician and organizer.

Horse Ate Panama Hats.

A Paris hatter named Ber, whose shop is in the Boulevard de Belleville, had a big display of summer hats on the sidewalk, including many panamas. He left the shop a few minutes Sunday afternoon, and when he returned was horror-stricken to observe a cab horse busily engaged in devouring the finest panamas. Most of these had already gone into the horse's stomach, which probably had been accustomed to ordinary straw.

They Carry Heavy Loads.

In Mexico the cargador, or carrier, transports bundles so weighty that ordinary men could not even lift them. It is not unusual for him to carry a load of 400 pounds on his head or shoulders.