

AGES AT WHICH THE PRESIDENTS HAVE BEEN ELECTED

A SNAPSHOT OF THE PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTER.

At the time of his accession to the presidency Theodore Roosevelt was nearer in point of age to the constitutional three-five years than any man who had ever been chief executive. At the time of the assassination of President McKinley he was forty-three. It would be difficult to classify Mr. Roosevelt as a young man, but he was probably the most potent force in placing him in the vice presidential chair.

The oldest man who was ever elected president was William Henry Harrison of Ohio. Although a great soldier and the son of a signer of the Declaration of Independence, he was a farmer. When he was a boy of sixteen, a student at Hampden-Sydney college in Virginia, which was his native state, Washington was made first president of the nation and his devotion had done so much to establish it. It was not until twenty-two years after that memorable event that Harrison was able to reach the official eminence. Seven years after Washington intervened, Jefferson, Madison, and four of them—Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson—served two terms. In 1825 Harrison was nominated as the candidate of the Whigs. He was defeated, but four years later was elected to the presidency. He died one month after his inauguration. It was Harrison's military fame which made him president.

Next in the order of seniority was James Buchanan of Pennsylvania. He was sixty-six before he succeeded in landing the coveted prize. He lived to see the successful end of the war which he bequeathed to his successor, Abraham Lincoln. Buchanan was an eminent lawyer.

Zachary Taylor was sixty-five when he became the tenant of the White House. His father was a Virginia planter. When the boy was very young the family removed to Kentucky, where Zachary was taught whatever was to be learned on a large plantation. He did not go to college, but when he was twenty-four he had farrowed to plantation life and joined the army. In a few years Taylor became celebrated as an Indian fighter. All through the war of 1812 he fought the British Indian allies. In the Mexican war Taylor was most efficient, winning the affectionate sobriquet of "Old Rough and Ready." He was hurrahed into the White House, but lived only sixteen months to enjoy the honor.

Of John Adams, "the elder Adams," second president of the United States, it has been said that to have been the father of his distinguished son would have been sufficient to secure fame for himself. It has been declared also of John Quincy Adams, "the younger Adams," sixth president, that to have been the son of so distinguished a sire would have been enough to perpetuate his own memory. The elder Adams reached the presidency at the age of sixty-two, as likewise did Andrew Jackson. It is convenient to contrast the latter with the younger Adams, for they were contemporaries, political rivals and were born the same year. Adams was a northerner, a native of the old Bay State. Jackson was a southerner, claiming South Carolina as his birthplace, though historians insist that he came from the north state. Adams was of aristocratic English lineage; Jackson was of humble Scotch-Irish parentage. While Andrew was

helping his widowed mother till a little farm in the Waxhaw settlement John Quincy was his distinguished father's companion on his special mission to France, and the lad was delighting the French court with his precocity. A few years later, while Andrew was learning the saddler's trade, John was charming the pundits at Harvard with his wit and attainments. With no preparation, Andrew began the study of the law in a country lawyer's office; John, a graduate of Harvard, became a law student in the office of the great Theophilus Parsons. Jackson emigrated to Tennessee and hung out his shingle in

law, drifted into politics and soon made a national reputation. He was elected to the first house of representatives, defeating James Monroe. He was elected chief magistrate in 1808 and served two terms. Monroe left college to enter the Revolutionary army and served until the close. At the close of the war he returned home and

Johnson. Neither was college bred, but the environments of both were vastly dissimilar. Washington inherited a competency from his father. Johnson's birthright was bitter poverty, his father being a sexton. Washington chose no profession, although he qualified himself as a surveyor. Johnson had not even learned to read when he was

and Benjamin Harrison. Van Buren's father was a farmer, as was also the father of Benjamin Harrison. Van Buren did not go to college; Harrison was a graduate of Miami university. Both studied law and rose to great eminence in the profession. Each served a single term. Rutherford Birchard Hayes was elected at the age of fifty-four. He was of sturdy Scotch ancestry, his father being a prosperous merchant in a thriving Ohio village. The son became a lawyer. He occupied the White House only one term. One chief executive only—William McKinley—was fifty-three at the time of his election. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He went into the army dur-

ing the civil war and served for some time on the staff of Colonel Rutherford B. Hayes. He studied law after the close of the war. Mr. McKinley was president four years, six months and ten days, his second term being brought to a close by assassination. Abraham Lincoln had reached the age of fifty-two when he was made president. Of English extraction, his father a poor Kentucky farmer, Lincoln was not sent to college. Notwithstanding that drawback he managed to acquire education sufficient to enable him to develop into one of the ablest lawyers of his time. He was president four years, one month and eleven days. Two men—John Tyler and Chester Alan Arthur—were presidents at the age of fifty-one. Tyler was a Virginian of English stock, and Arthur, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, was a native of the Green Mountain State. The Tylers, father and son, were lawyers, and John was educated at William and Mary. Arthur, whose father was a clergyman, was educated at Union col-

lege. Tyler was elected vice president on the ticket with William Henry Harrison. At the latter's death Tyler succeeded. Arthur's accession to the presidency was due to the assassination of President James A. Garfield. Millard Fillmore and James Knox Polk were fifty when they were called upon to accept the nation's loftiest gift. Both men were the sons of farmers, Polk being a North Carolinian of Scotch-Irish extraction and Fillmore a New Yorker of English ancestry. Fillmore did not go to college, but Polk was a student at the University of North Carolina. Both were lawyers. Polk served a full term, but Fillmore died in office.

There are two presidents aged forty-nine on the list—Franklin Pierce and James Abram Garfield. Farmers' sons, they were both college men and became lawyers. Pierce was educated at Bowdoin and Garfield at Williams. The former served a full term, but the latter fell by the assassin's bullet. Grover Cleveland became president at the age of forty-eight. He is of English descent. With one exception, his father was the only clergyman who ever had a son destined to reach the presidency. In the other case the son—Chester Alan Arthur—was not elected, but succeeded at the death of the president. Mr. Cleveland is a lawyer. He enjoys the distinction of being the only president who has been married in the White House and of being the only living ex-president.

Since President Roosevelt was not elected to the presidency, but came into it by virtue of his right of succession, the youngest man thus far entitled to the honor of actual election was Ulysses Simpson Grant. This distinction, however, will be transferred to President Roosevelt at the coming election should he be successful at the polls. Grant was in his forty-seventh year when he was inaugurated. He was the son of a tanner and was of Scotch descent. Educated at West Point, the only man on the list of presidents who is accredited to the military school of the nation, General Grant was so dissatisfied with his profession that he abandoned it for seven years. If the civil war had not broken out there is no evidence that Grant's name would have been added to the list of soldiers who afterward were rewarded with the presidency.

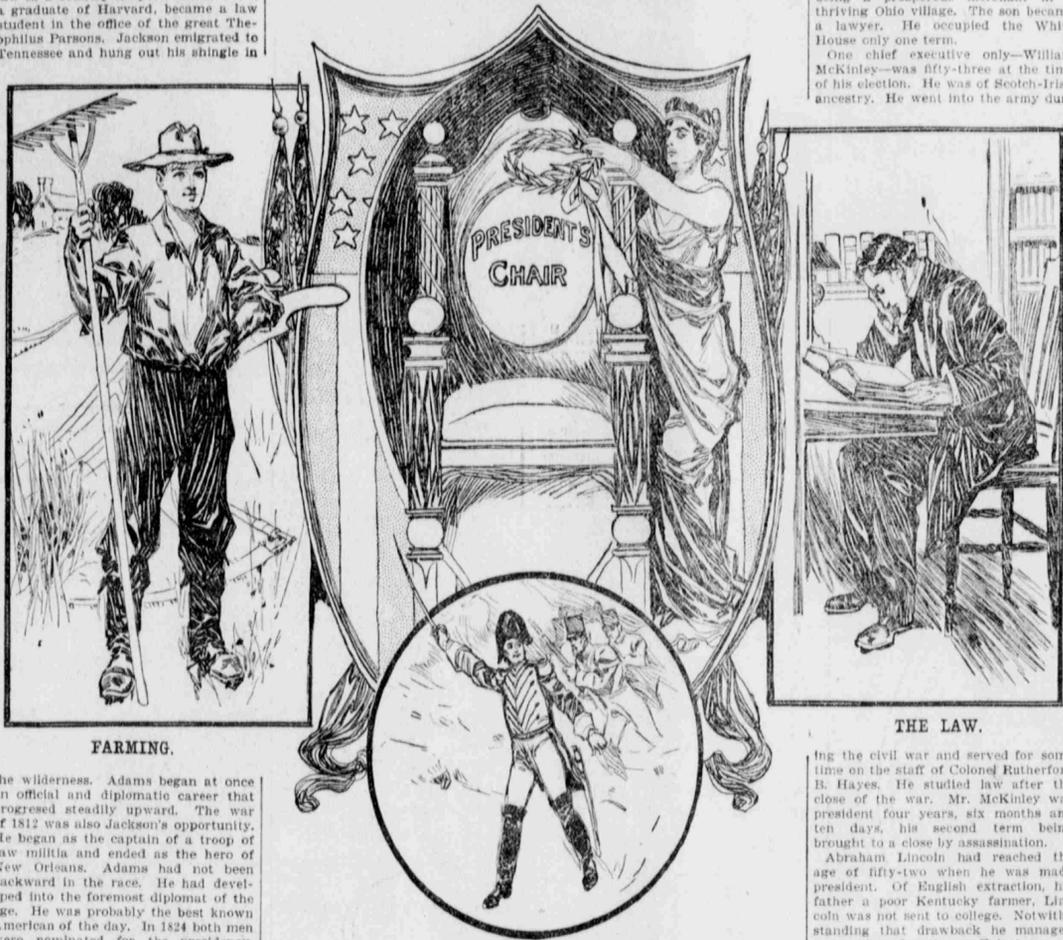
Among all the presidents Jefferson and Johnson were the only men who were not professed members of some church organization. Jefferson is known to have been a believer in Christianity, though he had a marked distaste for sectarianism. Johnson also made no mystery of his faith in the principles of Christianity, but could never be persuaded to unite with any church. With the exception of Jefferson, all the Virginia born men—Washington, Madison, Monroe, Tyler, the elder Harrison and Taylor—were Episcopalians. Pierce and Arthur were also members of that church. The Adamses, father and son, were Congregationalists; Jackson, Polk, Buchanan, Cleveland and Benjamin Harrison were Presbyterians; Lincoln, Grant, Hayes and McKinley were Methodists; Van Buren was an adherent of the Dutch Reformed church, and President Roosevelt is a member of the same religious body. Fillmore was the solitary Unitarian, and Garfield was affiliated with the Disciples (sometimes improperly called Campbellites), in whose churches he often preached.

ARTHUR J. WHARTON.

Miss Alice Roosevelt has been a recent visitor to the St. Louis fair, and the international thoroughfare known as the Pike gave her a royal welcome. The bright young woman and her party were patrons of all the attractions, and some merry days were spent in making the rounds. The young folks' experience with the X ray apparatus was especially diverting. Try, as he might, the German scientist in charge of the test could not bring Miss Roosevelt's heart into view, although the cardiac outlines of the other experimenters were made plainly visible. To offset this startling disclosure, a palmist assured Miss Roosevelt that she would soon be the loving mate of a blond millionaire.

MELBA'S FIRST APPEARANCE. Mrs. Melba recently gave an interesting account of her first public appearance. "I was quite a young girl in Australia," she said, "when, notwithstanding the persistent discouragement of my father, who was averse to the idea of a singer's career for me, I engaged a hall and sent round a notice to all my friends. Unfortunately somebody mentioned the little scheme to my father, and he, furious at my clandestine enterprise, begged every one of his acquaintances to uphold his parental authority by ignoring the performance. But I wasn't disheartened and at the hour announced for the commencement of my concert stepped on to the platform to find myself face to face with an audience of two. And nobody else came."

THE THREE OCCUPATIONS WHICH HAVE MADE PRESIDENTS.



FARMING.

THE LAW.

SOLDIERING.

the wilderness. Adams began at once an official and diplomatic career that progressed steadily upward. The war of 1812 was also Jackson's opportunity. He began as the captain of a troop of raw militia and ended as the hero of New Orleans. Adams had not been backward in the race. He had developed into the foremost diplomat of the age. He was probably the best known American of the day. In 1824 both men were nominated for the presidency. Clay and Crawford were also candidates, and the vote was so divided that the choice was left to the house. Adams was chosen, but at the following election Jackson was successful by the largest popular vote of many years.

Besides the younger Adams, two other men were fifty-eight when they were elected president—James Madison and James Monroe. Madison was of English and Monroe of Scotch origin. Both were Virginians, and both were the sons of well-to-do planters. Both also were college bred. Madison studied

was sent to the legislature. After that honors fell rapidly—senator, minister to France, governor, minister to England and finally, in 1816, president. He was given two terms, and the famous Monroe doctrine is his passport to fame.

Two men were presidents at the age of fifty-seven. Both were of English ancestry. One of them was the immortal first executive of the United States, and the other was Andrew

married, and his wife taught him both to read and to write. He had acquired the tailor's trade. Washington's pathway to fame was made rugged by the stress of political upheaval; Johnson's climb to the summit was like the progress of a blindfold fete. Washington served seven years, ten months and four days; Johnson completed Abraham Lincoln's second term.

Two men became presidents at the age of fifty-five—Martin Van Buren

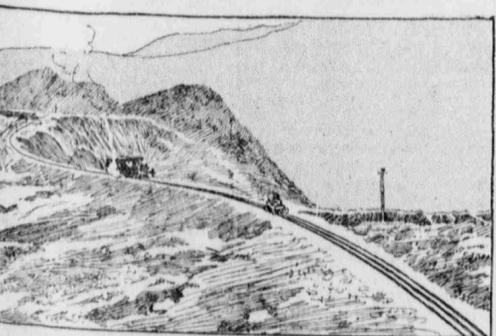
INTERESTING PERSONS, THINGS AND SCENES OF NOTE

JAPAN'S "HUMAN HORSES" USED IN MILITARY SERVICE.



Western visitors to the Flowery Kingdom never cease to marvel at the strength and endurance of the Jirikishia men, who frequently carry passengers fifty miles a day. Manchuria is a great swamp in the rainy season, and vast numbers of these human horses have been drafted into service for transporting munitions of war across that country. Carts have been especially constructed for this work, and in places where the roads become impassable even for these they will be taken to pieces and loaded on the shoulders of the men, as shown in our illustration. This gives Japan a decided advantage over the Russians, who depend wholly on their horses for transport work.

ASCENT OF SNOWDON IN AN AUTOMOBILE.



Harvey Du Cros, Jr., and two companions recently accomplished the hazardous feat of ascending Snowdon, the loftiest mountain in Wales, in a motor car. The road up the peak is about five miles in length, and the average gradient is one in six. The daring motorists used a fifteen-horsepower car and were followed by a train containing a number of spectators. Before the summit of the mountain was reached some almost precipitous heights must be scaled. When the road was constructed it was accounted a rather difficult piece of engineering. In consequence of this latest achievement the possibilities of the motor car as a climbing machine are being widely discussed.

HERE AND THERE.

Edward Entwistle, who was the engine driver on the first passenger train in Britain, is a resident of Des Moines, Ia. The old mechanic, hale and hearty, is just entering his ninetieth year. A cross between the Newfoundland and the Eskimo dog has proved in Europe a great success as a water dog. Only one person in five uses the tunnel built in London for crossing the street near the Bank of England. The others prefer to take their chances among the horses and vehicles. At a London inquest a man informed the court that he had had eight children, five of whom had been blind. A table relating to the shipping of Norway, France, the United States,

SHREWD MME. WONG.

Mme. Wong Kai Kah, wife of the Chinese vice commissioner to the Louisiana Purchase exposition, has during her short sojourn in this country established a reputation for shrewdness



and good sense. Being convinced that Texas is peculiarly adapted to rice culture, she has secured a plantation of about 4,000 acres, for which she paid \$140,000. Mme. Wong is a woman of much culture and is likewise a firm advocate of the enfranchisement of her sex.

JAPANESE TROOPS FIRING FROM INTRENCHMENTS.



The cut illustrates the manner in which the Japanese infantry fire from behind intrenchments. These earthworks, usually thrown up by an advance detachment of experienced sappers, form a most efficient protection so long as the enemy can be kept at rifle range.

GUARDING RUSSIAN RAILWAY BRIDGES.



It is said that the Russian government has "railway guards" strung all along her great stretches of track through Manchuria guarding the bridges and exposed points. It is readily seen, however, that guards would have to be present in much greater force than is indicated in the illustration to prove a protection to the road against even a small attacking party of troops.

GOATS.

Of all European countries Spain has the largest number of goats—4,500,000. Germany follows with 3,000,000. In all Europe there are about 22,000,000 goats and in the whole globe 80,000,000, according to a French statistician.

JAPANESE SCHOOLGIRLS AT PLAY.

The cut is evidence that schoolgirls the world over are very much alike when it is a question of amusement. The Japanese maidens are paddling in the surf at Kamakura, a famous resort a few miles south of Yokohama.



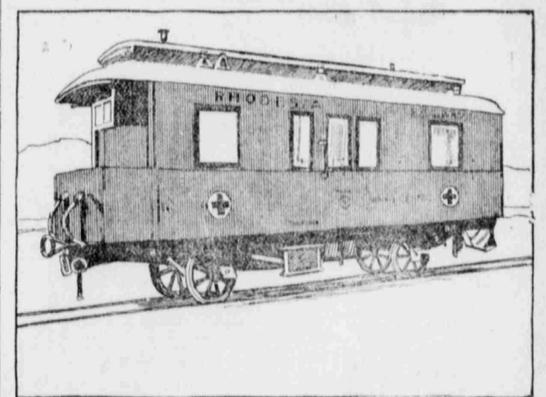
It was the capital of the island kingdom for more than 400 years. Today it is only a pleasant suburb of Yokohama, and its chief attractions, after its fine beach, are a huge bronze Buddha fifty feet in height and the splendid temple that shelters it. The town contains the summer homes of many of the nobility, and the beach is the scene of numerous social gatherings.

SOME CURIOUS TIBETAN MONKS.



The Buddhist monks of Lassa are the most peculiar exemplars of the monastic life to be seen in the world. Beyond the fact that they are celibates and live in community, there is little likeness between them and the present day followers of the eremites. The system in Tibet is a well organized hierarchy professing religious sentiments only, but actually devoting itself to the purpose of acquiring political ascendancy. At present it is the real governing power of the country. The gumpas, or monasteries, are usually built on the summit of a hill and are picturesque affairs. The air of mystery surrounding these reputed holy places and the difficulty in the way of seeing their interiors have done much to perpetuate their reputation for sanctity.

A SOUTH AFRICAN MEDICAL CAR.



The up-to-date medical officers' car here shown has recently been constructed for use on the Rhodesia railways in South Africa. The body of the car is divided into four compartments—living room, surgery, lavatory and kitchen. The living apartment is fitted up with every convenience, and the surgery is a model of condensed modern requirement. The kitchen is as perfect in its fittings as such a miniature cooking place can be made. Built at Preston, England, this car was shipped in sections to South Africa.

England and Germany shows that marine disasters rank in frequency in these countries in the order in which they are here named. It is estimated that Guatemala's coffee crop this year will amount to 1,000,000 sacks. The queen of Siam has a gold ornamented with diamonds and rubies. According to Charles Booth of the

Salvation Army, "the poverty of the poor is mainly the result of the competition of the very poor." The use of finger prints for purposes of identification was common in Korea twelve centuries ago. Laborers in Italy get 20 cents a day in the country and 40 cents in the cities. In the ricefields of Ravenna the female workers get only 12 cents a day. They are bowed nearly double and are

emaciated, while their children are anemic and undernourished. An English firm issues picture postal cards the purchaser of one of which can by mailing it to the firm with his name and address on it insure his life for \$2,000 for twenty-four hours against travel accidents. The sweetheart of a man at Colmar, Prussia, died some time ago. He accepted subsequently by her sister,

who died, however, two days before the wedding day. In a few weeks the determined fellow will wed the mother of his two former sweethearts. Cattle raising is at present the only profitable business in the African region where the Germans are at war with the Hereros. At a recent meeting of the royal transportation commission in Halifax reports and maps were submitted

showing that the Canadian route between Europe and the east was 690 miles shorter than those from United States ports. There are only 70 brokers in the Paris bourse against the 1,100 of the New York Stock Exchange and the 3,000 of London. The Paris bourse is a government institution, existing and operating under direct government control.