

SMOKES AND WAITS.

Plight of Turkey's New Minister to the United States.

After Tarrying Six Months at Washington He Is Not Yet Properly Accredited to the Roosevelt Administration.

Minister Chekib Bey, the new Turkish diplomatic representative at Washington, is occupying the most unique position known in the annals of diplomacy. His official presence is still unknown to the administration of Mr. Roosevelt, although he has been in the city for six months or more. Coming to America accredited to Mr. McKinley, he reached the capital two days after the departure of the latter for his summer trip to his home at Canton. His credentials could not be presented to anyone else, and after the tragedy at Buffalo made a change in the personnel of this government they had to be sent back to Constantinople. Until the corrected papers are in his possession Chekib Bey is obliged to live in official retirement.

When the papers are received custom requires that he at once call upon the secretary of state, who will then arrange an interview with the president, to be held in the blue room of the white house. In the meantime the minister will have prepared a felicitous speech, which he submits to the state department. If approved by the officials there the address will be made to the president on the occasion of the presentation and will be replied to in the same diplomatic tone. With a farewell hand-shake the incident is closed as far as the president is concerned, as all official business is carried on through the state department.

The secretary of the legation is Sidney Bey, who has the distinction of having remained longer at the same post than any other official representative of the sultan. As a further mark of favor he has been permitted to bring with him his family. He is serving his government in the capacity of vice consul of New York, and on occasions he is acting consul, dividing



MINISTER CHEKIB BEY.
(New Turkish Diplomatic Representative to the United States.)

his time between that city and Washington.

In looks he is blond, not much over five feet above Mother Earth, and slightly inclined to embonpoint. He speaks English, French, German, Greek, Turkish and Armenian, with equal fluency and is often called upon to act as interpreter at the legation or the state department. Greatly interested in archaeological research, he has been instrumental in making satisfactory arrangements for the continuing of the work in the domains of the sultan, and he is said to be the everlasting credit of that ruler that he has done more to preserve history than in rock and ruin than any other monarch.

In a cozy home in the resident part of the capital lives Mme. Sidkey Bey, the only woman officially connected with and, therefore, the hostess of the Turkish legation. Unlike the average American impression of Turkish women, madame is highly educated, having been graduated from the Woman's college, at Constantinople. A linguist of no mean ability, she is also a musician, and possesses a voice, whose cultivation and sweetness of tone would attract favorable attention in any country. A demi-blonde of medium height, Mrs. Sidkey Bey is, like her husband, often mistaken for a German, whereas they are both of pure Turkish ancestry. They have made many friends in the literary and musical set as well as in the diplomatic corps.

Young Arustum Sidkey Bey, the other member of the legation coterie, is noted as being the only representative of the sultan's official family to have been born in this country. He was really born under the stars and stripes. The day of his birth being the anniversary of the declaration of American independence, the star-spangled banner was hoisted above the legation, there to wave along side the flag of the star and crescent, in honor of the country to which the father is accredited.

Although little more than a baby he can speak three languages and is very popular with his American playmates. Through them he has become acquainted with Santa Claus, and so firmly does he believe in the old elf that he makes daily visits to the chimney piece hoping there to find new toys.

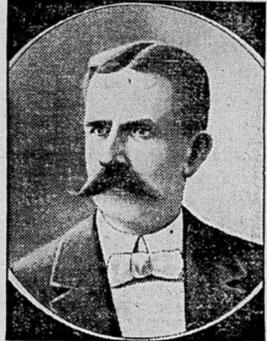
Vast Extent of Siberia.
Few people realize the immensity of Siberia, which extends through 120 degrees of longitude and possesses one-tenth of all the land surface of the globe. The United States, Great Britain, and all Europe, except Russia, could be put into Siberia, with land to spare.

SURGEON GENERAL RIXEY.

Has Just Assumed Duties of Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of Navy.

Dr. Presley M. Rixey, the new surgeon general of the navy, has just entered upon the duties of chief of the bureau of medicine and surgery.

Surgeon General Rixey was born at Culpepper, Va., July 14, 1852, and is now in his fiftieth year. He was graduated as a doctor of medicine from the University of Virginia in 1873, and in January, 1874, was commissioned an assistant surgeon in the United States navy. His service covers a period of 28 years, during which time he has cruised in nearly all parts of the world. In 1874 he made a cruise to Europe in the Congress, and afterward was stationed at



DR. PRESLEY M. RIXEY.
(New Chief of the Naval Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.)

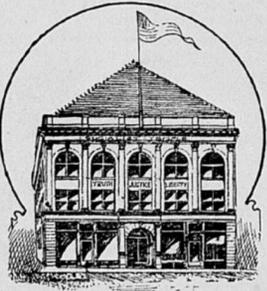
the naval hospitals at Philadelphia and Norfolk. After three years' service on the Tallapoosa he was stationed at Washington for two years, and then made a three years' cruise on the Lancaster in European and South American waters. From 1887 to 1893 he was on special duty in Washington, and was then attached to the dispatch boat Dolphin for three years. From 1896 to the present time he has been stationed in Washington, with the exception of a brief service on the hospital ship Solace during the Spanish-American war. For several years past he has been in charge of the navy dispensary.

Surgeon General Rixey has the great distinction among the medical fraternity of being the family physician of Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt. He attended the late Vice President Hobart last summer and was the family physician of the secretary of the navy. So close was Dr. Rixey to President and Mrs. McKinley that no trip was made by them without his attendance, and he has also acted as traveling companion and physician to the members of President Roosevelt's family whenever they have left the city. He was a constant attendant at Mrs. McKinley's bedside when she was prostrated in San Francisco, and he was also with President McKinley in his last illness at Buffalo.

SOCIALIST TEMPLE.

To Be Erected at Chicago by Mechanics Who Are Affiliated with the Organization.

Chicago socialists are to have a temple, and they expect to begin work on the construction of it within three weeks. An option has been obtained on a lot at Western avenue and West Twelfth street, 48x100 feet, and plans are being prepared. Prof. and Mrs. George D. Herron have contributed \$500 each to the building fund, and smaller donations have been received from others interested.



SOCIALISTIC TEMPLE.
(To Be Erected in Chicago by Voluntary Contributions.)

The labor will be almost entirely without cost by mechanics who are affiliated with the organization. F. P. Farber, a bricklayer, who is a member of the building committee, has given assurance that the brick-laying will not cost much, while E. L. Woehosky has promised to do the plumbing. The building will contain an auditorium seating 1,000 persons, and several small lodge halls. The exterior will be of brick and terra cotta, and the interior will be finished in hardwood.

Crocker in Dairy Business.
Richard Crocker's plans in connection with the Moat House property are being developed, according to reports from Wantage, England. The extensive dairy plant Crocker has established is for the benefit of his son Bertie, who is to be made a dairy farmer, and large profits are expected from supplying milk and butter to the London market. The land around Moat House is admirably adapted to cattle feeding and raising, and Mr. Crocker intends to introduce some of the best strains of milch cows as well as fat cattle.

Mail of British King.
Three thousand newspapers and 1,000 letters are received by King Edward every day.

A GREAT INVENTION.

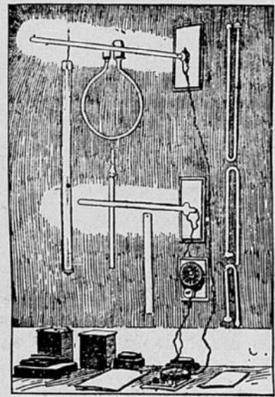
So Scientists Speak of the Hewitt Electric Lamp.

Rich Young New Yorker Has Outdone the Efforts of Edison and Tesla—Light That Is as Cheap as Kerosene.

Once in awhile it is given to the sons of the rich to ride out of the ranks and to distinguish themselves in the field of might. Quite recently it was young Vanderbilt inventing a locomotive. Just now it is Cooper Hewitt, of New York, giving the world a new light. His case is even more spectacular than that of Vanderbilt, for the effects of his invention will be more far-reaching.

It is now more than four years since Peter Hewitt Cooper began his experiments in Madison Square garden. He opened his laboratory in the tower of the garden, just one floor under the gilded statue of Diana. The very prominence of the situation lent it a certain obscurity. He wished not to be disturbed and no one would think of looking for the workshop of a scientist in the same building that harbored horse shows, cycle meets and spectacle plays. He labored with that chimeric idea sooner or later claims the attention of all scientific men—the production of light without heat. He studied the work of Tesla, of Edison, of Crookes. He followed their lead and having tested their experiments he soon made up his mind that they had not reached the uttermost limits of this department of electrical research. He was young and time was no object. He had abundant means, so money did not count. Occasionally the societies heard of him when he told of certain progress he had made. To his friends he was a promising young scientist, who might do something some day.

The "some day" came with the new year. On the evening of Friday, the 3d of January, passersby in front of the meeting hall of the New York Society of Mechanical Engineers saw what appeared to be a column of



THE HEWITT APPARATUS.
(No Special Dynamo Is Said to Be Necessary to Operate It.)

light extending up and down the house front. The light came from a glass tube and it made the street nearly as light as day for a hundred feet in every direction. It was the invention of young Peter Cooper Hewitt. The meeting hall of the building was lighted by four other tubes similar to the one in front and the inventor was even then within explaining to the society members the nature of his discovery. The four tubes which hung in the hall illuminated it with a brilliancy equal to 500 candle power, and photographs of the assembled members were taken with the new light.

The Hewitt lamp, however, is so thoroughly adapted to present day conditions that no special wiring is required, no special dynamo is necessary to operate it. It may be attached to any incandescent light circuit now in use and it will glow as readily as an Edison lamp, only with many times the brilliancy. And yet the perfected lamp is such a simple affair that one wonders some of the brainy men of the scientific world have not hit upon the idea long ago. It is actually a fact that many of them not only experimented with this style of lamp, but even tried lamps of the very size, shape and contents of those used by Mr. Hewitt and failing to produce the desired effect, discarded the idea as impossible. The lamps used by Mr. Hewitt are in the shape of glass tubes, from one to ten feet long and from one to four inches thick. There is a small amount of mercury in each tube and the current acting on the mercury generates a gas which yields an intense white light. It is only necessary to attach a tube to an ordinary incandescent lamp circuit and it will light up. Mr. Hewitt encountered the same difficulties as the other scientists.

The tubes would not light up at first, but he thought there must be some underlying principle which could be discovered, it would solve the difficulty. He finally put it to the test of mathematics and worked it out algebraically, just as Prof. Pupin worked out the principle of ocean telephony. It took him four years, but the result was triumph, for the tube lighted up in the end.

Colds in the Head.
An Austrian scientist has discovered that a cold in the head is due to the presence in the membrane of a special bacillus, which he has called the *micrococcus catarrhalis*.

THE POLITICAL POT.

Suggestion That D. H. Parry May Run for Vice President Has Set It to Boiling.

D. M. Parry, president of the Parry Manufacturing company and vice president of the National Manufacturing company, of Indianapolis, Ind., is being urged by Indiana and other friends and politicians to stand for the vice presidential nomination in 1904. The National Manufacturers will meet in May and Mr. Parry is booked for president. Senator Beveridge is supporting Mr. Parry's ambitions in the direction named and has already notified his political associates and close personal friends that under no circumstances will he allow his name to be used for the vice presidential nomination.



HON. D. M. PARRY.
(He May Be Roosevelt's Running Mate in Next Campaign.)

A few weeks ago in the private executive chamber of the white house, the president jovially slapped Mr. Parry on the back and said: "Parry, how would you like to go on the national ticket with me in 1904?"

Mr. Parry was much surprised and evidently pleased, but only replied: "Mr. President, I am only here to invite you to attend the national convention of American Manufacturers, which meets at Indianapolis in May."

The president expressed regret, but said he could not see his way clear to accept the invitation then, but since Mr. Parry's return it has been learned that the president very probably will be there, especially so because he has expressed interest in the dedication of the soldier's monument, probably the most imposing and costly of the kind in the world. It cost almost \$1,000,000 and will be dedicated in May when the manufacturers meet.

The Parry establishment is the largest plant of the kind in the world, employing over 2,000 persons.

The Parry movement has been in progress for several months. It began with Senator Beveridge, in conjunction with several eastern republican politicians. Beveridge may not have originated the scheme, but he was prompt to see its possibilities.

Politicians of New York and Pennsylvania who have the Roosevelt interests in charge have been in Indianapolis recently to confer with Mr. Parry concerning the scheme. What the result of the conference was is not known, but the movement continues. Parry organized a Business Men's Beveridge club during the legislative session of 1897, which resulted in Beveridge's senatorial election. Mr. Parry was asked about the vice presidential movement in his favor and replied: "I intended that nothing be said about that matter now. I am surprised that it is known. I have had nothing to do with it."

GEORGE EDGAR VINCENT.

Chicago Professor Who Has Been Mentioned for Presidency of the University of Wisconsin.

Dr. George Edgar Vincent, who has been mentioned for the presidency of the University of Wisconsin, is at



GEORGE EDGAR VINCENT.
(Chicago Professor Mentioned for High Academic Honors.)

present associate professor of sociology in the University of Chicago and one of the most widely and favorably known of American educators. He has occupied the chair he now fills for upward of 11 years, and in that time has made many valuable contributions to the literature of sociology. Prof. Vincent is a graduate of Yale, with the class of 1885, and for a few years he was engaged in post-graduate work in some of the great universities of Europe. Apart from his work in the University of Chicago, his principal labors as an educator have been concerned with the important share he has had in the Chautauqua movement, of which he has been for years an officer. He is 38 years old.

Vaccination for Plants.
French botanists are endeavoring to vaccinate plants against parasitic diseases.

WAR COLLEGE PLAN.

Secretary Root's Pet Idea to Be Carried Into Effect.

Training School at Washington, D. C., to Educate Officers in the Practical Handling of Troops During a Campaign.

One of the best fruits of the Spanish-American war is the foundation of the great war college at Washington barracks. A decisive step toward the consummation of the plans of Secretary Root was taken recently when Representative Hull, chairman of the house committee on military affairs, introduced a bill providing for the establishment of such an institution and the reorganization of the general staff along modern lines.

The secretary of war, Hon. Elihu Root, in his plans for the proposed war college has taken a comprehensive grasp of the situation. At the launching of his idea he says: "It should be kept constantly in mind that the object and ultimate aim of all this preparatory work is to train officers to command men in war. Theory must not, therefore, be allowed to displace practical application."

The principal advantages which it is designed to secure are:

1. The bringing of all the different branches of military education into one system under the direct supervision of a body of officers whose business it will be to make every part of the system effective.
2. The establishment of definite required courses of instruction in the officers' schools which will be the foundation of the whole system.
3. The establishment of the general service and staff college upon the foundation of the infantry and cavalry school at Fort Leavenworth, so that every officer who displays superior qualities in the lower schools may be instructed there in every branch of military service.
4. The completion of the series of instructions by the war college, which



GEN. S. B. M. YOUNG.
(President of Uncle Sam's Newly-Established War College.)

will ultimately be in effect a post-graduate course for the study of the greater problems of military science and national defense.

5. The establishment of a record in the war department upon which shall appear the names of officers who have exhibited special capacity, in order that they may be known by the commander in chief and by the country whenever special service is required.

6. The throwing open of the schools to the officers of the national guard, of the former volunteers and the graduates of military colleges and schools for instruction by and with the officers of the regular army.

To accomplish this purpose Secretary Root has ordered the foundation at every military post of officers' schools for elementary instruction in theory and practice and special service schools. These latter will be located at the artillery school at Fort Totten, N. Y., the engineers' school of application, which is located at the Washington barracks, where the new war college will also be housed; the schools of submarine defense at Fort Totten, N. Y., the school of application for cavalry and field artillery at Fort Riley, Kan., and the army medical school, which is also situated at Washington. A general service and staff college is recommended at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and the war college for the most advanced instruction will be located at the Washington barracks.

It is estimated that the additional expense for the fitting of these schools with buildings and apparatus will be about \$400,000 a year.

Gen. S. B. M. Young has been selected as the president of the war college. His assistants or advisory board have been tentatively selected as follows: Gen. J. F. Bell, now on service in the Philippines, as commander of the school at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Gen. G. L. Gillespie, chief of engineers; Gen. W. F. Randolph, chief of artillery, and Col. A. L. Mills, superintendent of the military academy at West Point.

Black Farm in England.

A black farm is kept by Honorable Lillah Cavendish, the seventeen-year-old daughter of Lord Chesham. It is located in Buckinghamshire, England, and every living thing on it is black except her dairymaids. She has black cattle, black horses, black sheep, black goats, black dogs, black cats, black chickens, etc. One night a fox cleared the hencoop, and since then she has kept no chickens.

Beer Drinking in Europe.

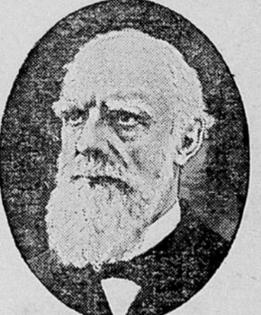
The workmen of Germany are not the greatest European beer drinkers. Their average consumption per day is two quarts per head, while in England the average among the same class is slightly larger.

FRIEND WORTH HAVING.

Vast Amount of Money Fought to Turn Lord Strathcona Against Chum of His Youth.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, now high commissioner for Canada at the English court—and still young, though his snow white hair tells a story of more than 80 years of life—was one of the principal partners of James J. Hill when the great northwestern railroad magnate built the old St. Paul & Manitoba railroad, afterward to be a part of the Great Northern system. Lord Strathcona was plain Donald Smith then.

Upon the advice of Mr. Hill Donald Smith invested in the Northern Pacific railroad as it was built up. In time these holdings of Northern Pacific in the hands of Canadians aggregated



LORD STRATHCONA.
(Canadian Railroad Magnate and President Bank of Montreal.)

some 20,000 shares. They were held as investments and the stock market knew little of their whereabouts.

When the strenuous fight for control of the Northern Pacific was in progress last spring, says the New York Times, the interests opposing the Hill-Morgan syndicate sent an ambassador to London to offer to Lord Strathcona \$20,000,000 for the shares he held—ten times their par value. Possession of these shares would have turned the tide of battle. But Lord Strathcona in his inimitably courteous manner rejected the proposition, saying:

"When I was young and with little money James J. Hill was one of my best friends. His railroads have been my best investments since. No amount of money would tempt me to turn against him now."

CRUSADERS AT WORK.

Use Object Lesson in Cruelty to Stop the Fashion of Docking the Tails of Horses.

A novel yet vigorous war against the docking of horses' tails has been begun in Baltimore by the Maryland Society for the Protection of Animals, and the methods used to educate the people regarding the enormity of the offense has aroused the ire of every "chappy" who considers himself a whip.

On sunny afternoons, when the shopping district is crowded with women, an agent of the society leads a sorrel horse up and down the streets, and lest it shall fail to be remarked that the animal has been shorn of his tail, a blanket is strapped about him, on which is



OBJECT LESSON IN CRUELTY.
(Crusade in Baltimore Against the Docking of Horses.)

printed in big red and blue letters this inscription: "Tail docked. Mutilated for life, for fashion's sake."

But the society, not satisfied with its efforts to arouse public sentiment, has forwarded to the general assembly a bill, which will be immediately introduced, making it unlawful in Maryland to even own a horse with a docked tail, and providing a penalty of from \$100 to \$500 fine, or two years in the penitentiary, for each offense.

Another bill which the society will urge is the one prohibiting live bird shoots within the state.

A Nineteenth Century Martyr.

A touching story of the early days of the mutiny is told of the Allahabad massacre. Seven cadets just out from England were murdered before they had time to join their regiments. The eighth, a boy of 16, was left for dead, but survived, in spite of horrible wounds, for four days, hiding himself in a ravine. On the fifth day he was discovered, dragged to the native lines and thrust into a hut as a prisoner. He found there a Christian catechist, who had been formerly a Mahometan, and who was being tortured by the Sepoys to make him renounce his faith. The catechist's courage had given way, but the gallant English lad—himself only 16 years of age—urged the unhappy catechist: "Don't deny Christ! Never deny Christ!" Neill reached Allahabad in time to rescue both catechist and ensign. But the ensign, Arthur Cheek, died of his wounds four days after Neill's arrival—"The Great Mutiny."