

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN BRIEF

Thursday, April 23

Washington, April 23.—Ostensibly considering the sundry civil appropriation bill, the house devoted most of its time today to speeches covering a wide range of subjects and concluded the session by giving an attentive hearing to the president's special message. Although nearly every member had read the message in the newspapers, a large number remained in their seats, carefully following the words of the reading clerk. When the portion of the message referring to the multi-millionaire "whom his son is a fool and his daughter a fortune teller" was reached there was a storm of applause, equally loud on both sides of the house.

Mr. Lake, of New Jersey, made some caustic remarks concerning the president, evoking applause on the democratic side.

Other speeches were made by Representatives Hitchcock, of Nebraska, and of New York and Hamilton, of Missouri.

At 5:05 p. m. the house took a recess until 11:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Washington, April 23.—The pension and District of Columbia appropriation bills were passed by the senate today. In addition the special message of the president urging a legislative program was heard and another chapter of Senator Warner's speech on the Brownsville affair was heard. Several measures of minor importance and the resolution of the house to give government aid to cyclone sufferers in the south were passed. The resolution to extend the time when the commodity clause of the railroad rate law shall become operative was called before the senate by Mr. E. H. Rieker, but was overruled by objection from Mr. Culberson. The senate at 5:27 p. m. adjourned.

Monday, April 27.

Washington, April 27.—By an overwhelming vote, President Roosevelt's four-battleship program failed in the senate, just as it did in the house. The amendment for four battleships was introduced by Senator Files and the fight for its adoption was led by Senator Beveridge. Twenty-three votes were cast for the increased program, the number largely being made up of recently-elected senators. Fifty senators voted to support the house and the recommendation of the senate was 41 to 51.

The debate on the battleship amendment lasted three days to the exclusion of all other matters. It was begun by Senator Beveridge with an eloquent appeal for the support of the president and the suggestion that a larger navy might be needed for war.

Washington, April 27.—A favorable report was today ordered on Senator Ankeny's bill increasing pensions of Indian war veterans and their widows from \$8 to \$12 per month. The committee declined to report a bill which would place these veterans on the same footing as service pensioners of the civil war, whose maximum pension is \$20 a month.

Senator Bourne made a favorable report on Senator Ankeny's bill authorizing the establishment of a fish culture station on the Tucuman river, Washington.

Saturday, April 25.

Washington, April 25.—Another day was spent by the senate in considering the amendment to the naval appropriation bill, but a vote was not reached at the close of the session, which was participated in by 40 senators. A final secured an agreement for a vote before adjournment on Monday.

A canvass of the senate made during the day indicated that the four-ship program will be defeated. The debate has changed several votes. Much of the discussion today was devoted to the improbability of war being forced upon the United States. Beveridge and Files were sharply criticized by Aldrich, Perkins and McCumber for their statements of yesterday, and several heated colloquies occurred. Beveridge will reply on Monday.

Washington, April 25.—The actual investigation of the wood pulp and printer paper question, involving in prospect an examination into the affairs of the paper trust to determine whether or not it is as alleged by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, in restraint of trade and maintaining a monopoly of the printer paper supply in the United States, was begun today by the select committee appointed by Speaker Cannon, which chairman is Representative James R. Mann, of Illinois, and the other members of which are Hannon of Ohio, Stafford of Kentucky, Hannon of Ohio, Stafford of Wisconsin, Simms of Tennessee and Ryan of New York.

Friday, April 24.

Washington, April 24.—Arguments in favor of the president's program for four battleships consumed most of the session. Senator Beveridge, of Washington, opened the debate, declaring that the Asiatic situation affecting the Pacific coast was a menace to that section, as war clouds might quickly rise there over some clash between Americans and the Japanese. He wanted a fleet kept in the Pacific.

This, he declared, was a measure of peace, and not of war. He came,

Would Register Chinks.

Washington, April 23.—That the Chinese exclusion law is not properly enforced, that Chinese are making their way into the United States every day when they have no right to do so and that a change in the existing law will be necessary to check this growing condition, are facts that were pointed out emphatically today to the house committee on appropriations by Commissioner-General of Immigration Sargent. The erosion for this universal laxness in enforcing the exclusion laws is said to be four of the Chinese boycott.

Funds for Draining Swamps.

Washington, April 23.—The senate gave further consideration to the bill devoting about \$5,600,000 received from the sale of public lands in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin, to the construction of drainage works in those states.

During the day the naval and agricultural appropriation bills were reported to the senate.

he said, from the section of the country that must be the storm center of any conflict in the Pacific ocean. The people of the Pacific were in favor of four battleships. He sent to the vice president's desk a statement of a vote of 162 editors attending a meeting in New York, which, he said, showed 126 in favor of the four battleships and the president's policy for naval expansion.

While he had never been one of those who feared war, it should not be denied, he said, that there was on the Pacific coast a peculiar excitation, and the time was coming when the people of this country would have to face that condition. The Pacific coast, he added, had by its opportunities attracted many Asiatics. There also was reared in a different way from the people of the United States. There was a possibility of a clash between these people and those of the Pacific coast.

Washington, April 24.—The business of the house proceeded today at a rapid gait, despite the fact that the 1909 pension bills were put through, the largest batch of the session.

A bill was passed providing for the protection of life on navigable waters during regattas and marine parades. There also was discussed a lengthy the Burleson resolution demanding the report of the Commissioner of Corporations on the cause of fluctuations in cotton. The vote on that measure will be taken tomorrow.

Thursday, April 23

Washington, April 23.—After one of the hardest fought legislative battles of this session, the house of representatives, late this afternoon by a vote of 247 to 8, passed the Fulton land-grant resolution without amendment. Prior to the vote on final passage, Fordney's amendment was voted down, 43 to 237. The resolution will go to the president by the end of the week and will promptly be signed by him.

Immediately thereafter steps will be taken to initiate suit against the Oregon & California Railroad Company to secure forfeiture of the unsold portion of its grant. For the time being, it is understood, no proceedings will be undertaken against lumber companies and other purchasers from the railroad.

Washington, April 23.—As the senate was about to conclude consideration of the naval appropriation bill today, Senator Files, of Washington, introduced an amendment increasing from two to four the number of new battleships to be authorized.

An spirited debate occurred on the amendment for the restriction of the purchase of materials for the construction of the battleships and submarine boats to those of domestic manufacture.

Amendments to remove that restriction from the bill were defeated, Hale estimating that since the investigation of the steel trust some years ago the price of steel armor had been reduced from \$550 and \$600 per ton to \$416 per ton.

Wednesday, April 22

Washington, April 22.—President Roosevelt will veto the naval appropriation bill, should the senate, as did the house, fail to make any appropriation for the two battleships which are authorized in the measure. The prompt announcement of this fact to senate leaders today is regarded as responsible for the announcement by Hale that he would propose an amendment appropriating \$7,000,000 toward the construction of those ships.

The president stated his position on this point with unusual emphasis and suddenness today, upon learning that the bill as passed by the house was simply a "paper" provision for naval increase. Authorization of the ships was made, but no money carried to make the provision effective. Such legislation as this, the president made known to numerous congressional callers, was a travesty as to effectiveness, as well as bearing all the earmarks of legislative legerdemain intended to make ridiculous his campaign for the greater navy.

That the president's quick and vigorous action is to be effective is evidenced by the action of Chairman Hale, of the senate naval committee, in amending that at the proper time he will propose the \$7,000,000 amendment.

quiry into Paper Trust.

Washington, April 24.—A definite step was taken today toward a solution of the wood pulp and newspaper cost question in the introduction by Speaker Cannon of a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of six members to investigate and make available information as to the reasons for the increased price of white paper "to the end that useful legislation may be enacted."

The resolution, which was referred to the committee on rules, of which Speaker Cannon is chairman, empowers the committee to sit in Washington or elsewhere during sessions of the house and the recess of congress and confers the usual authority of subpoena, the administration of oaths, etc.

Wants Hospital Ships.

Washington, April 23.—With a view to preparedness in case of necessity, the surgeon general's office of the navy has suggested the designation of several vessels available for use for hospital purposes. Among the ships suggested by Surgeon-General Rixey is the Buffalo, now upon the Pacific coast. The surgeon-general is an earnest advocate of the use of the hospital ships, and takes the ground that the navy should always be ready.

BANKER ROSS CONVICTED.

Guilty of Appropriating State Money to Private Use.

Salem, Ore., April 24.—Guilty of converting to his own use \$288,000 of state school funds, was the verdict rendered against J. Thornton Ross by a Marion county jury yesterday afternoon. The jury was out an hour and ten minutes.

From what can be learned it appears that the jury took four ballots the first showing nine for conviction and three for acquittal.

Sentence will be imposed by Judge Burnett on Monday morning. The penalty provided by law is imprisonment in the penitentiary for from one to fifteen years and by fine of double the amount of the defalcation.

The case will, of course, be appealed to the supreme court, when the case will be tried practically anew, for the defense objected to nearly all the evidence, the questions, and questioned the ruling of the trial court on all points of law that go to the foundation of the case. Attorney McCannan declined to discuss the verdict, but was very plainly deeply disappointed.

TRY TO KILL GRAFTER.

Ex-Supervisor Gallagher Blown Up by Bomb

Oakland, Cal., April 24.—What is believed by the police to have been an attempt to assassinate James L. Gallagher, one of the main witnesses for the prosecution in the San Francisco graft cases, was made shortly after 7 o'clock tonight at the home of William H. Schreck, Gallagher's brother-in-law, East Twentieth street and Nineteenth avenue, East Oakland, when a huge bomb placed on the porch exploded and tore away the whole front of the house. Gallagher was up stairs with his wife at the time, and Mr. Schreck was in a rear room with his wife and four children and Dr. Guy Brown.

All escaped but one boy, who was hit in the neck by a flying missile. That none was killed was little short of a miracle. Gallagher's hat was pierced by a splinter, and taken off from his head. The house was completely wrecked. The report was heard all over Oakland and many windows in the neighborhood were broken. A post belonging to the porch was hurled 100 feet away.

Valuable clues to the perpetrators of the crime were gained today through the finding of a silk handkerchief in which it is supposed the infernal machine was hidden. In a search this morning detectives located some wire and fuse and caps, which would indicate, according to Chief Wilson, that a bomb of some sort had been used.

Honey Had Warned Him.

San Francisco, April 24.—The prosecution will certainly make a most thorough investigation of the dastardly attempt to kill one of the most important witnesses for the state in the Boston graft case, Assistant District Attorney Francis J. Heney this morning to the Associated Press representative.

Mr. Heney refused to state whether or not he had any evidence pointing to the perpetrators. "I am satisfied that it was not the work of a fanatic or crank," declared the Assistant District Attorney. "Neither did the attempt upon Gallagher's life surprise me. I warned him more than three months ago that if he was not careful 'they would get him,' and at the time urged him to move from Oakland, telling him his home might be blown up. Aside from this I have nothing to say at present."

Tornado in Nebraska.

Paris, Neb., April 24.—About 6 o'clock this afternoon a tornado destroyed the eastern portion of Deport, a town 20 miles southeast of Paris, killing W. R. Isbell, a druggist, and wounding several others. The Isbell family was at supper when the storm came.

Practically all the residences on the east side of town were destroyed, at least 25 or 30 being scattered over the country in fragments.

Oak Grove, a town east of Clarksville, on the Texas & Pacific railroad, is reported almost destroyed, many houses being demolished, but without fatalities as far as learned. The path of the storm was several hundred yards wide.

More Students Suspended.

Stanford University, Cal., April 24.—Professor Clark, of the student affairs committee, today posted a notice announcing the suspension of three students. One of the three is E. N. Smith, of Honolulu, ex-editor of the "Sequoia," who will not be allowed to register in the university on account of a recent editorial in which he bitterly criticized the student affairs committee. Another student was suspended for being under the influence of liquor on the campus April 17. The third for failure to mail off the campus.

Revive Coaching in England.

London, April 24.—Alfred G. Vanderbilt, whose effort to revive interest in coaching in England has been so sympathetically received, left London this morning on a series of trial trips over the Brighton road. He was accompanied by a small party of friends. A big crowd assembled outside the hotel, where the start was made, and gave the American a hearty send-off while the peloton stopped traffic in Piccadilly in order to help the coach to gain a free passage. Mr. Vanderbilt will make his first regular trip on May 4.

Brigands Gain Strength.

St. Petersburg, April 24.—The situation on the Persian frontier is considered here to be steadily becoming more serious, despite the check to the Persian brigands on April 20, when the Russian forces drove the bandits back with heavy losses. The rising is gradually spreading, the other mountaineers now flocking to the assistance of the Shaksotan and Beglavin tribes, against whom the operations are being conducted.

Machinists Strike.

Marshalltown, Ia., April 24.—Machinists in the various shops of the Iowa Central railway struck today, together with helpers and apprentices. A reduction of 4 cents an hour in the wage schedule caused the strike.

TORNADO IN SOUTH

Dead in Three States Number At Least 225.

MANY TOWNS ENTIRELY RUINED

Negroes Suffered Most; Their Light Cabins Going to Pieces Like Card Houses.

Atlanta, Ga., April 25.—Reports up to 2 a. m. indicate that 225 persons were killed and at least 1000 were injured in storms of great violence which passed over sections of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama yesterday. Several towns were almost totally swept away and the property damage will run into large figures.

Nearly 20 towns were struck by the "twisters," of which there seem to have been at least five.

Most of those killed were negroes, whose cabins were swept away like so much paper.

Natchez, Miss., reports that 64 persons killed in that section only two were whites.

Latest reports from Amite, a small town in Southeastern Louisiana, say the town was almost entirely destroyed and the estimates place the number killed at between 25 and 60, while at least 25 were injured.

At McLean, Miss., eight are reported to have been killed; at Vidalia, La., one white woman and six negroes are dead; at Quilman, La., eleven negroes were killed.

The latest report at hand comes from Purvis Landing, Miss., where reports also say that the victims of the storm, and reports of one to five deaths came from many towns scattered over the storm-swept area. Details at present are meager.

Oriens and Mobile were cut off from wire communication, with the outside world for several hours today and telegraph companies report wires down in all directions.

Tonight the storm is sweeping through Georgia, but beyond substantial rains, accomplished by high winds and brilliant electrical displays no serious damage or loss of life has been reported in the state.

Richmond and Lamorim, La., were struck by the storm, and nearly a fifth of their population injured.

Winchester, Miss., a small town, is reported wiped out, though only a few persons are known to have been killed.

Mobile reports nine dead at Hattiesburg, Miss., but this has not been confirmed.

The tornado that first appeared in Concordia Parish, La., appears to have been the most serious, both in respect to number of victims and extent of territory covered. Although it covered a rural district and struck the city of Vidalia, La., in part from the negligence of some of the officers, agents or employees of the railroad, or by any defect or insufficiency in equipment. This provision is made for the recovery of damages must be commenced within two years from the date of the cause of suit.

Brigands Repulsed.

St. Petersburg, April 23.—News was received here this afternoon to the effect that the Persian brigands who yesterday advanced to attack the Russian forces in Persian territory, were driven back with heavy losses and retired to the mountains.

The Russian detachment from Baku has again advanced a short distance into Persian territory, where it awaits reinforcements.

There is no sign as yet of the heralded Persian expedition to aid the Russians.

Reveals Burns' Methods.

Washington, April 23.—The cross-examination of Woodford D. Harlan, formerly a clerk in the general land office, was the feature today in the Hyde-Benson-Diamond-Schneider land fraud trial. J. C. Campbell, of San Francisco, attorney for Benson, drew from the government's witness the fact that he often told Benson falsehoods in order to secure evidence for the government. Harlan admitted that under the instructions of Secret Service Agent Burns he practically demanded money from Benson, instead of Benson offering to bribe him.

Churchill for Home Rule.

Dublin, April 23.—The Nationalists are satisfied with the assurances given by Winston Spencer Churchill, Manchester last night with regard to the attitude of the Liberal party in the matter of Irish self-government, and John E. Redmond announced at a meeting of the United Irish League today that it had decided to support Mr. Churchill, and that recommendations to this effect would be sent to the Irish voters at Manchester.

Demand Thaw's Release.

Newburg, N. Y., April 23.—Counsel for Harry K. Thaw today served an order of the supreme court upon the superintendent of the Matteawan Insane Asylum to permit Thaw to sign an application for a writ of habeas corpus. Thaw will be brought into court for a hearing on the question of his sanity.

NEW ELECTRIC LINES

Chickering Willamette Valley With Branches and Feeders.

BUILD 301 MILES OF NEW ROAD

Capitalization of Oregon Electric Increased to \$10,000,000 to Carry on the Work.

Portland, April 23.—To gridiron the Willamette valley with electric lines is the avowed purpose of the Oregon Electric Railway Company. The original capitalization of \$2,500,000 was increased yesterday to \$10,000,000. Extensions to the system were authorized aggregating 301 miles. Work will be commenced on the first of these lines this morning.

The stockholders and directors of the company met in the headquarters of the Corbett building yesterday morning and authorized the filing of new articles of incorporation.

The following new lines were authorized by the directors of the company at yesterday's meeting: Salem to Albany, 18 miles; Garden Home to Hillsboro, 12 miles; Hillsboro to Tillamook, 57 miles; Tigardville to Eugene, 125 miles; Salem to Mill City, 54 miles; and Albany to Cascade, 35 miles. Total mileage, 301. With the 50 miles already constructed by the company between Portland and Salem, the construction of the lines which is supplying the capital for the Oregon Electric 351 miles of standard gauge railroad in the state.

William S. Barstow & Co., the engineering firm which builds the lines of the Oregon Electric, has assembled construction materials and begun work this morning on the Garden Home-Hillsboro line. Upon its completion, attention will be turned to building from Salem to Albany.

All the new lines planned will be uniform with the Portland-Salem line, which is standard steam railroad construction throughout.

Moffatt & White, 5 Nassau street, New York city, are managers of the syndicate that is supplying the capital for the Oregon Electric operations in this state. The executive committee is made up of the following: George Barclay Moffatt and William A. White.

PRESIDENT SIGNS BILL.

Employers' Liability Law is Now in Effect

Washington, April 23.—President Roosevelt today signed the employers' liability bill upon receiving an opinion from Attorney-General Bonaparte that the measure was constitutional.

The bill makes railroads or other common carriers, liable for the injury or death of an employee if the injury or death results in whole or in part from the negligence of any of the officers, agents or employees of the railroad, or by any defect or insufficiency in equipment. This provision is made for the recovery of damages must be commenced within two years from the date of the cause of suit.

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HUNTING BEARS IN ALASKA.

Some of the Biggest of Brain Family Found in Far North.

"There is good bear hunting on the Alaskan peninsula. I got seven grisly ones one afternoon, all of them within a quarter of a mile and not over half an hour's time. The smallest of them was a 3-year-old, and I should say they averaged 2,000 pounds. It took thirteen cartridges to bring the seven down."

Grant G. Chase, hunter and prospector, who for eleven years has spent most of his time in the Alaskan wilds, crossed his knees in reminiscence fashion at the Sherman House and told a few bear stories on the eve of returning to his favorite haunts.

Then for corroboration there is the testimony of Mrs. Chase, who for several years has shared her husband's life, and who has kept a diary where-in he faithfully recorded the number of bear, caribou, sea otter and other furbearers brought down daily, and careful measurement of the biggest skins.

"I suppose I have killed 500 or 600 bears altogether," continued Mr. Chase. "Of course a good deal of my time has been given to some copper properties I am interested in or the number might have been much larger. At one time and another I have hunted bear pretty much all through the Rockies, but there isn't another place to equal the Alaskan peninsula.

"Big? Well, I'll tell you. Those bears up there are the largest in the world. A full grown male weighs from 2,000 to 2,500 pounds. The skin of the largest fellow I ever killed measured 18 feet 4 inches long and 13 feet 3 inches spread from toenail to toenail. I can lift as much as the average man, but I'm telling it straight when I say that with Mrs. Chase to help me I couldn't turn that fellow over on his back to skin him.

"Twenty feet is the nearest a bear bent on mischief ever got to me. An old female whose cub I had brought down, came for me one day and she was mad. She was sixty or seventy yards distant and in a bunch of alder when I took my first shot at her. She got up and came out in the clearing, and then she saw me and came for me in earnest. I worked my gun pretty rapidly and the shots took effect. She was about six paces away when she dropped.

"Mrs. Chase and I got a scare once though, in rather a ludicrous way. I had three camps in a lonely region, where for three years Mrs. Chase never saw a white woman. I had to put up 'bavarias' or houses of drift wood, the only kind available. We were going from one camp to another when I brought down a bear.

"We were in no hurry, so we stopped, built a fire and had some lunch. After lunch—about an hour after the shooting—we went down into a gulch where the bear was lying. Mrs. Chase was carrying an aluminum teapot. I got her to help me turn the bear over, and I was about to remove his hide when the big fellow suddenly came to life.

"You should have seen Mrs. Chase go up that hillside. The best of it was, in spite of her haste, she took time to rescue her teapot. I believe I jumped about twenty feet myself. If that bear had been in shape to do damage there might have been some trouble—but he wasn't. As a general thing there isn't much adventure—it's too easy."—Chicago Post.

Mansfield's Fancy Collar.

Richard Mansfield, when a mere boy, was playing the leading role in a tragedy, in the last scene of which he was strangled. Sometimes, however, the actor who was to simulate strangling him became too realistic. Several times he nearly incapacitated the principal player for finishing his great scene. It came to such a pass that drastic measures had to be taken. One evening in the greenroom, Mansfield added up to the muscular player who was to strangle him. The latter noted a strange addition in Mansfield's costume. Instead of the collar of lace it was his own to wear, bound about his neck was a leather band thickly studded with prongs.

"And what is that for?" he asked.

"Oh, that?" replied Mansfield, with the rising inflection and a smile in his voice; "that is merely a trifle, a mere trifle, to defer the collection of my life insurance. Most inconveniently the healthy condition of my neck and throat is necessary for the pursuance of my profession and the earning of my daily bread."

The other actor saw the point and apologized. Mansfield took off the collar and never after suffered at the big scene.

Too Much Incompatibility.

Compatibility is evidently, according to the Washington Star, as dangerous as the incompatibility of temperament, plea on which so many divorces are granted. The story is told of a girl who, after listening to a young man's proposal, answered:

"No, James, I cannot marry you."

James looked frightened, hurt, displeased.

"Why not?" he asked.

"There is too much compatibility of temperament on my part," said the girl, her lip curling with faint scorn.

"Too much compatibility? But isn't that a good thing?" asked the puzzled young man.

"Not always," she answered. "For instance, judging from the size of your income, if we were married I should undoubtedly insist, from motives of economy, on dispensing with a servant and doing my own housework, and in your compatibility, James, you would undoubtedly let me do it."

Waste of Energy.

"You never change your mind about anything, do you?"

"What's the use?" rejoined the egoist. "I found years ago that I was just as liable to be wrong the second time as I was the first."—Washington Star.

The Dentist in Love.

"Nature is really a great mechanic. Just think of getting thirty-two teeth in your tiny little mouth."—Meggenborfer Blaetter.

Book News

Reviews

H. G. Wells' new story, "The War in the Air," has some exciting episodes in store for its readers. It is part of his scheme, we are told, to show England losing and Germany gaining by the difference of their official attitudes toward the great problem of aerial navigation. The German ideal, it is added, is put forward as no less than a complete conquest of the air. One of the happenings of a coming installment is the kidnapping of the hero as a spy. He is promptly commended as an unwilling recruit in the mobilization of the German air fleet invading America.

Miss Malvery, the young girl who, clad in coster garb, lived for eight years in the East End of London studying the homes of the poor and collecting material for her book, "The Soul Market," is by birth an East Indian. She left home when a young girl, studied music and elocution and became a professional entertainer. She fell into the habit of visiting the homes of the poor and seeing for herself how the submerged masses fared. She worked in a factory, seeking shelter at night at cheap lodging houses; she earned pennies as a singer on the street, tried her hand as a costerwoman, and served in a sweatshop.

A new book in the "Heroes of the Nations Series" contains the story of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, who compelled Louis I. to accede to the terms of the insurgent Burgundia nobles. Charles was a heroic and romantic figure and Louis an interesting personage—a forerunner of the modern politician. The story, which Miss Padern relates of these men, includes an important period (1433-77), in which the medieval and the modern were engaged in a death struggle. Printing, with all its discovery means for the world, was coming; the Reformation was near, and the fall of Constantinople came in 1453.

An interesting history attaches to the picture which appears on the autograph edition of "Hoyle's Games." The portrait of Edmund Hoyle, the father of whist and the first writer on indoor games, who lived in the eighteenth century, has been eagerly sought in picture galleries and among old woodcuts. Hoyle seems to have had no time for the artist. By the merest chance Frederic Jessel, of London, the connoisseur on games, who owns the finest card library in the world, looking over some old books, pictures and bronzes at Brighton, happened to run across a medal that bore the name of Edmund Hoyle, and which was of eighteenth century workmanship. The medal was reproduced in plaster, photographed, and now appears on the cover of Hoyle's book.

EVER OLD AND EVER NEW.

A Visit France That Summs Up the Marvels of the Vatican in Rome. Travelers are never weary of dwelling upon the strange mixture of all that is antique and modern in the vast buildings of the Vatican. As a palace, or rather a series of palaces, the Vatican, since its first stone was laid in 488 A. D. by Pope Symmachus, has contained the choicest treasures of art and literature. And now in the twentieth century it rivals any royal dwelling in Europe in point of modern equipment, with its small army of engineers, lawyers, printers, painters, chemists, workmen in mosaic, artists, carpenters, stucco workers, sculptors, wood carvers and gardeners, in addition to the usual crowd of cooks, cleaners, waiters and porters belonging to every great household.

This ancient ecclesiast