MUSIC AND MUSICIANS

IT now looks beyond question that the attendance at the tabernacle Monday night, when Prof. Careless will be tendered a testimonial, will exceed any similar event given there for a long time past. Prof. Careless' long and distinguished career in the cause of music, the excellent program provided and the fact that the affair is in the hands of men who know how to make a success of such events, all insure a successful concert. The full program appears elsewhere in the "News."

The committee on tickets has been very much gratified by the public responses. Not only has the general board of the Mutual Improvement associations taken 600 tickets which they will extend to the visiting members of the Mutual Improvement societies, but several ward choirs have guaranteed sales of 500, 200 and 100 blocks of tickets besides. In addition to this Saumel Newhouse yesterday sent the committe a check for $50 and asked that 200 tickets be distributed among the poor. Heber J. Grant sent a check for a similar amount with a similar request. Tony Jacobson bought 100 tickets, he being a friend and admirer of Prof. Careless. Other public spirited citizens bought good sized blocks of tickets, among them being George T. Odell, who, the committee was surprised to learn, studied the violin under Prof. Careless as a boy in London, something like half a century ago.

* * *

Elaborate programs have been printed for the organ recital to be given by Organist Edward P. Kimball of the First Methodist church, in presenting his original compositions, on the evening of Friday, June 14 next. He will be assisted by Misses Phyllis Thatcher, Edna Evans, Claudia Holt, Irene Kelly and Messrs. Hugh W. Dougall and Fred C. Graham. The program will include the following numbers: Organ "Offertory in D Flat," Mr. Kimball; soprano solo, "The Lily and the Rose," Miss Evans; tenor solo, "My Prayer," and a "Romanza," Mr. Graham, with violin obligato by Miss Thatcher; trio, violin, organ, piano, "Prayer in E Flat," Miss Thatcher, Mr. Kimball, Miss Kelly; contralto solo, "A Lullaby," Miss Holt, with violin obligato by Miss Thatcher; soprano solo, four German songs, Miss Evans; violin, "Dance Caprice," and a "Melody," Miss Thatcher; baritone, two German songs, Mr. Dougall; soprano and baritone, "The Fisherman," Miss Evans and Mr. Dougall; March, organ, Mr. Kimball.

* * *

"On the Road Called Santa Fe," is the title of a contralto or baritone song, with words by E. C. Potter and the musical score by Charles T. Atkinson, the little work being dedicated to George T. Nicholson, third vice president of the Santa Fe system. It is a lively, striking melody, pleasant to listen to, and is being extensively circulated by the passenger department. The title page is a pretty piece of the decorator's art.

* * *

The Salt Lake friends of Miss Alice Wolfgang will be gratified to learn that she has secured a stenographic position with one of the largest and most responsible music houses in Chicago, and has also begun a course of vocal study under a competent instructor.

* * *

Manager Fred C. Graham has extended an earnest invitation to the members of the Salt Lake festival chorus to unite with the tabernacle choir next Monday evening, at the Careless testimonial concert, in singing the "Hallelujah" chorus.

* * *

There is a lack of harmony among local music stores relative to closing up Saturday afternoons during the summer. Seven of the music houses have signed an agreement to close at 1 p. m. on Saturdays, from June 15 to Aug. 31, but two others "decline with thanks," and propose to keep open. This upsets the whole scheme to give the hard worked clerks an afternoon rest, and there is in consequence an allegro agitato con fuco sentiment against those who are holding out that is more or less corrosive in expression.

* * *

The First Congregational choir will sing tomorrow morning the anthem, "When Winds are Raging," by Scott.

* * *

Madame Swenson has sent out invitations to a vocal recital to be given by some of her pupils, assisted by Mrs. J. H. Sanborn, pianist, at the First Congregational church, June 11 next, and for which an attractive and interesting program has been prepared. The madam's recitals are always entertaining.

* * *

At the musicale to be given tomorrow afternoon and evening at Saltair pavilion, the vocal soloists will be Miss Kathleen Fitzpatrick, soprano, and orchestra will also be in atendance, Hamilton G. Park, basso. A stringed

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The choir at St. Paul's church will sing tomorrow morning, "Seek ye the Lord," by Roberts. In the evening, at St. Mark's cathedral, the choir there will sing the anthem, "By Babylon's Walls," by Gounod.

* * *

The high school graduating class has been working hard, under the direction of Mrs. Wetzell, for the performance of the musical part of their graduating program. The program will include a chorus from "The Rose Maiden" by Cowan, and a well selected number of chorals and solos for both boys and girls, the instrumental music being furnished by the high school orchestra.

* * *

Local musicians who attended the performance of "The Mandarin" by the Provo tabernacle choir, are emphatic in their praise of its merits. Prof. Boshard was the conductor and trainer, and Prof. Reed was pianist and stage director.

* * *

The city board of education has selected for use of the schools in musical instruction for next year, "The New Educational Series," published by Ginn & Co.

* * *

Prof. Wetzell has had a busy week of it in guiding the musical destinies of the public school children during graduation week. The performances of the children have been creditable both to themselves and to their instructor.

* * *

At the First Methodist church next Sunday morning, the choir will render the Deus Miseretur, and Miss Gertrude Kelly will sing a soprano solo.

* * *

An excellent program is being prepared for the benefit performance to be given in the Salt Lake theater next Friday night.

* * *

Puccini, the composer of "Madame Butterfly," is to write an opera based on the life of Marie Antoinette.

* * *

The Orpheus club held its annual election last Tuesday evening, when the following officers were chosen: President, A. Hudson; vice president, W. R. Sibley; secretary, R. P. Chase; treasurer, Fred Bennett; librarian, A. P. Larrabee; director at large, C. R. Stevens; conductor, A. H. Peabody; assistant conductor, Dr. Charles Ebaugh. The club has had a very successful year, and its prospects for the coming 12 months are considered excellent.

* * *

Bandmaster Held has arranged a program for tomorrow's Liberty park band concert that will include the overture to "Tannhauser," the dances from the "Queen of Sheba," Weber's "Invitation to the Dance," a transcription from "Faust," and a solo for the trumpet, entitled "For All Eternity," by Mr. Held.

* * *

The organ recitals in the tabernacle continue to draw increasing crowds and they are always very appreciative. Prof. McClellan is introducing new scores at each recital.

SHARPS and FLATS

"We have often wondered," says the New Music Review, "why Mr. Roosevelt did not take a livelier personal interest in the management of the Metropolitan Opera House. He is musical; he is moved by 'Denny Deever' and 'A Hot Time in the Old Town,' and both baritones and sopranos have left the White House cheered by his warm endorsement. His reticence during the 'Salome' discussion was unaccountable."

All records have been beaten in Vienna by the operetta "Die Lustige Witwe" (the Merry Widow), which has been sung there consecutively more than 400 times. The four hundredth performance was the occasion for a great ovation to the composer, Lehar, and all the singers. Mr. Savage has had an English version of "The Merry Widow" made for production in this country next season. He will also resume the performance of "Madame Butterfly."

Katherine Fisk, who probably ranks as high as any American contralto of the day, has decided that for her at least the concert field is best, and accordingly has declined a flattering offer to go into opera. Mme. Fisk's recital and oratorio work has brought her not only a convenient asset in the way of an enviable reputation, but—incidentally—a tidy little fortune. This season she is a member of Loudon Charlton's Cycle quartet, which is to make a three weeks' tour in Grace Wassall's Shakespeare Cycle and other song cycles.

There was a time when the guitar was the most popular of parlor instruments, especially for accompanying songs. Most of Weber's Lieder were written with guitar accompaniment. The pianoforte gradually crowded out its humble rival, and for some decades the sound of a guitar was seldom heard in Europe, excepting Spain. Of late there has been a decided reaction in its favor in Germany. It started with the concerts of the Swede, Sven Scholander, who used a lute which really was a kind of a guitar, with hollowed back. Today there is quite a brisk demand for guitars and the music therefor. No doubt the revival of interest in folk-song has something to do with this; for folk-songs sound better with guitar than with piano accompaniment.

While in Paris recently to conduct his "Salome," Richard Strauss gave a brief sketch of his career and a confession of faith to a journalist. He said he began to compose when he was only ten years old. Five years later his first symphony was performed in Munich, under Levy. Six years after that, Hans von Bulow put him at the head of an orchestra. Among the composers who first influenced him were Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and Schubert; but above all, Mozart. He was eighteen when he first felt the spell of the music of Wagner and Liszt, as well as Berlioz, and these three men thenceforth became his idols and models. He said in speaking of Berlioz: "In the main, I endeavored to derive from French music those things which are most wanting in the German, certain airy, graceful, charming finesses, as exemplified particularly in the score of 'Carmen,' which presents such a strong contrast to the serious heavy style from which the German composers find it so difficult to get away." Strauss did not seem to realize that no German composer is quite as many miles away from the "airy, graceful, charming finesses" of "Carmen" as he himself, in his operas quite as much as in his symphonic poems. Regarding his new opera, "Electra," he said that two acts are already completed.

A Paris interviewer found Enrico Caruso despondent a few days ago because of the disinclination of his oldest son, aged 9, to apply himself diligently to music. The tenor remarked that during his absence in America the boy had made no progress at the piano. He himself sang at the age of 10.

Eleven years ago, when Henry W. Savage began his campaign for grand opera in English, his only encouragement, his press agent writes, could be found when he produced "The Bohemian Girl," "Martha," "Il Trovatore," and other selections of the barrel-organ tuneful variety. Only the most decrepit old favorites in grand opera were tolerated. When Wagner was added to his repertory Mr. Savage was advised that his only reward would be both artistic and financial failure. When the new Italian operas of fame less wide than the old standbys were produced, it was uphill work to secure recognition, whether from public or critics, excepting from a limited and loyal few. But results have proved the wisdom of his courage. Wagner in English has been an artistic and financial success in every leading city from Boston to San Francisco, while the more recent success of the new operas by Puccini, including "Tosca," "La Boheme," and "Madam Butterfly," has been more pronounced than was ever won by the ancient operatic favorites. It would seem, the press agent concludes, that American music lovers are through with their primers and primary readers, and are ready and hungry for the classic works that go with higher musical education.

TO MEMBERS OF THE FESTIVAL CHORUS.

In invitation is extended to members of the Spring Festival chorus, to join with the tabernacle choir in singing the great "Hallelujah" chorus at the Careless testimonial to be given in the tabernacle, Monday night, next. Singers will please go to the choir door, for entrance, giving their names as members of the Festival chorus.

FRED C. GRAHAM,
Manager.

Supervisor Wetzell's Tribute To Prof. George Careless

To the Public School Teachers, Students and General Public.

I wish to call your attention to a benefit entertainment to be given for one of the oldest and most worthy musicians of this city, Prof. George Careless.

There comes, in the life of man, as in the plant, the budding, the flowering, and the fruiting season. Prof. Careless has reached the fruiting season in his life. His work along music lines has been bearing fruit for many years. There are hundreds in this great commonwealth who owe their inspiration and progress along music lines to this grand man.

Prof. Careless, as a man, is not large in stature, but he is big in heart, big in effort, big in honesty of purpose, and bigger in the glorious results he has achieved in leading our citizens to an appreciation of the Divine art, and its holy influence upon the minds and hearts of men and women.

Prof. George Careless is the pioneer musician of this city, and has done more, perhaps, than any other one musician to encourage the study of music in all of its departments.

I appeal to the general public to show its appreciation of this musician's worth and influence, by giving him the largest audience and the greatest ovation ever accorded to any other pioneer citizen, at his benefit concert to be given on Monday evening.

WILLIAM A. WETZELL,
Music Supervisor.

Colonel Holmes' Party Arrives in Austria.

MR. H. L. A. CULMER is in receipt of the following interesting letter from Col. H. P. Holmes, which the "News" has been permitted to reproduce:

Vienna, May 1, 1907.—May 1, 1907, finds us back in Vienna, after an absence of 19 weeks. It almost seems like coming home. The weather is the same as when we left in the early winter—beastly bad. "They say" they have never had such a long and hard winter, nor has the warm weather been so late in coming. The trees are not yet springing into leaf and they tell us that only on Easter Sunday has it been what one might call pleasant—all spring.

All of which reminds us of the subject of the weather in this part of the world generally, which surely is not what it might be. This probably was an exceptional winter, but of the many winters I have spent abroad nearly all must have been "exceptional;" and notwithstanding the rains of southern California, its winter climate is far superior to anything we have ever found abroad, either in Europe, Asia or Africa.

In Egypt it was very nice and warm at Cairo up to the end of the first week in January, after which it was disagreeably cold, and there was such penetration in the cold that no amount of clothing would keep one comfortable. The rooms at the principal hotels have only little, smelly oil stoves to use in them, although the halls and larger pubic rooms have regular stoves and in some cases steam heat. Nor are the hotels as comfortable as ours, generally, or the food as good. But one hotel in all our travels was supplied with running water—except for the bath—and that one was in Hamburg, where we landed last October.

The only comfortable place that one could be was far up the Nile at Assuan, which, however, has only three hotels and can accommodate but a few of the many people going to Egypt. The total number of visitors to Egypt this winter was not far from 13,000 and less than 6,000 of that number could be accommodated at all the hotels at one time.

All of these people have to come by ships which pour in from the principal Mediterranean ports, the Suez canal, England, Germany and America. But the season is well over by the 1st of April, when the "Khamsin" blows that dreaded desert wind and sand storm that is as bad as any experienced on our Nevada deserts.

Certainly one cannot complain of excessive rain in Cairo and upper Egypt, for in all the winter the rainfall had been but about one inch, and no rain ever falls at Assuan, at the First Cataract, while at Alexandria it rains a great deal.

CAIRO UNHEALTHY.

Thus Cairo is a most unhealthy city, the death rate being 45 to the thousand of the population—a higher rate than any other city in the world. Typhoid prevails to an alarming extent. There is no sewer system. The ground is low and level and saturated with the filth of centuries; indeed it is almost impossible to disturb the soil in making foundations, or laying pipes, without causing the workmen to become sick and to die, although the natives generally are immune against this dread disease. We should say, however, that their doctors have the best control over this enemy of mankind and fewer deaths occur in proportion to the whole number of cases than almost any country can boast of.

One has to be very careful, too, what one eats or the water one drinks in such countries as Egypt, Asia Minor and even in Italy. Salads and fruits are particularly dangerous, unboiled milk also; even butter had better be left alone. To have used unboiled water in the toilet, even in cleaning the teeth, is dangerous; and the so-called mineral waters may have only the label to recommend them—unprincipled stewards filling up the bottles with any old water that may be handy.

Some of the customs to be seen in a winter's trip of this kind are curious and interesting—the manner of burying the dead for instance. We had seen in Japan how they were buried in an upright or sitting position in steep side hills, and how in China the coffin was placed on the level ground, almost anywhere, and earth heaped upon it; but in oriental countries, like Egypt and Asia Minor, not even a cheap coffin was used, but the body, covered with a cheap cloth, was let into a very deep grave and covered with the dirt that came out of it. It was at Athens, that capital of Greece so famed in tales of chivalry, war, song and story, that the most strange funerals of all were witnessed nearly every day we were there. The religion of Greece is naturally that of the Greek Catholics in contra-distinction to the Roman Catholic, but in some of its forms and ceremonies much the same. The first funeral we saw was that of an elderly man, quite distinguished looking, and the procession, entirely in foot, was of great length. First came an attendant carrying upright the lid of the coffin; another followed with a large cross; then some priests with robes and high hats, having the rim at the top; next came the coffin, its vacant spaces filled with flowers and borne on the shoulders of six men, three on each side; the head is raised so that it is in full view of every one on the street; following are a dozen or so women mourners and perhaps twice as many men after them; and then came the hearse and a long line of carriages, nearly all empty; though we later found in the outskirts, before reaching the cemetery, that all rode. Another such funeral, of a beautiful young woman, made a picture never to be forgotten.

Among such strange things seen in traveling we saw in Cairo the funeral of a child, the small coffin carried by one man and on his head, his hands by his side, as unconcernedly as you please. The wailers were all there with their most atrocious music. The coffin, usually a cheap pine box, is brought back and used many times.

HUMAN PACK ANIMALS.

These eastern people carry enormous loads on their heads or backs. At Constantinople, even our largest trunks were so carried to and from the hotels and not thought excessive either in size or weight. A sort of saddle rests on the man's back, which, with his stooping attitude pits the trunk nearly on an even keel; the carrier does not touch it with his hands, nor is it strapped on at all, he merely balances the weight on his back. It is fully half a mile from the landing or railroad depot to the Pera Palace hotel, and the climb is up a steep hill all the way; but the man cannot rest on the way or take off the load alone. If the trunks are of moderate size and the man must carry two of them.

CONTENTION REIGNS.

Perhaps the strangest of all places visited was Constantinople, although one would be all the time under a nervous strain if he realized his danger, for these Mohammedans hate the Christians most intensely and human life is cheap with them anyway. Their whole life is one of turmoil and strife; there are absolutely no elements of refinement among them. The very dogs that abound there are all the time fighting and the night is made hideous by their noise.

This is brutalizing in the extreme and with such passions excited it is no wonder that ladies had better keep off the streets if unattended by men. Our dragoman told us at the hotel that ladies positively must not go off the streets where the street cars run, and I saw many places where the cars do run that women had much better not go. On coming off the boat from Smyrna the dragoman sent by the hotel to meet us, together with Cook's agent, took charge of us and our baggage, we never letting it get out of our sight one minute; besides which "backsheesh" had to be paid to the inspector in order to save trouble and delay—books and literature, particularly that reflecting upon the country, or Turkish rule, being absolutely prohibited. Still you can buy inside the principal hotel "The Diary of an Idle Woman in Constantinople" by Frances Elliott, the most scathing criticism of Turkish rule that one could conceive.

THE SULTAN AT MOSQUE.

The ceremony of the sultan going to the Jildiz Mosque within the palace grounds is a weekly prayer observance, and is held on Friday, which is the Mohammedan Sunday all over the world. Access to this ceremony can only be had through one's ambassador, and even then it is said that the list of names which is sent up on Monday is looked over by the sultan himself, and either approved or cut out as his fancy dictates; for he has to be very careful, especially as once about a year ago a bomb was exploded, at one of these functions, and numbers were killed. However, those that do go are as the guests of the ambassador, and he is held to be responsible for them; but be that as it may, we, with a half dozen others were all the Americans that got to see the interesting ceremony, out of many disappointed Americans whose names were cut out. Then, besides, we had the additional honor of having the American Minister's "Kavass," or official interpreter, accompany us in our carriage gorgeous in uniform and sword, so that we were given military salutes by the soldiers, as the presence of this important functionary on the box indicated that he was in charge of a very distinguished party.

Arriving at the palace grounds, along with countless embassadors, dignitaries and more or less plain American people, our names in Turkish had to be found in the list held in the hand of the officer in charge, when a good place was provided for us and where we remained for over an hour. But the sight was well worth it, and the sultan, his wives—or some of them—his children, his probable successor among them, all passed within 40 feet of where we stood; and again after 15 or 20 minutes, when he had prayed and was returning to the palace, when he took the reins and himself drove the very ordinary looking pair of horses brought out for the purpose. We were very glad to have seen Sultan Abdul Hamid, who did not leave the palace grounds to meet even the emperor of Germany when he visited him, although he had streets of houses removed to make grander the entry of that monarch.

HAMID ABOVE CRITICISM.

It is said that the present sultan leads a most blameless life, although there are those who believe that his predecessor—Murad—is still living, but is in confinement and claimed to be insane, made so by having thrust upon him the sultanate, May 30, 1876, upon the forced abdication of Abdul Azig whose profligacy and waste had well nigh brought ruin upon the Ottoman empire. From this condition it is still struggling against tremendous odds; the country lacking fertility for the greater part; the people poor and badly governed generally, the imports exceeding exports, leaving the balance of trade against them; a large army to maintain and a somewhat delapitated navy to build upon. No one of all the sultans, save the deposed Azig, together with the two nephews Murad and Hamid, the present ruler, has ever visited western Europe or tried to keep in touch with the world of today and they returned as great re-actionists as when they went away.

Counting the sultan of Turkey, we have, with the president of the United States, emperor of Japan, the czar of Russia, king of England, emperor of Germany, emperor of Austria Hungary, kings of Italy, Denmark, Sweden and Norway and the queen of Holland, seen most of the world's great rulers, besides which is the king of Saxony and Portugal. We have still to look for the king of Spain and the president of the French republic.

BARRELS OF GEMS.

We were also permitted to see the treasures of the old Seraglio, through the courtesy of the American ambassador, and will never forget the marvel there displayed or the care in which they are preserved. There were fully twenty official witnesses to the ceremony of breaking the seals before opening the doors of the treasury. Emeralds as large as one's doubled-up fist, huge diamonds and great pearls by the thousand; dishes like kitchen bowls heaped up with uncut and unset precious stones, single pieces worth a king's ransom; and all the time the country so poor one wonders at it.

NO LACK OF GUARDS.

Whether you realize it or not at Constantinople you are all the time being safeguarded from one source or another. At the hotel door there stands night or day a man in fancy dress, almost brigandish in appearance, armed to the teeth with openly displayed weapons, two pistols and a knife. The "Kavass" that escorted us from the sultan's palace insisted upon accompanying us to the train after the ceremony. As we were taking the famous "Oriental Express" at 3 o'clock, we did not think it necessary, of course. Hadn't we been all around the world, been in Russia and Siberia! But doubtless the officer had his instructions, and finally turned us over to our dragoman who had gone before with our baggage, but who, leaving one trusted man to remain with our hand baggage, he himself stood guard over our trunks, which had to be again examined before leaving the country. Once started the train moved hardly more than twenty miles an hour, and about every five miles we passed two soldiers who stood with their guns beside them; and thus we were guarded until dark, and doubtless all the night; but the country was poor and poorly cultivated. The next day, however, it was better and through Servia and Bulgaria the outlook improved. Then after leaving Belgrade and entering Hungary, everything looked different; the speed of the train more than doubled, and to Buda Pest 45 miles an hour was made, which rate was maintained to Vienna. Buda Pest turned out to be a most interesting city, clean and neat in every way, with good underground electric street cars, not a pole or a wire seen above the surface, the same as in Vienna; and the people are so interested that they go out of their way to show you what you want to see and should see. Those that speak even a little English will be sure to ask you if you like the city. The Danube banks for several miles are lined on both sides with solid stone quays with easy approach.

Here the horses are fine and well taken care of. Hungary is noted for its fine horses; for its great crops of grain, and they use American farm machinery.

The city, with a population of three-quarters of a million, has fine art collections, interesting museums and their new cathedral is very fine; while another and older one is also very interesting. The celebrated "Hunyada Janos" and the "Apenta" water known all over the world come from here. The former works we visited and were courteously shown over the tract of 200 acres. The water does not come from springs but from wells that are only about 15 feet deep and there are some half a hundred of them, as they put up 7,000,000 bottles annually. We saw in warehouses, ready and being prepared for shipment, some 2,000,000 bottles of the bitter stuff, the work being done by about 300 women and girls.

QUEER COSTUMES.

I have always desired to visit Constantinople and come up through the Balkan peninsula and now it is done and I am glad. But the most interesting costumes of these people we did not see at their best. Those for the men of Montenegro seemed the most picturesque and at the same time the most useful and appropriate—that is at least for the men: Rather full breeches coming to the knee with thick white hose and low cut fancy shoes, an embroidered coat with fancy jacket and cap with tassel, composed the suit. However, it was in Athens where some of the male peasants and certain of the soldiery actually wear short stiff skirts, coming only half way to the knees, their legs covered with very heavy, tightfitting underwear, and shoes turned up with a great bunch of wool at the very end. It was too curious for anything.

I could write a great deal about Athens but this letter is already getting long and besides I could not do the subject justice. However, the king of Italy was there at the time of our visit and it was made the occasion of great jollification. The streets were decorated and illuminated; fireworks and a great school gymnasium practise in their new marble seated "Stadium" that accommodates 50,000 spectators, and where one place is just as good as another. But what was finest of all was the fireworks; and the illumination of the Acropolis for the first time in 50 years.

The greatest bazar of all is at Constantinople with its 5,000 shops all under a stone roof and enclosed within stone walls. The others at Cairo and Smyrna are as nothing compared to this. The greatest Mosque is of course San Sofia. However, that of Suleiman the Magnificent, is also great with its 8,000 separate prayer rugs, each rug about 2x5 feet, at least. Of the Christian churches, St. Stephens is my favorite, and I go there every day and greatly admire its great old stained glass windows.

SLIGHTING OLD GLORY.

But I will close by giving an account of a couple of flag incidents at Cairo during our winter's stay there at Shepherd's hotel. The first was when the Khedive entered the city early in January. (Of course, Egypt being under English control, could not be expected to give the American flag preference over that of the English, but "darn 'em" they should give us a fair show along with the other nationalities anyway.) Well, in decorating, the American bunting got about tenth place, until a few of us made such a fuss about it that the ratio was changed, and some of us registered such a kick that our particular balconies had American flags displayed. But the crowning act was later at the "Battle of Flowers," when the only American bunting used was to decorate the table where confetti was to be sold. Then we expostulated, especially the madame, whose hot southern blood was up, and who registered her opinion to the manager himself. The document that was sent up to headquarters was not a "round robin" either, but was made a personal matter, with the result that our flag was finally given the most conspicuous place and then we were satisfied. But to think of such treatment when 90 per cent of the guests there were Americans!

Well, this is the last of my letters for a while and the "Panhard," radiant in new paint, is ready for our summer tour, and we start on the first thousand-mile run to Paris and London tomorrow. Lorenzo at the steering wheel thoroughly recovered from his late illness. There are many good machines in this city; there were several hundreds of them at Cairo; half a dozen or so in Athens, but not one in Constantinople, which is said to be a thousand years behind the times.

We are all quite well and will be glad to arrive in San Francisco one year from now via India and Australia.

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