

EDWARD EVERETT HALE

PREACHER, PHILANTHROPIST, Patriot

ONE OF THE MOST NOTABLE OF LIVING AMERICANS—CALLED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT "THE TIMOLEON OF THE DAY"—LIKE THAT ANCIENT GREEK HE HAS PERFORMED GREATER THINGS THAN ANY CITIZEN OF HIS TIMES

At a Harvard banquet given in the national capital a year or so ago Dr. Hale, present chaplain of the United States senate, who was responding to a toast, said: "It is not possible for me to go into a town of any size in the United States and attempt to register at a hotel without some friend coming up and insisting that I may be sent up to his house and taking me there himself with the care and affection of a brother."

Of course the remarkable statement was uttered at an alumni dinner, and the fraternal spirit among those who have been educated at Harvard is as potent as that of any other band of alumni, but in this instance there was a deeper significance to the venerable man's words. Universal affection for Edward Everett Hale rests on other grounds than mere fidelity to alma mater and is given by a wider band of tribute bringers—the people of the United States. There is no public spirited and intelligent citizen of this country who might not esteem it a special honor to substitute the hospitality of his own vine and fig tree for that of the hotel, even though he should carry the doctor's bag in his own hands.

For he is a man of whom the right minded American citizen may be exceedingly proud. He is a grand old man in the fullest significance of the term. He is a many sided man to a remarkable degree, but throughout his long life the dominant note of his character has been patriotism—militant patriotism. That alone, coupled with his mighty activity, should be sufficient to immortalize him, but there is enough besides to do that over and over again.

Now, in his ripe eighty-fifth year, Dr. Hale remains almost alone as a monument to the mighty intellectual forces that made so potent for the welfare of this country in the last century. It is little wonder that on a certain occasion Theodore Roosevelt should have been moved to declare that the venerable Bostonian was the Timoleon of the day. Now when one recalls who Timoleon was—that ancient Greek worthy who, according to Plutarch, performed greater things for his country than any other man of his time—it becomes evident that the president was not misguidedly in his praise.

Timoleon was a warrior and a strong fighter for the welfare of his state. But peace also hath her victories, and those won by Edward Everett Hale are not less renowned than the other. By common consent he is accredited with being a victory compelling leader, a conqueror in peace. In all his crowded

life, both public and private, he seems never to have had his watchful eyes off the flag of his country. No living American has made his Americanism so patent. Throughout his career as a Christian minister he does not like to be called a clergyman—in all his educational, journalistic, historic and social activities of every kind, his constant purpose has been to help the people of this country to a clearer understanding of their birthright.

It was during the trying days of the civil war that Dr. Hale came to the front. Long previous to that time he had made for himself a host of admirers in New England, but in December, 1863, there appeared in the Atlantic Monthly the opening chapters of a book that carried its author's name to the uttermost regions of the earth. "The Man Without a Country" was an irresistible appeal to patriotism. Its power as a breeder of patriotism was felt all over the common country and extended to foreign lands. It has been translated into many languages and has moved thousands to tears, while it has been of incalculable benefit to the youth of the country in helping to form those adequate conceptions of loyalty which are so essentially a part of the education of the young.

Dr. Hale came from a famous New England family. His founder in America was the Rev. John Hale, who in 1697 published a pamphlet entitled "A Modest Inquiry Into the Nature of Witchcraft." This quaint essay is instinct with the keen wisdom and characteristic humor of the race. It is plainly to be seen from it that its reverend author held theological views that were far in advance of his age. The famous Nathaniel Hale was another ancestor, and the father of Dr. Hale was his namesake. His mother was a sister of the renowned orator Edward Everett.

Young Hale was brought up in a literary atmosphere. His father was publisher of the Boston Advertiser, and his mother devoted much time to translating from the German. Edward was precocious, and there is no wonder. It has been said of him that his early life was led on culture liquefied with printers' ink. At the age of eleven he translated from the French an article on "Excavations at Nineveh" and did it remarkably well. That of itself is fair evidence that his gray matter had begun to dominate at an early age. At thirteen he was prepared to enter Harvard, and he was graduated from that institution at the age of sixteen. At this time he was also proficient in the art of printing, having served in every capacity in his father's office. Subsequently he resumed work in the office, and in the course of

time made the ascent from reporter to editor in chief.

Dr. Hale remained long enough in the office of the Advertiser to demonstrate the fact that he was a first class newspaper man. When he went into the ministry the newspaper fraternity realized that it had lost a shining light. Samuel Bowles of the Springfield Republican was moved to say that "Boston had only one good journalist in all England, and they are spoiling him in the public."

For a few years Dr. Hale was a ministerial free lance, but in 1846 he accepted a call to Worcester, George Frisbie Hoar becoming one of his parishioners and ever afterward continuing to be one of his most ardent admirers and devoted friends. Ten years later he was called to the South Congregational church in Boston and filled that pulpit regularly until 1890, when he was made pastor emeritus at his own instance.

In his native city, April 3, 1902, upon the occasion of his eightieth birthday, a great public demonstration was made in Dr. Hale's honor. It was at that meeting that President Roosevelt's enthusiastic tribute was read. It came in the form of a letter to the late Senator Hoar, who presided. It was on this occasion that the president compared Dr. Hale to the general who had done so much for the Greeks. In his own speech Senator Hoar told the story of his friend's career in a few well chosen sentences.

"Dr. Hale has done a good many things in his own matches fashion," he said. "He would have left a remarkable name and fame behind him if he had been nothing but a student and narrator of history, as he has studied and told of it. If he had been nothing but a writer of notices, as the author of 'The Man Without a Country' or 'Ten Times One Is Ten' or 'In His Name'—if he had done nothing but organize the lead hand clubs now found in the four quarters of the world, if he had been nothing but an eloquent Christian preacher, if he had been nothing but a beloved pastor, if he had been only a voice which lifted to heaven in prayer the souls of great congregations, if he had been only a public spirited citizen, active and powerful in every good word and work for the benefit of his people, if he had been only a tender and sympathetic friend and comforter of large numbers of men and women who were desolate and stricken by poverty and sorrow, if he had been only a zealous lover of his country, comprehending as scarcely any other man has comprehended, the true spirit of the American people, if he had been only one of these things,



DR. EDWARD EVERETT HALE—HIS FAVORITE PORTRAIT.

as he has been, it would be enough to satisfy the most generous aspiration of any man, enough to make his life worth living for himself and his race. And yet and yet, do I exaggerate one particle when I say that Dr. Hale has been all these and more?"

"Edward Everett Hale has been the interpreter of a pure, simple, loving and living faith to thousands of souls. He has taught us that the fatherhood and tenderness of God are manifested here and now in this world, as they will be hereafter; that the religion of Christ is a religion of daily living; that salvation is the purifying of the soul from sin, not its escape from the consequences of sin. He is the representative and the incarnation of the best and loftiest Americanism. He knows the history of his country, and knows his countrymen through and through. He does not fancy that he loves his country while he dislikes and despises his countrymen and everything they have done and are doing. The history he loves and has helped to write and to make is not the history of a base and mean people who have drifted by accident into empire. It is the history of such a nation as Milton conceived, led and guided by men whom Milton would have loved. He will have a high and permanent place in literature, which none but Dece the shades, and the best and the truest of gifts that to give history the fascination of fiction and that to give fiction the verisimilitude of history. He has been the minister of comfort in sorrow and of joy in common life to countless persons to whom his name is among the best and most precious blessings, or by whose friends he sits, personally unknown, yet a perpetual and welcome guest."

E. C. WHEELER.

CANNOT FIND A WIFE.

Prince Ferdinand, the "ruler" of Bulgaria, is in the unique position of being unable to find a wife. High and low has searched for a princess to share his little throne, but without success. He has sought the hands of numerous ladies, Austrian archduchesses, Russian grand duchesses and princesses of the fatherland, but without avail. Last summer at Marienbad he had the courage to sound King Edward as to the possibility of his suit being favored by Princess Victoria of Eng., and only to receive from his majesty the intimation that his daughter did not, at present at all events, intend to marry. His want of success in finding a wife is attributed to some inexplicable and amazing antipathy which he arouses in the fair sex. His first wife died in 1880.

MIKADO'S MIDNIGHT RAMBLES.

The Japanese press has related numerous anecdotes of the mikado, who recently celebrated his fifty-fourth birthday. Most of them deal with his indefatigable activity, for he is declared to be the busiest man in the empire. At night, when everybody is asleep, and in the country of the chrysanthemums they go to rest early—the mikado leaves his palace and, with his hands in his pockets and a cigar in his mouth, rambles through the streets of the capital in order to be sure that everything is quiet and that his loyal subjects sleep the sleep of the just.

THE AUTHOR OF THE UNCLE REMUS STORIES

Joel Chandler Harris, teller of the famous Uncle Remus stories, is known almost everywhere. He lives at Atlanta, Ga., and is now fifty-eight years of age.

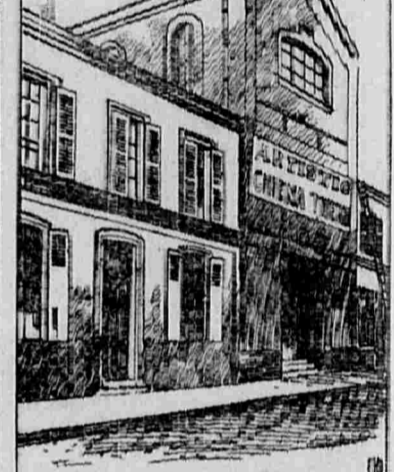


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Mr. Harris always wears his hat when he is at work, and he declares that he cannot engage profitably in any form of literary labor without the familiar head covering.

FRENCH CHAPEL TRANSFORMED.

The building pictured herewith was formerly a chapel in Paris, but it was closed by the operation of the separation law and has been reopened as a



place of entertainment. A large sign on the front advertises a cinematograph show. Many other ecclesiastical edifices in Paris are now offered for business purposes.

"THE LIGHT THAT FAILED."

It was by the merest accident that Rudyard Kipling, the author, got his famous title "The Light That Failed." He had almost decided to call the novel "The Failure," although he was dissatisfied with this. One evening as he was sitting in his study reading by lamp-light the light went suddenly down—almost failed, in fact. In a second Kipling jumped up, exclaiming, "By Jove! I've got it!" Pointing to the lamp, he said, "The Light That Failed."

SIR BENJAMIN THOMPSON, STATESMAN AND SCIENTIST

Sir Benjamin Thompson, better known as Count Rumford, was born at Woburn, Mass., in 1753 and began life as a clerk in a store. He went to England in 1775, and five years afterward he was colonel of the king's dragoon and returned to America to fight his



countrymen. Thompson was knighted by the English king and afterward went to Bavaria and became celebrated as a statesman and scientist. He was the discoverer of heat as a promoter of motion. He was the only American ever painted by Halsborough, and the picture shown herewith is from the original painting now owned in England.

A ROOSEVELT ANECDOTE.

An old Harvard instructor was recently telling some people of the time when Theodore Roosevelt was a student in his class. One day young Roosevelt was rehearsing a poem to be recited for public declaration. He got as far as a line which read, "When Greece her knees in supplication bent," when he stuck and couldn't get any further. Again he repeated, "When Greece her knees," and still he stuck. Once more he repeated the four words when the instructor said, "Roosevelt, suppose you grease your knees again, and then, perhaps, she'll go."

FEUD ENDS IN DEATH.

Goldfield, Nev., March 21.—A feud which began in Nome, Alaska, five years ago, was ended here tonight in a saloon when Jack Hines shot and killed a man known as Count Podhorst of Warsaw, Russia. Hines surrendered himself to the authorities.

MURDERED SHEPHERDERS.

Skeletons Believed to be of Timon Dag Up Near Selah, Wash. North Yakima, Wash., March 21.—Bearing out the idea that a murder had been committed some years ago, the skeletons were unearthed by workmen in a gulch across the river from Selah, Corcoran Frank investigated this after-

The Most Amazing Trust of All

During the Last Few Years
Certain Alert and Ambitious Managers Have Succeeded
Gradually in Getting Control of the
Leading Playhouses in America

THE most recent monopoly to be brought to book is the theatrical trust. In the present state of the public feeling against trusts it is remarkable that has escaped so long, for it has been regarded for many years by those in the profession and out as an especially obnoxious example of the trust evil. The thunderbolt came in the form of a seventy page indictment, returned by the grand jury of New York county against the firm of Nixon & Zimmerman and several other theatrical managers composing the alleged trust, charging them with restraint of trade. The indicted theatrical magnates protest that they are the innocent victims of the "perfidious activity" of the grand jury. Jerome, New York's remarkable district attorney, but the public has had its own private opinion of the theatrical trust for a long time, and there is every reason to believe that those seventy pages of charges will be found to contain things that will not be easy to explain.

According to the indictment, the persons named within it got together in 1896 and concocted a conspiracy to monopolize the theatrical business both as to ownership of theaters and as to the production of plays. At first thought there seems to be nothing especially criminal in this. It even would be possible, under certain circumstances, to regard it as a clever business stroke and let it go at that. Since the advent of the interstate commerce legislation, however, the status of such transactions, both moral and legal, has assumed a new appearance. Much that had passed muster for generations as been business ability was transformed by the passage of the new measure into illegal practice, and a penalty was prescribed.

It will be impossible for the indicted managers to deny that such a trust was formed in 1896. It was only two years ago that one of them, Marc Klaw of New York, contributed a very readable account of that meeting to a Philadelphia newspaper. Mr. Klaw made no attempt to disguise the fact that an agreement was made at that meeting, which he calls an "accidental luncheon."

"After luncheon," he relates naively, "a business alliance was proposed between those present by which the booking of attractions could be centered in one establishment."

There is no doubt whatever that some abuses might have been remedied by such an arrangement. For one thing, it would give the public a more business basis. Formerly a large proportion of the business of the theater was conducted with great irregularity and lack of system, chiefly on the sidewalk, in hotel offices, in cafes and barrooms. In those days managers of theaters all over the country were compelled to find their way to New York during the summer and enter into catch-as-catch-can negotiations with such combinations as they could agree upon. Now, the technicalities of the theatrical business are quite too mysterious for the general public to comprehend, but there are certain phases that may be made intelligible. One of these is the "booking." There is little doubt that some of the hardships of theatrical management have been lessened greatly by the booking scheme, but it is only those who are members of the "syndicate," as it calls itself, that have been relieved by the improvements in booking. Formerly it was a matter between each individual manager throughout the country and those whom he wished to exploit on his stage. The

syndicate has abolished that practice. Nowadays it is possible to obtain the services of an actor of repute only through the medium of the booking middleman, who is controlled by the syndicate unless he happens to belong to the rather feeble opposition, known as the "independents."

The beauty of the system has been marred by the determination of the managers belonging to the trust to permit their own attractions to appear in organized theaters controlled by themselves. Still more detrimental to the interests of those outside the combine and to the general public was the trust's scheme to control the business by refusing to let other attractions appear at houses under its control unless they agreed to be seen in such houses exclusively. That was taking the reins into its own hands pretty effectively, but it was not radical enough for the trust, which had begun to realize its power to do things. So it took the final step of agreeing not to send its attractions to any theater whose manager refused to contract with it to control the bookings of his house. Already powerful, this latest move on the part of the theatrical oligarchy made it practically absolute. There was a mighty groan of dissent, but it was useless. With the power thus obtained the combination was able to stifle obstinate owners of theaters by refusing to send them attractions and by compelling them to keep their houses dark. In time the trust secured control of 600 of the 900 prominent theaters in the country.

This was bad, but it was not the worst. Unsatisfied with what it had acquired, the combine proceeded to reach still farther. In time its system of coercion became so perfect that it was able to dictate terms to actors, even to the most notable among them. As an instance of the power the organization exerted over the theatrical world of America the case of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt may be cited. The clever Frenchwoman had the temerity to tour this country in 1905 under the direction

of managers who were not members of the syndicate. She confessed subsequently that she had not realized the immensity of the proposition that confronted her. Scarcely had she landed before she discovered that she was to make herself felt. Every obstacle that could in any way impede her progress was interposed by the trust. Fortunately for Mme. Bernhardt her reputation as an artist was beyond the reach of the monopoly. In spite of the well organized opposition she was a triumphant progress through the country and a financial success, even though the best playhouses were closed against her, and she was obliged to resort to a tent. Mme. Bernhardt has announced her perfect willingness to come and testify against her persecutors, but the syndicate has been notified that it will not be necessary; that there is an abundance of evidence near at hand.

Even more interesting and more illustrative of the power of the trust is the case of Henrietta Creamer, one of the brightest and most intelligent women on the American stage. Because A. C. Campbell, her husband and manager, came out actively against the monopoly and allied himself with the independents his talented wife could not find an opportunity to delight a New York audience. After long years of waiting and no end of discouragement the Campbell finally obtained possession of a small and poorly equipped theater on Broadway, and the persevering and intelligent actress achieved a professional triumph.

This high handed conduct is by no means the limit of the theatrical trust's alleged misconduct. In the testimony obtained by the grand jury it was made apparent that many managers have been compelled to make contracts with the syndicate for booking at a cost of nearly one-third of the net receipts of the production. Several managers testified that when certain trust productions had been given at their houses they had been compelled to yield from 50 to 60 per cent of the profits.

Ornamented by the damaging possibilities that lie in wait for the members of the syndicate, the principal vaudeville interests in the country have entered recently into a similar combination. If these far-reaching schemes are permitted to continue, they must in time work a complete revolution of the stage. Already actors, playwrights and even authors are under the spell of the potent combination, and as for the critics—well, they are a trifle more cautious than of yore.

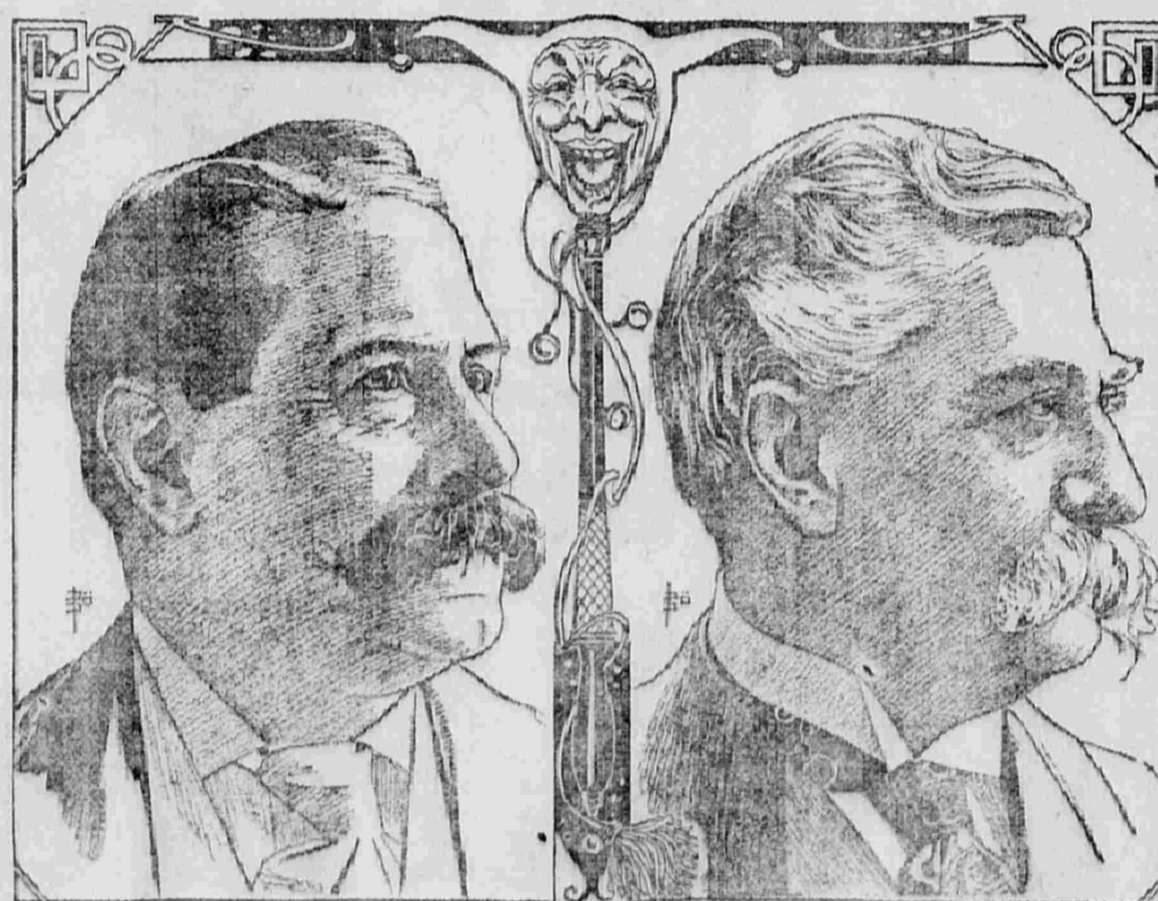
MUSHROOMS IN TUNNEL.

That disused railway tunnels need not be a drug on the market is evidenced by the extensive and highly successful culture of mushrooms carried on in one of those somber passages in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

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S. F. NIXON.

FRED ZIMMERMAN.

At Cuculul, where many Hungarians live, a fight occurred between the Serbian and Roumanian inhabitants. Four Hungarians are reported killed and 20 wounded.

PEASANT MOVEMENT.

Vienna, March 21.—According to the news received today in Budapest from Molavia, the peasant movement in Roumania is spreading. The town of Deserol has been seized and burned by the peasants. The inhabitants were compelled to flee for their lives.

DOWIE'S SUCCESSOR.

Gundalajara, Mex., March 21.—Denean John Lewis, an official of the Zion church who arrived in Gundalajara

last week to look over some mining investments, received today the news of his appointment as first apostle of the church by the last will and testament of John Alexander Dowie.

Lewis declares the news came absolutely as a surprise to him and declined to say what he intended to do. He said, however, that he intended to return to Chicago immediately and take charge of the business affairs of the Christian Apostolic Catholic Church of Zion in accordance with the wish expressed in Dowie's will. He declared it was his purpose to do all in his power to reorganize the church and bring its warring factions together. His assent

ed that he owed this to Dowie, whom he characterized as always a faithful and revered leader.

WOMEN CAB DRIVERS OF PARIS MAKE A HIT.

Paris, March 21.—The women cab drivers who now adorn the streets of Paris have made a distinct hit and their male rivals are exceedingly disgruntled over the partiality shown by the public. The board of members of the police prefecture, which pass upon the qualifications of "cabbies," was not favorably disposed and applied the most rigorous tests, but at least half a dozen women ran the gauntlet by demonstrating not only their knowledge of the highways and byways of Paris, but their ability to handle a

horse in the press of traffic and to get a stolen coat on his feet. When they were tested on the streets, everybody wanted to ride their cabs. The Prefecture gave nothing so much as an amusing luncheon and the newspaper reporters who descend upon the women with the comments of the crowds and the jibes of the male "cabbies" rendered their success complete. Finally some male "cabbies" decided it was more profitable than idling, to try to shine in the golden harvest, by misquoting as women.

At a distance the dispute was complete. If the prospective fare discoverer travels when the driver is to the owner of the laugh of the crowd prevented a protest. Among the women who

have qualified and are now plying their trade is the business de la Curriere. She was an expert who in her days of prosperity and now in the days of adversity, is using her knowledge to gain her livelihood.

Fourteen peasants were killed in a collision with troops at Belegost, while in Fokhal the people are in revolt against the authorities.

The village of Sulice was destroyed by peasant rioters. The fate of the inhabitants is not known.

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