

A FEW SULLIVANS

Some Interesting American Citizens of that name now in the public eye.



TIMOTHY D. SULLIVAN.



TIMOTHY P. SULLIVAN.



ROGER C. SULLIVAN.



JOHN A. SULLIVAN.



JOHN L. SULLIVAN.



GENERAL THOMAS C. SULLIVAN.



JOHN J. SULLIVAN.

SOME well known Russian novelists of the present generation—perhaps it was Stepanak, and possibly it wasn't—once observed that he could get a working knowledge of any nation from a study of the patronymics of its inhabitants. That would hardly apply to the composite nationality as the American. Stepanak—or the other man, if he were another—would have a serious time in an attempt to grasp America, and the Americans attempting to grasp Stepanak.

One thing, however, he might have done and the result would have been excellent. Instead of laboring over the mystery concealed in the word itself he might have proceeded directly to a study of the individuals whose good fortune it has been to bear that euphonious surname. His reward would have been most satisfactory, for the Sullivans have done their share in the building of the republic.

And that they have not fallen behind in the race is evident from the number of Sullivans in the American public eye of today. Two of them—Timothy D. and Timothy P., first cousins—are powers not to be overlooked

in New York state and local politics. In the language of one of their splinterers, they are "two gentlemen who have rightfully inherited the name of Sullivan and to whom the respect, the esteem and the eternal allegiance of the stalwart Democracy of that famous and cosmopolitan artery of commerce, the Bowery, are indisputably consecrated." Timothy D., affectionately designated as "Big Tim," has been a member of congress since 1903 and is probably the most "independent" political leader in the Empire State. Although he is a Tammany man, he does as he pleases, and his following is sufficient to make him safe in so doing. His alert cousin, "Little Tim," is commander of the Sullivan legions during the chief's absence and his able lieutenant at all times. It is the proud boast of this strong political team that

no Democrat obnoxious to the Sullivan influence can hold office in the state of New York.

Another Sullivan who has achieved wide publicity is Roger C., the Democratic national committeeman from Illinois. He is a product of that species of politics that combines great partisan activity with the capacity to profit largely from the effort. He has shown himself to be a veritable genius in the art of manipulating conventions. Exceptional as they are in the case of Mr. Sullivan, these qualities do not appeal to many of the leaders of his party. William J. Bryan being especially emphatic in his opinion that this Illinois Sullivan should step down and out. This the committeeman declines resolutely to do. He has the reputation of keeping his promises and of remembering his friends.

Classic Boston is the habitat of a pair of Sullivans who have done considerable to keep the patronymic from relapsing into obscurity. Their methods of contributing to this laudable intention have been somewhat different, although both have shown themselves to be men of mettle. John A. is a lawyer and a congressman. He it was who furnished the inspiration for William R. Hearst's maiden effort in the house of representatives. One of the latter's newspapers had been printing disagreeable things about the Boston statesman, and he retaliated in a speech which was more forcible than nice. Whereupon the gentleman from New York, roused from the dignified silence which he had maintained since he had come to congress, rose in his seat and proceeded to enlarge upon the Sullivan patronymic from his peculiar

viewpoint. Trouble followed, which came very near being more than a war of words, but, fortunately for the good reputation of the spot, no blood was spilled.

The other Sullivan from the Hub has shed his blood, plenty of it, in the effort to make the name illustrious. As heavyweight champion John L. has done his best to maintain the family traditions. It may be objected that his performance has lacked the stamp of intelligence, but he has never admitted it. Neither have Bostonians in general, and why should they? Weren't the games of the Athenian gladiators quite apt to be sanguinary?

Ohio can boast of two rather superior specimens of the genus. One of them, General Thomas C., has had a long and honorable record in the American army. He was graduated

from West Point as long ago as 1854 and has been an active participant in some of the most thrilling scenes in American history. From 1851, the beginning of the civil war, General Sullivan was prominent in the commissary department of the service until the year of his retirement on account of the age limit. Before the civil war he had a lot of experience on the Texas border.

The other Ohio Sullivan, John J., has an equally satisfactory record. He is also a rare avian—a New Yorker and a Republican and yet a Sullivan. As a member of the state senate he presented both the names of Foraker and Hanna for United States senators. Recently Mr. Sullivan has come into fresh prominence on account of his vigorous prosecution of the Standard Oil trust. He resides in Cleveland.

Colonel Waller and the United States Marine Corps; A Branch of the Service Not Well Known to the Public

ONCE more the American marine stands in the limelight. The regular order for the assembly of 5,000 United States marines on board in Havana, with the view to landing them in the advance force of an army of occupation in the event of Uncle Sam's intervention in the Cuban disputes, again called attention to one of the finest and best bodies of fighting men in the world—the United States marine corps. The designation of Colonel William T. Waller as commander of the provisional force emphasized the high quality of marine corps officers. Colonel Waller was repeatedly promoted for extraordinary service in fighting the Filipino guerrillas and the Chinese Boxers. He is to the marine corps what General Funston is to the army of "fighting Bob" Evans to the navy.

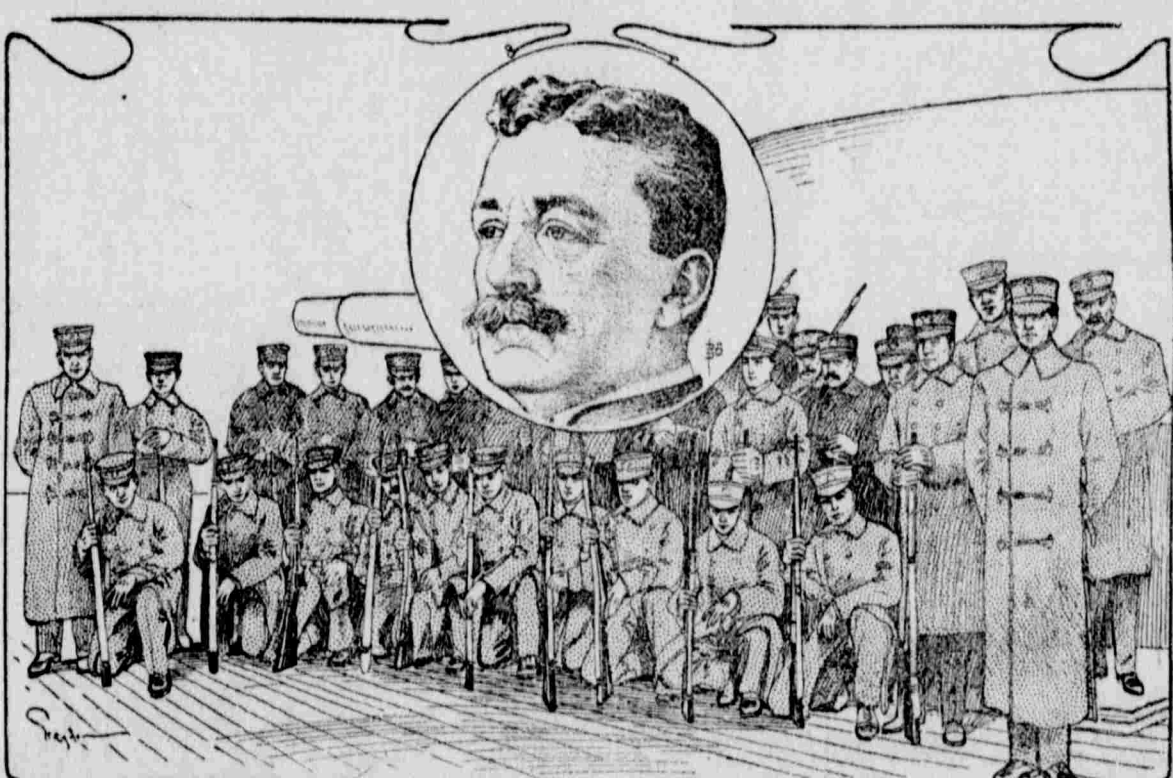
There was a time, not far back, when the marines were not very highly regarded in public estimation. That was due, however, to the general public's knowledge of the corps being very little about them. But during the Spanish-American war and the troubles in China a little later the marines did such effective work that every patriotic lip was loud in praise of them. Students of history are well aware that in nearly every engagement of American arms abroad the marines have done most valiant fighting—not only as landing forces, but as aggressive soldiers on interior expeditions and campaigns.

The marine is called "soldier and sailor too." As a matter of fact, he is both. He has nothing to do with the coal, the sweeping of decks, the drilling of ship's machinery or the duties of enlisted seamen in the naval service. Sometimes,

it is true, the marines man the secondary batteries on warships, and in case of emergency they may take a hand at the big guns, but they are enlisted for duties quite different from those of the seamen. The marines are sea soldiers. Even this does not adequately describe them. They are land soldiers as well. While a detachment of marines goes aboard every war vessel for guard duty and police duty, from eighteen to seventy men, according to the size and class of the ship, events have proved that their highest importance lies in their ability to go ashore upon occasion and fight as infantry. Just as that branch of the regular army fights. They are equipped with the same guns and practically the same accoutrements as are the infantry, and before they ever set foot on a warship they are severely drilled in the manual of arms and in all the methods of the land fighter.

Training schools for marines are maintained at Washington, Annapolis, Maryland, Norfolk, Boston, Portsmouth and League Island. The establishment at Washington is called the School of Application, and the training there is particularly thorough. The marines have been put to the test as land soldiers in our conflicts in Mexico, in Cuba, in the Philippines, in China and elsewhere, and in every instance they have fought with bravery and skill equal to that displayed by soldiers of the regular army. In fact, from the very nature of their service, they almost invariably do the first and fiercest fighting abroad, because they get there first.

The marine corps is older than the navy. George Washington was the father of the marine corps. In 1775 he observed the necessity of having actual



COLONEL WALLER AND SOME OF HIS MARINES.

soldiers aboard war vessels and sent an army captain with two companies on an expedition aboard an armed sloop. Less than two months later the Continental congress, acting upon this hint, established the marine corps, which has continued to this day

as a separate and distinct arm of our fighting service. The present strength of the corps is 278 officers and 6,662 enlisted men.

Marines fought with great gallantry in the war of 1812. They were a part of General Scott's army in Mexico, and

at the storming and capture of Chapultepec the marines were among the first to scale the high walls of the fort. The commander of that detachment of marines, Captain Levi Twiggs, fell in the charge. Captain Myers of the marines, a grandnephew of Cap-

tain Twiggs, was desperately wounded in the attack of the allied forces upon Peking six years ago, and it was a marine, an Iowa boy, who was the first to scale the walls of Peking.

A detachment of 350 United States marines was right in the front of the fight at the first battle of Bull Run, and it was almost the last to fall back in the general rout, after losing heavily in killed and wounded. When the Merrimack fought the Federal fleet in Hampton Roads nine marines aboard the Cumberland were killed and the whole marine guard on the Congress was annihilated. Marines fought on ship and shore with Admiral Farragut in his campaign in the Mississippi river and were the first to enter the city of New Orleans when that place was captured, just as they had been the first to enter the City of Mexico with the victorious American army fifteen years before.

It was the marines who landed and held a camp at Guantanamo bay, in Cuba, for several days before the army forces landed, fighting almost constantly. In the Philippines, under Colonel Waller and other gallant commanders, the marines marched and fought side by side with the regulars and the volunteers, adding always to their meed of glory.

Whenever and wherever fire, flood, earthquake or riot menaces or devastates a city the marines usually get there first. A force of 180 marines aided materially in quelling the draft riots in New York city in 1863. At the great fires in Boston, Portland and San Francisco these "Johnnies" were on the spot early.

In the old days of wooden war vessels and short range guns the marines did great service on shipboard

in repelling boarders when the ship got to close quarters, but now their fighting duties on board are chiefly confined to sharpshooting from the military masts in an engagement and to quelling mutinies, should such an outbreak take place.

The marine is of a higher class, generally speaking, than the enlisted man ashore. The enlistment regulations are more severe for this branch than for any other in the service. No drunkard is admitted. Every man must be physically fit, of good character and able to read English well. Applicants must be between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five, from five feet six inches to six feet one inch in height, at least 132 pounds in weight and American citizens.

Most of the officers in the marine corps are graduates of the Naval Academy, though enlisted men may be promoted through merit and some officers are appointed from civil life after proper training, as in the army.

E. J. CONANT.

QUAINT AND PUZZLING.

The addresses in Persian upon letters which go through the postoffice at Calcutta are often quaint and puzzling. An Indian paper recently translated one as follows: "If the Almighty pleases—Let this envelope, having arrived at the city of Calcutta, in the neighborhood of Calcuttollah, at the counting house of Sirajooddeen and Bahadur, merchants, be offered to and read by the happy light of my eyes, of virtuous manner and beloved of the heart—Meean Shaikh Layut Ally, may her life be long. Written on the tenth of the blessed Ruzman, Saturday, in the year 1266 of the reign of our prophet, and dispatched at Bearing."

Remarkable Promotion of Captain Pershing; Such Cases Are Rare, but Not Entirely Unknown

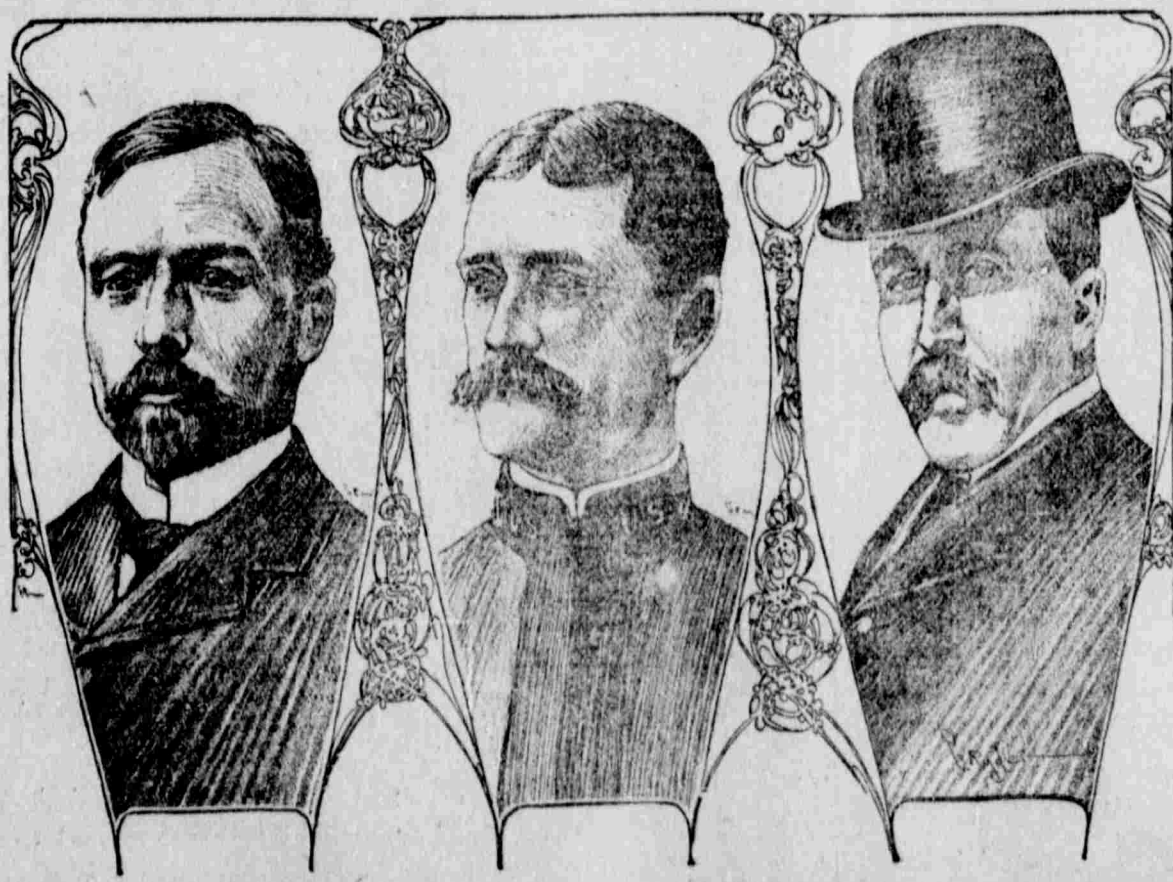
THE promotion of Captain John J. Pershing to the rank of brigadier general in the United States army has aroused a storm of more or less hostile criticism. This service also to call attention to the fact that during the past half dozen years a remarkable change has taken place in the manner of advancement in rank. Old traditions appear to have been knocked sky high, and precedents as old as the army establishment itself have been disregarded. There are many persons who uphold the president in this innovation, considering promotion by merit rather than by seniority a good thing for the army.

Captain Pershing's elevation to the brigadiership is by no means a matter of surprise. It has been expected for some years past, ever since the officer returned home from the Philippines with a record as a fighter and an administrator only excelled in picturesqueness and dash by that of Frederick Funston, who practically received his appointment as a brigadier in the spot.

Now that the promotion is a matter of fact reports from Washington are to the effect that the president's action is universally resented throughout the army. This resentment, however, is being whatever to do with the personality of General Pershing, whose record as a man and as an officer is excellent. The fact that Pershing, whose rank as a captain in the cavalry service entitled him to command a troop of less than a hundred men, has been "jumped" over the heads of 562

officers who were his seniors in rank furnishes the ground for resentment. This remarkable list includes 257 captains, 344 majors, 131 lieutenant colonels and 110 colonels. Any one of these by remaining long enough in the service would have reached the brigadiership rank in advance of Captain Pershing under the long established custom of promotion by seniority.

There are very few army precedents for such a promotion. Two such precedents, however, are still fresh in public memory. The first was the appointment of Frederick Funston, a brigadier general of volunteers, to the same rank in the regular army, the young volunteer having had no previous service in the regular organization. This appointment was made by President McKinley March 30, 1901, the same month in which Emilio Aguinaldo, leader of the Filipino insurgents, was captured as the result of an expedition led by Funston. At that time the "war fever" and his consequent patriotic fervor were raging in the United States, Funston was fresh from doughty and heroic deeds, and his sudden leap into the rank of a full fledged brigadier was not generally resented by the people, though there were many murmurings among the regular army officers whom his appointment had set back. It was conceded by all that Funston was a gallant fighter and a good soldier, but many felt that a man without West Point training and of comparatively brief service in the field should not be appointed to such high rank at the expense of promotion to many graybeard veterans, some of



GENERAL FRED FUNSTON. GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING. GENERAL LEONARD WOOD.

whom had seen service during and since the civil war.

A furious storm of opposition was raised in the case of Dr. Leonard Wood, whom President Roosevelt promoted to the rank of major general in 1903. Dr. Wood had been in the regular army as a surgeon from 1885 to 1898, in which year he organized the famous rough rider regiment, with the assistance of Theodore Roosevelt, who was then assistant secretary of the navy. Wood went to Cuba as colonel of this regiment, Roosevelt being its lieutenant colonel. Wood soon became a brigadier general in the volunteer army, and Roosevelt succeeded to the colonelship. After reaching the rank of major general of volunteers Wood was appointed a brigadier general in the regular army. An military governor of Cuba his work attracted wide attention and elicited high praise from many quarters. When Roosevelt, then president, made known his intention to promote his former colonel to the rank of major general there burst about his ears a whirlwind of objection, obfuscation and adverse criticism such as no American president ever experienced in connection with any appointment.

The president was firm. He sent the nomination to the senate. Then charges against General Wood in connection with his administration of Cuban affairs were brought, but after a hard fight his promotion was confirmed by the senate.

Away back in 1777 the Continental congress severely hurt the feelings of Brigadier General Benedict Arnold by

creating five major generals out of men lower in rank than Arnold, all of whom together, says a competent authority, did not possess a tithe of the ability or achievement of the Connecticut soldier. Congress justified this "jumping" of inferiors over the senior brigadier on the ground that Connecticut already had two major generals. This slight was a contributing cause to the future traitorous action of Benedict Arnold.

President Roosevelt's theory that extraordinary ability rather than length of service should count in promotions is exemplified in his elevation of Captain Pershing. This officer, a native of Missouri and a West Pointer of the class of 1886, made a remarkable record during the Filipino insurrection as conqueror and conciliator of the fierce and fanatical Moros in the island of Mindanao. For three centuries the Spaniards had tried in vain to subdue these Mohammedan warriors. Captain Pershing was put in command of an expedition to make a trip through their country and prove to them the power of the United States and its kindly intentions toward them. Pershing captured fifty-seven of the Moro forts by force of arms, but, what was more important, he captured their hearts by force of character. He learned their language, studied their Koran and placed himself in sympathy with the people. They grew to love him, elected him a datto or ruler of one of their provinces and in less than a year he had accomplished what Spain had failed to do in 300 years.

ROBERTUS LOVE.

NEWS TIDBITS.

The Duke of Abruzzi, who has at last conquered Ruvenzori, the highest peak of the Mountains of the Moon, before being touched by human foot, always displayed a passion for mountaineering and exploration. He was the eighth duke started a tour around the world in an Italian ship. His successful ascent of

Mount Elias, in Alaska, in 1897 was a feat never before accomplished, and in 1899 he made his famous voyage in the Stella Polare, when he got eighteen nautical miles nearer the north pole than Nansen had done.

In Amiens, France, a city which is known to Americans chiefly for its magnificent cathedral, there is a large

tailoring industry. Thousands of pairs of trousers are made by women who do the work in their own homes and receive 4 cents a pair. They furnish their own sewing machines, needles and thread.

During his last tour in America, Kuhlke traveled 35,000 miles. The tour realized \$250,000.

Arthur J. Balfour has an expert knowledge of music. Bach and Handel

are his favorite composers. In regard to Handel, indeed, he is something of a specialist, and it was on his initiative that the Handel society was founded.

Earrings are perhaps the oldest form of jewelry. They are mentioned in Genesis in Jacob's time.

When Rider Haggard was a child a very old doll of battered wood, hideously ugly, was one of his favorite playthings, and also of the other chil-

dren in the family. An old nurse used to call this doll "She," and in after years the novelist borrowed the name for the heroine of his most famous book.

One of the oddest facts in geography is the enormous preponderance of land north of the equator.

In Ireland it rains 263 days in the year.

The Bermudas have a parliament of

thirty-six members, while the number of voters is only 1,200.

The first steam railway on the continent was that between Paris and St. Germain, opened in 1835.

The spotted swordfish sails before the wind by using its huge dorsal fin as a sail projecting above the surface.

The Greenland whale often lives 400 years.

The Egyptian week was one of ten

days. The ancient Chinese and Japanese did not count by weeks at all.

In the land of melukkah, or Median, are old mines in which mining tools of the date 6000 B. C. have been found.

There are 200 kinds of patent hair-shoes.

In Rome's cemetery over 6,000,000 people are buried.

The hair of vegetarians does not thin till the sixtieth year.