

# SOME BEAUTIFUL STAGE GOWNS

DRESSES WORN BY LANSING ROWAN, OF,  
THE RALPH STUART COMPANY.

**B**EAUTIFUL gowns—the saintly, pretty kind that women delight to wear and describe and men to see—are those that Miss Lansing Rowan, of the Ralph Stuart Company, has by the trunkful. They are not only the latest and most beautiful creations of the modiste's art, but they also have the added charm of being designed in harmony with the parts that the actress takes. Five trunks are full of the pretty fabrics, gown upon gown, from the simple dainty mousseline de sole of the debutante

of Margaret Noltan in "Lost Paradise" to the gorgeous orange taffeta of Paola, the adventuress, in "By Right of Sword." "I try to have every gown that I wear in a play fit the part I take," said Miss Rowan, when seen in her dressing-room at the Baker Theater, the walls of which were hung with the filmy dresses of the evening's play. "I find that I am able to do better work if this is so, and I believe that the spectators are better pleased. Is that not true? For instance, in the 'Right of Sword,' when I take the part of Paola, the adventuress, I wear gowns

that I wouldn't think of wearing as Margaret Noltan in 'Lost Paradise,' in which I come out in the first act as a debutante wearing a simple, white mousseline de sole. As Paola, the costume must be bolder, more daring. I wear in the first act a bright orange taffeta, one of those sweepy gowns with a sheath-like skirt. It is caught up with black birds, and with black birds on each shoulder, and the effect is bizarre. In the second act I wear a Duse gown of ivory satin, trimmed with real lace, and in the third act a black and white chiffon, with black velvet polka dots, the very

latest thing out, and a creation of Rosanne, of New York. "The clothes I wear in the different parts are, of course, associated with the characters, and if I like the part I like the clothes. After playing the part of Paola, that adventuress, for a week, I told my maid to hide the clothes away out of my sight—I grew so tired of them." One of the most beautiful gowns that Miss Rowan wears is a green crepe de chine, designed for the character of Madge Larnabee, which she took in Mr. Gillette's company. It is shown in an

accompanying illustration. It is trimmed in white panne velvet, with white chiffon ruffles. The opera coat is hand embroidered in green and black. Another handsome gown, also shown in an illustration, is a heavy white satin, designed in the fashion of the Empire, embroidered in colored sequins and gold thread, presenting a very rich and gorgeous effect. This she wore originally as Trilby.

The good taste of Miss Rowan's stage costumes was greatly admired last week when she took the part of Margaret Noltan in "Lost Paradise." In the first act she presents a charming appearance in a

debutante's gown of mousseline de sole, trimmed with blue ribbons, rosebuds and chiffon, with spangled front. This is also a creation of Rosanne's, New York. In the second act she wears a beautiful black satin crepe with lavender feather trimmings. One might call it a symphony in lavender and black. She wears a hat of black and lavender, designed by Gaston, New York. In the last act she is gowned in a black crepe Princess, perfectly plain, and a pink crepe Empire tea gown. In "Captain Letterblair" Miss Rowan is brilliant in a white silk crepe of the Empire fashion, trimmed in the old



HEAVY WHITE SATIN EMPIRE GOWN, WORN AND ORIGINALLY DESIGNED FOR "TRILBY."



BLACK AND WHITE CHIFFON GOWN WORN BY MISS ROWAN IN "BY RIGHT OF SWORD."



GREEN CREPE DE CHINE, TRIMMED IN WHITE PANNE VELVET AND CHIFFON, WORN IN "SHERLOCK HOLMES."

## CHANCES OF GETTING IN AND OUT OF CIVIL SERVICE

**W**ASHINGTON, April 21.—Special Correspondence.—They tell me at the Civil Service Commission that of the 47,000 hopeful individuals who have taken the Government's examinations this Spring and last Fall, about 26,000 have passed, and that of these latter no more than 11,000 will be appointed. Only from six to seven per cent of those appointed will be women. In these figures you can read the horoscope of your chances of reaching a Government desk.

The public ill appreciates the tremendousness of this struggle for Uncle Sam's minor offices, waged Spring and Fall each year. Within the past decade a vast army of 212,000 men and 24,000 women have successfully run the gauntlet of the Civil Service examinations, so far as the mere honor of becoming "eligibles" is concerned. But of those who have seen the word "passed" noted opposite their names, only one in four of the men and one in seven of the women have actually realized the exquisite pleasure of drawing a Government salary.

There need be no wonderment at this greed for a Government berth from him who realizes what a colossal employer Uncle Sam is. He is now paying 255,000 office employees all included in what is commonly called the Civil Service. If all of these should mass, they would form a vast city nearly as populous as Washington itself. One hundred and nine thousand of these hold positions which can be refilled only through these semi-annual examinations.

**Uncle Sam's Pay Roll.** Uncle Sam's civil pay roll amounts now to \$131,000,000 a year. If you would shut down his big mill for 12 months and invest this vast sum at 5 per cent the interest would thereafter suffice to create

six millionaires per annum. But Uncle Sam's great mill never shuts down. He is "sure pay" and his wages are handed out at the middle and end of each month in brand-new greenbacks, fresh from the Bureau of Engraving; sometimes in gold pieces.

Those who will be appointed to clerical positions as a result of this Spring's examination will begin work probably at a salary of \$300 a year, or \$75 a month. This is the usual entry salary, although, \$340, \$720 or even \$900 is sometimes given at the outset.

Washington employees fare better as to pay than those outside. The average salary which Uncle Sam pays here at the Capital is about \$1129 a year. But the average salary paid in his entire civil establishment is but \$637.24 per annum. No wonder, then, that Washington is the particular goal for which every civil service contestant is striving. It is, indeed, a vast city of clerks. One out of every 14 of its population holds civil office under the Federal Government. In fact, its Government clerks could establish for themselves a city as populous as Austin, Tex. And yet for every civil employee situated here Uncle Sam pays 11 outside.

The President now has the privilege of personally appointing but 1000 officials under him. Only a fifth of these are situated here at the capital.

**Largest Department.** Postmaster-General Payne can brag of having under him the largest civil force working in a single department. His employees, numbering 126,000, would form a body greater than the army as now organized, and might form for themselves a city more populous than Denver. Over half of these are fourth-class postmasters. Secretary of the Treasury Shaw comes next, with 23,000 civil assistants, while Secretary of War Root ranks third, with 27,000. But even adding the standing army of 100,000, Secretary Root's force, civil and military, is still less than the Postmaster-General's. The Navy Department ranks fourth as to the number of employees, hav-

ing over 17,000, and following it comes the Interior Department, with nearly 16,000. At the foot of the numerical list are the Agricultural Department, with 3400; Department of Justice, with 931, and the Department of State, with a few less than this last number. In the White House offices there are but 28 employees.

**Discharges Sixty-three Per Annum.**

Men and women who enlist in the civil service now are practically as sure of retaining their positions as those who enter any other establishment in the country. While Uncle Sam is giving office work—through examination—to 570 new persons each year, he is discharging men and women of the classified service at the rate of only 63 per annum. In other words, the chances of staying in are nine to one. Although there were but 5200 civil employees of the Government at the time, Andrew Jackson during his first year in the White House removed 2000. That year was a reign of terror for department clerks. John Quincy Adams, in his diary, observed that one Henshaw, a War Department clerk, cut his throat from ear to ear "from the mere terror of being discharged," and that Linus Smith, a State Department clerk, went "raving distracted," while many others were "threatened with the same calamity."

Uncle Sam is appointing boys as young as 14 to such positions as page, messenger boy, apprentice and student in various departments. But he employs no clerks, stenographers or typewriters under 20. In the department here there are 10 employees still in their "teens," 254 in their 20s, 23 in their 30s. One employee of the Treasury has remained there 64 years. Another, in the Navy Department, has been 32 years of service. He entered when 21 years old, and is now getting \$1900 a year. The Nestor of the Interior Department has kept his place for 48 years; that of the Department of Agriculture, 41 years; that of the Department of Justice, 38 years; that of the State Department, 35 years. A great majority of the entire

departmental service have seen at least 10 years of continuous service.

It costs Uncle Sam about \$1450 for each appointment which he makes through the Civil Service Commission. If a reasonable percentage of those examined were to receive appointments the expense would of course be insignificant. As it is, the Civil Service Commission comprises a personnel of only 67 clerks. This year they conducted examinations in 136 cities.

The Government now has in complete running order a separate civil service board at Manila, which is holding examinations in this country during the present Spring. This board is entirely distinct from the Civil Service Commission here, and among its peculiar restrictions is that applicants must furnish medical certificates setting forth that they are fully qualified to work in that enervating tropical climate. They must be between the ages of 18 and 40 years. In Hawaii Uncle Sam has another civil service board, while he is making arrangements to hold examinations in Porto Rico.

**Department Buildings Outgrown.**

The department buildings in Washington are, generally speaking, among the finest Government structures in the world. But Uncle Sam is fast outgrowing all of the older ones. For the Department of Justice he is now hiring a hotel up on K street next door to the mansion owned by the father of the Duchess de Argyll, wife of the Spanish Minister. Even this is too small, and the old Corcoran Art Gallery holds part of the office equipment of Mr. Knox's department. The great State, War and Navy building is literally filled to overflowing. A veritable village of buildings is now rented as offices for the War and Navy clerks. The proposition now is to remove the State Department into a new building to be shared also by the Department of Justice. The Interior Department, besides overflowing into the old Postoffice

Department, extends its jurisdiction over the great Pension Office and occupies a number of large buildings rented for the clerks of the Census and Bureau of Education. The Department of Agriculture rents annexes on practically every street in its vicinity, but soon an imposing marble structure will include its many laboratories and offices.

That Washington is "a city of Government clerks" can best be realized in the Spring and Summer season, when baseball games are always called at 4:30 P. M. to allow their best patrons time to reach the grounds. Through the year physicians and dentists fix their office hours between 4 and 6 P. M., and between those hours the shopkeepers do their best business.

**Easy Hours.**

No one can gainsay that Uncle Sam's hours are the most generous in the world. His clerks can sleep until 8 A. M., or even until 8:30, in most instances. They need not reach their desks until 9, but are expected to be there on the minute. In each department the employees are given a card or blank on which must be entered a record of the minutes they are tardy or late each day. Recently an official exhibited to me two of these time reports, inscribed by a wag who, giving the required excuse for one minute's tardiness, wrote:

"The preceding nocturnal precipitation of congested atmospheric humidity and the subsequent dissemination of the crystalline deposit by boreal disturbances necessitating a reluctant compliance with obnoxious municipal regulations conspired to cause a slight tardiness to say nothing of the physical lassitude consequent upon unwonted manual exertion."

Another excuse for 10 minutes' tardiness was this:

We waited for the motor.  
While it refused to move.  
The language which was uttered  
Was quite unfit to quote.  
As promptly as the time ball on the

## UNCLE SAM HAS NOW 255,000 OFFICE EMPLOYEES ON THE PAYROLL

State, War and Navy building announces the noon hour a flood of clerk issues from the portals of all Government offices and sweeps into the dairy lunch-rooms lining each department square. In the attic of the State, War and Navy building, in the basement of the Interior Department and Treasury and in nooks of corners of the other department buildings are well-patronized "cafes," with counters spread with pies, sandwiches and steaming coffee tanks. The proprietors of these establishments receive generous concessions from the Government and do a thriving business.

At 12:30 each clerk returns to his desk and there remains until 4. In hot Summer he is usually allowed a half day off each Saturday. In the course of each year he enjoys 30 days' leave for diversion and can be away 30 days more on

account of illness, without losing his pay.

In the Washington departments 127 different salaries, ranging from \$150 to \$8000 a year, are paid to the President's subordinates.

The women of the departments offer an overhauled theme, but nowhere have been presented to the popular mind figures showing their dwindling chances for entering the departmental service here. Last year there were appointed as clerks four women and 141 men; as stenographers, two women and 25 men; as stenographers and typewriters, 13 women and 59 men; as typewriters, two women and 53 men. At this rate the fair sex will soon be in such minority within the departments as to be seldom seen.

JOHN ELFRETH WATKINS, JR.  
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TREASURY DEPARTMENT



STATE, WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENT



POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT