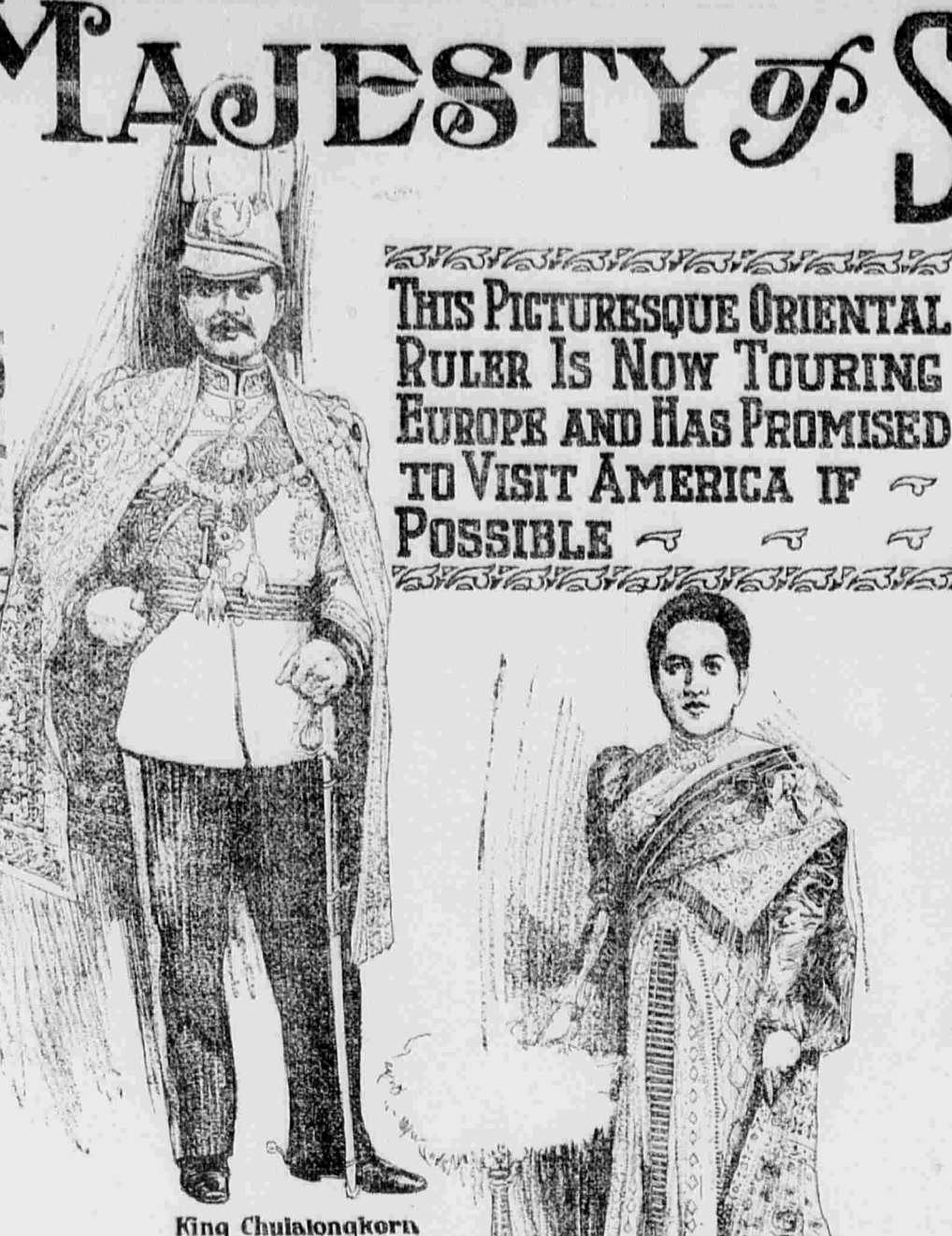


His Majesty of SIAM



The Queen Alighting From Her Carriage



King Chulalongkorn

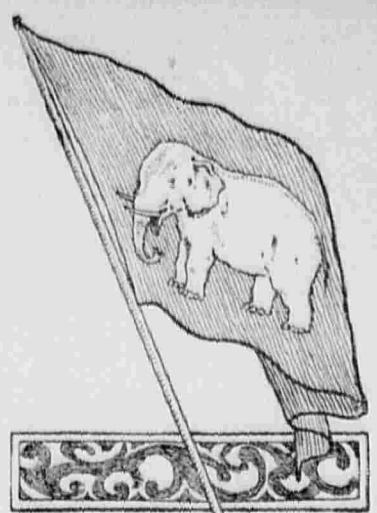


Crown Prince of Siam

THIS PICTURESQUE ORIENTAL RULER IS NOW TOURING EUROPE AND HAS PROMISED TO VISIT AMERICA IF POSSIBLE



Queen of Siam



Although Chulalongkorn is a much married man, being accredited with a score or more of official wives and an indefinite number of wives by courtesy, the title of queen is vested in a single person, the estimable Sornyai Bongsil. According to the testimony of Americans resident in Siam the king regards the harem feature of his domestic life as a veritable nuisance and would abolish it gladly if he could summon the courage to take a step so radical. In Siam it is considered the noblest form of duty that a young maiden should become an inmate of the royal household, and the most powerful nobles in the kingdom use all their influence at court to obtain these coveted positions for their daughters. Until this custom can be made unpopular there is little opportunity to abolish it, but those who know Chulalongkorn believe that he is sincere in his determination to put an end to the degrading barbarism.

The queen of Siam is the king's half sister. They had the same father, but different mothers. She is declared by Americans who have met her to be most gracious and unusually attractive. Although she is in her forty-fourth year and is the mother of two sons who have passed their majority, she still preserves the firm, well rounded figure that distinguishes the well born Siam woman. In the native costume—which she wears in the seclusion of the palace and occasionally at native festivals—she makes an exceedingly agreeable picture. This native dress consists of white silk knee breeches, with blouse of the same material, set off by a broad sash of orange silk. She wears her hair short and combed straight back.

During the king's absence from Siam affairs of state are being conducted by the crown prince, Vajiravudh Mahavajirongkorn, who visited America about five years ago and was so pleased with us that he promised to come again and often. He is a highly cultured young gentleman, educated in England. That was not a dull student in the acquisition of Caucasian ways of doing was made evident by his violent attachment to Mabel Gilman, who was appearing in the "Cassidy Girl" at a London theater. He is reported to have offered her the position of "wife No. 1," but the lady who is now Mrs. William E. Corey foresees difficulties in the way of accepting the flattering proposal. The second son has studied military tactics in the German army, and his younger brother has spent some time in the Russian military establishment. Not long ago the state department at Washington received from Siam an intimation that one of Chulalongkorn's nephews expected to become a candidate for the naval academy at Annapolis.

SHAS O. WOODSON.

FOR several years it has been announced periodically that the king of Siam was about to visit America. The last intimation of this sort that seemed to be a certainty was just previous to the opening of the St. Louis fair, but the long looked for Asiatic potentate did not make his appearance. This season there has been a vigorous revival of the matter, and the report that his Siamese majesty was about to visit the western world has been made exceedingly plausible by the fact that he has actually reached Europe, where he is now making a round of royal visits.

That this picturesque and decidedly progressive oriental has long had a desire to set foot on the western continent and has been on the point several times of yielding to it is undoubtedly the truth. American residents in Siam have confirmed the statement and have been convinced that it was only a question of time and opportunity. Before leaving Bangkok on his present tour the king assured his two American advisers—Edward Henry Strobel, formerly Remis professor of international law at Harvard, and Professor J. L. Westergaard of the same university—that he should cross the Atlantic if he could manage it in any possible way. He has arranged to complete his outing in seven months from the day of leaving Siam, and as the matter now stands it seems probable that if Europe should not prove too alluring his majesty may return by the western route.

A Business Matter.

It is not the king's first visit to Europe. When he was a much younger man, during the early part of his reign, he explored Paris and other continental capitals. That former visit was inspired by curiosity and the determination of an unusually bright young oriental to see for himself how the occidental world lived, moved and had its being. The reason d'être of his present journey is of quite another nature. He has business on his mind, and a very serious and important character. French and Brit-

ish expansion in Asia and the impending possibility of being absorbed into either one or the other of the constantly advancing "civilizers" that are creeping in so surely and so rapidly are at the bottom of the king's extended visit to each of those countries. He and his clear witted American advisers realize the importance of immediate attention to this matter and the mission of the little oriental ruler is less social than political.

A Liberal Monarch.

Chulalongkorn is the most liberal monarch of Asia, and he is also the most up to date, with a preference for modern ways and ideas that is really very remarkable. There is no other sovereign in the world who is accustomed to receive more abject homage from his subjects than is the king of Siam. He is the sole proprietor of a most formidable and imposing array of titles. Among other unique things he is "supreme arbiter of the ebb and flow of the tides," "brother of the moon," "half brother of the sun" and "owner of four and twenty golden umbrellas." Whenever he emerges from his palace inclosure into the outer world, his faithful subjects prostrate themselves with little regard to the condition of the highway or to the fact that they happen to have on their very best clothes. When they approach his august presence even the noblest in the kingdom must advance on all fours. So rigid is the court etiquette that even his favorite wives and his brothers are obliged to remain on their knees when he is giving audience.

The king of Siam is a far bigger man in some ways than are the occupants of European thrones. He is invested with powers more autocratic than those belonging to the czar, but his despotism is so paternal in its nature that it is not tempered by fear of assassination. The Siamese have not yet adopted the habit of bomb throwing, and they do not appear to have reached that stage of enlightenment in which an absolute ruler is believed to be a costly and undesirable superfluity. It has never oc-

curred to them that their king is anything less than he claims to be even though he numbers the sun and the moon among his near relatives.

A Modern Croesus.

Chulalongkorn is so well equipped financially that he will have no difficulty whatever when he comes to America in making a profound impression, for although the citizens of this greatest of republics do not take kindly to those who claim intimate relationship with the heavenly bodies they cannot help being properly impressed by the meter of a man whose income is upward of \$10,000,000 a year. He is reputed to be the Midas among Asiatic sovereigns. The gorgeous royal palace at Bangkok is a walled city within a city. Behind the line of warlike sentries that guard its massive gates is stored treasure far in excess of that which came to light at the sacking of the Chinese summer palace in 1860.

This wonderful royal residence is really a double palace. Into its interior part no male European has ever been permitted to set foot. It is devoted exclusively to about 4,000 women and one man—his majesty of Siam. The Siamese call the structure Kang Nai ("The Inside"), and it is held so sacredly that it is considered a breach of etiquette to

mention it above a whisper. One of the most amazing features of this splendid creation is the famous submerged garden, situated in the middle of an artificial lake. It is constructed almost entirely of crystal of various hues, the plates of which it is composed being held together by an insoluble cement, the secret of which is known only to one family in the kingdom. The curious affair is ornamented with glittering crystal turrets and minarets, and when unoccupied it hosts on the surface of the lake. When his majesty desires to rid himself of the responsibilities attached to the business of reigning, accompanied by his favorites and those whose society he finds restful, he enters through the single door, which when closed makes the structure both air and water tight. At a signal certain

valves are opened and the house of glass descends to the bottom of the lake. The arrangement to provide an adequate air supply is perfect, and in the hot climate of southern Asia the contrivance affords a retreat that is deliciously cool and free from the annoyances of the upper world.

The part of the royal premises into which man may enter without profanation was built by European artisans about a century ago and is a wonderful combination of Caucasian ideas and barbaric splendor. Chulalongkorn has done much to modify the latter. Since he began to reign at least thirty rooms have been fitted up with Louis Quinze furniture and decorations. The great room in which the representatives of foreign powers are received has been dealt with quite recently in the most

Philander C. Knox, a Presidential Possibility; One of the Many Suggested to Succeed Mr. Roosevelt

- 1853—Born at Brownsville, Pa.
- 1872—Graduated at Mount Union college, Alliance, O.
- 1875—Admitted to bar.
- 1876—Assistant district attorney for the district of western Pennsylvania.
- 1877—Formed the great law firm of Knox & Reed, Pittsburg.
- 1901—Appointed attorney general of the United States.
- 1904—Won the Great Northern Securities merger fight.
- 1904—Appointed United States senator to fill vacancy caused by death of Matthew S. Quay.
- 1905—Elected to the United States senate by Pennsylvania legislature.
- 1907—Prominently mentioned as Republican candidate for the presidential nomination.

A SMALL, bullet headed, round faced man, with a long upper lip, straight jaw and heavy, square chin; dark blue eyes, by turn twinkling or cold and penetrating; a figure so short, compact and symmetrical, so faultlessly clothed, no dapper as to seem boyish; a passionless mind absorbed in the practical business of life, with slippers domesticity, golf and trotting horses as his recreation—such is Philander C. Knox.

This is the description, blunt to the verge of brutality, but lifelike, of one of the several "favorite sons" who are being exploited as possible successors to President Roosevelt. Another and even a briefer word picture of Mr. Knox was drawn by the president at the time he favored the White House. "Don't you know Knox?" he asked of a friend with whom he happened to be discussing some cabinet appointments. "No?" Well, you should. He's a sawed off cherub.

That Mr. Roosevelt still holds the same exalted opinion of the man who was William McKinley's intimate personal friend for more than thirty years is evident from the fact that he has expressed the keenest satisfaction in the matter of his former attorney general's prominence in the preliminary agitation to provide him with a successor.

It did not take Mr. Roosevelt long to discover the high grade quality of his "inherited" attorney general. Mr. Knox had held the office about six months

when Mr. Roosevelt was called so unexpectedly to the executive chair, hardly long enough to have set on foot any of the radical action which he intended to take. It soon became apparent that the little attorney from Pennsylvania was not to be merely a perfunctory head of the department of justice. Although he never posed as what is popularly and vulgarly known as a "trust buster," it soon became apparent that he had gone to Washington on business intent and that his whole effort was to be devoted to the prosecution of violators of the federal law.

His attitude has been well described as follows: "The magnanimous of the attorney general was galvanizing into life the dead letter of the Sherman antitrust act. This was begun on March 10, 1902, by filing a petition in the celebrated Northern Securities case, in which a final decision of the supreme court was rendered in 1904 sustaining the contention of the attorney general that the great railways in this combination had been merged in violation of law.

"His position regarding the constitutionality and effectiveness of the antitrust act brought Attorney General Knox into great prominence throughout the country, and the record he made after the first step was taken in the Northern Securities case was one of the most notable achieved by any attorney general of the United States.

"In an address delivered before the chamber of commerce at Pittsburg on Oct. 14, 1902, Mr. Knox outlined very clearly his views regarding the application of the commerce clause of the constitution to the trusts. He described the conspicuously noxious features of the trusts and suggested restrictions that should be placed upon them. At that gathering there were many members of great corporations and trusts present, and it was a notable fact that almost without exception they approved of the attorney general's position."

From this it may be seen that Mr. Knox succeeded, while attorney general, in convincing men of all shades of political belief that he was in earnest in his crusade against the trusts. His industry in instituting proceedings against corporations and trusts for alleged violations of the antitrust and interstate commerce laws bore all the marks of genuineness. In January, 1904, he was requested by congress to send in a report with a detailed statement of what actually had been accomplished, and he gave an account of his stewardship that made a profound impression at the time. Among the vari-

ous items of legal procedure which he had under way were the Northern Securities matter, the beef trust cases, the railroad injunction suits, the salt trust case, the anthracite coal carry-

ing railroad case, the cotton traffic pool case and the suits of the interstate commerce commission against a score of offending railroads.

When President McKinley chose Mr.

Knox as his attorney general, there was a good deal of criticism to the effect that one of the leading trust lawyers of America was being selected to protect the trusts. To these charges

the president was in the habit of replying that he was well enough acquainted with Knox to feel certain that he would see that the laws were enforced at whatever cost to his own convenience. That was high praise, but the plucky little lawyer's subsequent conduct in the matter went far to confirm Mr. McKinley's opinion. Mr. Knox's predecessors in the office, Olney under Cleveland and Griggs under McKinley, had been inclined to take the view that the law was a dead letter, was even unconstitutional in certain phases. It was only natural that when the man who had frequently accented retainers from Andrew Carnegie and his associates went into the cabinet there should be a mighty groan of dissent from those who had reason to fear the trusts.

Mr. Knox's three chief triumphs as attorney general were the undoing of the beef trust, the dissolution of the Northern Securities merger and the negotiations for the acquisition of the Panama Canal company's title, of all of which he has never recognized the senator regards his management of the delicate canal matter with the greatest satisfaction. It was an exceedingly complicated question. Mr. Knox visited France to investigate the rights and titles of the French company. He found matters in a state of the most discouraging entanglement. It was a glorious day for the little attorney when he could give it as his opinion that the French company was able to make a legal sale of the property. On his judgment \$10,000,000 was paid to the company, \$10,000,000 to Panama, and the United States embarked on an enterprise that is likely to cost several hundred million more.

Senator Knox is always willing to talk of his early life. Then is his interesting account of how he happened to learn the printer's trade.

"While attending college, I got ahead of my classes, and at my father's suggestion went into a printing office for a year. He had learned the printer's trade and believed if I did so I would know how to spell and punctuate and would have some knowledge about composition. I got a place on the Brownsville Clipper, a weekly paper scarcely larger than a handkerchief. I learned to set type, to write the news of the town as well as rural editorials and to pull the old Washington hand press. I did everything from keeping the books to sweeping the floor and washing the rollers. Only one other experience of my life was more useful to me than the year I spent on the Clipper. I am sure

I could go into a printing office today and set type."

Quite as entertaining is his description of another period of his early career: "After I was graduated from college I obtained a clerkship in the Brownsville bank. My father had died, and what property he left went to my mother. It was necessary for me to go to work. I remained in the bank a year, received \$700 and saved \$600, which was enough to pay my way into my profession. I studied and lived on \$5 a month for two years. I sought a place in the bank to earn money, but, better than money, I entered into the most valuable experience of my life. I learned how to meet business men, all about bookkeeping and commercial paper and how and why notes and drafts go to protest. After I began to practice law I never had to call on a bookkeeper to explain entries, trial balances or the technical details of his accounts to me. I could study a set of books and understand them. Every young lawyer can't be a clerk in a bank, but he should obtain a thorough knowledge of the underlying principles of business and of bookkeeping. The more he knows about such things the better."

"Is there any advantage with the boy who is poor?" inquired his listener.

"Yes, but it is hard to make him believe that he has been favored by circumstances. I am well pleased that I had to work and that I narrowly missed being the son of a rich man. My grandfather, a Scotch-Irish Episcopalian, joined the Methodist society within his own denomination. Coming to this country, he was sent into western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio and Virginia to preach. He rode circuit until he was eighty years old, exhorting and doing much good. The first Methodist church in Pittsburg was built with funds he collected. I am told he even did some of the work of construction with his own hands. He was an economical and prudent man and in course of time saved a little money. There was a farm across the river from Pittsburg and some village lots in Ohio. My grandfather bought the lots, and they are about as valuable today, I suppose, as they were then. The city of Allegheny was built on the farm. I have often thought that my grandfather left me a better legacy than he imagined. I am satisfied that it was well I learned the printer's trade, that my expenses at college were no more than \$10 a year and that I earned the money with which to study law."

E. J. CUMMINGS.



SENATOR PHILANDER CHASE KNOX OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HOME AND ABROAD.

Germany's army on a peace footing is 410,000 men; that of France is 607,000.

The fastest elevators run at a speed of 1,500 feet a minute, or just over seventeen miles an hour.

Neither the Quakers nor the Swiss Protestants use rings at their marriage ceremonies.

Beside the nightingale, the blackcap

and the garden warbler often sing late at night.

Twenty-five a minute is the record for lightning flashes in England, and 1,244 for a single storm.

Abstentions and fabrications are the only words in English having the vowels in their order.

A snailshell three and one-half feet high has 5,616 square inches of sur-

face and gives off as much moisture as a man.

The average height of the British boy of nineteen is five feet seven and one-quarter inches and his weight about 140 pounds.

Germany's naval reserves number 76,000 men, ours only 60,000, but the English have three times as many men in their navy.

The average age of recruits in the British army has fallen lately. It is

now nineteen years and five months. The average height is five feet five and one-half inches.

While the area of cultivated land in England has increased by over a million acres in the past thirty years, the area of arable land has diminished by more than 3,000,000 acres in the same period.

An ostrich yields about three pounds of feathers yearly.

The Russian verst is much shorter

than the Swedish mile. It is only 1,162 yards. Sweden has a mile of 11,303 yards.

Peat is used in Germany for bedding, fodder, fuel and packing purposes, and the consumption of it is constantly increasing.

Morse Island, in the Blackwater, opposite Brightlingsea, is one of the finest places for fruit growing in the east of England.

The commonest of seaweeds is the bladder fungus. It grows not only along the shores, but up estuaries as far as the water remains brackish.

At Hazardville, Conn., is a colony of cripples, all of whom have been injured in explosions in the great powder mills near this town.

The authorities of Nordhausen, Saxony, have forbidden the use of the streets to any person using an article of dress that sweeps the pavement.

In small streams trout of two pounds

or over usually become capitalists and live entirely on their smaller brethren. Such trout will not rise at a fly.

A unique newspaper has made its appearance at Zurich, Switzerland. Its object is to supply a list of engaged couples to tradesmen for business purposes.

China and Japan between them produce 12,500 tons of silk annually.

The population of Wales just exceeded a million in the census of 1901.