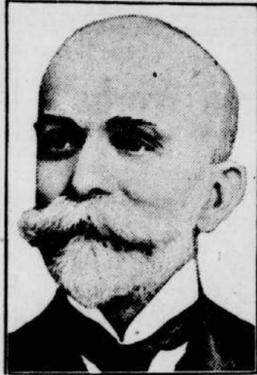


# PROMINENT PEOPLE

## PORTUGAL'S NEW PRESIDENT



Bernardino Machado, the recently elected president of Portugal, has been prominent for years in public life, having served his country as premier, provisional minister of foreign affairs, minister of the interior and minister to Brazil. He has been considered the foremost man in the republican party, and before the overthrow of the monarchy was regarded as the logical choice of that party for the presidency. In January, 1908, he was accused of conspiracy against the crown, but the charges never were proved.

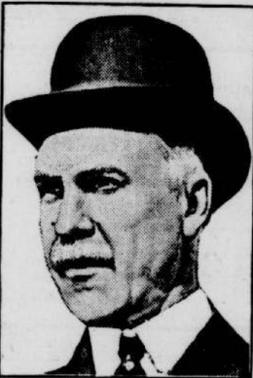
Senhor Machado, who is sixty-five years old, formerly was professor of philosophy in Coimbra university, but was ousted from his chair because he joined the anticlerical movement. He is an excellent speaker, and during his public career has been regarded as strongly pro-British.

One of the interesting stories regarding Senhor Machado is that he served as Portuguese minister to Washington in 1900 and 1901 under the name of Marquis de Santo Thyrsio, but was recalled because he made a premature announcement to his country of President McKinley's death, which resulted in Lisbon sending messages of condolence four or five days before the president died. After his recall, according to the story, he dropped the title, which was of papal origin, and resumed his family name.

The president of the Republic of Portugal is elected by joint vote of both chambers of parliament for a term of four years, and cannot be re-elected.

## PLEASANT TOM TAGGART

The power of personality never was better illustrated than in the career of Thomas Taggart, the Indiana—and national—political leader. Irish by birth, Taggart must have caressed the blarney stone from the earliest days of his infancy to the day of his departure for American shores. This is not to say that he is an orator. He is nothing of the sort. On the contrary, he is no speechmaker at all. But when it comes to saying quickly, in private conversation, or in passing greeting, the right thing in the right way at the right moment, Taggart is without a superior in the whole country. Not even his bitterest enemy will find the slightest fault with Taggart's ever-brilliant, ever-pleasant smile.



That was the gift with which he began life. That was his talent and his capital. A cheery smile, a firm, friendly hand-clasp, a ready sympathy—these went with it. And the combination elevated Thomas Taggart from a clerk's position behind a depot lunch counter and a salary of eight dollars a week to the highest position of political bossism in state and nation and to the millionaire's status in point of fortune.

Taggart's intimate friends are agreed that Taggart's political leadership has cost him, in money, far more than it has ever put in his pocket. His hands, they say, are clean. His fortune was made when he gained control of the company that operates the French Lick Springs hotel.

## GUARDS PRECIOUS DOCUMENTS



Woman's sphere in affairs of state extends into one of the most important offices of the government. Especially important at the present day is the library of the state department, where are kept the treaties, records and valuable data that determine the American policy in world affairs.

Miss Lucy Stuart Fitchugh, who has catalogued and classified the library, is the expert clerk of the library, and cares for its precious documents. She takes the place of the honored "keeper of the rolls," who ranks as a high dignitary in foreign governments.

"We have here a great many publications and documents that are to be found nowhere else in the world," she says. "Among our most precious documents are the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States in the originals, with the articles of confederation, the emancipation proclamation and other

papers vital to our country's history."

Miss Fitchugh is a Kentucky girl. She taught school in Pennsylvania, Georgia and Michigan, and won her present office through the civil service. Dr. Eugene Wambaugh of Harvard, who was a special counsel for the state department when the European war broke out, remarked that the government had at least one employee well placed. She translates foreign languages, and knows the contents of treaties like a book.

## CHIEF JUSTICE WHITE'S JOKE

Although ponderous and learned and dignified, Chief Justice White of the Supreme court cracks an occasional joke.

White buys cigars at a certain drug store in Washington, and the man behind the cigar counter has come to know him well enough to talk to him rather freely.

One day as he handed the chief justice his change the cigar salesman inquired breezily, by way of small talk:

"Well, Mr. Chief Justice, how's the Supreme court going to decide those antitrust cases next week?"

"It isn't a matter that we're supposed to talk much about," replied White, pleasantly. "Still I don't mind telling you, provided you'll give me your assurance that it will go no further."

"Oh, I shan't tell a soul," declared the cigar man, earnestly. "Not a word."

White leaned over the counter and whispered: "We're going to decide them—right."

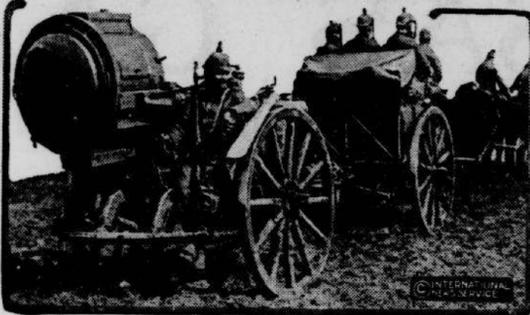
Wife's ingratitude. "All my efforts to be useful around home come to naught," wailed an Atchison man. "The other day it entered my head to do the family washing. But because I put tea towels in the washing machine with white clothes, and later put colored clothes with white clothes, and still later washed dishes with water I took from the washing machine after the washing was done, my wife ordered me to leave the premises."—Kansas City Star.



C. HARRIS & EWING

Religion and Business. Unctuous Stranger (who has been asked to lead in prayer)—Oh, Lord! prepare us all to die; so that when that dread moment arrives we kin calmly say, "Oh, death! what is thy sting?" Oh, grave! what is thy victory? And, oh, Lord, if dar am any present here tonight dat am not prepared to die, guide them, we beseech thee, around to room 74, at de American Eagle hotel, whar I am stoppin' as de general agent ob de Coontown Life Insurance company!—

## GERMAN SEARCHLIGHT CORPS



The armies in Europe regularly use searchlights in meeting night attacks. Part of a German searchlight corps is here shown on its way to a point of expected attack.

## INVENTED MOST DEADLY OF GUNS; LITTLE KNOWN

Machine Gun and Automatic Pistol the Work of a Mormon.

## FOND OF BANJO AND FISHING

John M. Browning of Ogden, Utah, Honored by King Albert of Belgium, Who Gave Kaiser Millionth Weapon, Made in Gold.

Ogden, Utah.—That the inventor of some of the most deadly weapons being used in the war in Europe should be an American is but a natural expectation from the inborn inventiveness of the people of this country, but that he should be a man of peace, a member in good standing of the Mormon church and practically unknown to the world at large will come as a surprise to many.

This notable inventor is John M. Browning of Ogden, Utah. Throughout his own state he is hailed as "the firearm wizard," but the great majority of newspaper readers probably have never heard of him.

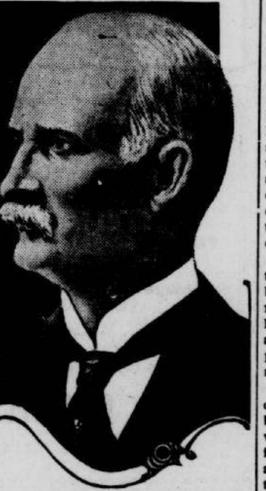
Browning is the first man who ever harnessed the "kick" of a gun, and his invention revolutionized practically every form of firearm. Many thousands of his machine guns and more than a million of his automatic pistols are in use on the battlefields of Europe today. They are to be found wherever there is an armed force throughout the civilized world.

## Plays Simple Melodies.

Yet John M. Browning's chief delight in life lies in playing simple tunes on his banjo in his home, and when he takes a vacation it is usually in the form of a quiet fishing expedition with some of his sons and friends. His name has rarely been mentioned, though that of the weapons he invented is a household word.

All the same, this simple, unassuming inventor has associated with royalty, and a memento of his work is one of the most curious possessions of no less a personage than the kaiser, a little pistol on which William II must look with strangely mixed feelings these days. It is a gift to him from Albert, King of the Belgians.

Every part of the Colt machine gun, the deadly work of which was first seen in the Philippines, was invented by John M. Browning. From



John M. Browning.

his patents also are made every part of the still more widely known and almost equally deadly Colt automatic pistol. Browning first invented a repeating rifle, and since then has taken out more than a hundred patents on firearms.

His millionth vest pocket automatic pistol was made by the Fabrique Nationale at Liege, Belgium. To celebrate the occasion a banquet was given in Liege in honor of the inventor, and King Albert bestowed upon Browning the Belgian Order of

## MADE IN SPARE MOMENTS

Belgian, Living in Michigan, Builds Casket for Himself With Seasoned Pine.

Menominee, Mich.—Victor Dessart, who owns a farm three miles east of Nadeau, believes in preparing for the future. You never can tell what will happen, in his opinion.

He has prepared for the worst that may come. Although he is only sixty-five years old and in good health, he

Leopold. A replica of the millionth pistol, built of gold, was presented by King Albert to the German Emperor and accepted by William as a pretty memento of a noteworthy achievement. This happened last year just before the war broke out.

## Father Was Gunsmith.

Little known as he is, Browning has been a gun inventor all his life, a born one. His father was Jonathan Browning, a native of Tennessee, who moved to Iowa in the early thirties and conducted a gun store and tinkerer's shop near Kaneshville on Mosquito creek. In 1852 Jonathan Browning crossed the great plains with an ox team, a three months' journey, and settled in Ogden.

In his father's shop in Ogden John M. Browning made his first gun at the age of thirteen from iron taken from his father's scrap heap. In 1879, when twenty-five, Browning obtained his first patent. It was for a breech-loading rifle. In 1884 he perfected his famous repeating rifle, and in 1895 the box magazine which was used by the United States army in the war with Spain.

His name was unheralded in connection with all these inventions, because in every case Browning sold his patents. It was the name of the maker, not that of the inventor which became famous.

## How He Used "Kick."

Browning's friends tell an interesting story in connection with the discovery. The inventor, they say, entered his shop one morning carrying a rifle and a block of wood through which he had bored a hole the size of a .45 bullet. Fastening the block to the floor, he set up the rifle so that the muzzle just touched the hole in the wood.

He explained that if the idea he had

was correct, the gases, on the rifle being fired, would be stopped by the block of wood and would hurl the weapon backward. The rifle was fired and, as expected, it was flung backward against the wall of the shop. Browning's principle was established.

Very quickly the inventor had this "kick" harnessed in such a way that the gas pressure was transferred to the breech mechanism and made to operate all the movements of the gun. It did so with such speed, after the first pulling of the trigger, that no fewer than 600 bullets could be fired in a minute.

When applied in the automatic pistol it was found that eight shells could be discharged in the brief space of one and three-fifths seconds. The result was that these weapons were quickly adopted by half a dozen governments for use in their armies and navies.

## Germans Use His Patents.

Since their capture of the city of Liege the Germans, it is understood, have been turning out weapons on the Browning patents by the thousands at the works of the Belgian Fabrique Nationale. Whether they have kept accurate count of what they owe him in the way of royalties, Browning does not know and will not hazard an opinion.

Browning can never be induced to say anything definite as to the sum he receives in royalties. To form an estimate his friends find as difficult as to gain an admission from the inventor himself. Some of his hundred or more successful patents he has sold outright. From those which he has placed on royalties his income has been estimated at from \$100,000 all the way up to \$1,000,000 a year.

On one occasion the experts of a well-known arms firm labored for more than a year, it is said, in efforts to copy in smaller caliber, a Browning gun the concern had purchased from the inventor. Eventually the president of the company sent for Browning and offered him \$10,000 to accomplish the task. Browning, his friends say, did it while on the train on his way home from New York.

Mr. Browning is sixty years old and has eight children, whose ages range from twelve to thirty-four. Some of the sons are following their father's footsteps. Others are devoting themselves to music and literature. The inventor is 6 feet 3 inches tall and straight as a young Indian. When not fishing he is fond of a hunting expedition, and with his brother and co-worker, Matthew S. Browning, has won many trophies as a trap shooter.

In his home at Ogden his principle diversion is his banjo. Mr. Browning says he thinks he plays "tol'robly well for an old 'un." His favorite melodies are "The Blue Bells of Scotland" and "The Beautiful Blue Danube."

## NO LONGER OSSIFIED

Peculiar Case of Oklahoma Boy Again Draws Attention.

is Rapidly Regaining His Normal Health and the "Ossified" Condition of His Body is Disappearing.

Enid, Okla.—Merle Rea, the thirteen-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Rea of near Enid, Okla., who attracted nation-wide attention a few months ago as the "ossified" boy, is rapidly regaining his normal health and the "ossified" condition of his body is disappearing. This boy was afflicted in a way that was a puzzle to all the physicians who examined him, and there was never a man for a long time who would even attempt a diagnosis of the disease. The boy was almost a "human rock."

Some time before the disease made its appearance he received a fall from a second-story building, striking on his back and shoulders. He apparently was not seriously injured at the time, but some time later his mother, in washing him, noticed that there was a hard place on the back of his neck. Soon this became very noticeable and began to spread. The boy's body was literally petrifying. His skin became so hard from the top of his head to the soles of his feet that he was not able to move around at all. Then the disease began to spread to his internal organs and the flesh of his body. His tongue became hardened so that he couldn't move it at all.

About that time physicians all over the western part of the United States became interested in the case and a number of clinics were held and the lad examined in every way. However, according to them, there was never a parallel case before in the history of medicine.

Finally a treatment was taken up on the supposition that the lad had been injured in the fall and that there was a spinal cord pressure that was in some way tying up the muscular action to an extent that the part of the body affected was simply dying.

Apparently the guess was correct, for the body responded to the treatment, and the lad now is almost well. His disease in the first place and then the apparent cure, form one of the most amazing cases science has a record of.

Travel in Dory to Fair. San Francisco.—After a voyage of 1,800 miles from Unga, Alaska, in a sixteen-foot fishing dory, Thomas R. Thompson and John Abrams, Alaska fishermen, sailed through the Golden Gate. They made the trip in forty-five days.

## prosperous. Dessart has raised a family of twelve children.

Cochman Willied Home. La Crosse, Wis.—The will of Albert W. Pettibone, filed recently, distributes \$25,000 among local charities. The La Crosse Hospital gets \$10,000; the Hub Library \$10,000, and the Women's and Children's Home \$5,000.

Joseph Zenker, coachman for the capitalist, received a house and lot worth \$5,000, and other servants receive from \$1,000 to \$2,000 each.

## HANDICRAFT FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

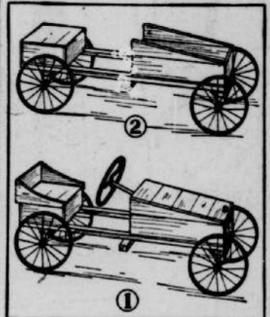
By A. NEELY HALL and DOROTHY PERKINS

(Copyright by A. Neely Hall.)

### A HOMEMADE PUSHMOBILE.

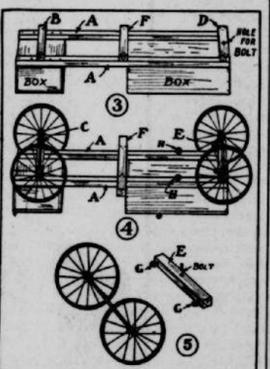
In building a pushmobile, the wheels are of first importance.

Fig. 3 shows the body framework. The side rails A should be 2 by 2's or 2 by 4's. Cut them to whatever length you wish. Upon these rails are mounted two grocery boxes, a long box on the bow end, and a box



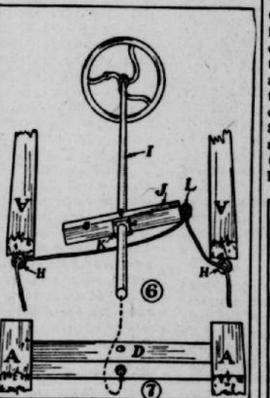
as long as this one is wide, on the stern end. Fasten the rails to the bottom of these boxes (Fig. 3). The crosspieces B and D, provide for the mounting of the wheels. Nail one to rails A at the bow end, and the other so it will come under the center of the stern box. Crosspiece F forms a foot-bar.

The front iron axle must be attached to a pivotal wooden axle (E, Figs. 4 and 5). This must have a hole bored through the center of its length for a 1/2-inch carriage bolt. Screw a pair of screw-eyes into one edge (G, Fig. 5). Fasten the iron axle to the wooden axle with iron staples, or with bent-over nails. Bore a hole through the center of cross-



piece D (Figs. 3 and 7) for the carriage bolt to run through. Then, in mounting the axles upon the frame-work, slip an iron washer over the carriage bolt so it will come between axle E and crosspiece D. The rear axle must be fastened to a similar wooden axle (C, Fig. 4). Nail this wooden axle to crosspiece B.

The steering-gear should be made next. A sewing-machine wheel is best for the steering-wheel, but a wagon-wheel will do. Cut a broom handle for the shaft (I, Fig. 6), and mount the wheel on one end. Then cut a crosspiece (J), and a square block (K), bore a hole of the diameter of the broom handle through the center of each, and nail K to J. Slip this crosspiece over the end of the shaft, and fasten it 12 inches above the end with screws driven through the edges of J and K, as shown. Cut a hole



through the bottom of the bow box for the end of the shaft to run through, and another hole one-half inch deep in the center of the edge of the crosspiece D (Fig. 7) for a socket for it to turn in. Screw a screw-eye into the end of crosspiece J (I, Fig. 6), and one into the under side of each side rail A (H, Figs. 4 and 6); then tie a four-foot length of rope at its center to screw-eye L, and run the ends through screw-eyes H, and tie to screw-eyes G in axle E (Figs. 4 and 6).

Figs. 1 and 2 show how the hood of the pushmobile is completed by fastening a pair of triangular pieces upon the top of the bow box, nailing boards across them, and tacking screen wire over the front of the box for the radiator front; also how the seat is made.

### The "Wonder Tree."

California growers of the "wonder tree," the eucalyptus, which while growing ten times as fast as hickory, oak or mahogany, yields lumber harder and better than these native trees, met in convention in the Lumbermen's Building or House of Hoo-Hoo at the Panama-Pacific International exposition.

Officials and members of the Eucalyptus Hardwood Association of California—representing the cultivators of about 25,000,000 of these trees, took

### THE GAMES OF JACK-STICKS AND RING-TOSS.

No doubt you are familiar with the game of jack-straws, in which a pile of tiny sticks in the forms of hammers, saws, shovels, picks, etc., are placed in the center of a table, and then in turn each player tries to remove by means of a small hooked stick as many of the "straws" as possible, without disturbing any other "straws" in the pile.

The only difference between the "straw" game and our "stick" game is in the substitution of real hammers, saws, etc., for the small ones. Figure 1 shows the large assortment of articles that may be used—brooms, umbrellas, coat hangers, pans, pot covers, palls, dustpans, etc. Throw



these articles in a heap, crossed and recrossed as in the illustration. For the hooked stick for removing the articles from the pile take a broom handle and drive a long nail into it near one end, as shown in Fig. 2.

Taking turns, each player should try to remove, one at a time, as many "sticks" from the pile as she can without disturbing anything else. The turn passes to the next player the instant she disturbs other than the article she is trying to remove. The player securing the largest number of articles is winner.

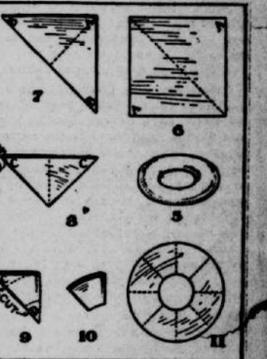
The game of ring-toss requires an easily made target (Fig. 3). The target requires a grocery box, two stick uprights to support the box, nine thread spools for pins, and nine nails.

The spool pins should be placed 4 or 1/4 inches apart. The heads of the nails for fastening them will likely



be smaller than the holes in the spools, and in that case, in order to make the nails hold, it will be necessary to cut small squares of cardboard and run these over the nails as far as the heads (Figs. 3 and 4). After nailing the spools in their proper positions, number them with black paint, ink or pencil, as indicated in Fig. 3. Each number represents the score of the spool pin above it.

The tossing rings have a hole through their centers, and are filled with beans, like beanbags (Fig. 5). Cut two pieces of cloth eight or nine inches square for each (Fig. 6). Fold each piece in half diagonally, so as to bring corners A together (Figs. 6 and 7); then fold corner B over on to corner B (Figs. 7 and 8), and fold corner C over on to corner C (Figs. 8 and 9). Cut off corners C and D as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 9 (Fig. 10), and, unfolded, the piece will have the form shown in Fig. 11. Sew



the pair of cloth rings together, both around the outer and inner edges, leaving but a small opening between the outer edges. Fill the bag solid with beans, through the opening, then sew up the opening.

There should be three rings, so each player may have three tosses each turn. The distance from which the rings are tossed may be ten, fifteen or twenty feet away from the target.

### Restful Travel.

"Been all over the country, eh?" "Everywhere the trains run."

"I guess you can sleep as well in a Pullman berth as you can in your bed at home."

"Better, in fact. My wife snores."