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Magazine Section.—Tillamook, Oregon, February 15, 1906.

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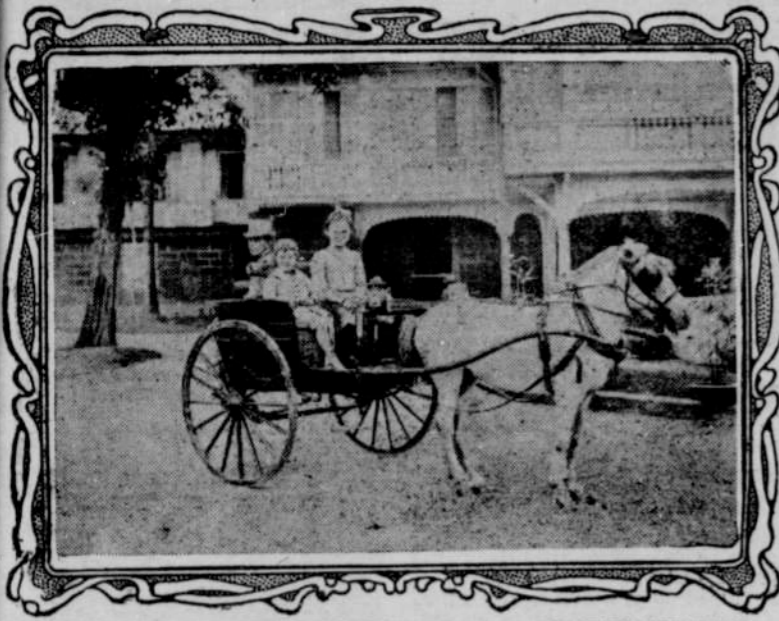
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CHILDREN OF OFFICIALS.

THEY FORM ATTRACTIVE GROUP OF JUVENILE SOCIETY AT NATION'S CAPITAL.

Bons of Many Public Men Earn Good Salaries and Acquire Prominence by Acting as Private and Confidential Secretaries.

There is much truth in the oft-repeated observation that the real rulers at Washington are the children who constitute the sunlight in the homes of many of the nation's highest officials and of the foreign diplomats resident in the United States as Uncle Sam's alien guests. Moreover, there has probably never been a time when the



SECRETARY TAFT'S CHILDREN IN THEIR PONY CART AT WASHINGTON.

ever-changing coterie of households which go to make up the official circle at the American capital has included so many junior members as at present. At the head of the list, of course, stand the young people of the White House household. Of the half dozen young folks of the Roosevelt clan, Theodore, Jr., who is attending Harvard, and Kermit, the second son, who is away at school, now spend comparatively little time at the White House save at holiday seasons; but Miss Alice, the flaxen-haired Miss Ethel and the younger boys, Archibald and Quentin, are much in evidence at the Presidential mansion, and one and all go in for riding, driving and the other strenuous athletic pursuits in which their parents take such delight. Vice-President and Mrs. Fairbanks have a family of sons and daughters which, though widely scattered most of the time, is reunited several times each season in Washington.

During many administrations the President's official family has been made up of men well advanced in years, whose households included few young people, but in this respect the present Cabinet is an exception, for in a majority of the Cabinet homes young America is well represented. Secretary of State Root has two manly sons and a daughter, Miss Edith, who is a chum of Miss Alice Roosevelt. Secretary of War Taft has two lively children—a daughter, who is a playmate of Ethel Roosevelt, and a son yet younger, who has the reputation of being a phenomenally bright lad—a prestige



GRANDSON OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD, perhaps due to the fact that when his father was Governor of the Philippines this little chap picked up a knowledge of four different languages. Postmaster-General Cortelyou has four handsome children. The two youngest are girls with beautiful dark eyes, while the eldest are boys and boon companions of the two sons of the Commissioner of Corporations Garfield, a son of the martyr President and one of the closest personal friends of President Roosevelt. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has several children, but his daughter, Miss Flora, who was so prominent in the younger social circles in Washington during the McKinley administration, has spent the past few years in Paris. The American colony at the French capital also includes the Misses Shaw, daughters of the Secretary of the Treasury, but the son, Earl Shaw, remains in this country. The sons of many of the nation's officials are enabled to earn handsome salaries from Uncle Sam by acting as

private secretaries to their fathers. A son of Vice-President Fairbanks is associated in this capacity with the presiding officer of the United States Senate, while Jasper Wilson, son of the Secretary of Agriculture, has served his father in such a capacity for years past. Likewise, Senator Foraker and many members of both houses of Congress have installed their sons as their confidential assistants.

ADVISES LIMIT OF HUGS.

Woman Speaker Tells Girls How to Keep Best Man.

"If a man is obliged to stop in the midst of an ecstasy he is likely to come back again. Whereas, if he is sated he is likely to hug another girl the next

night. Therefore, I say if you would keep your best man limit your hugs." This is an unqualified commendation given by Mrs. S. M. Cory, of the Society for Political Study of Dr. T. S. Hanrahan's rules for courtship. The doctor, rector of the Sacred Heart church of West Fitchburg, Mass., outlined his ideas of the curtailment of tenderness in a sermon to young women.

"Lights in the parlor," he said, "should not be turned down too low. Don't be stingy with the gas. The final hug should be at 10 o'clock sharp. Young men should not stay later than this hour."

"I thoroughly agree," declared Mrs. Cory, "with the 10 o'clock theory on stay-at-home nights. I am a firm believer in no chaperons, and I think the young man should take his girl out and entertain her during the period of courtship if anything in that line is to be expected of him as a husband. If he is content to sit about the house all the time it is a bad sign."

"The matter of turning the lights low is largely dependent on how pretty the girl is. If she answers the description of certainly plain, I should suggest that a little softening of the illumination might be a good thing."

"A mother and a father cannot too thoroughly investigate the character of the man their daughter is to marry. And right here I should like to explode the theory that a good son makes a good husband. I think, on the contrary, the good son is so wrapped up in the virtues of 'mother' that it frequently blinds him to those of his wife."

"A long engagement is bound to be bad. Warmth of sentiment is much like warmed-over potatoes—flat and tasteless. The fire and spirit go out of the love-making, and there you are."

Despite this opinion Mrs. Cory laughs at Dr. Hanrahan's statement that he cannot see what people find to talk about when they go together for years.

"Love-making, which makes the lovers such a nuisance to others," she explained, "is so all-absorbing that it supplies all conversational needs, as anybody who has ever been in love can testify."

It Was Only a Counterfeit.
Jacob Riis, the sociologist, in an address to a workmen's club, praised generosity. "I see a handful of children here," he said. "May they grow up generous. May none of them grow up into such a man as an old banker whom I know. 'He is a millionaire banker, and he lives in a palace, but his heart is as hard as steel and as cold as ice.' 'One of his men completed, the other day, his twenty-fifth year of service. For twenty-five years this honest man had worked for the banker faithfully. He and his chief were both poor at the beginning, but where, in the quarter century, the banker has accumulated millions, the faithful, middle-aged bookkeeper has accumulated only a few hundreds. His salary, you see, was only \$25 a week. 'He didn't think the banker would remember the twenty-fifth anniversary of his engagement, but the old man did. That morning he handed the bookkeeper a sealed envelope. 'George,' he said, 'to-day ends the twenty-fifth year of your work for me, and you have worked steadily and well. In this envelope is a memento of the occasion.' 'The bookkeeper opened the envelope, trembling and eager. Within lay his employer's photograph. That was all. 'In the face of a disappointment so bitter the poor fellow could say nothing. 'Well, asked the banker, 'what do you think of it?' 'It's just like you,' said the bookkeeper simply.

SPAIN'S KING TO WED.

THE YOUTHFUL PRINCESS OF ENGLAND IS TO BECOME THE SPANISH QUEEN.

She is the Niece of this Country's Recent Guest, Prince Louis of Battenberg—Princess Ena the Royal Beauty of England.

All eyes will be turned toward Spain next May when the young King Alfonso XIII will take the most beautiful and popular princess of England to be his queen.

The young girl who has at last been selected to share the throne with Alfonso is the Princess Ena of Battenberg, only daughter of Princess Henry, the youngest sister of King Edward.

Ever since Alfonso became King of Spain, and even when his mother acted as Queen Regent, his picturesque personality has been the talk of two continents. Long before he reached the marriageable age, even for a king, a new bride was picked out for him every day, and to members of his suite he would often say:

"Whom am I to marry to-day? The newspapers surely have found me another wife!"

But now that question no longer agitates Alfonso's court, for the beautiful Princess Ena has been chosen after a search which led the young monarch all over Europe. Country after country was visited, but the fastidious young king was often confronted by more fastidious young princesses, and after he had been out on his search for a while he found that royal princesses were not so anxious to become Queen of Spain as he had thought back in his luxurious palace.

When Alfonso visited England a few months ago there were dozens of young noblewomen paraded for his inspection, but his eyes flew to the young Princess Ena, and Alfonso, the unim-

pressionable, was conquered. New monarchs have had the meteoric career of this young King of Spain, and if the Princess who is to become his consort follows out the rules which have always governed her happy young life Alfonso will have at last found someone to keep him in the way he should go—an achievement which has never heretofore been accomplished.

He has frequently ridden out of the palace disguised as a soldier, a guard or even a peasant, and has gone for miles horseback riding or to attend some little fete which has come to his notice. Days have elapsed during which the queen mother and the entire court have searched high and low for the boy king without avail, but before the incident could be made public the young monarch would come riding back the way he had gone, happier for his boyish prank and checking remonstrance with the assurance that "I am the king."

The Princess Ena is regarded as the beauty of the royal household. She is but eighteen years old, and is the only girl in the family. Her three brothers adore her and are constantly giving her a "ripping" good time. Her elder brother, Prince Alexander, was recently in this country as a "middy" with the fleet of Prince Louis of Battenberg, his uncle.

This charming young woman made her debut last February at Buckingham Palace and created a furore. She is the favorite godchild and likely to become the principal mistress of Emperor Eugenic.

Princess Ena is an enthusiastic sailor and motorist, and is the constant companion of her mother on numerous little trips in her yacht and through the beautiful country for which their home, the Isle of Wight, is noted. She is especially gifted with dramatic ability, and in a recent amateur production given in Kensington Palace she played the part of a viandiere with marked success. She sings and dances exceptionally well.



MISS OLGA NETHERSOLE.

This English Actress Would Refuse Divorce to Couples Who Have Children.

Miss Olga Nethersole, the distinguished English actress who is now producing in this country a new social drama, "The Labyrinth," speaks with intense conviction against divorce to families in which children have been born to the marriage. When the production of the play was first broached to Miss Nethersole she was more than willing to produce it not alone for the excellent opportunities afforded her for dramatic inspiration, but she found that it had a serious purpose in teaching humanity an object lesson. In fact most of the plays which Miss Nethersole has produced have hidden somewhere lessons to be taught the founders of homes.

"Hervieu," she said in an interview, "has shown in his drama, 'The Labyrinth,' the indissoluble bond the child makes between husband and wife and the terrible consequences of a disruption of such a union. 'What does marriage mean,' she asked, 'if not parentage? The relationship and responsibilities, not of husband and wife, but of father and mother, are those which should be accepted when a man and woman are joined in marriage. To tear apart by law the tie which binds a couple together, after they have brought children into the world, is to destroy the home and to rob those children of all the influences which develop them into good citizens. Divorce is an injustice to the offspring of marriage; it places a barrier between them and one of their parents—oftentimes both; it warps their development; it embitters their souls. No such desecration of

the home should be permitted by law." "But what of the many cases in which repeated cruelty makes it impossible for a wife to live with her husband?" was asked.

"Such domestic tragedies occur, it is true, and occur with sad frequency," Miss Nethersole replied. "But even then there should be no absolute disruption of the marriage tie. Separation solves the question. Let them live apart, although still married, and perhaps a reconciliation will take place, and happiness come out of misery, in the end. Then the children will still have a father and mother, although they may spend most of the time with one of their parents. There will at least be no possibilities of placing them under the care of another mother or another father, by a second marriage. A spiritual nucleus, about which the home again might unite, would still exist."

"Uniformity is the first step that is needed in the formation of the divorce laws of the United States. There are different codes in almost every State, and one may be liberal in one and not in another. Then, too, they are easily created on too many grounds. In England there are three causes for which divorce may be secured—infidelity, cruelty and desertion. In this country there seem to be half a dozen or more, but America is ahead of France at least in one respect. There people who may have been divorced may not remarry each other. Such a law is a sin, for in the reunion of the pair lies the only hope for the salvation of the home."

FORESTRY A NECESSITY.

A BROAD, NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PRESERVATION NOT A FAD NOR A FANCY.

The Editor of the American Lumberman Urges Irrigation and Forestry Legislation—Quotes Some Noted Authorities.

(From the "American Lumberman" of Dec. 2, 1905.)

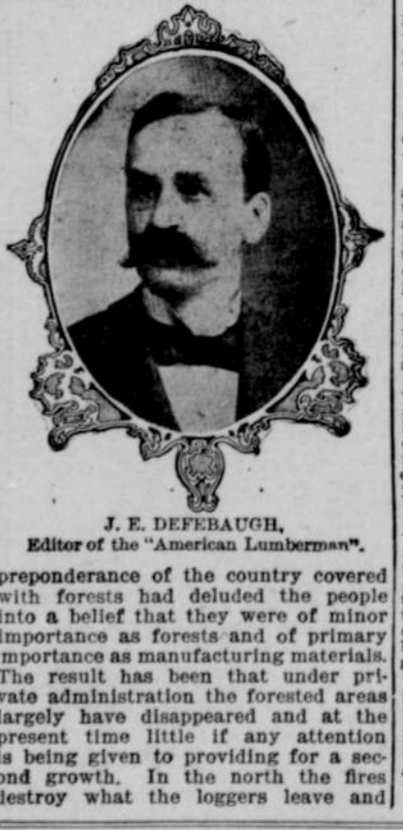
By request the American Lumberman reprints in this issue a part of the speech of George H. Maxwell, executive chairman of the National Irrigation Association, delivered before the American Forest Congress at Washington, D. C., in the early part of January, 1905. This address has much to commend it to the business men of the country. It was termed the sensational address of the congress, and perhaps deservedly so called because it sets forth in illuminated words the necessity of inaugurating a systematic movement looking toward the rehabilitation of forest lands and the planting of treeless areas.

The gentleman who delivered this able talk on forestry spoke from experience and close observation. He did not dillydally around with the usual commonplace platitudes about the importance of forestry, but by illustration showed for what purposes the forests were intended and the commercial value of their importance as compared with the recognized bulwarks of the nation. While he conceded the necessity of an army and navy to guard invasion and to protect and uphold the rights of the people in foreign countries he called particular attention to the desirability of maintaining an adequate forested area in order that the commercial interests of the United States might in like manner be preserved.

Mr. Maxwell's arraignment of the national lawmakers and his comments on the shortsightedness of those in charge of business interests were timely. While not subscribing fully and unreservedly to the views expressed the American Lumberman believes that his severe condemnation of past and present methods and practices will bring forth good results and that the republication will again turn public attention to the necessity of adopting laws which will correct evils in the future and provide a system of a juster administration of the public land laws.

The attitude of the public toward forestry and irrigation is a peculiar one. Men evidently fail to recognize any personal interests in such questions. Some are totally indifferent; others admit the desirability of establishing reserves but want to leave it to those who are more directly concerned. Still others are lukewarm and, while readily admitting the benefits of forestry and irrigation projects, content themselves with waiting until there is more visible likelihood of the movement being successful. Still another faction is made up of those who are openly opposed to all forestry schemes, many national irrigation projects, and government intervention in such matters.

Until within recent years the forests of the country as a whole have been controlled by private owners. The

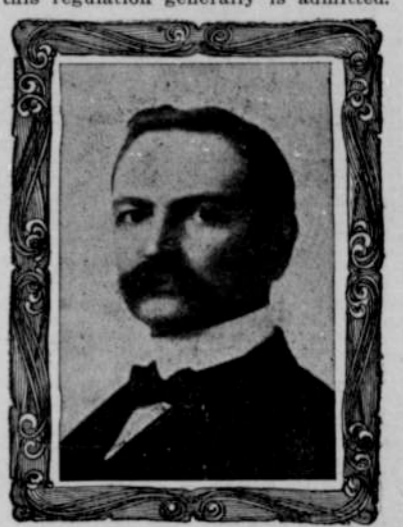


J. E. DEFEBAUGH, Editor of the "American Lumberman."

preponderance of the country covered with forests had deluded the people into a belief that they were of minor importance as forests and of primary importance as manufacturing materials. The result has been that under private administration the forested areas largely have disappeared and at the present time little if any attention is being given to providing for a second growth. In the north the fires destroy what the loggers leave and

in the central states the forests give place to farms, in some instances not even a woodlot being spared. The people of this country unquestionably have abused the privilege of doing as they please with their own property for their immediate financial betterment, with the prospect of such practices resulting disastrously in the future.

Much of the land denuded of its timber is absolute forest land, fit for no purpose except possibly grazing, and not of the best character even for that use. Nature will require years to replace this protection so that a new forest may be brought forth, and this change never will be possible unless the woods and small growth which nature uses as a basis of the cover shall be protected. It is impossible to secure the adoption of laws looking toward the establishment of a new custom of national scope without a widespread public demand for the change believed by its supporters to be an improvement over existing customs. Few if any have the effrontery openly to take the field against the forestry movement, as all fair minded people realize the necessity of keeping a part of the country protected by a forest cover. The claim of science that forests are necessary to protect the rainfall as an aid in this regulation generally is admitted.



GEORGE H. MAXWELL, Executive Chairman, the National Irrigation Association.

On the subject of the attitude of the people as a whole is this: "Yes, forestry is a mighty good thing, but I am too busy with my little affairs to take any personal interest in it and then I would not be directly benefitted in any way. Let the other fellow who is going to get some advantage from it fight for it." It is about time for the public to wake up and begin to take notice. Mr. Maxwell's speech strikes a high note and should create sufficient noise thoroughly to awaken the sleepers.

FORESTS SHOULD BE PROTECTED.

An Address Before the American Forest Congress.

In the American Lumberman's exhaustive report of the proceedings of the American Forest Congress, held in Washington, D. C., in January last, in the installment presented March 24 was given the address of George H. Maxwell, executive chairman of the National Irrigation Association. In view of the early meeting of congress Mr. Maxwell's recommendations, which follow, are timely and valuable.

I think the mistake we make today and always have made is in looking upon this question of forestry as in any sense a sectional question. It is necessarily as much a national question as the maintenance of an army or the construction of a navy. (Applause.)

I wish I had the power by some telepathic process of impressing upon the mind of every man present the picture that is in my own mind as I stand here. I crossed the Mississippi river on my way to the west a little over two years ago on a ferryboat on which was loaded a train of overland passenger cars; and as we crossed that great river opposite the city of New Orleans during one of the greatest floods in years, the water was almost up to the tops of the levees on both sides of the river. It was a serious question whether the city of New Orleans was not in danger; and as we landed on the west side of the river we looked down over the bank and saw the plantations away down below the level of the water and exposed to overwash and destruction any moment that artificial barrier might break. Before we had gone twenty-four hours farther west the levee did break and one of those great crevasses was formed and it practically destroyed the crop for that season over a large area; though other localities and the city of New Orleans were saved by the diminished pressure of the flood on the adjacent levees.

(Continued on next page.)

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