

SUCCESSOR TO SENATOR PLATT



Photograph by (Hudson) Washington, D. C.

Elihu Root, who recently resigned the portfolio of secretary of state, has been given the senatorial toga worn for several years by Senator Platt of New York. Senator Root has also held the post of secretary of war in Roosevelt's cabinet.

MEN SOLD ON BLOCK

TYPICAL SLAVERY DAYS AUCTION HELD IN NEW YORK.

Object is to Obtain Employment for Idle—Black Masks Hide Identity of Persons—Fifty Find Relief.

New York.—An auction of white men the other night was the spectacle that drew thousands of persons to the Parkside Presbyterian church in Flat-bush. The auction was in reality an object lesson of the conditions prevailing among working people and served to get jobs for a number of men.

The church was crowded when Rev. John E. Long began an address in which he outlined the pitiable conditions of many a man who was willing to work but unable to secure a position. Outside the church a crowd of 2,000 persons clamored and struggled to get into the already crowded house of worship.

Mr. Long introduced Edward T. O'Loughlin, who was to conduct the auction. O'Loughlin outlined his plan so which the men he would present had agreed. This was to offer them as they were on the block to the person who would give them a job through which they could earn subsistence and a few dollars beside if possible. The money end, however, was an after consideration, as the men who had come to him wanted food and shelter principally.

VILLAGE WHERE WIFE RULES.

Husbands Relogated to Background at Liangwn, England.

London.—There is one place in the British isles where the motto "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world" falls flat, and that is in Liangwn, a little oyster village on an estuary of the great harbor of Milford Haven, for in Liangwn it is the man that rocks the cradle.

DEAD GERMS KILL LIVE ONES.

Form Anti-Toxin Against Pneumonia Blood Poisoning and Typhoid.

Boston.—After two years of work and experimenting, a vaccine, which, it is said, will check the germs of pneumonia, blood poisoning and typhoid fever, has been discovered in the laboratory of Tufts Medical school. The announcement is made through Dr. Timothy Leary, head pathologist at the school, who said that an anti-toxin for those three diseases had been perfected and that arrangements would soon be made to supply physicians. The Tufts pathologists worked into practical use the theories advanced by Sir A. E. Wright of London, that dead germs automatically create an anti-toxin in the blood for all living germs of the same kind. In other words, dead germs in the blood form a poison that is fatal to all living germs of the same kind with which it comes in contact.

Girl's Dream Finds a Gem. Shamokin, Pa.—Driving Miss Jennie Neibour to her home at Johnson City after a carriage ride to this place, John A. Birkie of Williamsport later discovered that he had lost a \$150 diamond shirt stud. He called on Miss Neibour early the next day and told of his loss. She said she dreamed he had lost the stud on a street here. Birkie hurried to town, and, aided by several men, began searching at the designated spot, where George Lesig kicked over a pile of leaves and found the diamond.

FACTS ABOUT AFRICA

STRANGE COUNTRY WHERE ROOSEVELT WILL HUNT.

British Explorer Asserts East Africa is No Place for Poor Man— Sleeping Sickness is on the Increase.

London.—One of the experts who took part in the British museum Ruwenzori expedition in central Africa in 1905-1906, A. F. R. Wollaston, has just published one of the best books of African travel that has yet appeared: "From Ruwenzori to Congo." The Mountains of the Moon are represented by a range of at least five distinct groups of snow peaks, of which the highest has been determined by the duke of the Abruzzi at slightly less than 17,000 feet, and some ten miles of glaciers, between the Lakes Albert Nyanza and Albert Edward, in the country where President Roosevelt will hunt big game.

"From the settlers," says Mr. Wollaston, "and from many others whom I met at Nairobi and Nalvasha, I heard all sorts of expressions of opinion, from the gloomiest to the most enthusiastic, about British East Africa. But everybody was agreed, even the most sanguine of them, that it is no place for a poor man."

A capital of several hundred pounds at the least was regarded as an absolute necessity, and this at once puts the country on a different footing from such colonies as Canada, or Australia, or New Zealand. People in England are accustomed to hear East Africa spoken of as a white man's country, but it can never really be a white man's country when the smaller trades and the labor are efficiently carried on by the Indians and natives, while only the officials and employers of labor are European.

And in any case the extent of healthful upland country suitable for permanent settlement by Europeans, after allowance has been made for native reserves, game reserves and forests, is exceedingly limited. Africa is cursed with a host of parasites.

Nowadays, with the rapid opening up of the country, the constant passage of Europeans traveling from one district to another, and the suppression of native warfare, it is becoming increasingly easy for natives to move beyond the limits of their own countries, and by their means sleeping sickness is spread from one end of the country to another. And the outlook at the present time is at the best a gloomy one.

OLD WARRIORS RECEIVE HONORS

Military Reservations Named After United States Officers.

Washington.—Brevet Brig. Gen. Renee de Russy, U. S. A., who served with distinction during the war of 1812 and the civil war, has been honored by having the military reservation at Kala, Island of Oahu, Hawaii, named Fort De Russy. The military reservation at Kapahulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaii, has been named Fort Ruger in honor of Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, U. S. A., who served with distinction in the civil war. In honor of Brevet Maj. Gen. Emory Upton, U. S. A., the military reservation at Queen Emma Point, Island of Oahu, Hawaii, has been named Fort Upton. Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, U. S. A., has been honored by having the military reservation on Carabao Island, P. I., named Fort Frank. Batteries at various reservations have been named in honor of Brig. Gen. Gustavus A. de Russy, U. S. A.; Col. Leverett H. Walker, U. S. A.; Maj. Benjamin H. Randolph, U. S. A.; Maj. Frank S. Harlow, U. S. A.; Col. John E. Greer, U. S. A.; Capt. William F. Crofton, U. S. A.; and Capt. Edgar F. Koehler, U. S. A.

GOOD COOKING IS CLUB'S AIM.

Six Brooklyn Men Say They're Proof Against Culinary Lures.

New York.—Sworn to celibacy and the protection of their clubhouse and home from any encroachment by the fair sex, the Six Merry Bachelors are now comfortably installed at 568 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

The Bachelors' Home club is the name that appears upon their stationery and it is an odds-on wager that none of it has been received by any of the girls.

WASHTUB AWAITS BAD WOMEN.

Iowa Judge Will Make Fair Prisoners Work, Too.

Des Moines, Ia.—Punishment such as will make most women shudder has been prescribed by Criminal Judge Jesse Miller of Polk county for all women convicted and sentenced by him to the county jail.

Not only will this punish the women, says the judge, but it will save the county a big laundry bill. Men committed to the jail have the rather prosaic rock pile as their means of occupation. There is to be no discrimination. Women with soft hands and polished nails who fall under the ban of the court will have to plunge into the washtub just the same as other offenders.

ESKIMO TO SEEK POLE.

Sole Survivor of Band Brought Here by Lieut. Peary.

New York.—Not only will Mene Keeshe, the young Eskimo who is the sole survivor of a band brought here by Commander Peary in 1895, remain in this city to study civil engineering, but when he completes his education he intends to head a polar expedition. Being an Eskimo, Mene naturally thinks he is well fitted to endure the hardships of the far north.

AMAZING SURGICAL FEAT SEEN.

Knee from Corpse is Successfully Grafted on Living Sufferer.

Washington.—Doctors at the Georgetown university hospital witnessed a remarkable operation performed there several days ago by Dr. George Tully Vaughan of this city on George A. Kelly, aged 29. The bones of Kelly's knees were so badly diseased that Dr. Vaughan decided on amputation.

SAYS HE SPANKED ROOSEVELT.

Westerner Claims Distinction Gained When They Were Youths.

Greeley, Col.—Ernest Minckwitz, formerly chemist in the Windsor sugar factory, enjoys the distinction of being the only man in Colorado who spanked Theodore Roosevelt when the president was a boy.

RULES LIFE BEGINS AT BIRTH.

St. Louis.—Circuit Court Judge Williams in a decision which was put on record recently held that a child's life begins at birth and not before. In sustaining a demurrer of a street car company to the suit of Cornelius H. Huel and his wife for damages for the death of their four-month-old son, who it was claimed died as a result of an accident before he was born, Judge Williams based his ruling upon a part of the scriptures. He quoted Genesis 2:7. The demurrer averred the child in the meaning of the law was not a person at the time Mrs. Huel was injured five months before the baby was born.

MULE SHOE IN TREE TRUNK.

Farmers Confronted with Something Unusual in Forestry Annals.

St. Louis.—How a mule shoe climbed a tree is a mystery which farmers in the neighborhood of Mehlville, Mo., just south of the city limits, are trying to solve. William Becker, a woodcutter, found the shoe in a tree near the bank of a small stream.

If it merely had been hanging on a limb it wouldn't have caused so much comment. The verdict in that case would have been that the mule kicked his shoe off and it lodged in the branches.

The accepted belief is that a mule lost his shoe while fording the stream and that the shoe fell in the root forks of a young sapling and was carried upward as the tree grew.

WEDDED IN STREET AT 3 A. M.

Conductor Takes a Bride During Relief Hours.

Louisville, Ky.—Strenuously in love was exhibited in a striking way in the marriage of Miss Ella Branch of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Edward E. Early of this city, who is a conductor for the Louisville Street Railway Company, and did not get relieved from duty until the other night. He was due to return to work at six o'clock next morning.

BABY IN CHICKEN INCUBATOR.

Contrivance Pressed into Service to Save Life of Tiny Tot.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Raised in an incubator, which resulted in its weight being increased from two and one-half pounds to twelve pounds in ten months, little Margaret Lee, known as "the chicken incubator baby," will be returned to her parents in Mankato, Minn., from Minneapolis in a short time.

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SAD, SAD DAY FOR THE SMITHS.

House of Representatives Will Have Only Four in Sixty-first Congress.

Washington.—March 4 will be a sad day for the Smith family. Its representation in the house of representatives will on that day be reduced from six to four. Representative Madison R. Smith of Missouri and Marcus A. Smith, delegate from Arizona, will not be in the Sixty-first congress, and no new Smiths will come to uphold the family name and fame.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WILL HAVE ONLY FOUR IN SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

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RALPH H. CAMERON WILL SUCCEED MATHEUS SMITH FROM ARIZONA.

Washington.—The retirement of the Missouri and Arizona Smiths will leave on duty Samuel W. Smith of Michigan, Sylvester C. Smith of California and Walter I. Smith of Iowa, all Republicans, and William R. Smith, the lone Democrat from Smith.

THIS ISLAND SOBER

LOCAL OPTION CUTS DOWN NEWFOUNDLAND'S DRINK BILL.

St. Johns the One Wet Spot—That City Now Talks of Closing Its Saloons—In the Wild Days of Heavy Drinking.

St. Johns, N. F.—There is now an interesting experiment taking shape in Newfoundland which promises to be of special importance to temperance workers the world over. It is nothing less than to put the city of St. Johns under the local option or persuasive law, known in Canada as the Scott act, and by this means bring about virtual prohibition, because, while the importation of spirituous liquors will still be possible, their sale will be prohibited except for medicinal or mechanical purposes.

In 1872 the local option law was first enacted in Newfoundland, and the initial move for its enforcement was made by the hamlet of Erius being started appropriately enough, by a man named Waterhouse. This law provided that any township could by a two-thirds vote decree against the sale of liquor therein, though the importation of liquor from abroad or from other sections, for the personal use of residents was still allowed. The consumption of liquors of all qualities in the colony in 1871 was 212,616 gallons. The population of the colony then was 151,474, so the consumption was 1.32 gallons per capita annually.

The consumption of liquors in 1908 was 153,427 gallons. The population now is estimated at about 243,000, it being 229,982 by the census of 1901, so that the consumption of liquor is only 0.62 gallons per capita annually, or practically one-half of what it was 37 years ago.

The drink statistics of Newfoundland, as compared with other countries, show it to be the soberest country in the world. Practically the whole island, except St. Johns, is under local option, for the temperance sentiment gradually became strong enough to wipe out the two-thirds clause and substitute a simple majority vote, and as the years passed the spread of local option grew general. If local option should be carried in St. Johns, it would mean not alone the closing of the saloons there but a stoppage of the use of liquor in the rest of the island, except by importing it from abroad, as it is now obtained almost wholly from St. Johns.

Fifty years ago Newfoundlanders were much addicted to the use of intoxicants. In those days every vessel owner among the coast fishermen laid in a puncheon of rum (100 gallons) for winter consumption, as regularly as he did any article of food. If he was still more prominent he brought home two puncheons. This liquor was used as liberally then as "soft drinks" are now. Every man employed about his vessel or premises took daily his three "hora's" of liquor. He started with his "morning" when he began work, had a "leveler" at 11 o'clock, or before noon, and a "sendown" about 5 p. m., while many took a "nightcap" also before going to bed.

Every day at the hours named a servant maid would make the rounds with a jar of rum, a basket of bread cut into chunks and a pewter mug, and each man would help himself to his "nip" and his "grog lit," as the bread was called. Fishermen took jars of rum in their boats when they went out fishing, as they take kettles of tea now; and it was not unusual for them to drink a quart a day without hurt to themselves. Every sailor took his gallon jar of rum to the ice fields in the seal hunt of the early spring, and the ship itself was supplied on an equally generous scale. Shipwrights stipulated in their agreements that their daily wage was to be so many shillings and a bottle of rum. Blacksmiths and sailmakers made similar contracts.

Yet nobody ever got really drunk, old-timers say, except once a year, on St. Stephen's day, which is the day after Christmas and which was the occasion chosen for sealers to secure their places on board their ships. Then men flocked to the principal sealing ports from all sections of the island. After signing articles with his own skipper each man made the rounds of the town, asking other skippers for places, who knowing the practice, would express themselves as unable to give a berth, but would ask each to take a glass of liquor. If evening they were all usually fighting drunk and a disturbance was not uncommon.

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