

Washington Whisperings

Interesting Bits of News Gathered at the National Capital.

Guide Throttles Wolves in White House



WASHINGTON.—Real wicked and ravenous wolves, such as are supposed to chase the traveler through the woods on a cold, snowy winter night, were slain before the eyes of President Roosevelt in the east room of the White House the other evening, nothing but the naked hands being utilized to perform this feat.

The wolves were not stationary, but in actual motion. The entire affair was so realistic that some of the distinguished guests invited to witness the performance shied toward the windows, thinking they would rather chance a leap in the dark than the animals in sight.

John Abernathy, the far famed wolf killer and western guide, officiated as stage manager and did all the killing. His alone were the naked hands that stifled the panting breath of the unfortunate wolf. He has a reputation for doing this sort of thing and wanted to live up to it. He was successful.

Mr. Abernathy gave a lifelike exhibition of wolf hunting at the White House by the medium of a series of moving pictures. The slides illustrated a wolf hunt as conducted by Abernathy, who, in conquering his quarry, eschews the use of any deadly weapon.

The exhibition was given on a huge canvas, arranged for the purpose and among the interested spectators were Prof. and Mme. Ferrero and George Shiras III., whose achievements as a "camera hunter" have engaged the attention of naturalists.

The president fully appreciated the performance and frequently clapped his hands, saying: "Fine!" "Grand!"

New Faces Seen in House and Senate



IN the make-up of the Sixtieth congress for this last short session there will be nine new faces—two in the senate and seven in the house.

In the senate Carroll S. Page has been elected by the Vermont legislature to the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Redfield Proctor, which had been temporarily filled, under gubernatorial appointment, by John W. Stewart.

The other new senator—a man whose name has figured in trans-Mississippi politics for a good many years—is Albert B. Cummins of Iowa, who takes the place of the late William B. Allison.

In the house the seven new men are: O. C. Wylie, Second Alabama district; Henry A. Barnhart, Thirteenth Indiana; Albert A. Estopinal, First

Louisiana, John P. Swazey, Second Maine; Frank E. Guernsey, Fourth Maine; Otto G. Folger, Third New York, and Charles H. Burke, South Dakota, at large. Mr. Swazey takes the place of Charles E. Littlefield, for years one of the most prominent figures in the house. Mr. Littlefield resigned last spring.

The number of deaths during the present congress is three or four times the usual number for the same length of time.

The first man to fall since the opening of the Sixtieth congress was John T. Morgan of Alabama, who died June 11, 1907. A month later his colleague, Edmund W. Pettus, expired. December 23, 1907, Stephen R. Mallory of Florida passed away. His successor was William J. Bryan, who died last March. Asbury C. Latimer of South Carolina died February 20, 1908, and March 4, 1908, Redfield Proctor of Vermont was added to the death roll. The next victim was William P. White of Maryland. The last and most illustrious of all was William B. Allison of Iowa, the undisputed leader of the upper house.

Sherman May Attend Roosevelt Church



WITH the retirement of President Roosevelt from office many people suppose that the German Reformed church on Fifteenth street will no longer be the center of interest which it now is on Sunday mornings. Interest may be lessened, but it is expected that Dr. Schick will still have a distinguished official to preach to in the person of Vice-President-elect James Schoolcraft Sherman. Like President Roosevelt, Mr. Sherman is a member of the Dutch Reformed church, an organization that has no place of worship in this city. He is a leading member of the Dutch Reformed church in his home town of Utica, N. Y., but has never affiliated himself with any church of the capital city. It is thought that when he assumes the dignity of vice-president of the United States he will give his attention to religious matters to

the extent of regularly attending divine service.

When Mr. Roosevelt first came to Washington, Dr. Schick, pastor of the German Reformed congregation, which occupied a modest little building hardly more than a chapel, wrote to him and said that as there was no Dutch Reformed church in Washington, he would be pleased if Mr. Roosevelt would worship with his flock.

Mr. Roosevelt was not then president of the United States. He wrote and said that he would come to his church, and nearly every Sunday morning he can be found in his pew taking part in the service and listening to Dr. Schick's sermons. Members of the congregation say that President Roosevelt has a liking for certain hymns and that he joins lustily in the singing of them. There is no choir in Dr. Schick's church, the music being rendered entirely by the congregation, led by the preacher.

It is thought that if Dr. Schick's attention is called to the fact that Mr. Sherman is in the same position religiously as was Mr. Roosevelt he will send him an invitation to become a member of his flock during his Washington residence.

Estimated Cost of Taking New Census



S. N. D. NORTH, director of the census, has written a letter to Secretary Straus, his immediate superior, asking for an appropriation of not less than \$14,000,000 with which to take the thirteenth census in 1910. The cost of the last census, in 1900, exclusive of the four annual investigations and two biennial reports due the same year, was \$12,520,000. The director estimates that the cost of the next census, due to the fact that he now has a regularly organized office, will be only \$410,000 more than the census of 1900.

If the work can be accomplished for this sum, it will be the first time in the history of the nation that a census has been taken and compiled at practically the same cost as the

prior enumeration. Formerly the increase in the cost of the census from decade to decade has been about 50 per cent., and on this basis the cost of the thirteenth census proper, exclusive of the four annual and the two biennial reports, would be \$18,750,000, nearly \$6,000,000 more than the director estimates the actual cost will be.

An important means of bringing about this saving is the fact that the bureau will build and own the necessary tabulating apparatus instead of renting it as heretofore. On July 1, 1905, the apparatus which had been used in tabulating the census of 1900 and which was owned and operated by a private company was withdrawn from the bureau of the census because the company and the director could not agree on the rental. The withdrawal of the machines compelled the director to ask congress for an appropriation for experimental work in developing new mechanisms to be owned, controlled, and operated by the government. The results of this experimental work have exceeded all expectations.

AS MUSEUM IN BROOKLINE.

Historic New England House Opened On 23d Anniversary of Town.

Boston.—The historic Edward Devotion house on Harvard street, Brookline, was formally opened as a public museum the other day. The little old building has been well stocked with articles of the revolutionary period, given or loaned by public-spirited citizens of the town.

The day was especially appropriate for the opening of the little museum, for it was the 23d anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Brookline.

The town not long ago appropriated \$1,500 to place the structure in a



Edward Devotion House, at Brookline Massachusetts.

habitable condition, and the Edward Devotion House association is to have charge of its maintenance. The Edward Devotion house is the oldest now standing in Brookline. It commemorates the Devotion school fund which was bequeathed by Edward Devotion and received by the town in 1762. The fund amounted to about \$3,696, which the donor specified should go toward building or maintaining a school as near the center of the town as should be agreed upon by the town.

The Edward Devotion grammar school is located on the old Devotion lot on Harvard street, where the old building may be plainly seen by passersby.

WOMAN MINE OPERATOR.

Mrs. Upham of Denver Delegate to National Convention.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Mrs. Nellie C. Upham of Denver, Col., the most successful woman mine operator in the country, bears the distinction of being the only woman delegate to attend the sessions of the American Mining congress held in this city recently.

Mrs. Upham was appointed a special delegate by the commissioners of the District of Columbia and bears the distinction of having twice before represented the district in the congress.

Mrs. Upham is known as the "Hetty Green of the Mining Industry." She owns and operates a dozen mines in various sections of the far west and has successfully conducted some of the most bitterly contested legal bat-



MRS. NELLIE C. UPHAM

les for possession of mining claims in which she was pitted against famous western mine operators. She has been remarkably successful in avoiding labor difficulties on her many claims.

The Maternal Instinct.

A little girl sat in a corner of a railway carriage, apparently lost in thought and with a slight frown on her pretty face. Opposite was her mother, who wondered what Molly was thinking of, and whether she was regretting the joys of padding and castle building at the seaside.

At last the mother spoke: "Well, Molly, what is it? Are you sorry to be going home?"

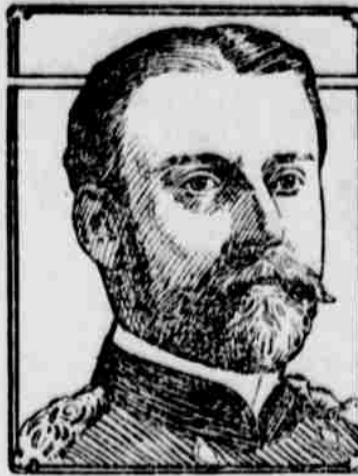
"I shall be glad to see my dollies again," said Molly—a mere babe, but already quite a little mother.—Home Notes.

She—Why do churches and theaters have such high ceilings, I wonder?

He—You evidently are forgetting about the size of the ladies' hats.

IN THE LIMELIGHT

NEW NAVAL ASSISTANT



Herbert Livingstone Satterlee of New York, son-in-law of J. Pierpont Morgan, assistant secretary of the navy, is a member of the law firm of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee of New York city. He is not identified with any of the enterprises with which his father-in-law is connected. He is a director in the India Rubber and Gutta Percha Insulating Company, but beyond that is not interested in any corporation.

He was graduated from Columbia in 1883, and distinguished himself in the School of Political Science, where he received a degree. He was admitted to the bar in 1885, and entered the law office of Everts, Choate & Beaman. In the following year he became secretary to Senator Everts. He was active in the organization of the naval militia, and when he became a colonel on

the staff of Gov. Morton he was appointed the navigating officer of the First naval battalion.

Mr. Satterlee married Miss Louisa Pierpont Morgan November 15, 1900. The wedding was the most noted social event of the year. The alliance was presumed to mark a closer business relationship between the brilliant young lawyer and the leader of the financial world in America, but Mr. Satterlee followed the path he had laid out for himself and depended on his own capabilities for success; although this was questioned when, as a director of the Trust Company of the Republic, he was concerned with the plan to relieve that corporation of its underwriting obligations with Louis Nixon's ship-building trust, which had been controlled by Mr. Morgan ever since its organization.

Mr. Satterlee's most conspicuous place as an organizer was taken when he became one of a committee formed to reorganize the Knickerbocker Trust Company. The committee became known as the Satterlee Committee and was the representative of the depositors. Mr. Satterlee devised the plan of a permanent receivership and advocated resumption to avoid a sacrifice of assets. The temporary receivers were discharged March 25 last and the doors were reopened the next day.

IMMIGRATION COMMISSIONER



Daniel J. Keefe of Detroit, the new commissioner-general of immigration, holds one of the most important federal offices in the gift of the president and the most important of its kind in the world.

Less than 25 years ago this same Daniel J. Keefe was a Chicago dock-walloper, using his rugged strength to shove lumber. Recently the term dock-walloper has come into reproach, for it suggests now unsteadiness in habits. "Big Dan" Keefe—or O'Keefe, as he spelled his name then—was never that kind of a laborer. He was always the best type of longshoreman and, while the massive strength of his squat frame was being used to load and unload the vessels of the Chicago port his busy brain, endowed with some of the same virile characteristics that

marked his physical self, was planning and scheming for the advancement of himself and his co-laborers.

Strong, almost rough and brutal in his methods, and with the tenacity of a bulldog, "Big Dan" fought for the organization of the longshoremen, and he not only won out, but, with the aid of others, formed an international organization which, including other branches of vessel workers, became one of the biggest labor trusts on record and eventually forced a tight clamp on maritime commerce.

Mr. Keefe has been the president of the International Longshoremen, Marine & Transport Workers' association since its formation in 1892, and he has been president of his local for 20 years. He has been holding office for nearly 27 years. During that time he has been one of the principal forces in perfecting the organization of the huge body. He was recently one of the industrial peace commission of nine men of international reputation.

KNIGHTED BY KING EDWARD



Sir Thomas Barclay, the well-known British philanthropist and peace advocate, was made a baronet by King Edward on the occasion of his majesty's birthday anniversary. The compliment extended to Sir Thomas is one that is handed out in lots of a dozen or so by the British ruler on each birthday, much as other and earlier rulers have made it a point to open up the prison doors to certain classes of convicted political and civil offenders upon smaller occasions.

In the present instance, however, the world will agree that the royal honor was well bestowed. Sir Thomas has been one of the most prominent citizens of the United Kingdom for his work in behalf of international arbitration, not less than for his own legal and general learning. He has visited several different countries to urge the adoption of an international peace and arbitration agreement that would result in gradually eliminating war. He was in the United States for some weeks a few years ago urging with great persuasiveness a new treaty with his own country in the furtherance of fraternal comity and peaceful settlement of all disputes.

YOUNG BRITISH SUFFRAGIST



No woman on the American continent is attracting so much attention as Mrs. Philip Snowden, the beautiful young British suffragist, who has come to the United States to tell American women how to secure their "rights."

Endowed with a power of oratory and eloquence which would be even remarkable in a man, possessed of a personal magnetism that can sway tremendous throngs of either sex, and possessing a physical beauty that makes her noticed in any assemblage, the young advocate of suffrage for the gentler sex has found no difficulty in making her mark in this country during the few weeks she has been in the western hemisphere.

Before a brilliant audience of New York's most prominent men and women a few nights ago, Mrs. Snowden made her first American speech, and Carnegie hall rang with her praises.

On first seeing Mrs. Snowden one is simply impressed with her overpowering beauty. A mass of fair, wavy hair surrounds a face at once placid, gentle, and humorous, while every line denotes sincerity and power.

She has had a remarkably active life, and although she has spoken in practically every English industrial center and for ten years has been a potent factor in the British labor movement, she is well on the sunny side of 30 years.