

# DOINGS OF THE WORLD

A Classified and Comprehensive Account of the History-Making Events in All Lines of Thought and Action From Week to Week, Showing the Trend of Civilization Without Partisanship or Sensationalism — Entertaining, Instructive and Valuable For Future Reference.

## FOREIGN

### Japan's Great Naval Victory.

Shortly after noon on May 27 Japanese scouting vessels sighted the combined Russian fleets under Admiral Rojestvensky moving in double column rapidly into the strait which separates Korea and Japan. The news was passed at once by wireless message to Admiral Togo, who had been waiting at the northern end of the strait behind Tsu island. The Japanese admiral signaled his fleet to "save the empire and to do their utmost" and then led the way into the eastern channel and took positions right across the path of the oncoming armada of the enemy. The Russians fired the first shot. It did no vital damage and was answered by a broadside from Togo's battleships and cruisers, which were spread out fan shape across the channel. The longer range of the Japanese guns, the greater accuracy of the gunners and the superior maneuvering of the ships soon told the story of a great triumph for Togo and a correspondingly terrible defeat for Rojestvensky. Within an hour or so the Russian line was hopelessly confused, several ships being put out of action and all surrounded by the Japanese, who then shortened their range. Gradually the Russian ships were pressed toward the Japanese shore until nightfall, when a cloud of torpedo boats and destroyers went forward to launch their deadly self steering missiles.

Six of the eight Russian ships were sunk, including the admiral's flagship, the Prince Suvaroff, and the other two captured in the course of the running fight that extended over into the next day. All of the cruisers but one were destroyed. Next day Admiral Rojestvensky was captured while he was trying to escape on a destroyer. He was seriously wounded in the skull. Admiral Nebogatoff, in command of five Russian ships, was surrounded, and four of the ships made no resistance. Later reports claim that this was due to the mutiny of the crews. Rough estimates place the Russian losses at about 7,000 in addition to about 5,000 prisoners. Only two small ships of the entire Russian fleet reached Vladivostok. The pecuniary loss was more than \$75,000,000. Rear Admiral Voelkersam, who commanded the Russian battleship division, was killed by the first Japanese shell fired.

Admiral Togo, on the other hand, reported a loss of only three torpedo boats of his whole fleet and about 500 men killed and wounded. The most surprising thing about the battle itself was the insignificant loss by the Japanese fleet. This heightens the joy of the victorious nation and intensifies the difficulties of the czar's government. The summoning of a national assembly by the czar was expected daily.

**King Alfonso in Paris.**  
King Alfonso of Spain arrived at Paris May 30 and was received by President Loubet and members of the cabinet. As the young king and his host, President Loubet, were leaving the opera in a carriage along the Rue de Rivoli on June 1 a bomb exploded in the street directly where they were to pass. A horse was killed and several guardsmen were wounded. The bomb thrower was promptly arrested, but refused to give his name. He was dressed as a workman and appeared to be about twenty years old.

**Latest Census of Russia.**  
The state department has received an official census of Russia showing a population of 125,000,031. This comprises thirty-seven tribes and nationalities. The total number of inhabitants classified as Russians is 83,933,537. Of these 30 per cent of the males and 9 per cent of the females can read and write. The population is made up of 97,600,000 peasants, 14,000,000 hereditary noblemen, 1,220,000 personal noblemen, 630,110 ecclesiastics, 342,227 merchants and 281,179 foreigners.

**Norway's Cabinet Out.**  
When on May 27 King Oscar of Norway and Sweden presided over the

Norwegian parliament after several months of regency under the crown prince, the question of separate consuls came. Both houses of the Norwegian parliament have voted for the proposition. When the king refused to give his signature to the proposed establishment of a Norwegian consulate the members of the council immediately resigned. The consular act will become law with or without the king's signature when it is passed by the parliament twice more.

## LEGAL-CRIMINAL

### Weightman Will Contest Begun.

The fight for the \$90,000,000 fortune left by William Weightman began in Philadelphia's orphans' court, June 1, on a petition of Martha R. Weightman that the will be taken from the register of wills and brought into the court. Martha Weightman is one of the granddaughters and a daughter of Mrs. James Wister. Mrs. Wister expects to prove that her father promised to give each of his son's children \$1,000,000. The petition was granted, and this sets aside the probate of the will.

### Theater Managers Held.

Twenty-four members of the Theatrical Managers' association of New York were held, June 1, for trial on the charge of criminal conspiracy in agreeing to bar James S. McCallie, critic of Life, from the forty-seven theaters controlled by the association. In making this decision Magistrate Poole said he was of the opinion that the theater is a quasi public place and consequently that a person holding tickets could not be denied admission on the ground that he had written criticisms reflecting on one or more members of the association.

### The Franchise Tax Law Valid.

The United States supreme court has decided unanimously that the special franchise tax law of New York, for which Theodore Roosevelt worked when he was governor of the state, does not violate the federal constitution. Several cases have come up from the state supreme court of appeals brought by street railway and gas corporations of New York city. The court said it was presumed that all property within the city was subject to taxation and that no contract could destroy this presumption by inference, as nothing passes by implication in public grants.

Since this law has been in operation over \$24,000,000 of unpaid taxes have accumulated, pending the decision of the highest court.

### Corkmakers Acquitted.

The four members of the Nonpareil Cork works of Camden, N. J., who were accused of conspiracy against the federal government for placing iron bars in cork life preservers were acquitted at Trenton by order of Judge Lanning on the ground that no case had been made out against them.

## POLITICAL

### Bonaparte Succeeds Morton.

Secretary of the Navy Paul Morton formally tendered his resignation May 31 to take effect July 1 in order to take advantage of certain business opportunities. At the same time it was reported on good authority that Mr. Morton had accepted the offer to take charge of the construction of an extensive rapid transit system by means of tunnels in New York city.

The following day President Roosevelt accepted Mr. Morton's resignation, and it was announced that Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore would succeed Mr. Morton as secretary of the navy. This appointment caused surprise among Republicans, as Mr. Bonaparte had been known for years to be an independent voter. Mr. Bonaparte has also been known as an anti-imperialist. He and Roosevelt were associated for years in Charles J. Bonaparte, civil service reform work, and latterly the Baltimore man was appointed to prosecute the postal frauds. Mr. Bonaparte is a grandson of Jerome Bonaparte, king of Westphalia and a brother of Napoleon I. Jerome Bonaparte while young married a Miss Patterson, daughter of a wealthy Baltimore Irishman, but the emperor refused to recognize the marriage and would not allow the young wife to land on the continent. Later a decree of divorce was granted by the council of state, and Mme. Bonaparte returned to the United States, while Jerome Bonaparte married the Princess Catherine of Wurttemberg. In the sixties under Napoleon III, the French government recognized the legitimacy of the son by the first marriage—namely, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte—of whom Charles J. Bonaparte is the second son. Charles was born in Baltimore in 1851, and has practiced law in Baltimore.

### Philadelphia Machine Crushed.

Following the decision of the United Gas Improvement company to withdraw its proposition for a new lease of the Philadelphia gas works, it was still feared that the long dominant political machine would continue an unrelenting warfare on Mayor Weaver by refusing to allow councils to confirm his new appointees. Spurred on by this fear and stimulated by the victory already won, the people of the city redoubled their efforts in public and private channels, with the result that the ranks of the Durham organization be-

gan to break. Thus deserted, the gang leaders became demoralized and virtually surrendered May 29 by countermanding the orders to obstruct Mayor Weaver.

The committee of nine decided to remain in the fight, notwithstanding Durham's abdication, and Mayor Weaver called on the people to fight on for the complete regeneration of the city government. The injunction proceedings against the mayor were abandoned. The demoralization of the city machine was expected to undermine the entire city organization headed by Senator Penrose, and plans were perfected for giving the Republican party of the Keystone State a rebirth in the light of real representative government. It was generally understood that in the coming campaign against the Penrose-Durham ring municipal ownership would be the leading issue.

When the city council reassembled, June 1, they reversed their former motion by recalling the gas lease, while crowds in the galleries hooted and laughed. Mayor Weaver, with his counsel, sat in an anteroom and was complete master of the situation. The dismissal of the machine directors, Smyth and Costello, and the appointment of their successors, Potter and Acker, were duly approved. Besides all this, an ordinance was brought in fixing the tax rate for the fiscal year at \$1.50, as heretofore. Later the mayor took the first steps toward regaining control of the gas works when the present lease expires in 1907. Finally he made the new and revolutionizing move of selecting twelve men to serve without salary as an advisory board to be consulted upon matters financial and political.

### Extra Session Deferred.

In response to the urgent request of Speaker Cannon and a number of prominent Republicans in congress President Roosevelt is understood to have changed his mind about the time for calling an extra session of the new congress. It was announced semi-officially May 29 that congress would not be summoned in extraordinary session until after the fall elections, or about the middle of November.

## EXECUTIVE

### Memorial Day Services.

President Roosevelt was the guest of the city of Brooklyn, May 30, where he helped to unveil a statue of General Slocum. He took advantage of the news of Japan's great victory at sea to urge the importance of increasing the American navy. The holiday crowd assembled in vast throngs to cheer the president wherever he went.

At Arlington cemetery, Washington, the address of the day was delivered by Senator Foraker of Ohio. Services were conducted by the Spanish War Veterans on as elaborate a scale as those of the G. A. R.

### Battleflags Returned.

Fifty-one Union battleflags and 223 Confederate flags out of the 726 battleflags in possession of the war department have been returned to their owners by authority of congress. There remain 452 unidentified flags, of which 164 are Union and 288 Confederate.

### New Naval Shooting Record.

At a distance of 1,000 yards, Kempthorne Scott, an apprentice on the torpedo boat Preble, going ten knots an hour, has scored nineteen hits out of twenty, shooting at a floating target, thus making a new record for the American navy.

### Increase of Immigration.

The department of commerce reports that 521,320 immigrants have arrived at the various ports of this country in the six months ending April 30 last. This is an increase of nearly one-third over the arrivals for the same period last year. The arrivals from Russia continue to increase rapidly, and more than 95,000 have come from that country during this six months.

## RELIGIOUS

### Bible in Public Schools.

On the ground mainly that the Bible is not of itself a sectarian book and that its use does not make a schoolhouse a place of worship the Kentucky court of appeals has affirmed the decision of the circuit court in the case of Thomas Hackett against the board of education of the Brooksville graded school. Mr. Hackett, who is a Roman Catholic and whose children attended the public school, began proceedings to prevent the reading of the King James version of the Bible and the singing of songs and prayer in the opening services of the school. The court contends otherwise that no children were required to attend these exercises or to take part in same.

### A New Rockefeller Champion.

In the current number of the Baptist Examiner the Rev. Dr. Robert Stewart MacArthur of the New York City Calvary Baptist church makes a warm defense of John D. Rockefeller and criticizes bitterly those Baptist clergymen and others who called Rockefeller's \$100,000 gift tainted money. Dr. MacArthur says that he has investigated carefully the transactions of Mr. Rockefeller and the Standard Oil company, and he has come to the conclusion that they are "in accordance with the highest standard of commercial morality."

Mr. Rockefeller is praised for having built on a great business through organizing for the benefit of producers, consumers and laborers and through the discovery of improvements and economies. Finally Dr. MacArthur declares that Rockefeller's wealth is much overestimated, that he is not worth a billion and that in the past year he has given twice the increase of his wealth to charities.

## SPORTING EVENTS

### Atlantic Wins Kaiser's Cup.

The American three masted schooner Atlantic, owned by Wilson Marshall of Bridgeport, Conn., and manned by



Captain Barr.

Captain Charles Barr, the naturalized Scotch-American who has won so many races in defense of the America's cup, broke all transatlantic records when she finished at the Lizard lighthouse at 9:16 p. m. May 29 after a voyage of 3,099 miles from Sandy Hook in the elapsed time of 12 days 4

hours and 1 minute, thus winning the \$5,000 cup offered by the German emperor. The average speed was 10.6 miles an hour, the former record having been 9.61. The Atlantic also made the biggest run or record for a single day—namely, 341 miles.

The Hamburg, sole representative of Germany in the great sailing contest, crossed the finish line at 7:22 p. m. May 30, twenty-two hours behind the Atlantic, but still beating the Endymion's record trip by 18 hours and 29 minutes.

### Victories For Cornell.

The athletes of Cornell university have again come to the front by taking the intercollegiate track and field championship at Philadelphia on May 27 against all of the big eastern colleges. E. B. Parsons of Yale made a new half mile running record of 1 minute 56 seconds. Dray of Yale made a new record for the pole vault of 11 feet 10 1/2 inches.

On the same day Cornell's varsity crew defeated the Harvard varsity eight on Charles river over a one and seven-eighths miles course by seven lengths.

## INDUSTRIAL

### Lewis and Clark Fair Open.

The Lewis and Clark exposition was formally opened at Portland, Ore., June 1, and the day was a legal holiday throughout Oregon, Washington and Idaho. By touching an electric button in the White House at Washington President Roosevelt set the machinery in motion. Vice President Fairbanks and a number of congressmen and state governors took part in the opening ceremonies and reviewed the parade. The keynote of Mr. Fairbanks' speech was the necessity of getting and keeping our hold on oriental trade. The exposition marks the feat of exploration a century ago, which opened the Pacific slope of the northwest to American settlement.

### Wabash Line to New York.

It was announced at Pittsburg that George Gould and his associates had got control of a new route for the Wabash direct through central Pennsylvania to New York. This line is expected to have the lowest grade crossing of the Allegheny mountains.

### Peat as Railroad Fuel.

Engineers of the Denver, Northwestern and Pacific railroad have discovered thousands of acres of peat along the route of the new line near Tolland. A process has been adopted by means of which the peat can be so mixed with a chemical as to burn better than anthracite coal. This is expected to be a saving to the Moffatt road and attract many new industries to that region.

### Japanese in Texas.

The American consul at Tamsul, Formosa, notified the state department that Japanese newspapers are carrying the advertisement of a Japanese promoter who is going to establish a big agricultural colony of Japs in the American state of Texas. The promoter, whose name is Kinzaburo Saba, says he is going to start with about 49,000 acres of grazing land in Texas. He thinks the Japanese can succeed in America only at agriculture.

## LABOR

### Labor Scarce in Fall River.

A scarcity of labor leading to competition among employing firms for skilled workers constitutes a novel state of affairs in Fall River, Mass., where wages in some lines of work are rising, in response to the law of supply and demand, above the rates fixed by the Manufacturers' association. The scarcity of labor is felt as well in the iron as in the cotton trades. The recent prolonged strikes are supposed to be responsible for this state of affairs, though it is said that agents from all parts of the United States and Canada have been trying to induce operatives to go to other localities to work.

### Eight Hour Day in Canal Zone.

Following an opinion that the eight hour law applies to government work in the canal zone, the isthmian canal commission has decided to conduct all work on the Panama canal on an eight hour basis, beginning June 1. Electric lights are being installed, and three shifts of laborers will be employed.

### New Style Union Proposed.

The United Railway Workers of Greater New York, a new labor union organized on a plan aiming to secure "absolute secrecy," is being formed among all classes of street railway workers in New York city in place of the union disrupted by the failure of

the recent strike, and the units are to be groups of not more than ten men, whose names will be kept secret from other groups, only the general officers knowing the names of the whole membership. A "collector" in each group will receive dues and pass along orders.

### Musicians' Union Fines Leader.

Walter Damrosch, the well known director of the New York Symphony orchestra, has paid under protest a fine of \$1,000 imposed upon him by President Weber of the American Federation of Musicians for having imported five musicians without "advertising sufficiently" in this country the vacancies existing in his orchestra. The five musicians are Frenchmen of whom Mr. Damrosch heard while in Europe. They claim, however, that when they came to New York they applied for membership in the local union, but membership was denied them. The American Federation backed up the local union, and after the fine was paid the Frenchmen were allowed to enter the union. The matter has been appealed to the next convention of the federation.

### Foreign Engravers Released.

Secretary Metcalf of the department of commerce and labor has decided in favor of the American Bank Note company as against the charge made by the American Engravers' union that the contract labor law had been violated by the employment of three skilled workmen from Hungary. These men have been employed since October last and were arrested on charges preferred by the union with a view to deportation. Secretary Metcalf finds that the charge of law violation was not proved, and the accused men were released.

### New Chicago Peace Move.

Renewed efforts to end the teamsters' strike at Chicago were made June 2, when Mayor Dunne conferred with committees from the various team owners' associations and the union for the purpose of permitting deliveries to be made to strike bound houses without regard to the issue involved in the return of the express drivers. The proposition was that the old drivers be taken back as far as possible, but that they should not be asked to do the work of other teamsters who are on strike. Most of the lumber dealers were able to resume business with nonunion drivers, and the Employers' Teaming company was said to have more than 2,500 teams on the streets. President Shea of the teamsters charged attempts of employers to bribe labor officers.

## COMMERCIAL

### Chicago Car Lines Would Sell.

Soon after James Dalrymple, manager of the Glasgow municipal street car system, reached Chicago, and while he was in conference with Mayor Dunne, May 31, it became known that the Chicago traction companies had made a proposition to sell two street car systems of the city to the municipality. This proposition includes the immediate turning over of systems and their immediate improvement by the present owners at the city's expense, the temporary passing over of the ninety-nine year rights, the appraisal of present values and the acceptance of the Mueller law certificates in payment for the properties. Until payment is made the present owners are to stand as trustees.

### Steel Pools Dissolved.

The Iron Age admits that the great pools in steel plates, beams and bars and in steel rails have been dissolved without affecting the prices of the commodities involved.

### Frick Committee Makes Report.

The report of the investigation committee, headed by H. C. Frick of Pittsburg, which was authorized to look into the affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance society, reported to the directors of that society on June 2 by making a severe criticism of both Vice President Hyde and President Alexander as well as Second Vice President Tarbell. The committee virtually insisted that these officers must quit and that every dollar made by directors and officers out of syndicates must be refunded on penalty of suits for restitution. In making this report it was charged that the management of President Alexander was lax. The enormous salary of \$122,500 a year paid to James H. Hyde was severely criticised as a waste and extravagance. The report declared that the whole business of life insurance should be reorganized in the interests of its beneficiaries. The board of directors, controlled by Hyde, rejected the entire report, and for the time Hyde and Alexander made common cause. Thereupon Harriman, Frick and Bliss resigned as directors.

## EDUCATIONAL

### The Hyannis School Idea.

A new thought in education, with social efficiency as its dominant aim, is behind the experiment going forward at Hyannis, Mass., says the School Journal. The starting point and center of correlation is the school garden. The children are thus kept occupied from the start, and they are encouraged to regard themselves as producers. The work they are doing impels thought of the future, of the product and of their relation to the great world. All the instruction turns around such questions as "What will make Hyannis a better place to live in?" and "What will make the state and nation a better thing to be a part of?" The various activities furnish topics for composition and talks and illustrations for arithmetic, geography, language, etc. The sale of the vegetables is made to cover the cost of the work and materials. The work is un-

der the instruction of W. A. Baldwin, principal of the state normal school at Hyannis. The daily programme of the garden school is similar to the public schools, except that the hours are slightly longer, more time being devoted to manual training and physical exercises. The center of interest in the primary grades is a playhouse constructed so as to contain the principal rooms of an old fashioned New England house. This is compared with the houses of various races and countries of fact and fiction.

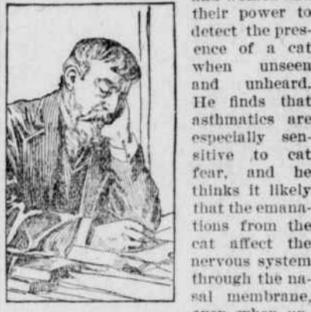
### University of the United States.

The executive council of the national committee of 460 to promote the establishment of the University of the United States, in view of the complete failure of the effort to unite several existing universities in one great organization at Washington on account of local and denominational influences, have announced their conclusion that no university yet organized meets the required demands of a truly national institution of higher learning, free from denominational or partisan forces, and that consequently it is now the duty of the committee and of the National Educational association to work for the establishment of the University of the United States on the basis of the Senator Frye bill, which makes no demand upon the public treasury, but relies upon private endowments for its development.

## SCIENTIFIC

### A Study of Cat Fear.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, the famous Philadelphia specialist on nervous diseases, discloses in American Medicine the fear inspired by cats in certain men



Dr. Mitchell.

and women and their power to detect the presence of a cat when unseen and unheard. He finds that asthmatics are especially sensitive to cat fear, and he thinks it likely that the emanations from the cat affect the nervous system through the nasal membrane, even when unrecognized

### Studied His Bare Nerves.

Dr. Henry Head of the London hospital has received the Marshall Hall prize given every five years by the Royal Medical society for an important discovery in connection with the nervous system.

Dr. Head had the sensory nerves of one of his arms divided and studied the sensations. Then he had the nerves united by stitching and studied the process of recovery. The result was that he discovered two distinct sets of sensory nerves, one that conveys the sensations of pain, heat and cold and the other the sensations of touch. The discovery also makes possible the accurate localization of the sensations. The healing power of the skin is found to depend entirely upon the set of nerves that convey impression of pain, heat and cold.

### The Parsons Auxotophone.

The Scientific American describes an invention by C. A. Parsons, inventor of the steam turbine, and Horace Short for the purpose of re-enforcing the sound of a gramophone. Instead of the usual diaphragm of glass or mica in the producer a small valve is employed so as to control the admission of compressed air into the trumpet, the air being supplied by a small pump or bellows in the supporting pedestal. The valve consists of a fine comb of aluminium or magnallium. This valve works automatically in connection with the needle of the gramophone, thus amplifying the original wave of sound. In this way a gramophone is capable of producing sounds that may be heard two or three miles away, and a speech may be distinctly understood at a distance of 500 yards.

## MISCELLANEOUS

### Mrs. Rogers Again Reprised.

Governor Bell of Vermont again has reprised the death sentence of Mrs. Mary Rogers for three weeks to enable her attorneys to apply to the United States supreme court for a writ of error. Should this action be granted, sentence will be suspended until the supreme court decides the case. This action was taken after Chief Judge Powell of the Vermont supreme court had refused to grant a writ of error.

### Accidents.

A French cruiser brought to Sydney, Nova Scotia, May 29, news of the wreck of the French fishing schooner Cousins Rennis. She carried 180 men. Twenty-eight men were buried by a cave-in of debris at the entrance of the Gunnison tunnel, near Montrose, Colo., May 30. Tappings on the air pipe told the rescuing party that the imprisoned men were still alive. After fifty-four hours' work the last of the imprisoned men was reached. Six of the twenty-eight were dead. The tunnel is being built by the government for irrigation purposes. The floods in the Rio Grande up to June 2 were believed to have caused the loss of 100 lives and \$80,000. For a distance of eighty miles the river had cut its course from the original channel and wiped out several towns.