THE APPEAL.

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GOVERNMENT PROTECTS THE BIRDS OF THE SEA

New Reservation Created at Mouth of Mississippi, Where Sea Gulls May Raise Broods in Peace.

There may be a few bears in Southern and Western wilds who are not on friendly terms with President Roosevelt, and several wild turkeys are hidden in the woods of Virginia glad to have escaped the honor of meeting the chief executive.

But with the birds of the sea it is different. The president has declared himself protector of the feathered fleets of the salt air and he is doing all in his power to prevent the ruthless extermination of a species of life which is one of the chief charms of the ocean.

Many a transatlantic voyager has leaned comfortably on the rail of a liner on a sunny day and watched the strong-winged gulls sailing gracefully above and about him. He has watched them many hundreds of miles from shore, their white and gray plumage shimmering in the sunlight as they followed the ship or sank down upon the blue waters, and their every movement seemed to suggest power and self-reliance.

Yet though they appear more than able to take care of themselves, they need a guardian and the president has accepted the task.

Almost as numerous as the fish in the sea, these birds were found not many years ago breeding in every nook and sandy inlet all along the Atlantic coast. They swarmed over the beaches, they perched on the cliffs and they sailed in thousands and tens of thousands along the shore.

But wherever they congregated the man with the gun went, too. There were no state regulations to guard the birds as they were a non-game variety; and, too, being denizens of the deep like sailors, landsmen's laws gave them small recognition. Behind the man with the gun was dame fashion who needed wings and quills for various hats, and while the hunter slaughtered the pretty creatures, the egg collector robbed every nest he could find.

The raid on the birds soon had its effect and presently there was an appreciable decrease in the vast numbers seen along the beaches. They sought out secluded spots and finally most of them quit the mainland for barren islands off the shore. This was especially noticeable on the Southern coast, where, off Louisiana and Florida, the gulls appropriated hundreds of sandy keys and tried to raise their families in peace and quiet. But the quill hunter and the egg destroyer followed and things looked still worse for the refugees.

This was where the Audubon society, the national protector and friend of all birds, stepped in, did a splendid piece of work on its own account and then interested the federal government. This society went into the legislatures of the various states on the Atlantic coast and put through a number of protection bills; then it set about to purchase the barren island homes of the sea birds and set them apart for reservations. Keepers were placed on the islands and every possible precaution was taken to prevent further slaughter.

The society finally got the government interested in its work and succeeded two years ago in having set apart as a national bird reservation two groups of small islands off the coast of Florida and one group off the Louisiana coast at the mouth of the Mississippi river.

It is to the latter reservation that President Roosevelt has just added another preserve adjoining the original Breton reservation as it is called. By executive order, just issued, the Tern island reservation, which comprises the "Mud Lumps" at the mouth of the Mississippi, has been set apart for the birds of the sea, and the federal government will protect them as zealously as she is protecting the "infant industries" of the country with the tariff.

On this southern coast the government has taken two distinct types of birds under its sheltering wing—the gulls and the pelicans. The latter find safe breeding places on the Florida reservations, the most important island in this group being Pelican island, which is alive with these birds.

The terns or sea swallows, which are the most numerous of the small gull family, are breeding in vast numbers all over the "mud lumps" or small flats formed by sedimentary deposits at the mouth of the Mississippi. Here among the grasses and salt marshes they thrive, laying their eggs in the sand and hatching their young under the watchful eyes of keepers. These keepers are now in the employ of the government, although the Audubon society formerly raised funds by popular subscription to pay them, and does maintain a number even now, independent of the federal authorities.

By some unexplained instinct the terns seem to know they are protected, and they virtually cover the little island. They vary in size from nine inches long to two feet, and in color from white to bluish gray and darker shades to almost black. In the winter months thousands of ducks also find refuge on the tern reservations.

By far the most interesting of the protected birds, however, are the pelicans, the big, ungainly creatures which are always the delight and wonder of the visitor to the zoo. The white and brown species are found off the Florida coast and Pelican island, near Sebastian, is an ideal spot for the birds to breed. Here in the warm climate especially suited for them they live in peace, unmolested by the hunter or the egg collector. According to a government report on the island one egg collector who visited the place in 1896 carried off 125 sets of eggs in an hour, "which must have represented a very considerable proportion of the eggs then in the nests."

BROWN PELICANS ON PELICAN ISLAND RESERVATION.

It was just this ruthless destruction of bird life which inspired the president to extend federal protection to the feathered tribes.

In connection with the pelican it is interesting to note the fact that the bird was the subject of a tradition in olden days. The tip of its long hooked beak is bright red, and because of this there was a belief that it fed its young with its own blood, which it took from its breast. The fact that the bird has a habit of burying its beak in its bosom doubtless gave rise to the belief, which, of course, was merely a myth. At the same time the legend made the pelican an emblem of heraldry and it was emblazoned on many a noble crest as a symbol of self-sacrifice.

SELF-LIGHTING LIFT BUOY.

A Novelty on the Lusitania That Attracted Attention.

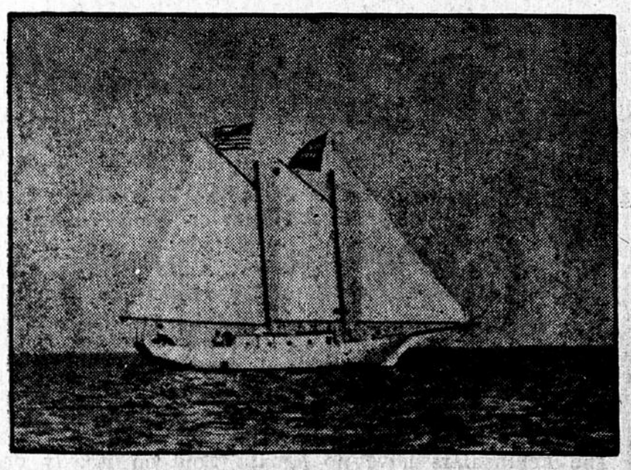
One feature of the big Lusitania which attracted crowds when she was open for inspection was the automatic life buoy which is fastened between

WARDEN HALFORD,
One of the Louisiana Audubon society's keepers.

decks on a slanting frome in such a way that it can be released by the pressure of a button on the bridge.

On each end of the four arms of a large cross shaped framework is a copper ball. These palls are so weighted that when the buoy strikes the water it will float upright. To the cross arms are fastened long brass cylinders. These cylinders are calcium carbide lights so arranged that they flare up by contact with the water.

Should a cry of "Man overboard" be raised at night the officer on the bridge presses the button, the buoy hits the water and the lights flare up. If the man overboard is a swimmer he can reach the buoy, to the arms of which loops are attached to aid him in keeping above water. The ship also has a mark to guide it.



NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY'S PATROL BOAT ROYAL TERN,
Which keeps an eye on the bird breeding islands off the Louisiana coast.

A POULTRY QUEEN.

Woman Who Started With a Setting of Eggs Clears $5,000 a Season.

Five years ago Mrs. O. H. Burbridge secured a setting of Orpington eggs and raised a brood of chickens. To-day, accoring to Spare Moments, she is called the Poultry Queen of California.

She has taken more ribbons and cups than any one in the Golden State, but the bulk of her money is made by fattening capons for the big hotels.

Mrs. Burbridge makes at least $5,000 in a season of four months by selling capons. Her aim has been to demonstrate that poultry raising is woman's field.

Mrs. Burbridge says that the pleasantest part of the whole business is the opportunity to help women who come to her for advice and assistance, and she points with pride to one old lady whom she started two years ago with a setting of eggs and who used a piano bo for a hen house, but who now clears nearly $100 a month from her flock.

His Love Letters.

Husband—Have you still the letters I wrote you before we were married?

Wife—Yes; why?

Husband—Bring them here, I want to burn them. I am just making my will and I am afraid that if any of my relatives see those letters after I am dead they will think I was of unsound mind.

Lots of people let their daily manna spoil while they pray for butter and sugar to spread on it.

Drums Drove Rats Away.

The beating of snare drums has been found efficacious by Newton W. Ruch in clearing out a rat-infested farm. He lives on the old Peter Shields farm, near Washington, Pa. The rats were so numerous they ate the fodder, nipped his cattle and took possession of his place. He engaged four friends to help him and they beat five snare drums about the house and farm buildings, causing the rats to scatter. Rush said he has not seen a rat about the place since.

The Up-to-Date.

"I suppose you go to the city at least once a year," said the summer boarder.

"I used tew," replied the old farmer, "but I ain't been thar fer nigh onto three years neow. Sense we got rural free delivery I kin git bunkoed jist as well by mail, b'gosh!"

American Manufactures.

Seventy-six American cities each produce more than $20,000,000 worth of manufactured goods every year.

TO DUPLICATE FAMOUS PARTHENON OF ATHENS

Memorial Association to Erect in the National Capital a Duplicate of This Famous Structure in Honor of the Author and Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

A most important patriotic movement is the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association of Washington, D. C. The object of this association is to erect in the national capital what will unquestionably be the most beautiful architectural structure in America, a duplication of the famous Parthenon of ancient Athens, in memory of the author and signers of the American Declaration of Independence.

This tribute will be of the masses, of the old and the young, and in design and cost fully in keeping with the magnificent character of the man and the importance of the document declaring to the world in unmistakable terms "that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

The proposed memorial to be erected on one of the government reservations in the city of Washington, will be a replica in white marble of the famous Parthenon of Athens, which has long been recognized to have been the most perfect architectural structure in the world, and its cost is estimated at $500,000. A large model is now on exhibition at the historical building of the Jamestown exposition, and later will be exhibited in the important cities of the country.

The association is non-partisan, its board of governors and its membership being composed of men of all political faith, and this fact is well demonstrated by the certificate of incorporation as filed with the recorder of deeds in the city of Washington with a list of over 300 incorporators, including United States senators and congressmen, jurists, the clergy, and leading men of the country. It is the first organization ever formed in this country for this purpose.

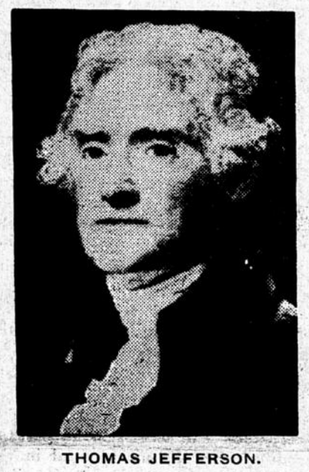
Inasmuch as it was decided at the very beginning of this movement that the tribute should be of the masses, no appeal has been made to congress for financial assistance, as is frequently the case in the erection of memorials in this country, but the project has been formally approved by congress and a law has been enacted by that body providing for the making at the Philadelphia mint of 150,000 medallions in bronze for the association, and which will be used as one of the ways of creating the required fund.

In order that the true spirit that underlies this great movement may have its greatest effect it is proposed that the children of the country shall have an opportunity to contribute, and plans are now being formed in Washington whereby an appeal will be made to the school children of all the states.

The general affairs of the association are conducted by a board of governors consisting of one representative from each of the thirteen original states, and among these are Former Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, Alton B. Parker of New York, Congressman H. L. Maynard of Virginia, and Joseph Daniels of North Carolina. Each state is represented in the association by a vice president for that state, and notable among these are United States Senators Perkins of California, Money of Mississippi, Foraker of Ohio, Nelson of Minnesota, Daniel of Virginia, Newlands of Nevada, McCumber of North Dakota, Culberson of Texas, Dillingham of Vermont; Former Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson of Michigan, William J. Bryan of Nebraska, Congressman Champ Clark of Missouri, ex-Secretary of Navy Hillary A. Herbert of Alabama, ex-Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois; Justice of the United States Supreme Court William H. Moody of Massachusetts, and Gen. J. M. Wilson, U. S. A.

Branch associations and state committees are being organized as rapidly as possible by the national association for the purpose of devising ways and means for the creation of the fund for the erection of the building. Among those who have indorsed the movement from the State of Minnesota are Senator Knute Nelson, vice president of the association for this state, Gov. John A. Johnson, Congressman F. C. Stevens, Congressman Frank M. Nye, ex-Senator William D. Washburn, T. B. Walker and O. C. Wyman.

The association is now conferring a series of honorary life memberships to the prominent citizens of the country as one of the ways of the creation of the fund. These memberships, which are non-assessable, are limited and are proportioned to the different states according to population. The names of these life members are to be perpetuated in the building in enduring form under the section allotted to the respective states.



THOMAS JEFFERSON.

TWO KINDS OF MISERY.

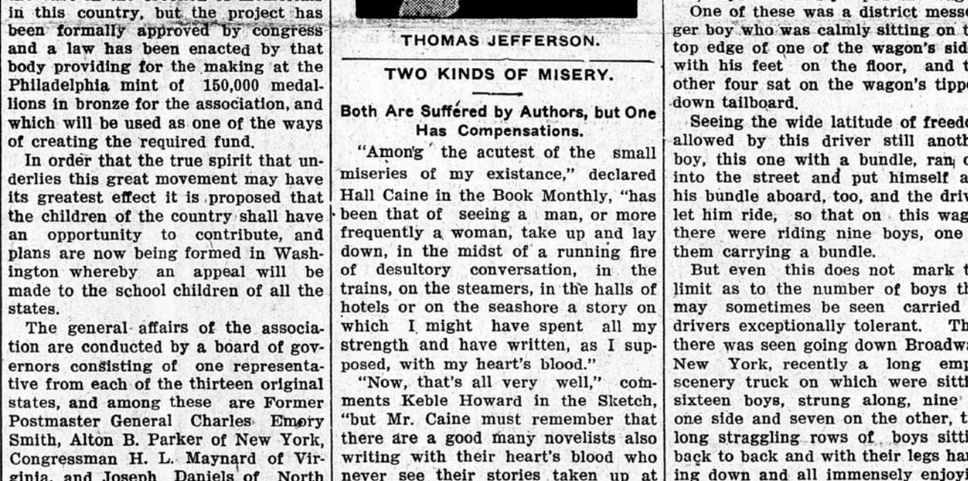
Both Are Suffered by Authors, but One Has Compensations.

"Among the acutest of the small miseries of my existance," declared Hall Caine in the Book Monthly, "has been that of seeing a man, or more frequently a woman, take up and lay down, in the midst of a running fire of desultory conversation, in the trains, on the steamers, in the halls of hotels or on the seashore a story on which I might have spent all my strength and have written, as I supposed, with my heart's blood."

"Now, that's all very well," comments Keble Howard in the Sketch, "but Mr. Caine must remember that there are a good many novelists also writing with their heart's blood who never see their stories taken up at all. When they do see them taken up there is often a large fly in the ointment.

"A week or two ago, for example, I spent five hours in a railway carriage with a wealthy gentleman, unknown to me save by name and reputation, who was actually reading one of my own humble works.

"When he had finished it he handed the volume to his son. The son remarked that his mother had read the same copy. It was a sixpenny edition, sold at four pence half-penny. I got the half-penny."



PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Hornets Building for Mild Winter.

A mild winter, says John Peterman, the Butler, Pa., hornet nest prophet. The hornets are building high in the air.

If the signs are for severe cold they build on the ground, where the snow drifts over them to protect the larvae from the cold. If they select a place high for their nest they phophesy a warm, open winter. The corn husks, too, tell of a mild winter, says the hornet nest prognosticator. The husks are thin and few.

Danish Journalists Here.

Fifteen members of the staff of the Copenhagen Politician newspaper, who will visit points of interest in this country for a month, have arrived in New York on the steamer Oscar II.

Oyama Living Quietly.

Field Marshal Oyama is now living on half pay in a little house in the west end of Tokio. He does not encourage any hero business, and is living as a quiet old man should.

A Timid Folk.

"England hasn't had a war for some time."

"No, they don't dare. They're afraid Alfred Austin might write an ode about it."

Mrs. Caller—I'm having all kinds of trouble with my cook. The way she carries on is something awful.

Mrs. Homer—I'm doing my own cooking now. What my last cook carried off was sufficient to start a small grocery.

TRUCKMAN AND SMALL BOY.

Etiquette of Free Rides in the Street —The Rule as to Bundles.

The small boy dearly loves to ride on the tail of a truck, and as a rule the truckman is kind to him and lets him ride. Influenced by the truckman's example of tolerance, a bunch of small boys riding thus on an empty truck will make room for still another boy if they can.

Suppose four boys are sitting across there, scattered somewhat, and so occupying all the space; if another boy comes prancing out from the sidewalk the four boys will crowd up and give him a chance. And if the fifth boy has a bundle that he wants to get a lift with, one of those four boys will back up and sit on the floor of the truck to give the newcomer room.

While the truckman is thus kind to to the small boy and freely lets him ride, yet it is commonly understood that the small boy shall not fill the truck and so make a load for the horses; his privileges are understood to be confined to the tail of the truck. As many of him as can sit there may do so; but if they should fill up the body of the truck they would be liable all to be ordered off.

And bundles are a somewhat ticklish proposition. Some truckmen who may willingly let boys ride draw the line at bundles, and especially at big, heavy bundles, and the driver of a light wagon who might let a boy jump on behind would almost certainly shoo him off if he tried to get on there with one.

So a row of boys sitting along on the tail of a truck might decline to make room for another boy who came along with a big bundle, knowing the aversion of some truckmen to carrying dead weight free, and if some boy did back up on the floor of the truck to make room for such a boy to get aboard, the boy that backed up would be likely to insist, when the newcomer was safe aboard, that he should move up back and let him return to his place on the tail so that it would be the boy with the bundle upon whom the truckman's wrath would fall.

Still there are exceptions to all rules, and even the driver of a light express wagon may let a boy with a bundle get aboard and ride. Such a wagon the other day had when first seen eight riders aboard altogether, including the driver, a youth, who had with him on the driver's seat two boy friends. The other five were free riders, boys who had jumped the wagon.

One of these was a district messenger boy who was calmly sitting on the top edge of one of the wagon's sides, with his feet on the floor, and the other four sat on the wagon's tipped-down tailboard.

Seeing the wide latitude of freedom allowed by this driver still another boy, this one with a bundle, ran out into the street and put himself and his bundle aboard, too, and the driver let him ride, so that on this wagon there were riding nine boys, one of them carrying a bundle.

But even this does not mark the limit as to the number of boys that may sometimes be seen carried by drivers exceptionally tolerant. Thus there was seen going down Broadway, New York, recently a long empty scenery truck on which were sitting sixteen boys, strung along, nine on one side and seven on the other, two long straggling rows of boys sitting back to back and with their legs hanging down and all immensely enjoying their novel ride on this peculiar daschhund of vehicles, and presenting incidentally an unusual spectacle.

Dogs Size of Rats.

If there should be a further boom in the toy dog pet craze the Western Australian desert should prove a small El Dorado. In the course of an expedition to look for a practical stock route between the Northern pastorial lands and the central gold fields a party found large numbers of a tiny animal of the dog tribe, no bigger than a rat. The natives eat it greedily.

TO HAVE NEW HOME

HANDSOME STRUCTURE IS BEING BUILT FOR FRENCH EMBASSY.

Will Have Wings Divided from Main Roof by Portico, in Old Roman Style—Erected by Ex-Senator Henderson.

One of the imposing houses in process of erection on Sixteenth street is the home in which ex-Senator and Mrs. Henderson will build the French embassy. It will be a home for the ambassador and office of the embassy.

The plans call for a house of imposing style. The proposed arrangement can be likened to the homes of the rich Romans at the time of Caesar and Nero, where certain wings were divided from the main roof by a portico or colonnade, thus allowing both sides privacy, and at the same time convenience of reach. The plan will be followed in the part that will actually be used as the offices of the embassy and the home of the ambassador. It is held that such division will facilitate matters and will offer advantages. For instance, the wing given over to the offices is to be built for commercial purposes, while the other will retain all the comforts of the home, intended only for such use.

In planning the residence the architect chose the modern French style of architecture as the type of the new house. The exterior will be constructed of white marble and terra cotta.

New Home of French Embassy.

The main entrance will be on Sixteenth street and a side entrance on Kalorama avenue. The embassy offices will be arranged on the first floor, and will be finished in the refined style of a modern business office. The kitchen and minor rooms will also be located on the first floor.

A finely designed marble stairway, with balustrades of wrought iron, will lead to the second floor. On this floor there will be a small ante-room, a large drawing-room, 22x40 feet in dimensions, a smaller circular drawing-room, with windows on all sides, and a large dining-room, 20x38 feet in dimensions, with a breakfast room adjoining. The upper floors will be given over to bedrooms.

The drawing-room will be finished in modern French style, with woodwork in white and gold. The dining-room will be finished in brownish stain, with wall spaces for the hanging of tapestries, which will be furnished by the ambassador, who has a rare and valuable collection.

1907 A RED LETTER YEAR.

Right to Vote Won by Women in Four Countries of Europe.

Women all over the world are beginning to look upon 1907 as a red letter year for their sex. Their first notable step ahead this year was the granting of parliamentary suffrage to the women of Norway. Then Swedish women were made eligible for municipal office; next came the granting to the women of Denmark of the right to vote for and serve as members of boards of public charities, and now the British parliament has just passed the bill making women eligible as town and county councilors and aldermen.

In 1888 when the county councils were instituted in England it was thought that women were eligible, and three—Lady Margaret Sandhurst, Miss Jane Cobden and Miss Cons—were elected by the voters of London. Beresford Hope, who had been defeated by Lady Sandhurst, contested the election on the ground that women were not eligible. The litigation was prolonged and meanwhile the women were allowed to serve. One of the duties assigned to Lady Sandhurst was the supervision of 23 infant asylums. When Mr. Hope finally succeeded in ousting her one of the leading London dailies sarcastically remarked:

"It is to be hoped that the gentleman will find himself equal to mothering all those babies."

Indian Cigars Cheap.

Cigars are cheap in India. United States Consul Michael, of Calcutta, says: A firm in Madras advertises three of its best cigars at seven and one-half cents, one and three-fifths cents and two and one-half cents each, respectively. I suppose these cigars would sell in the United States at ten to 15 cents each, or two for a quarter. The men who grow the tobacco—that is, the laborers in the field—get ten to 12 cents a day and the men who make the cigars get from 12 to 20 cents a day—both classes boarding and lodging themselves. Nice-looking stogies are manufactured in Madras and sold at wholesale for 55 cents a thousand.