

THE APPEAL STEADILY GAINS
BECAUSE:
4-It is the organ of ALL Afro-Americans.
5-It is not controlled by any ring or clique.
6-It asks no support but the people's.

THE APPEAL

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

THE APPEAL KEEPS IN FRONT
BECAUSE:
1-It aims to publish all the news possible.
2-It does so impartially, wasting no words.
3-Its correspondents are able and energetic.

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"WILSON FACE" IS LATEST MODEL

Looking Like Public Men the
American Style.

SOME TYPES OF THE PAST.

Henry Grady, Henry Clay, Ben Tillman, Theodore Roosevelt, Lincoln and Many Others Had Hundreds of "Doublets"—Senator Cullom and Uncle Joe Cannon Two Examples.

Washington.—We Americans are great imitators—"copyists." The artistic would call us—in amusements, in dress, in philosophical speculation, in political thinking, in community living, and there is now about to appear "in our midst" the Woodrow Wilson face. There is nothing to be ashamed of in such a visage. It is a strong face, clean cut, with a fighting jaw, a generous but firm mouth, an intellectual forehead and well formed ears and big, keen gray eyes.

When Henry Grady attained his high place among the publicists of his time it seemed that every young man in Georgia tried to look as much like Grady as barbers and tailors could make them. They talked, as well as they could, as he talked; they told his stories, imitated his style of writing and adopted his peculiarities of gait and gesture. Then came Ben Tillman, who made the wool hat the test of statesmanship in South Carolina, and only a few years ago all the country over the cowboy type was the accepted type of the man who would die for his country.

At about the same period there was another model which was accepted as the true Phidian of the Democracy.



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PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON.

and from the plains of Nebraska to the onion patches of Texas the long black alpaca coat in summer, the lamb's wool collar in winter, the reversible cuffs at all seasons became the last word in type and symbol of statesmanship and virtue.

The venerable Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois and Uncle Joseph Cannon have acquired not a little distinction in the public eye because it has been claimed that they "look exactly like Abraham Lincoln."

The portraits of many of the elder statesmen of this country represent them in dress and face as belonging to a very distinct type of the genus homo. There are a few survivors of that older period, and if Sulzer's clothes should be put on the marble effigy of Henry Clay, which stands in the little pagoda on the capitol grounds in Richmond, not even Job Hedges could pass by without lifting his hat and saying, "Good morning, governor."

Now that a new administration is about to begin and there is a new face at the door, it is really one of the most remarkable incidents of the day that there are so many men with the Woodrow Wilson face, so clever are the American people in the high dramatic art of dressing the part. It can be seen in almost any large assemblage of men, and there will be more of them as the days pass, at least until the leaves and fishes have all been distributed, and after that—well, it doesn't matter.

Silver Joint For Monkey.

San Francisco.—Dr. Francis Milton Clark of this city, who recently provided a dog with a practicable silver leg joint, has just fitted a pet monkey with a ball and socket shoulder joint of silver and diamonds.

The dog's joint also had gem bearings, and a complication arose when an attempt was made to steal the animal immediately after the operation.

G. W.'s Orders Still Good.

Washington.—President George Washington's building regulations for the capitol, including a provision that a party wall might be built partly on the adjoining lot, were upheld by the supreme court. The court ruled, however, that Washington had not intended that a bay window should be classed as a party wall.

PLEAD TO GUARD AGES.

German Stage Folk Appeal Against Insurance Act.

Berlin.—German actors and actresses have handed a petition to the federal council through the German Stage society to release them from one of the requirements of the new imperial insurance act whereby they must give their ages.

The players say they must guard their ages as a professional secret, especially the women, who declare they must not get engagements in many instances if required to tell the truth about how many summers have passed over their heads.

The stage society first pleaded with the state insurance department, but the officials were obdurate, and the matter has now gone to the highest authority in the empire.

The new insurance act, by which many categories of employees besides actors have been added to the ranks of those who must compulsorily insure against old age, sickness and infirmity, goes into force next year.

TESTS FOR CHILD PSYCHIC.

Munsterberg to Ask Her to Read Book Under Pillow.

Boston.—Professor Hugo Munsterberg of Harvard university will make further tests with ten-year-old Beulah Miller, the child psychic of Warren, R. I.

He proposes to see if she can read from the pages of a schoolbook placed under a pillow on which she will lay her head. The professor declares that he believes Beulah can do it.

"A most unusual thing about Beulah is the fact that she appeared to be able to read words and figures by placing her hand upon a book or a paper," he said. "It is possible that some psychological solution may be worked out to account for the superstition that a child could learn a lesson by placing the schoolbook under the pillow at night."

TWO DEAD IN NEW POLAR TRAGEDY

Dr. Mawson's Australian Party
Suffers Loss.

Sydney, N. S. W.—Again the British army is affected by the loss of a brilliant officer in the tragedy which overtook the party commanded by Dr. Douglas Mawson, an Australian explorer. Lieutenant B. E. S. Ninnis of the famous Royal Fusiliers regiment now lies dead amid the antarctic snows, although far from the spot where his comrade, Captain Lawrence Oates of the Inniskilling dragoons, perished while returning from the south pole with the late Captain Robert F. Scott.

Switzerland also has suffered a great loss by the death of Dr. Merz, a capable scientist as well as a leading sportsman. After winning the ski jumping championship in Switzerland in 1908 he offered his services to Dr. Mawson, believing that his great experience among ice and snow would be of service to the expedition and that his scientific knowledge also would aid its leader.

According to the reports of Dr. Mawson himself, the principal objects of the expedition were attained and specially important information was gathered in regard to the southern magnetic pole.

Unfortunately Dr. Mawson and six of his companions, after they had been picked up by the Aurora, undertook another expedition and were unable to join the ship which was compelled to leave them to spend another year in the cold southern regions.

Professor David, who was a member of Sir Ernest Shackleton's expedition, which reached within 111 miles of the south pole in 1909, received the following wireless dispatch from Adelle Land:

"Dr. Douglas Mawson and several of his men missed the Aurora, which had gone to fetch them under the command of Captain J. K. Davis. This happened owing to unfortunate circumstances."

"Lieutenant B. E. S. Ninnis of the city of London regiment of Royal Fusiliers and Dr. Merz, who was his champion of Switzerland in 1908, who were members of the expedition, are both dead. All the others are well."

"Dr. Douglas Mawson and six other members of his party probably will winter on Adelle Land."

SENDS WIRELESS 2,000 MILES

Arlington Station Exchanges Messages With the Cruiser Salem.

Washington.—Wireless communication between the Arlington station, near here, and the cruiser Salem was carried on when the vessel was more than 2,000 miles across the Atlantic. Signals from the Salem indicated her distance, and she reported that she was receiving the signals from here.

Farmer Dies at 103.

Long Branch, N. J.—William Redmond, the oldest resident of this section of the state, died at the home of his niece, Miss Mary E. Gaugel, at Oakhurst, at the age of 103. He had been failing in health since he passed his one hundredth birthday.

On that occasion he visited a relative in New York, inspecting the Brooklyn bridge for the first time.

CARDENAS TELLS OF MADERO'S END

Leader of Escort Describes
Attack on Party.

NO PREMONITION OF DANGER

Both Men Were Cool and Took Their Time Previous to Trip in Automobiles That Ended in Their Death. Were Caught Between Two Fires, He Says.

City of Mexico.—An account of the death of Francisco Madero and Jose Suarez is given by Major Cardenas, commander of the escort. Cardenas, a commander of rurales, distinguished for his zeal in putting down rebellions against the constituted authorities, was called to the capital especially for the duty he was to perform.

He explains that he received an order to transfer the prisoners from the national palace to the penitentiary shortly before 10 o'clock. He went to the room in which they were confined and awakened them. Madero apparently felt no concern for his life in this moment, for his one complaint



THE DEAD EX-OFFICIALS AND SENORA MADERO.

was that the authorities had not given him notice of their plan early in the evening, so that he might have remained up and been ready. He took his time about dressing and preparing for removal such things as he had brought with him to the palace. It was consequently some minutes after 11 o'clock when the party went out to get into the two automobiles that were waiting in the courtyard.

Even then, as the tale of Major Cardenas runs, Madero showed not the slightest concern or premonition of treachery. As though he were still clothed with the authority of the presidency, when he was about to enter the car set aside for him and Suarez he gave orders that he should be taken to the penitentiary by way of Rejón and Lecumberri streets.

This order figures in the alibi of the government, which holds that friends of Madero tried to rescue him. Major Cardenas says that the route designated by Madero had been decided upon previously, but when Madero himself chose it he told the drivers of the automobiles to take a different route. They did not come into the one chosen by Madero until they were within two blocks of the penitentiary, when they considered themselves safe from molestation.

On crossing the railroad bridge, however, they found that the Maderist plotters, as the government holds them to be, had been bolder than had been imagined. The machines had barely passed over the railway bridge on its approach to the prison when five men, lying prone at the roadside, fired upon them. The chauffeur slowed down his car as though to halt, but was ordered to put on all speed and run through the attacking party. He did so, but when the cars were within 200 yards of the penitentiary a larger band opened fire upon them. Major Cardenas then ordered the machines to stop. The escort descended and returned the fire.

Major Cardenas asserts that Madero and Suarez, seeing that their escort was outnumbered and was apparently busy in beating off the attacks of the rescuers, then undertook to make their way toward the other side. They were thus caught between the two fires and so were cut down. Examination of the bodies showed that they had been pierced with bullets from both front and back.

Died Rather Than Chop Wood. Marlboro, Mass.—Because he did not want to chop wood Milton B. Bancroft, aged fifteen, shot himself. The boy was the son of William Bancroft of Hudson.

CLEVER PLOT TRAPS BANDIT.

Fake Census Lande French Robber Chief in Jail.

Paris.—By a clever plot the headquarters police, under the lead of Commissioner L'Huillier, have caught Chlapala, the alleged chief of the Pégasus robber gang.

The officials were in despair when they got a letter from the bandits threatening to start a conflagration. With the postmark on the envelope as a clue the commissioner at once got up a fake police census of the district, and all the inhabitants were made to sign certain blank forms. Sure enough, one of the returns proved to be in the handwriting of the letter from the bandits, with the result that Chlapala was found and arrested. It should be mentioned that in the census blanks were questions which necessitated answers embodied in certain words used in the bandits' missive.

Chlapala, it is said, has confessed and has given information which will lead to other arrests. The prisoner, who is twenty-eight, is an epileptic. According to the police version of his story, he originally set out to track the bandits, but grew to be fascinated by their careers of crime, joined them and was chosen their leader.

"TOO OLD" IN '61—DIES AT 108

Neuin Offered Services in Civil War and Was Rejected.

Lebanon, Pa.—Samuel Neuin, believed to be the oldest man in the state of Pennsylvania and one of the oldest in the country, died at his home here.

He passed his hundred and eighth year last December. Mr. Neuin was a son of German parents and was born in 1804 in Berks county while the Indians still roamed over that district.

He volunteered for service in the civil war, but was rejected because he was nearly sixty years old. Neuin had remarkable health and was never known to have been ill until two weeks ago, when he suddenly grew weak, and his life slowly ebbed away without any disease being apparent. He leaves nine children, the eldest seventy years of age and the youngest forty-seven.

STARVING IN COLD, KILLS AND EATS CHUM

Guide Scratchs Account of
Tragedy on Cabin Door.

Edmonton, Alberta.—Guides just returned to civilization brought the sadder story of how one trapper, starving and half frozen, killed and ate his companion. Meager details they found scratched on the door of a shack seventy-five miles north of Mile Fifty-three, British Columbia.

Henri Le Claire and Len Lemieux started last December for an extended hunt in the north country. Snows piled up on the prairie land until they found it impossible to progress, and their food supply gave out. Finally they made a last stand against death in a prospector's cabin, and drifts soon penned them in completely.

Wild animals ranged the snow wastes about them, but they could not leave the shack. For a month they had eaten nothing but animal skins, and there were no more of these. Slowly they starved as day after day brought no relief.

On the eighth day after all food supply gave out Le Claire waited for Lemieux to doze and plunged a knife into his body. The half famished trapper then ate.

Insane from his suffering and from remorse, Le Claire then scratched the story of his deed on the door of the cabin and fled, it is supposed, to perish, as no trace of him has been found.

Other guides in passing later saw the lonely shack and went to seek food and shelter. Receiving no response, they pushed open the door and found Lemieux's body with twenty-three stab wounds in it. They thought he had been the victim of wild beasts until they happened to find the crude writing scratched on the door.

URGE "MRS." FOR ALL WOMEN

Suffrage Leader Advocates Title For the Unmarried.

Chicago.—"Mrs." as the proper title for all women, married and unmarried, was advocated at a meeting of the No Vote No Tax league here.

"Mrs." Belle Squire, who has never been married, president of the club, set the example with cards newly engraved in that style.

The league endorsed the brick burling and window smashing tactics of the British militant suffragists.

Kaiser Fund For Religion.

Berlin.—A national subscription to be raised in Germany in connection with the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Emperor William's accession to the throne is to be devoted to missionary work in the German colonies and is to be distributed among all the Christian denominations.

Five Grandchildren in Five Hours.

Fort Smith, Ark.—Within five hours G. W. Rainwater, prominent farmer of Grover township, Franklin county, was made a grandfather five times. Three daughters gave birth to sons and two daughters-in-law gave birth to girls.

KING GIVES TITLE TO SCOTT'S WIDOW

She Has Rank and Precedence
of a Knight's Wife.

ONLY A FEW SIMILAR CASES

Most Celebrated Instance in 1801, When Baroness Abercromby Was Honored. Bestowal of Victoria Cross For Relative's Bravery Is Common—The Case of Mrs. Disraeli.

London.—It was officially announced that the king had been pleased to grant to Mrs. R. F. Scott the same rank, style and precedence as if her husband had been nominated a knight commander of the Bath, as he would have been had he survived.

The honor thus done to Captain Scott's memory receives the warm approval of the newspapers, some of which had given support to the suggestion that the explorer's widow should receive a title. As a knight's widow Mrs. Scott will henceforth be known as Lady Scott.

Although the king rarely exercises his prerogative to bestow a title upon a woman, Mrs. Scott is not the first thus honored. The most celebrated instance of a woman receiving a title was in 1801, when Sir Ralph Abercromby died from wounds after the battle of Alexandria. A few months later his widow was created a baroness of the United Kingdom in her own right. The widows of some officers killed in the Crimean war and the



LADY SCOTT.

widows of one or two officers who lost their lives in the Boer war received knights' widows' ranks.

There are two peeresses in their own right who received their titles on the death of their husbands in consideration of the latter's eminent public services—Viscountess Hambleton, widow of the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, leader of the house of commons, and Baroness Macdonald of Earscliffe, widow of Sir John Alexander Macdonald, prime minister of Canada. Both these titles were conferred in 1891.

Numerous instances are also found of the bestowal of titles on the wives of eminent men who remained commoners. The chief cases are those of the wife of the elder Pitt, Baroness Chatham, and of Mrs. Disraeli, who was created Viscountess Disraeli eight years before her husband became Earl of Beaconsfield.

Relative of dead soldiers have on many occasions received Victoria crosses which would have been awarded to the heroes had they survived. The best known example is that of Lady Roberts, who received the cross by her son, Lieutenant Roberts, who was killed in the battle of Colenso.

THREE CHEERS FOR SWEDEN.

Unprotected Hatpin a Thing of the Past in That Country.

Stockholm.—Under a new law street car conductors throughout Sweden are provided with rubber tips by the government which they shall furnish to women passengers not complying with the new law against unprotected hatpins. Hatpins with exposed points are now a misdemeanor in Sweden, and women without the rubber tips will be compelled to obtain them from the street car men at a cost of one cent each.

Adopts "Child" Forty-five Years Old.

Chicago.—Miss Elizabeth Robinson, described in adoption papers filed a fortnight ago as a "child forty-five years of age," became the legal daughter of Mrs. Martha Francis Collins by action of Judge Honore. Mrs. Collins was childless. She has known the "child" in the present case forty years.

A Jack of All Trades.

Brockton, Mass.—Fred E. Ladd, just admitted to the bar, has already been licensed as a physician, dentist and oculist and has worked for twenty-eight years as a shoemaker.

SUBMARINE TO CROSS OCEAN

British Craft Will Carry Eight Torpedoes.

London.—Naval developments of a remarkable nature are taking place under a cloak of great secrecy. "In the course of the next twelve months," says the Daily Express, "some astonishing details will become known regarding changes in warship types, but none will be more noteworthy than the development of the submarine."

"An entirely new type of under water craft of considerable offensive power and capable of crossing the Atlantic at a high rate of speed is being built for the British navy. These craft will carry guns, but in addition they will be able to fire eight torpedoes."

"In the meantime there are plans before the admiralty for a flotilla of above water craft of a speed of forty knots and carrying several heavy quick firing guns, specially mounted for use against air craft."

BARS DONKEY FROM PARADE

Inaugural Committee Also Excludes Hounds From Pageant.

Washington.—The Wilson inaugural committee adopted a resolution excluding donkeys from the inaugural parade. This action was taken after information had come to the committee that a Democratic club of Columbus, O., was planning to have a donkey in the parade.

It was also decided to exclude a pack of Virginia foxhounds which some Virginia huntsmen and cross country riders had resolved to bring in the pageant.

The inaugural committee takes the view that an inaugural ceremony should be conducted in a dignified way and that donkeys and dogs have no place in it.

COCOS ISLAND STILL KEEPS ITS TREASURE

English Expedition Comes Back
Empty Handed.

Panama.—The treasure hunting expedition led by Miss Genevieve Davis, an Englishwoman, which had been looking for buried gold on Cocos island for many months, got back here. A good time was had by all. No treasure was recovered.

Benito Bonito was a regular pirate, who in the early part of the nineteenth century settled down to "singling the beard of the king of Spain" along the coast of Mexico. When he got any money together he buried it on Cocos island, after the manner of pirates, and made a map with skull and crossbones marking the spot where the treasure was hid. His heirs have made a substantial living selling these maps to those whom romance and the works of R. L. Stevenson have touched.

Miss Davis' expedition started out from Plymouth with one of the maps and a vessel armed with a six pounder to fight the natives of Cocos island, which lies 550 miles southwest of Panama, on Sept. 10 last. The only woman besides Miss Davis aboard the ship was her friend, Mrs. Barry Till.

At the same time Miss Davis organized her expedition one of the representatives of the Benito Bonito Buried Treasure company was on the road in the south of France and sold a map to Mme. Matilda Durand of Marseilles, who forthwith announced that she was going to get up an expedition of her own. Her map, she said, was better than Miss Davis' because in addition to the skull and crossbones it told just how many paces you took from the palm tree on Dead Man's hill to get to the cave where the treasure was buried.

And then when Miss Davis' expedition was on the high seas who should start out after the treasure but Thomas McEwen of Victoria, B. C. His map had a little picture of Benito's vessel with all sails set skimming around the Cocos island harbor.

No mention has come over the cables as yet of the fate of the Durand and McEwen expeditions. Three new hot beds have been opened on the Cocos island main street, however.

PARODY ON TOMB OF JONES.

Former Naval Officer Writes Poetry. Doubt About Honored Bones.

Washington.—Park Benjamin, a patent attorney of New York city and a former naval officer, has contributed to the navy department a parody of the verse on Shakespeare's tomb, which he suggests might be placed on the crypt at Annapolis, Md., in which the bones of John Paul Jones were recently placed, following their discovery in Paris by General Horace Porter. The proposed epitaph is as follows:

Good friend, for Porter's sake, forbear
To doubt the dust inclosed here.
Blest be the man that got these bones
And cursed be he that says "Taint Jones."

"A Screw Loose."

Pueblo, Colo.—Charles Stepp, a county employee, had some "screw loose" in the literal sense of the word. Last summer Stepp fractured both bones in his right ankle. The nature of the break made it impossible to set the bones in the ordinary way. Two steel plates were inserted and screwed together. Stepp resumed his work. A few days ago he found that something was wrong. It was discovered that the screws had become loosened.

WILL USE RADIUM RAYS AS A CURE

Johns Hopkins to Try New
Treatment For Rheumatism.

FIRST TIME IN AMERICA.

May Not Work as Well Here as In European Climate.—Theoretically Patient Takes Air Saturated With Rays, Which Travel to All Parts of the Body by Way of the Blood Vessels.

Baltimore.—The Johns Hopkins hospital has purchased a quantity of radium in Europe and within a few weeks will establish a new department for the treatment of diseases by means of the inhalation of radium emanations. So far as known, this will be the first use of radium in this way in the United States.

Since the discovery of the mineral about fifteen years ago by Professor and Mme. Curie of France it has been used in many surgical cases in Europe, and until a few years ago its use was confined to such cases and to giving what are called radium baths. Especially noteworthy were its effects in the treatment of cancer, giving hope that a new and permanent means of fighting the disease had been found.

The use of radium in purely medical cases is something comparatively new. It was discovered that the emanations from radium were enormously beneficial in the treatment of chronic rheumatism, facial paralysis, neuralgia and diseases of the joints. Persons who had suffered from these ailments for years



MME. CURIE.

found their one relief to come from the strange element, and gradually a method of treatment has developed from that discovery.

By this method the emanations from radium are collected and held in solution in the air. A compartment called an "emanatorium" is the cabinet in which patients of the radium treatment must be placed to breathe in the confined air laden with radium emanations. An hour or more at a time must be spent in the emanatorium, and the treatment continues for three weeks.

The theory is that the radium rays, which do not perish like light rays, but are held in solution in the air, are breathed into the lungs. There they get into the blood and thus are carried to every organ of the body. This is what would happen if radium emanations are an actual material substance which can saturate the atmosphere, as seems to be the case.

At all events this treatment has been practiced in Europe for two or three years and has to its credit, it is said, a number of cures. The substance (radium) is yet too much of a mystery for scientists to bank on what it will do or whether it can repeat here what it has apparently been doing in Europe. The Johns Hopkins warns people not to put too great confidence in the new method until it has had a thorough trial here. Climatic conditions differing from those of Europe may affect the manifestations of radium here.

One highly important feature in connection with the Johns Hopkins undertaking is that the radium treatment will not be high priced. Rich and poor alike will have entrance to the new department.

This seems paradoxical when it is remembered that a very small amount of radium is worth a fortune. One American physician has sent abroad for a small supply of it and is said to be paying \$25,000 for what is contained in a very small phial. But this high price is somewhat offset by the fact that radium is almost imperishable. Giving off emanations reduces its quantity by such an infinitesimal amount that it is claimed the quantity which Johns Hopkins brings over will be doing service for 2,000 years.

Another matter which may shortly be investigated in connection with radium is the theory that its presence in certain mineral waters is the cause of their curative qualities. It is said that the government authorities will appoint experts to make an investigation of the springs at Hot Springs, Ark., to ascertain how much, if any, radium is in the water.