

# TALES OF GOTHAM AND OTHER CITIES

## Teacher Has Never Whipped a Pupil



SPRINGFIELD, MO.—Nearly 90 years old, with 48 years of teaching to her credit, Mrs. Mary S. Boyd, the pioneer school teacher of the Ozarks is still engaged in instilling into the minds of youth the first elements of learning in one of Springfield's public schools.

"If there is one thing in the American public school of which I disapprove," Mrs. Boyd tells her friends, "it is corporal punishment."

"I remember very distinctly how, when a young girl going to school in a log cabin schoolhouse, I sat in my seat, frozen with terror, whenever the schoolmaster chastised an unruly pupil. Even when I was nearly grown the sight of a pupil being punished made me feel sick and faint. How greatly I feared the slender birch switch, a whole bundle of which stood in one corner of the schoolroom, just behind the master's desk.

"I began teaching school in Springfield in 1852 before the terrible war had begun. I have trained probably four generations from that time to this—and have seen from a teacher's standpoint, all their little traits and peculiarities. Boys and girls of today do not get the physical punishment that was administered to their parents and grandparents. And I sincerely believe the modern child can be managed better without it. My views on this subject are firm, and never in all of my experience have I ever chastised one of my pupils."

Mrs. Boyd's control over her scholars was clearly demonstrated at the burning of the Mary S. Boyd Public school building, named in her honor, a few weeks ago. Soon after the fire was discovered she marshalled her pupils who, at her command, marched from the building in an orderly manner, leaving books and wraps behind. Had it not been for the mastery handling there would undoubtedly have been a great loss of life among the four hundred or more children in the building.

As Mrs. Boyd converses, her eyes sparkle like those of a young girl, and she would never imagine herself looking at one whose hair has long since turned gray. Her face, though slightly furrowed, is marked with wrinkles caused by smiles, and is still fresh and rosy. The love of work has discovered for her the true "fountain of youth," the elixir of which does not allow her spirit to become old, even though her body has become frail. Her brain is as clear and as unwarped as that of a young girl, and she is talking with publication she gives her listeners a veritable treat.

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## Scotch Lassie Sails as a Stowaway



NEW YORK.—The first woman stowaway to come to this port in many years was brought in from Glasgow on the Anchor Line Columbia. She is Scotch, 18 years old, and her name is Annie McKean. The lassie's presence was discovered three days out from Glasgow, and she was taken at once before Captain Wadsworth.

She was not even a wee bit afraid, and told her story with the unconcern of a professional stowaway. The first question asked by the skipper was why she had boarded the Columbia without a ticket. That was easily explained. She tossed it off in a sentence. She had no intention of sailing for America.

"It was like this, ye ken," said Annie calmly. "Mrs. David McDowell of Glasgow and her five wee bairns were a sailin' for New York. Her man was to join her at Moville. She needed help with the bairns and luggage, an' I went along as far as Moville."

"Well, why did you not get off at Moville when we stopped there?" asked Captain Wadsworth.

"Weel, when we got there," replied Annie, "I was so awfully sick from the pitchin' of the ship that I really didn't take time to think o' goin' ashore."

"Some one would have helped you ashore," said the skipper.

"Weel, I didna even think o' that," returned Annie.

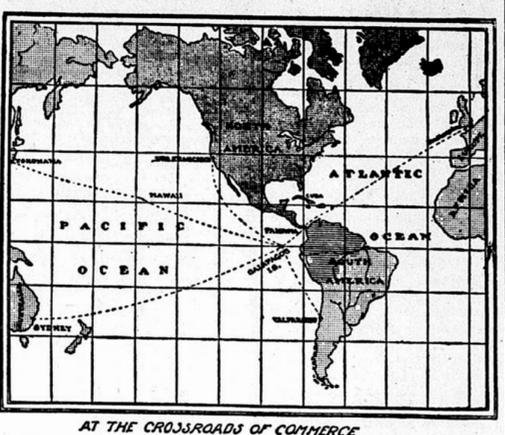
There was only one thing that Annie McKean did think of during her season of fortitude, and that was the fact, pleasing to her, that David McDowell did not join his wife aboard the Columbia at Moville.

It occurred to Annie, merely as an afterthought, that inasmuch as Mrs. McDowell had tickets for herself and husband and children, and inasmuch as Mr. McDowell did not appear at Moville, she would not be well for his ticket to go "vacant" over the Atlantic. So Annie assumed that she might travel on the transportation of the missing "moon."

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# The GALAPAGOS ISLANDS



AT THE CROSSROADS OF COMMERCE

IT HAS been admitted by the state department in Washington that negotiations for the acquisition of the Galapagos Islands, off the coast of Ecuador on the west coast of South America, by the United States as a naval base have been under way for some time between the United States and Ecuador. The islands, which are sparsely settled, cannot be bought outright, because of a clause in the constitution of Ecuador which prevents their sale.

It is said Ecuador that the United States offers to pay \$35,000,000 in rent. That would be \$35,000 a year. From a commercial or an industrial point of view they would be of little value to the United States. Their total area is only about 2,400 square miles. But they would serve, thrust out into the Pacific as they are, as an advance way of the Panama canal.

And, which is the main point, they would not be the menace to it they would be under certain circumstances for the next 100 years.

So, the completion of the Panama canal will bring the Galapagos islands into the limelight of the world stage. In almost a straight line and half way from Southampton to Sidney, their future maritime importance cannot be exaggerated. The islands, about two days' run from Panama, stand in the same relation to the Pacific entrance of the canal that the West Indies does to its Atlantic gateway. It will also be noticed that they are a little more than half way on the trade route from San Francisco to Valparaiso.

This group is remarkable in many ways, and the story of the Isles from the prehistoric period when nature in the throes of some great agony threw them up from the bed of the Pacific, to the time of their discovery and occupation by man, holds much of interest.

Nothing is known definitely of the date when the islands came into being, except that they were of a distinctly later appearance than the mountains of the South American mainland. Some scientists think them the remains of a now-sunken continent. Owing to the isolation of the islands, there is no authentic record of active eruptions, but we know that as far back as 1735 volcanic disturbances were noticed, while in 1814 and 1824 English skippers reported the long, thin necks and curiously small heads and broad flat flappers; their whole appearance suggesting some dwarfed descendant of the Pleistocene age. Some specimens weighed as much as 600 pounds, but these giants are very rare nowadays. An expedition that sailed from San Francisco with the special object of getting specimens of the Galapagos turtle, after considerable difficulty could only find a few weighing 40 or 50 pounds. Formerly, cruisers or ships that stopped at the island had no difficulty in killing great numbers of these reptiles.

The archipelago consists of 15 larger islands and about 40 smaller, with a total area variously estimated at from 2,400 to 3,000 square miles. Besides the question of discovery perhaps forever undetermined, we do know that Thomas de Berlanga, third bishop of Panama, was the first European to sight the Galapagos, on the 10th of March, 1535. This exploring prelate is also credited with being responsible for the introduction of bananas into the western continent.

His discovery of the Galapagos islands was quite accidental and came about during a voyage from Panama to Peru, whether he had been sent to report on the doings of Pizarro, for the worthy bishop enjoyed the confidence of his king. The good bishop was a scientist as well as a churchman, and he determined the exact latitude and longitude of the archipelago; but he gave no name to the group, and after a stay of ten days turned the prow of his ship toward Peru.

The archipelago now was well known to the Spanish mariners, and for reasons already suggested were called the Enchanted Isles. During the period of revolution against Spanish authority in South America the islands were much used by the privateers that preyed on Spanish commerce. With the fall of Spanish power the Isles were in a measure forgotten and these desolate shores were only touched by an occasional whaler or some circumnavigating sailor, or the archipelago actually remaining no man's land until February 13, 1833, when the Ecuadorian government formally took possession of the group. It is curious to note that this act of occupation was inspired by a North American, a Louisianian named Villamil, who left his native territory when it came under the jurisdiction of the United States.

As already stated, the indigenous animal life of the archipelago is in its way perhaps the most interesting in the world. When Darwin first visited the islands he determined 26 distinct species of land birds, 25 of which were found nowhere else in the world, and since that time other naturalists, who have studied this feature, claim that there are 58 peculiar species, and possibly more.

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There were three children—Margaret Louise, the eldest, who died in infancy; James Beauchamp, known to the political world as "Champ," and Elizabeth, now Mrs. Elizabeth Clark Haley. After seven years of happiness Mrs. Clark died and the body was laid to rest in the old cemetery there. She was the first person to be buried in the little burying ground which had been set aside by the pioneers of Anderson county.

Mr. Clark was in ill health at the time of the death of his wife, and how to bring up the two little children was a serious problem. He found an aged, childless couple in an adjoining county, who, under his supervision, took charge of Champ and his little sister.

It was with this aged couple that the future Democratic leader lived until he was 11 years old, when his father moved to Mackville, where there was a large school and greater advantages for his children.

Granville Fortescue.

# CLARK'S EARLY HOME

Cottage Where Champ Spent His Boyhood Days.

Democratic Leader Chose for His Birthplace a Humble Pioneer Cabin Located Among the Hills of Kentucky.

Louisville, Ky.—In the matter of preparation for the presidency, Abraham Lincoln, in his early life, enjoyed few advantages that the Hon. Champ Clark of Missouri did not possess. While it is true Mr. Clark was not born in a log cabin, he did the best he could under the circumstances and chose for his birthplace in the Bluegrass State a humble farm cottage among the cliffs along the Kentucky river in Anderson county. The cottage was a small affair, with low ceilings, and was constructed of rough clapboards. It was the characteristic pioneer home of the period. There were three rooms, the bedroom, the sitting room and the kitchen and dining room combined.

At the time of Clark's birth there were no railroads in this section of the country, and the farmers rode on horseback to the nearest "grocery store" and postoffice for their supplies and mail.

James Beauchamp Clark, son of James Hampton and Alethea Jane Beauchamp Clark, was born March 7, 1850, on a little farm in Anderson county, four miles south of Louisville.

His father, John Hampton Clark, was a native of New Jersey, and was born where Atlantic City now stands. He was a wanderer, and after roving from Philadelphia to New Orleans and up the Mississippi and the Ohio to Louisville he finally drifted to Lawrenceburg and settled there. Shortly after arriving at Lawrenceburg he met there Alethea Beauchamp, a frail, beautiful girl, and after an ardent wooing they were married. He was an educated man, a mechanical genius and an ardent exponent of Democratic doctrine.

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## BIG ROOSTER WHIPS A HAWK

Indiana Fighting Cook Who Can Thrash His Weight in "Wildcat Meat."

Morocco, Ind.—Clyde Barnell, south of Fair Oaks, owns a rooster that can whip its weight in "wildcat meat," according to Barnell. The rooster will fight almost anything from a cat to a turkey gobbler, and in its numerous daily "battles" it is invariably the victor. The other day Zeke, as the rooster is called, was out in a wood lot near the house, trying to pick a fuss with an old ram, when a large hawk, in search of a chicken dinner, swooped down on the rooster and tried to carry it away. The result of the encounter as told by Barnell follows: "It wasn't no time 'fore that hawk was the wust 'spriced critter in these here parts, I reckon. The tust thing Zeke done was to git the straightolt and then he ripped that there hawk one across the abdomen that caused it to let out a yell you could hear 'near 'n mile. From that Zeke turned himself loose proper and fer the next minute or sich a matter the way he 'bused that hawk was achually shame-ful-rippin' poundin' and peckin' all to one—and when Zeke finally slipped and let the critter git away, it was minus every blame tall feather and one lag was hengin'. No, Zeke haln't much fer looks, but when it comes to a fout he's that every time."

## THE COSTLIEST PERFUME

Attar of Roses Used by Manufacturers of Smoking and Chewing Tobaccos.

Chicago.—Today the average person does not hear so much about attar of roses as was the case a few years back. The druggist may be able to drag out a small vial of it from the rear of a closet shelf, its quantity, per chance, reduced by half with the passing of years; but it is more than likely that he will have none at all in stock. "What's the use? No one asks for it any more."

That does not mean, however, that there is not plenty of the famous perfume to be had. Ask some big wholesaler of drugs and he will doubtless be able to tell you quite a different story from the retailer. Very likely he will open the door of a safe and show you what \$10,000 worth of the precious stuff looks like all at once. "That is not much in bulk, as it is worth \$5 or so an ounce, wholesale. As a matter of fact, more than \$50,000 worth of attar of roses is brought into this country every year. The best is from roses grown near Constantinople. Not only does this bring a higher price than the product of the Bulgarian rose fields, but its superiority is recognized by a separate classification in the trade. Where does the \$50,000 worth of this oily perfume go? Some of it is "base" for other perfumes, and some of it where few suspect—to the manufacturers of smoking and chewing tobaccos.

Asks Burial Face Downward. New Orleans, La.—"Bury me face downward," is the unexplained request in the will of William M. Hand, philosopher and historian. He was buried a month ago, and will not be disturbed. He gained notoriety several years ago by criticizing Roosevelt for wasting his time with writing superfluous letters and received a presidential rebuke.

# WASHINGTON GOSSIP

## Uncle Sam Has a Great Golden Hoard



WASHINGTON.—Uncle Sam has more gold in his possession to date than he has ever had before in his life. The treasurer Lee McClung looked over his balance sheet recently and found the government had more than \$1,000,000,000 in gold coin, to say nothing of \$126,000,000 in bullion. Never before in the history of the government has it had so much gold piled up in its coffers.

Not only is this a record-breaking amount for the government to have, but there is more gold in the treasury now than in the vaults of Great Britain and France combined, or of Great Britain and Russia combined.

In other words, this government has more gold, in gold coin and bullion, than any other two nations. This vast golden hoard represents the accumulation of a long series of years. It is not in any particular financial development of recent occurrence. By no means is all this gold coin and bullion stored in Washington. Any burglarious gentleman who thinks he can tunnel under that institution is in error. The gold is partly in the vaults of the treasury here in Washington, some of it is in the vaults of the subtreasuries and some of it is in the mints of Philadelphia and Denver.

As a matter of fact the greater part of it is at the two mints named. About \$85,000,000 of the total coin is held in trust to redeem outstanding gold certificates. Three years ago the government transferred \$275,000,000 in gold coin from San Francisco to Denver. That task was accomplished at a cost of \$275,000.

Kaiser Wilhelm and the German government have stored away a part of the indemnity from France, which can be used for war purposes at a moment's notice, if need be. But the chest of Germany is small compared with Uncle Sam's hoard of gold. Never before in the history of the world was there anything like this amount of gold in the vaults of Great Britain and France combined, or of Great Britain and Russia combined.

During the past winter the president has gone through a program, official and social, that would have left many a younger man gasping for breath in spite of it all the president today looks as if he were in the best of health, a bit pale from lack of golf and plenty of outdoor exercise, but still in good trim.

Anyone who thinks the president has an easy time should remember his daily schedule. He is up before seven o'clock and with his physical director, Dr. Barker, he does some stunts which serve to give him an appetite for breakfast.

Mr. Taft leaves the executive mansion for his office shortly after nine o'clock, and from the time he arrives until 1:30 p.m. he is constantly with the cabinet and with callers. Many a day he shakes hands with scores of visitors and talks with members of congress and other officials about important matters.

After luncheon the president usually comes back to his office for an hour or more of work. Then he goes for a walk of several miles through the capital. After the walk he sees more callers and frequently does not get into the White House until close to eight o'clock—the hour for dinner.

Although Mr. Taft probably likes home life as well as any other American, he has accepted far more invitations to "go out" than did his predecessor. The president has almost completely forgotten a custom followed by Mr. Roosevelt of not attending social functions outside the White House except those given by the vice-president and members of the cabinet.

Mr. Taft has frequently attended receptions or balls given in honor of his daughter, Helen, a debutante of this season. He has also lent his presence at many other functions of the season at the homes of friends and at several public affairs. In addition to all this social activity the president has had a range of public appearances and to attend many banquets of national organizations which have met here in the winter months.

Altogether, it is seldom that Mr. Taft gets through the "day's work" until midnight. His average "sleep" must not be much over six hours a night.

## Dreadnoughts Showing Marked Advance



ONE of the last acts of the last congress was to make provisions for two of the most powerful fighting machines in the United States navy. The limit of cost and time of completion of the dreadnought Florida was extended and additional funds were voted for the new New York and the Texas, the keel of which will be laid in few months. Each vessel will cost \$6,400,000 and 3,000 skilled workmen will be employed in the New York navy yard for the next three years in the work of construction.

The dreadnought type is one of very recent date. Through her alliance with Japan, Great Britain was the first to learn the lesson of the all-big-gun ship, and immediately set about solidifying it in steel. Some of our own progressive navy officers had earlier read the lesson in the war with Spain and plans of the U. S. S. Alabama and the U. S. Potomac had been drawn and pigeon-holed. Then when the British Dreadnought went overboard and the type which she displaced was revealed, there was a hurried dusting and a clamor for appropriations wherewith to build the ships.

The main battery of the new ships will consist of ten 14-inch guns, while the secondary battery will have over a score of five-inch weapons. The guns of the secondary battery are intricate pieces of reeling torpedo attack. These guns have a range of five miles and an extreme rapidity of fire, each being capable of firing 15 shells a minute. With 12 available for a broadside that would mean a rain of 180 shells a minute, which could be concentrated on any attacking flotilla.

While it is inconceivable that any flotilla would have the hardihood to make a daylight attack on any vessel of this type, yet it is interesting to calculate the volume of fire that could be directed against attack by a dreadnought of the New York type. Suppose that the destroyers of an attacking flotilla had a speed of 30 knots. They would then be able to traverse the five-mile "danger zone" in the space of ten minutes. But in that ten minutes the guns of the dreadnought would be able to hurl 1,800 shells at her foes.

There are two monuments to Hannah Dustan, a heroine of early colonial New England. One is Concord, N. H., and the other at Haverhill, Mass.

## Bedrooms Bad Form in Kansas City



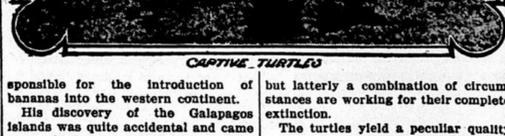
KANSAS CITY, MO.—The style of domestic architecture in Kansas City has changed entirely in the past year or two, say architects, on account of the prevalent habit of sleeping out of doors. It is a veritable return to the open-air life that is animating the people. Sleeping out of doors is not a fad in this city; it is a custom as firmly entrenched as eating breakfast, although not yet so common.

The desire for open air does not stop with sleeping. There are families in Kansas City that throughout the summer live in the open air—eating, sleeping and visiting. Whether at work or play, everything is done out of doors. Such a family lives at 3534 Campbell street, the Swifts. J. C. Swift, a former president of the Livestock Exchange, four years ago began to sleep on his porch. At the time he built only a makeshift over his rear porch, where he could pelt a cool. But as he began to feel better upon awaking in the morning after a restful night, he resolved to live more in the open air.

An open-air dining room was added to the ground floor and the sleeping room was made permanent. Mrs. Swift said: "When Mr. Swift began to sleep in the open air four years ago he was the only one in this block who embraced the fad. He liked it so well that our neighbors took up the idea and now of the 10 houses in the block only three are without sleeping porches. Many have sun parlors in addition."

Most of the houses under construction in Kansas City have a sun parlor. It is usually built on the first floor, with windows to enclose it on three sides during the winter. In the warm weather the glass is removed and screens substituted. Furniture stores are all carrying special furniture for sleeping porches. "We had to put in porch beds," said a furniture dealer. "The demand recently has been enormous. The wholesale houses say the need for such furniture has grown to enormous proportions all over the country and will make for better health generally in the course of time."

## CAPTIVE TURTLES



The turtles yield a peculiar quality of oil that can be used in place of lard. The medium-sized ones contain from five to six gallons of this product, worth about 75 cents, gold per gallon, and as it is a very simple matter to extract the oil, it is easily seen how the turtle hunters would pursue their calling until they had completely exterminated this remarkable reptile. The dogs that roam the islands have also contributed to the destruction of the turtles.

The Ecuadorian government has several times begun negotiations for the disposition of the islands, and as far back as 1851 the preliminaries of transfer were arranged with the United States, the sum offered being \$2,000,000 for the right of collecting the guano that could be found on the islands. For various reasons the deal fell through, and while since that time tentative negotiations have been commenced during different administrations, no definite agreement has ever been reached.

Granville Fortescue.