Uncle Sam as an International Quantity

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.-(Special Corre-spondence of The Sunday Oregonian.) -It was in a big hotel on the shores of Lake Michigan that I chatted last might with Senator Shelby M. Cullom shout Uncle Sam as an international advocated the same policy. The comparabout Uncle Sam as an International resident, and had been elected to Congress when Lincoln was assassinated. Since 1865 he has been in public life, and much of the time in the House of Represontatives and the United States Senate. where he has been prominent in international affairs. He is today the chairman of the foreign relations committee of the Senate, and as such is the head of the Congressional branch of our treaty-making power.

Uncle Sam and the World.

"Uncle Sam is bigger as an international quantity than he has ever been," said

rather looked down upon us as a second-ary force in the world's politics. They considered us a nation of smart traders-They considered us a nation of smart traders-fresh, green and exceedingly boastful. They talked of us as worshipers of the foilar, and appeared to think we would not fight, and could not if we would They disparaged our navy and laughed at our little army as compared with their gi-gantic military machines. The war showed them that our gunners knew how to shoot, and that we understood how to handle our ships, and that our army was to shoot, and that we understood how to handle our ships, and that our army was not rostrioted by the numbers in the ranks. They learned that every American cliizen makes good soldier timber, and that the American National spirit is not affected by the American pockethook. Our easy increased that respect whon, with John Hay as Secretary of State, we put our-selves at the front in settiling the Chinese trouble which followed. They now re-gard us as one of the biggest factors in every world problem. Our opinion is asked before any settled policy is pro-mulered. I mit the rank was just before the war, when John was is or 19 years old." every world problem. Our opinion is asked before any settled policy is pro-mulgated-I might even say before it is "He was very brh formed

The United States and China. "Trid the United States really do much

as to the Chinese settlement. Senator?" ns to the Chinese settlement. Senator" "It did everything." was the reply. "Had it not been for our Government China other students who could never learn."

would now be divided up among the great nations of Europe. Such a division was contemplated, and Germany, England and "Yes, although I suppose Lincoln must

about Uncle Sam as an international quantity. Senator Cullom has had much to do with the growth of this country. Born in a log cabin in Kentucky, he came in a canvas-covered wagon to Illinots when its prairies were little more than s wilderness. He took part in the cam-pasign which made Abraham Lincoln President and bad been elected to Contaxes on goods from station to station throughout the empire have been abol-ished, new treaty ports have been thrown open, and on the whole China has been made a free trading field for the world.

Our Secretary of State.

"You seem to give Secretary Hay all the credit for that work, Senator?" "I do," replied Senator Cullom. "Others have helped carry out his ideas, but his is the master mind as far as our dip-lomatic relations and successes are con-

cerned. I consider Mr. Hay a very great man. He is the greatest Secretary of State this country has ever had. He has senator Cullom. "He has grown to be a giant within the past few years. The world powers now realize that he is their "When did this come about, Senator?" I is cool, conservative, and at the same asked. "Our big growth began during our war with Spain," said Senator Culiom. "Be-fore that the Great European nations rather looked down upon us as a second."

John Hay's Early Life. "How long have you known Secretary

Senator? I asked. "He was very bright," said Senator Cul-lom. "He had not been in the office six "weeks before we could tell him what we wanted in the way of papers, and he would go off and draw them up. He could

SENATOR CULLOM, THE LEADER AS TO FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Now, suppose our housebuilders and in-vestors in real estate should wake up to its own. Important class of citizens.vestors in real estate abould wake up to
it a own.to provide a proper place for bables they
the fact that there was a market they had
never cattered to, a huge and infuential-
dren? What do you mean? What do
they need that they do not have?"to provide a proper place for bables they
to movide a proper place for bables they
will not need these antiquated devices.
Our retinue of nursemaids and the "un-
street is not a safe or nobly educative
playground; that the poor child runs hor-
rible risks and that the rich suffers drear-
ily in the benubing clutch of a ligro-
rant servant.vestors in real estate abould wake up to
it a own.to provide a proper place for bables they
to incest the same general
the her head not complexe.the state abould wake up to
it a own.the source
have, besides proper provision.
Suppose, while your imagination is in
they needed, and had the
they knew what they needed, and had the
they knew the ther children as the governing a syndicate and in-
vesting millions in the building of houses
which did not excrude adults but did in-
vesting millions in the building of houses
which did not excrude adults but did in-
vesting millions in the building of houses
which did not excrude adults but did in-
vesting millions in the building of houses
which did not excrude adults but did in-
vesting millions in the building of houses
which did not excrude adults but did in-
vesting millions in the power how haby, being stored
to the care and free growth of the itrist.
But our inert hrain can see nothing else.to westors in real estate abould wake up to
it is own.
To begin with the is on the soverning for proper provision.
To begin with their children as the growth of the lifts.
Store that the rich with a store of children as the governing for prop

McKinley was then considering Hay and Whitelaw Reid. There were many in-fluences at work, but Hay was chosen, and I don't think that McKinley regretted

· Uncle Sam and Cuba.

The conversation here took a foreign turn and I asked the Senator whether he was satisfied as to what had been done as to Cuba. He replied: "I think that island is being greatly ben-

efited by its association with us, and that the United States should be congratulated on its connection with H. We have through our treaties secured its independ-ence and at the same time made it prac-tically a dependency of the United States. By those treatles Cuba cannot enter into any questionable or entangling alliances with foreign powers; she cannot go into debt beyond her ability to easily pay, and her situation is such that sooner or later she must become even more closely assoclated with the United States than she is

now. It may be that she will one day ask to be annexed to the Union." "How does Cuba get along governing

"Very well so far," replied Senator Cul-

lom. "Estrada Palma, the president, is an able man and he can control the people. He is a strong friend of the United States, having lived for some time in this country I can't say what will be the status of the Island when he passes away." "How is the country prospering?" "It is growing very rapidly as far as new industries and the development of its

resources are concerned. Many Americans are investing in Cuban lands and in other properties of all sorts. Sir William Van Horne, the head of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, who got his railroad education in the United States, is now building a railroad from one end of the island to the

"What is the condition of Porto Rico?" "I think it steadily grows better," re tile spots on the globe. The Porto Rican are easily governed. We have established schools everywhere these, and I believe

Will we not have to take that island to

It seems to me that it is farther away now than it was 20 years ago. The British provinces north of us have become united since then, and a greater love for the mother country and the King has

Senator Cullom Speaks of the Nation's Power-Pays Fine

Tribute to Secretary John Hay.

sprung up." "How about the great Northwest, where so many Americans are emigrating? Will

I don't know that I like it. I don't want to see our country grow so big that it will be unwieldy, nor to overload it with races

different from ours. As to the Canadians, we could easily assimilate them, for they are Anglo-Saxons, as we are, but the races to the south are Latins, and the Latin races do not mix with ours so well. In-deed, I doubt if we would be wise to acquire those countries with the idea of their eventually becoming states of this

"What do you think of the Panama canal, Senator?"

"There is only one way to look at it. Incre is only one way to look at it, and that is as one of the most important undertakings of the century. It is now a fixed fact, and within eight years it may be completed. We shall have about 20,000 men at work there within a few

"Do you apprehend more frouble as to the Monroe Doctrine?"

"I do not, The Germans and the Eng-lish both acknowledge it, and it will be-come more firmly established as time goes

Our Trouble With Morocco.

"What do you think of the Perdicaris incident, Senator? I mean the American citizen that the Moroccan brigands recently captured and held until he was ransomed."

"I don't like it, and I do not approve of our methods of yielding to such matters. The great powers ought not to be at the mercy of 40 thieves who act as brigand chiefs in the Mohammedan re-gions of Africa and Asia. If their govern-ments cannot restrain them, if they canters. The great powers ought not to be at "Did you have anything to do with the appointment of Colonel Hay as minister to England?" "I have always had a high opinion of not protect their own citizens and their soon got in so deep that I could not get

ness for the position, saying that he could handle the foreign powers' better than any other man living, and could fill the place as well as any man in the country; McKinley was then considering Hay and would come score. It may the the time would come score. It may be that our actions as to Miss Store gave us the reputation of being easy to work, and that the stealing of Perdicaria was a repetition of it. I don't know. I am sure, however, that such actions should be prevented and that their per-petrators should be made examples for all the world to see."

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"I should like to see Morocco cleaned up," continued Senator Cullom. "That whole North African country was for years a den of pirates which preyed upon the commerce of Europe. We had a Canal?" said I. "I don't know about that," replied the chairman of the foreign relations com-mittee, "although our destiny now seems to point that way. Americans by hun-dreds are invosting in Mexico. They own minee, railroads and lands. They have property in Central America, and pow-have acquired that ten-mile rest events. Indeed, the United States was the first to bring the robbers in North Africa to time." Law Versus Politics. I have referred to g-early law pro-one

"I can't say that I have. My political a great canai through it costing hundreds of millions of dollars. All that indicates the Americanization of this continent, and of public affairs and I have been a part, greater or less, of our history for the past 40 years. I have liked the life and its struggles-the ability to do things and to be a part of things. I have been able to accomplish something for my friends, and a little, I hope, for my country. And still I have had to pay well for this, in that I am a poor man today! Had I stuck to the law I should probably be rich. The year before I came to Congress Milton Hay-and I each made \$20,000 out of our

practice; and the money came so easily that I never thought it would not always be so. When I gave up the law, however, I dropped my practice, and I have been engaged in politics from that time until now.

A Story of Abraham Lincoln.

"How did you come to enter politics, Sanator Cullom?*

"It was largely through Abraham Lin-He was my ideal hero and the friend of my boyhood. When he was elected as President I had a desire to go

into Congress, and the night before he left Springfield to be inaugurated I told him: 'Mr. President, I want to come to Washington before you leave.' Lincoln's eyes laughed as I used the words 'Mr. President.' I was then the young Speak-er of the Illinois Legislature, and he replied, emphasizing the formal mode of address: 'Mr. Speaker, I hope you will.' "It was then that I began to scheme

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Housing for the Children in a Large City The Roofs as Playgrounds # By Caroline Perkins Gilman in the Outloook. W E AMERICANS are a practical danger, in the care of the casual police remain continually, in their thousands she wants a home wherein to rest after and helplessly pushed around. When, of its tenants. While the whole block fer, or, even, as now, give each a servant the day's work, a place of quiet case, asleep a baby can lie still; when awake may be beyond our mach at around aro

people, surely. We are a pro-gressive people, liberal, broadminded, rebellious against tradition and the downward drag of old customs.

Yet there are wide areas of life where we might as well be Hindus for all the advance we make.

We have developed a breed of trotting horses which are the admiration of the world, we have bred the trophy tomato and the navel orange, and here is Mr. and white blackberries, his stoneless rant servant. prune and pitiess plum. In especial do

family affection and our general kindness of heart.

And the same roof-O, purblind parent!-will in course of years accommodate more We are so used to this, so helpless under the weight of age-old customs, that it never occurs to us that proper accommo-

than one child! dations could be made for this large and important class of citizens.

Burbank ranging easily ahead in playing rible risks and that the rich suffers drear-tricks on nature, with his "Plumcot" ily in the benumbing clutch of an igro-

prune and pitless plum. In especial do we excel in two points-in a keen, far-sighted business sense and in mechanical adaptability. Also we are noted for our

the day's work, a place of quiet ease, comfort, personal expression. In all this, as part of the family, the child shares bulator is a device to keep the child tol-

according to his powers. But the period of childhood has dominant necessities of its own. erably safe and clean in our unsafe and unclean streets. When we have the sense to provide a proper place for bables they

clude children as the governing factor. What would they build? Our imaginations refuse to work. We is undressed most of the time. ten in

a small apartment-house could begin the drag the child about. It would be in a good work-even a private house if the safe place, that is all. Neither is there owner could afford it. But private inter- any question of separating the children est and private means are no more to be trusted to make suitable homes for chil-she will, sleep by the child at night, and

This building provision need not

or the needs of our young residents.

One more thing may affright Where shall we dry our clothes?"

clude the most devoted mother, not for an

instant; it merely provides permanently

sibly the home is meant to be a place for

ex-

118:

Best

"Elegant rest-

have known Hay's father and known him as a boy. Lincoin was a great friend of Milton Hay, and he was fre-quently in our office. When Lincoin was elected President he made John Hay one of his secretaries, and he then began that diplomatic training which is so val-uable to him today." Advising the President to give Hay the mission to England. He got the appoint-man had left the State Department and Secretary Day was about to be elevates Court I again wrote Hay Hay have known Hay's father and may have Hay's diplomatic ability," replied Sen-known him as a boy. Lincoln was a great friend of Milton Hay, and he was fre-quently in our office. When Lincoln was

Union other. This will open up much coun which has heretofore been inaccessible Porto Rico and San Domingo. weeks."

plied Senator Cullom. "Porto Rico is a valuable island, although by no means so rich as Cuba. Cuba is one of the most fer-

that the island will eventually be one of our most desirable possessions." "How about Santo Domingo, Senator?

keep the people in order?" "I hope not," replied the Senator. "At

Why, then, with all this array of valuable qualities, are we content to leave three-fifths of our population without proper accommodation?

In the census average five persons are allowed to a family, two adults and three children. A growing population must have more than two children to a family, and we are growing. At the lowest computation our children constitute more than half the people of the land. Their maintenance, education and general shelter and protection is becoming every year more of a problem of civics, and good progress is being made in this line of study; but their housing is a problem in real estate, in building, a practical business proposition, which could be met on quite other lines.

The city is the place where these questions confront us, naturally, and in the city they must be answered first. Here iu New York in a population of three and a half millions we have two million. one hundred thousand children

Parents Provide No Playgrounds.

For this vast number of citizens the only provision made is civic-the parks, the schools and a few playgrounds. Their parents, of course, do not provide these accommodations for children-the period of parental supply is long past; if childran were left to the sole care of their parents only the few rich would have schools, and even they would have no gen-

eral parks or playgrounds. Our rich men's children have finer clothes, and private schools, but even they must be pushed and pulled about the pub-lic streets and public parks-their parents can provide for them only a remote nursery and small backyard.

Poor and rich alike must mainly use the street for what outdoor life they and here the poor child has some advan-tage, for he is not herded by a servant, he has freedom of body and brain, and learns much more than the poor, dull baby in the white velvet coat and leggings. But what a scandalous inadequacy

Here are these thousands and thousands of growing citizens, and here are the city fathers and the home-bound mothers equally indifferent to their needs. Among the traditions we have not rebelled against, a superstition as old as those of Brahms and Vishnu is our complacent assumption that the home is the place for children. Perhaps it was, once. Perhaps the cave-dweller arranged his excavation especially with a view to the advantage of the young. Perhaps the tepee of the Sioux or the many-celled hive of the Pueblo is planned for children-the peasant's hut, or the baron's castle, or the king's palace.

Children Excluded From Houses.

In that vast vague period of the Matriarchate, which antedates all history, there may have been homes made for childrenbut there are not now. On the contrarythe glaring and horrifying contrary-we build houses to exclude children; we do not want them in the home! Go about with a family of five children and see the atti-tude of householders toward them. Lydia Kingsmill Commander has shown as in The Independent this phase of the question with amusing conclusiveness.

Our houses are built and planned en-tirely and exclusively for adults, and in the more expensive ones children are frankly objected to-often prohibited. Of course, we continue to have children.

and they do live somewhere; so they must needs be huddles about in the accommodation for "grown ups," and turned into the street, with all its dirt and

The Roof Solves the Problem. hoolchildren. There is another place, even in the city;

What Can Be Accomplished. an unobstructed area, miles and miles of it, with the best air possible in the c'rumstances, and that is?--the roof.

"Roof-roof-but that is where you hang clothes-that is no place for children!" No, it is not, at present. But it could be, it should be, it will be when we see the right and reason of it.

Take it from the private point of view: Here is a city lot and house. The lot is 100x15 feet, the house 25x75 feet, the yard 25x25 feet, and the sidewalk 25x10 feet. Now the sidewalk and yard together give the child but 875 square feet, whereas the roof would give him 1875 feet. In the street is dirt, noise and danger. In the yard is less light, less air and a sense of mprisonment. On the roof is the best air imprisonment. On the root is the test at a say, 100 families: 200 adults, 300 children. on ladders, but they passionately enjoy all the games possible in the comparative quiet and security. But the This is not a passing incident, but a consuch physical exercises as they are capable of view is not the one from tinual fact. That number of children are ble of pulling upon soft, large ropes with incident swinsing elliphe sign, too; but mainly, large playgrounds

eeds of children as a class-except as

There we have, indeed, accomplished something. As soon as we consider them as a class-as a permanent class-we do make shift to meet their needs.

Now children at home are just as num erous and just as permanent as children at school. Why should we not give as much care to providing homes for them as we do to provide schools for them? Now to really stretch our minds to the nsideration of home accommodations for children. Let us take a city block in

New York as a basis-nothing worse will present itself. If we can solve the problem in New York we can solve it anywhere. This block represents an area of 160,-000 square feet. In this block there are, say, 100 families; 200 adults, 300 chlidren.

private point of view is not the one from which to regard the child. One's own poor solitary private child or two, soon growing up to the longed-for age when they can have circumstances to fit them, can never command the attention and re-spect which we must give to the bulk of our citizens-a steady, permanent class. Your child grows up and becomes an adult and forgets his infant limitations: but children-the children of the city-

Air, Sunlight and Qulet.

block is thus arranged we shall have an outdoor space of two-thirds the whole area-quite a park. One side could be for

the infants, three for the older ones, who require more space. For the babies the quiet sleeping rooms, bathing rooms not only for lava-tory purposes, but with wide, shallow pools, where the delighted fatlings could play in the water for blessed hours when weather was not suitable outside. baby gymnasia and general nursery ac-commodations. Above, with insurmount-

able high railings, there could be sun-gardens, sandgardens, flower-gardens, gardens, sandgardens, flower-gardens, too, of sorts, and, again, gymnasia in the open air. Bables cannot, it is true, swing vi clubs and dumbbells, or do elaborate acts to

tinual fact. That number of children are ble of-pulling upon soft, large ropes with-the permanent residents of that block. In easy reach, incipient swinging, climb-sium, too; but, mainly, large playgrounds,

stead of expecting a child to be "good" For air, sunlight and quiet the roof and the floor under it are the natural place for the little ones. When a whole use to describe the natural interaction between a child and a home

Will Not Make Mischlef.

When children have homes really planned for them they will do no mischief -there will be so many natural things to do.

The elements are a delight alwaysearth, air, fire and water-and with experiment and unconscious instruction they could play and learn from year to year, having a jolly good time every day.

Simply playing in water is occupation and education in itself under right supervision. A shallow swimming pool, chutes slide down splashingly, sats to 8011

on ladders, but they passionately enjoy all the games possible in this delightful

edged rights and privileges, he would easfly learn to respect those of others-a somewhat difficult lesson now to a healthy, vigorous child who grows up on sufferance in an adult home and on the street

In the matter of expense there is no

ce of his on

ship the home is meant to be a place for children as much as a laundry. When we do make it a place for children we may be forced to take dirty work outside. So let us look forward to the advertisements of serious obstacle. The rich could save enough off their armies of futile nursemaids to pay for first-class care in the roof playgrounds. The poor would have less elaborate prothe far-seeing landlord: vision, and could save what was needed on doctors' and undertakers' bills and the dence for families with children. Best roof accommodations in city. Absolutely taxes which support our prisons and no smoke. Double railings. Outer and inner promenade. Ample provision for swimming. Gymnasia for one year up."

children will not trouble the poor, who now flock thickly in the street, and need not trouble the rich, who can keep their in New York-permanent residents-will

little ones in solltary confinement in in-dividual pens on their roofs if they pre- A home. Apply to the Child." m? "Wanted:

Purses and Bags for Fall Suits

O ME of the necessities of the up-to- change. The jewelers are showing these date girl is her wristbag with a natlittle purse to match. Whether studded with precious gems.

she is riding on the car to fulfill the duties of her \$7-a-week position, or whether bacterned after the Louis styles. Queer beaded conceits are shown in some of the shops, but a short life is in store for them. They are a trifle too gay for the average girl. An opera bag of black velvet, richly she is lounging in a vietoria on her way to a 5 o'clock tea, she has her wristbag. And in these days of pocketless frocks, what could she do without it?

The autumn styles in handbags give faint promise of the return of the chatelaine, although there is no decided movement in that direction so early in the eason. A tendency to flatness is the most marked feature of the modish purses and bags, introduced first in the flatiron bag and purse. The former has two handles, which are like the adjustable handle, of a flatiron and hold the bag together at the top. The envelope bag is a large leather envelope with little envelope purses tucked inside.

Replacing the gaudy scarlets, greens purples and royal blues of the Summer are bags in the more subdued tints and in dull black, rather than in conspicuous patent leather. A new and effective fad in wristbags is to have them made to match the color of the vest worn with the all-fashionable Directoire coat. In

putty-colorest suede, in soft kids and leathers. In chemois color, and in an odd shade of old rose, there is a bewildering array of self-sewn bags and purses. Very little mounting is shown on the tailor made hag, so that the severe effect may be carried out throughout.

An onion-colored walrus leather bag, mounted in Roman gold in an orchid of design, is one of the novelties. Down in the lower corner the face of the tinlest watch peeps out. The face measures half an inch. but it tells the time of day.

"Portable toilet tables" is the name given to some of the modish bags by ir-reverent men. These are exaggerated in size, and inside, each tucked into indi-vidual pockets, are found a vanity bag with powder and a minutely fashioned puff, a tiny metal case with a cake of rouge, a slender eyebrow pencil, a mirror and a cutglass vinaigrette, to say noth ing of a pocket for the handkerchief, an-

other for a card case, and still another for a purse. Many of these elaborately-fitted bags are of alligator skin.

bags are of alligator sain. Contrasting with the large bag is the pretty little jeweled purse some girls carry on their middle finger. It is of gold When all her robes are on: When all her robes are on: or sliver, dependent from a chain on a But Beauty's self she is gold ring, and is only large, enough for When all her robes are gone.

constant friction in walking. Gold-beaded bags are expensive, but are liked with ressy frocks. A lining of chamois or white silk is sewed inside the metal. The Little Waves of Breffny.

Old-fashioned embroidered bags on

heavy silk and poplins are candidates for

favor, to be carried with the garments

embroldered in gold pailettes, is pretty and is used much like the handbag. It

is the evening edition of the wristbag.

and into it are transferred the bejeweled

this Winter with velvet street gowns in the same tone, although they wear off the

pretty soft pile of the fabric with the

Gunmetal chatelaine bags will be worn

vanity box and mirror.

Eva Gore-Booth. grand road from the mountain goes shin-

ing to the sea,

And there is traffic in it, and many a horse and cart. But the little roads of Cloonagh are dearer far to me.

And the little roads of Cloonagh go rambling through my heart,

great storm from the ocean goes shouting o'er the hill,

And there is glory in it and terror on the wind.

But the haunted air of twilight is very strange and still. And the little winds of twilight are dearer to

my mind.

The great waves of the Atlantic sweep storming on their way,

Shining green and silver with the hidden herring shoal, But the Little Waves of Breffny have drenched

my heart in spray. And the Little Waves of Breffny go stum-

bling through my soul.

My Love's Attire.

Anon My love in her attire doth show her wit, It doth so well become her. For every season she hath dressings fit,

For Winter, Spring and Summer,

THE CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND ON THE ROOF OF THE IDEAL CITY HOME.