

MARK OF STATE POLICE

Pennsylvania's Experiment May be Tried Elsewhere.

ORDER AMONG MOBS

Act Independently or in Co-operation With Local Police—Authorized to Make Arrests Without Warrant for any Violation of Law—Special Uniform Worn.

Pennsylvania is the only State in the United States that has a rural police force under State control. This organization is a body of mounted men known as the State Police Force, says the Brooklyn Eagle. Its powers were granted to it by the State Legislature, and it is entirely independent of the police forces of the cities. The organization is in fact a state constabulary that, it is believed, will be efficient during strikes in keeping order. Indeed, the members of this constabulary have been already dubbed by the trade unions as "Pennypacker's Cossacks."

It is no exaggeration to say that the Pennsylvania State Police is one of the finest bodies of mounted men in the world, quite equal to that other famous body, the Canadian Northwest Mounted Police. Picked from a host of applicants, selected after a careful physical and medical examination, every man on the force is almost physically perfect, mentally above par, and, in the important matter of training, without a peer, for in selecting the candidates preference was given to those who had seen service in the army and a consequence many, if not most of the police, are soldiers with brilliant records. It is only a question of time when a force like this, the first of its kind in the United States, will attain a fame as world wide as that of the Canadian police or the constabulary of Cape Colony. To American eyes, the troopers of the new State police will appear strange. Transport one of them to a London street and he would scarcely attract attention, for the helmet adopted is very similar to the serviceable headgear of the English metropolitan force. The comfortable campaign hat of the American soldier had to be rejected in favor of this, for the helmet is usually a chunk of coal, and something more substantial than a campaign hat must protect the skulls of the State police. The helmet is a stiff cork covered with black cloth, with a black metal device on the front showing the coat of arms of the State and troop letter and the man's number. Lightness and strength are combined in this helmet.

The uniform was also selected with a view to service and utility. It is composed of a dark gray whipcord blouse, with outside patch pockets and standing collar, nickel buttons showing the coat of arms of the State of Pennsylvania, riding breeches of the whipcord, black leather belt, with pistol and carbine cartridge loops, black pigskin puttees and nickel spurs.

Instead of the showy sword of the London mounted police, the State police are armed with a long formidable club and a 30-caliber Colt revolver when on patrol duty. In times of riot or serious trouble they will carry a carbine. The horse equipment consists of the regulation black McClellan army saddle with saddle bags and black leather bridle with the Prussian cavalry bit.

The individual in the line of the men is an important factor in the work of maintaining the peace in the State, for the power entrusted to them is necessarily broad and elastic. They are authorized to make arrests without warrant, for all violations of the law which they may witness and to serve and execute warrants issued by the proper authorities. They are also authorized and empowered to act as forest, fire, game and fish wardens and in general to have the powers and prerogatives conferred by law upon members of the police force of cities of the first class or upon constables of the commonwealth and are intended as far as possible to take the place of the police now appointed, at the request of the various corporations. They are further required to cooperate with the local authorities in detecting crime and apprehending criminals and to preserve law and order throughout the State.

There are four troops, each consisting of a captain, lieutenant, five sergeants and fifty men. The sum of \$425,000 was appropriated by the Legislature for the expense of the force. The salaries are proportioned as follows: Superintendent, who is appointed for four years, \$1,000 a year; deputy superintendent, \$2,000 a year; captain, \$1,500; lieutenant, \$1,200; sergeant, \$1,000, and privates \$770 a year.

Missing Londoners.

No fewer than 10,000 persons are reported missing in London every year. Only about one-fifth of these missing persons are ever accounted for. The others disappear from friends' memories. Many of them are "wanted" by the police, which explains why they do not appear.

The shark holds the record for long-distance swimming. One of these creatures has been known to cover 500 miles in three days.

The Irish linen industry is booming. It has not been known in years to have more than 100,000 yards of linen exported to the United States.

MONEY EARNED BY WRITERS.

George Ade's Quick Rise as a Literary, Financial Success.

According to the Detroit Free Press, the day when the skillful writer must look to the praise of posterity for his sole emolument is now permanently gone. That there is money in current literature, and almost fabulous sums of it in current humorous "literature," the writer asserts. The figures he offers speak for themselves:

George Ade's income from his plays and books is now \$150,000 a year. This is the annual interest at 6 percent on \$2,500,000. George Ade, in all probability, will be the first literary man in the history of the world to earn \$1,000,000 from his writings—that is, the first man to receive this amount during his lifetime.

The royalties of Dickens, Thackeray, Scott, have amounted to vast fortunes, but their earning capacity greatly outlasted their terms of life.

When Kipling's income, in the height of his popularity, reached the



George Ade.

sum of \$50,000 a year the world was astounded. He was the first of the prodigious literary earners, and he made a dent on the pages of books that will last as long as the English language. It is safe to say that Kipling's income is not one-fourth that of Ade's to-day. Kipling's splendid novel, the greatest novel of the nineteenth century, "The Light that Failed," was practically a failure as a play, though it was shabbily dramatized. It is doubtful if, altogether, the earnings of this book will amount to that of "The College Widow" when the latter's career as a play alone is done.

Roughly speaking, fifteen years ago, Ade was working for \$5 a week. To-day he is earning over \$400 a day. There is only one other man in this country who could rival Ade as a literary financial success. This man refuses to compete. He is Finley Peter Dunne, who created Dooley, and, although his copy is worth a dollar a word, he makes no attempt to produce it. Humor pays. Both of these men evolved in Chicago newspaper offices.

Mrs. Wharton, whose human insight and literary workmanship are incomparable, William Dean Howells, Gilbert Parker, Mrs. Humphrey Ward, and Mark Twain are all large earners in the world of books, but their combined annual income does not largely exceed that of Ade's alone.

Robert Louis Stevenson, who, like Kipling, has not yet come into his own, did not receive \$150,000 in all his writing days. The united earnings of Cooper, who discovered the shape of the earth and the movements of the stars; Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood; and Darwin, one of the pioneers of evolution, did not amount to Ade's annual income.

The humorist is a sincere worker. Ade does not write for money, in the sense of taking any liberties with his market. He will go to any lengths to better his work. He has the infinite capacity of taking pains. He is far too wise to flood the market with his own goods and suffer the contempt which comes of familiarity. Still, he has large commercial acumen and a canny provident instinct—witness the Indiana farm which will provide a home for him in his old age should poverty overtake him.

At the Chicago Press Club certain of his friends were wroth because Ade gave up his fables for plays. The humorist said he knew best. Later, when his fabulous income was assured from the stage, his friends asked him if he did not regret sometimes that he had turned so completely to the playwright end of literature.

"No," said he, "I would do it over again."

That was two years ago. He has since changed his mind to a degree, for his favors are once more falling to the press.

Feats of Strength by Small Plants.

Strength is not a thing usually if its roots have not sufficient room connected with maidenhair ferns, yet they will break the pot in which the plant grows. Blades of grass will force the curbstones between which they may spring up out of their place and in a single night a crop of small mushrooms have lifted a large stone. Indeed, plants have been known to break the hardest rocks. The island of Aldabra, in the northwest of Madagascar, is becoming smaller and smaller through the action of the mangroves that grow along the foot of the cliffs. They eat their way into the rock in all directions, and into the gaps thus formed the waves force their way. In time they will probably reduce the island

ATHLETES, NEW AND OLD

Revival of Greek Games Causes Some Comparisons.

AMERICAN SUPERIORITY

Longest Race in Ancient Olympian Games was Two and Three-Quarter Miles—Instances of Contestants Dropping Dead from Exhaustion Upon Reaching Goal.

Though in ancient song and story the athlete of the Olympic games was extolled as almost superhuman, and by later poets as intangible, yet he now appears in many ways inferior to the matter-of-fact man of modern times. Deeds which were once regarded as wonderful are now performed so often or so easily that they have become fairly commonplace. Lander's achievement in swimming across the Hellespont was at one time considered astounding, yet the Hellespont has a minimum width of one-seventh that of the English Channel, which Capt. Webb crossed. The longest race in the ancient stadium at Olympia was about two and three-fourths miles long, which was so exhausting to the participants that often as did the Spartan Ladas, they dropped dead on reaching the goal.

Who hears of runners killing themselves by overexertion nowadays, although there are races now much longer than in the time of Olympia's outtime glory? The Olympic games, as they were first revived at Athens in 1896, have done much to rob the ancient athlete of his renown. These contests of the physical man have prompted comparisons of what the past and the present have accomplished, and caused speculation as to whether the human body now is as well developed as in the days of early Greece. The general verdict seems to be that modern man surpasses his predecessor.

It is, of course, impossible to compare the ancient with the present day sprinters. In the early times the Greeks had no stopwatch to record short races. The trickling water clock or the crawling shadow of the sundial enabled them to divide their days out in a crude sort of way. When the dromos, or 200-yard foot race was run at an Olympian festival the holders did not cry out as modern spectators do, "What time was made?" The only thought of the multitude was, "Who won?" A champion to-day can cover this distance in a little more than twenty seconds, but the ancient mind knew no such delicate splittings of time as seconds.

If the ancient Greeks, however, sprinted as do the modern athletes of Greece, and could they repeat now their performances in the company of a good American runner, they would make a sad showing. When the Olympic games were held at Aulis in 1896 for the first time since their abolition in 394 by the Emperor Theodosius, the Greek runners immediately attracted attention because they seemed to imitate exactly the peculiar gait of their predecessors in ancient times and statures. The Olympian stadiodromoi, or sprinters, always have the forward leg high in air, and the other stretched out straight behind, with the toes scarcely touching the ground. They appear to be leaping, as if their race were a series of rapid jumps.

Before the foot races were run at the Olympic games of 1896 the multitude of Greeks seated in the great horseshoe of the stadium were saying: "Our men will win surely. They have classic style and grace," or, as the Crown Prince of Greece expressed it, "They are a harmony of motion." But no sooner were the runners away before the bounding, jumping Greek contestants fell behind the low-gliding forms of the Americans, whose legs worked with the regularity of clocks, and who in speed seemed to resemble the famed coyote of their native land. Americans won all of the short foot races, and when Thomas Burke, of the Boston team, who won the 400-meter race so easily that he slackened his last twenty steps to a walk, was asked why the Greeks fell so far behind, he answered:

"They jump up and down on their heels, and waste their energy in going up into the air."

The Greek of to-day at all events has proved himself inferior to the American in the sport which Homer speaks of as the delight of the most ancient Hellenic kings. Greatly disappointed by their failure to capture the foot race prizes, the Greeks at the Athenian games of 1896 were certain of victory in throwing the discus. The Greek contestants, who preceded the foreign participants, made this feeling of triumph in the hearts of the Athenian spectators all the more sure. They struck such graceful attitudes that each recalled the beautiful statue of the Discobolus, which has been called by Byron "a poem of strength." After the classic performance of the Greeks the awkward antics of the Americans were greeted with much good natured laughter. Yet despite his lack of grace, Captain Garrett, of Princeton, who had never had a discus in his hands until three days before the event, won the contest. He threw the "platter" 29.15 meters, or 18.5 centimeters beyond the throw of the Greek champion.

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WATCH MAKING IN AMERICA.

Trade of Great Britain Gradually Transferred to This Country.

The fact that the United States has forged ahead of Great Britain in the manufacture of watches is made the subject of an article in the Magazine of Commerce.

"Forty years ago," the writer says, "the best known devices in the modern watch were invented by English makers, and at that time only 50,000 watches were made in the United States and 161,000 in Great Britain. But in the course of these forty years the whole situation has been reversed and while in Great Britain only 226,000 watches were made in the year 1902, in the United States the enormous number of 2,750,000 were turned out. Against the very nearly three millions of watches made in the country, some-what about six millions are made on the Continent of Europe, but these do not seem to compete with the American watch. The American watch is rapidly superseding the Swiss and English watch."

The writer attributes the decay of the watch-making industry to what he calls the "obsolescent ass's laws" of Great Britain and the strict enforcement of them, and also to what he calls the "fetich of free trade," which has hindered Parliament in its legislation.

New Facts About Pompeii.

The question whether Pompeii was a seaport in the strict sense of the word, says Harper's Weekly, or whether it was separated from the sea by a strip of land, was solved definitively in 1879 by a network of trenches opened by Ruggero across the disputed district. It was ascertained on this occasion that the story of a three-masted ship, alleged to have been found near the farmhouse of Mesiglia in 1853, was absolutely groundless. The masts seen and described by the naval architect Giuseppe Negri, were simply trunks of cypress trees.

Many such trunks of cypresses have been found since. They measure, on an average, in 142 in circumference, in 9 1/2 in diameter, which seems to be the proper size for a tree 40 or 45 years old. Their roots are still planted in the antique burms of the mouth of the Sarno, whereas the trunks are embedded in the lapilli of the eruption of 79.

With the help of these fossils remains the list of the ancient seaports has been traced from Torre Annunziata to Castellare, across the River Sarno 3,000 feet above its present mouth. The picturesque rocks of Rovigliano, the petra Herculis of the Romans, which before the eruption, were separated from the mainland by a channel 1,550 meters wide come now within 420 meters of the shore.

Reward of a Spy.

Fresh light has been thrown on Russian methods of espionage by details which have come to light of the career of Zinaida Smolnainoff, a beautiful young woman, who was sentenced at Leipzig to fifteen months imprisonment for betraying German military secrets. Zinaida Smolnainoff received a salary of \$10,000 a year, which enabled her to enter the highest circles in New York society. The Russian government valued her services very highly, for during the five years of her activity as a spy she communicated to them over 50 important military secrets. To this end she fascinated and ensnared over 100 state officials and army officers, and exploited them for her purposes. When she emerges from prison she will be expelled from Germany and prohibited from ever again entering the country. German military authorities regard her as the most dangerous and successful spy of recent times.

Novel Use for Mummies.

Ground up mummy makes a 'rown of a certain rare color that nothing else can give. It is on account of the asphalium in the mummy that this is so. The Egyptians wrapped their dead in garments coated with asphaltum of an incomparably fine and pure quality. This asphaltum, as the centuries passed, impregnated the tissues of the dead themselves. It turned them into the best paint material in the world.

Colored Rain in France.

"Colored rain," in the shape of millions of little red, green, and yellow insects, fell recently at Angers, France. The phenomenon lasted several hours, and so numerous were the insects that they choked the water pipes in the town and were showered up in the streets by the cartload.

Memento of Whaling Days.

A curious memento of the whaling industry in Monterey in Mexico rests in the pavement leading up from the street to the west door of the San Carlos de Borromeo, one of the churches founded by the Spanish missionary fathers, and is still in excellent repair.

Yearly Cost of Golf.

It has been estimated that ten millions sterling is spent each year on golf. There are 879 golf clubs in England, 760 in America, 632 in Scotland, and 134 in Ireland, numbering altogether 600,000 players.

Steamship's "Full Mail."

When an Atlantic steamship has on board what is called a "full mail," she is carrying about 200,000 letters and 300 sacks of newspapers to London alone, besides large quantities for other places.

OUR EDUCATION BOARD

Furnishes Information About Colleges of Whole Country.

MANY ASK ASSISTANCE

Unnecessary Schools Daily Springing Into Existence—Advises as to Best Method of Investing Endowments—Aims to Be of Benefit to Institutions and Givers.

Five years ago a group of well known Northern men interested in Southern educational problems, who were attending a conference on the subject in a Southern city, sat in a hotel apartment, discussing the situation. It was suggested that an organization be formed to do for education what a charity organization does for miscellaneous beneficence. Out of that gathering grew the General Education Board, of which Robert C. Ogden is the chairman and the office of which is in this city, says the New York Tribune.

John D. Rockefeller gave to the board an annuity of \$100,000 to continue for ten years, and last fall also provided a permanent fund of \$10,000,000 for the development of higher education throughout the United States.

There is no other organization like the General Education Board in the world. Having about \$500,000 at its disposal every year, it gives money to colleges which show by their work that they are in a position to make good use of it and also a disposition to help carry out Mr. Rockefeller's object of developing a consistent national system of colleges. With the idea of carrying out Mr. Rockefeller's desires the board has collected a mass of information about every institution for higher learning in the United States. As the Charity Organization Society gives information regarding the worthiness of applicants for aid, so one may secure without charge from the General Education Board definite information regarding any college appealing for assistance. Many times endowments given to colleges, owing to lack of good judgment, are poorly invested, and, instead of maintaining their value and their income, decrease in their worth. The board will, if desired, advise in regard to the investment of college endowments.

Every document is filed away and catalogued so that it can be turned to in an instant. In a case of shallow drawers are maps of every State, with the location of each college marked with a brass thumb tack. Two little pieces of colored paper are stuck on the top of each tack. They indicate by their color the number of students enrolled and the endowment of the institution, while a letter on one piece shows to what denomination the college belongs. If it is a denomination school, and a number on the other shows which card in the envelope in the corner of the drawer gives further information about it.

These records show all sorts of things about higher education in the United States. Like the hospitals of New York city, colleges have been uselessly multiplied and located almost without regard to any consistent system. In one town in a Southern State there are two Methodist colleges. One is assisted by the Northern branch of the Methodist Church, the other by the Southern branch. Both, of course, are drawing pupils from the same territory. There is need for only one.

The files of the board are teeming with applications for assistance. As it is an organization for the distribution of funds, every application is filed away for consideration at the proper time. Up to the present moment the applications, if granted, would consume the millions of dollars of the principal as well as the income.

According to one well known Southern educator, a president of a State university, there are one hundred so-called colleges in the South and West which ought to be classified as academies and do preparatory work.

The struggle that some of these collegiate institutions have to keep on their feet because of lack of funds and students is indicated by the fact revealed to the General Education Board that in 1905 more colleges died than were organized.

The underlying policy of the board will be that of creating among the people a desire for education and a sense of financial responsibility for it. It will not give funds in aid of the establishment of high schools or elementary schools, believing that the people ought to support these themselves by taxation. With the idea of promoting high schools, however, the board is planning to assist in the support of a special department in State universities, to be called the department of secondary education.

The board believes that the best way to promote elementary education, especially in the Southern rural regions, where distances between houses are great and the land is productive of only small incomes, is to help the people to increase their financial resources. With this in mind, the board is co-operating with the Department of Agriculture to show the occupants of cheap land how to make it more productive by intensive methods. The schools will come, it is believed, when the money is available and a desire for them is created among the people.

HERO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

General Funston's Capacity and Energy Did Much to Restore Order.

A man, small of stature, weighing about 125 pounds, with red hair, fearlessness and determination written in every lineament of his countenance, came out of the shadow of the San Francisco horror as the hero of the day.

Few men have had such an adventurous and exciting career as General Funston. He gained his present status in the regular army by his deeds of daring. He is the man who captured Aguinaldo after our au-



Major General Frederick Funston.

thorities had despaired of getting possession of the Filipino leader, thereby breaking the backbone of the rebellion. He is the man whose troops—the Kansas volunteers—first reached the town of Malolos, the seat of the insurgent government. He is the man who swam across the Rio Grande River with a small force behind him and at the end of a long rope, in the face of a galling fire from the enemy. With this rope he worked rafts as ferries that carried General MacArthur's brigade across the stream, and which thrashed the rebels at Calumpit and drove them into the mountains. This latter deed was officially recorded as one of the most daring enterprises of the war in the archipelago. It was Funston's second attempt to cross the river, which was of immense strategic value. The engagement lasted four hours.

This and his capture of Aguinaldo caused President McKinley to appoint him a brigadier in the regular army—he was a colonel in a Kansas regiment of volunteers. Up to this time he had little knowledge of the art of war, but he made up for his deficiency by his practical understanding of military tactics.

Brigadier General Funston was born at Carlyle, O., on November 9, 1865. His father was Edward Hogue Funston, representative in Congress from Kansas for nine years. Young Funston went to the latter State with his parents in 1867. He attended the Kansas State University about 1886 and after a few years he left the institution without securing his diploma and started into the newspaper business as a reporter on a Kansas City paper. In 1887 he was city editor of the Tribune in Fort Smith. A year later Funston was a Botanist in the United States Death Valley expedition. In 1893 he was appointed a commissioner of the Department of Agriculture to explore Alaska and report on its flora.

Subsequent to the Alaskan venture he went to Mexico on a private undertaking, planning to get options on coffee plantations. The financial support to the success of his intentions was not forthcoming. He then became assistant secretary of the Toledo and Santa Fe Railroad. The routine of this post was monotonous to him, and three months later he surprised his friends by enlisting as a private in the Cuban army. His promotion in that service was rapid.

During the eighteen months he spent in Cuba he was in twenty-three battles, had his left arm mutilated by a shell, received a Mauser bullet in his left lung, and was sick of the fever in two months. Once, while leading a battery to a point of vantage, he had his horse shot under him. The animal rolled on Funston's right leg, crushing the thigh. His campaigning by this time had rendered him a physical wreck and his request to be retired from the service was granted. On the way to the coast, however, he was captured by the Spanish. He was condemned to die, but later, being put on parole, escaped and came to New York.

Funston's capture of Aguinaldo is an exploit that has been likened in gallantry to the feat of Cushing during the Civil War in destroying the Confederate ram Albemarle. He captured a messenger from Aguinaldo's headquarters who was carrying messages to the various insurgent chiefs. Learning the nature of the communications, Funston conceived the plan of equipping a number of native troops who would pass themselves off as rebel reinforcements, several Americans going along ostensibly as prisoners. The expedition embarked on a gunboat and landed near Baier. For six days the expedition marched over exceedingly difficult country. Word was sent to Aguinaldo for food, a ruse that worked with great success, for it allayed his suspicion. The party later on was received by Aguinaldo on the Palanan River, and after a lively fight the Filipino and his party were captured.

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