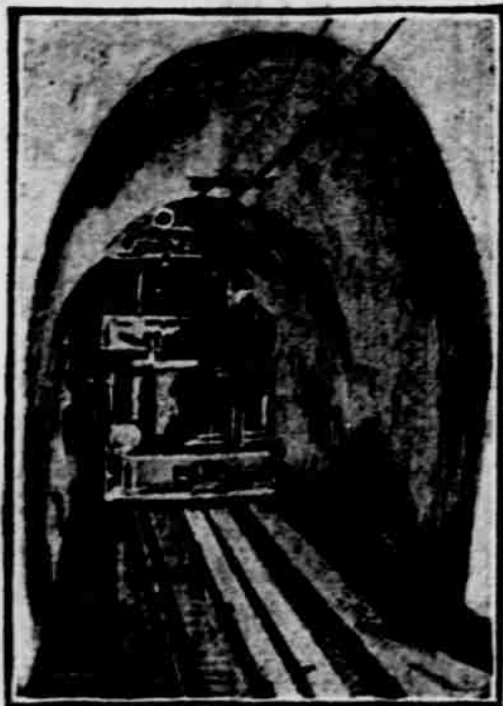


## NEW CHICAGO SUBWAY IS A NOVEL ENTERPRISE

New York has just opened a subway, and Chicago, not to be outdone, is also going to have one shortly and beat New York in length of system. The Chicago subway has not attracted much attention in comparison with that given the great underground rail-



SMALL TUNNEL IN THE NEW CHICAGO SUBWAY.

road recently opened in New York. In fact, even in Chicago itself, few persons knew until two years ago that such a work was under construction. Yet over twenty miles of the subway will be opened on Jan. 1, and the total length of the system is nearly sixty miles. The New York subway, at present the longest underground railroad in operation, is only about twenty-two miles in extent. Both this and the Chicago enterprise are remarkable feats of engineering. The most important difference between them consists in the fact that while the New York underground railway is for passenger traffic that in Chicago is for freight.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing about the Chicago subway is the quiet way in which it has come into existence. About four years ago a franchise was given to a company for building conduits for telephone wires and other wires of corporations furnishing public utilities. Corporations which scented opposition to their monopolies in the new project contrived to have a clause inserted in the franchise providing that the company should not tear up a foot of pavement or disturb the surface of the roadway in any manner on pain of forfeiture of its plant. It was supposed that this provision had put an effectual quietus on the new concern. No work appeared to be going on. Not a foot of pavement had been torn up, and there was no sign of anything being done. What was the surprise of the mayor and council one day about two years ago on being told that seven miles of subways under all the principal streets of the business district had been completed and that they had been built large enough not merely to carry the wires of telephone and telegraph and lighting companies, but to permit the operation of trains of small cars for conveyance of freight.

The statement seemed beyond belief, but a tour through the subways soon convinced the doubters. Down twenty-four feet or more under the heart of Chicago this work had been going on for nearly two years, and not a sign of it appeared on the surface. Surveys were made, and the tunnels were run under the centers of streets so as not to conflict with the foundations of the skyscrapers, for which Chicago is famous. Basements were rented at intervals along the routes, and debris was carried away at night through coal holes in the sidewalk, so that it did not attract attention. The initial point of the system was at one of the busiest parts of Chicago, and it is stated in illustration of the quiet way in which the work was done that even the policeman on the beat supposed it was a job of repairing in a saloon cellar.

The right to use the tunnels for transportation of freight was not easily obtained, but when won the merchants of Chicago began to see the advantage of the system. Work was pushed for the extension of the tunnels, and a large number of merchants entered into contracts with the company. The tunnels are of two sizes. The trunk lines, which run along the chief streets, are twelve feet six inches high and a little over eleven feet wide, and the branch lines, which run off into intersecting streets, are six feet wide and seven feet six inches high. The tunnels run from twenty-four to forty feet below the surface. Business houses will have connection with them so as to receive and discharge freight, coal will be delivered and its transportation through the streets above avoided, and United States mails and newspapers will be distributed by the tunnel routes.

Merchandise will be deposited in the basements of the railway terminals direct from the underground roads. The freight cars are a little more than ten feet long and have a capacity of fifteen tons each, and they are drawn by small electric locomotives. The cog wheel and third rail system is used. The Chicago Subway company, which has recently taken over the stock of the company that built the tunnels, is capitalized at \$50,000,000. Another sub-

way for Chicago has also been planned, and this will be for passenger traffic.

### KEEP UP YOUR ENERGY.

Stand Erect and Walk as Though You Were Somebody.

Never allow your physical standard to drop. Keep up your energy. Walk as if you were somebody and were going to do something worth while in the world, so that even a stranger will note your bearing and mark your superiority. If you have fallen into a habit of walking in a listless, indolent way, turn right about face at once and make a change. You don't want to shuffle along like the failures we often see sitting around on park benches or loitering about the streets, with their hands in their pockets, or haunting intelligence offices and wondering why fate has been so hard with them. You don't want to give people the impression that you are discouraged or that you are already failing to the rear. Straighten up, then! Stand erect! Be a man! You are a child of the Infinite King. You have royal blood in your veins. Emphasize it by your bearing. A man who is conscious of his kinship with God and of his power and who believes thoroughly in himself walks with a firm, vigorous step, with his head erect, his chin in, his shoulders thrown back and down, and his chest well projected in order to give a large lung capacity. He is the man who does things.

You cannot aspire or accomplish great or noble things so long as you assume the attitude and bearing of a coward or weakling. If you would be noble and do noble things you must look up. You were made to look upward and to walk upright, not to look down or to sham along in a semi-humiliated position. Put character, dignity, nobility, into your walk.—Success.

### Native Dress in Tibet.

The native dress of Tibet consists essentially of a very wide gown five and a half feet long, with long sleeves, tightened in at the waist and gathered up so as not to fall below the ankles of the men of quality, or the townsmen, nor below the knees of the common people, who have much walking and work to do. Thus gathered up, the gown puffs out at the breast, forming a huge pocket. At night the wearer lets it fall and is thus wrapped up from his ears to his feet, as in a bed. Tibetan women wear the same gown—it is called a "chuba"—letting it hang down to the ankle. Their dress varies according to the locality to which they belong.

### A Definition.

"Diplomacy, Lester," said the henpecked man, replying to the inquiry of his small son during, it may not be necessary to explain, the temporary absence of the majestic wife of the one and mother of the other, "diplomacy is what makes a man carve a turkey and unselfishly deal out to his family and the visitors their favorite helps, including the only portions which he himself really likes and at the same time look like a putty saint."—Smart Set.

### Shell Tests at Fort Riley.

The artillery forces at Fort Riley, Kan., are experimenting with a new shell fitted with what is known as the Seuple tracer, says the Junction City (Kan.) Union. "This tracer is a small cylinder at the base of the shell filled with a composition which is ignited by the discharge of the gun. In burning it traces the trajectory of the shell from the gun to the point of fall. It furnishes a quick means of determin-

## GEN. JOHN C. BLACK NEXT PENSION COMMISSIONER

General John C. Black of Illinois, who is to succeed Eugene F. Ware as United States pension commissioner, has a fine war record and has been a dashing figure in public life. He is very popular in the Grand Army of the Republic and was recently commander in chief of the order. General Black was born in Mississippi in 1839, but



GENERAL JOHN C. BLACK.

his family removed to Illinois when he was a boy, and he was educated at Danville, in that state, and at Wabash

college, Crawfordsville, Ind. While the civil war broke out he enlisted in the Eleventh Indiana regiment, which was under command of General Lew Wallace. Afterward he was with the Thirty-seventh Illinois, rising to be a colonel. On the close of the war he was brevetted a brigadier general.

General Black distinguished himself for bravery at Pea Ridge, Ala., in 1862. He was ordered to have his regiment seize and hold a vital point. By his qualities as a commander he stemmed the tide of apparent defeat, held the field and drove the enemy from it. During the engagement one of his arms was shattered, but he remained with his troops until the victory was won. Later in the same year, while fighting at Prairie Grove, Ark., with his injured arm in a sling, his other arm was wounded and crippled.

In describing the fighting at Prairie Grove an eyewitness has written: "General Black was holding his ground. He kept his men as if they were on dress parade. He tore up and down the line, crying in clear tones to be accurate in the aim, to be careful and lie snug upon the ground. He saved the day at Prairie Grove." After the war General Black read law and took up the practice of that profession. In 1885 President Cleveland appointed him pension commissioner, and he has since been a congressman at large from Illinois and United States attorney for the northern district of Illinois. President Roosevelt appointed him as the Democratic member of the civil service commission, which position he now holds.

General Baron Kaulbars, who will command the First Russian army when the re-organization of the forces in the field in Manchuria is completed, is a bronzed veteran of sixty winters and a man of great energy and resource. The reconstituted First army will include the First, Tenth and Seventeenth European corps, one corps of rifles and two other corps to be sent out later on. The Second army, under command of General Gripenberg, will consist of the Eighth, Third and Sixteenth corps, one rifle corps and two other corps not yet designated. Six Siberian corps under General Linewitt will make up the Third army. It is understood that General Kuropatkin will remain in the field in chief command of the three armies. Their combined strength will, it is expected, be something over 500,000 men. It will be spring before the Russian plans of re-organization can be completed.

General Kaulbars is the personal choice of General Kuropatkin for the command of the First army. He was commander of a corps during the Boxer insurrection in China and was at one time the czar's diplomatic agent in Bulgaria. In personal appearance General Kaulbars is tall and soldierly and well preserved. His heavy white mustache gives him a striking aspect. He



GENERAL BARON KAULBARS.

is now at St. Petersburg studying the details of the campaign with the general staff.

The extraordinary number of rats which have shown themselves lately in the Berlin suburb of Grunewald has proved such a nuisance to the inhabitants that the municipal authorities are offering 10 pfennigs for every rat's tail delivered, says the London Standard. In this connection it is interesting to note that the vigorous action of the Danish Society for the extermination of rats in Copenhagen is considered by Prussian medical authorities of such importance for the prevention of the spread of infectious diseases that the establishment of an international league for the extermination of rats is under consideration.

Eggs have their faults, but, at any rate, they are never too fresh.—Philadelphia Record.

## People Who Are In the Public Eye

MRS. HETTY GREEN, who, with the possible exception of Senora Isidora Cousino of Chile, is the richest woman in the world, is supposed to be possessed of at least \$55,000,000. Senora Cousino is credited with \$70,000,000. Mrs.



Green looks after her own affairs and is shrewdness itself. When she married Edward Henry Green he was a rich man, but she insisted before the wedding that each should be absolved from any responsibility for the indebtedness of the other and that the property of each should be kept separate. Despite the entreaties of his rich wife, Mr. Green speculated in Wall street and lost all his money. He then retired from active life and spent his last days in obscurity. His wife has continued to increase her fortune. Like Russell Sage, she is of a frugal disposition and lives very plainly. She has a permit to carry a revolver, and the weapon usually reposes in a reticule in company with millions of dollars' worth of securities. Mrs. Green and the reticule are inseparable.

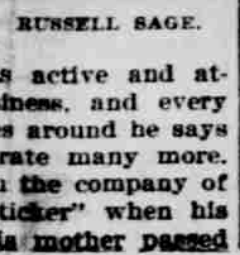
"A pistol is a good thing to have around when I am talking to lawyers," she said recently. "Now, if you were a lawyer and I had a pistol lying on the table and I took the pistol up in my hands, you would keep away, wouldn't you? You wouldn't try to bulldoze me because I am a woman. Except for lawyers I am happy. People are good to me. I have a good conscience. I eat well and am in splendid health. But you don't know what these lawyers have done to me. I am going to protect myself. I am not bloodthirsty for I am a Quakeress, but if I had to shoot I believe I could hit a man at twenty yards. I wouldn't shoot to hit him first; I would shoot over his head to scare him."

M. Theophile Delcasse, the French minister of foreign affairs, whose prestige has been strengthened so much recently by his success in bringing about the Anglo-French agreement, has another feather in his cap as a diplomat. This consists in the fact that his influence is credited with averting the threatened clash between England and Russia over the North sea incident. France did not want to be drawn into any struggle because of her alliance with Russia, and the course of events has added to the popularity of M. Delcasse.

The foreign minister had a good laugh a few weeks ago when he read in a French paper this description of himself: "Frog eyes, the ears of a bat, the vaulted forehead of a hydrocephalus, a small reticulated nose, wide open at the bottom, the goatee of a seal lion." M. Delcasse can now afford to be good humored when he sees such pen sketches of himself. He is not an Apollo, but the description quoted somewhat exaggerates his homeliness, and his achievements more than offset the defects in his features and figure. His father was a humble peasant, and the present diplomat began life as a newspaper writer. Becoming the secretary to a member of the chamber of deputies, it chanced that the deputy died. M. Delcasse soon married his widow and succeeded to the seat as a deputy occupied by his former employer. He has been a cabinet officer under four successive administrations, so that it begins to be said that though ministries may come and ministries may go Delcasse stays on forever.

Russell Sage, whose wealth is estimated at over \$25,000,000, is still in the business harness at the age of eighty-eight. When he was a boy he adopted as his motto the old adage, "Any one can earn a dollar, but it takes a wise man to keep it." He saved the first dollar he made and never has been in debt since, he says. Though so many times a millionaire, he is still haunted now and then by the dread of poverty, which he acquired in early youth from seeing the misery caused by it. Mr. Sage has been financially interested in railroads since 1850, a time when the railroad business was in its infancy. He is the only director now alive of the original board of directors of the New York Central road. It is an old saying in Wall street that Russell Sage belongs to the Hundred Year club. To be sure, he has not reached that age yet, but he is in a fair way to do so. At eighty-eight he is active and attends closely to business, and every time a birthday comes around he says he is going to celebrate many more. He proposes to die in the company of his old friend the "tucker" when his gumshoes come. His mother passed away at ninety-eight as she was sitting in her rocking chair knitting stockings. His grandmother died at the age of about ninety and attended to her household work up to the day of her demise.

Mr. Sage has never been known as a president maker, but he figured at one time in that role, and it was nearly sixty years ago too. He was chairman of the New York state delegation at the Whig convention which nominated Zachary Taylor for president. Sage and his associates were Henry Clay men and voted solidly for "the Mill Boy of the Slashes," but when it became apparent he could not be nominated they threw their votes, under the lead of Sage, to General Taylor. The latter's friends were so well pleased that they told Sage he could name the candidate for vice president. The name of a lawyer in Buffalo, Millard Fillmore, occurred to him. His suggestion was taken, and thus Fillmore came not long after to live at the White House as president.



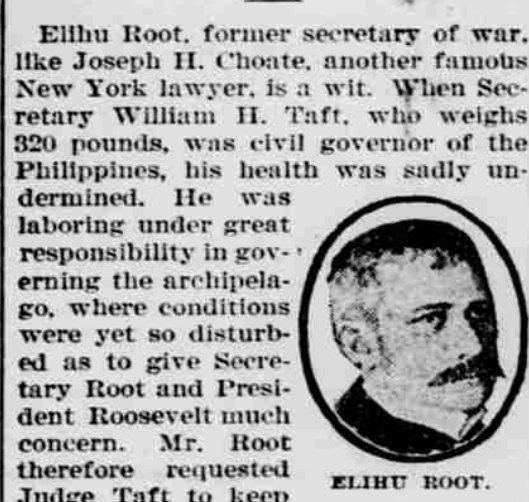
Elithu Root, former secretary of war, like Joseph H. Choate, another famous New York lawyer, is a wit. When Secretary William H. Taft, who weighs 320 pounds, was civil governor of the Philippines, his health was sadly undermined. He was laboring under great responsibility in governing the archipelago, where conditions were yet so disturbed as to give Secretary Root and President Roosevelt much concern. Mr. Root therefore requested Judge Taft to keep him advised by the new Pacific cable as to the state of his health. One day, says the New York Herald, this message came to Mr. Root from Governor Taft at Benguet, in the mountains near Manila:

Root ten miles on a mule today. Am feeling much better.

Mr. Root chuckled and doubled with mirth in the chair which Secretary Taft has since discarded as too small. He dictated this reply:

Taft, Benguet—Glad to hear it, but how is the mule?

Carroll D. Wright, who is about to terminate his long connection with the bureau of labor statistics at Washington, is one of the foremost statistical authorities of the time. It was he who originated the saying, "Figures do not lie, but liars figure." He was the first labor commissioner of the United States and was appointed to that position by President Cleveland in 1885. When the bureau of labor statistics became a part of the department of commerce and labor he remained as head of the bureau, and thus has served under Cleveland, Harrison, McKinley and Roosevelt. He rendered distinguished service in the settlement of the anthracite coal strike as a member of the commission appointed by President Roosevelt to arbitrate the difficulty, is president of one college and holds positions as professor and lecturer in three other educational institutions. His resignation of his position as head of the bureau of labor statistics is due to his desire to give more time to his work as president of the collegiate department of Clark university, Worcester, Mass., and to important literary work.

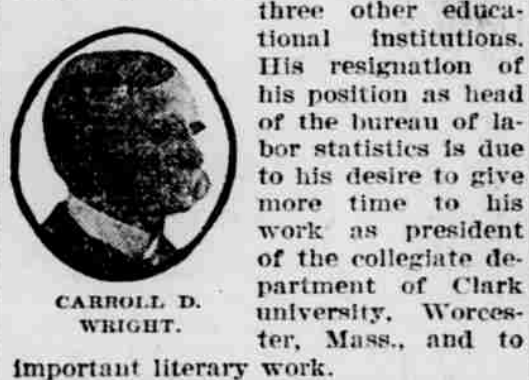


CARROLL D. WRIGHT.

Mr. Wright was twenty-one years of age and was reading law in his native state of New Hampshire when the civil

(Continued on Page Twelve.)

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is a chip of the old block. He has his father's abstemious habits and his habit of giving part of his time and considerable of his money to the advancement of religious and charitable work. In one respect, however, Mr. Rockefeller junior differs from his wealthy parent. He has not as yet felt the necessity of offering a million dollars



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.

for a new stomach. Young Rockefeller and his wife spent the last Thanksgiving day at the Rockefeller home near Tarrytown, N. Y., known as Pocantico hills, and an old fashioned turkey dinner was served, of which the senior Rockefeller partook. It is said, with as much gusto as though no such thing as indigestion were known. He attributes the improvement in his appetite largely to his devotion to golf and other exercise. His son is proceeding in a way to keep his stomach healthy and his whole physical system in right condition to enable him to manage successfully the hundreds of millions of dollars which his father expects to leave him. He eats thirty cent luncheons and is a total stranger to wines and cigars. He takes long walks, chops wood and indulges moderately in several forms of sport.

Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was Miss Abby G. Aldrich, daughter of Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, who is several times a millionaire. She met young Rockefeller when he was a youth of about twenty and a student at Brown university, Providence, to which the head of the Rockefeller family has contributed a great deal of money. The Rockefellers have strict ideas on amusements and do not go in much for dancing, but it is said that when the quiet, sober student who is heir to the Standard Oil millions first saw Miss Aldrich at a college dance, the belle of the evening and beset by would be partners, he showed that he could lead a cotillon, if he chose, as well as he can lead a Bible class.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is now twenty-seven years of age, and during his first year in business he cleared over a million on his own account.

## COMMENT CAUSED BY GROWTH OF SOCIALISM

The Socialist party in 1900 cast less than 100,000 votes. The exact number is given as 97,730. Full returns have not yet been received for the election of 1904, but it is known that between 500,000 and 600,000 votes were cast for the Socialist candidates. The states of the middle west are the ones in which the Socialists made the largest gains. Illinois showed the most Socialist strength, coming up to about 80,000 from about one-quarter that number four years ago. The city of Chicago alone gave the Debs and Hanford ticket over 42,000 votes.

Chicago sent two Socialists to the state legislature, J. A. Ambrose and Andrew Olson. They were elected from the stockyards district, and the dissatisfaction of the workmen with the outcome of the big meat strike, in which victory was claimed by the employers, is held to account in part for the choice of the candidates of the Socialist party. In Wisconsin the Socialists not only rolled up a largely increased vote for their national ticket, but they elected five members of the state assembly and one state senator and came close to success on candidates for congress in the city of Milwaukee.

In one district of Milwaukee Winfield R. Gaylord, Socialist, obtained 9,517 votes as a candidate for congress against 11,797 cast for the Democratic candidate and 16,116 for the Republican. In another district of Milwaukee Victor L. Berger, Socialist candidate for congress, did still better, receiving 9,981 votes as against 6,993 for his Democratic and 11,446 for his Republican opponent.

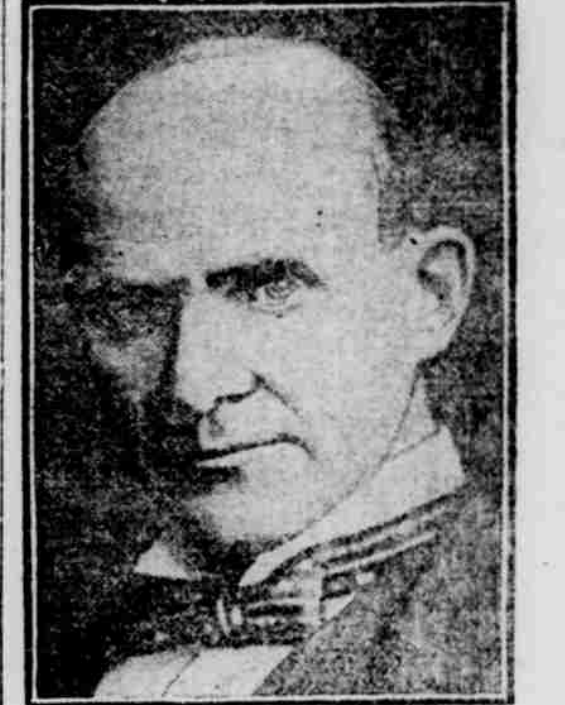
In Ohio the Socialist vote at the last election was about 30,000, or nearly five times what it was in 1900. In Kansas it has grown from 1,690 four years ago to 12,000, according to Socialist claims. The returns indicate a Socialist vote of about 40,000 in the state of New York as against 12,869 in 1900. In the state of New York the party has the official name of Social Democratic party, and the same name is used in Wisconsin. In some states there is a smaller Socialistic party known as the Socialist Labor party. The party which made the large gains in the recent election and which had as its candidates for president and vice president Eugene V. Debs and Benjamin Hanford is known nationally as the Socialist party. Local reasons are responsible for the use of the name Social Democratic in New York and Wisconsin.

Mr. Debs has been a champion of Socialistic ideas for some years, though until recently he was better known as a labor leader than as an exponent of these economic doctrines. He was born at Terre Haute, Ind., in 1855, was educated in the common schools and as a young man worked as a locomotive fireman. He was also in the grocery business and for four years was city clerk of Terre Haute. Becoming interested in organized labor, he rose to official position in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and became president of the American Railway union. He was nominated by the Socialists for president in 1900 and again chosen as their standard bearer this year. In speaking of the vote polled by the Socialist party Mr. Debs says:

"Two distinct and opposing tendencies are revealed in the recent election—one the overwhelming triumph of capitalistic interests, the other the advent of the working class in national politics, as shown by the enormous increase in the Socialist party's vote. "The Democratic party as the rep-

resentative of the middle class interests has been practically eliminated, and no sort of reorganization can save it from disintegration, for the simple reason that the middle class, upon which it is mainly built, is being wiped out of existence.

"The trust is doing its work in spite



EUGENE V. DEBS.

of the hue and cry against it. The next few years will see the climax of frustration, and it is this that will control the new political alignment, which will admit of no middle class party or halfway policy. The truth is that it is a fight between capital and labor, which the politicians of the capitalist parties have in the past been able to obscure and confuse, but the trusts are removing all doubt, and in the near future it must narrow down to that, and there can be no escape from it."

### FROM POVERTY TO WEALTH.

Romantic Rise of the Young Woman Who is Now Mrs. W. A. Clark.

As mistress of the palatial residence of Senator William A. Clark on Fifth avenue, New York, the young and beautiful wife of the Montana copper king will be surrounded with every luxury and with treasures of art from every quarter of the world. Yet a half dozen years ago she was a poor girl in Butte, Mont. As Miss Ada La Chappelle, daughter of a widow who



MRS. WILLIAM A. CLARK.

was struggling to provide for her family, she could not have dreamed that in so short a time she would be the hostess of a \$2,000,000 mansion.

Mrs. Clark was sent abroad to study music and languages by Senator Clark while she was his ward. He fell in love with her and made her his wife about three years ago.

### Battles in the Snow.

Many great battles have been fought in the snow, Elihu and Hohenlinden being familiar examples. Austertitz was fought in intensely cold weather, and the Russian losses were increased by Napoleon turning the fire of his artillery on the frozen lakes over which the Russians sought to retreat. In our civil war Fort Donelson was captured in February, Fredericksburg was fought in December, Stone River Dec. 31, 1862, Jan. 2, 1863, and Thomas defeated and ruined Hood's army at Nashville on the 15th and 16th of December, 1864.

### Sailing Carriages For Desert Use.

Imitating the land ships now employed in sailing on the sands of the California and New Mexico deserts and successfully used for pleasure on the southern beaches and in many other parts of the United States, a London builder has made "sailing carriages" for use in the Egyptian deserts.