

SOME OF THE NEW SENATORS

Mr. Charles Curtis of Kansas is an Indian Member of Kaw Tribe.

HE DROVE A HACK IN TOPEKA.

Mr. Smith of Michigan Another Self-Made Man—Oregon's Three Successors to Mitchell.

Special Correspondence.
Washington, Jan. 15.—The recent selection of William Alden Smith of Michigan and Charles Curtis of Kansas as senators from their respective states has resulted in interesting comment on the number of members of the house who have been elevated to the other body in recent years. Messrs. Smith and Curtis are both representatives at present and have been for years. Shortly before the action of the legislatures of their states in elevating these two to the senate, Mr. Curtis was a member of the house, was selected to succeed Joseph M. Dixon, at present a member of the house, was selected to succeed William A. Clark. Mr. Dixon is but thirty-three years of age and will thus be one of the youngest men that ever entered the senate.

AN INDIAN SENATOR.
Mr. Curtis is an Indian, a member of the Kaw tribe. He will not be the first senator with Indian blood in his veins, however, as the late Matthew Quay of Pennsylvania had a strain of it and never failed to show his friendship for Indians of any tribe in matters of legislation. Both Mr. Curtis and Mr. Smith are members of the ways and means committee, the most important committee in the house, and their promotion will give the speaker a chance to honor two



SIMON GUGGENHEIM,

The Millionaire Smelting and Mining Man Who Was Elected United States Senator From Colorado During the Week to Succeed Thomas McDonald Patterson.

days. Sometimes they go there merely from motives of curiosity and sometimes for the purpose of communicating with legislators regarding bills and claims. Two who were wandering through the marble corridors today stopped close to the private office of



CHARLES CURTIS, PART KAW INDIAN, WHO HAS WON A SEAT IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Charles Curtis, who will succeed Joseph Ralph Burton as senator from Kansas, has been a congressman for thirteen years. He is a lawyer, is forty-seven years of age and has been a hustler all his life. His father was a white man and his mother a Kaw Indian squaw.

other Republicans in the next Congress. Places on ways and means are being sought, and there undoubtedly will be a spirited contest for those to be made vacant when Mr. Curtis and Mr. Smith "go up higher." Both these gentlemen incidentally are what is generally termed self-made. Mr. Curtis was a hack driver in Topeka at one time and in his boyhood days Mr. Smith sold papers and polished shoes. His political career commenced when he secured a position as clerk in the Michigan legislature. He succeeded Senator Alger, and Mr. Curtis will succeed Senator Benson, named by the resignation of Joseph Ralph Burton following the conviction of that representative a client before a government department.

OREGON SENATORS NUMEROUS.
The state of Oregon will have more different senators at Washington within the space of a few months than is usual. When Senator Mitchell died, the Democratic governor of the state appointed J. M. Gearin to fill the vacancy. Since then the elections have been held, and Messrs. Mulkey and Compston were elected respectively to the terms of the regular terms. Mr. Gearin is now serving, will be succeeded in a few days by Mr. Mulkey, who, however, will become a private citizen again on March 3, when Mr. Brown will step into the place. The latter is already in Washington.

POLITICAL BEDFELLOWS.
Much talk has been occasioned in the last few days by the peculiar line-up on the subject of the dismissal of Negro troops stationed at Brownsville, Texas, when the riot occurred there in August. Practically all of the Democratic senators, for the first time since the Civil War, in full accord, have found themselves in full accord with the president's discharge order. Senator Tillman, who is leading the Democrats, who is leading the discharge order, has taken up the opposite side of the question in a characteristic style and is there standing shoulder to shoulder with the senatorial political enemies of the president. The discharge order, however, is the original resolution of the Senate, and the committee on military affairs of the senate.

INDIANS AT THE CAPITOL.
Indians in full tribal costume are frequently seen about the Capitol these

SCHOOL RIGHTS OF JAP CHILDREN

United States Contents That in California Are Same as Those of Americans.

ARE GUARANTEED BY TREATY.

In Suit Filed Claim Set up That the Japanese Are Not Mongolians.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The United States has begun two suits in San Francisco for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the treaty with Japan giving to the Japanese equal school advantages. One of the actions is brought in the supreme court of the state of California, in the name of a Japanese child, for the purpose of obtaining a writ of mandamus to compel his admission to one of the public schools from which he is excluded by the action of the board of education. The proceeding in the second suit is a comprehensive bill in equity filed by the United States in the federal circuit court, in which the members of the board of education, the superintendent of schools and all of the principals of the various primary and grammar schools of San Francisco are made defendants.

In both proceedings the government cites the execution in 1886 of the treaty with Japan, which provides that "in whatever relates to the rights of residence and travel," the subjects of each party to the treaty shall enjoy in the territories of the other "the same privileges, liberties and rights as citizens or subjects of the most favored nation." The state of California having expressly provided that every school in a district must be open to all children of school age resident within the said district, the privilege of such attendance is alleged to be clearly one of the said "rights of residence" for Japanese children resident in that state, to be enjoyed on the footing of the most favored nation.

The bill alleges that the Japanese are not in any sense "Mongolians," but form a separate and distinct race, and it is asserted that for more than 20 years, and until recently, the authorities in California have conceded that the Japanese are not included in the term "Mongolian" and have admitted them to all public schools.

In its petition the government also sets out that Japanese pupils are allowed to attend the high schools and other schools than those of the primary and grammar grade without discrimination and that no such discrimination is exercised against German, French, Italian or various other foreign children, so that the Japanese are not treated as the most favored nation.

It is claimed by the government that these acts constitute a flagrant violation of the treaty between the United States and Japan, that, properly construed, the law of California does not justify them, and that, if it does, it is null and void.

In the suit brought in the state court the prayer is that the statute of California be construed, and that so much of it as refers to separate schools for children of foreign parentage may be determined to have no application to children of Japanese descent, and further that it be declared that the state of California received the grants of land and appropriations of money made by the federal government upon the trust that the same should be used for the public schools of California in conformity with the constitution of the United States and all treaties made by its authority, and that no unjust discrimination should be made against the subjects of any nation with which the United States might have entered into treaty stipulations contrary to the terms of such treaty; and also that the defendants should be enjoined from excluding the Japanese pupils from the public schools of San Francisco which they attended before the passage of the resolution of the board of education, and that the defendants be enjoined from carrying said resolution into effect.

PROCEEDINGS AT A STANDSTILL.
San Francisco, Jan. 15.—Since the refusal yesterday of Principal Mary A. Deane, of the Redding school, to admit the Japanese boy Aoki, and the subsequent serving of a writ of mandamus on her by the attorneys for the United States government, the test proceedings, in so far as the United States district attorney's office is concerned, are at a standstill.

The board and Miss Deane were served with a writ of mandamus and also a writ in equity yesterday afternoon and documents filed in the California supreme court and in the United States circuit court. It is expected that the board of education and all others interested on the side of the case will be prepared to file their answer within a few days, and definite action will be begun by them early next week.

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NEW PLAGUE INVADERS CHICAGO STOCKYARDS.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—Electrical engineers and fire underwriters interested in the Union Stock yards have become alarmed over the advent of unidentified larvae swarming certain sections of the packing plants and insisting on feeding upon the lead pipe insulation of electric wires. These brown, hairy little wigglers, each five eighths of an inch long, are moving through the "hoof" houses at the yards, gnawing irregular patches of lead, often cutting through the cloth and rubber insulation and short circuiting the electric current. Holes an inch long and half an inch wide have been cut through one-tenth inch thickness of lead pipe.

"The lead pipe cinch bug" is the designation given the creature by Director Fred J. V. Skiff, of the field Columbian museum, in whose entomological laboratory this little lead eater is under observation.

It is in the "hoof" houses at the yards that the little creature has appeared in millions. These houses are for the storage of hoofs that are under way in the processes toward glue manufacture. In the houses the hoofs are of wood, three or four inches thick. Yet this hairy little worm has honey combed them in its search for lead pipe.

So great have been the ravages upon the lead insulation that already new installations of electric wires are being conducted in gas pipe protections. Some of the floors of the houses are so bored and weakened that cement will have to take the place of the wood.

EARTHQUAKE IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 15.—Two violent earthquake shocks were experienced at Kuba, government of Baku, at 5:30 this morning.

Kuba is a fortified town in the province of Baku, situated on the south side of the river Kuba. It has a population of over 18,000.

WELLMAN'S BALLOON.

Maj. Hersey Feels Quite Hopeful it Will Reach the Pole.

San Francisco, Jan. 15.—Maj. H. H. Hersey, United States weather bureau inspector, who arrived yesterday, declared the plans of the Wellman Arctic expedition, which will take the aerial route to the pole and of which he will be the second in command are nearly complete. Hersey is here on his annual tour of inspection, having visited the weather bureaus of the northwest.

In speaking of the preparations for the trip to the pole, Maj. Hersey said that headquarters for the expedition were established on Spitzbergen island last year. Supplies were brought to the uninhabited islands from France and Norway, machine shops and balloon sheds have been built and a staunch Arctic ice vessel purchased as a tender for the expedition.

The ship is a dirigible balloon, with a bag 165 feet long and a car 100