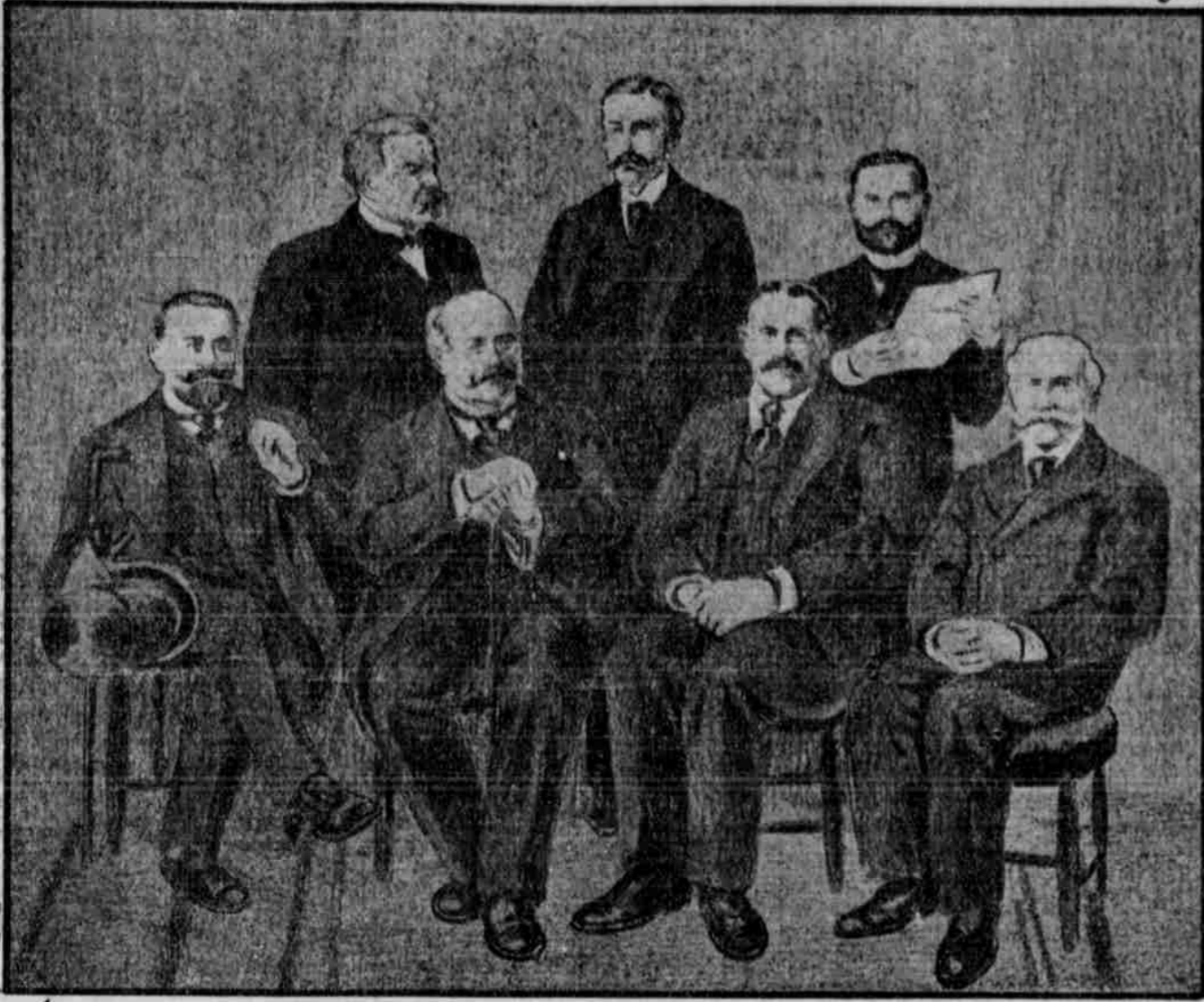


The Foreign Ambassadors at Constantinople.



AMBASSADORS OF THE POWERS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

M. CONSTANS. SIR NICHOLAS O'CONNOR. M. SINOWJEW.
(France.) (Great Britain.) (Russia.)

SIGNOR PAUSA.
(Italy.)

BARON M. CALICE. BARON VON MARSHALL.
(Austro-Hungary.) (Germany.)

M. BAPST.
(Charge d'Affaires, French Embassy.)

The issue at Constantinople is simply this: Russia's march toward the Persian gulf is blocked by Turkey, Russia's ally. France, has a claim against the Sultan, who is short of finances. He cannot borrow the money from his old friend, the Emperor of Germany. William is an ally with Russia and France. England is hard-up. Yet if the French claim is paid it must come from England. Britain

cannot afford to see the Russian bear proceed farther south. In that case, the great Indian empire would be at stake.

In the meantime British diplomats are endeavoring to persuade the world that Russia and France are merely endeavoring to terminate the alleged influence of Germany at Constantinople. If Germany could be persuaded to this view Britain would have a valuable

ally in William. But Germany is in no humor to take any such view. Germany's future prospects depends on the friendship of France and Russia and not that of England.

Therefore the little claim of two French citizens may fan the flames of a fire that might become a world conflagration.

The diplomats at Constantinople have a different situation to deal with.

REAR ADMIRAL CROWNSHIELD OF THE U. S. NAVY.



CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, WHO IS CREDITED WITH A LARGE MEASURE OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR ATTACKS MADE UPON ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S RECORD.

CLEARING THE WAY.

The denouncing by the Nicaragua government of the canal treaty act of 1898 is not an unfriendly act. The formal expression of a desire for a conclusion of that convention veils no hostility to the United States. The action of the Nicaragua government precipitates no new complications, offers no excuse for delay on the part of congress, and indicates no opposition to the immediate construction of the Nicaragua canal by the United States.

The treaty between the United States and Nicaragua negotiated in 1867 and ratified June 20, 1868, granted to the United States the right of transit between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans through the territory of Nicaragua. A canal constructed on any route decided upon was to be used upon equal terms by both republics, Nicaragua, however, reserving its right of sovereignty over the canal.

carry troops and munitions of war through the canal, provided said troops and munitions of war were not to be employed against Central American nations friendly to Nicaragua. Troops for the protection of the canal were to be furnished by Nicaragua.

It will be seen that this treaty is as obsolete as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, ratified in 1850. We are making every effort now to secure the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty that the United States may construct the Nicaraguan canal and hold it forever under American control. Why should we not abrogate in the same spirit the treaty with Nicaragua? The treaty of 1868 is not applicable to construction of the canal under the plans contemplated by congress. It limits our action, it pledges us to a neutral canal, which we do not want, and it does not give us control.

In 1884 a treaty was negotiated between Nicaragua and the United States in which the United States government should construct, operate, and maintain exclusive control over a ship canal to be constructed on Nicaraguan territory. Nicaragua was to accord the United States an exclusive right of way across her territory from sea to sea, to grant a

fee-simple title to a strip of land two and a half miles broad all along the route. Upon its completion the canal was to belong to Nicaragua and the United States jointly.

That treaty was not ratified, but it indicated the spirit of Nicaragua, and there is no doubt that the present government is prepared to negotiate at once a new treaty to meet the demand for an American canal under American control. Nicaragua is not putting obstacles in our path, but is clearing the way.

COURTESY TO THE PRESS.

Two lovers who together brought their lives to an end at Reading showed a prevision as happy as it is extraordinary. They left photographs behind them for the newspapers, and we notice that several of our contemporaries have gratefully availed themselves of the opportunity to present to their readers the faces of the hero and heroine of this "double tragedy." If those who are about to leap Niagara in barrels, to cross the sea in small shallops, or to seek that destruction in whatever guise it be which cometh not without publicity were generally to observe this precaution, says the Philadelphia Times, it would facilitate the work of properly showing them the last honors of earth.

SOUTHERN BELLE TO WED.

Miss Frances Coleman, the noted belle of Halifax, Va., is soon to be married to Roger Williams of New York. The plans for the wedding are all laid, and after the ceremony the couple will sail for Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm. Miss Coleman is one of the most celebrated of the South's beautiful women and prominent in so-



MISS FRANCES COLEMAN. Society. Mr. Williams is well known in New York.

News and Views

CARDINAL AND LAWYER.

Cardinal Domenico Svampa, who is suffering from a critical illness, following upon an apoplectic seizure, is the archbishop of Bologna, and has been regarded as a probable successor of Leo on the throne of Peter. The cardinal is one of the members of the hierarchy, who have risen to high places by force of personal distinction and ability. He was born in the archdiocese of Fermo in June, 1851, of obscure parents, and with one exception is the youngest member of the sacred



DOMENICO SVAMPA.

college. Educated at Montegrano, he entered the seminary of Fermo, and afterward completed his studies in philology and law in the Seminary of Pope Pius IX. Cardinal Svampa is more of a lawyer than a theologian. At an early age he was called to the professorship of law in the Seminary Apollinare, was next made director of the college of the propaganda, and in 1892 was appointed archbishop of Bologna. He was created and proclaimed a cardinal in May, 1894.

FOR THE WORTHLESS HUSBAND.

In Minnesota now the man found guilty of failing to provide for his wife is punished as a felon. A man just convicted in Minneapolis—the first under the new law—received a sentence of ninety days in the workhouse, although he might have been sent to the penitentiary for three years, that being the extreme limit of imprisonment for this offense.

This being the first case, the court was disposed to exhibit leniency, but hereafter, it is understood, men who desert their wives, or who neglect, evade, or shirk their duties toward their families, will not be treated with such consideration. Heretofore, it appears, such offenses have been treated as misdemeanors in Minnesota. The delinquent husband could be fined or sent to jail in default of security. Now he is a felon in the sight of the law, and his sentence either to the workhouse or to the penitentiary carries with it the penalty of hard labor.

The Connecticut Constitution.

At the same time with the town elections in Connecticut there was submitted to the people the proposition to hold a constitutional convention to apportion representation on the basis of population, instead of on the township basis, as at present. The cities voted for the convention, and most of the towns against it. The proposition was carried by a majority of 20,311. Amendments to the constitution were also adopted, providing for the election of state officers by a plurality instead of a majority vote; and for an increased number of state senators.

O'Neil Against Torpedo Boats.

Admiral O'Neil, chief of the bureau of ordnance, has a low opinion of torpedoes, torpedo boats, and torpedo boat destroyers. The utility of submarine torpedo boats, over which the French are making such a to-do, has not been proved to the satisfaction of the admiral. He thinks that torpedoes and torpedo boats may prove useful as scare-crows for a time, but he cannot see that they have any other value. The alarm which was created in some quarters by the news that some torpedo boats



accompanied Admiral Cervera's squadron has not been forgotten yet. There were many who saw in them dangerous enemies of the American warships. Perhaps they might have been of some service to the enemy had they been better handled than they were, but the fate they met with was an ignominious one. Admiral O'Neil may be pardoned for his preference of battleships and armored cruisers to torpedo boats when one remembers how a wooden vessel like the Gloucester made mincemeat of the torpedo boats she encountered at Santiago. On the other hand, it may be said with some degree of truth that there has not been yet a really fair test of the merits of these boats.

Miles Against Canteens.

A few days ago Lieutenant General Miles, in his annual report, expressed the opinion that the army was better off without the canteen and that the law forbidding it should not be repealed. As General Miles has been one of the strongest advocates of the canteen and was largely responsible for its establishment, his change of opinion has naturally caused considerable comment and the anti-canteen agitators have been rejoicing over the gain of a conspicuous recruit.

People and Events

NEWFOUNDLAND IS UNEASY.

The people of Newfoundland seem to be in an exceedingly trying condition. Their island may have large natural resources in the interior, but its inhabitants have not the capital to exploit these, and for some unfortunate reason English capital has never been invested there with any degree of freedom. A large section of their western coast line is given over to the French by a treaty which is looked upon by the Newfoundlanders as highly objectionable, since it deprives them of largely developing their main industry, that of fishing. The people are exceedingly poor, their resources are greatly limited, and yet they are burdened with a government debt relatively far greater on a per capita basis than that which we have. Indeed, it is doubtful whether there is another self-governing people in the world that is at once so poor and at the same time so debt-ridden. Newfoundland is desirous of coming to some trade understanding with the United States, and there are a number of reasons for thinking that, if an independent negotiation were entered upon, a reciprocal trade treaty could be made between England's oldest colony and the United States; but such a treaty would be looked upon as detrimental to Canadian interests; hence, thus far, Imperial permission has not been accorded to the ratification of such a treaty.

MULHALL MAY BE GOVERNOR.

Col. Zach Mulhall of Mulhall, Okla., one of the most widely known cattle and ranch owners in the southwest, visited Washington recently, where, it is said, he held a conference with President Roosevelt in regard to the governorship of Oklahoma territory. The president, it is reported, is inclined to offer the governorship to Col. Mulhall, whom he has known for several years. Col. Mulhall is general live stock agent for the St. Louis and San Francisco



COL. ZACH MULHALL.

railroad. He was born in New Orleans forty-five years ago. For years he made his home in the "cow camps" of Kansas, Indian territory, New Mexico and Texas. He owns 6,000 acres and entertained Col. Roosevelt on his ranch several years ago.

WHERE OUR INDIANS ARE.

A census bulletin just issued shows that there are now in all of the United States, including Alaska, 266,760 Indians. There were 273,900 in 1890, 350,000 in 1870, and 410,000 in 1850, after the annexation of California and New Mexico. The loss is mainly in the wild tribes, and not among the Indians who have adopted the customs of civilized life.

Indian territory had an Indian population of 51,279 in 1890, and 52,500 in 1900. After Indian territory, the largest Indian population is found in Alaska, where there were 25,354 Indians in 1890 and 29,536 in 1900. There were 29,981 Indians in Arizona ten years ago, and 26,480 in 1900. California still has 15,377 Indians; New Mexico, 13,144; Oklahoma, 13,167; South Dakota, 20,255; the state of Washington, 10,039, and Montana, 11,344.

Nebraska had 6,431 Indians in 1890, and only 3,322 in 1900. Kansas, on the other hand, had 1,682 in 1890, and 2,130 in 1900. Colorado had 1,092 in 1892, and 1,437 in 1900. Michigan showed an increase in Indian population, reporting 5,625 Indians in 1890, and 6,354 in 1900. Minnesota had 10,096 Indians in 1890, and 9,182 in 1900. The Indian population of Nevada changed little in ten years. Oregon reported only twenty more Indians in 1890 than in 1900, Utah 800 more, Wisconsin 1,600 more, Wyoming only 150 more.

A Grizzled Veteran.

Few survivors of the great civil war have had the distinction to have won the thanks of congress for heroic conduct. One of these few is Daniel G. George, one of the two survivors of Cushing's expedition that sank the confederate ram Albemarle, when she was a menace not only to the Union fleets, out to the great seaports of the North.



Living in a quiet way in Haverhill, Mass., George is the embodiment of the spirit of '61, which sent so many young men to the front. A gray-haired veteran now, this Yankee boy was but a stripling when he enlisted in the service of his country.

SAYINGS and DOINGS

A BLACK EXPLORER.

Arthur A. Anderson, the well-known colored African explorer, now on a visit to the United States, was born in Georgia shortly after the close of the civil war. About fifteen years ago he emigrated to France, and settling in Paris, devoted himself to a study of the French language, which he soon mastered. He made a good success on the stage in the part of Othello and was summoned to the court of the Sultan of Morocco. The French governor is one of the members of the to join its diplomatic corps, and the



ARTHUR A. ANDERSON.

young Afro-American was sent to the interior of the dark continent, where he was highly successful in extending the sphere of French influence among the tribes near the great Sahara. Mr. Anderson is convinced that Africa is the most promising field in the world for the American negro of resource and ability. He is on a lecturing tour through the principal cities of the United States and expects to return to Europe in the spring. His wife, an Englishwoman of good family, accompanies him.

THE FOOLISH "HAIL SHOOTERS."

Man might as well imitate the habit of the foolish canine and bay at the moon as to attempt to prevent hailstorms by the use of explosives or by any agencies that are now under his control.

This is the substance of the advice embodied in a recent statement issued by Professor Willis L. Moore, acting secretary of agriculture. The statement was called out by manifestations of renewed interest in the subject in various parts of the world, particularly in France and Italy. Attempts have lately been made to prevent hailstorms by the use of explosives from especially designed cannon, but all have ended in failure. Professor Moore calls attention to the fact that scientists in both Europe and America have shown the impossibility of interfering with the great processes of nature that are going on in the atmosphere. Basing their belief on such knowledge of the forces of nature as science has revealed, they affirm that no explosive that can ever be invented by man will be powerful enough to prevent hailstorms.

Alleged Wholesale Poisoning.

A few weeks ago Mary Belle Witwer of Dayton, O., was arrested upon suspicion of poisoning her sister, and is now held pending the police investigation. Since her arrest neighbors and acquaintances of the woman have reported the sudden death of twelve persons who have been associated with her, including three husbands, five persons in whose families she had served as housekeeper, and four children. It is due to Mrs. Witwer, however, to say that she stoutly protests her innocence, and that incriminating evidence has not yet been found, though, if she is innocent, superstitious persons will shun making her acquaintance, which they will regard as dangerous to personal safety.

Scandal Leads to Duel.

All society in Naples is agog over the forthcoming duel between Prince Dolgorouky, father of the Duchess d'Avarna and the favorite niece of the late Czar Alexander II, and Prince Colonna, known as the premier aristocrat of Europe. The duel is consequent upon the announcement of the granting of a separation between the Duke d'Avarna, the Italian minister to Athens, and his wife, and is the culmination of an open scandal which has been a topic of conversation for some time in every court in Europe.



Great as is the excitement over the impending combat, the society, royal and titled, of southern Europe is saddened by the thought that the Duchess d'Avarna will never be able to return to her former prestige, and even the name of her youngest daughter is to be stricken from the register of legitimate births and the child will be rebaptized in her mother's maiden name.

Seek Escape from U. S. Work.

Atlanta Constitution: The history of civilization is but a detailed narrative of the efforts of men to get away from hard work. The derrick is a device to escape from heavy lifting. The steam hammer saves the labor of a thousand men. The reaping machine allows the operative to ride. The sewing machine is a "get-done-quick" arrangement. The railroad train saves walking. War itself is waged that one nation may appropriate the profits of another, in order that living may be easier.