

ington by the civilized nations of the globe. In a semi-circle of brilliant color, their uniforms gilded profusely with the insignia of their rank, 146 foreign representatives stood in impressive silence while the new president of the United States and the secretary of state, William Jennings Bryan, entered through the big doors of the east room. The president and Secretary Bryan wore the conventional frock suits of formal occasion in America. The president was accompanied by his chief aid, Col. Spencer Cosby, and his personal aid, Maj. Thomas L. Rhoades, both in the full dress uniform of the American army. On each side of the entrance six White house aids, three from the army and three from the navy, stood at attention. In groups of six and eight, the diplomats and their staffs were arranged. Chandler Hale, third assistant secretary of state, presented the president, first to Ambassador Jusserand, of France, dean of the diplomatic corps. Secretary Bryan was presented with similar ceremony. To each diplomat the president spoke a word of greeting, but the ceremony throughout was quietly formal. After the president had met individually the circle of diplomats, he addressed them briefly, expressing the hope for the continuance of amicable relations between this nation and their respective countries and indulging the wish that their service in Washington might be personally enjoyable. The diplomatic corps was entertained at tea at the White House with the members of their families, when Mrs. Wilson and the three Wilson daughters were presented. Secretary Bryan, by appointment earlier in the day, formally received most of the diplomatic corps in his office at the state department. The secretary made a felicitous speech advising the corps, in the name of President Wilson, of the earnest desire of the administration to strengthen the relations between the United States and other members of the great family of nations, and spoke in an optimistic way of the possibility of accomplishing that result through the application of the principles of justice and equity in international dealings. Ambassador Jusserand, the dean of the corps, replied in a responsive strain and then personally presented the members of the diplomatic body to the new secretary of state. They were particularly impressed by Mr. Bryan's earnest appeal to them to call upon him personally and without restraint whenever they felt that the relations between their government and the United States demanded speedy consideration and action.

An Associated Press dispatch says: William H. Harris, a negro lawyer, of Boston, whose appointment by Mr. Taft as an assistant attorney general raised a row in official circles was followed by a sensational contest over Lewis' membership in the American Bar association resigned. It has not been decided whether a successor will be appointed.

Forty Texans, who were delegates to the Baltimore convention, signed a protest against the allowance of any patronage to twelve congressmen from that state branded as reactionaries.

President Wilson has called congress in special session April 7. Special messages will be issued defining the work to be undertaken.

An Associated Press dispatch says: Secretary Bryan, as head of the state department, and chairman of the government board of the pan-American union, sat down to dinner with representatives in Washington of the other American republics

which with the United States compose the union. In welcoming Secretary Bryan, Brazilian Ambassador Dagaza said: "Welcome to the man with a noble heart who for so many years has been preaching the advent of social justice, of respect to the rights of individuals, of reciprocity and good will among men. Secretary Bryan referred to his trips to Latin-America, and said that when his present office was offered to him one of the reasons he gave as willing to accept it was that it would enable him to join with the president in cementing even more closely those nations that live so close together and are so identical in their purposes and so identical in their aspirations.

President Wilson has made the following appointments:

John Skelton Williams, banker, of Richmond, Va., to be assistant secretary of the treasury.

Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, to be assistant secretary of the navy.

Beverly T. Galloway, to be assistant secretary of agriculture.

Edwin F. Sweet of Grand Rapids, Mich., to be assistant secretary of commerce.

James A. Edgerton of New Jersey, to be purchasing agent of the post-office department.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, is a cousin of Theodore Roosevelt, but a democrat.

News of the Week

Henry F. Hollis, democrat, was elected United States senator by the New Hampshire legislature.

An Associated Press dispatch from Little Rock, Ark., says: Two state senators laid claim to the office of governor of Arkansas and each established an office at the capitol. After the resignation of Governor James T. Robinson, Senator W. F. Oldham, then president of the senate, succeeded him. The senate elected Senator John M. Futrell, president pro tem, to act as lieutenant governor. Futrell demanded that Oldham retire. Oldham refused and both men sought to exercise gubernatorial functions. Both declared they would call a special election for governor. Later Futrell, president of the senate, filed proceedings in court asking that body to mandamus the secretary of state to oust Acting Governor Oldham. The proceedings were brought in the circuit court of Pulaski county. Senator Futrell also brought another ouster proceeding in the same court. The suits will go immediately to the state supreme court.

Julian Hawthorne, the writer, Dr. William J. Morton and Albert Freeman were convicted in the New York federal court on the charge of misusing the mails in the effort to boom certain mining claims. Josiah Quincy, twice mayor of Boston and assistant secretary of state during the Cleveland administration, was acquitted on the same charge. Hawthorne is the son of Nathaniel Hawthorne, the novelist. Hawthorne and Morton were sentenced to one year in the federal prison at Atlanta, while Freeman was sentenced to a five-year term.

The jury in the Clarence Darrow case could not agree and were discharged.

Vermont has adopted a constitutional amendment providing that the election of state officers come in No-

vember along with the national instead of in September as heretofore. This leaves Maine as the only early election state.

The woman suffrage bill was killed in the Missouri state senate.

The Arkansas assembly dispensed with the state national guard when a bill providing for maintenance failed of adoption.

Dr. Friedmann went to Montreal and treated fifty-six patients who were afflicted with tuberculosis.

Secretary Bryan has been invited by the Nebraska house of representatives and by the Illinois and Iowa legislatures to deliver addresses before those bodies.

Matthew W. Hale, Roosevelt's supporter, has purchased the Boston Journal from Frank A. Munsey.

The Washington state legislature has passed a bill abolishing capital punishment. The Nebraska house of representatives has done likewise.

The equal suffrage amendment was defeated in the lower house of the Nebraska legislature.

GOVERNOR RALSTON'S RECOMMENDATIONS

In his inaugural address, Governor Ralston, of Indiana said:

Indifferently, indeed, has he lived who does not understand that the people know their government is slipping away from them and that they are pleading for honest public servants.

I shall hold that the mind which devises schemes that is in violation of law is guiltier than the dependent hands that execute the offense in obedience to orders.

While I was nominated for governor as a party man and elected as such, and am with pride, still a democrat without apology, I do not fail to recognize in the hour of triumph that the noise and prejudice of a campaign have been succeeded by the calm so essential to good neighborhood and the public welfare.

Property rights are shielded by constitutional guarantee and must be respected.

It may be appropriately observed that the loudest denunciation does not necessarily indicate the surest way to the reform the people want, and that catch phrases often lead in the opposite direction to real progress.

The average American citizen stands for the obedience to law.

I shall conscientiously strive to confine my official acts to the executive sphere prescribed by the constitution, and steadfastly refrain from attempting to coercive methods respecting the other branches of government.

By my official conduct * * * confidence in me will either be strengthened or destroyed. I intend it shall be strengthened.

I assume that the democratic majority of the present legislature will abide by and promptly proceed to carry out the last platform declarations made by its party in this state. This will include an efficient primary election law and a general revision of the road laws.

Not to carry out this platform would be a betrayal of the people's confidence.

* * * The people want a new constitution, and personally I favor a constitutional convention.

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