

BY JOHN ELFRETH WATKINS. O THE most hopeless youth now utor slum there is a note of excourdozen boys who, against the obstacles of poverty and affliction, have won their

ong the new Legislators of this 80th Congress-now that we have had time to found 12 men of the good, old-fashioned. self-made category who began at lowest rung of the ladder and worked their way up by pluck alone, without ever a boost or a pull.

Blind Backwoodsman's Climb to

Most phenomenal of all of these feats of self-advancement is that which has just been accomplished by T. P. Gore, new Senator from the new State of Oklahouns. Though bers in poverty and to-tally blind since boyhood, he was sworn in as United States Senator the other day at the age of 28.

He was born in the backwoods of Mis-

lesippi, and at the age of S he lost his left eye, which was accidently struck by a stick in the hands of a playmate. This was calamity enough for any lad, only half of what fate had in store for Three years later an arrow shot him. Three years later an arrow shot from the cross-bow of another playmate blinded the other eye. The lad was then a page in the Mississippi Senate. He was now totally blind and had to go back home. Until he was 16 his diversion was to hear his mother and sistor read. In the Autumn of his 18th year a normal school was overed at his home town. He persuaded his father to allow him to attend. The father urged him to go to sm institution for the blind, but the young man declined, preferring to take his chances with his playfellows. At the normal school he always stood in the forefront of his classes. Every Monday night, in a moot Scuate organized by the students, he debated the political prob-lems of the day. His career as a page in the State Senate had aroused legisla-tive ambitions. In the most Senate he debated according to the rules of the United States Senate. He won the repu-tation of a flery orator, and one of his classmates says that on one occasion his oratory precipitated a "dissolution of

parliament."
"The truth is, I think he has been a candidate for the U. S. Senate from that time," says this friend. "I spent many hours reading the Congressional Record to him." His graduating address, on the race problem, was so favorably received that his neighbors boomed him as a delegate to the approaching constitutional convention, but being 19 he was disqualified. He now became schoolmaster, and after a couple of years was nominated for the Legislature, but had to deeline the nomination because not yet 21. The same year he entered the law depart-ment of Cumberland University, from which he was graduated in 1892. Three three years later still received there a nomination to Congress on the Popu-list ticket, but was defeated. In 1839 he became a Democrat, and two years later went to Oklahoma, where he has since made fiery speeches in every cam-paign waged in that territory, now become a state. He has held more town 140 joint debates in which he has dis-puted with United States Scontors, United States Representatives, Governors and Attorneys-General. Just be fore the Christmas adjournment of the fore the Coristmas adjournment of the tien and obtain a mine foreman's cer-Senate he and his colleague. Sena-tificate. Since 1839, when he was but 23, tor Owen, drew lots for the three pos-he has been district president of the sible terms in the Senate open to them! United Workers of America, and is re-

terms ending in 1909, 1911 and 1913. garded as one of the best educated of its respectively. The blind Senator drew officials. He is now but 37.

From cashboy to Congress was the marked "1909," while Senator Owen drew that marked "1913." Senator Gore member from Milwaukee. At 13 he was was not so disappointed as his faithful brown-eyed wife, who leads him to and from the Senate daily.

Was a Coal Mine Boy at Eight.

From a coal mine boy at 8 to Congressman at 45 was the climb made in a generation by William Bauchop Wilson, now Representative from the Williamsport district of Pennsylvania. He was born in Blantyre, Scotland, April 2, 1862. When he was 8 an immigrant ship brought him and his parents to America, and they settled in the coal district in Tioga County, Pennsylvania. At once the lad got a job in the mines shoveling onto the coal cars the coal that his father dug. His father, of that marked type—the "argumentative Scotchman"—became an invalid within the next year, but retained his men As a means of diversion h organized a debating circle, and it was when only 10, to act as his father's rompter. When II the boy became a alf member of the mineworkers nion, and when I4 he organized a depating society of his own, which met

weekly in a cobbler's shop.

Into a "question box" members dropped in slips of paper containing such questions as puzzled him. The slips were drawn out at regular intervals and the question of greatest moment was made the subject of debate at the next meet-ing. The cobbler's shop being torn down, the club met at a corner where five of the roads meeting in the village came together. Some prophetic spirit inspired the youthful debaters to dub this forum, "Congress Corners," a name retained to this day. Becoming blacklisted, he says, because of "perulcious activity" in the union, Mr. Wilson had to leave the mines and seek work in the West. This was in the first year of his married life, and it almost broke his heart to leave his bride at home for the time. He dug ditches at home for the time. He dug ditches, worked as a farm hand, in a saw mill, and as a pikeman in a lumber camp. Frequently while trying to baiance himself upon the floating logs he would tumble neck deep in the water. But throughout his young manhood he took a deep interest in trade union affairs and at 28 helped form the United Mine Workers of America, of which he has been, since 1900 international secretary-treesurer and 1905, international secretary-treasurer and the right-hand man of John Mitchell. The wife who hopefully waited for him to make his new beginnings in the West has

A Breaker Boy at Nine.

From a "breaker boy" at 9, a similar rise was made by Thomas D. Nicholis, new member from the Scranton and Wilkesbarre district of the Keystone state. He had attended day school until starting to work in the mines, after which he went to night school for several Winters. Before he was 10 he had become a slate picker, but at 12 began work inside the mines, where he was engaged in various occupations until May, 1900. White diging for a living underground he studied the science of mining in a correspondence school, which course engoled him when 27 to pass the state examina-

member from Milwaukee. At 13 he was left an orphan with four younger sisters and a younger brother who were placed in an orphan asylum when he got his first position in a department store. Two years later he became a telegraph mossenger boy but within a few months learned to handle the key so well that the company promoted him to operator. Within a year he saved enough money to take his sisters and brother out of the orphan asylum and give them a home.

orphan asylum and give them a home Mr. Carey remained a telegraph operator until 15 when he was elected Alderman. After serving two terms in this office he ran 3000 ahead of his ticket for Sheriff and was nominated for the present Congress before finishing his term in this county office. Two Others Began in Telegraphy.

As a messenger boy, James T. McDermott, new member from Chicago, began his career. He was then living in Detroit. But, like Representative Carey, he was not of the dime-novel reading kind of telegraph Mercury. Between deliveries he soon learned the code and when 17 he soon learned the code and when 17 was working as a skilled operator. He was now transferred to Chicago where until his election to this Congress he handled the key not only for the telegraph companies, but for several newspapers and finally for one of the large packing concerns in the stockyards.

Telegraphy was the first stepping stone also in the Congressive of the large packing in the Congressive of the large packing the concerns the first stepping stone also in the Congressive of the large packing t

also in the Congressward career of George W. Cook, of Denver, now Repre-sentative-efect from Colorado. He learned the use of the key at the age of Il but Congressward when 12, at the outbreak of the Civil War, he ran away from home and en-listed as drummer boy to the Indiana regiments in the Army of the Cumber-land. He thus served until the last eight months of the war, when he became chief resimental clerk. He was then but 14 and the youngest boy to thus serve in the history of the Army. After the war he went to school and having received an academic education began railroading in Chicago when 21. He rose to be general agent of the Monon system before he was 30 and when 36 was division super-intendent of the Denver & Rio Grande and Denver & South Park divisions of the Union Pacific. He then served two terms as Mayor of Leadville and went into mining. Two years ago he was elected senior vice-commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Were Office Boy, Carpenter and Printer's Devil.

Charles E. Carlin, who comes from the Alexandria, Va., district, began as an office boy but later went to work for a telephone company and became superin tendent of construction. Having ambi-tions to become a professional man, however, he studied law at night, while erecting telephone lines by day and since practicing law has served four years as postmaster of Alexandria. He is it years



HOW. WM BANCHOP WILSON (PA)

harness-maker, then that of carpenter. After putting down his plane and saw for the day he studied architecture at night and was equipped to go into business at 20. By the time he was 24 he had saved money and had become a director of the West Side Bank. He had been director and vice-president of several other New Fork banks, a member of the board of examiners of the New York building de-partment, and president of the Park Commission. He is now vice-president of the construction company which is build the construction company which is ouncing the new Manhattan Bridge over the East River from New York to Brooklyn. Leaving school to make his own living at the age of 13, George W. Fairchild, new member from the Twenty-fourth New York district, started out as a farm boy, but when it apprenticed himself as a printer's "devil," thus serving three years in the office of an Oneonta newspaper. He then worked as a printer in New York, but when 22 returned to Oneonta and got a position on the Herald, of which he became part owner when 28. By the time he was 36 he had acquired entire ownership. He has since acquired large real estate, manufacturing and financial interests and is the president of two manufacturing companies, the vice-president of two financial concerns and a director in several other big enter

Lay Wounded in the Field Seven Days.

Cross Roads, Joseph G. Beale, new member from Leechburg, Pa., was arrested and sent to Libby Prison. Afterward while released on parole and while an invalid from his wounds, he improved his time by studying law. He had begun life as a farm at Niles, Ohio. He next worked in a mine until is, when he went back to the metropolis and took up first the trade of

West of the pioneer days color the stories of the early struggles of two of the rep-resentatives from the new State of Okla-homa. Bird S. McGuire was carried across the plains from Illinois to Missouri when an infant of 2. He worked upon his father's farm until 17, when they moved on to Kansas. But shortly after zettling in the new home his father met with reverses and young McGuire started out alone to earn money with which to educate himself. All of the present State of Oklahoma was then Indian Ter-ritory, and for two years the young man herded cattle across the unbroken and unsettled prairies of the very district which he now represents. Once he went nearly a year without beholding a set-tlement of his fellow-men. But after sell-ing his cattle he found himself possessed of sufficient wealth to enter the Karsas of sufficient wealth to enter the Kansas Normal School, after which he taught school until he saved enough to go through the law department of the Kan-sas State University. Then he returned sas state University. Then he returned home and when only 28 was elected County Attorney, being the youngest Prosecutor in the state. But the lure of the Wild West caught him again, and the returned to his old hounts in what returned to his old haunts in was by now Oklahoma. He had been there but two years when he became a Prosecutor for the Government. During his six years in this work he came to excel as a trial lawyer, frequently being called out of his county to conduct cases. In 1994 he was elected Delegate in Con-gress and now that Oklahoma becomes a state he is the only Republican in her

Part Indian and Former Cowboy.

That he is seven-sixteenths Chickasaw and Cherokee Indian and nine-six-teenths Scotch-Irish, is the boast of Charles D. Carter, new member from the fourth Oklahoma district. His paternal ancestor, Nathan Carter, Sr., was captured when a small boy by Shawnee Indians at the Lackawanna Valley massacre, when all the other members of the family except one of Cherokees, one of whose full-blooded equaws he married. Mr. Carter's father, a Captain in the Confederate army, added to this strain of Indian blood by marrying a one-fourth breed Chick-

by marrying a one-fourth breed Chick-agaw woman, a sister of Governor Guy, chief of the Chickasawa.

The new Representative was born in a little log cabin near Boggy Depot, an old fort of the Choctaw Nation, 38 years ago. When 7 years old he was taken by his parents to Mill Creek, a stage-stand and postoffice on the west-ern frontier of the Chickasaw Nation. When 11 he started to school at a log schoolhouse near by. When 12 he enwhere he finished when 18. After lying wounded for seven days and nights on the battlefield of Charles City on his father's ranch.

not only in coal, but in steel | to Superintendent of Schools and Min-

Such are the men of the Sixtleth congress who find themselves high Washington, D. C., Dec. 23.

upon the ladder of success, not one of them as the result of an Aladdin-like rise by virtue of sudden fortune, all of them as the result of dogged deter-mination and the courage to meet each obstacle in their path of progress. a fortune not only in coal, but in steel to Superintendent of Schools and Mind and banking. He says that his forefathers of Indian Territory. At Out of such clay were the fathers of came to Pennsylvania with William the time of his election to the new our Republic made. Such career of Congress he was engaged in the insurance business.

The Kaiser's Life in England

THE park surrounding Higheliffe Cas- before meals. The Kaiser is living here tie is well guarded. To the right, in the greatest simplicity, but he insist to the left, in front and behind, one identity was easy to guess. The very gardeners collecting the dead leaves and raking the paths were evidently more ac- frown on his face nobody says a word. usiomed to other occupations.
"How many police are there?" I asked

"Over a hundred."

When we entered by a small side door-way the tic-tac of a telegraph instrument was the first thing that met my ear. "There are three, and telephones a vell." a telegraph operator told me.

"We don't stop working all day. Dipatches are going and arriving without ease, because the Kniser sends his official correspondence almost entirely by wire. In addition, two special messengers

leave for Berlin every day."
On arriving at the kitchens my guide told me he was going to introduce me to a fellow countrymen, M. Terrall, a Frenchman, who has charge of the imperial cooking. .
"What does his majesty like?" I asked.

At first M. Terrall wished to entrench himself behind the ramparts of profes-sional secrecy, but yielding to a fellow countryman's importunity he relented

grilled ham, fruit and tea. At one o'clock I serve his lunch—eggs or fish, an entree of fowl or game. Often there is simply a buffet. Perhaps you don't know what a buffet is? About ten kinds of cold meats in Jelly. As for dinner, it is a little more substantial. A typical menu includes soup, fish, saddle of mutton, cold young turkey, saiad, pears and cakes. Before going to bed the Kalser eats two or three biscuits of German make and drinks a glass of water."

Then we passed through the corridors; corridor after corridor, and every one encumbered with trunks, big trunks, little trunks, flat trunks, all sizes and kinds. These are personal trunks of the Emporer; each contains a different uniform. At length we reached the private rooms.

tie is well guarded. To the right, in the greatest simplicity, but he insists all the same on etiquitte being observed caught sight of strange profiles whose Nobody enters the dining-room before the Emperor. If his majesty deigns to smile everybody smiles, if he has a

"At dinner the Emporer wears evening dress with decorations, generally the the knee the Order of the Garter. As soon as his majesty has taken his place at the table the imperial suite sits down. His majesty gives a sign to the house steward and the meal begins.

"During dinner the Kaiser drinks gen-erally orangeade, lemonade or cider, and tea at the end of the meal, but no li-

From the dining-room we went to the private rooms of the Kaiser. First of all was a bedroom decorated simply and in good taste. An Empire bed of great his-torical value constituted the chief furni-ture. It was on this bed that Marshal Ney was laid on the evening of the day he was shot in 1815. A small table is scattered over with cigarettes. On the chimney I saw a wooden bow in which were two bracelets and four

rings, one being ornamented with a miniature of the Empress. Many photo of king Edward and the Czar Nicholas II.

But this room serves chiefly as a uressing-room, as his majesty sleeps in an
adjoining room. This second room, simpler even than the former, contains a
bed of copper covered with a counterpane embroidered in slik that once belonged to Marie Antoinette. On the night
table by the beside was a regulation

so far as to say:

"His majesty likes everything that is light. He eats very little, but often. He is very partial to fruits, particularly pears. A favorite dish is cold fat pullet. One day I sent up a sweet strawberry souffle, which his majesty liked so much that he deigned to ask me the recipe."

Then M. Terrail, growing interested in his story, violated the code of professional secrecy still further.

"In the morning at nine o'clock the Emperor takes poached eggs with a little grilled ham, fruit and tea. At one o'clock I serve his lunch—eggs or fish, an entree of fowl or game. Often there is simply a buffet. Perhaps you don't know the secondary of the secondary in a docard a glimpse of a desk littered with letters, printed matter, simply a buffet. Perhaps you don't know

porer; each contains a different uniform At length we reached the private rooms used by the Kaiser. First came the library, with thousands of books and the newspapers of every country. Then the private sitting froom, where in the evening smoking a cigar William II. takes delight in listening to the gramophone or the mechanical piano. A small antechamber separates this room from the dining room.

"It is in this ante-chamber, said my guide, "that his majesty's suite meet."

"Do you see that auto? Last Wednesday it disturbed the Emperor considerable. He was just returning from a shooting expedition and as he put his foot on the step to get out a loud explosion occurred in the motor. William if turned alightly pale, but the engineer in charge of the imperial autos quickly reassured him. Then the Kaiser smilled and said: "Never mind, so long as it is in the past."—Paris Matin.