

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



- 1470—Battle of Stamford.
- 1521—Magellan discovered the Philippine Islands.
- 1549—Thomas, Lord Seymour, beheaded.
- 1566—David Rizzio murdered.
- 1569—Battle of Jarnac.
- 1589—Walter Raleigh made an assignment of his patent to Thomas Smith and others.
- 1624—England declared war against Spain.
- 1658—Treaty of Roeskild signed.
- 1669—Memorable eruption of Mt. Etna.
- 1676—Attack on Groton, Mass., by Indians.
- 1678—Ghent surrendered to Louis XIV.
- 1702—William III, of England died. Succeeded by Queen Anne.
- 1709—First London daily paper appeared.
- 1710—Danes driven out of Sweden.
- 1732—Kouli Khan usurped the Persian throne.
- 1750—City of London shaken by an earthquake.
- 1759—Treaty between Russia and Sweden for neutrality of the Baltic.
- 1765—Stamp Act passed by British House of Lords.
- 1768—Six students at Oxford expelled for Methodism.
- 1793—French National convention abolished imprisonment for debt.
- 1796—Napoleon Bonaparte married to Josephine Beauharnais.
- 1799—Massacre of Jaffa.
- 1801—Aboukir surrendered after a sanguinary conflict with the French.
- 1812—John Henry's plot to dismember the Union discovered.
- 1814—Lord Wellington captured Bordeaux.
- 1825—Pasturing cows on Boston common forbidden.
- 1829—Petroleum discovered in Kentucky. Bottled and sold as a medicine. First gold from Georgia mines received at the mint.
- 1841—Steamer President wrecked; 103 lives lost.
- 1847—Battle of Vera Cruz.
- 1848—Revolution in Vienna. Flight of Prince Metternich.
- 1850—Party processions in Ireland prohibited.
- 1854—Alliance of England, France and Turkey against Russia.
- 1858—Siege of Lucknow began.
- 1861—Confederate constitution adopted.
- 1862—Battle of the Monitor and Merrimac in the James River. Generals McCulloch and McIntosh killed in battle at Pea Ridge, Ark.
- 1863—Prince of Wales married Alexandra of Denmark.
- 1864—General Grant appointed commander-in-chief of forces of the United States.
- 1867—Steamer Mercury sunk in Arkansas River; 25 lives lost.
- 1870—First woman jury in America assembled in Wyoming Territory.
- 1871—Rise of the Commune in Paris.
- 1875—Moody and Sankey began series of notable revival meetings in London.
- 1878—Outbreak of cholera in Arabia.
- 1881—Assassination of Alexander II. of Russia.
- 1883—Ship Navarre foundered off Spurn Head, England; 65 lives lost.
- 1884—Coal mine explosion at Pocahontas, Va.; 150 miners killed.
- 1884—Osman Digna defeated by General Graham at Tamasi, Egypt.
- 1885—Coal discovered in Dakota.
- 1885—United States hotel burned at Steubenville, Ohio.
- 1886—Knights of Labor strike on Missouri Pacific Railroad.
- 1886—Anti-Chinese convention in San Francisco.
- 1889—Party of French tourists murdered in Yellowstone Park.
- 1892—Business suspended in Northwest by a violent blizzard.
- 1895—Harry Hayward convicted of murder of Catherine Gung in Minneapolis. Queen Liloukalani of Hawaii sentenced to five years' imprisonment.
- 1895—Chinese asked Japan for peace.
- 1904—Lynchings of Richard Dickerson at Springfield, Ohio. Mob burned negro quarters.
- 1905—Cassie L. Chadwick found guilty.

Senator Clark Keeps Land.

The Supreme Court has dismissed the case against United States Senator Clark of Montana, brought to cancel the patents to 11,000 acres of public domain, on the ground that they were obtained fraudulently.

Drainage Canal Decision.

After innumerable delays, the Supreme Court of the United States has rendered its decision against the demand of the State of Missouri for a perpetual injunction to prevent the city of Chicago from emptying sewage into the drainage canal, whose waters reach the Mississippi through the Desplaines and Illinois rivers. It was held that on account of the canal being flushed with 300,000 cubic feet of fresh water from Lake Michigan, the Illinois had been actually improved instead of harmed.

TRUSTS ARE HIT.

Supreme Court Decides They Must Convict Themselves.

Corporations can not receive immunity from incrimination as individuals and corporation officials must testify when called before grand juries. Officers of corporations may be granted immunity as individuals, but must produce evidence to convict the corporations in which they are interested. All corporations are creations of a sovereign power and are not privileged to commit any illegal act or possess anything unlawful. When a corporation does either it is placed beyond the pale of constitutional protection.

This is the principle laid down by decisions of the United States Supreme Court in four cases affecting the paper and tobacco trusts. The result will be that all corporations must produce their books and papers when actions are brought against them by the government and witnesses may be compelled to answer all questions. Individuals may have immunity from self-incrimination, but corporations are not individuals.

It is possible under the Supreme Court's decisions for the Department of Justice absolutely to prevent the commission of illegal and unlawful acts by any corporation. No corporation against which proceedings are instituted hereafter can avoid convicting itself if any of its acts have been illegal. A corporation will henceforth have no protection in the courts from self-incrimination unless its books and papers are destroyed by some officer, who will assume responsibility for contempt.

Two opinions were rendered regarding the tobacco trust and two affecting the paper trust. Justice Brown handed down the decision on the tobacco trust and Justice McKenna on the paper trust. Justice McKenna read his decisions first and referred forward to Justice Brown's opinions, which followed, thus interlocking the four cases involving identical principles.

COL. MANN IS INDICTED.

Editor of Town Topics Held on a Perjury Charge.

Colonel William D'Alton Mann, of New York, editor of Town Topics, has been indicted for perjury by the grand jury on charges growing out of the trial of Norman Hapgood, editor of Collier's Weekly, for criminal libel. He was held in \$1,500 bail.

Colonel Mann has been president and editor of Town Topics since 1891 and has won an unenviable reputation in journalism. He also is the founder and manager of Smart Set. Mr. Mann prin-



COLONEL MANN.

cipally made his fortune through improvements in army accoutrements and by his invention of the bondur car, later sold to the Pullman Company. He was born in Sandusky, Ohio, in 1839 was educated as a civil engineer and served with Michigan regiments in the Civil War. When hostilities closed he settled in Alabama, and was the first Democrat from the Mobile district elected to Congress under reconstruction, but was not seated. He is a companion of the Loyal Legion and holds membership in several clubs in New York City.



PERTINENT
over
PERSONALS

John Morley soon after he had visited the President at the White House is said to have remarked: "He is a sort of cross between St. George and St. Vitus."

Gen. John C. Bates, who will be head of the general staff for one brief month, is the first bachelor in the history of the American army to attain this eminence.

Admiral Dewey, dapper, smiling and sprightly, is a familiar figure on Washington's streets. He walks with a youthful buoyancy and takes a keen interest in the street sights.

John Temple Graves, editor of the Atlanta (Ga.) News, has begun a movement to celebrate, in his home city, the centenary of the birth of Gen. Robert E. Lee on Jan. 19 next year.

Senor Theodoro Desha, the Governor of Vera Cruz, Mexico, has donated to the Carnegie museum at Pittsburgh a Mexican idol which was regarded as the gem of his archeological collection.

Richard L. Ashurst, who has just been made postmaster of Philadelphia, was born in Naples, was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and is a lawyer.

The tashi lama of Tibet during his recent visit to Calcutta was taken to the races and was much astounded. He said that he had never thought there were so many people in the world.

The Rev. W. H. Fitzpatrick of Boston, who has not taken a vacation for forty years, will shortly start for the Holy Land, stopping on his way to pay his respects to Pope Pius X.



President Roosevelt's special message on the joint resolution authorizing the Interstate Commerce Commission to make an investigation into the subject of railway discriminations and monopolies in coal and oil contains some reminders which the members of both houses need. The resolution makes no provision for the necessary expenses of the suggested inquiry and fails to give the commission power to administer oaths and compel the attendance of witnesses. While the President has signed the resolution, he confesses that he has misgivings as to its utility. He urges Congress to note that at least it must make proper provision for the prosecution of the inquiry if it is not to be barren of results. The difficulties encountered in the beef-trust investigation and in the effort to secure proper punishment for railway officials violating the laws against rebates have demonstrated the unwisdom of beginning investigations without thorough preparation and a full recognition of the numerous problems to be solved by the way.

Secretary of State Root, in a letter to Representative Denby of Michigan, explains the attitude of the American government toward the alleged scandals in the Congo Free State in Central Africa. The Congressman had written regarding the widespread feeling that our government ought to do something to bring about an international adjudication of the issues involved. In reply, the Secretary says that our country is not in a position to take the initiative toward such a step, because it has no possessions or spheres of influence in Africa. In the general act for the repression of the slave trade, to which we are a party, it is expressly stipulated that the regulation of firearms and liquor traffic shall be relegated to the powers having possessions in Africa. Our relation to the Congo State is that of one sovereign to another; consequently we are without power to even investigate existing conditions. We do not even have diplomatic representatives in that country.

Since Congress has cut down the appropriation to the War Department, it is interesting to note the comparison of our army budget with that of other countries. The regular army in the United States to-day amounts to about 60,000 men, and it costs in round numbers about \$72,000,000. France maintains an active army of 546,000 men, and it costs her \$133,000,000. Germany maintains an army which has upon its active list 640,000 men, and it costs her \$144,000,000 a year. France has an army about nine times the size of the United States and it costs her less than twice as much to maintain, while Germany has an army more than ten times as large, costing her about double. The greater cost of the army of the United States is explained by the fact that this country pays its army men something like wages, while only a small and almost nominal stipend is allowed the troops of Germany, France, and other European countries.

Uncle Sam has discovered a real hero and rewarded him. It took the old fellow a year, but this caution makes the reward all the more valuable. An act of Congress was approved on February 23, 1905, which provided for the bestowal of a bronze medal on such persons as risked their lives to save others in the railway service. The first hero to get this medal is George Poell, of Grand Island, Neb. Mr. Poell was a locomotive fireman on the St. Joe & Grand Island Road, and on a run with a heavy freight train a little boy, Paul Usary, was discovered on the track. The lad, two and a half years old, did not realize his danger, and heeded not the whistle. Mr. Poell made his way to the pilot and reached out for the youngster. In saving him the fireman slipped from the pilot and was dragged for 125 feet, his left foot being torn off and his arms broken. The boy had been dropped in the grass and was un- hurt.

For the first time in the current fiscal year a month has ended with a surplus in the United States treasury. At the close of business Wednesday the government receipts over expenditures for the fiscal year were \$1,102,002. It is now believed that there will be a substantial surplus by June 30 next. February's balance amounted to \$4,475,727.

President Palma of Cuba has received from President Roosevelt a letter thanking him and the Cuban congress for its "touching and generous memento of the marriage" of his daughter. He congratulated President Palma on the progress of the Cuban republic.

Since the United States life-saving service was established, Nov. 1, 1871, there have been 15,631 marine disasters on American coasts, involving 111,056 persons, of whom 1,068 have been lost, and 18,930 succored at the stations. The value of property saved is estimated at \$179,758,512, and of that lost at \$47,884,047. During the last fiscal year there were 360 disasters, with 4,062 persons saved and 27 lost.



AFTER the SLEEP of CENTURIES

Giant China rising from the torpor of ages prepares to dominate Asia and to contend with the civilization of the West

The prestige won by Japan, whose meteoric rise has been the wonder of the world, has not been lost on the Asiatic races generally. They believe the white warrior is not invincible, and that it is possible for them to compete successfully with the Occident in manufactures and industries. The full scope of the agricultural, mineral and manufacturing resources of the Chinese Empire is not known, even in China, but the possibilities are believed to be astonishing.

To-day the Caucasian races virtually are masters of the world; but what position will they occupy when the twenty-first century dawns? "The Power that controls the Pacific will be master of the earth" is a phrase that has come to be regarded as axiomatic.

A short time ago it was generally believed that Japan was destined to become the dominant Power in Asia. That prophecy before the Russo-Japanese War had been made for Russia, yet if the straws show the direction of the wind, both prophecies will have to be

revised, for China is throwing off the lethargy of centuries; her crowded provinces are awakening, and the oldest civilization in the world seems about to be born again.

The renaissance of China, however, dates back much further than is generally appreciated. It began before Japan had been compelled to emerge from her hermitage, yet the Japanese, being a more shifty and mercurial people, and as a nation famed for the absorption of ideas, quickly sprang into power by adopting Western notions. Now the nations of the world are preparing for what is regarded as the inevitable. The United States is increasing its forces in the Far East, and is about to establish a strong military base in Hawaii. Owing to her impregnable position China grew up without a rival. The neighboring tribes, forming the fringes of the empire, were duly impressed with the power of the empire and paid willing homage to the giant. These tributaries China treated with condescending patronage and the disdainful contempt calculated to keep them in subjection. When the Western nations began to knock at her door China very naturally judged them to be similar to the tribes on her borders and assumed toward them the tone of superiority she was accustomed to use. She even went so far as to denounce them as barbarians and demanded tribute.

While it would be wrong to infer, as is so often done, that there is no such thing as a national mind in China, it is true that the present renaissance is not general throughout the empire. In other words, there is not yet that unity of sentiment among the vast hordes in the empire which is necessary for the successful issue of any great nationalist movement.

But China is an immense empire. It has an area equal to more than one and a half times that of Europe. China proper is about one-half the size of the United States without Alaska and the island possessions, or about seven times the size of France. Communications, for the great part, are in the condition they were a thousand years ago. There are roads, which are not good excepting where they parallel the Grand Canal, and the numerous waterways, some of them artificial. Excepting for about 500 miles in the north—in the

stores of coal and metallic ores are worked with such appliances as now make the Western world pre-eminent, what will be the result?

With the adoption of labor-saving and quick-producing machinery, China bids fair to become the most colossal manufacturer in the world. The four hundred odd millions of natives cannot reasonably absorb the product. Unquestionably production will be the cheapest in the world; so the natural outlet for the gigantic surplus will first be the neighbors of the empire—Japan, Korea, the Shan States, even India itself. Western competition will be unable to enter the field; it could not compete in price, and it could not equal Chinese workmanship, which is thorough, and—what may astonish those who fail to understand the Chinese—honest.

Japanese commerce is likely first to feel the keenness of this competition. The Japanese, living up to their character, as "the Yankees of the East," are invariably guilty of sharp practices in trade. It is admitted by most writers on the Orient that the commercial morality of the Japanese is inferior to that of Chinese. "There is always," says one authority, "a tendency to deteriorate in all articles, for as soon as their superiority or cheapness has won for them a place in trade the standard is lowered and something inferior is produced." Surely, Western civilization has taken root in Japan.

On the other hand, the Chinese merchant, as a rule, is honorable to a degree not always observed in this part of the world.

Army Being Reorganized.

For a year or two Japan has been active in assisting in the reorganization of the Chinese army, which now numbers about 200,000 finely trained and competently officered men. In three years it is believed that 1,000,000 equally as efficient troops will be ready un-

THE AWAKENING OF CHINA.



EUROPEANIZED SOLDIERS WHO STILL CLING TO THE PIGTAIL.

China is awakening, and the fact is impressed upon us from all sides. It is several months since the Chinese began to boycott the goods sent by America, which has long been strongly anti-Chinese in its legislation, and only the other day we had ominous risings against foreigners at Shanghai which to close observers have more import than the average anti-foreign movement in China. But

it is clear that the Chinese are to imitate Japan in Westernizing themselves, though not in the whole-hearted fashion of the Island Empire; thus at the recent maneuvers correspondents were immensely struck by the Europeanized appearance of the troops, especially the officers. So far, however, they have not had the heart to give up the historic pigtail, which remains a curious anomaly amid the trimmer trappings of the West.

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the dispatch of a commission to tour the world and bring back the latest ideas in manufactures, industry and commerce. The demand has also been made by the reform party in China for a reconstruction of the form of government, a constitution founded upon that of the United States being most in favor.

For thousands of years China has from its own resources fed and clothed and warmed itself. Everything the Chinese required they were able to produce. But the shopkeeping nations saw in the great empire an immense market, and virtually have forced their wares upon the Celestials. The danger to the Western world, the "yellow peril," in short, is not political, but economic.

Production has purposely been restrained in China by governmental interference. Machinery was kept out of the kingdom until recent years for fear that untold millions might be rendered idle, and idleness breeds anarchy and disorder. All this is now on the eve of being changed. Machinery will undoubtedly be introduced, and when the modern looms are running, when great iron works are put into operation, when the vast and incalculable

der the banner of the yellow dragon. The outcome of another Chino-Japanese war, remote as such a conflict is, would probably have a result very different from the first struggle.

It will be impossible for China to take an aggressive step until she is provided with an adequate sea force. The collection of old ironclads which figure in the Naval Annual cannot properly be considered as a navy. On the other hand, a blockade of the Chinese ports by an enemy would be almost impossible, owing to the great stretch of coast line. Even if practicable, the suffering would be entirely local. With such an army as she will have three years hence, she will be able to make a strong defense.

Under the conditions of ordinary evolution, no Chinese conflict would be due for at least a decade, but the unrest of the rapidly growing Reform party in the eastern cities of the empire may precipitate a conflict. The Japanese are no more popular in China, at present than are Americans, for while America excludes Chinese, Japan has taken overlordship of both Korea, and Manchuria as the spoils of war with a third power.



THE CHINESE EMPIRE AS COMPARED WITH THE UNITED STATES.