Melba and Her Jewels in Grand Opera

PRIMA DONNA IS GIVEN AN OVATION WHEN SHE APPEARS WEARING PART OF HER $500,000 DISPLAY OF DIAMONDS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—(Special Correspondence.)—Probably the most important event of the week was the reappearance of Mme. Melba on the grand opera stage in Manhattan. It need hardly be told that there was a large and brilliant audience at the Manhattan on Wednesday night to witness the return of this great opera singer, who has been absent from the stage for almost six years. Her singing on Wednesday evening proved her still in full possession of her voice at its very best—luscious in quality, and pure in intonation. She is rather heavier than she was, and, indeed, much heavier than she should be to portray Violetta in Traviata, which is none other than the pallid and consumptive Camille herself. However, it is from the side of the singer that Melba captivates her audiences, and in consequence everything else is forgotten. She had a magnificent foil in Renaud, who played the part of Giorgio Germont, the father of Alfredo, which role was played by Bassi, who certainly did not contribute very much to a part which at best is superficial. Gilbert was also a welcome member of that cast, although there is not much importance in the part of Dr. Grenville. Melba also insisted upon dressing the characters in the garb of 1848, the time in which the novel was written, and it was very effective. In addition to being noted for her voice, Melba is known to own jewels to the extent of over $500,000, a large part of which she wore on Wednesday evening, which fact has called attention to the remarkable display of diamonds seen nightly in the opera houses, especially in the Metropolitan, where the old box holders include such people as the Belmonts, the Bradley-Martins, the Goulds, Astors, Vanderbilts, Sloanes. Of these, it is said that the gem collection of Mrs. John W. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay rival anything in the world and are valued at $1,000,000. This, however, includes Mrs. Clarence Mackay's saphire, valued at $150,000, which is said to be the finest in the world. Perhaps an article upon the musical topics is hardly the place wherein to describe the jewels of New York's society women, but in truth, one glance at the boxes in the Metropolitan Opera House would prove that a detailed story of the operatic season could hardly be told without a reference to them. Imagine Mrs. Bradley-Martin in her diamond breast plate, which covers the front of a low-cut gown, literally clothing her in diamonds, to say nothing of ropes and tiaras. Mrs. George Vanderbilt's necklace, seen nightly in her box at the opera, is said to be the finest in America. It is a loop of 171 diamonds, many of which are very large. It is valued at $100,000. Mrs. William Astor is distinguished for seven superb stones which she wears on a black velvet band around her throat. These seven stones are valued at $75,000. The most noted jewels in New York, however, are Mrs. Mackay's emeralds, which are held to be the finest in the world. She has also a set of corals consisting of a crown, a brooch and a bracelet which in beauty are the most serious rivals that her own diamonds acknowledge.

EMMA EAMES, WHO APPEARED AT THE METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE AS "FLORIA TOSCA."

Walter Damrosch, Who Laments the Fact That Musical Education of American Men Is Neglected.

On the same night that Melba attracted an enormous audience to the Manhattan Opera House, Mme. Eames appeared for the first time this season at the Metropolitan. Again she brought to bear her extreme beauty and her exquisite voice in the role of Floria Tosca in Puccini's masterpiece. Dramatically Eames has improved very much and she seems to have warmed up remarkably. Whether it was the influence of Caruso's consummate art in the part of Mario and Scotti as Scarpia or that she has warmed naturally to the part it would not be possible to say, but as Eames sang on Wednesday night at the Metropolitan, she has never been heard before. In "Tosca" Puccini is still at his highest degree of musical art, and while a greater familiarity with "Mme. Butterfly" would no doubt reveal many hidden beauties, the power and the haunting melodies of Tosca have not yet been equaled. We will also hear the same composers "Manon Lescaut" as also "Mme. Butterfly" at the Metropolitan.

Great disappointment is experienced by those who expected to hear the great Belgian violinist, Cesar Thomson. News is received in New York that owing to a broken arm his tour for the present is indefinitely postponed. Thomson was to have made his debut with Walter Damrosch and the New York Symphony Orchestra upon the return of that organization from its out of town tour. The New York Symphony Orchestra is now visiting the large Eastern cities, and it need not be indicated that to carry an organization of this importance as far as Chicago is no small matter. Mr. Damrosch has accomplished immeasurable things with this orchestra and he has every right to the great enthusiasm and appreciation with which he meets everywhere. This noted conductor consented to talk to the writer upon music in this country and how the conditions could be improved. Said Mr. Damrosch:

"I shall not deal with music among the masses nor yet among those who can buy a musicale for which they must pay $2000 or $3000. The music must come from the people between the very poor and the very rich. It is from there that it comes in all countries. The reason it has less chance in America than elsewhere is because there is no provision made either in the home or in the schools for musical education of the boys. This would not only mean a strengthening of the musical situation, but also of the home, because as the matter now stands the entertainments are absolutely divided. The husbands and sons taking no interest whatever in the entertainments of the mothers and daughters, if these entertainments happen to be musical. The home question is very serious, especially in the larger cities, where nobody has to plan for entertainment. People have only to decide to which concert or to which theater they care to go, by which they enjoy, only passively. As a matter of fact the enjoyment of music and the culture and benefit to be accrued therefrom come about from active enjoyment of the art, and in this particular we will find that the women of this country are entirely responsible for all that is good in music. Through their efforts it is stimulated; through them our organizations are supported and our artists are encouraged, but where they might do the greatest and the most needed work they stop short. This is in educating the boys in music as well as the girls. Many mothers freely express objections to the study of music for their sons in the fear that music would become their life work. Now, it is not for me or for anyone to say whether they are right or wrong, but it is certain that if a manly man find himself so in love with music as an art or as you say, a profession, that he feels himself called to it, he ought to follow it because it is only in this way that we get the real thing. You will never believe that we get it from the effeminate, puny person who follows music for a living because he is fitted for nothing else."

When men appreciate music as men should, it is because they bring into it an intellectual element, and they do not hold it as purely emotional, and it is for this reason that the country needs the influence of its men in music to give it the solidity instead of the emotional quality only, which comes from the weaker men who are carried into its vortex because it appeals to their senses, but not to their intellect. We will find that in the schools and colleges more attention is being paid to music than formerly, but this is only in the women's schools, not indeed in the preparatory schools for boys. This is a great pity because the study of music brings along such a degree of refinement and indeed such counteraction against the commercial and the worldly tendencies of the day that the necessity of it is more keen here and now than in any other country today, and the boys should have the same chance for culture and for enjoyment which music offers as the girls have. The interests of men and women will then be closer and the home will become more what the word itself signifies."

Not only was Willie Collier "Caught in the Rain," but everyone who attended the performance met with the same experince. It may be for this reason that his audience was so thoroughly in sympathy with the play, but Mr. Collier succeeds in winning the sympathy of his audiences, at least he has so far, and this is not the exception. To go further in the success of the play, it must also be understood that he has written this in collaboration with Grant Stewart. From beginning to end the play is funny, and while the plot is more than simple, it is easy to see that it offers every inducement for elaboration. The farce is in four acts, and the plot deals with the story of a young man naturally shy and retiring by nature, who gets over it before the end of the play. It is hardly surprising that when he is caught in a terrific rain storm and sheltered under an awning with the same Muriel Mason from whom he has run away, that he should get her confused with a certain Nellie Gardiner whom he has also known slightly. As it is an accepted fact that love's darts come quickly and at least opportune and expected moments, it is not strange that just as he hands her into a passing cab he finds himself desperately interested, if not deeply in love. After he has fallen in love he has, of course, no use for any other woman, and although urged strongly to marry in order to save Mr. Mason, an old friend, from ruin, no matter how the thing is presented he cannot forget the episode of the rain storm, and he refuses to marry the daughter who, in turn, had bestowed considerable thought upon him after the same episode and now furiously resents, not only the slight, but also the fact that there is a "beloved one." The scene is laid in Denver, and perhaps Mr. Collier and his collaborator have not sufficiently realized that even that fact will not make everything in the play plausible as to drawing-room occurrences and indeed social customs. But to draw a good all-round laugh, the material is well put together. The company is naturally efficient, including, as it does, Mr. Collier and Nanette Comstock. The cast is as follows:

Dick Crawford	William Collier
James Maxwell	George Nash
Mr. Mason	John Saville
Bob Livingston	Wallace Eddinger
Bryce Forrester	Grant Stewart
George Thompson	Joseph Kaufman
David Bertram	Alan Allen
Adam Longwaite	Thomas Beauregard
Jake	Thomas Martin
George Washington White	Charles Poore
Mr. Spriggs	Duncan Harris
Footman	John Adam
Policeman	Thomas Lennon
Muriel Mason	Nanette Comstock
Violet Mason	Jane Laurel
Mrs. Merriden	Helen C. Garrick
Nellie Gardiner	Louise Drew

The play is on at the Garrick.

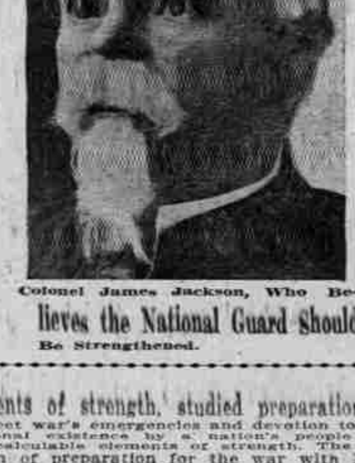
EMILIE FRANCES BAUER.

The National Guard as a National Reserve

PRESENT STRENGTH OF 115,000 MEN IS NOT SUFFICIENT FOR DEFENSE OF COUNTRY, SAYS COLONEL JAMES JACKSON.

THAT the National Guard is not sufficient for the defense of the country is the opinion of Colonel James Jackson, U. S. A., who read the following paper on "The National Guard as a National Reserve," at the recent meeting of the National Guard Association:

It would seem that every thoughtful American who is at all familiar with history and the political condition of the world must be impressed with the dangerous weakness of this country, should any untoward circumstance precipitate it into a conflict with one of the world's great military powers. It is exceedingly unfortunate that so many of our good and influential people decry any preparation for war, and, in spite of the lessons from history, assert that we have only to behave ourselves and treat other people with justice and courtesy, and there will be no wars. They forget, that we "behaved ourselves" with modesty and even treated other nations with cringing forbearance, previous to the war of 1812, which was forced upon us by the aggressions of a nation seeking to cripple our growing commerce and prevent our ships from competing with their merchant marine, upon the high seas. They forget, that had we prepared for war in the six years preceding 1812, we might now own this continent from the North Pole to Mexico, solving for us many difficult problems past, present and future. They forget, that we "behaved ourselves" and treated the Spanish government with exemplary courtesy previous to the Spanish-American war, but that in spite of this an American warship, with all its crew, was blown up in the harbor of a then friendly power. They forget, that the prejudices of race, the ambitions of rulers and peoples, the competitions of commerce and trade, the struggle for existence, all hold within themselves portentous possibilities of international conflict, which neither good behavior, courteous treatment nor The Hague tribunal can peaceably dispose of. Nothing in human conduct could have averted the war between Russia and Japan. Russia had entered upon an ambitious career of absorption and domination in Asia, which threatened the self-respecting existence of Japan. The Japanese, had either to cringingly submit to national extinction or fight for life and national existence. They had "behaved themselves." They had treated Russia with distinguished courtesy and begged and pleaded with its government for justice, but it did not operate in the least to modify their fate, and they were forced to the last resort, the arbitrament of the sword, although the Czar of Russia headed the peace propagandists of the world. The fact is that the causes of wars lie deeper than good behavior and international courtesy. "Man proposes but God disposes," and many conflicts which may have seemed to human minds avoidable were but the working out of great evolutionary processes beyond human ken or control. These processes are constantly in operation and will be so as long as the earth revolves around the sun. Humanity cannot escape from their workings and will to all eternity be more or less their victims. The lesson that comes down to us from all the ages is the survival of the strongest, the best fitted to answer Nature's purposes. Physical strength and great numbers are only some of the elements of strength, studied preparation to meet war's emergencies and devotion to national existence by a nation's people are incalculable elements of strength. The lesson of preparation for the war with Russia, taught us by Japan, should not be lost upon us. The world smiled when this little island-nation prepared to attack the "Giant of the North," whose empire stretched across two continents, but the little nation had acquired elements of strength that the world wot not of. Ten years of quiet, persistent, devoted work by government and people, all sources of information exhausted, no occupation too lowly to be assumed, no sacrifices too great to be endured by her sons, so Nippon might be strengthened to come out victorious in the impending conflict. History tells us of no people who realized and utilized the power there is in thorough preparation for war, as did the Japanese. It is a record that we Americans would do well to study carefully and to impress its lessons upon our law-givers, if we would save ourselves in the future from defeat and mortification.



Colonel James Jackson, Who Believes the National Guard Should Be Strengthened.

Great Luck in Foreign Wars.

We have had great luck heretofore in all our foreign wars, but the law of the "maturity of chances" is now against us and we can't afford longer to gamble with our destiny. It is wise statesmanship and intelligent patriotism to get the chances as much as possible on our side, and the only way to do it is to have a large and effective Navy and an Army sufficient to adequately defend our enormous coast line and successfully meet an invading army in the field, should war with some great military power be suddenly thrust upon us, and that is the way in which the wars of the future will come. We have not only to defend the United States but our trans-oceanic possessions, and if we are too penurious to do the latter, we had better surrender "the white man's burden" to some fitter people, get rid of these possessions and retire within our shell, like a snail does when danger threatens. Owing to the peace sentiment and the sympathetic action of American Congresses it is highly improbable that we will ever have as much of a regular Army as is necessary for the ordinary work of an army in this country and our distant possessions. The standing army should not in the future be less than 100,000 men. We have constant and imperious need for every man of this number right now, leaving out the question of National safety. That a great country like ours, rolling in wealth and with a boundless future before it can't support an army and navy of sufficient strength to reasonably insure its existence is unthinkable. The total numerical strength of the regular Army, at present, would not man the coast fortifications built and projected for the defense of our extended coast line, and yet there is hesitation, and a threatened refusal, to provide sufficient men for this purpose. Possibly these sea-coast fortifications can be made automatic, so their armament will operate of its own accord when an enemy approaches. It will take 60,000 men to properly man our coast fortifications any time in the next ten years. The President can increase the regular Army, if deemed necessary, to 100,000 men, that will give 40,000 men for a mobile army, half of whom would be across the sea, leaving 20,000 men, cavalry, infantry, field artillery, signal, hospital and staff corps to defend the interests, the property and National existence of 80,000,000 of people. You can figure out just how much defense the Nation would get if pitted against a military power with half a million of trained soldiers to draw upon and judge how much chance of success it would have in such a conflict. What is the remedy for this state of affairs? The only possible remedy in my opinion, is to create a large millitary reserve, trained, armed and equipped, amongst the people. How are we to get it? A number of ways have been suggested by millitary writers, none of which seem to me to be practicable, because, without absolutely creating an army and paying it, you cannot hold men together or depend upon them when an emergency arises.

The National Guard of the United States, in my opinion, offers the only possible solution to the problem. It is organized, armed, equipped and measurably instructed and disciplined, its organization, administration and armament are practically the same as that of the regular establishment and it is constantly becoming better assimilated to the regular force. Under existing law, it can be called into service by the President for nine months, which will perhaps afford time to organize, equip and train a volunteer army upon which, in the end the Nation must rely for its salvation. Time will be needed to create and instruct this voluntere army, and it it would be the height of folly to pit green soldiers under green officers against scientifically trained armies of this age of the world, that would inevitably spell defeat and disaster. We must have time to lick a volunteer army into shape to fight, in justice to the men who compose it and the safety of the Government for which they risk their lives, and, if war came, it would take about all there would be left of the mobile regular Army to do this much-needed work.

National Guard Inadequate.

The National Guard in the United States, numbers at the present time, about 115,000 men, possibly 80,000 to 100,000 men would answer a call to arms. This is not sufficient for the defense of the country where the regular force is practically a cipher in the calculation so far as its numbers are concerned, but if Congress will afford the necessary assistance, the National Guard can be doubled in numbers and possibly increased to 250,000 men, which is the least "figure of safety" that should be considered for a reserve army in a country so large and populous as the United States of America. This reserve army should, of course, consist of infantry, cavalry, light batteries and sea-coast artillery with the proper staff and supply corps. The coast artillery companies to predominate in the coast states and especially in the vicinity of coast fortifications, where they can each year receive some training in handling the sea coast armament. When organized, the troops of this National reserve, located in each military department, should be under supervision of the department commander for instruction and inspection, his reports keeping the War Department informed as to its strength and efficiency. My experience with state troops convinces me that it would not be at all a difficult matter to increase the strength of the National Guard to 250,000 men if Congress would assist with the necessary legislation and a moderate appropriation. I know that in this state an allotment to each new company, for current expenses, of the amount allowed by the state to companies already in existence, would double the number of companies in six months and I believe this to be the case in every Western State and it probably is the case in every state in the Union. If about $600 annually, for current expenses, could be allotted to each company, organized under the statute of 1903—known as the "Dick bill"—in each state, the military forces in the states could be more than doubled, the state providing for all other expenses. The details necessary for the successful organization of this National Guard Reserve, could readily be worked up by the National Guard associations in conference with the Secretary of War and the committees of Congress. The men would serve without pay, as they do now, if their expenses were paid. There is yet patriotism enough amongst the people to help the Government make their country secure against attack and humiliation if they are not called upon to do it and pay for it besides, as was the case under the statute of 1792, which was but recently repealed.

Need Reserve Force.

We need a trained and equipped reserve force and we need it badly, but it can come only through the increase of voluntary organizations having already a "local habitation and a name" to build upon. The National Guard of the United States, affords an available and practicable base upon which to construct an adjunct and reliable National reserve army at as small a cost as so important an adjunct to the National safety can be obtained. Let us not deceive ourselves, wars may be lessened in frequency and mitigated in severity, but will never entirely cease in this world of ours. The struggle for existence becomes more crucial in each decade, and will, in time, force upon us the necessity of defending our trade and commerce from the encroachments of other people. Trade is to a people what the circulation of blood is to the individual; if it ceases, death ensues. To fight for your trade therefore is simply to fight for your National life. The so-called "yellow peril" is not an immediate danger, but in ten years it may be a very imminent one. If China develops into a great military power—as now seems probable—in the not distant future, I believe she will notify all Europeans who camped upon her territory in her years of military weakness, to vacate the soil, and she will undoubtedly resent the exclusion of her people from other lands. A study of the political world ought to convince every unbiased student that there is much greater prospect in the future for sanguinary wars than for continued peace. The prospect is tolerably peaceful just now, but it may be the calm which precedes the storm.

"The sleek sea, gorged and sated, basking lies,
The cruel creature fawns and blinks and purrs,
And almost we forget what pangs are hers,
And trust for once, her emerald-golden eyes,
Tho' haply on the morrow she shall rise,
And summon her infernal ministers,
And charge her everlasting barriers,
With wild, white fingers snatching at the skies—
So between Peace and War, man's life is cast,
Yet hath he dreamed of perfect peace at last,
Shepherding all the nations e'en as sheep,
The inconstant moody ocean shall as soon
At the cold dictates of the bloodless Moon,
Swear an eternity of halcyon sleep."

In Time of Peace.

It is particularly the purpose of the National Guard Association to keep up with the advanced thought of the age in military matters and to stimulate the patriotism of the people to require such legislation as will give us at least an even show with other people in the race for National existence and prosperity. Our people absorbed in trade and commerce, and its daily routine, seldom take time to weigh carefully the tendencies of the age or the possibilities of the future, and forget, while the sun of prosperity shines, that there will inevitably come days of clouds and darkness. The United States has gone into every one of its wars heretofore totally unprepared for the conflict, and the waste of life and treasure, due to this lack of preparation, was appalling. It is about time the patriotic people of the country took this matter up and demanded of their lawgivers better security against the future and that intelligent and efficient preparation for war which is the surest guarantee of peace. Every great military power in the world has a complete and detailed record of our military strength and weakness. They know all the available points of attack and have formulated plans for the invasion of the country, which are stored away awaiting the favorable moment, or combination of circumstances, to carry them into effect. They may never use them, but if necessity arises, they are ready to jump upon us with all their available strength and with the least possible delay. They are not deceived about us, they know just what it will be safe to do and what to avoid and every year adds to their accumulation of such information. They have sized up the regular Army and its commanders, the National Guard and its officers, the volunteer system of obtaining troops and its delays, the strength of the peace-at-any-price party, the value of our patriotism, the heterogenousness of our population and the peculiarities of our lawgivers. What the best human intellect can do with the use of this material has been done to secure the complete success of their plans, and it behooves us to prepare some information for them that will render all hostile plans nugatory to put the Nation in such shape for defense as will make any one or any combination of these nations think twice before proceeding to attack us.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

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Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and diarrhoea.

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Contagious Blood Poison has brought more suffering, misery and humiliation into the world than all other diseases combined; there is hardly any limit to its powers for evil. It is the blackest and vilest of all disorders, wrecking the lives of those unfortunate enough to contract it and often being transmitted to innocent offspring, a blighting legacy of suffering and shame. So highly contagious is the trouble that innocent persons may contract it by using the same table ware, toilet articles or clothing of one in whose blood the treacherous virus has taken root. Not only is it a powerful poison but a very deceptive one. Only those who have learned by bitter experience know by the little sore or ulcer, which usually makes its appearance first, of the suffering which is to follow. It comes in the form of ulcerated mouth and throat, unsightly copper colored spots, swollen glands in the groin, falling hair, offensive sores and ulcers on the body, and in severe cases the finger nails drop off, the bones become diseased, the nervous system is shattered and the sufferer becomes an object of pity to his fellow man. Especially is the treacherous nature of Contagious Blood Poison, shown when the infected person endeavors to combat the poison with mercury and potash. These minerals will drive away all outward symptoms of the troubles for a while, and the victim is deceived into the belief that he is cured. When, however, the treatment is left off he finds that the poison has only been driven deeper into the blood and the disease reappears, and usually in worse form because these strong minerals have not only failed to remove the virus from the blood but have weakened the entire system because of their destructive action. S. S. S. is the only real and certain cure for Contagious Blood Poison. It is made of a combination of healing blood-purifying roots, herbs and barks, the best in Nature's great laboratory of forest and field. We offer a reward of $1,000 for proof that S. S. S. contains a particle of mineral in any form. S. S. S. goes down to the very bottom of the trouble and by cleansing the blood of every particle of the virus and adding rich, healthful qualities to this vital fluid, forever cures this powerful disorder. So thoroughly does S. S. S. cleanse the circulation that no signs of the disease are ever seen again, and offspring is protected.

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Write for our special book on Contagious Blood Poison, which fully explains the different stages of the trouble, and outlines a complete home treatment for all sufferers of this trouble. No charge is made for this book, and if you wish special medical advice about case or any of its symptoms, our physicians will be glad to furnish that, too, without harge.

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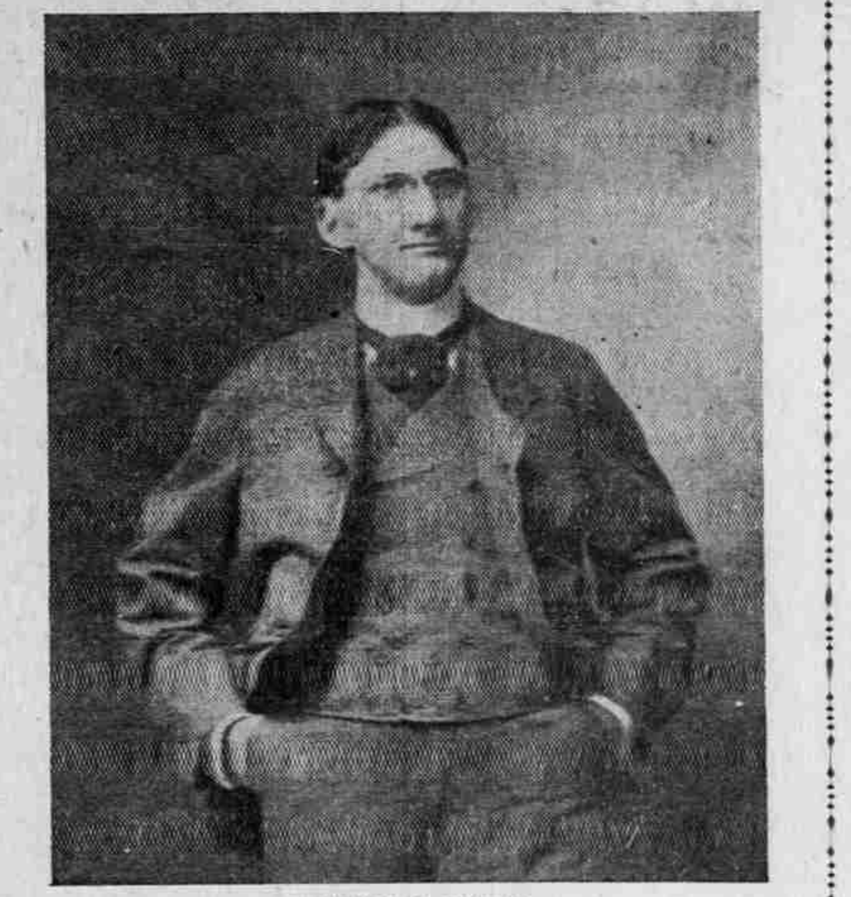
FOUGHT HIS WAY UP FROM THE RANKS



FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

OF Frederic J. Haskin, who has been engaged to write a series of daily letters on "The Magic of America," it may be said that from the humblest environment and through years of struggle as an orphan he forced his way to the foremost rank of American newspaper correspondents.

He has uncommon energy, measures facts at their full value, writes clearly, works hard incessantly, enjoys the fullest confidence of the big men of the country, and is endowed with the rare instinct of knowing just what the great big reading public wants.

In the last eight or nine years he has been all over the world. He has taken all the chances that soldiers of fortune must take. He has tramped with the miners of the Klondike, has been through revolutions in Central America, has crossed the Andes on muleback, has been in riots in Russia, has seen the horrors of all sorts of epidemics, and has been exposed to all kinds of dangers. He has been in all of the European countries, as well as India, China, Japan, the Philippines, Cuba, Canada, in fact, anywhere and everywhere where things have been happening that people wanted to hear about.

A prominent diplomatist in Washington tells an interesting story of the indomitable will and perseverance of Mr. Haskin. During a sensational currency stress in Mexico, a few years ago, the young Missourian was sent down there hastily by a number of editors to get at the inside facts of the monetary situation. He determined to see President Diaz and talk the matter over with him, and accordingly went to the American Ambassador and presented his credentials, with the request that the Ambassador make the arrangements for the interview. "Nothing doing," said that dignitary, although the language he used was more diplomatic than that. "It is absolutely impossible for you to secure an audience with the President, and I advise you to give it up and seek some other way of getting your information." Haskin said he would not give it up; that he was going there, or know the reason why.

This was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and that evening a magnificent ball was given under the auspices of some of the leading members of the American colony. President Diaz was to be the guest of honor. Approaching his host, the Ambassador from the United States, President Diaz said, apologetically: "I beg you to excuse me, Mr. Ambassador, for my dilatoriness, but I was so absorbed in an interview with a most interesting young newspaper man from your country, a Mr. Haskin, that I did not realize it was so late." Needless to say the Ambassador had an improved opinion of Haskin after that.

His viewpoint is always broad and sane. He believes in the American Republic and its people. While he does not hesitate to expose or condemn abuses wherever they are found in our life, he is not one of those who, having found something wrong, infers that there is nothing right and that the whole Nation is on the way to the demnition bow-wows. Every American will find genuine pleasure and profit in reading his letters, which will be a feature in The Daily Oregonian as well as the Sunday issue.

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