

SERBIA'S UNHAPPY KING

He Lives in Constant Fear of Assassination.

HIS PEOPLE'S ANGER

King Peter's Failure to Punish the Regicides of King Alexander and Queen Draga—Exports to England Shrink from \$500,000 to \$500 Per Annum.

King Peter waded to his throne through blood. The fear that he will leave it by an equally gory route makes Serbia's ruler the most unhappy monarch of Europe today.

For three years in succession he has suffered all the agonies of a man condemned to death in the days immediately preceding each June 11. This is the anniversary of the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga. The superstitions and fatalistic temperament of the Serbians would make an anniversary seem to them the most appropriate time to end a dynasty.

King Peter has successfully passed June 11 three times, but there is no comfort in this fact to the sorely pressed Karageorgievitch, for now the



King Peter.

people are becoming impatient, and every day has become a virtual June 11th and the dread of assassination is a peril that never leaves the mind of the King.

That his fears are most real is well illustrated by the fact that a comparatively unimportant matter, a lone bill involving only a small sum, was sufficient to stir Belgrade to revolt. Peter, placed between two fires, dare neither approve nor veto the bill, and while it lay on his desk the citizens gathered in the courtyard of the palace crying, 'Long live Alexander! Long live the Republic! Down with Peter!'

King Peter might have succeeded in the position to which he was called but for his unfortunate alliance with the regicides who had made his accession to the throne possible. If Peter had been innocent of any complicity in the taking off of the unhappy king and queen, he could have made an auspicious start by vigorously visiting justice on the guilty.

But unfortunately for the new monarch, it is established beyond a chance of doubt that he knew in advance of the contemplated descent on the palace, and promised full immunity should he become king, to all who were concerned in the deed of blood.

It is said that the military commander who led the assault, forced him to sign a paper to this effect. Thus at the very start of his reign he was compelled to permit leaders of the regicides to hold prominent and ostentatious place at his court. Peter's close association with this gulf quickly alienated from him the thrones of Europe. 'Punish the murderers,' said the powers in Zet. 'And we will uphold you.'

Unable to do this, Peter saw himself alone. During the year before the murder of Alexander and Draga, the Serbian exports to England were valued at \$200,000, and amount which fell in the year of the tragedy some \$50,000, while in the year following the diplomatic rupture and the evidence that King Peter as unable to deal out justice, the exports finally fell down to a paltry \$50.

The chance of his son, Prince George, over mounting the throne is small. There are several pretenders. This son has been indirectly the cause of much of the abuse cast upon the ruler. A doctor who examined the lad pronounced him a weakling, who would be an easy victim for a crafty woman. The woman in this case was not long in appearing. She was an actress, Mademoiselle Schanska. From all that is known of the woman, she was entirely senseless, and held a high place as one of the best actresses at Royal Theater.

Resolved at all hazards to prevent recurrence of this incident, he ordered Mademoiselle Schanska to be hanged. She did so and went broad. Shortly after this she was found murdered, and the suspicious Serbians immediately leaped to the obvious conclusion that King Peter had been the instigator of her death. The King vehemently denied the charge, but never succeeded in convincing his people.

A REAL GLOBE TROTTER

A Much-Travelled "Fireman" on the Liner St. Paul.

The American liner St. Paul, on a recent trip from Southampton to New York brought a real globe traveler in the person of Hugh R. Hall, who had worked his way across as a fireman only to be sent to Ellis Island as a stowaway. Hall went to work with the fireroom force soon after the vessel left port on the other side. He wore a guernsey, on which was stamped "Fireman," and he was not questioned.

When the vessel got in Chief Officer Osborne was at the crews gangway when Hall started to go ashore. He recognized the man as a fellow who had crossed once before, and wanted to know where he was going. "Getting ashore, Sir," said the man.

Osborne did not recognize the man as a member of the crew in spite of the word "Fireman" prominently displayed. He questioned him and became assured that the man was the same fellow who had crossed once before and gone ashore on the plea that he was an American citizen. The man was detained, and a search of the ship's papers failed to reveal a Hugh Hall as fireman.

A search brought to light his papers issued by the British Board of Trade, and showing that he was an Englishman, and born in Lyon, Norfolk County, England.

The crew of the American Line steamers sign articles in New York for the round trip, Hall, desiring to make the trip across, had simply depended on his guernsey and his knowledge of the sea to mix with the regular crew and take a chance of getting off undetected on this side of the Atlantic.

Hall is said to be a constant traveler, although without money. He shipped from London and made a trip to Australia, where he stayed some months. From there he returned to England only to make the same trip later. Once he shipped on a Calcutta steamer, and visited nearly every port on the other side of the world before returning to his native heath. He has been all over this continent.

His wide knowledge of the country served to impose upon the immigration officials, and he not only showed familiarity with the city in which he said he was born, but he mentioned the street where that event took place and evidenced such a knowledge of American affairs and locations that he was passed through as a native-born American.

"I have seen almost every country in the world," he said. "I think my next tour will be to Tibet. I am interested in that country."

A Real Bridal Coach.

A bridal coach designed to boom matrimony in Pittsburg, Pa., and to do away with the custom of decorating the ordinary hacks with white ribbons for weddings has just been completed in that city. This novel equipage is in the shape of a huge heart and costs \$1,800.

It is maroon and black with gold trimmings. There are twenty hearts on the vehicle, including eight heart shaped windows, two large hearts joining to form the dashboard and two more cropping out of the rear springs. The lamps, which have electric lights inside, are each surmounted by a Cupid with his bow and arrow. The wood carving is especially beautiful.

The coach is upholstered in cream colored velours finished with old gold buttons with two sets of watered silk curtains, and overhead is a cluster of call lilies in the heart of which are concealed red, white and blue electric lights.

Oysters in May.

Rear Admiral Buhler, lurching at an Atlantic City hotel, said, as the waiter brought him Little Neck clams, that he was sorry the oyster season was over.

"I prefer oysters to clams, but of course," he said, "I obey the rule of R strictly, and from the beginning of May till the end of August I never touch an oyster."

"No wise person will eat an oyster after the first of May."

"One afternoon at about this time in the month of May, a man entered a restaurant, and the waiter recommended the oysters to him.

The man started in surprise. "Oysters?" he said. "But oysters are not considered good in this month."

"I know, sir," answered the waiter, "but these are left over from last month."

Lions Becoming Interested.

Lions of East Africa are becoming greatly interested in railway operations. The Uganda railroad has 39 small stations in the 580 miles between the Indian ocean and Victoria Nyanza, and in the last year the animals have frequently visited these lonely places, especially Simba, which has only a station building, with a water tank and a sidetrack. One lion passed several successive nights at the Simba station, walking about, scratching at the office door and sleeping on the platform.

Converting Hebrews.

Conversions of Hebrews to Christianity have increased lately in Germany, and," says an exchange, "the indications are that the number of converts will grow." A statistician has discovered that the loss thus sustained by the Hebrews is counterbalanced to some extent by Christians going over to Judaism. In the year 1906 52 such cases were recorded, of which 38 were in Berlin.

REPORT ON CHILD LABOR

Over a Million Children Breadwinners in 1900.

LEGAL RESTRICTIONS.

Of the Total 1,054,446 Were Employed on the Farm—in 20,452 Families 35.7 Per Cent. of the Breadwinners Under 15—Families Dependent on Child Labor.

A recent Bulletin published by the Census Bureau in regard to child labor says that according to the census of 1900 there were 1,750,178 children 10 to 15 years of age employed in various occupations in the United States. Of the total, 1,054,446 were employed on the farm, and most of these children were members of the farmers' families.

Next in importance to agricultural laborers comes domestic service, or the occupations of servants and waiters or waitresses in which 138,065 children were employed, most of them being girls. The children returned as laborers, the kind of labor not being so specified as to admit of any more exact classification, make up the next largest group, the number of these children being 128,617, of whom all but 17,059 were boys. Most of them are children living in cities or suburban communities.

The extent of the evils of child labor, the bulletin says, depends partly upon the age of the child and partly upon the character of the occupation in which the child is employed. About one-third of the children employed in gainful occupations were 15 years of age, and more than one-half were 14 or 15 years. The number under 14 was 790,623, or 45.2 per cent. of the total.

Of the total number of child breadwinners 19 to 15 years of age 72.2 per cent were boys and 27.8 per cent. girls.

In most States the employment of young children is more or less restricted by laws limiting or prohibiting child labor and requiring school attendance. But there are few legal restrictions applicable to children who are over 14 years of age. By the time the children reach the age of 15 years 50.6 per cent, or one-half of the boys and 21.4 per cent, or more than one-fifth of the girls have become workers.

The percentage of breadwinners among negro children in a comparison covering the entire United States is much higher than that for any class of white children. But the percentage of negro children employed in pursuits not connected with agriculture is comparatively small.

The cotton mills furnish employment to children to a greater extent than any other manufacturing or mechanical industry. In 1900 the number of cotton mill operatives 10 to 15 years of age was 44,427, and they formed 18 per cent of the total number of persons more than 10 years of age in that occupation.

Of the 71,622 messengers and errand and office boys in the United States in 1900, 62 per cent were district and telegraph messengers and errand boys, 23.3 per cent were office boys, and 14.7 per cent were bundle and cash boys or girls. Nineteenth of the children employed in such service are boys. Children of foreign birth or parentage make up the bulk of the messengers and errand and office boys.

The total number of families with children employed in gainful occupations for which statistics were specially compiled was 20,452. This number is less than the total number of child breadwinners, because of the cases in which two or more of these child breadwinners were living in the same family. The total number of persons, or total population, living in these 20,452 families was 138,908.

At the other extreme there were 264 families with no dependents, all the older members, as well as the children being breadwinners. Of these families 75 had only 1 older breadwinner, while 87 had 2, and the others had 3 or more, 29 having not less than 5 each. In such families child labor would appear to be entirely unnecessary.

In the families with child breadwinners schooling rarely extends beyond the age of 13. Of the children 14 years of age 97.4 per cent were employed and only 1.6 per cent were at school. The percentage of school children is a little higher in the next older years. It is evident that a considerable number of the families that had children 10 to 14 years of age at work had older children attending school.

A Costly Extirminator.

Poisonous snakes and destructive sugar rats caused the importation of the mongoose from India into Jamaica years ago. This lively little animal killed off the snakes and thinned out the sugar rats but it especially enjoyed destroying the chickens. Now it is a costly nuisance. All the island poultry has to be kept within wire netting and usually above the ground and the price of eggs is high.

Uses for Copra Oil.

Copra oil used to go into the soap industry exclusively, whereas to-day several of the most important mills in Marseilles are converting this oil into a high-priced domestic grease, sold commonly as a substitute for butter.

DR. CRAPSEY'S NEW CREED.

He Predicts the Decline of the Old Faith Deeply Rooted.

The Rev. Dr. Algernon S. Crapsey, the Episcopal clergyman of Rochester deposed for heresy, has stated his belief as follows:

"The authority of the Church over the reason and conscience of man is gone never to return. Never again will the mind of man submit itself to the rule of a hierarchy of priests. No Pope or Bishop, priest or preacher can any longer lord it over the reason of man. The reason of man cannot be commanded; it can only be persuaded. Reason must convince reason.

"Nor will the moral sense of man again submit itself blindly to external guidance. No order of priests can any longer stand between the soul and God. Instruction the conscience will gladly receive, but it must at least judge for itself concerning the right and the good.

"Nor will the people submit their reason and conscience to the keeping of a book written by men of old. No power can ever restore the Bible to that throne from which it has so long ruled the thoughts of men. Men will reverence the Bible; but they will also judge the Bible; they will sift it and separate the chaff from the wheat. It is vain to think of keeping the Bible in sacred isolation. It has taken its place among the great literatures of the world, and as such it must submit to the literary judgment of man.

"But you will ask what is coming in the place of the old dogmatic. The new dogmatic which is displacing the old is not really new; it is



Rev. Dr. Algernon S. Crapsey.

the revival of a dogmatic older than the dogmatic of the churches. It is the dogmatic of the prophets, the wise men and the scribes who are sent from God from time to time for the restoration of his people. It is the dogmatic of that Teacher, come from God, whom the Christian Church has enthroned at the right hand of God.

"The God whom we would substitute for the God of Athanasius and Augustine is the God of Isaiah and the God of Jesus. In the spiritual-consciousness of Jesus we find that revelation of God which is most satisfying to the consciousness of man in general—a God of life; a God of truth; a God of love; a God whose mercy is over all His works; a God who forgives sins, because it is His nature to forgive. He does not cry for blood; He only asks for repentance. He knows whereof we are made, and His infinite pity is equal to the infinite paths of our lives.

"The new dogmatic gives to man a history that displaces the old. Man is not a fallen being; he is a rising being. His history did not begin in a perfection lost by a primal disaster. He began low down in the scale of being and has risen, by little and little, with many a backward slip and many a twist and turn, from lower to higher conditions, according to fixed laws and by means of resident forces. Man has been developed by man.

"The old dogmatic teaches salvation by substitution. You lay your sins on Jesus. He suffers; you go free. Such a plan of salvation is unworthy of God and degrading to man. The new dogmatic, which is the old, teaches salvation by love, salvation by service. Jesus saved not by His godlike character, but by his overpowering human love.

"The church of the new dogmatic will not be a vast political organization with popes and cardinals and palaces. It will not be a school for the discussion and determination of the nature and attributes of God. It will have no authority, and it will claim no authority in the realm of philosophy, astronomy, geology, biology or history. The church of the new dogmatic will not seek to propitiate God by mystic rites and ceremonies. It will offer Him no flesh to eat, no blood to drink. It will worship Him, indeed, but it will worship Him in spirit and in truth."

His Ready Explanation.

John Bright was once asked how it was that Pitt made one of the finest speeches after drinking two bottles of port. John Bright was, as usual, equal to the occasion. He pointed out that verbatim reporting was unknown in those days and suggested that the other members of the House, on whose opinion Pitt's reputation largely depended, had probably drunk three bottles.

MILLION A DAY FOR DRINKS

Is New York's Bill, Uncle Sam's Billion a Year.

CRUSADE IN THE SOUTH

Enough Beer Drunk Since 1876 to Fill a Canal from New York to Denver—Yet Only One-Quarter of the Population Drinks at All—Temperance Gains.

New York spends a million dollars a day for drinks. The annual consumption of drinks in the United States amounts to \$1,400,000,000. If all the beer drunk in the United States since 1876 were brought together it would fill a canal from New York to Denver—twenty feet wide, ten feet deep and 1,938 miles long, says the New York Sun.

The nation's drink bill is one-third more than the public debt, twice as much as the capital stock in the banks, a little less than the capitalization of the trusts, one-half the value of our domestic animals, more than one-half the value of all our farm products, one-third more than our total imported merchandise and one-twelfth more than our total exports.

If each individual in this country, regardless of age or sex, had drunk his share of liquor in 1876 he would have consumed about eight gallons; but now the proportion is a little more than twenty gallons. The increase is attributed to the influx of foreign immigrants who drink much beer.

It is estimated that three-fourths of the population are total abstainers, which would make every fourth person who does drink consume on an average \$70 worth of liquor each year.

The use of wines and spirits is on the decrease in the United States, while beer is becoming more popular. There are fewer retail liquor dealers now than there were a year ago, while the number of places where beer is sold is increasing rapidly.

As many railroad accidents were in times past accounted for by employees being drunk, \$60,000 of the 1,200,000 railroad men now on duty in the United States are under orders neither to drink nor to enter a place where liquor is sold. The penalty is dismissal from service. In Canada if a locomotive engineer or a train conductor is found drunk while on duty, he is liable to ten years imprisonment.

Southern States are more aggressive at this time than those of any other part of the country in attempting to curb drunkenness by law. Kentucky, whose very name brings up thoughts of mint juleps, has 119 counties, and of these ninety-six are without saloons. In all Kentucky there are but five counties where liquor may be sold all over the county.

In the matter of local option elections Illinois leads all other States with a record of 700 communities which have voted the saloon out. Mississippi and Texas are more than three-fourths dry by virtue of local option laws. Texas prohibits saloons in drinking places, and Indiana requires saloons to keep lights burning all night with window shades open.

Tennessee, another great whiskey producing State, has had an anti-saloon movement, with the result that there are but nine towns in the entire Commonwealth where saloons are permitted. Every candidate for a State office in Tennessee, Democrat or Republican, is a temperance reformer, Senator Carmack, a Democratic leader, has pledged himself to a movement to drive every saloon from the State.

California says that a great temperance lesson was taught by the earthquake. San Francisco consumed much liquor and was known as a wide open town. When the earthquake occurred, the saloons were closed and long kept closed.

North Carolina has also taken advantage of the local option law. Greensboro, with more than 30,000 population, is as dry as a bone.

Nebraska has a law providing for "the examination of dipsomaniacs, inebriates and persons addicted to the excessive use of morphine, cocaine or other narcotic drugs; for the detention, care and treatment of such persons, and for their parole."

The only home for drunkards' wives ever established in the United States, and possibly in the world, is at Des Moines, Ia. This was made possible by the will of the late James Callahan, who left \$20,000 for the purpose of building it.

In those communities where the percentage of foreign born population is largest there is the least effort toward legal restriction of the liquor traffic, which fact is taken to indicate that pure blooded Americans have set their faces against the vice of drunkenness. The Southern States received but 4 per cent of the immigrants which came into the country last year, and they are leading the crusade against the saloon.

Typhoid in British Army.

In India alone the losses to the British army from typhoid fever amount to half a battalion a year. The latest reports furnish proof that the practice of anti-typhoid inoculations in the army has resulted in a substantial reduction in the incidence and death rate of enteric fever among the inoculated.

WIFE WOULD NOT BE CHATTER

Farmer Who Had Bought Her Very Promptly Sues Husband.

Paris, March 26.—Two farmers living near Araulis, in the Department of Haute Loire, met at the village inn and talked farming, politics and other topics, absorbing meanwhile, several bottles of demeratic red wine.

Jean, it seems had plenty of live stock and grain, but no wife, whereas Jules had a wife but was short on corn. Thus it was easy for the man to arrange a bargain that would appear to suit to a nicety their respective cases.

Jules signed an agreement to cede his wife to Jean for 200f. (\$66). The money was paid over. Mrs. Jules, however, refused to go to live with Jean, whereupon Jean, the purchaser, was furious over the non-execution of the contract, brought suit against Jules for 3,000f. (\$900) for breach of contract, and duly entered an action before a magistrate.

WOMEN SHOT IN THEIR HOMES.

Vengeful Moonshiners Kill One and Mortally Wound Another.

Richmond, Va., March 27.—In Patrick County, in the Blue Ridge Mountains, a party of eight or ten men went to the home of the Misses Jane and Annie Hall, spinners, who lived in the northern part of the county, and riddled the house with bullets. Miss Annie Hall was almost instantly killed, while Miss Jane Hall was mortally wounded and will hardly live.

A nephew lived in the house and it is said he was accused of reporting to United States Revenue Officers the whereabouts of several "moonshine" distilleries that agents of the Government recently destroyed in the neighborhood.

GEN. JAMES M. VARNUM KILLED.

Auto He was Riding in Struck by Trolley Car.

New York, March 28.—Gen. James M. Varnum, at one time Brigadier-General of staff of the New York National Guard and Surrogate of New York county by appointment of Gov. Roosevelt in 1899, died in Roosevelt Hospital as the result of injuries received in an automobile collision with a Broadway car at Seventh Avenue and Forty-sixth street. Miss Mary O. Friel of Baltimore, who was a guest of Gen. and Mrs. Varnum at their home at 36 East Fifty-second street, was badly cut about the head by flying glass. Mrs. Varnum, the third of the party, was unharmed.

Starving Chinese Turn Cannibals

Shanghai, March 28.—The famelike-stricken Chinese have been practicing cannibalism in localities where the distress is most acute. Authenticated cases have thus far been few, but it is feared that cannibalism will spread unless relief can be more speedily and more widely distributed. The spread of fever continues and the heavy rains are increasing the general misery. Spasmodic rioting occurred, but the outbreaks have not been serious.

Woman of 95 Dier From Mumps

Holyoke, Mass., March 28.—The childhood affliction mumps caused the death of Mrs. Cynthia Houghstaling, ninety-five years of age. She was the oldest resident of Holyoke.

FINANCIAL.

Frank Trumbull, president of the Colorado and Southern, is enthusiastic over business prosperity in the West.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Wholesale Prices of Farm Products Quoted for the Week.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 3 3/4 per qt. Butter. Creamery, extra 29 1/2 @ 30 Firsts 27 @ 28 State dairy, fancy 27 @ 28 Cheese.

Fancy 14 1/2 @ 14 3/4 Small 14 1/2 @ 14 3/4 Part Slims 7 @ 8 Eggs.

State and Penn 21 @ 22 Western—Firsts 17 1/2 @ 18 Duck 25 @ 25 Live Poultry.

Chickens, per lb 12 @ 13 Fowls, per lb 17 Dressed Poultry.

Turkeys, per lb 10 @ 15 Chickens, Phila. lb 11 @ 12 Geese, spring, lb 8 @ 10 Ducklings, per lb 8 @ 12 Fruits—Fresh.

Apples—Greenings per bbl \$1 50 @ \$3 75 King, bbl 3 00 @ 4 00 Ben Davis, per bbl 1 50 @ 1 95 Vegetables.

Potatoes, L. 1, bbl \$1 85 @ \$2 00 Cabbages, per 100 1 00 @ 2 00 Onions, white, per bbl 2 25 @ 3 25 Beets, per bbl 1 00 @ 1 50 Hay and Straw.

Hay, prime, cwt \$1 00 @ \$1 15 No. 1, per cwt 80 @ 1 10 No. 2, per cwt 65 @ 75 Straw, lang rye, 60 @ 65 Grain, Etc.

Flour, Win. pats. \$3 00 @ \$3 85 spring pats. 4 20 @ 5 00 Wheat No. 1 93 1/2 @ No. 2, red 84 1/2 @ 85 Oats, mixed 48 @ Clipped white 52 @ 55 Live Stock.

Beaves, city drs'd. 7 @ 8 Calves, city drs'd. 8 @ 13 1/2 Country drs'd. 7 1/2 @ 11 1/2 Sheep, per cwt. 4 50 @ 6 00