THE HAGUE PEACE COURT.

Answers to Two Questions Which Will Prove Interesting to the General Reader.

"What is the central idea of the permanent international peace court created at The Hague?" "Who originated it?"

For ages such a court has been longed for, to stop the settling of quarrels between nations, without the wholesale murder and mangling of war; the grinding taxation incident to it, and worse than all, its moral evils. But no plan of grasp enough had been devised. At last the idea of the chief justices of the supreme courts of leading nations being the "panel" from which to draw juries, as occasion for such courts required, was hit on, says the New Jersey Gazette. The idea of a needle with the eye in its point, is the central one of the sewing machine. So this one, of chief justices, as above suggested, is the central idea of The Hague peace court. This central thought originated with and was first suggested by Mr. George May Powell, a geographical publisher in Philadelphia, residing in Gloucester county, N. J. He gave it its first prominent utterance, in a speech of his, at the great peace congress at Ocean Grove, N. J., July 21, 1894. February 24, 1896, Senator Frye, of Maine, presented it as a memorial drawn and signed by said Powell, in the United States senate, and it was referred to the senate committee on foreign relations. June 3, 1898, Mr. Powell presented the plan in a forceful speech at the Mohonk conference; June 30, 1898, Senator Frye presented in the United States senate a memorial signed by Stephen Field, late judge of the United States supreme court, at Washington, D. C., U. S. A., and by Mr. Jay Cooke, and Judge Williams, of the Pennsylvania supreme court, and Judge Ashman, of Philadelphia, and Bishop Whittaker, of Philadelphia, and scores of other eminent citizens from the Atlantic to the Pacific, most of whom were governors and ex-governors of states. This memorial specifically recognized this as "The Powell plan," and as "The longest stride yet made toward general international arbitration." It called on congress to pass an act embodying its central idea in law, and inviting all nations with whom our country has treaty relations to take concurrent action. This also went to the United States senate committee on foreign relations. This "Powell plan" was the one adopted at The Hague. The press of Christendom spoke of it as "The American plan," but as often occurs, did not recognize the real author by name.

GREAT RUN OF STURGEON.

Fishermen of New Jersey Are Made Happy by a Record-Breaking Catch.

The excitement attending a great strike of gold in the Klondike could be no more intense than that which is hovering over the rude camp of the sturgeon fishermen, at Bayside, N. J. The other day it was at its highest tension, for a record-breaking catch was made. Not in a dozen years has there been such a run of the big, profitable fish. One's boat's crew after another landed with two or three big ones, and then moved out into the bay again for another haul. This was kept up throughout the day, and when night fell most of the crews had from 40 to 50 fish.

As roe is fetching more than a dollar a pound, the fishermen had a jubilation.

For several years for no known cause, the run of sturgeon in the Delaware bay has been gradually falling off, till many of the fishermen have abandoned the business and sold out their rigging and boats. The catch has been so light that there was no profit in it, and caviar gradually rose in price till now it is worth on the wharves on the camp $10 per keg. As a good-sized sturgeon will yield more than half a keg of the product, the cause of the excitement among the fishermen can be seen at once.

WILL DRILL GERMAN ARMY.

Emperor William Follows in the Path of Frederick the Great in Military Tactics.

Emperor William has suddenly ordered all commanders and generals in Germany to attend the maneuvers at Doberitz to witness some entirely new evolutions, concerning which the utmost secrecy is maintained. His majesty also ordered that no civilian be allowed within a wide radius of the maneuvering ground. About 50,000 soldiers of all arms will be assembled to demonstrate the practicability of some new methods, for which engineers have been preparing the ground for many days. The maneuvers will continue for two days. It was on the same grounds that Frederick the Great carried out the perfect drilling of his army which won the seven years' war.

Protests as Insults.

That South Carolina woman who indignantly refused to silence or dispose of her yelping dogs because her neighbors have requested her to do so is an individual illustration of a certain logic unfortunately too common. To wring your neighbor's and then deny him redress on the ground that his protests are an insult, says the Chicago Chronicle, is a policy that is pursued not only by men and women but by nations.

A Polyglot Paper.

The Salvation Army journal, the War Cry, appears weekly in 56 different languages.

NEW OPENING IN PHILIPPINES.

Fine Career Offers in Constabulary for Graduates of American Military Schools.

The war department is giving serious consideration to a proposition that has come through Gen. Edwards, chief of the bureau of insular affairs, from Gen. Henry T. Allen, chief of the Philippine constabulary, looking to the improvement of that service. Gen. Allen believes that a fine career offers in the constabulary for graduates in the American military schools who have any special aptitude for military work. He believes that 15 or 20 such young men annually could be placed in the constabulary as officers to take advantage of the service and of those selected. While at first the men appointed would not be as valuable as the highest grade of non-commissioned officers who already have had service in the Philippines, Gen. Allen feels that in the long run they would be superior to the class of men who are now entering the service. The pay and emoluments are to be increased. At present the pay runs from $800 to $900 for a third lieutenant to $1,200 to $1,500 for a captain, besides which the allowances are ample for house rent and there are no hospital expenses.

Owing to the number of stations the percentage of officers in the constabulary is large. Their duties are much more responsible and varied than that of corresponding grades in the regular service. Heretofore the department has pursued the plan of allowing the Philippine government to select all its constabulary officers, preference being given to discharged soldiers who have picked up a knowledge of Spanish and Tagalog and have become acquainted with the country through their military service. It is not intended to depart from this policy to any considerable degree, but it is probable that Gen. Allen's suggestions will be accepted as a means of elevating the personnel of the constabulary.

LOOK FOR AMERICAN TRADE.

London Shopkeepers Mark Articles Plainly with the Dollars and Cents.

Now is the season when the London shopkeeper begins to make a strong bid for the American trade. Already in some shop windows one finds the prices of articles marked in dollars and cents as well as pounds and shillings. As a matter of fact the tide of American travel has not yet set in strongly Londonward, and the English capital is by no means full of Yankee cousins. There are in town a number of well-known New Yorkers, many of whom have recently returned from the continent. James Henry Smith, who came over from Paris the other day, and who has chartered A. J. Drexel's yacht, the Margarita, for two months, expects to start June 10 for a cruise to Norway and the North Cape. He will take a small party as guests. Mrs. Rhinelander Stewart and Miss Stewart, who are coming over from Paris, will be of this party, as will Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, who will arrive Monday from America. Mr. Smith and his guests will visit St. Petersburg before they return, which will be about July 20.

TESLA TO SHOCK GLOBE.

Promises a New Oscillator Which Will Send Wireless Telegrams to the Antipodes.

The New York Sun says, editorially: "It is now a little more than two years since the Sun gave to the world Mr. Tesla's announcement that, some time within the eight months following, he would send a wireless telegram across the Atlantic ocean.

"With the failure of that prediction the public is familiar, although not with the immediate cause. As we understand it, progress toward fulfillment revealed possibilities so much greater that it was determined to aim at a higher mark, and we are now authorized to say in Mr. Tesla's behalf that some time within the present year he will send wireless telegrams to the other side of the world. The Tesla oscillator is to deliver to the earth the shock that will be felt and recorded on its uttermost confines.

"As before, we have to wait and see, doubtful because of the miraculous character of the task, but hopeful on the strength of the wonders that science has already accomplished."

TEST ILLUMINATING SHELL.

Huge Balls of Fire Sent Screaming Out from the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds at Night.

Tests have been made at the Sandy Hook proving grounds of two pieces of ordnance which have been under consideration by the United States army ordnance bureau for some time. The weapons tested were the McLean automatic one-pound gun and the Luger automatic pistol. The McLean gun can fire 800 shots a minute, each pull of the trigger discharging 25 one-pound projectiles.

After dark a test was made of big guns which discharge what appeared to be huge balls of fire. The army officers at Sandy Hook refused to furnish any information regarding the night tests, but it was understood that experiments were being made with illuminating shell intended for night use.

Preferred Cyclone to Automobile.

An Iowa girl preferred a cyclone which landed in the top of a tree in the next township the other day, naturally feared that he had been hit by a roaring automobile. He was greatly relieved, says the Cleveland Leader, to find that it was only a cyclone.

SCIENTISTS GO TO BAHAMAS.

Party to Explore the Islands and Make Various Tests and Experiments.

An expedition organized for a scientific survey of the Bahama islands, under the auspices of the geographical society of which Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, of Carnegie institution, is president, has sailed from Baltimore on the William H. Van Name, a schooner chartered for the purpose, which is well supplied with all the scientific apparatus and machinery necessary for the objects of the voyage.

Among the adjuncts taken along is an 18-foot gasoline launch, to be utilized along the inlets and estuaries of the islands, and a glass-bottomed boat. The latter is a large dory, the interior being painted black and the bottom covered with two heavy plates of clear glass, through which objects below the surface may be observed.

The expedition will erect a bench mark monument, a granite shaft five feet long, at Nassau, to determine whether the land surface is rising or falling. Its height will change with oscillations in the earth's crust.

Several large kites will be used to carry self-registering apparatus above the trade winds and into the anti-trades. Magnetic instruments to measure the dip and the inclination of the needle at the various stations throughout the archipelago will be used.

The medical staff is equipped with many chests containing medicines, antiseptic materials, disinfecting apparatus, surgical instruments, and everything needed for general medical research. The diseases of the islands will be treated and studied by Dr. Penrose. Mr. Coffin will undertake a special study of the different mosquitoes along the route of the expedition, with special reference to their capacity for spreading disease by carrying and distribution of germs.

BILLION DOLLAR COIN.

Immense Gold Piece Which Will Be Placed on Exhibition at St. Louis Fair.

At the world's fair, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, it is proposed by an eastern numismatist to give a material demonstration of a billion by a billion dollars ($1,000,000,000), which in size and design will be in exact proportion to our current gold coin. Accepting our $2 gold piece as a unit of measurement this monster coin, which may be called "Uncle Sam's pocket piece," will be 40 feet in diameter and 30 inches in thickness. Some other dimensions are of interest in showing its immense size. Each milled edge will be six inches across the face. The milling will be 4½ inches deep. The lettering will be 30 inches high and the date, 1904, 4½ feet high. Each star will be three feet across. The weight of this billion-dollar coin, if made in gold, would be 25,800,000,000 grains, 53,750,000 ounces, 4,480,000 pounds or more than 22 tons. If dollars laid edge to edge it will make a gold path 8,000 miles long, about the diameter of the earth. Piled one on top of the other, it will make a pile of gold dollars 700 miles high. Demonstrations of value will be shown by coins and other forms in various metals from the mere speck, worth one cent, to each denomination of regular coins, and then by special coins of the value of $100, $1,000, $100,000 and $1,000,000, leading to the great $1,000,000,000 coin. Paper money and postage stamps will enter into the building wall and ceiling decorations. It is proposed to show more than 1,000,000 postage stamps in artistic design, and about 50,000 pieces of paper money to the value of more than $1,000,000 will be displayed. Special divisions will be devoted to coins, stamps, paper money and unique curios.

USES HATPIN ON MASHER.

Kansas Girl Makes a New Yorker Eager to Dealst His Unwelcome Attentions.

Leoti Blaker, of Kansas, who is visiting Mrs. Margaret Maguire, of West One Hundred and Eleventh street, while a passenger in a Fifth avenue stage, New York, the other day, withstood the attentions of a well-dressed elderly masher until they became unbearable, when she suddenly took a hatpin from her hat and jabbed it deeply into the man's arm. He gave a howl of pain, and, leaping from the stage, disappeared. The remaining passengers congratulated the young woman, who said: "He was such a nice looking old gentleman I was sorry to hurt him, but it seems that the benevolent looking old men are the worst mashers here in New York. Why, he was dressed perfectly lovely and didn't look a bit flirtatious."

CRIME IN FRANCE.

Sociological Efforts Said to Have Produced Good Effects in That Country.

Sociological effort in France is believed to be responsible for the decrease in crime in the last 20 years. During this time many attempts have been made to raise the moral level of criminals, such as protection of children, patronage of liberated criminals, amelioration of penalty, etc., and these various endeavors have had an appreciable effect. Official reports just issued show that in 1881 there were 77,358 crimes; in 1900 only 2,288. In the correctional police court, against 175,830 cases for 1881, there were in 1900, 167,179.

Swedish Butter for England.

Sweden exported 20,881 tons of butter to England last year and ate 12,000 tons of margarine at home.

ANGRY WHALE WRECKS BOAT.

Big Fish Becomes Tangled in Nets and Puts Two Massachusetts Fishermen in Peril.

Capt. Horace Hillman, an Edgartown fisherman, has been towed by a maddened whale many miles out to sea, at a speed rivaling that of a fast express train. The captain and Manuel Correiro, a Portuguese sailor, were in the cathoat Thelma, examining nets off the southern shore of No Man's Land, south of Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

Suddenly a finback whale leaped out of the water within ten feet of the startled men and brought down his immense tail with a fearful swing. The boat rocked violently and both men were thrown prostrate. Then the whale started out to sea, fouling the lines which attached the nets to the boat, and towing the Thelma seaward.

Correiro was buried under a heap of nets. Capt. Hillman was stunned by his fall, but regained his feet, and attempted to release the Portuguese, but was unable to do so. He estimates that the whale towed the Thelma at a speed of 30 miles an hour. So fast did the boat tear through the sea that torrents of water poured over the broad, flat stern, and he was forced to bail continuously to keep the small craft from being swamped.

To add to the gravity of the situation, a squall approached from the south, and Hillman was obliged to bail with one hand, while with the other he fumbled with the halyards and downhaul. Finally, by almost superhuman effort, he managed to lower the sail, but it was impossible for him to furl it. A few minutes later the squall struck the Thelma and she was thrown almost on her beam ends.

After being towed for four hours the Thelma was freed. Capt. Hillman thinks that the whale must have slackened its speed and dived. The captain was two days in bringing the Thelma back to port.

MAY EXCLUDE GERMAN WINES.

This Country to Strictly Enforce the Anti-Adulteration Food Clause.

Government officials will not be surprised if European countries will retaliate upon the merchants of this country as a result of the rigid enforcement of the anti-adulteration clause of the agricultural appropriation act passed at the last session of congress. It is the determination of the agricultural and treasury departments to enforce this act, and the state department has agreed to cooperate with them to carry out the terms of the new law.

Officials say the test case will be based upon the importation of adulterated German Rhine wines. The state department has received from the agricultural department a request for a copy of the record of the proceedings in the case of Dr. Schlape von Hope, one of the largest wine makers in Nerstein, who has been tried in Germany for adulterating wines. A great deal of this wine comes to America, and the agricultural and treasury departments wish to secure the evidence in the case, which must be explained. The state department therefore has transmitted to the United States consul at Mayence a request for a copy of the records.

It has been alleged by the champions of the anti-adulteration act that the German law does not prevent indiscriminate and wholesale adulteration of foods and wines provided they are not to be consumed in Germany, and very careful inquiry is to be made into the proof of this statement. It is right it must be said that the officials here place little credence in it. If, however, it should be well founded, based upon the consul's report, considerable additions will be made to the list of forbidden imports.

MOUNTAINS LEAD TO POLE.

Discovery of Range by Antarctic Expedition Which Is Believed to Reach to Coveted Spot.

Lieut. R. H. Schackelton, R. N., has arrived at San Francisco from Australia on his way to England to make a report upon the progress of the antarctic exploration expedition of the Royal Geographical society. The ship Discovery sailed from England November 16, 1901, in quest of scientific information. Three of the party on board have succeeded in getting nearer the south pole than has ever been done before. These men are Capt. R. N. Scott, in command of the expedition; Lieut. Schackelton and Mr. Wilson. They were 94 days on the ship with the temperature throughout at 50 degrees below zero.

The most important discovery made so far is that of a chain of mountains from 7,000 to 9,000 feet high extending for 260 miles and it is believed to the the south pole.

Human Skeletons Found.

Two human skeletons, one of a man and the other of a woman, in a sitting position, facing each other, and their arms uplifted as if in appeal, have been unearthed on a farm near Gorham. They were discovered by men who were digging a ditch. The skeletons were placed in a box, and will be sent to some medical college. The bones are unusually large and the teeth of both are well preserved.

Guardsmen of Giant Build.

Two noncommissioned officers in the retinue that accompanied Emperor William to Rome created a great sensation in the holy city because of their great height and magnificent build. Both are noncommissioned officers of the Corps of Guards. The taller of the two is six feet nine inches. The other is six feet three and one-half inches.

OUR PACE IS TOO FAST.

The Strenuous Life of Americans Weakens Heart's Action and Causes Cardiac Troubles.

At the fourth annual convention of the American Therapeutic society recently held at Washington, a paper on "The Strenuous Life" was read by Dr. Oliver T. Osborne, of New Haven, Conn., and was received with great interest and attention. Dr. Osborne said in part:

"Several cases of late years have been at work to produce all sorts and kinds of neuroses of the heart or debility of the heart muscle and to hasten that degeneration of the circulatory system that comes normally only late in life.

"The principal causes of this ever-increasing cardiac and arterial weakness are the high tension of our daily life, the nervous strain of some of our pastimes, as bicycling and automobiling in cities, and not the least cause is the constantly and recklessly increasing consumption of coal tar products for the relief of pain, whether for the omnipresent headache or for simple neuralgias.

"We hardly realize this daily tension and its effect on our hearts unless we analyze it. We rise on time in the morning, whether by an alarm clock, by the call of a servant or by habit, eat breakfast and read the papers on time, a clock in every room and a watch frequently in our hand. We then on time meet office and outside engagements, college appointments, consultations, always and constantly carefully predicting the amount of time that will be required and timing the next engagement by this decision.

"We then carefully subdivide this time and note by our watches exactly how long we can discuss a subject. An appointment kept by the other party even one minute late makes us restless.

"During the day we rush up long flights of stairs or take elevators that go up with a rush and stop with a plump. If we drive, either horse or automobile, by the carelessness and haste of bicycles or pedestrians our hearts stop, jump or race in the tasso-motor contraction chest from the sudden anxiety lest we do a injury.

"If we are in a car or vehicle managed by some one else we often receive the same trial or needless shocks to our nervous systems or hearts. Texas [illegible] relax and still keep up the pace. If we are actually sick, unless we are seriously ill, we fight and wrestle with the disease whatever it may be, instead of calmly giving up and allowing the disease to be temporary master of the ceremonies.

"A calm mind and heart will allow nature to expel the disease, if simple, or will mitigate or obstruct a chronic disease until the last rampart is taken as the last gun fired.

"We have only to change the subject of the above sentences to describe the lives of most men and women of our rapid age and country. But the school children, and I might say the young children, see too much, do too much, are used to too much excitement, too much competition in school too much have thought too much, are awake too much for the welfare of their nervous systems."

BETRAYED BY THEIR SHOES.

A Shrewd Employer Has a Novel Way of Detecting Drink Habit Among Clerks.

A score of clerks in one of the largest brokerage houses in New York were astounded one morning lately, when, one by one, they were called into their employer's private office and asked to hold up their feet and show the shanks of their shoes. They thought the "old man" had gone quite mad. Each young man, as he entered the office, was told to sit down and put his foot up on a corner of the desk, where it could be examined. Then the head of the house put on his glasses and very carefully scrutinized the shank of the shoe, reports a New York paper.

When all had been put through this examination, he called the entire force of clerks into his office, and explained to them why this unusual examination had been made.

"You are well aware," said he, "that I will not have a drinking man in my employ, if I know it. For some time I have had good reasons for believing that several of the young men before me have been indulging quite too much. Now I know it. Here are the marks of the bar rail on the bottoms of your shoes."

Several of the young men braced their heels against the wall and lifted their feet as a blacksmith lifts the foot of a horse. Sure enough, there were the glazed metallic marks on the dry leather. They were the evidences of guilt, and the young men's faces showed it.

"It's unmistakable proof," said the head of the house. "You can fix up your breath at the drug store and the barber can clean up your eyes and face, but you neglect the shanks of your shoes."

That afternoon three young men cleaned out their desks and gave the keys to the managing clerk.

Secret Worth Keeping.

Smith—It's a great thing to be old enough to know nearly all the answers to "How to Manage a Husband" articles written by spinsters. Can you explain it?

Browne—That's easy enough. You see, no wife would care to give her little game away.—Stray Stories.

Couldn't Think of Pillar.

Teacher—And what happened to Lot's wife?

Scholar—She was turned into salt.

"Turn a what of salt?"

"Why, sir, a sort of job lot of salt, I guess."—Philadelphia Press.

NEW EFFORT OF RED CROSS.

Miss Barton Issues Appeal to American People for Establishment of First Aid Department.

Miss Clara Barton, president of the American National Red Cross, has issued an appeal to the American people to assist the association in two new ventures it is about to undertake, which will not, however, imply the contribution of funds to the cause. Miss Barton explains that two new branches of the association are being formed. The first is called the first aid department, and will be largely educational. Its aim will be to place in the hands of everybody who can and is willing to buy it a surgical emergency case, together with an explanatory chart, prepared by the best surgical talent, for use in case of accident and until the doctor can arrive. This kind of case and chart are used in Germany at the suggestion of the Red Cross, there. The other branch of the association will undertake the formation and training of emergency classes and ambulance corps in mills, factories, railroads yards and other centers of industry and among the police and other public employes.

Miss Barton directly appeals to all communities in the country to form committees for the local carrying out of these designs and has established headquarters at 31 East Seventeenth street, this city, to which all inquiries seeking more detailed information can be sent.

BIGGEST MAP IN WORLD.

Outlines of the United States to Cover Five Acres of Ground at St. Louis Fair.

On the southern slope of the hill that fronts the Philippine exhibit the department of agriculture is making a map of the United States, to cover five and one-tenth acres of ground. Considerable work has already been done at St. Louis by Mr. David A. Brodie, superintendent of the open air exhibit of the bureau of plant industry, of the department of agriculture, who has been in St. Louis since early spring in charge of the map projected. Mr. Brodie and his assistant are laboriously drawing on the ground the jagged coast line of the United States. [illegible] week engaged he will probably have finished the coast line. Then will come the drawing of the dividing lines between the states.

The entire five acres have been underlaid with wooden grains to carry off the [illegible] water. Products grown by each state will be exhibited on the map.

NOVEL SUBMARINE TESTS.

The French Government Conducts Curious Experiments with the Little Boats.

Some curious experiments have been made in Southern France. The [illegible] with several sheep on board, was submerged off Toulon [illegible] and a number of [illegible] were placed [illegible] the submarine. The sheep [illegible] the apparatus [illegible].

The [illegible] special commission [illegible] the Submarine Torpedo [illegible] the submarine at the depth of 60 yards away. The results were excellent, but the expulsion of the torpedo created a severe strain on the hull of the vessel. It becomes clear from this double experiment that long short range fire does not interfere with the habitability or navigability of a submarine, and that the latter being more deadly, short range shot will be preferred to long distance firing.

GIRLS BY THE HOUR.

New System of Employment of Servants to Be Tried in the City of Boston.

Servants to hire by the hour is the latest idea of Boston society women, with a view of solving the servant girl problem. The experiment will be tried by the Women's Education association.

A house in the Back Bay will be opened August 1, where girls will be trained for a month or six weeks in various household duties, after which they will be hired out by the hour to householders.

The house will be conducted by the Household Aid company, composed of many influential women of the city. About 20 "aids" can be accommodated in the building. They will be lodged in pleasant quarters. The price of means will probably not exceed 8 or 12 cents each. Servants will receive a course of instruction in ironing, cleaning, cooking and sewing.

GET GUNS FROM GERMANY.

The Manufacturers in the United States Are Too Busy to Make Them.

The war department some time ago ordered 50 three-inch field guns of the new design and type to be manufactured in Germany. These guns are now practically completed and Capt. John W. Jones, of the ordnance department, has been designated to receive them at Dusseldorf, Germany. A quantity of ammunition will be shipped at the same time. The reason for ordering these field guns from a German manufacturer was that the manufacturers in this country were too busy to fill the orders of the war department, only one out of 27 firms responding to a circular asking proposals and this one wanting two years within which to make deliveries again seven months by the German firm. The arsenals of the United States also were overcrowded with work.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

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