

Prominent People

Public Printer Stillings—Adee of the State Department—Frank Morrison—Rathbone and His Fight—Professor Brander Matthews.



C. A. STILLINGS.

THE federal official who is perhaps most affected by the president's simplified spelling order is Charles A. Stillings, head of Uncle Sam's big printshop. As public printer it became his duty to carry into effect the order, so far as documents from executive departments are concerned. Realizing that his position might have some embarrassment, the public printer, as soon as he had explained Mr. Roosevelt's order to his subordinates, withdrew to the cyclone cellar, so to speak, and shut himself off from all perplexing inquiries by disconnecting his telephone.

The president's order does not contemplate the adoption of any such radical change in orthography as the complete phonetic method of spelling. It only adopts the list of 300 simplified words recommended by the simplified spelling board. But in order to have a little fun over the incident clerks in the bureau of engraving and printing amused themselves by sending to the printing office drafts of bills spelled phonetically throughout. Some of them read thus:

Silver Sirtifikt.
This sirtifz that thare hav bin deposited in the Trezury uv the Unitd States uv Amerika fr silvr dollars, payabl on demand.
Washington, D. C.
Silvr sirtifikt—Fiv—Silvr sirtifikt.
Nashunal Kurency.
Bokurd by Unitd States bonds deposited with the Trezurer uv the Unitd States uv Amerika.
The Unyon Nashunal Bank uv Westminster
wil pa to the bamer on demand Twenty Dollars.
Westminster, Md., June 11, 1905.
Kashbear.

Brander Matthews, who is a professor of literature at Columbia university, as well as novelist, essayist, dramatist and critic, finds himself with plenty of work on his hands now that the president's order on the subject of spelling reform has directed public attention to the work of the simplified spelling board. Professor Matthews is chairman of the board, and everybody is wanting to know what changes the committee expects to make in the spelling of the English language. Professor Matthews explains that it is evolution rather than revolution for which the movement stands. He thinks one great advantage to accrue from the use of simplified words will be in the saving of time effected in teaching children in the schools how to spell. Speaking of this, he says:

"People must be made to see that there is nothing sacred about our accepted orthography and that the spelling of our language has never been fixed finally, but has always been slowly simplifying itself by the casting out of useless letters. They must be educated in the history of spelling, and the many changes that have taken place from Chaucer to Shakespeare, from Dryden to Johnson, and even in the nineteenth century, must be made familiar. They must be encouraged to understand that a steady movement toward simplification has always been evident, and they must be made to recognize that the time has now come when this slow progress toward the remote goal can be accelerated. When the people at large are once convinced that our present spelling does harm to the children, that it wastes time and money, improvement will follow at once."

It would be hard for the state department to get along without the second assistant secretary, Alvey A. Adee, whose services have been especially important to the administration since Secretary Root started on his tour of South America. Mr. Root's first assistant, Robert Bacon, now acting secretary, is new to diplomacy and leans a good deal, it is said, on Mr. Adee, who has been in the department since



A. A. ADEE.

1877. Previous to that Mr. Adee was secretary of legation at Madrid. He has been steadily advanced and has held his post whatever the politics of the administration. He was born in Astoria, N. Y., in 1842 and holds a degree from Yale. No higher authority on the etiquette of diplomacy exists in this country than Mr. Adee. A little while before Secretary John Hay's death a lady who proposed to give a most elaborate function called at the office of the secretary of state and asked for advice. Mr. Hay was quite nonplused by her relation of the conditions which confronted her. In making up her dinner invitation list she found that she had invited two naval officers who were deadly enemies. Two titled foreigners were bid-

den between whose families there had been a feud for two generations. A matron, now acknowledged as a social leader, was invited, but in the same mail the woman who had contributed most to the hard task she found in securing social recognition in Washington was also asked to be a guest. Mr. Hay sent for Mr. Adee and asked him to help his caller out of her dilemma. Mr. Adee listened to the recital of the facts, and when the lady had quite exhausted her list of woes turned his head to one side, and, glancing at the lady out of the corner of his eye, decided, "Well, Mr. Secretary, under the circumstances, if I were the lady I should become desperately ill and indefinitely postpone that dinner."

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