

Apparently there never was any dis shement of his critics, and case. It may be remembered that af-ter both the king and queen had tried pute regarding wages between Pen rhyn's lord and the miners of Bethesda in vain to settle the dispute, Andrew Carnegie made a determined, but equal-When, however, in 1885, the baron as-sumed charge of the mines in his fathfutile effort in the same direction, er's name, he was a good deal taken aback at the rather high-handed tone and at one time it looked as the contest might have the sensational result of overthrowing the ministry. which was being adopted by a com-mitte of leaders who nominally reprecented the men. Probably some un-derstanding would have been reached if Lord Penrhyn had been convinced WHERE BETHSEDA IS. Probably no one will need to be re-If Lord Penrayn had been convinced that this committee really was repre-sentative, but all the evidence seems to indicate that the leaders themselves were turning a deaf ear to the wishes minded that Bethseda is in Wales, and in the heart of the blue-slate country, which Lord Penrhyn, millionaire and seion of a famous house, is one of the largest proprietors. And the queer-est thing about the extraordinary strike of a goodly number of the miners. consequence Lord Penrhyn declined

Executions and a second a sec

FEAR ASSASSINATION.

And starve they did. In fact it was not long before the whole country be-

and the place began to decay.

by which the town has practically been ruined is that nearly all of the 2,800 men of Bethseda had worked in the men of Bethaeda had worked in the Penrhyn quarries all their lives, as had their fathers before them, Prior to the Bethaeda tike, no one ever had thought of describing Lord Penrhyn as

In declined deal with the committee, the committee declined to treat with representatives

BUSSTROAM

Pen-

while, Lord Penrhyn was bringing in new men from outside to work his quarries and these "bradyrs," as they were called, and their families were set upon by the strikers and bloodshed was often the result. KING EDWARD'S ATTEMPT. King Edward attempted to end the trouble by sending for the representa-

tives of the men and making sugges tions which he thought might be en dorsed by Lord Penrhyn, but the peer would not accept the proposed compromise. Then Queen Alexandra tried he hand by suggesting to Lord Rosebery and Sir Thomas Lipton that they offer to arbitrate between the baron and his nen, but both men declined to meddle Carnegie's attempt to solve th problem, it may be recalled, took the form of an enterprise to open new quarries not far from the Penrhyi ones, and to run them in competition with those of his lordship. The Welsh however, proved too nuch for the laird of Skibo by acquiring every foot of land in the district before the "North Wales Quarries, Ltd," as the new com-

pany was called, could decide where to commence business. Probably most people will remember the circumstances under which the whole question of the strike came into parliament. The govstrike came into parliament. The gov-ernment had declared its inability to interfere and the opposition made a determined but ineffectual attempt to get a vote of censure passed—the result of which might have been the fall of the Conservative ministry.

REOPENING OF MINES.

Meanwhile, the Lord of Penrhyn was not finding the situation a plenic. In not infining the situation a pichic. In 1901, he succeeded in re-opening the mines, but for a year carried on work at a loss instead of the profit of \$150,000 a year, to which he had been used. Since the beginning of the present year, however, no one has doubted the out-come of the strike. About 500 of the men had some back to work of their men had gone back to work of their own accord before the leaders officially threw up the sponge a day or two ago and since then, Lord Penrhyn's man ager has been inundated with letters from former strikers who are anxious to be taken back. As many as possibl will be signed on, but the number will be comparatively small, so many berths having been filled from outside.

LO, THE RICH INDIAN.

According to E. M. Sweet, in the World Today, the richest people in the world are the Osage Indians of Oklahoma. Every member of the tribe has a balance of \$4,644 deposited in the safest place on earth in the vaults of Uncle Sam's big bank at Washington, drawing 5 per cent interest. In addition to this they have each \$57 acres of land, about one-fifth of which is in a good state of cultivation, and is worth from \$19 to \$30 an acre. Of the total remainder, \$86,000 acres is leased for pasturage, mostly to Texas cattlemen, at an average rental that gives the land a value of \$5 an acre to the Indian. But averaging up the whole at the low valua-

there have decided definitely on war, the priests have discovered as the re-sult of their incantations that this is a "lucky year" to fight in. In Thibet is said that the government of the priests in the monasteries to get ready for battle, too. They are brave fighters, these Thibetans, as the British know from past brushes with them.

It was as long ago as last June that Col. Younghusband and his force of 200 gan to ring with the tale of sufferings at Bethesda on the part of those who could not buy bread to eat Sikhs set out for Thibet from Simlaostensibly at least for the purpose of talking over trade questions with rep-resentatives of the Thibetan authoriand who were being ejected from their homes, and as a result \$150,000 was ties. Reports from Indian declare that raised by popular subscription to re-lieve the distress. Notwithstanding Thibetans invited the conference the distress. Notwithstanding but when the British representative want. Others went mad from the mis-finally reached the mysterious lan finally reached the mysterious land from which Europeans always have land eries of their condition. Shop-keepers Bethesda failed one after another been so rigidly excluded, they not only found no one to confer with but were treated from the first as a hostile force. Mean Just exactly what befell the party is not quite clear, but it is known that their lives were threatened, and rumor

their lives were threatened, and rumor has it that one of the white officers was taken prisoner. At all events, the colonel thought it best to hurry back to Simla in quest of reinforcements, and left his men encamped about thirty miles inside the frontier of the "forbidden land." It is to reof the "forbidden land." It is to re-lieve this party-if any of it is left alive-that the stronger force under alive-that the stronger force under Col.Macdonald is starting on the march which may have sensational conse-quences. The new expedition will num-ber 3,000, all but 200 of them Sikhs. The remainder are English soldiers who have been expectally chosen for their great height and girth, the idea being to impress the Thibetans with the provess of the English army. For the rowess of the English army. For the first time, yaks are to be used by the British for transport service, just as they are by the Thibetans. These antmals are rather like exen, they cost from twenty-five to thirty dollars, and take about a year to train.

WHAT IS IN STORE?

Probably it would be hard to find a more difficult march anywhere on earth short of the Polar regions than that which this expedition will have to ne-gotiate. It is a stock saying in the gotiate. It is a stock saying in the East that "there is no easy way from India into Thibet." The northern part India into d of the raiahs lies almost as flat as a board. Then rises 12,000 feet, the immense table land in the center of which Thibet lies, and which is fringed or it might be said, supported, by the

the Himalaya mountains, whose peaks far over-top the plateau. The road which must be used for this terrific climb runs between Kinchinjunga, which an Englishman reaction where the Englishman recently explored at the imminent risk of his life, and the next great mountain, and is especially hazardous. The complete journey from Sikkan, in northern India, where the expedition will mobilize, to Gyangste its Thibetan destination, is about five hundred miles. The first mission ac complished them without great trouble t is true, but that was in summer when the Himalays are covered with rhoda-dendrons below the snow line. But this party will travel in winter, and for the greater part of its journey, will encoun-ter a cold equal to that of Siberia it-self. Frost-bite and snow-blindness

will torture them constantly, and their sufferings may be expected to increase as they near wild and mountainous Thibet. "To understand what travel there is like," says Sven Hedin, "one

needs to journey through a country where there are no roads or paths, with a tempertaure of 20 degrees below zero, to ride a horse that stumbles at every step, and, when one stops at night, to sleep in a cold, fireless tent with the wolves howling all around him in the sheer, unconquerable wilderness.

THIBETIANS AS FIGHTERS.

After all, however, the natural dan-gers probably will be the least which this expedition will have to face for there seems little doubt that they will be attacked by the Thibetans. Reports from Lhassa says that the authorities

Most of them prefer to die fighting, but when they want to express submission, they do so by the odd method of hold ing up both thumbs and putting out their tongues. It is better not to sur-render to them, though, for they invar-iably torture prisoners, and have the reputation of being able to think up even more exquisite sufferings than the Chinese themselves can imagine.

RUSSIANS AMONG THEM.

These crude warriors might not trouble the British expedition so much if they were to be faced in the open, but it seems likely that the Thibetans will attack while the English force is engaged in the worst of its mountain climbing. Some of the mountain passes, notably the Jelap-la, are of such a nature that a small force of trained soldiers in-trenched in them might keep an army at bay, so there is no telling what trou-ble the lama's myrmidons may make for their invaders. Especially as there is reason to believe that, among the queer habiliments worn by the Thibet-ans there may be found here and there a Russian uniform! Col. Macdonald's orders are to carry

out his business at Gyangste If possible if not, then to march into Lhassa itself and it gives one a thrill to imagine the sacred city actually entered at last by a strong force of white men and made i ield up the many mysteries which as kept from the world for so long Hardly more than an inkling of thos mysteries was brought away by the three Europeans who managed to pen-etrate the stronghold of Buddhism One of these was an Englishman named Manning, who got in Lhassa disguised as a lama, or priest, in 1811, the others two French evangelists, who entered the city of the grand dalai lama in 1846. One of these latter, at the risk of his life, took photographs showing the long gardens of the holy city, but no white man ever has seen the famous hill of which the natives tell which rises 200 feet above the plain and which bears on its crest the grand lama's palace o dull red stone on a foundation of dead white,

THE GRAND LAMA.

The grand lama is, of course, a child, into whose body the soul of Buddha is supposed to have passed, and who is kept strictly out of sight of the world, all his acts being dictated by the real ruler of the country-the gayalop, or tempor-al chief. The child who is to be grand lama usually is selected when he is five or six, and he dies conveniently at 15 or 16, when the priests announce that his spirit has passed into the body of an other infant, who will be found in a certain place. And, curiously enough, the infant always is found as indicated, and installed as lama with all sorts of queer ceremonies.

QUAINT MIRACLE PLAY.

Thibet is the land of quaint rites, one of the queerest being the extraordinary miracle play which is given on the left bank of the Indus every year by the priests to impress the people. Here a huge stage is built, upon which the monks and lamas rush, dressed in queer yellow robes with peaked hoods, which fall back presently and reveal the most which fail back presently and reveal the most hideous masks ever invented. In this guise they, leap about frantically beating drums and tambourines, while every once in a while they are joined by a crowd of horribly painted naked figures who are supposed to represent the souls of dead men. Yellow twigs are bended to these access her a vice are handed to these actors by a priest who flicks each bit of wood with holy water by means of a red feather dipped therein, and afterward these twigs are thrown on the ground outside the monastery to frighten away evil spirits.

THEY WASH IN GREASE.

In Thibet the people use grease instead of water to wash with. Women there may have as many husbands as

in Thibet. They are not as line as ordinary torquoises, it is true, being full of black specks and veins, but they make up for this by being, sometimes, as large as hens' eggs, and some Thibe-tan women are literally covered with them from head to foot. The "praying wheel," however, is by

all odds the quaintest-and most con-venient-thing to be found in the "for-bidden land." It is something like a bidden land," It is something like a little barrel—the prayers being written on the outside—which turns on an axie, and it is quite frankly a "labor-saving device." All you have to do is to have your wheel near at hand and to give it a spin round once in a while. The rev-olutions keep up quite a few minutes. and it is understood that prayers are being unreeled, as it were, so long as the wheel is in motion. So one can get on with whatever he happens to be do-ing and still have the satisfaction of knowing that intercession is being made for him at the smallest possible inconvenience to himself.

Some fearfully devout folk in Thibet actually have these wheels run either by air or water, and are supposed thereby to make as much progress in the way of getting their souls perfected for Nirvana as they could by means of whole centuries of repeated "incarations."

with a roar like the sound of gathering waters, nearly the whole surface of the lake was lifted up by the action of some general internal force, and its whole radiant mass ros three times in one glorious upward burst to a height, as estimated by the surrounding cliffs, of 600 feet, while the earth trembled and the moon and stars withdrew abashed n faroff space."

Picture this to your mind's eye and you will know what an outburst of Mauna Loa is like-better perhaps than if you had seen it yourself and tried to tell of it to another. It is to be noted that the present eruption occurs when there is a very large sun spot. Mauna Loa and Kilauea are two v l-canic cones upon the island of H wall, and the island of Hawaii, whe port Hilo is, is some 26 hours' jour by steamer from Honolulu, on the and of Oahu. Hawaii is the lest island of the Sandwich group gives name to it. Kilauea is no of Mauna Loa. The two volcanoes to 15 miles apart, though not begin to look so when

so when int stands at the edge of the Kilauea cra-ter and gazes westward across a seamed valley to the top of Mauna Loa. No subterranean passage between the two

(Continued on Page 22.) .

LONDON COURT BEAUTY.



No woman who has visited the United States recently from abroad has been more idolized than Miss Lella Paget, whose latest photograph is presented. She is a daughter of Mrs. Arthur Paget, formerly Miss Minnie Stevens, who held they please, but each man can have is a daughter of Mrs. Arthur Paget, formerly Miss Minnle Ste only one wife. One of the queerest an exalted position in the court circle s of London for years,



The above group shows the children of King Peter of Servia, who now oc-

cupy the palace at Belgrade, where the recent royal tragedy occurred which

placed their father on the throne and for which vengeance is daily threatened,

The figure to the right is that of Crown Prince George, wearing the uniform of

the Alexander cornet corps. The other in the background is King Peter's sec-

and son, Prince Alexander. The Princess Helen and little Prince Paul, who

Manager the foreground, live in the very apartments once occupied by Princess

Natalio